

ANNALS
OF
THE KINGDOM OF IRELAND,
BY THE FOUR MASTERS,
FROM
THE EARLIEST PERIOD TO THE YEAR 1171.

EDITED FROM MSS. IN THE LIBRARY OF THE ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY AND OF
TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN,

WITH A TRANSLATION, AND COPIOUS NOTES,

BY JOHN O'DONOVAN, ESQ. M.R.I.A.

BARRISTER AT LAW.

"Olim Regibus parebant, nunc per Principes factionibus et studiis trahuntur: nec aliud adversus validissimas gentes pro nobis utilius, quam quod in commune non consulunt. Rarus duabus tribusve civitatibus ad propulsandum commune periculum conventus; ita dum singuli pugnant universi vincuntur."—TACITUS, AGRICOLA, c. 12.

DUBLIN.

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1849.

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TO

THE MOST NOBLE THE MARQUIS OF KILDARE, M. P., M. R. I. A.,

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE EARL OF DUNRAVEN, M. R. I. A.,

THE REV. JAMES HENTHORN TODD, D. D., S. F. T. C. D., M. R. I. A.,

GEORGE PETRIE, ESQ., LL. D., V. P. R. I. A., & R. H. A.,

AND

JAMES HARDIMAN, ESQ., M. R. I. A.



MY LORDS AND SIRS,

When Brother Michael O'Clery, the chief of the Four Masters, had finished the Annals of Ireland, he dedicated the work to Farrell O'Gara, chief of Coolavin, there being no O'Donnell in the country to patronize his labours; and he adds, that his having done so should not excite jealousy or envy in the mind of any one, considering the nobleness of the race from which O'Gara was sprung, and that it was he that rewarded the Chroniclers who assisted in the compilation.

From the first moment that I undertook the present work, I had it in contemplation to dedicate it to some persons who had eminently distinguished themselves by their exertions in promoting the study of Irish History and Antiquities; and I feel confident that, although

there are living at the present day many of the ancient Irish, as well as of the Anglo-Irish race, illustrious for their birth, talents, and patriotism, it will excite neither jealousy nor envy in any of them that I should commit this work to the world under your names; for you have stood prominently forward to promote the cause of ancient Irish literature, at a period when it had fallen into almost utter neglect, and have succeeded in rescuing a very considerable portion of our history and antiquities from the obscurity and oblivion to which they had been for some time consigned.

Permit me, then, to dedicate this work to you, that, as the Editor of the Annals of the Four Masters, I may be known to posterity as one who enjoyed your friendship, and felt grateful for the services you have rendered to Ireland.

Your obedient, humble Servant,

JOHN O'DONOVAN.

8, NEWCOMEN PLACE, NORTH STRAND, DUBLIN,

June 2nd, 1851.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

THE first part of the following Annals, ending with the year 1171, has already been printed by Dr. O'Connor, from the autograph original, which was preserved among the manuscripts of the Duke of Buckingham, at Stowe. His text, however, is full of errors; it is printed in the Italic character, and the contractions of the manuscript, which in many places Dr. O'Connor evidently misunderstood, are allowed to remain, although without any attempt to represent them by a peculiar type. There are also many serious errors and defects in his Latin translation, arising partly from the cause just alluded to, but chiefly from ignorance of Irish topography and geography.

These defects the Editor has endeavoured to correct. He has adopted Dr. O'Connor's text in the portion of the Annals to which it extends, but, not having had access to the original manuscript, he has corrected the errors with which it abounds by a collation of it with two manuscripts preserved in Dublin. The first of these is in the Library of Trinity College, and was made for Dr. John Fergus, of Dublin, in the year 1734-5^a. It professes to have been transcribed

^a This manuscript, which is in a large, strong, and good hand, is entitled thus: "Annala na cCeirpe Maighirir o'n bhliadain naoi doimian dá míle dá céad ceathrécát a do, gur an mbliadain naoi Crioirt míle céad reachtmoḡat a haon ar na rḡríobáó ar zúr lar an mbrá-

éar Mícel O'Cléirig a ḡConuenz Dhúm na ngall do Fhearḡal O'ḡáópa, ḡ ar na aérḡríobáó ar an leabhar céasna do Shean O'Fergura a mbaile Aca chiac, 1734-5,"—i. e. "Annals of the Four Masters, from the year of the age of the world two thousand two hundred and forty-

from the autograph of the Four Masters, then in the possession of Charles O'Connor of Belanagare, by Hugh O'Molloy, who was an excellent and well qualified scribe. The other is in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, and was also made at Belanagare, under the inspection of Charles O'Connor, and by his own scribe. These manuscripts, are, therefore, both of them, in all probability, copies of the same autograph original from which Dr. O'Connor, in the third volume of the *Rerum Hibernicarum Scriptores*, has derived his text; and they have enabled the Editor to correct many errors, both in the Irish and in the translation.

The text of the remaining portion of the Annals, extending from the year 1172 to 1616, has been, for the first time, printed in this publication. It is derived from the *autograph* manuscript preserved in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, compared with another autograph copy in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin. The former manuscript was purchased at the sale of the late Mr. Austin Cooper, by George Petrie, Esq., LL.D., and by him deposited in the Library of the Academy. The Editor cannot give a better account of this important manuscript than in the words of Dr. Petrie, by whose permission he reprints here the paper read by that gentleman to the Academy.

“TO THE PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.

“MY LORD AND GENTLEMEN,—Having recently had the good fortune to obtain for the Royal Irish Academy the most important remain of our ancient literature, the original autograph of a portion of the first part or volume, and the whole of the second volume of the work usually designated the Annals of the Four Masters, I feel it incumbent on me to lay before you a statement of the proofs of its authenticity, together with such circumstances connected with its history, as have hitherto come within my knowledge.

two, to the year of the Age of Christ one thousand one hundred and seventy-one, written first by the Friar Michael O'Clery, in the convent of Donegal, for Fearghal O'Gadhra, and transcribed from the same book for John O'Fergusa, in Dublin, 1734-5.”

“ With regard, in the first place, to our acquisition being the undoubted autograph original of this most invaluable work, it is to be observed that the manuscript itself furnishes the most satisfactory internal evidences for such a conclusion, evidences even more decisive than those which have been brought forward in support of the autograph originality of the first part, now the chief treasure of the magnificent library of his Grace the Duke of Buckingham, and which has recently been published through the munificence of that patriotic nobleman.

“ In the front of these evidences we find the dedication of the whole work to Fergal O’Gara, Lord of Moy O’Gara and Coolavin, in the county of Sligo, the chieftain under whose patronage, and for whose use, the Annals were compiled ; and this dedication, not a copy in the hand of an ordinary scribe, but committed to the peculiar durability of parchment, and wholly in the handwriting and signed with the proper signature of Michael O’Clery, the chief of the Four Masters who were employed in its compilation. As this dedication throws much light on the history of the work, and has not been hitherto published entire, I shall take leave to introduce it here, as literally translated by the venerable Charles O’Conor :

“ ‘ I invoke the Almighty God, that he may pour down every blessing, corporal and spiritual, on Ferall O’Gara, Tiern (Lord) of Moy O’Gara and Culavinne, one of the two knights elected to represent the county of Sligo in the Parliament held in Dublin, this present year of our Lord, 1634.

“ ‘ In every country enlightened by civilization, and confirmed therein through a succession of ages, it has been customary to record the events produced by time. For sundry reasons, nothing was deemed more profitable or honourable than to study and peruse the works of ancient writers, who gave a faithful account of the great men who figured on the stage of life in preceding ages, that posterity might be informed, how their forefathers have employed their time, how long they continued in power, and how they have finished their days.

“ ‘ I, Michael O’Clery, brother of the Order of St. Francis (through ten years employed under obedience to my several provincials in collecting materials for our Irish Hagiology), have waited on you, noble Ferall O’Gara, as I was well acquainted with your zeal for the glory of God, and the credit of

your country. I perceived the anxiety you suffer from the cloud which at present hangs over our ancient Milesian race; a state of things which has occasioned the ignorance of many, relative to the lives of the holy men, who, in former times, have been the ornaments of our island; the general ignorance also of our civil history, and of the monarchs, provincial kings, tigherns (lords), and toisachs (chieftains), who flourished in this country through a succession of ages, with equal want of knowledge in the synchronism necessary for throwing light on the transactions of each. In your uneasiness on this subject I have informed you, that I entertained hopes of joining to my own labours the assistance of the antiquarians I held most in esteem, for compiling a body of Annals, wherein those matters should be digested under their proper heads; judging that should such a compilation be neglected at present, or consigned to a future time, a risk might be run that the materials for it should never again be brought together. In this idea I have collected the most authentic Annals I could find in my travels through the kingdom (and, indeed, the task was difficult). Such as I have obtained are arranged in a continued series, and I commit them to the world under your name, noble O'Gara, who stood forward in patronising this undertaking; you it was who set the antiquarians to work, and most liberally paid them for their labour, in arranging and transcribing the documents before them, in the convent of Dunagall, where the Fathers of that house supplied them with the necessary refreshments. In truth every benefit derivable from our labours is due to your protection and bounty; nor should it excite jealousy or envy that you stand foremost in this as in other services you have rendered your country; for by your birth you are a descendant of the race of Heber, which gave Ireland thirty monarchs, and sixty-one of which race have died in the odour of sanctity. Eighteen of those holy men are traced to your great ancestor Teig, the son of Kian, and grandson of the celebrated Olioll-Olam, who died King of Munster, A. D. 260. The posterity of that Teig have had great establishments in every part of Ireland, viz.: the race of Cormac Galeng, in Leyny of Conaght, from whom you are descended, as well as the O'Haras of the same Leyny, and the O'Haras of the Rout; the O'Carrolls also of Ely, and the O'Conors of Kianachta Glengevin, in Ulster. In proof of your noble extraction, here follows your genealogy.

“ Ferall O'Gara, thou art the son of Teig, &c. &c.

“ ‘ On the 22nd January, 1632, this work was undertaken in the convent of Dunagall, and was finished in the same convent on the 10th of August, 1636.

“ ‘ I am thine most affectionately,

“ ‘ BROTHER MICHAEL O’CLERY.’

“ Immediately following this dedication we are presented with the original certificate or *testimonium* of the superiors of the Franciscan convent of Dunagal, in which the Annals were compiled, signed with their autograph signatures, as on the said 10th of August, 1636. This, too, is written on parchment, and has also affixed to it the signature of O’Donell, Prince of Tirconnell”^b [*rectè*, Brother Bonaventure O’Donnell Jubilate Reader]; “and while I feel it necessary to my purpose to transcribe this *testimonium* (which I also give in the translation of Mr. O’Conor), I beg that those interested in the question will observe how considerably it differs in its wording from that prefixed to the Stowe Manuscript, and how far more copious it is in its information relative to the sources from which the work was compiled.

“ ‘ The Fathers of the Franciscan Order, subscribers hereunto, do certify that Ferall O’Gara was the nobleman who prevailed on Brother Michael O’Clery to bring together the antiquaries and chronologers, who compiled the following Annals (such as it was in their power to collect), and that Ferall O’Gara aforesaid rewarded them liberally for their labour.

“ ‘ This collection is divided into two parts, and from the beginning to the end has been transcribed in the convent of the brothers of Dunagall, who supplied the transcribers with the necessary viands. The first volume was begun in the same convent, A. D. 1632, when Father Bernardin O’Clery was guardian thereof.

“ ‘ The antiquaries and chronologers who were the collectors and transcribers of this work we attest to be Brother Michael O’Clery; Maurice O’Maol-

^b *Prince of Tirconnell*.—In consequence of the time-stained condition of this piece of parchment when Dr. Petrie’s paper was written, it was not easy to decipher these words, and it was, therefore, very natural that he should rely on the authority of the venerable Charles O’Conor of Belanagare, and that of his grandson, Dr. Charles

O’Conor. When Dr. Petrie bought the manuscript, it was a mere unbound roll; its margins worn away by damp. It has been since restored, under Dr. Petrie’s direction; and the manuscript, bound in whole Russia, is now in a state of perfect beauty, as well as in a condition to bid defiance to the hand of time for centuries.—ED.

conary, the son of Torna, who assisted during a month; Fergus O'Maolconary, the son of Lochlan also, and both those antiquaries were of the county of Roscommon; Cucogry O'Clery, another assistant, was of the county of Dunagall, as was Cucogry O'Duigenan, of the county of Leitrim; Conary O'Clery, likewise of the county of Dunagall.

“ ‘ The old books they collected were the Annals of Clonmacnoise, an abbey founded by holy Kiaran, son of the Carpenter; the Annals of the Island of Saints, on the Lake of Rive; the Annals of Senat Mac Magnus, on the Lake of Erne (now called the Ulster Annals); the Annals of the O'Maolconarys; the Annals of Kilronan, compiled by the O'Duigenans. These antiquarians had also procured the Annals of Lacan, compiled by the Mac Furbisses (after transcribing the greater part of the first volume), *and from those Lacan Annals they supplied what they thought proper in the blanks they left for any occasional information they could obtain.* The Annals of Clonmacnoise, and those of the Island of Saints, came down no farther than the year of our Lord 1227.

“ ‘ The second part of this work commences with the year of our Lord 1208; and began to be transcribed in the present year, 1635, when Father Christopher Dunlevy was guardian; and these Annals were continued down to the year 1608, when Father Bernardin O'Clery was, for the second time, elected Guardian.

“ ‘ Brother Michael O'Clery above mentioned, Cucogry O'Clery, and Conary O'Clery, have been the transcribers of the Annals from 1332 to 1608. The books from which they transcribed have been the greater part of O'Maolconary's book, ending with the year 1505; the book of the O'Duigenans aforesaid, from the year 900 to 1563; the book of Senate Mac Magnus, ending with 1532; a part also of the book of Cucogry, the son of Dermot O'Clery, from the year 1281 to 1537; the book likewise of Maolin og Mac Bruodin, from the year 1588 to 1603; the book, moreover, of Lugad O'Clery, from 1586 to 1602. All those books we have seen in the hands of the antiquaries, who have been the compilers of the present work, together with other documents, too many to be mentioned. In proof of what we have here set forth, we have hereunto annexed our manual signatures, in the convent of Dunagall, August the 10th, 1636.

Signed,

“ ‘ BERNARDINUS O'CLERY, *Guardianus, Dungallensis.*

“ ‘ BROTHER MAURICE DUNLEVY, *&c. &c.*'

“ Before we proceed further, let us reflect for a moment on the matter furnished by those interesting documents, to which the writers were so anxious to give all possible durability. How prophetic were the just apprehensions of that chief compiler, ‘ that if the work were then neglected, or consigned to a future time, a risk might be run that the materials for it should never again be brought together.’ Such, indeed, would have been the sad result. Those fearful predictions were made on the very eve of that awful rebellion which caused a revolution of property, and an extent of human affliction, such, perhaps, as no other country ever experienced. In that unhappy period, nearly all the original materials of this compilation probably perished, for one or two of them only have survived to our times. Even this careful transcript was supposed to have shared the same fate, and its recent discovery may be considered as the result of a chance almost miraculous ! What a solemn lesson, then, is here given us of the necessity of giving durability, while yet in our power, to the surviving historical remains of our country, and thereby placing them beyond the reach of a fate otherwise almost inevitable. To me it appears a sacred duty on cultivated minds to do so. Had this compilation been neglected, or had it, as was supposed, shared the fate of its predecessors, what a large portion of our history would have been lost to the world for ever !

“ But to proceed. It is to be most pertinently observed, that, from the above *testimonium*, it appears that, in the original manuscripts, the writers left blanks for the purpose of inserting subsequently any occasional information they might obtain ; and by a reference to the manuscript now under consideration, it will be found that such blanks have been frequently filled up in various parts of the volume.

“ Secondly,—We learn from this *testimonium*, that, contrary to the opinion of Doctor O’Conor and others who have written on the subject, the second part or volume commenced, not, as they state, with the year 1172, but with the year 1208. So we find it is in our manuscript, in which the period from 1170 to 1208 is substantially divided from the subsequent annals, not only by the aforesaid dedication and *testimonium*, but also by a heading prefixed as to the commencement of the second volume.

“ Thirdly,—The *testimonium* states that Michael O’Clery, Cucogry O’Clery, and Conary O’Clery, were the transcribers of the Annals from the year 1332

to the year 1608 ; and by a reference to our manuscript we shall find, not only that the writing of those three scribes is strongly marked by their individual characteristics, but also be able, by a comparison with any of our own manuscripts, in the handwriting of Cucogry O'Clery, to ascertain what portions of the Annals were so written by that admirable scribe.

“ I have to add to these evidences another of yet greater importance, namely, that a great number of loose leaves accompany the volume, which, on examination, prove to be the first extracts from the original ancient documents, copied out without much regard to order or chronological arrangement, previously to their being regularly transferred to the work. There are also additions in the handwriting of Michael O'Clery^c, the chief of the Four Masters, bringing the Annals down as late as the year 1616, which appears to have been the last entry ever made in the volume.

“ These evidences will, I trust, be deemed amply sufficient to establish the fact of this manuscript being the veritable original autograph of this important work, written, as the title now prefixed to the Trinity College copy properly states, *ad usum Fergalli O'Gara*. The circumstances relative to its history, which I shall now have the honour to submit, will enable us, I think, to trace its possession with tolerable certainty to the last direct representative of the family of its illustrious patron.

“ It has been hitherto generally believed that no perfect copy of the Second Part of the Annals of the Four Masters was in existence, and that the mutilated volume in the College Library, which is deficient in the years preceding 1335, and was never carried farther than the year 1605, was the only original to be found. The recent acquisition to our valuable collection of manuscripts of a perfect transcript of the whole of the work, proved the supposition to be an error, and that at the period when it was transcribed an original autograph of the second volume had been in existence.

^c *Michael O'Clery*.—This should be, “in the handwriting of Conary, the brother of Michael O'Clery.” The last part of the work in which the handwriting of Michael O'Clery appears, is the last nine lines of the year 1605. The last line in the same year is an interpolation, in the hand

of Charles O'Connor of Belanagare, intimating that Mary deBurgo, daughter of the Earl of Clanrickard, was the mother of Teige O'Rourke. The remaining years to the end (the last being 1616), are in the hand of Conary O'Clery, as indeed is the greater part of the second volume.—ED.

“ In each of the volumes of this transcript we find an advertisement by the Chevalier O’Gorman, for whom the copy was made, stating that ‘ the original of the first volume was the property of Charles O’Conor, Esq., of Belanagare ; and the original of the second, *that of the Right Honourable Colonel William Burton Conyngham*, who lent it to Chevalier O’Gorman, by whom it was duly returned to Colonel Conyngham, but has been since mislaid.’ Thus far we can trace our manuscript, as being the original from which the Chevalier’s copy, now in our possession, was transcribed ; and its ownership to Colonel Burton Conyngham, whose library passed, subsequently, into the hands of the late Mr. Austin Cooper, at whose recent sale the work was acquired. The Chevalier O’Gorman’s advertisement is without date, but a certificate, in the handwriting of Charles O’Conor, Esq., is prefixed, stating that the transcript was made for the use of his friend, the Chevalier O’Gorman, in his house at Belanagare : ‘ This,’ he says, ‘ I testify in Dublin, May the 10th, 1781.’ Now, it is remarkable that, from a letter written by the Chevalier O’Gorman to Charles O’Conor, dated January 10, 1781, the same year (published in the *Testimonia* to the first volume of the Annals in the *Rerum Hib. Scriptores*), we learn that our manuscript was, at that time, ‘ the property’ of Charles O’Conor. In this letter the Chevalier says : ‘ I have seen Gorman’ (the Scribe) ‘ this morning ; I find he has copied but the first volume of the Four Masters, which Colonel Burton told me you were pleased to return to him. I expected he would not only have copied the second, but also the Annals of Connaught, *both your property*.’ From this it appears certain that our manuscript had belonged to Charles O’Conor, previously to its being transferred to the possession of Colonel Conyngham ; but for what reason that transfer was made it is not for me to conjecture.

“ Let us now proceed a little earlier, and we shall find that Mr. O’Conor got the original copy of the Annals made for the O’Gara, from the direct representative of that lord, as early as the year 1734. In the *Prolegomena* to the first volume of the *Rerum Hib. Scriptores*, p. 51, the following extract is given from a letter written by Charles O’Conor to Doctor Curry, and dated Rosecommon, July the 16th, 1756 : ‘ In regard to the Four Masters, I shall write to Colonel O’Gara, in St. Sebastian, where he is quartered with his regiment, and reproach him with giving more of his confidence to a little ignorant ecclesiastic than to me, his nearest relation in this kingdom, his father and mine being

brother and sister's children. I got that work in 1734, through the interest of Bishop O'Rourke, my uncle.' It is remarkable that this same letter is again quoted in the '*Testimonia*' prefixed to the Annals, in the second volume of the same work, but as addressed, not to Doctor Curry, but to a Mr. O'Reilly. It also differs in the wording, as will appear from the following extract: 'I shall write to Colonel O'Gara, &c.' 'This expedient will, I hope, confirm the book (the Annals of the Four Masters) to me.' From this it would appear that, though he had gotten the work from the O'Gara family, as early as 1734, there was, nevertheless, a claim put forward relative to it, on the part of some branch of that family, so late as 1756. In the same '*Testimonia*,' p. 11, Doctor O'Conor quotes his grandfather as writing that he obtained the work in 1734, from Brian O'Gara, Archbishop of Tuam, viz.:

" 'Liber hic nunc pertinet ad Cathaldum juniorem O'Conor, filium Donchadi, &c., et ejusdem libri possessio tributa fuit ei per Brianum O'Gara, Archiepiscopum prælarum Tuamiæ, A. D. 1734.

“ ‘CATHALDUS O'CONOR.’

" And in the memoirs of his grandfather, written by Doctor O'Conor, there is the following passage: 'Colonel O'Gara, who commanded a regiment under James the Second, made a present of the Four Masters to Doctor O'Rourke, Mr. O'Conor's uncle, who gave it to him; it is now in his library, and an autograph.'—*Memoirs*, p. 256.

" Lastly,—In his account of the manuscripts in the Stowe Library, Doctor O'Conor says: 'This volume was carried into Spain by Colonel O'Gara, who commanded the Irish regiment of *Hibernia*, in the Spanish service, in 1734. He sent it to his relative, the late Charles O'Conor of Belanagare, as the person best qualified to make use of it.'

" In these various accounts there is evidently some mystification^d or error,

^d *Mystification*.—It is quite clear that there were several copies of these Annals made by the Four Masters, for, besides the copy of the first volume preserved at Stowe, there is another, equally authentic and original, in the College of St. Isidore, at Rome, with the proper attestations, as appears from Dr. Lyons' letters from Rome, addressed to the Editor and to Dr. Todd,

now deposited in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy. Dr. Lyons sent a trace of the last page of the first volume of these Annals at Rome, showing the exact size of the page and the character of the writing. This trace contains the entire of the year 1169, and, on comparing it with the Academy and College copies of these Annals, it was found that they do not agree in

which it is not easy to understand ; but the object in all seems to be, to prove, first, that the original autograph of the Four Masters, belonging to the O'Gara family, was given to Mr. O'Conor ; and secondly, that the volume now at Stowe was that very one so obtained. The first of these positions may be readily granted, the second, however, appears to me to be extremely doubtful, and for the following reasons : Bishop Nicholson, in his *Irish Historical Library*, published in 1724, describes *that very volume* as being *then* in the Irish manuscript collection of Mr. John Conry (or O'Maolconaire), a descendant of one of the compilers, who had also in his possession the imperfect copy of the second volume, now deposited in the Library of Trinity College. Doctor O'Conor himself acknowledges this fact in the '*Testimonia*,' and indeed it does not admit of a doubt.

“ What claim, then, we may ask, could the O'Gara family have to these volumes ? And how could Colonel O'Gara have carried them into Spain ? And how could he, or the Archbishop, bestow the former on any one ?

“ Moreover, we find that in seven years after, that is, in 1731, those manuscripts of Conry's were on sale, and that Charles O'Conor appears to have been the purchaser. In that year he writes thus to his friend, Doctor Fergus, relative to their purchase for him : ‘ Dear Sir, I beg you will take the trouble of purchasing for me Conry's manuscripts, now in the hands of Charles O'Neill, &c. ; and, further on, he says : ‘ I again request that you will be active in procuring for me Conry's manuscripts ; my collection is very imperfect, and I wish to save as many as I can of the ancient manuscripts of Ireland from the wreck that has almost overwhelmed everything that once belonged to us.’—*Memoir of Charles O'Conor*, p. 173. That he did succeed in possessing himself of these manuscripts can hardly admit of a doubt, as most of them can be traced as belonging to him subsequently. It was the same Doctor Fergus, to whom this letter was addressed, that, as Mr. O'Conor states, put the first volume of the Annals into better condition for him in 1734 (the very year in which he got the work from Bishop O'Rourke), giving it, as he said, ‘ vigour enough to outlive another cen-

the size of the page or number of lines on the page, this being about an inch and a half longer and somewhat broader than the other, and containing thirty lines. This affords strong evi-

dence that the copy at Rome is not a counterpart of either of those in Dublin. It was probably the first volume of the copy sent out to Ward, and used by Colgan.

ture.’ And it was from the hands of the same gentleman, Doctor Fergus, that the imperfect copy of the second volume, together with other works of Conry’s collection, which had undoubtedly been the property of Mr. O’Conor, passed into the Library of Trinity College. That Mr. O’Conor should have parted with that mutilated volume will not appear strange, if we account for it by the supposition of his having had our perfect volume in his possession at the time.

“ It is of importance to this sketch also to add, that the first volume, now at Stowe, as well as the second in Trinity College, afford internal evidences of their being, not the original autograph of the work, but transcripts made by one of the writers for his own individual use. These internal evidences are, that the volume in Trinity College Library *is written uniformly throughout by the same hand*^e; and we have the testimony of Doctor Fergus prefixed to it, stating that the second volume agrees in every respect, as to paper, writing, &c. &c., with the first volume now at Stowe. In this Doctor O’Conor concurs, who says emphatically, *it is all in the one hand*—the hand of Michael O’Clery.—*Catalogue of the Stowe Manuscripts.* Further, it is to be observed, that those volumes were evidently transcribed from the originals before the work was entirely completed, for there are no entries after the year 1605, though the dates are placed at the tops of succeeding pages for some years later, and the blanks left to be filled up whenever any additional information might be procured, have never received such additions as they have in our Manuscript. It should be remarked also, that the certificate and dedication prefixed to the Stowe Manuscript are written on paper, not parchment, as in our Manuscript.

“ Under all these circumstances, I trust I shall not be deemed rash in concluding, that the Manuscript now bought for the Academy is not only the original autograph of the work, but also, that there is scarcely a doubt of its being the very copy which passed from the representative of the O’Gara family into the hands of Mr. Charles O’Conor, and which subsequently became the

^e *By the same hand.*—At the first inspection this would appear to be the case; but the Editor had occasion to examine this copy minutely and carefully, and found that it is for the most part in the hand of Conary O’Clery; but that the hands of Brother Michael O’Clery and Cucogry or Peregrine O’Clery, appear also in innumerable places throughout the volume.—ED.

property of Colonel Burton Conyngham, at the recent sale of whose books I had the good fortune to purchase it.

“ I have now no ordinary feeling of pleasure in resigning to its most proper depository, the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, this truly inestimable work, which, in the words of Mr. O’Reilly, ‘is far above all our other Annals in point of value;’ and as I have had the good fortune to purchase this work at my own risk, and might, by letting it pass out of the country, have been a great pecuniary gainer, I trust it will not be deemed presumption in me to indulge the hope, that the resignation of it will be received as a memorial of my attachment to the ancient literature of my country, and of my zeal for the interests of the learned body to which I feel it so great an honour to belong.

“ *March 5, 1831.*”

“ GEORGE PETRIE.

Before concluding these preliminary remarks, it will be necessary to give some account of the antiquaries by whom these Annals were compiled, and who are now known as THE FOUR MASTERS, although it is evident they never themselves assumed the name. That title was first given them by Colgan, who explains his reasons for so doing, in the preface to his *Acta Sanctorum*, to be presently cited; to which we may add, that *Quatuor Magistri* had been long previously applied by the medical writers of the middle ages to the four masters of the medical sciences, and that this circumstance probably suggested to Colgan the appellation he has given to the compilers of these Annals.

The FOUR MASTERS, who were the authors of the following work, were Michael, Conary, and Cucogry O’Clery, together with Ferfeasa O’Mulconry, of whom we shall now proceed to give some account, in the order in which they have been named.

For the general pedigree of the O’Clerys of Ui-Fiachrach-Aidhne and Tireconnell, taken from the genealogical manuscripts of Cucogry O’Clery, now preserved in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, the reader is referred to *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-*

Fiachrach, printed for the Irish Archæological Society in 1844, pp. 71-91.

The O'Clerys were descended from Guaire Aidhne, surnamed the Hospitable, King of Connaught in the seventh century, and were originally seated in the territory of Hy-Fiachrach-Aidhne, now the diocese of Kilmaeduaigh, in the county of Galway, to which territory they had supplied several distinguished chieftains; but they were driven from thence by the De Burgos, shortly after the English invasion. Some of them settled in the neighbourhood of Kilkenny, where their descendants were literary men and antiquaries in 1453, for in that year one of them, John Boy O'Clery, transcribed the Psalter of Cashel for Edmond Mac Richard Butler, at Pottlesrath, in the county of Kilkenny; a manuscript now preserved in the Bodleian Library. Others of them migrated to Breifny-O'Reilly, now the county of Cavan; and a third party settled under O'Dowda, in Tirawley and Tireragh, where, in 1458, John O'Clery of Laekan was agent to O'Dowda.—See *Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 125.

Of this Tirawley branch, an individual named Cormac Mac Dermot O'Clery, who was a proficient in the Civil and Canon Laws, removed, a short time previous to the year 1382, to Tirconnell, where he became a great favourite with the monks and ecclesiastics of the monastery of Assaroe, near Ballyshannon, by whom he appears to have been employed as a professor of both laws. During his stay at Assaroe, the youthful professor formed an acquaintance with O'Sgingin, O'Donnell's ollav or chief professor in history, whose ancestors had enjoyed this employment from a remote period. At this time, however, there existed no male representative of the family of O'Sgingin but the old historical ollav, who had an only daughter, whom he consented to give in marriage to the young O'Clery, without requiring of him a *tinusera*, or dower (i. e. the portion to be paid to the wife's father by the husband, according to the ancient Irish custom), except the fulfil-

ment of the condition, that whatever male child should be first born to them should be sent to learn and study history, in order that he might become the heir of O'Sgingin. O'Clery promised to comply with this request, and faithfully kept his promise. He had by O'Sgingin's daughter a son, who, at the request of his maternal grandfather, was named Gilla-Brighde, after his mother's brother, the intended chief historian of Tirconnell, who had died some time before, in the year 1382. This Gilla-Brighde became ollav to O'Donnell in history, and was succeeded by his son, Gillareagh, who was succeeded by his son, Dermot O'Clery, surnamed "of the Three Schools," because he kept a school for teaching general literature, a school of history, and a school of poetry. This Dermot became so distinguished and so popular, that O'Donnell (Niall, the son of Turlough of the Wine), to enable him to increase his establishment, made him a grant of the lands of Creevagh, in the parish of Kilbarron, in addition to what he had inherited from O'Sgingin. Dermot of the Three Schools was succeeded by his son, Teige Cam O'Clery, who had three sons distinguished for their hospitality, wealth, and erudition, and who built a castle and other stone edifices on the hereditary lands of Kilbarron, some fragments of the ruins of which are still to be seen.—For a view of these remains, see the *Irish Penny Journal* for January 16th, 1841, p. 225.

They also possessed the lands of Carrownacughtragh, Carrowan-tielogh, the glebe of Kildoney, free from any tithes to the Bishop of Raphoe, the quarter of Coolremuir, and the quarter of Drumanerinn, in the plain of Moy-Ene, on the south side of the River Erne, near Ballyshannon.—See Inquisition taken at Lifford on the 12th of September, 1609; and *Genealogies, &c., of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 79-83.

The descent of the three O'Clerys, who, with Ferfeasa O'Mulconry, were the *Quatuor Magistri* of Colgan, will appear from the following table :

1. Dermot of the Three Schools O'Clery,
chief of his sept.
2. Teige Cam, chief,
d. 1492.
3. Dermot.
3. Tuathal O'Clery,
chief, d. 1512.
4. Cucogry O'Clery,
fl. 1546.
4. Teige Cam, chief,
d. s. p. m. 1565.
4. William O'Clery.
5. Maceon O'Clery,
chief, d. 1595.
5. Donough O'Clery.
6. Lughaidh, or Lewy
O'Clery of the Con-
tention, chief, fl.
1609.
6. Conary O'Clery,
one of the Four
Masters.
6. Teige of the Mountain, i. e.
Brother Michael, Chief of
the Four Masters.
7. Cucogry, one of the
Four Masters, d. 1664.

Teige-an-tsleibhe (i. e. Teige of the Mountain) O'Clery, the chief compiler of the following Annals, was born about the year 1575, in the parish of Kilbarron, near Ballyshannon, in the county of Donegal, and was the fourth son of Donough O'Clery, who was the grandson of Tuathal O'Clery, head of the Tirconnell branch of the family, who died in 1512. On his admission to the religious order of St. Francis, he dropped his original baptismal name, according to the usual practice on such occasions, and assumed the name of Michael. He did not, however, enter into holy orders, but remained a lay brother of the order, continuing to pursue the hereditary profession of an antiquary or historian, which he had followed in secular life. And his pursuits received the full sanction and approbation of his superiors, for, soon after joining his order at Louvain, he was sent to Ireland by the Guardian of the Irish convent there, Hugh Ward (who was then himself employed in writing the lives of Irish saints), to collect Irish manuscripts, and other helps towards this grand undertaking. Brother Michael O'Clery, who was eminently qualified for this task, pursued his inquiry for about fifteen years, during which period he visited the most distinguished scholars and antiquaries then living,

and transcribed from ancient manuscripts many lives of saints, several genealogies, martyrologies, and other monuments; all which he transmitted to Ward, who, however, did not live to avail himself of them to any great extent, for he died soon after the receipt of them, viz. on the 8th of November, 1635; but they proved of great use to the Rev. John Colgan, Jubilate Lecturer of Theology at Louvain, who took up the same subject after the death of Ward. During O'Clery's stay in Ireland he compiled the following works:

1. *The Reim-Rioghraidhe*, containing a Catalogue of the Kings of Ireland, the Genealogies of the Irish Saints, and the Irish Calendar of Saints' Days. This work, which Colgan describes as three works, was commenced in the house of Connell Mageoghegan, of Lismoynty, in the parish of Ardnurcher, and county of Westmeath, who was himself a learned antiquary. It was carried on under the patronage of Turlough or Terence Mac Coghlan, Lord of Delvin Mac Coghlan, in the King's County, and was finished in the Franciscan convent, at Athlone, on the 4th of November, 1630. There is a copy of this work in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, and the autograph original is preserved in the Burgundian Library at Brussels.

2. *The Leabhar-Gabhala*, or Book of Conquests. This was compiled in the convent of Lisgool, near Enniskillen, in the county of Fermanagh, under the patronage of Brian Roe Maguire, first Baron of Enniskillen. In this work the O'Clerys had the assistance of Gilpatrick O'Luinin, of Ard O'Luinin, in the county of Fermanagh, Maguire's chief chronicler. The *Testimonia* and Approbations to this work were signed by Francis Magrath, Guardian of Lisgool, on the 22nd of December, 1631, and by Flann, the son of Carbry Mac Egan, of Bally-mac-Egan, in Lower Ormond, on the 31st of August, 1631. There is a beautiful copy of this work, in the handwriting of Cucogry or Peregrine O'Clery, now in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy. It had been sold, or given away for some consideration in money, or

other value, to the late Edward O'Reilly of Harold's-cross, author of the *Irish-English Dictionary*, by the late Mr. John O'Clery of Dublin, a descendant of Cucogry, the annalist. This fact appears from a memorandum in Irish, in the handwriting of Edward O'Reilly, now in the possession of the Editor, and to be presently adduced. It is probable that there exists another autograph copy of this work, which was transmitted to Louvain for the use of Ward and Colgan.

3. *The Annals of Ireland*, called by Colgan *Annales Quatuor Magistrorum* and *Annales Dungallenses*, the work now for the first time printed complete.

Besides the works above mentioned, Michael O'Clery wrote and printed at Louvain, in 1643, a Dictionary or Glossary of difficult and obsolete Irish words, under the title of *Sanas-an Nuadh*, which Lhwyd transcribed into his Irish Dictionary. Harris says that he died in 1643.

The foregoing facts have been principally derived from Peregrine O'Clery's Genealogy of the O'Clerys, from the Dedications and Testimonia to these works, and also from Colgan's Preface to his *Acta Sanctorum Hiberniæ*, published in 1645, in which he gives the following interesting account of Michael O'Clery and his labours. After speaking of the labours of Fleming and Ward in collecting and elucidating the lives of the Irish saints, he writes as follows of O'Clery :

“ Hos, quorum pia studia imitatus est, ad meritorum etiam subsequutus est præmia tertius noster confrater F. Michaël Clery ante paucos menses mortuus, vir in patriis antiquitatibus apprime versatus, cuius piis per annos multos laboribus, & hoc, & reliqua quæ molimur, opera plurimum debent. Ille enim cum esset in sæculo, professione Antiquarius, & in ea facultate inter primos sui temporis habitus, postquam Seraphicum nostrum institutum in hoc Louvaniensi Conuentu est amplexus, adhibitus est P. Vardæo coadiutor, & in hunc finem postea cum Superiorum licentia & obedientia in Patriam remissus est ad Sanctorum vitas, aliasque sacras Patriæ antiquitates, (quæ vt plurimum patrio

idiomate, eoque peruetusto, sunt scriptæ) vndique eruendas & conquirendas. In demandata autem prouincia indefesso studio laborauit annis circiter quindecim : & interea ex diuersis peruetustis patrij idiomatis Codicibus descripsit multas Sanctorum vitas, genealogias, tria vel quatuor diuersa & vetusta Martyrologia & plura alia magnæ antiquitatis monumenta, quæ denuò rescripta, hûc ad P. Vardæum transmisit. Demùm ex Superiorum mandato ad hoc deputatus, adiecit animum ad alias Patriæ cum sacras, tum prophanas Historias & antiquitates expurgandas, & meliori methodo & ordine digerendas : ex quibus cum adiutorio trium aliorum peritorum antiquariorum, (quos pro temporis & loci opportunitate ad id munus visos aptiores, in Collegas adhibuit) compilauit, vel veriùs, cum antè fuerint à priscis Authoribus compositi, collatione plurium veterum Codicum repurgauit, digessit, & auxit tres reconditæ antiquitatis tractatus. Primus est de Regibus Hiberniæ, singulorum genus mortis, annos regni, ordinem successionis, genealogiam, & annum mundi vel Christi, quo singuli decesserint, succinctè referens : qui tractatus ob breuitatem potius eorundem Regum Cathalogus, quàm Historia nuncupandus videtur. Secundus de genealogia Sanctorum Hiberniæ, quam in triginta septem classes seu capita distribuit, singulos Sanctos longâ atauorum serie ad familiæ, ex qua descendit, primum Authorem & protoparentem referens : quod ideirco Sanctilogium genealogicum, & quibusdam Sanctogenesim placuit appellare. Tertius agit de primis Hiberniæ inhabitatoribus, de successiuis ejus à diluuiio per diuersas gentes conquaestibus, siue expugnationibus, de Regibus interea regnantibus, de bellis & prælijs inter hos obortis, alijsque publicis Insulæ casibus & euentibus ab anno post diluuium 278, vsque ad annum Christi 1171.

“ Cum eodem etiam Collegio, cui subinde ad tempus vnum, & aliquando duos alios adiecit ex vetustioribus & probatoribus Patriæ Chronicis & Annalibus, & præcipuè ex Cluanensibus, Insulensibus, & Senatensibus ; collegit sacros & prophanos Hiberniæ Annales, opus planè nobile, & Patriæ vtile & Honorificum, suamque molem alioquin satis iustam, antiquissimarum rerum fœcundâ varietate, & succinctâ relatione longè superans. Proponit enim antè oculos non solum rei ciuilis statum, variasque vicissitudines per annos ter mille & amplius, quibus stetit illud antiquissimum regnum, referendo Regum, Principum & heroum gesta, dissidia, conflictus, prælia, obitus & annum, in quem singula inciderant ;

sed etiam (quod piis mentibus gratius & optatius est) faciem Rei Catholicæ & Ecclesiasticæ à suscepta primùm fide ante annos mille ducentos, vsque ad moderna tempora, sæculis multis florentissimam, alijs turbidam, & postea lugubrem, dum nullus propè interea intercurrat annus, in quem non referat, vel nunc vnus, nunc multorum Sanctorum, vel Episcoporum, Abbatum, aliorumque virorum, pietate & doctrina illustrium obitum, Ecclesiarumque nunc exstructiones, nunc incendia, expilationes & deuastationes, plerumque per Paganum, & postea per hæreticum militem factas. Collegæ viri pij, vti in tribus antè memoratis, ita & in hoc quarto opere, reliquis longè præstantiori, præcipui erant tres iam laudati, nempè Ferfessius o Moelchonaire, Peregrinus o Clery, & Peregrinus o Dubgennan; viri in patria antiquitate consummatæ eruditionis, & probatæ fidei. Accessit & his subinde cooperatio aliorum peritorum Antiquariorum, D. Mauritij o Moelchonaire, qui vno mense; & D. Conarij Clery, qui pluribus in eo promouendo laborauit. Sed cum Annales hi, quos nos in hoc Tomo, & alijs sequentibus sæpiùs citamus, fuerint tot Authorum opera & studio dispari, collecti & compilati; nec studium breuitatis permetteret singulos expressis nominibus semper citare, nec æquitatis ratio multorum opus vni attribuere; hinc aliquando visum est eos à loco *Annales Dungallenses* appellare; nam in Conventu nostro Dungallensi inchoati & consummati sunt. Sed postea ob alias rationes, potius ab ipsis compileribus, qui in facultate antiquaria erant quatuor peritissimi Magistri, duximus *Annales Quatuor Magistrorum* appellandos. Tametsi enim iuxta iam dicta, plures quàm quatuor ad eos expediendos concurrerint; quia tamen ipse concursus erat sat dispar, & solum duo ex eis breui tempore, in exigua & posteriori operis parte laborarunt, alij verò quatuor in toto, saltem vsque ad annum 1267 (quo prior & potissima, nobisque solum necessaria, eius pars clauditur;) hinc sub eorum nomine illud citamus; cum ferè nunquam vel rarissimè quidquam quod post illum annum contigerit, veniat à nobis memorandum."

Of the history of Conaire O'Clery, the second annalist, the Editor has learned nothing, except that he appears to have acted as scribe, and to have transcribed the greater portion of these Annals, probably at the dictation of his brother, or under his directions, from other manuscripts. He was not a member of any religious order, and ap-

pears to have had no property except his learning. His descendants, if he left any, are unknown.

Cucogry or Peregrine O'Clery, the other annalist, was the head of the Tirconnell sept of the O'Clerys. He wrote in Irish a life of the celebrated Hugh Roc O'Donnell, who died in Spain in 1602, which was transcribed, in many instances *verbatim*, into the *Annals of the Four Masters*. It appears from an Inquisition taken at Lifford on the 25th of May, 1632, that this Cucogry held the half quarter of the lands of Coobeg and Doughill, in the proportion of Monargane, in the barony of Boylagh and Banagh, in the county of Donegal, from Hollandtide, 1631, until May, 1632, for which he paid eight pounds sterling per annum to William Farrell, Esq., assignee to the Earl of Annandale; but, as the Inquisition states, "being a meere Irishman, and not of English or British descent or surname," he was dispossessed, and the lands became forfeited to the King. Shortly after this period he removed, with many other families of Tirconnell, to Ballyeroy, in the south of the barony of Erris, in the county of Mayo, under the guidance of Rory or Roger O'Donnell, the son of Colonel Manus O'Donnell, who was slain at Benburb in 1646, and who was a son of the celebrated Niall Garv O'Donnell, who died in the Tower of London in the year 1626. He carried with him his books, which were his chief treasure, and which he bequeathed to his two sons, Dermot and John, as we learn from his autograph will, which was written in Irish, at Curr-na-heillte, near Burrishoole, in the county of Mayo, and which is still extant, in rather bad preservation, in his genealogical manuscript, now in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy. In this will, which was made shortly before his death, in 1664, he says :

"I bequeath the property most dear to me that ever I possessed in this world, namely, my books, to my two sons, Dermot and John. Let them copy from them, without injuring them, whatever may be necessary for their purpose,

and let them be equally seen and used by the children of my brother Carbry as by themselves ; and let them instruct them according to the * * * And I request the children of Carbry to teach and instruct their children.”

His son Dermot had a son, Carbry, who removed, with his wife and children, to the parish of Drung, in the county of Cavan. Carbry had a son, Cosnamhach or Cosney O’Clery, who was born in 1693, and died in 1759, leaving an only son, Patrick O’Clery, who married Anne, daughter of Bernard O’Gowan or Smith, of Lara, in the county of Cavan, and had by her six sons, the second of whom, John O’Clery, removed to Dublin in 1817, carrying with them the *Leabhar-Gabhala*, or Book of Invasions, the Book of Genealogies, the Life of Hugh Roe O’Donnell, and the topographical poems of O’Dugan and O’Heerin, all in the handwriting of his ancestor, Cucogry or Peregrine, the annalist.

Of the fourth Master, Ferfeasa O’Mulconry, nothing is known, but that he was a native of the county of Roscommon, and a hereditary antiquary.

It remains now to say something of the monastery of Donegal, near which these Annals were compiled, and from which they have been called *Annales Dungallenses*. It is situated on the bay of Donegal, in the barony of Tirlugh, and county of Donegal.

It was founded for Franciscan Friars of the Strict Observance, in the year 1474, by Hugh Roe, son of Niall Garbh O’Donnell, chief of Tircconnell, and his wife, Finola, daughter of Conor na Srona O’Brien, King of Thomond.—See annals of that year.

The remains of this monastery are still to be seen, in tolerable preservation, at a short distance from the town of Donegal. The cloister consists of small arches, supported by couplets of pillars on a basement. In one part are two narrow passages, one over the other, about four feet wide, ten long, and seven high, which seem to have been places for depositing valuable effects in times of danger. The

upper one is covered with stones laid along on the beams of stone that cross it, and the lower one with stones laid across on the walls. Ware says that this convent was famous for a well-stored library, but it is impossible to ascertain what became of it.

On the 2nd of August, 1601, the building was occupied by a garrison of 500 English soldiers; and the friars fled into the fastnesses of the country, carrying with them their chalices, vestments, and other sacred furniture, though probably not their entire library. Shortly afterwards, O'Donnell laid siege to this garrison, and on the 19th of September following the building took fire, and was completely destroyed, with the exception of one corner, into which the soldiers retreated. It is more than probable that the library was destroyed on this occasion.—See A. D. 1601, and note ^x, under that year, p. b, 2252.

After the restoration of Rory O'Donnell to his possessions, the brotherhood were permitted to live in huts or cottages near the monastery, from whence they were not disturbed till the period of the Revolution. It was in one of these cottages, and not, as is generally supposed, in the great monastery now in ruins, that this work was compiled by the Four Masters.

The following curious account of the flight of the friars from this monastery is taken from a manuscript history of the Franciscans, in the College of St. Anthony, at Louvain, compiled by Fr. Antonius Purcell, under the direction of the Very Rev. Father Donough Mooney (Donatus Monæus), Provincial of the Order of St. Francis, Nov. 2, A. D. 1617. The manuscript is now No. 3195, Manuscrit. Bibliothéque de Bourgogne, Bruxelles.

“Anno 1600 eramus ibi, scilicet [in] conventu Dunangallensi 40 fratres de familiâ, et officia divina nocturna et diurna fiebant cum cantu et solemnitatibus magnis. Habebam ipse curam sacristiæ in quâ habui 40 indumenta sacerdotalia cum suis omnibus pertinentiis, et multa erant ex telâ aureâ et argenteâ,

aliquot intertexta et elaborata auro ; reliqua omnia serica. Erant etiam 16 calices argentei, et magni, ex quibus duo tum erant qui non erant deaurati, erant et duo ciboria pro s^{mo} sacramento. Suppellex satis honesta : ecclesia ne vitro quidem caruit. Sed ingravescente bello, et hereticis aliquantulum praevalentibus, tandem potuerunt id efficere, ut principe O'Donnello in aliis negotiis occupato ipsi ad oppidum Dunnangall pervenerint cum exercitu, et anno 1601, in festo S. Laurentii martyris in monasterio praesidium militum collocârunt. Fratres quidam praemoniti fugerunt ad loca silvestria, inde aliquot miliaribus distantia, et suppellex navi impositam ad alium tutiorem locum transtulerunt : ego ipse eram ex ultimis qui e conventu egressus sum, et in navi illâ fugam cœpi. Sed hic erant rerum exitus ; conventus in quo erat illud praesidium militum, postea statim a principe^f obsidione cingitur, et Angli ibi existentes nimium arctantur. Accidit autem illis casus admirabilis ; unâ eademque horâ, ignis, ut putatur divinitus aedificia conventus corripit, et multos militum consumit, totumque conventum et ecclesiam incendit, et navis quae in portum ingrediebatur victualia illis suppeditans ad scopulum collisa est ; casu ? Qui superviserunt adhuc ex Anglis intra fossas quas fecerunt se continuerunt, et ad deditionem venire disposerunt, deque articulis tractabant et conditionibus deditionis. Jam nuntiatur principi, Hispanos auxiliares duce D. Joanne de Aquila Kinsaliam in Momoniâ advenisse, et occupato oppido ab haereticis ibi obsidione cingi, tum non cunctandum ratus, re apud Dunnangall infectâ, in Mommoniam proficiscitur, in itinere principi Onello et aliis occursurus, ut simul omnes Hispanis opem ferret. Sed neque Kinsaliae res benè successerunt, atque ita Hispani ad deditionem coacti sunt ; rebusque Catholicorum ita profligatis, princeps O'Donnell in Hispaniam se contulit, annoque sequenti 1602 omnia loca sui domini in haereticorum potestatem devenerunt, et inter caetera quae ibi perierunt suppellex illa ecclesiastica conventûs de Dunnangall fuit praedae Olivero Lamberto gubernatori Conaciae ex parte haereticorum ; qui calices in cyphos profanos convertit, et vestes sacras in diversos profanos usus convertendos scindi et delacerari curavit, et sic tum ipse conventus, tum omnis suppellex ejus periit. Fratres autem usque in hodiernum diem vivunt tum per modum congregationis in locis magis tutis infra terminos et limites destructos

^f Red Hugh.

conventus, nec defuit illis semper suus guardianus et numerus ad minus 12 fratrum. Aliqui etiam ex ipsis in alios conventus translati sunt. Pace postea factâ, et principe O'Donnell mortuo Hispaniâ, frater ejus Rodericus obtinuit dominium majoris partis principatus, et a rege Angliæ titulo comitis fuit donatus, cùm is titulus multò minor suo præcedente titulo fuerit. Is cœpit conventum reaedificare, sed intelligens vitæ suæ Anglos insidiari, spem in solâ fugâ collocans simul cum principe O'Nello in Flandriam se contulit, inde Romam, ubi mortui ambo sunt, ut satius infra dicitur; fratresque sine protectore et opus imperfectum reliquit. Nunc autem Angli heretici omnia possident et permittunt antiquos fratres in locis subobscuris, quia brevi omnes morituros sciunt, residuum vitæ traducere, aliquos aut recentiores illis addi facile non permetterent, et hic est presens status conventus illius."

Having now given all that is known of the history of the Four Masters and of their labours, it will be necessary to explain the manner in which this work has been translated and illustrated. It has been for some years generally acknowledged that Dr. O'Connor has fallen into many serious mistakes, not only in the translation, but also in deciphering the contractions of the autograph manuscript of the Four Masters; and the Editor has taken more than ordinary pains to compare his printed text not only with the manuscripts above referred to, but also with the text of the older annals, and with all other accessible manuscripts treating of ancient Irish history.

The portion of the Annals of the Four Masters edited by Dr. O'Connor extends from the earliest accounts to the end of A. D. 1171; and the Editor of the present work originally intended to publish the second part only, namely, from 1171 to 1616, which was printed in three volumes quarto in 1848; but the great scarcity of Dr. O'Connor's edition, its inconvenient form to the English reader, and its many inaccuracies, subsequently induced the Editor to complete the work. It would be envious to speak of the errors of one to whom Irish literature is so much indebted as it is to Dr. O'Connor, who was,

moreover, the first to attempt the preservation of our ancient annalists; but it is necessary to say that the text in his edition is in many places corrupt, arising generally from his having mistaken the meaning of the contractions which he found in the original, and sometimes also from his having indulged in conjectural emendations. These latter are commonly unfounded, and as they are often of a nature to give birth to historical mistakes they have been fully pointed out in the notes; for example: at the year A. M. 2530, he splits the word máṭcap, *mother*, into *math-oir*, which he translates “*Duces orientales*,” to induce the reader to believe that a certain Cical Grigenchosach came to Ireland this year with eastern leaders or chieftains, whereas the undoubted meaning of the passage is, that Cical came into Ireland this year with his *mother*.—See p. 5, note ^m. At the year A. D. 743, he turns Reḡul, the name of an Irish saint, into the words pe, *by*, and ḡul, *foreigners*, by which he attempts to prove that the Galls, Danes, or Norwegians, had come into Ireland many years earlier than modern Irish historians had stated; but this discovery happens to be a mere blunder of his own, as the passage has no reference whatever to Danes or Norwegians, being a simple notice of a simple fact, that Arasgach, Abbot of Muicinis-Reguil, an island in Lough Derg, in the Shannon, was drowned.—See p. a, 345, note ^o. At the year 898, he turns the word ṫaḡan, i. e. τpuαḡan, which means *a meagre or miserable person*, into *Turaghan*, which he translates *turris*; whereas the passage is a simple *obit* of Cosgrach, Anchorite of Inis-Cealtra, who was usually called the *Truaghan*, i. e. the Meagre or Miserable.

Besides the manuscripts of these Annals accessible to the Editor in Dublin, which have already been described, he availed himself, with the greatest diligence of which he was capable, of the assistance of several other authorities. These he must now briefly speak of.

1. *Keating's History of Ireland*.—This work, though much abused by modern writers, on account of some fables which the author has

inserted, is, nevertheless, of great authority, and has been drawn from the most genuine sources of Irish history, some of which have been since lost. The Editor has several manuscript copies of this work, and a translation into Latin, also in manuscript, and never published, by Dr. John Lynch, the author of *Cambrensis Eversus*; but the most valuable copy of it which the Editor ever saw, and of which he has read every word, is now preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin (H. 5. 26). It was purchased in London for the College, a few years ago, by Dr. Todd. It is in the handwriting of John, son of Torna O'Muleonry, of the Ardehoill family, in the county of Clare, a most profound Irish scholar, and a contemporary of Keating.

2. *The Leabhar-Gabhala of the O'Clerys*.—A beautiful copy of this work, in the handwriting of Peregrine O'Clery, one of the Four Masters, is preserved in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy. It consists of a series of authentic poems and other original documents, from the earliest accounts to the period of the English invasion, and is in fact a collection of the authorities and *sources* of the Bardic history of Ireland. Much use has been made of it, and many passages transcribed verbatim into their Annals by the Four Masters.

3. *An English Version of the Annals of Clonmacnoise*, by Connell Mageoghegan, Esq., of Lismoynty, in the county of Westmeath; finished on the last day of June, 1627.—This work, which begins with the earliest period, is carried down to the year 1408. The original Annals in Irish are not known to be in existence, but the translation accords, in the latter years, with the text of the Annals of Connaught. In many entries it also agrees with the Annals of the Four Masters; but in the eighth, ninth, and tenth centuries the chronology is often antedated by four, five, and sometimes even seven years. This work is of great value, as it contains exact versions in English of all the peculiar idioms and phrases which occur in the various Irish Annals.

The Editor has carefully compared it with the Annals of the Four Masters, and found that it contains some curious entries which they omitted, while they, on the other hand, record many historical events of which this chronicle takes no notice.—See note ^b, p. lxiv.

4. *The Annals of Ulster*.—Of these the Editor has compared two copies with the text published by Dr. O'Connor, namely, the Bodleian copy and Dublin copy. He has also compared a copy of an old translation of the Annals of Ulster, which was evidently made from the Bodleian manuscript, and which is now contained in two volumes in the British Museum, the first part extending from the year 431 to 1307, in the Clarendon Collection, tom. 49, Ayscough, 4795; and the other, extending from 1307 to 1504, preserved in Clarend., tom. 20, Ays. 4784. The version is correct, but so literal that it seems rude and inelegant. Neither of the manuscripts is in the autograph of the translator, nor does either contain any entry which might afford a clue to discover who he was; but the Editor is of opinion that the work was executed for Ussher or Ware, not, however, by Duaid Mac Firbis, as some have thought, but by Tuileagna O'Maelehonaire, or Tully Conry, who is mentioned by the author of *Cambrensis Eversus* as a distinguished Irish scholar and antiquary. His handwriting and style of English appear in several manuscripts in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, as in Laud, 610, and also in the British Museum, Vesp. E. 11, Cotton, 115.—See the *Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy*, vol. ii. p. 336. Upon a comparison of all these documents with the style and manner of this old English version of the Annals of Ulster, the Editor grounds his opinion. But, whoever was the author, the translation is exceedingly valuable; for it has preserved to posterity the equivalent English of a great portion of the Irish language, as it was understood by one of the hereditary professional seannachies or chroniclers of Ireland, about two centuries ago. The copy of it used by the Editor was made for Dr. Todd, in 1844.

5. *The occasional Translations from the Annals of the Four Masters into Latin*, which occur in the *Acta Sanctorum* of Colgan.—In the works of this learned, laborious, and honest writer, the Editor has found numerous passages faithfully translated from the Annals of the Four Masters. His more lengthened and continuous translations from those Annals, which the Editor arranged, for his own use, into alphabetical order, at the suggestion of the late Dr. Murphy, R. C. Bishop of Cork, are contained in his Annals, as follows, published in the *Trias Thaum.*: Armagh, pp. 292 to 311; Iona, pp. 498 to 501; Derry, pp. 503 to 507; Durrow, pp. 507, 508; Kells, p. 508; Raphoe, p. 509; Swords, p. 509; Rechrainn, p. 509; Fahan, p. 510; Drumcliffe, p. 510; Kildare, pp. 628, 629, 630.

6. *A translation into very good Latin of Part of the Annals of the Four Masters*, extending from the year 1547 to 1558.—The original manuscript of this translation is preserved in the Library of the British Museum, Cod. Clarend., tom. 20, Ayscough, 4784; and a copy, in the handwriting of Daniel Molyneux, Ulster King at Arms, in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, F. 1. 18, p. 287, *et seq.* This translation was made for Sir James Ware by some good Irish and Latin scholar, not improbably Dr. Lynch, the author of *Cambrensis Eversus*. The Editor has printed the entire of this valuable piece in the present edition, and has thus laid before the reader the original Irish of the Four Masters, a Latin translation about two centuries old, beside his own literal English translation of that portion of the Annals relating to the reign of Queen Mary.

7. *A Portion of the Annals of Lecan*, extending from the year 1443 to 1468, translated into English in the year 1666, for the use of Sir James Ware, by Duaid Mac Firbis.—The original manuscript of this translation, in the hand of the translator, is preserved in the Library of the British Museum, Cod. Clarend., tom. 68, Ayscough, 4799; and it has been recently printed from that manuscript, in the Miscellany

of the Irish Archæological Society. The Editor has not discovered any Irish original exactly corresponding with this translation; but it contains many passages given also by the Four Masters, so that the authority of Duaid Mac Fírbis has been, through it, obtained for the meanings of a vast number of Irish words and phrases not used in the modern idiom.

Many other translations, made from Irish annals, by the two O'Conors, O'Flanagan, O'Reilly, and various other modern Irish scholars, have been also procured, but the Editor has found that they are not at all to be relied upon, with the exception of whatever was executed by Charles O'Connor of Belanagare, who understood the Irish language well, though he always improved on his original, and raised it to the level of his own "magniloquent style" of English.

This patriotic and venerable gentleman was most anxious that these Annals should be preserved uncorrupted for posterity; but it appears from various letters of his to the Chevalier O'Gorman and others, that he had no reliance on the knowledge or accuracy of any of the Irish scholars then living. As it was from a perusal of some of these letters that the Editor was first stimulated to make himself acquainted with all the old translations of Irish annals accessible in Ireland and England, he thinks it may not be uninteresting to the reader to give some extracts, in which Charles O'Connor expresses his fears that the then general ignorance of the ancient language of Ireland would lead to the corruption of these Annals; and it may be further remarked, that the justice of his fears has been since clearly demonstrated, as well by the labours of his own grandson, the editor of the *Rerum Hibernicarum Scriptores*, as by those of others, who have attempted to translate portions of these Annals without possessing the necessary qualifications for the task.

In his letter to the Chevalier O'Gorman, dated July 13th, 1781, when he was in his seventy-first year, O'Connor says:

“ I knew well that the late Dr. O’Sullivan^s was unable to translate many parts (and those the best) of our ancient Annals. None but men learned in our old classic phraseology can undertake such a work.”

In another letter, dated May 31, 1783, he writes to the same individual as follows :

“ I approve greatly of your intention to get our Annals of the Four Masters, &c., translated. But if not undertaken by a man who has a critical knowledge of the phraseology, with the changes made therein from the sixth to the tenth century, the sense will be frequently mistaken, and a bad translation, in such a case, will be worse than none at all. Even a publication of the Irish text would require the collation of the different manuscripts for restoring the original reading, and correcting the blunders of ignorant transcribers. I am glad to have an assurance from you that the Rev. Mr. Mac Carthy, of Paris, is equal to such a task ; but I am sorry to aver my opinion (from experience), that few in this country will patronize him, and without a large subscription no work of this magnitude can be undertaken.”

Again, July 23, 1783 :

“ I request that you will make your scribe to confine himself to an accurate fac-simile, the contractions being singularly uncommon, and explainable only by readers long and well acquainted with our writings. This caution is the more necessary, as any deviation from the original, by an unskilful scribe, would render the text unintelligible.”

Again, September 14, 1783 :

“ But the worst of it is, I doubt that you have a man in France or Ireland who could decipher the contractions. In my province of Connaught I know of none (I am sure there is none), myself excepted, who can read these Annals,

^s Dr. Francis Stoughton Sullivan was a Fellow of Trinity College, and afterwards Professor of English and Feudal Law in the University of Dublin. He was mainly instrumental in laying the foundation of the valuable collection of Irish

manuscripts which now distinguishes the University Library. He died March 1, 1766. According to his pedigree, given in manuscript in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, he was of a junior branch of the O’Sullivan More family.

or explain many of the terms, though they could read them. In the margins of these Annals you will find several notes of mine, and I would caution you against their being transcribed, lest they should be mistaken for any part of the original."

Again, November 14, 1783 :

" At last I found a messenger that could be trusted with conveying the Connaught Annals safe into your hands. In this province I know of none but myself who can read or explain them, and the difficulty being likely to increase every day, it will be the more necessary for your copyist to transcribe them exactly as he finds them. Let his transcript be what we call a fac-simile, for otherwise corruptions will creep into the text, and consequently your copy, far from being of use, will only have the effect of multiplying mistakes. In truth, as our original will be soon lost, I dread that our copies, falling into unskilful hands, will have this effect. Our originals, therefore (as our great countryman, Mr. Burke, recommends), should be printed under the eye of a learned Editor, with a literal translation in English or Latin. If this be omitted (as I foresee it will), the treasures still preserved in our language will be as certainly lost as those that have long since perished."

The reader will have now seen the difficulties with which an Editor had to contend at his first entering upon this task, and how necessary it was that he should procure all the old translations within his reach.

A few words must here be added to explain the plan adopted for printing the original text and the translation of these Annals, and on the nature and style of the original. The second part of these Annals was the first printed and published, and as the Editor had the use of two autograph copies, and did not wish to take upon himself the responsibility of deciding upon the mode of printing this very heavy work, he requested the Publishers to submit the question to those scholars and antiquaries on whose judgment they had most reliance ; and, accordingly, it was submitted, on the 7th of February, 1845, to

the following persons: the Rev. Dr. Todd, F. T. C. D., Vice-Pres. R. I. A.; George Petric, Esq., LL. D., Vice-Pres. R. I. A.; Aquilla Smith, Esq., M. D., M. R. I. A.; and Joseph Huband Smith, Esq., Barrister at Law, M. R. I. A..

The Editor first stated his own opinion as to the mode of printing the original and translation, but finally submitted to the following rules, which were committed to writing by the Rev. Dr. Todd :

“ I. The manuscript of the Royal Irish Academy to be followed ; variations of the College copy to be inserted in brackets, if of sufficient importance to be put in the text ; if of minor importance, to be mentioned in the notes.

“ II. The stops to be exactly as in the Academy copy, except that, at the end of a paragraph or entry, a full point is always to be used.

“ III. Capital letters are not to be used in the Irish text, except where they occur in the original.

“ IV. The separate entries to be in distinct paragraphs, even though they be not so in the original.

“ V. The original Irish names of persons and places to be given in the translation, as far as possible, in their received anglicised spellings, noticing irregularities, or modern corrupt variations, in the notes ; but such names as are obsolete, unknown, or doubtful, to be given in the original Irish spelling.

“ VI. Italics to be used in the translation only where words, not in the original, are supplied.

“ VII. Brackets [] to be used when insertions are made, not in the original, but which are necessary for explaining ambiguities, or filling up chasms in the sense. Italics to be used when insertions are made which are necessary from the different idioms of the two languages.”

In printing the first part, from A. M. 2242 to A. D. 1171, as no autograph copy was accessible to the Editor, he has used capital letters in proper names, and arranged the paragraphs as in Dr. O’Conor’s edition. The proper names are always given in the original Irish spelling in the text of the translation.—See p. xxxi., *suprà*.

With respect to the style of these Annals, it will be seen that it varies with the authorities from which the different entries have been extracted. In the first part the language is extremely simple, and few instances of inflation are observable; but in the second part the style varies a good deal: in the same page will be observed the extreme veracious simplicity of the Annals of Ulster, and the turgidly redundant style of the romantic tales of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. In the more lengthened descriptions of battles, this inflated style is particularly observable; and the Editor has most carefully preserved, in the translation, the order and literal meanings of all the epithets, often almost synonymous, with which many sentences are overloaded. It will be also observed that even in the more simple and unimpassioned narratives there is usually a double expression, such as “plundered and preyed,” “battered and broke,” “banished and expelled,” “killed and destroyed.” This pleonasm of style, which is not unlike that of the language of the English law, has been as much as possible imitated by the Editor in the translation, so that the reader may see the exact force of each Irish word by comparing the original with the translation.

It should also be observed, that some entries have been hurriedly and carelessly transcribed, from their respective originals, by the Four Masters, and that several of their after-insertions between the lines are so arranged as to render the construction inelegant. The Editor has compared such entries with the more ancient Annals in every possible instance, and pointed out in the notes what has been omitted or irregularly transcribed by the Four Masters; but, throughout the second part, he has printed their own text exactly as it is found in their autograph manuscript, in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, dispensing, in every instance, with their contractions, except their γ, i. e. αγυρ, *and*; their ϕ, which is sometimes ε simple, and sometimes εα; and their χ, which is for ϑειε, *ten*. All the gramma-

tical terminations, which they have generally written in contractions, have been printed in full, according to the rules laid down by the Editor in his *Irish Grammar*.

The general Index to the whole will facilitate the references, not only to the names of men and places, but also to remarkable subjects, such as battles, burnings, demolitions, &c., and thus supply a great defect in Dr. O'Connor's edition of the first part of the Irish Annals, which is unaccompanied by any index of this kind. The following letter, written by Dr. O'Connor, a short time before his death, to Mr. Hardiman, will show that he regretted not having been able to make indexes to his edition of the Irish Annals :

“ *Stowe, 10th March, 1825.*

“DEAR SIR,—I feel that I ought to make an humble apology for my silence ever since I had the honor of receiving from you your valuable *History of Galway*, for his Grace of Buckingham and Chandos's Collection, and your *Catalogue of the Maps, &c.*, in Trinity College Library, for my own. I value your *History* highly, as every one must who is disgusted by the silly assertions, the loose references, the false chronology, the inflated style of most of our modern writers. For the same reason I value your *Catalogue*, and only lament that you had not more abundant materials. In return for your kind present to me, I shall send you a copy of my Tighernach, as soon as it comes out in the month of May. The original is printed in one column, and the version, almost literal, opposite in another, in imitation of the Saxon Chronicle. The original is taken from the Duke of Chandos's MS., now in the Bodleian. It is the oldest known. If you will call in the Bodleian for the MS. Rawlinson, No. 488, you will find that my labour must have been excessive, even had I confined it to deciphering the text. It is far from my intention to sound my own praise ; my object is merely to shew you that I feel a just sense of the urbanity which induced you to send me your works. My Tighernach wants only an Index. But that Index will require more time than would be necessary, if I enjoyed a better state of health. In the same volume, intituled *Rerum Hibernicarum Scriptores*, vol. 2, you will find the Annals of *Innisfallen* and of

Boyle, from the *original* MSS. in the Bodleian and Cotton Libraries. These are finished in like manner, with the exception of Indexes. The Annals of the Four Masters, as far as the first volume extends, that is, to the pretended Anglo-Norman conquest of Ireland, are finished (with the same exception) from the original in this Library. The second volume, in the Dublin Library, is so mutilated, that I leave that fragment to the care of posterity, contented with ending where Giraldus, Hollingshead, Leland, and most of our modern historians, begin. The Annals of Ulster are also printed down to the same time, from the Bodleian MS., so that we have all that is known of ancient Irish history down almost to the death of Henry the Second.

“I write, in this damp weather, with such a tremulous hand, that I was compelled to dictate the above to an amanuensis. But I cannot commit to another the pleasure of transmitting to you his Grace the Duke of Buckingham’s and Chandos’s thanks for your Galway.

“I have the honour to be, dear Sir,

“With sincere esteem and regard,

“Your much obliged and humble Servant,

“CHARLES O’CONNOR.”

With respect to the chronology of these Annals, from A. M. 2242 down to the period of Cimbaeth, no competent scholar can doubt that it is arbitrary and uncertain. But we are not to suppose that the Four Masters are altogether responsible for it. This early portion of the Annals, it must be borne in mind, was compiled by them from the Annals of Clonmacnoise, and from different other authorities, such as the Synchronisms of Flann, the Poems of Maclmura on the Origin of the Gaedhil, the Poems of Gillacaemhain, Eochaidh O’Floinn, and various other sources; and, as compilers, their duty was to place such accounts as were accessible of direct computation in as natural and reasonable an order as possible. Unfortunately, however, among all the events narrated, no eclipse of the sun or moon, or appearance of a comet, or any other astronomical phenomenon, is recorded, by which their authenticity could be tested or a certain

date fixed. O'Flaherty expresses his surprise, indeed, at the minute chronological accuracy with which the earliest historical facts (as he considers them) are noticed by Irish historians; such as the arrival in Ireland of Ceasair, the granddaughter of Noah, with a band of antediluvians, forty days before the flood, on the fifteenth day of the moon, being the Sabbath; and the landing of Partholan at Inbher-Sgeine, in Kerry, in the month of May, the fourteenth day of the moon, on a Wednesday. From the minuteness of these dates the author of *Ogygia*, instead of having his suspicions aroused, does not hesitate to conclude that the Pagan Irish had, from the earliest period, a most accurate system of chronology. But it never seems to have occurred to him to ask the simple question, how were the age of the moon and the day of the week at the landing of Ceasair and Partholan handed down to the Irish writers, seeing that, according to those writers themselves, Ceasair and her followers perished in the flood, and that Partholan and his colony were *all* carried off by the plague? The bardic historians reply by getting still deeper into fiction, and relating that Fintan, the son of Bochra, who accompanied Ceasair into Ireland, after having passed through various transmigrations, at length assumed the human form in the time of St. Patrick, and lived down to the time of St. Finian of Magh-bile, to whom he narrated all the events that had taken place in Ireland up to that period. O'Flaherty rejects this as a clumsy fable, but finds himself constrained, in order to support his chronological theory, to insist that the Pagan Irish had the use of letters, and an accurate system of chronology, from the earliest period of the colonization of Ireland.

This way of proving the authenticity of Irish chronology only damages true history; but at the same time there is a mode of explaining the entries in question, so as to obviate the necessity of rejecting them altogether: we have only to assume that they are

facts preserved by oral tradition, and that the Irish writer who first attempted to fix the age of the moon and the day of the week, on which Ceasair landed in Ireland, made such calculations as he was able to make (whether correct or not is of no consequence), computing forty days before to the usually assumed date of Noah's flood, and seeking to account for his accurate knowledge of the date so assumed by means of a bold fiction. In this latter object, strange to say, he partially succeeded; for, silly as it may now seem to us, it is a fact that the fable connected with these dates passed current amongst the Irish literati down to the seventeenth century; for, though Eochy O'Flannagan of Armagh, in the eleventh century, gave no credit to the story of Fintan having survived the general deluge, his scepticism surely did not arise from its improbability, but because it involved a statement "contrary to the holy Scripture, which sayeth that all the world were drowned in the General Flood, saveing Noeh and his three sons, Shem, Cham, and Japheth, with their fower wives."—*Ann. Clon.* See p. 2, note ^b.

It is therefore, surely, infinitely more probable that an early Irish chronologist made a calculation of the age of the moon^h, and the

^h *The age of the moon.*—Dr. O'Conor has the following observations on this subject, in his account of the Annals of the Four Masters, in the Stowe Catalogue, p. 114, n. 2:

"The Europeans had no chronology before the conquest of Darius the Mede, by Cyrus, 538 years before Christ. The chronology we now have of more ancient times is technical, and has been brought to a great degree of accuracy by Petavius and Ussher. Polybius says (l. 5. § 33) that *Ephorus*, the disciple of Isocrates, and the historian of Cumæ, was the *first* who attempted to reduce chronology into a regular science, in the time of Philip of Macedon, about 350 years before Christ. The Arundelian

marbles, which were composed sixty years after the death of Alexander, take no notice of Olympiads. There are no fixed epochs in Herodotus or Thucydides. Timæus of Sicily, who flourished in the 129th Olympiad, or about the middle of the third century before Christ, was the first who attempted to establish an æra, by comparing the dates of Olympiads, Spartan Kings, Archons of Athens, and Priestesses of Juno, which he adapted to one another, according to the best of his judgment. Where he left off Polybius began.

"Those who have adopted the chronology of the LXX., which makes the world older than it is in the Hebrew text, are ably refuted by Natalis

day of the week, as they would retrospectively stand forty days before the deluge, than that he found anything purporting to be a record of the date of Ceasair's arrival on stone, tile, or parchment. It would be easier to receive the whole story of Ceasair and her followers, as well as the date, for a fabrication, than to suppose that any written or inscribed record of such a fact could have existed before the use of letters, or even of hieroglyphics, was known to mankind.

The accuracy of ancient dates being thus apocryphal, we are driven to regard the catalogue of kings, given by Gilla-Caemain and others, as a mere attempt at reducing to chronological order the accumulated traditions of the poets and seanachies of Ireland. But that a list of Irish monarchs was attempted to be made out at a very early period is now generally admitted by the best antiquaries. Mr. Pinkerton, who denies to the Irish the use of letters before their conversion to Christianity, still admits the antiquity of their list of kings :

“ Foreigners” (he remarks,) “ may imagine that it is granting too much to the Irish to allow them lists of kings more ancient than those of any other country in modern Europe ; but the singularly compact and remote situation of that island, and its freedom from Roman conquest, and from the concussions of the fall of the Roman Empire, may infer this allowance not too much. But all contended for is the list of kings, so easily preserved by the repetition of bards at high solemnities, and some grand events of history.”—*Inquiry into the History of Scotland.*

At what period regular annals first began to be compiled with regard to minute chronology we have no means of determining ; but

Alexander. Every discovery, and every vestige of the history of man, tends to prove that this planet is not inhabited above 6000 years. The glaring truth of the recent origin of man is acknowledged even by Lucretius, l. 5, De Rer. Nat. :

“ Præterea si nulla fuit genitalis origo,
Terrarum, et Cœli, semperque æterna fuere,
Cur supra bellum Thebanum, & funera Trojæ,
Non alias alij quoque rescecinere Poetæ ?
Quare etiam quædam nunc artes expoliuntur,
Nunc etiam augescunt ?”

we may safely infer from the words of Tighernach, that the ancient historical documents existing in his time were all regarded by him as uncertain before the period of Cimbaeth, the commencement of whose reign he fixes to the year before Christ 305. His significant words, *omnia monumenta Scotorum usque Cimbaeth incerta erant*, inspire a feeling of confidence in this compiler which commands respect for those facts which he has transmitted to us, even when they relate to the period antecedent to the Christian era. The Annals of Ulster are also free from the objections that have been alleged against the early portion of the Annals of the Four Masters, the compiler beginning with the mission of Palladius to the Scoti, and frequently citing the names of the authors or compilers whose works he had before him, the oldest of which is Mochta, the patron saint of Louth, and Cuana (genitive, *Cuanach*), who seems to be “*Cuana scriba Treoit*,” whose death is recorded under the year 739; and Dubhdaolethe, who was at first Lector and afterwards Archbishop of Armagh, and who died in the year 1065. The following passages, extracted from the Annals of Ulster, will show that they have been copied from various sources :

“A. D. 439. *Chronicon magnum scriptum est.*”

“A. D. 467. *Quies Benigni Episcopi, successoris Patricii. Cena Tempa la hAilill Molτ. Sic in libro Cuanach inveni.*”

“A. D. 468. *Bellum Duman Achur pop Oibll Molτ. Sic inveni in Libro Cuanach.*”

“A. D. 471. *Preda secunda Saxonum de Hibernia ut alii dicunt in isto anno diducta est, ut Moctus dicit. Sic in Libro Cuanach inveni.*”

“A. D. 475. *Bellum bpeγ hEile pe nAilill Molτ. Sic in Libro Cuanach inveni.*”

“A. D. 482. *Bellum Oche la Luγarò mac Laeγaipe agur la Murpceap-tach mac Capca, in quo cecidit Ailill Molτ. A Concobaro filio Nesse usque ad Cormac filium Aipt anni cccviii. ; a Cormac usque ad hoc bellum cavi. ut Cuana scripsit.*”

“A. D. 489. *Bellum Cinn Uornado, ubi cecidit Oengur filius Naerppach mō Muman, ut Cuana scripsit.*”

“A. D. 527. *Vel hic dormitatio Brigide secundum librum Mochod [Mochtæ].*

“A. D. 534. *Dormitatio Mocta discipuli Patricii xiii. Kal. Septemb. Sic ipse scripsit in Epistola sua ‘Macutenus peccator presbiter S. Patricii discipulus in Dno. salutem.’—Ann. Ult.*

“A. D. 544. *Θιαρματῶ regnare incipit, secundum Librum Cuanach.*”

“A. D. 552. *Mors Cpmētann mic ḃruin. Sic in Libro Cuanach inveni.*”

“A. D. 598. *Quies Caimmḡ in Acarḡ bo, ut Cuana docet.*”

“A. D. 600. *Terre motus in ḃairpchi. Mors ḃrenḃann mic Coirppi mic Feichne. Sic inveni in Libro Cuanach.*”

“A. D. 602. *Omnia quæ scripta sunt in anno sequente inveni in Libro Cuanach, in isto esse perfecta.*”

“A. D. 610. *Quies Colman Elo. Sic est in Libro Cuanach.*”

“A. D. 628. *Mors Echḡac ḃmḡe, regis Pictorum, filii Aedān. Sic in Libro Cuanach inveni. Vel, sicut in Libro Ouibḡalete narratur.*”

“A. D. 642. *Cellach et Conall Cael regnare incipiunt, ut alii dicunt. Hic dubitatur quis regnavit post Domnall. Dicunt alii historiographi regnasse quatuor reges .i. Cellach et Conall Cael, et duo filii Aeda Slane .i. Thiarmaḡ et ḃlaḡmac per commixta regna.*”

“A. D. 972. *Longa la Domnall hUa Neill de Daḃull dar Sliab nUat co Loch nAinḃenne, quod non factum est ab antiquis temporibus. Sic in Libro Ouibḡalete.*”

“A. D. 1021. *Cpech la mac Aedā hUa Neill dar hUib Ḍorḡann, &c. Sic in libro Ouibḡalete.*”

From these notices we have reason to believe that the ecclesiastical writers carried forward a continuous chronicle from age to age; each succeeding annalist transmitting the records which he found existing along with his own; thus giving to the whole series the force of contemporary evidence.

The precision with which the compiler of the Annals of Ulster has transmitted the account of an eclipse of the sun, which took place in the year 664, affords a proof that this entry was derived from

a contemporaneous record.—See note ^x, under A. D. 664, p. 277. Venerable Bede, who is followed by the Four Masters, mentions this solar eclipse as having occurred on the third day of May; but the Annals of Tighernach and Ulster have preserved the exact day and hour. Bede having evidently calculated the time according to the Dionysian cycle, the error of which was not detected in his time, and the Irish annalists having copied the passage from the record of one who had seen this eclipse, and noted it at the time of observation. The following notices of eclipses and comets, copied from various works by the compiler of the Annals of Ulster, will show that they were recorded by eye-witnesses. The reader is to bear in mind that the Annals of Ulster are antedated by one year up to 1014, and that, in comparing these eclipses with the catalogue of eclipses composed by modern astronomers, he should add one year to the respective dates.

“ A. D. 495 [496]. *Solis defectio.*”

“ A. D. 511 [512]. *Defectus solis contigit.*”

“ A. D. 590 [591]. *Defectio solis i. mane tenebrosum.*”

“ A. D. 613 [614]. *Stella [comata] visa est hora octava die.*”

“ A. D. 663 [664]. *Tenebre in Kalendis Maii in 11^a hora.*”

“ A. D. 673 [674]. *Nubes tenuis et tremula ad speciem celestis arcus iv. vigilia noctis vi. feria ante pascha ab oriente in occidentem per serenum celum apparuit. Luna in sanguinem versa est.*”

“ A. D. 676 [677]. *Stella comata visa in mense Septembris et Octobris.*”

“ A. D. 691 [692]. *Luna in sanguineum colorem in Natali S. Martini versa est.*”

“ A. D. 717 [718]. *Eclipsis lune in plenilunio.*”

“ A. D. 752 [753]. *Sol tenebrosus.*”

“ A. D. 761 [762]. *Luna tenebrosa. Nox lucida in Autumno.*”

“ A. D. 762 [763]. *Sol tenebrosus in hora tertia.*”

“ A. D. 772 [773]. *Luna tenebrosa ii. Nonas Decembris.*”

“ A. D. 787 [788]. *Luna rubra in similitudinem sanguinis xii. Kal. Martii.*”

“ A. D. 806 [807]. *Luna in sanguinem versa est.*”

“ A. D. 864 [865]. *Eclipsis solis in Kal. Januarii, et Eclipsis Lune in eodem anno.*”

“ A. D. 877 [878]. *Eclipsis Lune Idibus Octobris iv. Lune.*”

“ A. D. 884 [885]. *Eclipsis Solis et visæ sunt stella in Calo.*”

“ A. D. 920 [921]. *Eclipsis Lune xv. Kal. Jan. feria prima hora noctis.*”

“ A. D. 1018. The Comet permanent this year for 14 days in harvest.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

“ A. D. 1023. An Eclipse of the Moone the 4th Id. of January, being Thursday. An Eclipse of the Sunn the 27th of the same Moone, on Thursday.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

“ A. D. 1031. An Eclipse on the day before the Calends of September.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

“ A. D. 1065 [1066]. There appeared a Comett for the space of three nights, which did shine as clear as the Moone at the full.”—*Ann. Clon.*

The dates assigned to these eclipses are confirmed by their accordance with the catalogue of eclipses in *L'Art de Ver. les Dates*, tom. i. pp. 62-69; and from this accuracy it must be acknowledged that they have been obtained by actual observation, and not from scientific calculations; for it is well known that any after calculations, made before the correction of the Dionysian period, would not have given such correct results.

Mr. Moore has the following remarks upon the eclipse of 664:

“ The precision with which the Irish annalists have recorded to the month, day, and hour, an eclipse of the sun, which took place in the year 664, affords both an instance of the exceeding accuracy with which they observed and noted passing events, and also an undeniable proof that the annals for that year, though long since lost, must have been in the hands of those who have transmitted to us that remarkable record. In calculating the period of the same eclipse, the Venerable Bede, led astray, it is plain, by his ignorance of that yet undetected error of the Dionysian cycle, by which the equation of the motions of the sun and moon was affected,—exceeded the true time of the

event by several days. Whereas the Irish chronicler, wholly ignorant of the rules of astronomy, and merely recording what he had seen passing before his eyes,—namely, that the eclipse occurred about the tenth hour on the 3rd of May, in the year 664,—has transmitted a date to posterity, of which succeeding astronomers have acknowledged the accuracy.”—*History of Ireland*, vol. i. p. 163.

At what period it became the practice in Ireland to record public events in the shape of annals has not been yet accurately determined; but it will not be too much to assume that the practice began with the first introduction of Christianity into the country. Now, it is highly probable that there were Christian communities in Ireland long before the final establishment of Christianity by St. Patrick, in the fifth century. We learn from St. Chrysostom, in his *Demonstratio quod Christus sit Deus*, written in the year 387, that the British Islands, situated outside the Mediterranean Sea, and in the very ocean itself, had felt the power of the Divine Word, churches having been founded there and altars erected¹.

But the most decided evidence that the Irish had the use of letters before St. Patrick's time, is derived from the account of Celestius, an Irishman, the favourite disciple of the heresiarch Pelagius. St. Jerome, alluding to a criticism of Celestius upon his Commentaries on the Epistle of St. Paul to the Ephesians, thus launches out against this bold heretic:

“Nuper indoctus calumniator erupit, qui Commentarios meos in epistolam Pauli ad Ephesios reprehendendos putat. Nec intelligit, nimiâ stertens vecor-

¹ Καὶ γὰρ αἱ Βρετανικαὶ νῆσοι, αἱ τῆς θαλάττης ἐκτὸς κείμεναι ταύτης, καὶ ἐν αὐτῷ ἄνσαι τῷ ὠκεανῷ τῆς ἰσχυροῦς τοῦ ῥήματος ἤσθοντο· καὶ γὰρ κἄκεῖ Ἐκκλησίαι καὶ θυσιαστήρια πεπηγασιν.—*S. Chrysost. Opp.*, tom. i. 575. B. Ed. Bened.

But, if such were the case, we may reasonably conclude that the use of letters which every-

where accompanied Christianity, had been known in Ireland at that date. The accurate Innes thinks it “not unreasonable to believe that private individuals at least, among the Irish, had the use of letters before the coming of St. Patrick, considering that it may have happened that some of the Irish before that time, passing

diâ, leges Commentariorum, &c. nec recordatur stolidissimus, et Scotorum pultibus prægravatus, nos in ipso dixisse opere: non damno digamos imo nec trigamos, et si fieri potest octogamos: plus aliquid inferam etiam scortatorem recipio pœnitentem”^k.

And again in the Proemium to his third book on Jeremiah, St. Jerome thus more distinctly mentions the native country of Celestius:

“Hic tacet, alibi criminatur: mittit in universum orbem epistolas biblicas priùs auriferas, nunc maledicas et patientiam nostram, de Christi humilitate venientem, malæ conscientiæ signum interpretatur. Ipseque mutus latrat per Alpinum [al. *Albinum*] canem quandem et corpulentum, et qui calcibus magis possit sævire, quam dentibus. Habet enim progeniem Scoticæ gentis, de Britannorum viciniâ: qui juxta fabulas Poëtarum, instar Cerberi spirituali percutiendus est clavâ, ut æterno, cum suo magistro Plutone silentio conticescat”^l.

It appears from Gennadius, who flourished A. D. 495, that before Celestius was imbued with the Pelagian heresy, he had written from his monastery to his parents three epistles, in the form of little books, containing instructions necessary for all those desirous of serving God, which, by the way, bore no trace of the heresy which he afterwards broached. The words of Gennadius are as follows:

“Celestius antequam Pelagianum dogma incurreret, imò adhuc adolescens, scripsit ad parentes de monasterio Epistolas in modum libellorum tres, omnibus Deum desiderantibus necessarias. Moralis siquidem in eis dictio nil vitii postmodum proditi, sed totum ad virtutis incitamentum tenuit”^m.

This passage affords sufficient evidence to prove that the *Scotica gens*, in the neighbourhood of Britain, had the use of letters towards

over to Britain, or other parts of the Roman empire, where the use of letters was common, might have learned to read and write.”

^k *Hieron. Prolog.* in lib. i. in Hieremiam, Opp. Ed. Vallarsii, tom. iv.

^l *Prolog. i. lib. iii. in Hieremiam.* Some have

thought that the *Scotica gens*, here referred to, was the modern Scotland; but this question has been long since settled. Ireland was the only country called *Scotia* in St. Jerome’s time, or until the twelfth century.

^m *Gennadius de Script. Eccl. c. 44.*

the close of the fourth century ; and it may be added, that a country that produced such able men as Celestius and Albinus could hardly have been an utter stranger to civilization at the time they flourished. On the whole, it may be conjectured, with probability, that letters were known to the Irish about the reign of Cormac, son of Art ; and this throws the boundary between what must have been traditional, and what may have been original written records, so far back as to remove all objection on that ground to the authenticity of the following Annals, from at least the second century of the Christian era.

The reader will find these conclusions supported by the opinions of a historian of the highest character, on the general authenticity and historical value of that portion of the Irish Annals made accessible to him by the labours of Dr. O'Conor :

“The chronicles of Ireland, written in the Irish language, from the second century to the landing of Henry Plantagenet, have been recently published, with the fullest evidence of their genuineness and exactness. The Irish nation, though they are robbed of their legends by this authentic publication, are yet by it enabled to boast that they possess genuine history several centuries more ancient than any other European nation possesses, in its present spoken language. They have exchanged their legendary antiquity for historical fame. Indeed, no other nation possesses any monument of its literature, in its present spoken language, which goes back within several centuries of these chronicles”ⁿ.

ⁿ Sir James Mackintosh, *History of England*, vol. i. chap. 2. On this passage Mr. Moore remarks : “With the exception of the mistake into which Sir James Mackintosh has here, rather unaccountably, been led, in supposing that, among the written Irish chronicles which have come down to us, there are any so early as the second century, the tribute paid by him to the authenticity and historical importance of these documents appears to me in the highest degree deserved ; and comes with the more authority from a writer whose command over the wide

domain of history enabled him fully to appreciate any genuine addition to it.”—*History of Ireland*, vol. i. p. 168.

Whether what Mr. Moore calls a mistake on the part of the English historian was really one may be fairly questioned. It is evident that Sir James Mackintosh was of opinion that there were entries in the Annals of Tighernach which were copied from passages originally committed to writing in the second century ; and there is nothing adduced by Mr. Moore or others to invalidate this opinion.

The Editor cannot close these remarks without returning thanks to the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin, for allowing him the use of their splendid collection of Irish manuscripts; and to such friends as have assisted him in the present work. Among these friends he must reckon, as the first in order, our most eminent antiquary, George Petric, Esq., LL. D., &c., who has read all the sheets of the second part as they passed through the Press, and made many valuable suggestions. To Mr. Eugene Curry, by whom the autograph of this work was copied for the Press, and who has supplied very many examples from ancient glossaries to elucidate the meanings of difficult words, and various manuscript authorities, unexplored by any but himself, to illustrate the ancient topography, he feels particularly indebted. To James Hardiman, Esq., M. R. I. A., whose labours as a member of the late Irish Record Commission have rendered him familiar with all the sources of Anglo-Irish history, he must return his special thanks; from him he has received, freely and liberally, not only his valuable opinion on several historical points, but also many Anglo-Irish law documents bearing on the history of the Irish chieftains, which have never been published. The Editor has, moreover, to acknowledge his many obligations to the Rev. Dr. Todd, F. T. C. D., who has kindly afforded him every facility in consulting the College manuscripts, as well as the benefit of his enlightened criticism on many historical points throughout the entire progress of the work.

The Editor has also been assisted by various others, but more especially by his friend, Captain Larcom, R. E., who has been the active promoter of Irish literature, antiquities, and statistics, ever since the summer of 1825, and who, during his connexion with the Ordnance Survey, exerted himself most laudably to illustrate and preserve the monuments of ancient Irish history and topography. And he is much indebted to Captain Cameron, R. E., who, since he was appointed to superintend the Irish Ordnance Survey Office, has kindly

continued to render the Editor the same amount of assistance in identifying the positions of objects of antiquarian or historical interest on the Ordnance Maps, as had been afforded by his predecessor.

He has also to express his acknowledgments to Charles P. O'H. Mac Donnell, Esq., M. R. I. A.; Charles J. O'Donel, Esq.; and Herbert Hore, Esq., each of whom has furnished him with much important and original information.

J. O'D.

οα λήεεετι αρ κάριθε ζαν α Σεεριοθαδ
 οο λαταρ nach φρουηετι ιαθ οοριδιρι
 le α φφοραιεμλε, η le α εεουμνιυεεαδ
 οο εριεη, η οο φοιρεφιν αν βεθα. Οο
 εριυμνεεεαδ λην να λαθαρι Αηνά-
 λαδ αρ φήρη η αρ λιονήαιρε αρ μό οο
 βήοιρ λην οράξαλ ι νεριυμ υιλε (βιοδ
 οοιρ ούεαιρ οαη α τεεελαμαδ οο
 ηαοιν ιοηαδ) οο εχυμ αν λαθαριρι
 οο φεεριοθαδ ιη βαρ ηαιηηρι, η ιη βαρ
 ηονόιρ όρι αρ ριβ τεεε λυαεη ραοταρ
 οο να εριουιειδιβ λάρ ηο φεεριοθαδ έ,
 η ηραετρε εόνυεητε ουμ να ηγαλλ
 οο εαηη εορταρ βίθη, η φριεταημε
 ηύ μαρ αν εεεθηα. Ζαεη μαετ οα
 τειοερα οον λαθορ ριν οα εθααιρε
 ρολαιρ οο εαεη ι εοοιτεεημνε αρ
 φριβρι αρ βήρηεη α βυοηε, η ηηρ εόιρ
 μαεεηαδ, ηο ιοηεηαδ έδ ηο ιοηεηυε
 οο βήε ρα ηιαε οα ηοηγεηαδ ριβ, όρι
 αρ οο ριολ εηιηρ ηειε Μιλεαδ ζήηηρ
 οο ηιηη οο ηιοζαιβ ερεαηη, η α ηαέν
 αρ έρι ριέτιβ οο ηαοήαιβ; οη Ταδς ριν
 ηαεεηη ηιε οηελλα ολυμ όρ ριολραε
 α ηοεεε οέεε οο ηα ηαοήαιβ ριν αρ
 ειοιρ οο ηρηετ ό ηλύν οο ηλύν οοιρ αν
 ταδς εέθηα. Ρο ηαβλαηηρ οο η ηο
 αηερεαβραε ελαηη αν Ταδς ριν ι
 ηοναοαιβ εραηηλα αρ ρυδ ερεαηη ι.

aforesaid matters might be put on re-
 cord ; and that, should the writing of
 them be neglected at present, they
 would not again be found to be put on
 record or commemorated to the end
 and termination of the world. There
 were collected by me all the best and
 most copious books of annals that I
 could find throughout all Ireland
 (though it was difficult for me to col-
 lect them to one place), to write this
 book in your name, and to your ho-
 nour, for it was you that gave the re-
 ward of their labour to the chroniclers,
 by whom it was written ; and it was
 the friars of the convent of Donegal
 that supplied them with food and at-
 tendance in like manner. For every
 good that will result from this book,
 in giving light to all in general, it is
 to you that thanks should be given,
 and there should exist no wonder or
 surprise, jealousy^b or envy, at [any]
 good that you do ; for you are of
 the race of Heber mac Mileadh, from
 whom descended thirty of the kings of
 Ireland, and sixty-one saints ; and to
 Tadhg mac Cein mac Oilella Olum,
 from whom eighteen of these saints^c

^b *Jealousy.*—If O'Donnell were in the country at the time, he ought to have felt great envy and jealousy that the Four Masters should have committed this work, which treats of the O'Donnells more than of any other family, to the world

under the name and patronage of any of the rival race of Oilioll Olum, much less to so petty a chieftain of that race as O'Gara. This will appear obvious from the Contentions of the Bards.

^c *Eighteen of these saints.*—Charles O'Conor,

Stiocht Cormaic Gailng iluighnib
 connac̄t op̄ ġimeabhairri mun̄tir
 ġaōpa, an d̄a Ua Eaghra h̄i cconnac̄-
 toibh, ġ o h̄ġra an R̄uta, O Cearbail
 i nĒle, ġ o M̄chair i nuib Cairin,
 o concōbair i cciannac̄ta ġlinne ġn̄m̄in.

Ὅ οὐρανὸς ἀπὸ βαρτεχτρα οὐ
 ρυλὸν ἀπὸ ριν ἀδύραμαρ ἀκ ρο
 βαρνεμεατὰχ,

Α Φηργαί υἱ ἡσάρα,
 Α μηε ταιόε,
 μειε οίεαλλε,
 μειε διαρματτα,
 μειε εογχαν,
 μειε διαρματτα,
 μειε εογχαν,
 μειε τοματταῖς ὀίεε,
 μειε τοματταῖς μοιρ,
 μειε διαρματτα,
 μειε Ραῖηνε,
 μειε κονγαλαῖη,
 μειε δυννηλεβε,

are sprung, you can be traced, genera-
 tion by generation. The descendants
 of this Teige branched out, and inha-
 bited various parts throughout Ireland,
 namely : the race of Cormac Gaileng
 in Luighne-Connacht, from whom ye,
 the Muintir-Gadhra, the two Ui Eaghra
 in Connaught, and O'h-Eaghra of the
 Ruta, O'Carroll of Ely, O'Meachair in
 Ui-Cairin, and O'Conor of Cianachta-
 Glinne-Geimhin, are descended.

As a proof of your coming from this
 noble blood we have mentioned, here
 is your pedigree,

Oh Fearghal O'Gadhra, thou son of
 Tadhg! son of
 Oilioll, son of
 Diarmaid, son of
 Eoghan, son of
 Diarmaid, son of
 Eoghan, son of
 Tomaltach Og, son of
 Tomaltach More, son of
 Diarmaid, son of
 Raighne, son of
 Conghalach, son of
 Donnsléibhe, son of

who felt no qualm of conscience at reducing the
 simple style of O'Clery to his own imitation of
 Dr. Johnson, translates this passage in the fol-
 lowing loose manner, without regard to the
 construction of the original.

“In truth, every benefit derivable from our
 labours is due to your protection and bounty ;

nor should it excite jealousy or envy that you
 stand foremost in this as in other services you
 have rendered your country ; for, by your birth,
 you are a descendant of the race of Heber,
 which gave Ireland thirty monarchs, and
 sixty-one of which race died in the odour of
 sanctity.”

meic Ruaidhri,	Ruaidhri, son of
meic Donsleibhe,	Donsleibhe, son of
meic Conchobhair,	Conchobhar, son of
meic Ruarc,	Ruarc, son of
meic gadhra, o rloinntear muintir gadhra,	Gadhra, from whom the Muintir- Gadhra are surnamed, son of
meic glethneacain,	Glethnechan, son of
meic Saerghas,	Saerghas, son of
meic bece,	Bec, son of
meic flaitiuis,	Flaithius, son of
meic taichleagh,	Taichleach, son of
meic cinnfaeladh,	Cinnfaeladh, son of
meic diarmaid,	Diarmaid, son of
meic finnbharr,	Finnbharr, son of
meic brenann,	Brenann, son of
meic nadfraech,	Nadfraech, son of
meic fiden,	Fiden, son of
meic fidhchuir,	Fidhchuir, son of
meic art corb,	Art Corb, son of
meic niadh corb,	Niadh Corb, son of
meic lui o nainmniúctear luighne,	Lui, from whom the Luighne are named, son of
meic tadhg,	Tadhg, son of
meic cian,	Cian, son of
meic oilioll olum,	Oilioll Olum, son of
meic modh nuadhat,	Modh Nuadhat, son of
meic modh neid,	Modh Neid, son of
meic derg,	Derg, son of
meic deirgtheineadh,	Deirgtheineadh, son of
meic enda monchaoin,	Enda Monchaoin, son of
meic loich mor,	Loich Mor, son of
meic mofebis,	Mofebis, son of
meic muiredhach muchna,	Muiredhach Muchna, son of
meic eochaid garv,	Eochaidh Garv. son of

meic ðuaic ðalta ðeaðhaðh,	Duach Dalta Deadhadh, son of
meic cairppe luipce,	Cairbre Lose, son of
meic ionnaττmáip,	Imadmhar, son of
meic ma pēðamain,	Nia Sedhamuin, son of
meic aðamair pōlτcain,	Adamar Foltchain, son of
meic pircuirb,	Fercorb, son of
meic moða cuirb,	Modh Corb, son of
meic cobðaiğ caomh,	Cobhthach Caemh, son of
meic pēτaða piğōipce,	Rechtadh Righdhearg, son of
meic luğōfc láigið,	Lughaidh Lagha, son of
meic eachðach,	Eochaidh, son of
meic oilealla,	Oilioll, son of
meic aipτ,	Art, son of
meic luğōfc lamðeipce,	Lughaidh Laimhdhearg, son of
meic eaððac uaircep,	Eochaidh Uairches, son of
meic luğðeð iarðumh,	Lughaidh Iardhunn, son of
meic enða ðeipce,	Enda Dearg, son of
meic ðuaich pinn,	Duach Finn, son of
meic seðna ionnarraiğ,	Sedna Innarrach, son of
meic bpriipriğh,	Bresriğh, son of
meic aipτ imliğ,	Art Imleach, son of
meic pēðlumh,	Feidhlimidh, son of
meic Roτeðτaiğ,	Rothechtach, son of
meic Roan piğailiğ,	Roan Righaileach, son of
meic failbe iolcoraiğ,	Failbhe Iolcorach, son of
meic cair cēðcoimhneaiğ,	Cas Cedcoimhneach.
meic faildeargdoid,	Faildeargdoid, son of
meic muineamhoin,	Muineamhon, son of
meic cair cloτaiğ.	Cas Clothach, son of
meic piri arða,	Ferarda, son of
meic Roτeðτaiğ,	Rothechtach, son of
meic Roipra,	Ross, son of
meic gliapp,	Glass, son of
meic nuaðat ðfğlam.	Nuadhat Deaghlamh, son of

meic eaódaé faobairglas,
 meic conmael,
 meic eimher finn,
 meic mileadh éppainne,
 meic bile,
 meic breogan,
 meic bratha,
 meic deatha,
 meic earchadh,
 meic aldod,
 meic nuadhaitte,
 meic ninual,
 meic eimher glas,
 meic agnon finn,
 meic eimhir gluinfinn,
 meic laimhfinn,
 meic agnaman, et cetera.

Eochaidh Faebharghlas, son of
 Conmael, son of
 Eimher Finn, son of
 Mileadh, son of
 Bile, son of
 Breogan, son of
 Bratha, son of
 Deatha, son of
 Earchadh, son of
 Aldod, son of
 Nuadhaitte, son of
 Ninual, son of
 Eimher Glas, son of
 Agnon Finn, son of
 Eimhir Gluinnfinn, son of
 Laimhfinn, son of
 Agnaman.

Αν παρα λα ριχτε το μι lanuarr
 anno domini 1632, το τιοτηρηναθη αν
 leathor po i cconueinte Dhuin na ngall,
 η το εμιοχνηαιγληση ιρη cconueinte
 εεθνα αν δεαχμηαθη λα θαυγουρτ,
 1636. Αν τασημαδ βλιαδαιν δεεε το
 ριγhe αρ Ριγη Καρρολυρ ορ Σαχαν,
 Ρραηε, Αλβαιν, η ορ Ειρηνη.

On the twenty-second day of the
 month of January, Anno Domini 1632,
 this book was commenced in the
 convent of Dun-na-uGall; and it was
 finished in the same convent on the
 tenth day of August, 1636, the eleventh
 year of the reign of our King Charles
 over England, France, Alba, and over
 Eire.

Οχαρ εαπα ιομηαιν,
 οραθηαιρ μηεελ ο ελεριγη.

Your affectionate friend,
 BROTHER MICHAEL O'CLERY.

APPROBATIONS OF THE WORK.

Ατάττ να ηαιτηρε δο Υρηδ .S. Φρονρειρ χηυρρρρ α λαμχα αρ πο αζα ριαθηνυγχαοη ζυρ αβ ε ρρρρχαλ ο Ξαοηρα τυcc αρ αν μβρατχαρ Michel ο Cλερρcc να Cρομρρρδε η αν ταορ εαλαοηνα δο χηρρρρρρρρρρρρ co ηαορν ροαοη λαρ πο ρccρρρρρρρρρρ ρεαβχαρ ορρρ η Αηναλα να ηCρρρρρρ (αν μρρρρρ ροβ ερρρρ ρραγχαρρ ρε α ρccρρρρρρρρρρ ρρρρ) η ζορ αβ ε αν ρρρρρρρρρρρρ ρεδνα τυcc ροηρρρρρρρρρρ ρορρ αρ α ρccρρρρρρρρρρ.

Ατά αν ρεαβχαρ ρανδρα αρ οδ, Αρ ε ροαοη ρρ ρρρρρρρρρρρρ ε ο ρηρρρρρρ co ρρρρρρρ ρ ccομμεητ βρατχαρ Ούν

THE fathers of the Franciscan order who shall put their hands on this do bear witness that it was Fearghal O'Gadhra that prevailed on Brother Michael O'Clerigh to bring together the chroniclers and learned men, by whom were transcribed the books of history and Annals of Ireland (as much of them as it was possible to find to be transcribed), and that it was the same Fearghal that gave them a reward^a for their writing.

The book is divided into two [parts]. The place at which it was transcribed, from beginning to end, was the convent

^a *Gave them a reward.*—Charles O'Conor translates this loosely, as follows :

“The fathers of the Franciscan Order, subscribers hereunto, do certify that Ferrall O'Gara was the *nobleman* who prevailed on Brother Michael O'Clerigh to bring together the antiquaries and chronologers, who compiled the following Annals (such as it was in their power to collect), and that Ferrall O'Gara, aforesaid, rewarded

them *liberally* for their labour.”

The reader will, however, observe that there are no words in the original Irish of O'Clerigh to correspond with O'Conor's *nobleman* or *liberally*, here marked in Italics. The Editor has discovered no clue to determine how liberally O'Gara paid the chroniclers, but feels satisfied that the sum he paid them was very trifling.

να ηγall, αρ α μβιαδ, η αρ α δρριοθη-
αιλμh. Οο τιοηηρεοναδ η οο ρεοριο-
βαθη αν αείδ leabhar δε ιρη Conuent
chfctna αν βιαδαν ρι 1632, αν ταν
πο βαδ ζαιρδιοαν αν ταθηαρ βερναρ-
ωη ο Clépicch.

Αρ ιαττ να Cριοιμιοδε, η αν ταορ
εαλαθηα οο βάτταρ acc ρεοριοβαθη
αν leabhar ρη, η αζα τηζλαμαθη α
leabrab éccraimla αν βραθηαρ Μι-
chéλ ο Clépicch, Μυρρη mac Τορνα
υί Μηαιλεοναιρε ρηι ρέ αιη μίορα ;
Ρηρηρα mac Lochlaind υί Μαιλ-
chonaire, ιαττηρθε ινα νόρ α conταέ
Roppa comman, Cúcoigepiche ο clé-
picch α conταέ Dhúin na ηgall, cucoi-
gepiche ο Duibhgenáin α conταέ liath
droma, η conταε ο clépicch α conταέ
Dúin na ηgall.

Α τιαδ να ρίνleabhar πο βháτορ
αα, leabhar cluana mic nóρ ηη πο
βίνμαζ Ναοιμχιαράν mac αν τραιοίρ.
Leabhar oilem na nashn ρορ loch Ribh,
Leabhar Shénaoh mec Maghnurra
ρορ Loch Erne Leabhar élonne ní

of the Friars of Dun-na-nGall, they
supplying food and attendance. The
first book was begun and transcribed
in the same convent this year, 1632,
when Father Bernardine O'Clery was
Guardian.

The chroniclers and learned men who
were engaged in extracting and tran-
scribing this book from various books,
were : Brother Michael O'Clerigh ;
Maurice, the son of Torna O'Mael-
chonaire, for one month ; Ferfeasa, the
son of Lochlainn O'Maelchonaire, both
of the county of Ros Chomain ; Cucog-
riche O'Clerigh, of the county of Dun-
na-nGall ; Cucoigeriche O'Duibhgen-
nain, of the county of Liath-druim ;
and Conaire O'Clerigh, of the county
of Donegal.

These are the old books they had :
the book of Cluain-mic-Nois^b, [a church]
blessed by Saint Ciaran, son of the
carpenter ; the book of the Island of
Saints^c, in Loch Ribh ; the book of Sea-
nadh Mic Maghnusa^d, in Loch Erne ;

^b *The book of Cluain-mic-Nois.*—The original
of this is now unknown ; but there are several
copies of a translation of it, made in 1627, by
Connell Mageoghegan, Esq., of Lismoyne, in the
county of Westmeath, one in the British Mu-
seum, another in the Library of Trinity College,
Dublin, F. 3. 19, a third in the library of the
Marquis of Drogheda, and others in the hands
of private individuals. The original was in the
Mageoghegan family, but the Editor does not

know the present representative of the Lismoyne
branch. The Editor has added from this trans-
lation many long passages omitted by the Four
Masters.

^c *The book of the Island of all Saints.*—This
manuscript is now unknown.

^d *Book of Seanadh Mic Maghnusa.*—Now called
the Annals of Ulster.—See note ², under the
year 1307, p. 489 ; note ³, under 1408, p. 795 ;
and note ⁴, under the year 1498, p. 1240, *infra*.

Μαοίλκοναρε, Λεβαν μυντερε Δουβ-
 γλνδάμ χιλλε Ρόνάν, 7 λεάβαν οινυρν
 Λεακαν μειε Βιρβιριεχ ρπίεη χυκα
 ιαρ ρεριοβηαδη υπίνοιρ αν λεάβαν, 7
 αρ πο ρεριοβηρατε γαχ λιονίαιρ-
 εαχετ να βρυαιργετ (Ρανγατορ α
 λφ) ναέ ραιβε ιφ να εείτε λεάβραιβ
 βάτορ αα, αρ ní βαιοί ι λεάβαν κλυανα,
 μα πορ ι λεάβαν αν οιλέμ αχετ γυρ
 αν μβλιαόαν ρι ναοιρ αρ τεγιηίρνα
 1227.

the book of the Clann Ua Maelcho-
 naire^e; the book of the O'Duigenans,
 of Kilronan^f; the historical book of
 Lecan Mic Firbisigh^g, which was pro-
 cured for them after the transcription
 of the greater part of the book [work],
 and from which they transcribed every
 copious matter they found which they
 deemed necessary, which was not in
 the first books they had, for neither the
 book of Cluain, nor the book of the
 Island, were [carried] beyond the year
 of the age of our Lord, 1227.

Seanadh Mic Manus, now Belleisle, is an island
 in Lough Erne, the property of the Rev. Gray
 Porter, who has recently erected a house upon
 it.

^e *The book of the Clann Ua Maelchonaire.*—
 Now unknown. It is frequently quoted by
 O'Flaherty, in his marginal additions to the
 copy of these Annals, preserved in the Library
 of Trinity College, Dublin, H. 2. 11.

^f *The book of the Muinntir-Duibhgenain of
 Cill-Ronain.*—There is a most curious and valu-
 able manuscript volume of Irish annals, which
 was in the possession of the O'Duigenans, pre-
 served in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin,
 H. 1. 19; but it does not appear to be the one
 used by the Four Masters. It perfectly accords
 with all the passages quoted by Ware and Harris
 from the Annals of Lough Kee; and it may be
 safely conjectured that it is a compilation made
 by the O'Duigenans from the Annals of Lough
 Kee, Roscommon, and Kilronan. The Editor has
 made copious additions to the work of the Four
 Masters from this manuscript, calculated to
 throw much light on historical facts but slightly
 touched upon by the Masters themselves.

^g *The historical book of Lecan Mic Firbisigh.*—
 This book is now unknown; but there is a good
 abstract of some annals, which belonged to the
 Mac Firbises, made by the celebrated Duaid
 Mac Firis, now preserved in the Library of
 Trinity College, Dublin, H. 1. 18. This abstract
 is styled *Chronicum Scotorum* by the transcriber,
 who states that he shortened or abstracted it
 from a larger work of the Mac Firbises, omitting
 every thing, except what relates to the Scoti or
 Milesians. The same Duaid, or Dudley, also
 translated, in the year 1666, a portion of the
 Annals of Ireland, extending from 1443 to 1468,
 for the use of Sir James Ware. This translation
 has been recently printed for the Irish Archæo-
 logical Society.—See the *Miscellany*, p. 198, and
 the Editor's notes, pp. 263–302. From this
 translation the Editor has supplied, in the
 notes, many passages omitted by the Four Mas-
 ters.

The Annals of the Mac Firbises are also fre-
 quently quoted by O'Flaherty, in his marginal
 additions to the Trinity College copy of the
 Annals of the Four Masters, all which additions
 the Editor has printed in the notes.

Δο τιονηρεναθη αν θαρα λεαβηα
 θαραβ τοραχ αν βλιαδαν ρι 1208, αν
 βλιαδαν ρι θαοιρ Χριορτ ιν πο βα ζαιρ-
 οιαν αν ταθαηρ Χριορτοηρ Υλταχ
 1635, η το ρεοριόβαθη αν χηυδ οίε
 δε ζο 1608 αν χεδ βλιαδαν ιν πο
 βαθη ζαηοιαν αν ταθαηρ Δερναηοιη
 Ο Ολεριεχ οοηιόρι. Αν ηραθαηρ
 Μίσελ Ο Ολέριη α δυβραμορ, Ού-
 οοιεοοηιε ο Ολέριη η Οοαηε ο
 Ολεριεχ το ρεοιόβη αν λεαβαρ δεηδ-
 ηναχ οθήα 1332 ζο 1608. Αρ ιατ
 να λεαβαρ αρ πο ρεοιόβρατ αν τημαρ
 ρειηράτε ηρηόριαν λεαβαηρ, αν λεαβαρ
 εφτα ρη ελomme υί Μαοιλκοαηε ζο
 μίε κυεε εέδ α κύη, η αρ ί ρη αν
 βλιαδαν οβδδηναχ βαοι ανδ, λεαβαρ
 να μυντηρε δυηδηηδνάν ταρ α τετα-
 ζαμαρ ο τηά ναοί εέδ ζο μίε κύεε
 εέδ Σεαρεαττ α τηί, Λεαβαρ Σεαηιό
 μεε Μαηηηυρα ινα ραιβε εο Μίε
 κυεε εέδ τηοχατ αδó, βλαδ το
 λεαβαρ Χονοιεοοηιε μειε Οιαρ-
 ματτα μεε Ταηδη καμιν υί ολεριη
 οη μβλιαδαν ρι Μίε θα χεδ, οχη-
 ηοηαττ α ηαον, εο μίε κυεε εέδ
 τηοχαττ α Σεαχη, Λεαβαρ Μεε
 ηρυαηδδηα Μηαολίν οίεε οη μβλιαδ-
 αν ρι Μίε, κύη εέδ, οχηηοηατ α
 ηοχη, ζο μίε Σε εέδ α τηι, Λεαβηα

The second book [volume], which
 begins with the year 1208, was com-
 menced this year of the age of Christ,
 1635, in which Father Christopher
 Ultach [Donlevy] was guardian, and
 the other part of it, to the year 1608,
 was transcribed the first year in which
 Father Bernardin O'Clerigh, Brother
 Michael O'Clerigh aforesaid, Cucog-
 criche O'Clerigh, and Conaire O'Cle-
 righ, transcribed the last book [vo-
 lume], from 1332 to 1608. These are
 the books from which these three tran-
 scribed the greatest part of this book :
 the same book of the O'Mulconrys, as
 far as the year one thousand five hun-
 dred and five, and this was the last year
 which it contained ; the book of the
 O'Duigenans, of which we have spoken,
 from [the year] nine hundred to one
 thousand five hundred sixty-three ; the
 book of Seanadh-Mic Maghnusa, which
 extended to one thousand five hundred
 thirty-two ; a portion of the book of
 Cucogry, the son of Dermot^h, son of
 Tadhg Cam O'Clerigh, from the year
 one thousand two hundred and eighty-
 one, to one thousand five hundred and
 thirty-seven ; the book of Mac Bru-
 aideadhaⁱ (Maoin Og) from the year

^h *Cucogry, son of Dermot.*—He was the great-
 grandfather of Cucogry or Peregrine O'Clery,
 one of the Four Masters.—See *Genealogies,*
Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach, p. 83.

He flourished about the year 1537. His book
 is now unknown.

ⁱ *The book of Mac Bruaideadha.*—Unknown
 to the Editor.

The following approbations of the work of the Four Masters are prefixed to the copy in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, in the handwriting of the scribe. The autograph originals of the same are in the copy deposited in the College of St. Isidore, at Rome, as the Editor was informed by the late Dr. Lyons, of Kilmore-Erris.

Do bíein go tráimic an brátair
 boct Mícel O Cléirig (maile le
 húmílaet a uaetaráin, an taetair
 Ioseph Eueparð, ppuinriat Uirð
 S. Ppoinpēir i nEirind), dom ionn-
 raicchið do taibben an leabair pī
 dam,—atúra Flann, mac Cairppe
 Míe Aeðaccám, ó bhante Míe Aeð-
 accám, i ccontae Thiobrae-Arann,
 ag á raðnuccáð, zép bo hionða lea-
 bair aipir do connarc do pēinleabrait
 Epeann, 7 zép bó líoníar an nuinip
 éccinte do leabrait aorða 7 nem-
 aorða, pzióðta, 7 acca pzióðað do
 connarc i pcoil Deaam mic Torna Uī
 Mhaoilcōnaire, oide pēap nEpeann
 hi ccoitcōinne, hi pēncur 7 hi cēpōmic,
 7 ag a mbáðar a raib i nEirinn ag pōg-
 lam na healaðna pīn za teaccare
 acce, nac pēacabair eopra pīn uile
 aon leabair ap pēapp oirð, ap coit-
 cōinne, ap líoníaire, 7 ap mo ap in-
 nóltā map leabair aipir 7 annal, iná
 an leabair pā. Meapam pōr nac

Whereas the poor friar, Michael
 O'Clery (in obedience to his superior,
 Father Joseph Everard, Provincial of
 the Order of St. Francis in Ireland)
 came to me to shew me this book,—I,
 Flann, son of Cairbre Mac Aedhagain,
 of Baile-Mhic-Aedhagain, in the county
 of Tibrat-Arann, DO TESTIFY THAT,—
 though many were the books of history
 of the old books of Ireland which I
 saw, and though numerous the uncer-
 tain number of ancient and modern
 books which I saw written and being
 transcribed in the school of John, son
 of Torna Ua Maelchonaire, the tutor
 of the men of Ireland in general in his-
 tory and chronology, and who had all
 that were in Ireland learning that sci-
 ence under his tuition,—I HAVE NOT
 seen among them all any book of better
 order, more general, more copious, or
 more to be approved of, as a book of
 history and annals, than this book. I
 think also that no intelligent person

¹ I —, do testify.—Dr. O'Connor, mistaking the meaning of atúra, the old form of atúirpe, I am, translates this *te—testante*.

είσιρ le dume αρ βιέ ταισσιοναό το
 τυαιε νό δεγλαιρ, no le healαδαιν, δά
 λείγρε έ α lochtuccαδ. Το δερβαδ
 αν νειτε πεμπάιτε ατάμ acc pccpιδαδ
 mo λάιμε αρ πο ιριν mβαλε Mhic
 Αεδασαααίν α δουαρτ, 2. Nouemb.
 1636.

Flann Mac Aodhagáin.

Τάιμε αν βράταιρ βοέτ Μιέελ
 Ο Cléiriγ, amalle le humplαέτ α
 υαέδαράν, αν ταταιρ Ιορεφh Ευε-
 ραρδ, Ρρουμφιαλ Υιρδ S. Ρηρομφειρ,
 dom λαταιρ do lécchaδ η do ταρβέ-
 ναδ αν leαβαρ αιριρ η annalaδ do
 pγpιδαδ λαιρ η λαρ αν αιριρ ealaδna
 oile, ιρα λάιμα ατά αιρ, η ιαρ na pευ-
 εαίν η ιαρ na bpeαετυγαδ daín, ατύρα
 Mac Bruaidin-Conchobhar, mac
 Maoilín Oig ó Chill Chaoide η ó
 Leitir Maoilain ι ccontae an Chláir,
 αγά pιαδnyγαδ γο bpuil an leαβαρ
 iníolτα, η na cumain linn leαβαρ αιριρ
 no annal θραιριρ αρ mó αρ pεapp η
 αρ líonmáιpe coitchinne αρ Cpinn uile
 ιna an leαβαρ po, η γup ab doilιγ τοι-
 βέim, loéduγαδ ná inépeααδ θραγαίλ
 αιρ. Το δεαρβαδ αρ α nouδαρτ ατάιμ
 αγ cur mo λάιμε αρ ι cCill Chaoide,
 11 Nou. 1636.

CONNOR MAC BRODY, δά ηγοιπέτ
 Mac Bruada.

whatever, of the laity or clergy, or of
 the professions, who shall read it, can
 possibly find fault with it. In attesta-
 tion of which thing aforesaid, I here
 put my hand on this, at the Baile-Mhic-
 Aedhagain aforesaid, the 2nd of No-
 vember, 1636.

FLANN MAC AODHAGAIN.

The poor friar, Michael O'Clery, in
 obedience to his superior, Father Jo-
 seph Everard, Provincial of the Order
 of St. Francis, came before me to read
 and exhibit the book of history and
 annals written by himself and the other
 professional men, whose hands are upon
 it; and after having viewed and exa-
 mined it, I, Mac Bruaidin-Conchobhar,
 son of Maeilin Og of Cill-Chaeide [Kil-
 keedy] and Leitir-Maelain, in the county
 of Clare, DO TESTIFY that this book is
 recommendable, and that we do not
 remember having seen a book of his-
 tory or annals larger, better, or more
 generally copious in treating of all Ire-
 land, than this book; and that it is
 difficult to find fault with, censure, or
 criticise it. To attest what I have said,
 I now put my hand upon it at Cill-
 Chaeide, the 11th November, 1636.

CONNOR MAC BRODY, called
 MAC BRUODIN.

“ Visis testimoniis et approbationibus eorum qui præcipui sunt Antiquarii Rerum nostrarum, et linguæ ac historiæ peritissimæ ac expertissimæ, de fide et integritate fratris Michaelis O’Clery, Ordinis Seraphici S. Francisci, in opere quod intitulatur, *Annales Regni Hiberniæ* in duas partes diviso, quarum prima continet a diluvio ad annum Christi Millesimum ducentesimum vigesimum septimum, secunda vero continet ad millesimum sexcentiesimum octavum, colligendo, castigando, et illustrando,—Nos Malachias, Dei et Apostolicæ Sedis gratiâ, Archiepiscopus Tuamensis, et Connaciæ Primas, præfatum opus approbamus et dignissimum ut in lucem reddatur, ad Dei gloriam, Patriæ honorem, et communem utilitatem censemus.

“ Datum Galviæ 14 Cal. Decembris, 1636.

“ MALACHIAS, ARCHIEPISCOPUS TUAMENSIS”^m.

“ Visis testimoniis, et authenticis peritorum approbationibus, do hoc opere, per Fr. Michaelem Clery Ordinis Laicum fratrem collecto, libenter illud approbamus, ut in publicum lucem edatur.

“ Datum Ros-rield, 27 Novemb. 1636.

“ FR. BOETIUS” ELPHIN, *Eps.*”

“ Opus cui titulus *Annales Regni Hiberniæ* a Fr. Michaeli Clery, Laico Ordinis S. Francisci de observantia, summa fide exaratum, prout testantur Synographa Virorum Doctissimorum, quibus merito Nos multum deferentes, illud prælo dignissimum censemus.

“ Actum Dublinii, 8 Febr. 1636.

“ FR. THOMAS FLEMING, *Arch. Dublin, Hiberniæ Primas.*”

“ De hoc Opere quod intitulatur *Annales Regni Hiberniæ*, in duas partes diviso, quarum prima continet a Diluvio ad annum Christi 1227, secundo vero continet ad millesimum sexcentiesimum octavum, quem Fr. Michael Clery

^m *Malachias, Archiepiscopus Tuamensis.*—He was Malachy O’Cadhla, or O’Keely, Roman Catholic or titular Archbishop of Tuam.—See Hardiman’s edition of O’Flaherty’s *West Con-*

naught, pp. 74, 93.

ⁿ *Boetius.*—He was Boetius Baethghalach Mac Aedhagain, or Mac Egan, Roman Catholic Bishop of Elphin.

Ordinis S. Francisci, ad communem patriæ utilitatem collegit, non aliter censimus quam censores a Rev. admodum Patre Provinciali ejus Fratris D. Florentius Kegan et D. Cornelius Bruodin, pro eodem opere inspiciendo, examinando, et approbando vel reprobando assignati, judicaverunt, et decreverunt. Nos enim eosdem tanquam peritissimos linguæ Hibernicæ, et in omnibus Historiis et Patriæ Chronologiis versatissimos existimamus. Quapropter illorum censuræ, et judicio de prefato opere fratris M. Clery, in omnibus confirmamus. In quorum fidem, his manu propria subscripsimus. Datum in loco nostræ mansionis die 8 Jan. A. D. 1637.

“FR. ROCHUS KILDARENS.”

ANNALA RÍOGHACHTA ÉIREANN.

ANNA LA RÍOZHACHTA EIREANN.

AOIS domhain gur an mbliadoinn na tileand, da míle da céad da ríocht 7 da bliadoin. Ceatráca la nua ndilinn tainig Cearoir 7o hEirinn, 7o ceasgaib níngh, 7 7o ceapair bfeir, bioct, Laóra, 7 Fiontoin a nanmanna. Aúbať Laóra i nArd Laóran, 7 ar uad ainmnigťeir. Da híriúde cóna mapb Eirinn. Aúbať bioct i Sleb bfeá, co ro haónať i cCapn Slebe bfeá, conať uad

^a *The age of the world.*—This is according to the computation of the Septuagint, as given by St. Jerome in his edition of the Chronicon of Eusebius, from whom, no doubt, the Four Masters took this date. His words are: “Ab Adam usque ad Diluvium anni sunt MMCCXLII. Secundum Hebræorum numerum MDCLVI.”

According to the Annals of Clonmacnoise and various ancient Irish historical poems, 1656 years had elapsed from the Creation to the Flood, which was the computation of the Hebrews.—See Keating’s *History of Ireland* (Haliday’s edition, p. 145), and Dr. O’Conor’s *Prolegomena ad Annales*, p. li., and from p. cxxvii. to cxxxv.

^b *Ceasair.*—This story of the coming of Ceasair, the grand-daughter of Noah, to Ireland, is given in the Book of Leinster, fol. 2, b; in all the copies of the Book of Invasions; in the Book of Fenagh; and in Giraldus Cambrensis’s *Topographia Hibernica*, dist. ii. c. i. It is also given in Mageoghegan’s translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise; but the translator remarks: “my author, Eochy O’Flannagan, giveth no credit to that fabulous tale.” Hammer

also gives this story, as does Keating; but they do not appear to believe it, “because,” says the latter, “I cannot conceive how the Irish antiquaries could have obtained the accounts of those who arrived in Ireland before the Flood, unless they were communicated by those aerial demons, or familiar sprites, who waited on them in times of paganism, or that they found them engraved on stones after the Deluge had subsided.” The latter opinion had been propounded by Giraldus Cambrensis (*ubi supra*), in the twelfth century: “Sed forte in aliqua materia inscripta, lapidea scilicet vel lateritia (sicut de arte Musica legitur ante diluvium) inventa istorum memoria, fuerat reservata.”

O’Flaherty also notices this arrival of Ceasair, “forty days before the Flood, on the 15th day of the Moon, being the Sabbath.” In the *Chronicon Scotorum*, as transcribed by Duald Mac Firbis, it is stated that this heroine was a daughter of a Grecian. The passage runs as follows:

“Kl. u. f. l. x. M. ix. c. ix. *Anno Mundi.* In hoc anno venit filia alicujus de Grecis ad Hiberniam, cui nomen Ieru vel Berbha [Banbha], vel

ANNALS OF THE KINGDOM OF IRELAND.

THE Age of the World^a, to this Year of the Deluge, 2242. Forty days before the Deluge, Ceasair^b came to Ireland^c with fifty girls and three men; Bith, Ladhra, and Fintain, their names. Ladhra died at Ard-Ladhrann^d, and from him it is named. He was the first that died^e in Ireland. Bith died at Sliabh Beatha^f, and was interred in the earn of Sliabh Beatha^g, and from him

Cesar, et l. filia, et iii. viri cum ea. Ladhra gubernator fuit qui primus in Hibernia tumulatus est. Hoc non narrant Antiquarii Scotorum."

^c *Ireland*.—According to the Book of Lecan, fol. 272, a, the *Leabhar-Gabhala* of the O'Clerys, and Keating's *History of Ireland*, they put in at Dun-na-mbare, in Corca-Duibhne, now Corcaquiny, a barony in the west of Kerry. There is no place in Corcaquiny at present known as having borne the name; and the Editor is of opinion that "Corca Duibhne" is an error of transcribers for "Corca-Luighe," and that the place referred to is Dun-na-m-barc, in Corca-Luighe, now Dunamark, in the parish of Kilcomoge, barony of Bantry, and county of Cork.

^d *Ard-Ladhrann*: i. e. Ladhra's Hill or Height. This was the name of a place on the sea coast, in the east of the present county of Wexford. The name is now obsolete; but the Editor thinks that it was applied originally to Ardamine, in the east of the county of Wexford, where there is a curious moat near the sea coast.—See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, pp. 210, 217, and Duaid Mac Firbis's Genealogical work (Marquis of

Drogheda's copy, pp. 23, 210, 217). The tribe of Cinel-Cobhthaigh were seated at this place.

^e *The first that died*, &c.—Literally, "the first dead [man] of Ireland." Dr. O'Conor renders this: "Occisus est Ladra apud Ard-Ladron, et ab eo nominatur. Erat ista prima occisio in Hibernia." But this is very incorrect, and shews that this translator had no critical knowledge of the language of these Annals. Connell Mageoghegan, who translated the Annals of Clonmacnoise in 1627, renders it thus: "He was the first that ever *died* in Ireland, of whom Ard-Leyrenn (where he died, and was interred) took the name."

^f *Sliabh Beatha*: i. e. Bith's Mountain. Now *anglicè* Slieve Beagh, a mountain on the confines of the counties of Fermanagh and Monaghan.—See the second part of these Annals, noteⁿ, under the year 1501, p. 1260.

^g *Carn of Sliabh Beatha*.—This *carn* still exists, and is situated on that part of the mountain of Slieve Beagh which extends across a portion of the parish of Clones belonging to the county of Fermanagh.—See noteⁿ, under A. D. 1593. If

πατιορ ιη ριαβ. Αεβαθι Σεαρσιρ ι εCuil Cήρρα ηι εConδachtαβ, σο πο
 ηαδνacht ηι εCarn Cήρρα. Ιρ ο Βιοντοιη τρια Ρεαρτε Βιοντοιη ορ Loch
 Οήρηδειρε.

Ο Οιλινδ σο πο ζαβ Ραρτάλον Ερε 278, η ασιρ δομιαη αν ταν δο ριαcht
 ιητε, 2520.

Ασιρ δομιαη αν ταν ταιηζ Ραρτάλον ι ηΕρηνη, δα ιηλε ευιcc εέδ η ριcc
 βλιαδοιη. Ατιαδ ηα τοιρηζ βαδαρ λαηρ, Slainge, Λαηλινηη η Ρυδρπιδε, α τρη
 ιηsic, Θεαλεcηατ, Νερβα, Cιοcβα, η Cήρβηαδ α εcφεορα ιηηα.

Ασιρ δομιαη, δα ιηλε ευιζ εέδ ριcc α ριcht. Ρεα ιηαε Τορτοιη, ιηc Sρύ
 δο έζ αν βλιαδοιηρ ηι Μυιζ Ρεα, η πο ηαδνacht ι ηΟολρπιδ Μοιζε Ρεα,
 εοναδ ιαδα αιηηηιζτεαρ αν ιηαζ.

Ασιρ δομιαη, δα ιηλε ευιcc εέδ τριοcha. Ιρ αν ιηβλιαδοιηρ πο ευιρβ
 ιη chδ εαηη ι ηΕρηνη .ι. Cιοccal Σριζηηcορach, ιηαε Συλλ, ιηc Σαρηβ οΡο-
 μορchuδ, η α ιηαεαρ ταηζατορ ι ηΕρηνη, οcτ εcδδ α λιον, σο πο ευιρβ εαε

this can be ever explored, it may furnish evi-
 dences of the true period of the arrival of Bith.

^b *Carn-Ceasra*, in *Connaught*. — O'Flaherty
 states in his *Ogygia*, part iii. c. i., that Knock-
 mea, a hill in the barony of Clare, and county
 of Galway, is thought to be this Carn-Ceasra,
 and that Cuil-Ceasra was near it. This hill has
 on its summit a very ancient earn, or sepulchral
 heap of stones; but the name of Ceasair is not
 remembered in connexion with it, for it is
 believed that this is the earn of Finnbeara,
 who is believed by the peasantry to be king of
 the fairies of Connaught. Giraldus Cambrensis
 states (*ubi supra*) that the place where Ceasair
 was buried was called *Casara tumulus* in his
 own time: "Littus igitur in quo navis illa
 primum applicuit, nauicularum littus vocatur,
 & in quo prefata tumulata est Casara usque
 hodie Casaræ tumulus nominatur." But O'Fla-
 herty's opinion must be wrong, for in Eochaidh
 O'Flynn's poem on the early colonization of
 Ireland, as in the Book of Leinster, fol. 3, Carn-
 Ceasra is placed "ορ Ούλλ ιηη ραδ" over the
 fruitful [River] Boyle. It is distinctly stated

in the *Leabhar Gabhala* of the O'Clerys that
 Carn-Ceasair was on the bank of the River Boyle
 [Συλλ], and that Cuil-Ceasra was in the same
 neighbourhood. Cuil-Ceasra is mentioned in
 the Annals of Kilronan, at the year 1571, as on
 the River Boyle.

^c *Fearr-Fintan*: i. e. Fintain's Grave. This
 place, which was otherwise called Tultuine, is
 described as in the territory of Aradh, over
 Loch Deirgdheire, now Lough Derg, an expan-
 sion of the Shannon, between Killaloe and Por-
 tumna. According to a wild legend, preserved
 in *Leabhar-na-h-Uidhri*, in the Library of the
 Royal Irish Academy, this Fintan survived the
 Deluge, and lived till the reign of Dermot, son
 of Fergus Ceirbheoil, having during this period
 undergone various transmigrations; from which
 O'Flaherty infers that the Irish Druids held the
 doctrine of the Metempsychosis: "Ex hac
 autem fabula colligere est Pythagoricæ ac Pla-
 tonicæ scholæ de animarum migratione, seu in
 quævis corpora reditu deliramenta apud Ethni-
 cos nostros viginisse."—*Ogygia*, p. 4.

This Fintan is still remembered in the tradi-

the mountain is named. Ceasair died at Cuil-Ceasra, in Connaught, and was interred in Carn-Ceasra^b. From Fintan is [named] Feart-Fintainⁱ, over Loch Deirgdheire.

From the Deluge until Parthalon took possession of Ireland 278 years; and the age of the world when he arrived in it, 2520.

The age of the world^k when Parthalon came into Ireland, 2520 years. These were the chieftains who were with him: Slainge, Laighlinne, and Rudhraidhe, his three sons; Dealgnat, Nerbha, Ciochbha, and Cerbnad, their four wives.

The Age of the World, 2527. Fea, son of Torton, son of Sru, died this year at Magh-Fea^l, and was interred at Dolrai-Maighe-Fea; so that it was from him the plain is named.

The Age of the World, 2530. In this year the first battle was fought in Ireland; i. e. Cical Grígenchosach, son of Goll, son of Garbh, of the Fomorians, and his mother^m, came into Ireland, eight hundred in number, so that a battle was fought between them [and Parthalon's people] at Sleamhnai-Maighe-Itheⁿ,

tions of the country as the Mathusalem of Ireland; and it is believed in Connaught that he was a saint, and that he was buried at a locality called Kilfintany, in the south of the parish of Kilcommon, barony of Erris, and county of Mayo. Dr. Hanmer says that this traditional fable gave rise to a proverb, common in Ireland in his own time, "*If I had lived Fintan's years, I could say much.*"

^k *The age of the world.*—The Annals of Clonmacnoise synchronize the arrival of Parthalon with the twenty-first year of the age of the Patriarch Abraham, and the twelfth year of the reign of Semiramis, Empress of Assyria, A. M. 1969, or 313 years after the Flood. O'Flaherty adopts this chronology in his *Ogygia*, part iii. c. ii. Giraldus Cambrensis writes that "Bartholanus Seræ filius de stirpe Japhet filii Noe" came to Ireland in the three hundredth year after the Deluge.

^l *Magh-Fea*: i. e. Fea's Plain. This was the name of a level plain in the present barony of

Forth, and county of Carlow. Keating states in his *History of Ireland* (reign of Olioll Molt) that the church of Cill-Osnadha (now Kellistown), four (large Irish) miles to the east of Leighlin, was situated in this plain. The barony of Forth, or O'Nolan's country, comprised all this plain, and was from it called Fotharta-Fea, to distinguish it from the barony of Forth in the county of Wexford, which was called Fotharta-an-Chairn, from Carnsore Point.

^m *His mother*: α μάτρ. Dr. O'Conor prints this *math oir*, and translates it "Duces Orientales," which shews that he did not take the trouble to compare the older accounts of this story. It is stated in the *Leabhar Gabhala* of the O'Clerys, and in Keating's *History of Ireland*, that this Cical and his mother, Lot Luaimneach, had been in Ireland before Partholan.—See Haliday's edition, p. 167.

ⁿ *Sleamhnai Maighe-Ithe.*—This was the name of a place near Lough Swilly, in the barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal; but it is now

ἔτορρα ἢ Σλίννοιβ Μυίγε ἠτέε ἕο πο μεβαῖδ φορ να Ρομορuibh για βΡαρ-
 ἄλον, ἕο πο μαρβαῖο ule, conaδ e cathi Μυίγε ἠτέε ιμμῖν.

Αοιρ δοῖοιοι, δά ἡίλε cūcc cḡ τριοῶα αῖό. Τομαῖοι Locha Con, ἡ
 Locha Techeat ιρῖν ιμβλιαῖοιιρῖ.

Αοιρ δοῖοιοι, δα ἡίλε cūcc cḡ τριοῶα ατρί. Σλαίγε mac Ραρῖοιαι
 δεcc ιρῖν ιμβλιαῖοιιρῖ, ἡ πο ἠαῖοηαχτ ἢ ccαῖν Slebe Σλαίγα. Τομαῖοι
 Loḡa Mepc βεορ ιρῖν βλιαῖοιαι cḡοηα.

Αοιρ δοῖοιοι, δα ἡίλε cūcc cḡ τριοῶα ααίγ. Λαίγλινδε mac Ραρῖαλῖοι
 οḡ ιρῖν ιμβλιαῖοιιρῖ. Αη ται πο clar α ρḡτ αρ ανη πο μεβαῖδ Loch Λαίγ-
 λιννε ι ηUḡ mac Uair, conaδ uαῖα αιηηηḡcḡḡ. Τομαῖοι Locha ἠεαηετρα
 βḡορ.

Αοιρ δοῖοιοι, δά ἡίλε cūcc cḡ τριοῶα α cūcc. Ρυῖορῖοι mac Ραρῖα-
 λῖοι οḡ βαηαῖδ ι Loḡ Ρυῖορῖοι, ιαρ ττομαῖοι ιη locha ταιρῖ, conaδ uαῖα
 ραιτḡḡ Loch Ρυῖορῖοι.

Αοιρ δοῖοιοι, δά ἡίλε cūcc cḡ τριοῶα αρῖ. Μυρτολα ḡḡḡηα φο τῖρ
 ιρῖν ιμβλιαῖοιιρῖ, conaδ é αι ρḡηεταῖ loch ττομαῖοι πο μεβαῖδ ι ηαιρῖ
 Ραρῖαλῖοι, ἡ αρ οορῖοι αρ αιηη Loch Cuan.

Αοιρ δοῖοιοι, δα ἡίλε cūcc cḡ caḡa. Ραρῖαλον δεcc φορ δḡηοιḡ ελτα
 εαῖοιρ ιρῖν ιμβλιαῖοιιρῖ. Α ηαιρῖ ḡαβала Ραρῖαλῖοι Ρο ρḡcḡοιτ να
 ηυḡερῖ : αῖτ να ηα ηι ρḡ cαιτε βλιαῖοηα αῖρῖοι ιη πο ρḡηετοῖο. Μαḡ

obsolete. Magh-Ithe is the name of a plain in the barony of Raphoe, along the River Finn.—See Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, pages 114, 181.

^o *Loch Con*.—A large lake in the barony of Tirawley, and county of Mayo.

^p *Loch Techeat*.—Now Lough Gara, near Boyle, on the borders of the counties of Roscommon and Sligo.—See note ^k, under A. D. 1256, p. 357.

^q *Sliabh Slanġha*.—This was the ancient name of Sliabh Domhanġhairt, or Slieve Donard, in the south-east of the county of Down. Giraldus Cambrensis says that it was called Mons Domini in his own time, from a St. Dominicus who built a noble monastery at the foot of it.—*Top. Hib.*, dist. iii. c. 2. This was St. Domhanġhart, and the monastery is Maghera.—See Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, p. 114 n, 131; and *Acta Sancto-*

rum, at 24th March, pp. 742, 744. The earn of Slainġe is still to be seen on the summit of Slieve-Donard, and forms a very conspicuous object. The hero Slainġe is now forgotten by tradition, but the memory of St. Donard is still held in great veneration throughout the barony of Iveagh and the Mourne mountains. Archdall (*Monasticon*, p. 733) commits the double error of confounding Sliabh-Domhanġhairt with Carnsore point, on the south coast of Wexford, and of supposing the latter gentle promontory to be “a very high mountain which overhangs the sea.”

^r *Loch-Mesc*.—Now Lough-Mask, a large and beautiful lake near Ballinrobe, in the county of Mayo.

^s *Loch-Laighlinne*.—This lake is mentioned

where the Fomorians were defeated by Parthalon, so that they were all slain. This is called the battle of Magh-Ithe.

The Age of the World, 2532. The eruption of Loch Cou^o and Loch Techeat^p in this year.

The Age of the World, 2533. Slainge, son of Partholan, died in this year, and was interred in the cairn of Sliabh Slangha^q. Also the eruption of Loch Mesc^r in the same year.

The Age of the World, 2535. Laighlinne, son of Parthalon, died in this year. When his grave was dug, Loch Laighlinne^s sprang forth in Ui Mac Uais, and from him it is named. The eruption of Loch Eachtra^r also.

The Age of the World, 2545. Rudhruidhe, son of Parthalon, was drowned in Loch Rudhruidhe^u, the lake having flowed over him; and from him the lake is called.

The Age of the World, 2546. An inundation of the sea over the land at Brena^w in this year, which was the seventh lake-eruption that occurred in the time of Parthalon; and this is named Loch Cuan.

The Age of the World, 2550. Parthalon died on Sean Magh-Ealta-Eadair^x in this year. In the time of Parthalon's invasion these plains were cleared [of wood]; but it is not known in what particular years they were cleared :

in the *Leabhar-Gabhala*, and by Keating and O'Flaherty, as in Ui Mac Uais Breagh, a district in Eastmeath, to the south-west of Tara. This lake has not been identified.

^r *Loch-Eachtra*.—This lake is referred to in the *Chronicon Scotorum* as situated between Sliabh Modhurn and Sliabh Fuaid; and Keating and O'Flaherty place it in Oirghialla. There is no remarkable lake between Sliabh Mudhorn and Sliabh Fuaid, except Loch Mucnamha at Castleblaney, in the county of Monaghan; and it may be therefore conjectured that it is the Loch Eachtra in question. Sliabh Mudhorn is in the barony of Cremorne, in the county of Monaghan; and Sliabh Fuaid is near Newtown Hamilton, in the county of Armagh.

^u *Loch Rudhruidhe* : i. e. Rury's Lake. This was the name of the mouth of the River Erne,

in the south-west of the county of Donegal.

^w *Brena*.—This is called *fretum Brennese* in the second and fourth Lives of St. Patrick, published by Colgan.—See *Trias Thaum.*, pp. 14, 19, 39. It was evidently the ancient name of the mouth of Strangford Lough, in the county of Down, as the lake formed by the inundation was Loch Cuan, which is still the Irish name of Strangford Lough.

^x *Sean-Mhagh Ealta-Edair* : i. e. the old Plain of the Flocks of Edar : i. e. on the plain afterwards so called, because Edar was the name of a chieftain who flourished many centuries later.—See *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 44. The name appears to have been applied to the plain extending from Binn-Edair, or the Hill of Howth, to Tallaght. Keating states that this was the only plain in Ireland not covered with wood, when the coun-

νΕιτριγε, λα Κονοότα, Μαξ νΙε, λα Λαιγμου ; Μαξ Λίί, λα ηΥιβ mac Υαιρ
βριξ ; Μαξ Λαταρνα, λα Οάλ νΑριυόε.

Αοιρ δομόιον, δα μίλε οχτ εεξο ρίεε βλιαδαν. Ναοι Μίλε δο ecc ρη
ηαιοηςχτμαιν δο μυντερ Παρτάλοιν ρορ ρήμιαιγη εαλτα Εαδοιρ .ι. cúγ
Μίλε ορβιοιβ, γ ceitpe míle δο μνάιβη. Conaδ δε ρην ατα Ταίμλεacht
μυντερε Παρτάλαιν. Τρι εξο βλιαδαιν ρο εαίτριοτ ι ηΕρυνν.

Ερε ραρ τριοχατ βλιαδαιν ζο ττανιεε Νειμίοη.

Αοιρ δομόιον, δα μίλε οχτ εεξο εαοεα. Νειμίο δο τεecht ιη ηΕρυνν. Ιρ
αν δαρα λά δέεε ιαιρ τεecht δο Νειμίο εο να μυντιρ ατβαε Μαχα βήη
Νειμίο. Ατιαδ ανηρο να εετρα ηαιριξ βαταρ λαρ, δδαρην, λαρβανελ Ραδ,
Ρεαρζυρ Λειτόεργ, γ Αινδινδ. Ceitpe meic Νειμίο ιαδρίοε. Μεδου, Μαχα,
Θβα, γ Εήρα, εεξορα μνά να ναηεαχην.

Αοιρ δομόιον, δά μίλε οετ εεξο εαοζα αναοι. Ιρην μβλιαδοιηρ ρο μεβαίο
Λοε νΟαηρβριε γ Λοχ ηΑινμινδ ηι Μίρε.

Ατιατε ανηρο να Ραχα ρο τοεεβαδη, να μοιξε ρο ρλςχταδ, γ να λοχα
ρο τοματόμπατ ινδ ανηρην Νειμίο, ζεν ζο βροζέορ βλιαδνα ραιηρςόαχα ρορρα.
Ραχ Εινδ ech ι ηΥιβη Νιαλλαίν ; Ραχ Ειομβαιοε ηι Σεμίηε, Μαζη Εήρα,

try was first discovered by Ninus, son of Belus. Clontarf is referred to as a part of it.

^γ *Magh-n-Eithrighe*.—In the *Chronicon Scotorum* this is called Magh-Tuiredh, *alius* Magh n-Edara. There are two Magh-Tuiredhs in Connaught, one near Cong, in the county of Mayo, and the other near Lough Arrow, in the county of Sligo.

^δ *Magh-Ithe, in Leinster*.—Not identified.

^ε *Magh-Lii, in Ui-Mac-Uais-Breagh*.—This is a mistake for Magh-Lii in Ui-Mac-Uais. It was the name of a territory extending from Bir to Camus, on the west side of the River Bann, where the Fir-Lii, a section of the descendants of Colla Uais, settled at an early period. There was no Magh-Lii in Breagh.

^ς *Magh-Latharna* : i. e. the Plain of Larne.—This was the name of a tuagh or district comprised in the present barony of Upper Glenarm, and county of Antrim.—See *Eccles. Antiquities of the Dioceses of Down and Connor and Dromore*,

by the Rev. William Reeves, M. B., M. R. I. A., pp. 55, 87, 264, 324, 338. For the extent of Dal Araidhe, see the same work, pp. 334 to 348; and the second part of these Annals, note ^ε, under the year 1174, p. 13. Giraldus Cambrensis also mentions the cutting down of four forests in the time of Bartholanus, and adds that in his own time there were more woods than plains in Ireland: “Sed etiam adhuc hodie, respectu sylvarum, pauca sunt hic campestria.” Sir Robert Kane, in the nineteenth century, had to complain of the very contrary.—See his *Industrial Resources of Ireland*, 2nd edition, p. 3. See Boate's *Natural History of Ireland*, 8vo. London, 1652, chap. xv., which accounts for the diminution of timber in Ireland “by the incredible quantity consumed in the iron works, and by the exportation of pipe staves in whole ship loads.”—See Hardiman's edition of O'Flaherty's *Iar-Connaught*, p. 8, note ^ε.

^ζ *Taimhleacht-Muintire-Parthaloín*.—O'Flaherty

Magh-n-Eithrige^y, in Connaught; Magh-Ithe, in Leinster^z; Magh-Liia^a, in Ui-Mac-Uais-Breagh; Magh-Latharna^b, in Dal-Araidhe.

The Age of the World, 2820. Nine thousand of Parthalon's people died in one week on Sean-Mhagh-Ealta-Edair, namely, five thousand men, and four thousand women. Whence is [named] Taimhleacht Muintire Parthaloine^c. They had passed three hundred years in Ireland.

Ireland was thirty years waste till Neimhidh's arrival.

The Age of the World, 2850. Neimhidh^d came to Ireland. On the twelfth day after the arrival of Neimhidh with his people, Macha, the wife of Neimhidh, died. These were the four chieftains who were with him: Sdarn, Iarbhainel the Prophet, Fearghus Leithdheing, and Ainnim. These were the four sons of Neimhidh. Medu, Macha, Yba, and Ceara, were the four wives of these chieftains.

The Age of the World, 2859. In this year Loch Dairbhreach^e and Loch Ainnim^f in Meath sprang forth.

These were the forts that were erected, the plains that were cleared, and the lakes that sprang forth, in the time of Neimhidh, but the precise years^g are not found for them: Rath-Cinnech^h, in Ui-Niallain; Rath-Cimbaeithiⁱ, in

states that a monastery was afterwards erected at this place, and that it is situated three miles to the south of Dublin.—See *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 5. It is the place now called Tallaght, and some very ancient tumuli are still to be seen on the hill there. The word ταιμλεαῖτζ, or ταιμλαῖτζ, signifies a place where a number of persons, cut off by the plague, were interred together.—See Cormac's Glossary, *in voce* Ταιμλεαῖτζ. The word frequently enters into the topographical names in Ireland, and is anglicised Tamlaght, Tawlaght, and Tallaght.

^d *Neimhidh*.—In the Annals of Clonmaenise, as translated by Connell Mageoghegan, the arrival of "Nevie with his fower sonnes into Ireland out of Greece," is synchronized with the latter end of the reign of Altades, monarch of Assyria. O'Flaherty places it in A. M. 2029.

^e *Loch Dairbhreach*.—Now Lough Derryvaragh,

a large and beautiful lake, near Castlepollard, in the county of Westmeath.

^f *Loch Ainninn*.—Now Lough Ennell, near Mullingar.—See note ^a, under the year 1446, p. 949, in the second part of these Annals.

^g *The precise years*: i. e. the precise years in which such forts were erected, plains cleared, &c., have not been recorded. Dr. O'Connor translates this: "quousque experti sunt annos pestilentiales contra se," which is not the meaning intended by the Four Masters.

^h *Rath-Cinnech*.—There is no place now bearing this name in the baronies of Ui-Niallain or Oneilland, in the county of Armagh.

ⁱ *Rath-Cimbaeith*: i. e. Kimbaeth's Fort. This name is now obsolete. The position of the plain of Seimhne is determined by Rinn-Seimhne, i. e. the point or promontory of Seimhne, the ancient name of Island-Magee, in the county of

Μαζ νΕαβα, Μαζη Chuile τολαδ, γ Μαζη Λυρηγ ηι εConoachτοιβ; Μαζ τοχαρη ι τΤυρ Εογαη; Λεαγμαζ ι Μυμαιν; Μαζη μδρηνρα ι Λαιζμβη; Μαζη Λυγαδ ι νΥιβ Τυρηπε; Μαζη Σεπεδ ηι τΤετβα; Μαζη Σεηνε ι νΟαλ-Αρυιδε; Μαζ Μυρητεμνε ι εConaille; γ Μαζ Macha λα ηΑρηγιάλλαιβ. Loch Cal ι νΥιβ Νιαλλάη, γ Loch Μυρηρηνορη ηι Λυζηνβ ηι Sleb Ξυαρη. CATH Μυρβυλζ ι νΟάλ Ριαδα. CATH Δογνα, γ cATH Cnampoppa, φορ Ρομορηβ. Ρο βρη Νεμιδ ιαυρηδε.

Ατβαη Νεμιδ ιαρηιδ δο εαμη ι εερηη Λιατάηη ι Μυμαιν ερη μλε μαρ αση ρρη ινδ οηην Αρηα Νεμιδ.

Αορη δομαιο, ερη μλε ρηρεο αρέ. Τοζαη τυρη Conaηηη ιρη μβλιαδαρη λα ριολ Νεμιδ φορ Conaηηη μαε Ραοβαρη, γ φορ Ρομορηβ αρη εηνα α ηοιοζαη ζαε δοερηαυδε θα εταρηραε φορηα, αμιαη αρ ρολληρ ιρη ερηοηε θα ηγορηεηρη

Antrim.—See Reeves's *Eccles. Antiq. of the Dioceses of Down and Connor and Dromore*, p. 270.

^k *Magh-Ccara*.—A plain in the barony of Carra, in the county of Mayo.

^l *Magh-n-Eabha*.—Now Machaire-Eabha, *anglicè* Magherow, a plain situated between the mountain of Binbulbin and the sea. in the barony of Carbery, and county of Sligo.

^m *Magh-Cuile-Toladh*.—A plain in the barony of Kilmaine, and county of Mayo.

ⁿ *Magh-Luirg*.—A plain in the barony of Boyle, and county of Roscommon.—See note ^e, under A. D. 1187.

^o *Magh-tochair*: i. e. Plain of the Causeway. This was the name of a plain at the foot of Sliabh-Sneacht, *anglicè* Slieve Snaght, in the barony of Inishowen, and county of Donegal, which was anciently a part of Tir-Eoghain or Tyrone. The church of Domhnaclmhor-Muighetochair, near the village of Carn-Donagh, is referred to in the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick as in this plain.

^p *Leagmhagh*, in *Munster*.—Not identified.

^q *Magh n-Brensa*.—Unknown.

^r *Magh-Lughadh*: i. e. Lughadh's Plain, a district near Lough Neagh; but this name is now obsolete.—See note ⁿ, under the year 1218.

^s *Magh-Scedh*.—See the year 738, where this place is said to be Ceanannus, i. e. Kells, between the two Teffias.

^t *Magh-Seimhne*.—See Rath-Cimbaoith, note ^f, *suprà*.

^u *Magh-Muirtheimhne*.—A level country, in the present county of Louth, extending from the River Boyne to the mountains of Cualgne or Carlingford. Dundalk, Louth, Drumiskin, Faughard, and Monasterboice, are mentioned as in this plain.—See the Annals of Tighernach, A. D. 1002; Ussher's *Primordia*, pp. 627, 705, 827, 902. This territory was otherwise called Machaire-Oirghiall, and Conaille-Muirtheimhne.—See A. D. 1434, 1452, 1466, and 1486.

^w *Magh-Macha*.—This was the ancient name of the plain in which the town of Armagh is situated. It is more usually called Machaire-Arda-Macha, i. e. the Plain of Armagh.—See A. D. 1103, 1196, and 1424.

^x *Loch-Cal*.—Now Lough Gall, a small lake, giving name to a village in the barony of West Oneilland (Ui-Niallain), county of Armagh.

^y *Loch-Muirveamhair*.—Now Lough Ramor, near Virginia, in the barony of Castlerahin, and county of Cavan. Luighne was an extensive territory in ancient Meath. The name is still

Scimhne; Magh-Ceara^k, Magh n-Eabha^l, Magh-Cuile-Toladh^m, and Magh-Luirgⁿ, in Connaught; Magh-tochair^o, in Tir-Eoghain; Leagmghagh, in Munster^p; Magh m-Brensa^q, in Leinster; Magh-Lughadh^r, in Ui-Tuirtre; Magh-Seredh^s, in Teflia; Magh-Scimhne^t, in Dal-Araidhe; Magh-Muirtheimhne^u, in Conaille; and Magh-Macha^w, in Oirghialla; Loch-Cal^x, in Ui-Niallain; Loch-Muinreamhair^y, in Luighne, in Sliabh Guaire^z. The battle of Murbholg^a, in Dal-Riada; the battle of Baghna^b; and the battle of Cnamh-Ross^c against the Fomorians. Neimhidh gained these [battles].

Neimhidh afterwards died of a plague, together with three thousand persons, in the island of Ard-Neimhidh^d, in Crich Liathain^e, in Munster.

The Age of the World, 3066. The demolition of the tower of Conainn^f in this year, by the race of Neimhidh, against Conainn, son of Facbhar, and the Fomorians in general, in revenge for all the oppression they had inflicted upon them [the race of Neimhidh], as is evident from the chronicle which is called

retained in the barony of Lune, but the territory was far more extensive than this barony.

^z *Sliabh Guaire*.—This is still the name of a mountainous district in the barony of Clankee, and county of Cavan.—See Loch-Suidhe-Odh-rain, A. D. 1054.

^a *Murbholg*: i. e. Sea-inlet. Now Murlough Bay, on the north-east coast of the barony of Cary, and county of Antrim. Dalriada was the ancient name of that part of the county of Antrim lying north of Sliabh Mis, or Slemmish.

^b *Baghna*.—This is still the name of a mountainous district in the east of the county of Roscommon, nearly coextensive with the barony of Ballintober, North.—See Sliabh Baghna, A. D. 1572, and *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 90, note ^b.

^c *Cnamh-Ross*: i. e. Wood of the Bones. This was probably the ancient name of Camross, near Barry's Cross, in the county of Carlow.

^d *The island of Ard-Neimhidh*.—Now Barrymore Island, otherwise the Great Island, near Cork.—See Keating's *History of Ireland*, Haliday's edition, p. 178.

^e *Crich-Liathain*.—A large district in the county of Cork, comprising the village of Castle Lyons, and the Great Island near Cork.—See note ^c, under A. D. 1579, p. 1722.

^f *Tor-Conainn*.—Called Tor-Conaing by Keating, and in the more ancient copies of the *Leabhar Gabhala*, where the story of the destruction of it is given at full length. It was situated on Tory Island, off the north-west coast of the county of Donegal. There is no tradition of this Conainn, or Conaing, on Tory Island at present; but there are most curious traditions of Balor. Giraldus Cambrensis calls the Fomorians “Gygantes (quibus tunc temporis abundabat insula)”, and “pyrati, qui Hiberniam grauiter depopulari consueuerant.” In the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Connell Mageoghegan, it is said that “these Ffomores were a sept descended from Cham, the sonne of Noeh; that they lived by pyracie and spoile of other nations, and were in those days very troublesome to the whole world.”—See A. M. 3330, *infra*. O'Flaherty thinks that they were the inhabitants of Denmark, Norway, Finland, &c.—See *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 56, p. 303.

Λεαβαρ Γαβαλα, ἡ ἀρ ρυαλλ ναὶ τορέρατορ κοίτηυιτωμ δὶβλιμβη γεν μο τάω να τρὶ δὶσὶχνεαδωορ τέαρνατορ δο ἐλανδ Νεμὶδ πο ἀρποδὶβ ιν δομῶαν γο πανζατορ Ερῖνν ιαρ τρῖολλ μα βφεραὶδ βολεε. Σέ βλιαδνα δεεε δα ἐβδ πο ἐαὶτ Νεμὶδ εο να ῖσὶλ ινδ Ερῖνν. Ερε φάρ ιαρῖιη με δά ἐβδ βλιαδαν.

Αοιρ δομῶαν, τρὶ μῖλε δα ἐβδ περρεατ ἀρε. Φῖρ βολεε δο γαβαλ Ερῖοιων α βροῖρένδ να βλιαδνα πο. Στανγε, Γανδ, Γενανν, Σεανζανν, ἡ Ρυδῶρῖγε α εὐόιγ τοῖριξ. Κυγ μειε Θεαλα μιε Λοιχ ιαδπομ. Ρο μὶσῶρατ ἀν ἐξῖορ οἰε ἡ Φῖρ βολεε ἀρ ἐβδνα Στανγε υαρτιδ.

⁸ *The Leabhar-Gabhala*: i. e. the Book of Invasions. There are various copies of this work still extant, of which the oldest seems to be that in the Stowe Library, described by Dr. O'Connor in the Stowe Catalogue. There is a fragment of an ancient copy contained in the Book of Leinster, in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, II. 2. 18, but it wants the beginning.

^b *Mutually fell by each other*: i. e. they mutually slaughtered each other almost to annihilation. Dr. O'Connor renders this: "Et mirum est non occisos fuisse simul interfectos ex utraque parte plures quam triginta." But he is clearly wrong, for in the ancient Irish ἀρ ρυαλλ ναὶ is the same as the modern ἡ βεαζ ναὶ. The mistakes of this kind throughout Dr. O'Connor's translation are countless, and the Editor shall, therefore, only notice the most remarkable of them.

^c *Two hundred and sixteen years, &c.*—Giraldus Cambrensis, in his *Topog. Hib.*, dist. iii. c. 3, agrees with this, which shews that this account of Neimhidh was then written: "Ducentis igitur & 16 annis Nemedi generatio Hiberniam tenuit: & ducentis postmodum annis vacua fuit."

^k *The other four, &c.*—Dr. O'Connor translates this: "Regnaverunt quatuor alii et Firbolgi similiter, Slangio supra ipsos regnante." But he totally mistakes the construction. It should be: "Ordinaverunt quatuor alii et Firbolgi similiter Slangium [regem] supra ipsos." Connell Mageoghegan renders it in his translation

of the Annals of Clonmacnoise as follows:

"After making of which division [of Ireland into five provinces], Slanè, their said elder brother, by the consent and election of his other four brothers, was chosen king, and was the first king that ever absolutely ruled Ireland."

Keating quotes the Book of Druim-Sneachta, which he says existed before the time of St. Patrick, as authority for these stories concerning the migration of these Firbolgs from Greece.—See Haliday's edition, pp. 186, 214.

The account of the division of Ireland into provinces by these five brothers has been totally omitted by the Four Masters in their Annals. It is given in all the copies of the *Leabhar-Gabhala*, in the Annals of Clonmacnoise; and in Keating's *History of Ireland*. It is given as follows in the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"This sept was called Ffirvolge; there were five brothers that were their chieftains, the sonnes of Dela mac Loich, that first divided Ireland into five provinces.

"1. Slane, their eldest brother, had the province of Leynster for his part, which containeth from Inver Colpe, that is to say, where the River of Boyne entereth into the sea, now called in Irish Drogheda, to the meeting of the three Waters, by Waterford, where the Three Rivers, Suyre, Ffeoir, and Barrow, do meet and run together into the sea.

"2. Gann, the second brother's part was South Munster, which is a province extending from

Leabhar-Gabhala^g; and they nearly all mutually fell by each other^h; thirty persons alone of the race of Neimhidh escaped to different quarters of the world, and they came to Ireland some time afterwards as Firbolgs. Two hundred and sixteen yearsⁱ Neimhidh and his race remained in Ireland. After this Ireland was a wilderness for a period of two hundred years.

The Age of the World, 3266. The Firbolgs took possession of Ireland at the end of this year. Slainghe, Gann, Genann, Seangann, and Rudhraighe, were their five chieftains. These were the five sons of Deala, son of Loich. The other four^k and the Firbolgs in general elected Slainge as king over them.

that place to Bealagh-Conglaissy.

“3. Seangann, the third brother’s part was from Bealagh-Conglaissy to Rossedahaileagh [Rop na p̄aleac̄], now called Limbricke, which is the province of North Munster.

“4. Geannann, the fourth brother, had the province of Connaught, containeing from Limbricke to Easroe.

“5. Rorye, the fifth brother, and youngest, had from Easroe aforesaid to Inver Colpe, which is the province of Ulster.”

The account of the division of Ireland into five provinces by the Firbolgs is also given in Dr. Lynch’s manuscript translation of Keating’s *History of Ireland*, as follows :

“Firbolgi illi quinque Dinastæ Hiberniam universam in quinque partiti sunt portiones. Slanius inter fratres natu primus, qui Slanio flumini Wexfordiæ adfluenti nomen fecit, sibi Lageniam ab Inbhercolpa Droghedach alias Vadipontem ad Trium Aquarum Confluvia excurrentem, et comitum mille viros adscivit. Ganno è Comitibus mille, nec non Australis Momonia, quidquid nimirum agrorum inter Trium Aquarum Confluvia et Belagheonglas Limbricum patet, cesserant. Ad Senganum tractus a Belachconglas et Limbrico protensus in occidentem, cum mille viris sorte devenit. Mille alij Ganannum persecuti sunt, cum traditæ sibi Conaciæ, quæ Limbricum ab Austro, Drovisiam ab Aquilone, pro metis habet, possessionem adiret. As-

signatum sibi Vltorian a Drovisiâ ad Vadipontem porrectam capesevit Ruarius, eò etiam mille hominum coloniâ deductâ.

“Hi quinque Dinastæ Comitesque Firbolgi, Firdomnani, et Galeoni dicti sunt : Firbolgi ab utribus ferendis, Fir enim hibernicè viros, et Bolg utres significat, alluditque vox ad vtres illos supra memoratos, quibus egestam ab ipsis humo mergam ad scabra saxceta, et ferendis frugibus inepta, quo feracia invaderent novalia, comportarunt. Firdomnani vero propterea nuncupabantur, quod fodientes in terram alte descenderant, Etenim Hibernica vox domum perinde est ac altum, sive profundum. Galeoni autem nominati sunt ab hastarum genere, quibus intentos operi socios ab hostium injurijs protegabant. In Hiberniam licet eadem Hebdomadâ, non tamen eodem die Firbolgi omnes appulerunt. Slanius ad Slanij Fluvii ostia, die Sabathi ; Die uero Martis Gannus & Senganus in Irisdomnam, Gannanus et Ruarius die Veneris Trachruris naves applicuerunt. Qui omnes quanquam communi nomine Firbolgorum voce innotescerent, peculiari tamen nomine Slani Comites Galeones, Ganni et Sengani Firbolgorij, Ruairi et Geuani Socij Firdomnani vocabantur : Gannanum quidem et Ruarium, nonnulli tradunt, ad fluvij Damnani, qui, quâ fluit ad Conaciam Caurus in oceanum se exonerat, Ostia primum appulisse ac flumini nomen fecisse.”— Page 58.

Αοιρ δομᾶν, τρι μίλε δά céδ ρεαρccατ α ρεαχτ. Σλαηγε mac Θεαλα do beith ι ρίγε Εριονν ρπί ρε αοιηβλιαδῶνα, γ α écc ι ροιρccῆν να βλιαδῶνα ριν ι ηΘιονν Ρίξ ρορ ηρυ δῆρβα.

Αοιρ δομῶν, τρι μίλε δα céδ ρεαρccατ α ηοcτ. Ρυδῶρῶδε mac Θεαλα do γαβαλ ρίγε ηΕρεανδ. Αν céδ βλιαδᾶν δια ρίγε ιηηρην.

Αοιρ δομᾶν, τρι μίλε δά céδ ρεαρccατ αναοι. Αν δαπα βλιαδῶν do ρίγε Ρυδῶρῶδε, γ α écc ι βροιρccιονν να βλιαδῶνα ρο.

Αοιρ δομᾶν, τρι μίλε δα céδ ρcῆτμοζατ. Αν céδ βλιαδᾶν do ρίγε Ξαυη η Ξεανανη ορ Ερηνη ιηηρην.

Αοιρ δομᾶν, τρι μίλε δα céδ ρεχτμοζατ α τρι. Αν cῆραμᾶδ βλιαδᾶν do Ξανη η do Ξεανανη, γ α νέcc do ταη α βροιρccῆδ να βλιαδῶνα ρο ηι ccρίc Λιατᾶν co ρφίcτ céδ αρ αση ριύ.

Αοιρ δομῶν, τρι μίλε δα céδ ρcῆτμοζατ α cῆταιρ. Αν céδ βλιαδᾶν do ρίγε Shengανδ ιηηρην.

Αοιρ δομᾶν, τρι μίλε δα céδ ρcῆτμοζατ α ηοcτ. Α βροιρccῆδ αν cύccεαδ βλιαδᾶν do ρίγε Shngανηη τορccοιρ λά Ριαχαδ Cεηηιοννᾶν mac Σταρην.

Αοιρ δομᾶν, τρι μίλε δα céδ ρcῆτμοζατ αναοι. Αν céδ βλιαδᾶν do ρίγε Ριαcαη Cεηηιοννᾶν.

Αοιρ δομᾶν, τρι μίλε δα céδ ocτμοζατ α τρι. Αν cύccεαδ βλιαδᾶν do ρίγε Ριαcά, γ α ηηωιτῆμ λα Ριονναλ mac Ξεανοιηη αν βλιαδᾶνρι.

Αοιρ δομᾶν, τρι μίλε δα céδ ocτμοζατ α cῆταιρ. Αν céδ βλιαδᾶν do ρίγε Ριονναλ mic Ξεανοιηη ρορ Ερηνη.

Αοιρ δομᾶν, τρι μίλε δα céδ ocτμοζατ αναοι. Ιαρ βρορβαδ αν ρειρκαδ βλιαδᾶν do Ριονναλ ιρ αν ρίγε, τορchoιρ λα Ροιδβgen mac Senghανηη.

Αοιρ δομᾶν, τρι μίλε δα céδ noχατ. Αν céδ βλιαδᾶν do ρίγε Ροιδβgen.

Αοιρ δομᾶν, τρι μίλε δα céδ noχατ ατρί. Α βροιρccῆμ αν cῆραμᾶδ βλιαδᾶν do ρίγε Ροιδβgen do ροχαρ λα ηΕοcαδ mac Ερc.

Αοιρ δομᾶν, τρι μίλε δα céδ noχατ α cῆταιρ. Αν céδ βλιαδᾶν do ρίγε Ηcῆαc mic Ερc ιηορην.

¹ *Dinn-Righ* : i. e. the Hill of the Kings, otherwise called Duinha-Slainge, i. e. Slainge Mound. This was a very ancient seat of the kings of Leinster. Keating describes its situation as on the brink of the River Bearbha [the Barrow], between Carlow and Leighlin. This place is still

well known. It is situated in the townland of Ballyknockan, about a quarter of a mile to the south of Leighlin-Bridge, near the west bank of the River Barrow. Nothing remains of the palace but a moat, measuring two hundred and thirty-seven yards in circumference at the base,

The Age of the World, 3267. Slainghe, son of Deala, was king of Ireland for a period of one year; and he died at the end of the year, at Dinn-Righ¹, on the brink of the Bearbha.

The Age of the World, 3268. Rudhraighe, son of Deala, assumed the government of Ireland. This is the first year of his reign.

The Age of the World, 3269. The second year of the reign of Rudhraighe; and he died^m at the end of this year.

The Age of the World, 3270. This was the first year of the reign of Gann and Geanann over Ireland.

The Age of the World, 3273. The fourth year of Gann and Geanann; and they died at the end of this year, with twenty hundred along with them, in Crich-Liathainⁿ.

The Age of the World, 3274. This was the first year of the reign of Sengann.

The Age of the World, 3278. At the end of the fifth year of the reign of Seangann, he fell by Fiachaidh Cennfinnan, son of Starn.

The Age of the World, 3279. The first year of the reign of Fiacha Cennfinnain.

The Age of the World, 3283. The fifth year of the reign of Fiacha. And he fell by Rinnal, son of Geanann, this year.

The Age of the World, 3284. The first year of the reign of Rinnal, son of Geanann, over Ireland.

The Age of the World, 3289. After the completion of the fifth year of his reign by Rinnal, he fell by Foidhbhgen, son of Seangann.

The Age of the World, 3290. The first year of the reign of Foidhbhgen.

The Age of the World, 3293. At the end of the fourth year of the reign of Foidhbhgen, he fell by Eochaidh, son of Ere.

The Age of the World, 3294. This was the first year of the reign of Eochaidh, son of Ere.

sixty-nine feet in height from the level of the River Barrow, and one hundred and thirty-five feet in diameter at top.

^m *Died*.—According to Keating and the *Leabhar-Gabhala*, he died at Brugh, over the River Boyne.

ⁿ *Crich-Liathain*.—A district in the county of Cork, containing the village of Castlelyons, and the Great Island near Cork. According to Keating and O'Flaherty, Gann and Geanann died of the plague at Freamhain, in Meath, now Frewin, a lofty hill near Mullingar, in Westmeath.

Αοιρ δοίμαν, τρι μίλε τρι σεθ απί. Αν δεχμαδ βιαδαιν δο μιζε Εαχδὰς μιε Εριε, γ αρ ιριε βιαδαιν δσιδσnach α πλατιυρα, υαιρ τανγαταρ Τυατθα Δε Δανονν δο ζαβαιλ Ερεανν φορ βήοις δολεε εο ταριδρατ εατ δια ποιλε φορ Μαζζ τυιρσδ hi Conmaicne Chuire Tolaδ ι eConoachtaib, ζυρ πο μαρβαδ αν μι Eochaid mac Eriε λά τριδ μακοις Νειμιοδ μιε θαδραι δο Τυατθαib δε Δανονν, Ceararb, Luain, γ Λυαδρα α nanmanna. Ρο δίοτ-λαιτρηδσ βήρ δολεε ιριε εατ ριν, γ πο λαδ α νάρι. Ρο βήναδ βσορ α λάιν δο Νυαδατ mac Echdὰς, μιε Ετταρλαιν, (δον μιζ πο βαοι φορ Τυατθαib Δε Δανονν) ιριε εατ εδνα. Αρέ αν εEochaid ρειμύατε Ρί δσιδσναδ βήρ ιδολεε. Ναονβαρ πο ζαδ μιζε διοδ, γ ρεαδτ ιμβλιαδνα δέεε αρ ριείτ ροδ α βπλατιυρα φορ Ερηνν.

Αοιρ δοίμαν, τρι μίλε τρι σεθ α εστοιρ. Αν εδσ βιαδαιν δο μιζε δρερρ μιε Εαλατοιν φορ Ερηνν, υαιρ δο πατρατ Τυατά Δε Δανονν μιζε δο ιαρ ιμβρηιουδ εατα Μιζε τυιρεαδ Conga, αν εεem πο βαοι λάιν Νυαδατ accá λειζιυρ.

Αοιρ δοίμαν, τρι μίλε τρι σεθ α δσich. Αν ρσέτμαδ βιαδαιν δο δρερ όρ Ερηνν ιμυρην, ζο πο ραγοιδ αν μιζε δο Νυαδατ ιαρ ριόε α λαινε λα Διαν-εecht, γ Cρiσne ceρδ αζ congnain λαιρ. Υαιρ δο πατραδ λαιν ναιρζιτε ραιρ.

Αοιρ δοίμαν, τρι μίλε τρι σεθ α ηαοιν δέεε. Αν εδσ βιαδαιν δο μιζhe Νυαδατ αρζετλαιν ταρ ειρ α λαινε δο εαίτεαν ρε ριόρα αρζαττ ατλειζέσδ.

Αοιρ δοίμαν, τρι μίλε τρι σεθ τριοδατ. Α βρομύεσδ ριέε βιαδαιν δο

* *Magh-Tuireadh*.—Otherwise called Magh-Tuireadh-Conga, from its proximity to Cong. The site of this battle is still pointed out in the parish of Cong, barony of Kilmaine, and county of Mayo, to the right of the road as you go from Cong to the village of the Neal. There is a detailed but legendary account of this battle in a manuscript, in the handwriting of Gilla-riabhach O'Clery, preserved in the Library of the British Museum, Harl. 432, Plut. xlvi. E, beginning fol. 52 a, line 6.

† *Was killed*.—Eochaidh, son of Ere, is given as the last of the nine Firbolgic kings in the Annals of Clonmacnoise as translated by Mageoghegan;

and in all the copies of the *Leabhar-Gabhala*, and by Keating and O'Flaherty. According to the *Leabhar-Gabhala*, Eochaidh fled from this battle, and was pursued and overtaken on the strand of Traigh-Eothaile, near Ballysadare, in the present county of Sligo, where he was slain, as mentioned in the text. The earn in which he was interred is described as one of the wonders of Ireland in the *Mirabilia Hiberniæ*, in the Book of Ballymote; and also by O'Flaherty, in *Ogygia*, part iii. ce. 10 and 50. This earn still exists, and although not high above the level of the strand, it is believed that the tide never can cover it.

The Age of the World, 3303. The tenth year of the reign of Eochaidh, son of Erc; and this was the last year of his reign, for the Tuatha-De-Dananns came to invade Ireland against the Firbolgs; and they gave battle to each other at Magh-Tuireadh^o, in Conmaicne-Cuile-Toladh, in Connaught, so that the King Eochaidh, son of Erc, was killed^p by the three sons of Neimhidh, son of Badhrai, of the Tuatha-De-Dananns; Ceasarb, Luamh, and Luachra, their names. The Firbolgs were vanquished and slaughtered^q in this battle. Moreover, the hand^r of Nuadhat, son of Eochaidh, son of Edarlámh (the king who was over the Tuatha-De-Dananns), was cut off in the same battle. The aforesaid Eochaidh was the last king of the Firbolgs. Nine of them had assumed kingship, and thirty-seven years was the length of their sway over Ireland.

The Age of the World, 3304. ♣ The first year of the reign of Breas, son of Ealathan, over Ireland; for the Tuatha-De-Danann gave him the sovereignty, after gaining the battle of Magh-Tuireadh Conga, while the hand of Nuadhat was under cure.

The Age of the World, 3310. This was the seventh year of Breas over Ireland, when he resigned the kingdom to Nuadhat, after the cure of his hand by Diancecht, assisted by Creidne, the artificer, for they put a silver hand upon him.

The Age of the World, 3311. The first year of the reign of Nuadhat Airgetlamh, after his hand had been welded with a piece of refined silver.

The Age of the World, 3330. At the end of the twentieth year of the

^q *Slaughtered*.—According to the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Connell Mageoghegan, the Firbolgs were “overthrown” in this battle, and “one hundred thousand of them slain, with their king, Eochy Mac Eircke, which was the greatest slaughter that was ever heard of in Ireland at one meeting.” From the monuments of this battle still remaining, it is quite evident that great numbers were slain; but certainly not so many as mentioned in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, which was probably taken from some romantic account of this battle, like that above referred to.

^r *The hand*.—It is stated in the *Battle of Magh-Tuireadh*, and various other accounts of the

Tuatha-De-Dananns, that Credne Cerd made a silver hand for this Nuadhat, and that Diancecht, the Æsculapius of the Irish, fitted it upon him, from which he was ever after known by the name of Nuadhat-Airgetlamh, i. e. Nuadhat of the Silver Hand. It is stated in the *Leabhar-Gabhala* of the O’Clerys that Diancecht and Credne formed the hand with motion in every finger and joint, and that Miach, the son of Diancecht, to excel his father, took off this hand, and infused feeling and motion into every joint and vein of it, as if it were a natural hand.—See O’Flaherty’s *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 10. In Cormac’s Glossary the name of Diancecht is explained “*Deus salutis*,” .i. δία να h-íce, “the God of curing.”

μῖγε Νυαδὰτ Ἀργαελαῖν τοῖκαῖρ ἰ κατ Μυῖζε τυῖρδὸ να βῦμοραὶς λα
 ὅλορ μβαῖλβεννιόχ ὀβῦμοῖρῖδ.

^s *Magh-Tuireadh na bh-Fomorach*.—This name is still remembered in the country, and is now applied to a townland in the parish of Kilmactranny, barony of Tirerrill, and county of Sligo. There are very curious sepulchral monuments still to be seen on this battle-field, of which a minute description has been given by Dr. Petrie in a paper read before the Royal Irish Academy in 1836.—See note ^c, under A. D. 1398. There was also a long account of this battle of the northern Magh-Tuireadh, as well as of that of the southern Magh-Tuireadh, or Magh-Tuireadh-Conga, already mentioned, but the Editor never saw a copy of it. O'Flaherty, who appears to have read it, states (*Ogygia*, part iii. c. 12) that Balor Bemen or Bailebennech, general of the Fomorians, was slain in this battle by a stone thrown at him by the son of his daughter, from a machine called *tabhall*, which is believed to have been a sling; and that Kethlenn, the wife of Balor, fought with desperation, and wounded the Dagda, afterwards king of the Tuatha-De-Dananns, with some missile weapon. This Balor, the general of the Fomorians, is still vividly remembered by tradition throughout Ireland, as ὅλορ ὀέιμεανν, and in some places they frighten children by his name; but he is more vividly remembered on Tory Island,—where he is believed to have chiefly resided,—and on the opposite coast of Donegal, than anywhere else, except, perhaps, at Cong, in Mayo. The tradition connected with Balor, on Tory Island, was written by the Editor in 1835, from the dictation of Shane O'Dugan, whose ancestor is said to have been living on Tory Island in St. Columbkille's time. It is a curious specimen of the manner in which tradition accounts for the names of places, and remembers the names of historical characters. This story is evidently

founded on facts; but from its having floated on the tide of tradition for, perhaps, three thousand years, names have been confounded, and facts much distorted.

The history of Balor runs as follows, as related to the Editor by Shane O'Dugan, one of the O'Dugans of Tory Island:

“In days of yore (a period beyond the reach of chronology,—far back in the night of time) flourished three brothers, Gavida, Mac Samhthiann, and Mac Kineely (*Mac Cinnḡaelaῖδ*) the first of whom was a distinguished smith, who held his forge at Drumnatinne, a place in the parish of Rath-Finan, which derived its name from that circumstance, for ὀρῖνν να ζεῖνε in Irish sounds *ridge of the fire* in English, alluding to Gavida's furnace. Mac Kineely was lord of that district, comprising the parishes of Rath-Finan and Tullaghobegly, and was possessed of a cow called *Glas Gaivlen* [*rectè* Glas Gaibhnenn], which was so lactiferous as to be coveted by all his neighbours, and so many attempts had been made at stealing her, that he found it necessary to watch her constantly.

“At this same remote period flourished on Tory (an island lying in the ocean opposite Drumnatinne, which received that name from its presenting a towery appearance from the continent of Tir-Connell, and from the many prominent rocks thereon, towering into the heavens, and called *tors* by the natives) a famous warrior, by name Balor, who had one eye in the middle of his forehead, and another directly opposite it, in the back of his skull. This latter eye, by its foul, distorted glances, and its beams and dyes of venom, like that of the Basilisk, would strike people dead, and for that reason Balor kept it constantly covered, except whenever he wished to get the better of enemies by petrifying them

reign of Nuadhat of the Silver Hand, he fell in the battle of Magh-Tuireadh na bh-Fomorach^s, by Balor of the mighty blows, one of the Fomorians.

with looks; and hence the Irish, to this day, call an evil or overlooking eye by the name of *Suil Bhaloir*. But, though possessed of such powers of self-defence, it appears that it had been revealed to a Druid that Balor should be killed by his own O, or grandson! At this time Balor had but an only child, a daughter, Ethnea by name, and seeing that she was the only medium through which his destruction could be wrought, he shut her up in an impregnable tower, which he himself, or some of his ancestors, had built some time before on the summit of Tor-more (a lofty and almost inaccessible rock, which, shooting into the blue sky, breaks the roaring waves and confronts the storms at the eastern extremity of Tory Island); and here he also placed a company of twelve matrons, to whom he gave the strictest charge not to allow any man near her, or give her an idea of the existence or nature of that sex. Here the fair Ethnea remained a long time imprisoned; and, though confined within the limits of a tower, tradition says that she expanded into bloom and beauty; and though her female attendants never expressed the sound *man* in her presence, still would she often question them about the manner in which she herself was brought into existence, and of the nature of the beings that she saw passing up and down the sea in *currachs*: often did she relate to them her dreams of other beings, and other places, and other enjoyments, which sported in her imagination while locked up in the arms of repose. But the matrons, faithful to their trust, never offered a single word in explanation of those mysteries which enchanted her imagination.

In the mean time, Balor, now secure in his existence, and regardless of the prediction of the Druid, continued his business of war and

rapine. He achieved many a deed of fame; captured many a vessel; subdued and cast in chains many an adventurous band of sea rovers; and made many a descent upon the opposite continent, carrying with him, to the island, men and property. But his ambition could never be satiated until he should get possession of that most valuable cow, the Glas Gavlin, and to obtain her he, therefore, directed all his powers of strength and stratagem.

“One day Mac Kineely, the chief of the tract opposite the island, repaired to his brother’s forge to get some swords made, and took with him the invaluable Glas Gavlin by a halter which he constantly held in his own hand by day, and by which she was tied and secured by night. When he arrived at the forge, he intrusted her to the care of his brother, Mac Samhthainn, who, it appears, was there too, on some business connected with war, and entered the forge himself, to see the sword properly shaped and steeled. But while he was within, Balor, assuming the form of a red-headed little boy, came to Mac Samhthainn and told him that he heard his two brothers (Gavida and Mac Kineely) saying, within at the furnace, that they would use all his (Mac Samhthainn’s) steel in making Mac Kineely’s swords, and would make his of Iron. ‘By the *Scomh*, then,’ says Mac Samhthainn, ‘I’ll let them know that I am not to be humbugged so easily; hold this cow, my red-headed little friend, and you will see how soon I’ll make them alter their intention.’ With that he rushed into the forge in a passion, and swearing by all the powers above and below, that he would make his two brothers pay for their dishonesty. Balor, as soon as he got the halter into his hand, carried off the *Glas*, with the rapidity of lightning, to Tory Island, and the place where he dragged

Αοιρ δομαιν τρι mile τρι ceo, τριόατ α haon. Αν céo βλιαδαιν το ριγε
 Λογη Λαμφαδα uap Ερινν.

Αοιρ δομαιν, τρι mile τρι ceo Σέτμογατ. Ιαρρ αν ceλέραάτμαδ
 βλιαδαιν το Λυγη Λαμφαδα η ριγε ηΕιρηνδ το ρόαηρ λά Mac Cuill η cCaon-

her in by the tail is, to this day (a great memorial of the transaction), called Port-na-Glaise, or the harbour of the *Glas* or *green cow*. When Mac Kineely heard his brother's exclamations, he knew immediately that Balor had effected his purpose; so, running out of the forge, he perceived Balor and the cow in the middle of the Sound of Tory! Mac Samhthainn, also, being soon made sensible of the scheme of Balor, suffered a few boxes on the head from his brother with impunity. Mac Kineely wandered about distracted for several hours, before he could be brought to a deliberate consideration of what was best to be done to recover the cow; but, after he had given full vent to his passions, he called to the lonely habitation of a hoary Druid, who lived not far from the place, and consulted him upon the matter. The Druid told him that the cow could never be recovered as long as Balor was living, for that, in order to keep her, he would never close the Basilisk eye, but petrify every man that should venture to get near her.

“ Mac Kineely, however, had a *Leanan-sidhe*, or familiar sprite, called *Biroge* of the Mountain, who undertook to put him in the way of bringing about the destruction of Balor. After having dressed him in the clothes worn by ladies in that age, she wafted him, on the wings of the storm, across the Sound, to the airy top of *Tormore*, and there, knocking at the door of the tower, demanded admittance for a noble lady whom she rescued from the cruel hands of a tyrant who had attempted to carry her off, by force, from the protection of her people. The matrons, fearing to disoblige the Banshee, admitted both into the tower. As soon as the

daughter of Balor beheld the noble lady thus introduced, she recognised a countenance like one of which she had frequently felt enamoured in her dreams, and tradition says that she immediately fell in love with her noble guest. Shortly after this, the Banshee, by her supernatural influence over human nature, laid the twelve matrons asleep; and Mac Kineely, having left the fair daughter of Balor pregnant, was invisibly carried back by his friendly sprite to *Drumnatinne*. When the matrons awoke they persuaded *Ethnea* that the appearance of *Biroge* and her protegee was only a dream, but told her never to mention it to her father.

“ Thus did matters remain until the daughter of Balor brought forth three sons at a birth, which, when Balor discovered, he immediately secured the offspring, and sent them, rolled up in a sheet (which was fastened with a *delg* or pin), to be cast into a certain whirlpool; but as they were carried across a small harbour, on the way to it, the *delg* fell out of the sheet, and one of the children dropped into the water, but the other two were secured and drowned in the intended whirlpool. The child that had fallen into the harbour, though he apparently sunk to the bottom, was invisibly carried away by the Banshee who had cleared the way to his procreation, and the harbour is to this day called *Port-a-deilg*, or the Harbour of the Pin. The Banshee wafted the child (the first, it appears, of the three, who had seen the light of this world) across the Sound in safety to his father, who sent him to be fostered by his brother *Gavida*, who brought him up to his own trade, which then ranked among the learned professions, and was deemed of so much importance that *Brighit*, the goddess of

The Age of the World, 3331. The first year of the reign of Lugh Lamhfhada[Lewy of the Long Hand] over Ireland.

The Age of the World, 3370. After the fortieth year of the reign of Lugh Lamhfhada over Ireland, he fell by Mac Cuill at Caendruim¹. It was in the

the poets, thought it not beneath her dignity to preside over the smiths also.

“Balor, who now thought that he had again baffled the fates by drowning the three children, having learned from his Druid that Mac Kineely was the man who had made this great effort to set the wheel of his destiny in rapid motion, crossed the Sound, and landing on that part of the continent called (from some more modern occupier) Ballyconnell, with a band of his fierce associates, seized upon Mac Kineely, and, laying his head on a large white stone (one holding him upon it by the long hair, and others by the hands and legs) cut it off, clear, with one blow of his ponderous sword! The blood flowed around in warm floods, and penetrated the stone to its very centre. This stone, with its red veins, still tells this deed of blood, and gives name to a district comprehending two parishes. It was raised, in 1794, on a pillar sixteen feet high, by Wyby More Olypherts, Esq., and his wife, who had carefully collected all the traditions connected with Balor. It is shewn to the curious traveller as Clogh-an-Neely (the name which Wyby More has committed to the durability of marble, but the Four Masters write it more correctly *Cloč Chinn-*paolaio** at the years 1284, 1554), and forms a very conspicuous object in the neighbourhood.

“Notwithstanding all these efforts of Balor to avert his destiny, the Banshee had executed the will of the fates. For after the decollation of Mac Kineely, Balor, now secure, as he thought, in his existence, and triumphant over the fates, frequented the continent without fear of opposition, and employed Gavida to make all his military weapons. But the heir of Mac Kineely, in course of time, grew up to be an able man,

and, being an excellent smith, Balor, who knew nothing of his birth, became greatly attached to him. The heir of Mac Kineely, who was well aware of his father's fate, and acquainted with the history of his own birth and escape from destruction, was observed to indulge in gloomy fits of despondency, and frequently to visit the blood-stained stone, and to return from it with a sullen brow which nothing could smooth. One day Balor came to the forge to get some spears made, and it happened that Gavida was from home upon some private business, so that all the work of that day was to be executed by his young foster-son. In the course of the day Balor happened to mention, with pride, his conquest of Mac Kineely, but to his own great misfortune, for the young smith watched his opportunity, and, taking a glowing rod from the furnace, thrust it through the basilisk eye of Balor and out through the other side of his head, thus avenging the death of his father, slaying his grandfather, and executing the decree of Fate, which nothing can avert. ‘*Fatum regit homines.*’”

Some say that this took place at Knocknafola, or Bloodyforeland, but others, who place the scene of Balor's death at Drumnatinnè, account for the name of Knocknafola by making it the scene of a bloody battle between the Irish and Danes. Tradition, however, errs as to the place of Balor's death, for, according to Irish history, he was killed by his grandson, Lughaidh Lamhfhada, in the second battle of Magh-Tuireadh.—See *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 12.

¹ *Caendruim*.—This was the ancient name of the hill of Uisneach, in Westmeath, situated about four miles south-east of the village of

δριυμ. Αρ ι ρήμλρ αν Λοζαρα δο ρόναδ αοναχ Ταλλετν α βροραιτμλε γ ι οουμνε έεσα α buime, Ταλλτε ιηλν Μαζμόορ ιρθε, ιηλν ριζ Εαρράιμε, βνι Εαχθαδ mic Ειρε, ρι δεδθναδ Ρήρ ιμβολε αν τεΟοχατθ ριν.

Αοιρ δομαιν, τρι μιλε τρι σεθ ρέτμοζατ α ηαον. Αν εφο βλιαδαιν δο ριζε Εαχθαδ Ολλαταρ δάρ βαημ αν Θαηθα όρ Ερηνν ινορην.

Αοιρ δομαιν, τρι μιλε εφέρε εφο εαοζα. Ιαρ βρορβαδ να βλιαδνα δεδθναζερι τον οέτμοζατ βλιαδαν ρο εαιε Εοχατθ Ολλαταρ ι ναιρδριζε να ηΕρηνθ, ρο έεε ιρ αν ιμβρυζ δο ζαιθ ερθ να ζονα δο ρατ Σεθλενθ ραιρ ηι εέεθ εαε Μαιζε τυρψθ.

Αοιρ δομαιν, τρι μιλε εφέρε εφο εαοζα α ηαον. Αν εφο βλιαδαιν δο ριζε Θεαλβαοιε mic Οζμα όρ Ερηνν ιμηρην.

Αοιρ δομαιν, τρι μιλε εφέρε εφο Σήρκατ. Ιρ αν δεαέμαδ βλιαδαιν δο ριζε Θεαλβαοιε τορκαρ δο λαμν α mic ρήρην, Ριαάα mac Θεαλβαοιε.

Αοιρ δομαιν, τρι μιλε εφέρε εφο ρήρκατ α ηαον. Αν εφο βλιαδαιν δο Ριαάα mac Θεαλβαοιε ι ριζε.

Αοιρ δομαιν, τρι μιλε εφέρε εφο Σεαέτμοζατ. Α βρορρκαεανθ αν δεαέμαδ βλιαδαιν δο ριζε Ριαάαθ mic Θεαλβαοιε όρ Ερηνν δο ετιε λα ηΕόζον ηηβηρ.

Αοιρ δομαιν, τρι μιλε εφέρε εφο ρεαέτμοζατ αηαον. Αν εφο βλιαδαιν

Ballymore - Lough - Sewdy.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. xiii.

^u *Tailltean*.—Now Teltown, near the River Boyne, in the county of Meath, and nearly midway between Kells and Navan. This fair, at which various games and sports were celebrated, continued down to the time of Roderic O'Conor, the last monarch of Ireland. It was celebrated annually on the first of August, which is still called Lugh-Nasadh, i. e. Lugh's fair, games or sports, by the native Irish.—See Cormac's *Glossary*, in voce Ζυζναραδ. See also O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. cc. xiii. lvi. The remains of a large earthen rath, and traces of three artificial lakes, and other remains, are still to be seen there. To the left of the road, as you go from Kells to Donaghpatrick, there is a hollow, called Ζαζ αν αοναζ, i. e. the hollow

of the fair, where, according to tradition, marriages were solemnized in Pagan times. There are vivid traditions of this fair yet extant in the country; and Teltown was, till recently, resorted to by the men of Meath for hurling, wrestling, and other manly sports.

^w *Brugh*: i. e. Brugh-na-Boinne, a place on the River Boyne, near Stackallan Bridge, in the county of Meath. In the account of the Tuatha-De-Dananns preserved in the Book of Leean, fol. 279, p. b. col. 2, it is stated that Daghdha Mor (i. e. the Great Good Fire, so called from his military ardour), for eighty years king of Ireland, and that he had three sons, Aenghus, Aedh, and Cermad, who were buried with their father at Brugh-na-Boinne, where the mound called Sidh-an-Bhrogha was raised over them, as a monument. It may be further remarked that

reign of this Lugh that the fair of 'Tailltean' was established, in commemoration and remembrance of his foster-mother, Tailte, the daughter of Maghmor, King of Spain, and the wife of Eochaidh, son of Ere, the last king of the Firbolgs.

The Age of the World, 3371. The first year of the reign of Eochaidh Ollathair, who was named the Daghdha, over Ireland.

The Age of the World, 3450. After the completion of the last year of the eighty years which Eochaidh Ollathar passed in the monarchy of Ireland, he died at Brugh^w, of the venom of the wound which Cethlenn^x inflicted upon him in the first battle of Magh-Tuireadh.

The Age of the World, 3451. This was the first year of the reign of Dealbhaeth, son of Ogma, over Ireland.

The Age of the World, 3460. In the tenth year of the reign of Dealbhaeth, he fell by the hand of his own son, Fiacha mac Dealbhaeith.

The Age of the World, 3461. The first year of the reign of Fiacha, the son of Dealbhaeth.

The Age of the World, 3470. At the end of the tenth year of the reign of Fiacha, son of Dealbhaeth, over Ireland, he fell by Eogon of Inbher^y.

The Age of the World, 3471. The first year of the three last kings of the

Aengus-an-Bhrogha was considered the presiding fairy of the Boyne till recently, and that his name is still familiar to the old inhabitants of Meath, who are fast forgetting their traditions with the Irish language. For some account of the monuments which anciently existed at Brugh-na-Boinne, see Petrie's *Inquiry into the Origin and Uses of the Round Towers of Ireland*, pp. 100, 101. The monuments ascribed by the ancient Irish writers to the Tuatha-De-Danann colony still remain, and are principally situated in Meath, near the Boyne, as at Drogheda, Dowth, Knowth, and Newgrange. There are other monuments of them at Cnoc-Ainè and Cnoc-Gréinè, in the county of Limerick, and on the Pap Mountains, *Ṍa éic Ṍananne*, in the S. E. of the county of Kerry.—See the year 861. These monuments are of the most remote an-

tiquity, and prove that the Tuatha-De-Dananns were a real people, though their history is so much wrapped up in fable and obscurity.

^x *Cethlenn*.—Dr. O'Conor latinizes this Kethlendius, as if it were the name of a man, but, according to the old accounts of the battle of Magh-Tuireadh, Cethlenn, who wounded the Daghdha in the second battle of Magh-Tuireadh (not the first, as incorrectly stated by the Four Masters), was the wife of Balor Beimenn, and grandmother of Lugh Lamhfhada, who slew Balor in the same battle. It is stated in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, that Inishkeihleann (Enniskillen, in Fermanagh) was called from her.

^y *Eogon of Inbher*.—O'Flaherty (*Ogygia*, p. iii. c. 14) calls him Eugenius de Ard-inver, or Invermor; Keating calls the place Ard-Bric; but we are not told where it is situated.

δο μιγε να τπρί ρίοξ νθεδñach δο Τυατθαιβ̄ Δε Δανανν πο βαοαρ ηι ccom-
πλατίωρ όρ Ερυνν, Mac Cuill, Mac Céct, γ Mac Ξρίνε ιννριν.

Αοιρ δοίναμ, τπρί μίλε cúcc εfo. Ταργυρ [i. coblaç] mac Mílñch δο τεcht
ι νΕρυνν α βοοιρécñò na βλιαðna πο οια ζαβαιλ αρ Τυατθαιβ̄ Δε Δανανν, γ πο
ρερρατ κατ Slébe Μιρ ρριú ιριν τρñι late ιαρ na τεεçτ ηι τείρ : βα ιριν κατ
ριν δο ποόαιρ Scotα ιηξñ Πηαριαο βñ Míleaðh, γ ατα ρñιτ Scotα ηιδερ Sléib̄
Μιρ γ μυρ. Δο ποόαιρ ανò βfoρ Ράρ, bean Uin, mic Uicce, οια ττα Ξλñò
Ραρι. Ρο ρñιρατ μεic Mílñch ιαρ ριν κατ ι τΤαλλειν ρρι τπρί ριόζαιβ̄
Τυατε Δε Δανανν, Mac Cuill, Mac Cecht, γ Mac Ξρίνε. Ρο βαρ ζο
οια αζ κυρ ιν αατθα ζο ττορíoιρ Mac Cecht lá ηΕιρεαñoι, Mac Cuill la
ηΕμεαρ, γ Mac Ξρίνε la ηΑιμυργιν.

² *Mac Cuill, &c.*—According to an old Irish poem, quoted by Keating in his *History of Ireland* (See Haliday's edition, p. 212), the real names of these kings were Eathur, Teathur, and Ceathur; and the first was called Mac Cuill, because he worshipped the hazel tree; the second, Mac Ceacht, because he worshipped the plough, evidently alluding to his wish to promote agriculture; and the third, Mac Greine, because he worshipped the sun as his god. For some fanciful disquisitions upon the history and names of these kings the reader is referred to Vallancey's *Vindication of Irish History*, p. 496. In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, it is stated that "this people, Tuathy De Danan, ruled Ireland for 197 years; that they were most notable magicians, and would work wonderful things by magick and other diabolical arts, wherein they were exceedingly well skilled, and in these days accounted the chiefest in the world in that profession." From the many monuments ascribed to this colony by tradition, and in ancient Irish historical tales, it is quite evident that they were a real people; and from their having been considered gods and magicians by the Gaedhil or Scoti, who subdued them, it may be inferred that they were skilled in arts which the latter did not un-

derstand. Among these was Danann, the mother of the gods, from whom *Da cíc Dananne*, a mountain in Kerry, was called; Buanann, the goddess that instructed the heroes in military exercises, the Minerva of the ancient Irish; Badhbh, the Bellona of the ancient Irish; Abhortach, god of music; Ned, the god of war; Nemon, his wife; Manannan, the god of the sea; Diancecht, the god of physic; Bright, the goddess of poets and smiths, &c. It appears from a very curious and ancient Irish tract, written in the shape of a dialogue between St. Patrick and Caoilte Mac Ronain, that there were very many places in Ireland where the Tuatha-De-Dananns were then supposed to live as sprites or fairies, with corporeal and material forms, but indued with immortality. The inference naturally to be drawn from these stories is, that the Tuatha-De-Dananns lingered in the country for many centuries after their subjugation by the Gaedhil, and that they lived in retired situations, where they practised abstruse arts, which induced the others to regard them as magicians. So late as the third century, Aine, the daughter of Eogabhal, a lady of this race, was believed to be resident at Cnoc-Aine, in the county of Limerick, where she was ravished by Oilioll Olum, king of Munster. It

Tuatha-De-Dananns, who were in joint sovereignty over Ireland. These were Mac Cuill², Mac Ceacht, and Mac Greine.

The Age of the World, 3500. The fleet of the sons of Milidh^a came to Ireland at the end of this year, to take it from the Tuatha-De-Dananns; and they fought the battle of Sliabh Mis with them on the third day after landing. In this battle fell Scota, the daughter of Pharaoh, wife of Milidh; and the grave of Scota^b is [to be seen] between Sliabh Mis and the sea. Therein also fell Fas, the wife of Un, son of Uige, from whom is [named] Gleann-Faisi^c. After this the sons of Milidh fought a battle at Taitinn^d, against the three kings of the Tuatha-De-Dananns, Mac Cuill, Mac Ceacht, and Mac Greine. The battle lasted for a long time, until Mac Ceacht fell by Eireimhou, Mac Cuill by Eimhear, and Mac Greine by Amhergin.

looks very strange that our genealogists trace the pedigree of no family living for the last thousand years to any of the kings or chieftains of the Tuatha-De-Dananns, while several families of Fírbolgie descent are mentioned as in Hy-Many, and other parts of Connaught.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 85–90, and O’Flaherty’s *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 11. The tract above alluded to as in the shape of a dialogue between St. Patrick and Caoilte Mac Ronain, preserves the ancient names of many monuments of both these colonies, as well as of their conquerors, the Gaedhil or Scoti, now lost to tradition, and is, therefore, well worthy of publication. There are two imperfect vellum copies of it extant, but from the two a perfect copy could probably be obtained; one in the Bodleian Library, Laud. 610, fol. 123 to 146, and the other in the Book of Lismore, the original of which is in the possession of the Duke of Devonshire, and a fac-simile copy in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy.

^a *The fleet of the sons of Milidh*.—Nennius, a British writer who flourished about the year 850, says that they came to Ireland with a fleet of 120 *ciuli*. Mageoghegan, in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, adds, that the

sons of Miletus (Milesius) arrived in Ireland on the 17th of May, 1029 years before the birth of Christ. As authority for this he refers to a work on Irish history, by “Calogh O’More, who was a very worthy gentleman, and a great searcher of antiquity;” but he adds, that “Philip O’Soullivane, in his printed work, dedicated to Philip the Fourth, King of Spain, sayeth that they came in the year before the birth of our Saviour, 1342, which is from this time present (1627), the number of 2969 years, Laesthenes being then the thirty-third Monarch of the Assyrians.”—See O’Sullivan’s *Hist. Cathol. Iber. Compendium*, tom. i. lib. iii. c. i. p. 32.

^b *The grave of Scota*.—This is still pointed out in the valley of Gleann-Scioithin, townland of Clahane, parish of Annagh, barony of Troughanacmy, and county of Kerry.—See Ordnance Map of Kerry, sheet 38. Sliabh Mis, *anglicè* Slieve Mish, is a mountain in the same barony.

^c *Gleann-Faisi*.—Keating states that this valley was so called in his own time. It is now called Glenofaush, and is situated in the townland of Knockatee, parish of Ballyeashlane, in the same barony.—See Ordnance Map, sheet 40.

^d *Taittin*.—Now Teltown, in Meath.—See note °, p. 19, *suprà*.

Τορέπατυι τρια α τελορα Ριογνα, Ερε λά Συρζε, Ροτλα λα ηεσαν, γ δανβα λα Καχλη. Ρο ρραοιναδ αν καθ ρα υλότο ρορ Τυαχαηβ Δε Δανανν, γ ρο μαχταιτ ιν γαδ μαγιν ι ταρρυρταρ ιαδ. Τορέπαταρ ο μακοιβ Μιλεαδ τον λειτη ελε δά ταιοριοδ αρλγδα αγ ρλαιζε αν μαδμα, Ρυαδ ι Σλειβ Ρυαδ, γ Κυαιλγνε ι Σλειβ Κυαιλγνε.

Αοιρ δοιμαν τρι Μιλε κύγ εδ α ηαον. Αρ ι ρο βλιαδαν ιν ρο γαδ Ερεαμον γ Ειμεαρ κοιηπλαϊτυρ ορ Ερινδ, γ ρο πανδραττ Ερε αρ δό Ιτορρα. Αρ ιννετε βλορ δο ροναδ να γηοιμα ρο ρίορ λα ηΕιρεαμόν γ λά ηΕιμερ κο να τταοιριοχαηβ. Ράτη βλοτχαγ ορ Εοιρ ι ηΑργαττ Ρορ, γ Ράτ Οιμν ι εερικη Κυαιλανν, λα ηΕιρεαμόν, τοδαρ Ιηδερ μόιρ, ι εερικη Υα ηΕνεαχγλαρ Κυαιλανν, λά ηΑιμεργιν, κυμδαχ Ούμε Νάιρ ι Σλειβ Μοδαιρν, λα Ζοιρτεν, Ούν Δελγινρι ι εεριό Κυαιλανν λα Σεδζα, Ουν Σοβαρκε ι Μυρβολγ Δαλ Ριαδα λά Σοβαρκε, γ Ούν Εαδαρ λα Συρζε. Λα ηΕρεαμον κο να τταοιριοχαηβ δο ροναδ ινριμ. Ρατη Υαμαν ι Λαιγνβ λα ηΕιμεαρ. Ρατη Αρρα Συρδ λα ηεσαν μαε ηΥιε, Καρραε Ρετχαζε λα ηΥν μαε ηΥιεε, Καρραε βλα-

^e *Sliabh Fuaid*: i.e. Fuad's mountain, a mountain near Newtown Hamilton, in the county of Armagh, much celebrated in Irish history.—See note ^γ, under the year 1607.

^f *Sliabh Cuailgne*.—Now Sliabh Cuailghe, *anglicè* Cooley mountains, situated near Carlingford, in the north of the county of Louth.

^g *Rath-Beothaigh*.—Now Rathbeagh, a townland on the banks of the River Eoir or Feoir, *anglicè* the Nore, in a parish of the same name, barony of Galmoy, and county of Kilkenny.—See the Ordnance Map of that county, sheets 9 and 10.

^h *Argat-Ros*: i.e. the Silver Wood, was the name of a woody district on the Nore, in the territory of Ui-Duaeh.—See it referred to as a lordship, under the year 851.

ⁱ *Rath-Oim*.—Now probably Rathdown. Crich-Cualann is included in the present county of Wicklow.

^k *Iubher-mhor*.—This was the ancient name of the mouth of the Abhainn-mhor, or Ovoca, which discharges itself into the sea at the town

of Arklow, in the county of Wicklow. This *tochar* is still traceable, and gives name to a townland near Arklow.

^l *Ui-Eineachglais-Cualann*.—This was the name of a territory comprised in the present barony of Arklow. It derived its name from Breasal Eineachglas, one of the sons of Cathair Mor, King of Ireland in the second century.

^m *Dun-Nair, in Sliabh Mudhoirn*.—Now obsolete. Sliabh Modhairn was the ancient name of a range of heights near Ballybay, in the barony of Cremorne, and county of Monaghan. In Kinfaela's poem on the travels, &c. of the Milesians, it is stated that Cumhdach-Nair was on Sliabh Mis.

ⁿ *Dun-Deilginisi*: i.e. the Dun or Fort of Deilginis, which was the ancient name of Dalkey Island, near Dublin, not Delgany, in the county of Wicklow, as is generally supposed. The latter place, which is not an island, was called, in Irish, Deirgne-Moehorog.—See O'Clery's *Irish Calendar*, at 22nd December.

^o *Dun-Sobhairce in Murbholy of Dal-Riada*.—Now Dunseverick, an isolated rock on which are

Their three queens were also slain; Eire by Suirghe, Fodhla by Edan, and Banba by Caicher. The battle was at length gained against the Tuatha-De-Dannans, and they were slaughtered wherever they were overtaken. There fell from the sons of Milidh, on the other hand, two illustrious chieftains, in following up the rout, [namely] Fuad at Sliabh Fuaid^e, and Cuailgne at Sliabh Cuailgne^f.

The Age of the World, 3501. This was the year in which Eremhon and Emher assumed the joint sovereignty of Ireland, and divided Ireland into two parts between them. It was in it, moreover, that these acts following were done by Eremhon and Emher, with their chieftains: Rath-Beothaigh^g, over the Eoir in Argat-Ros^h, and Rath-Oinnⁱ in Crich-Cualann, [were erected] by Eremhon. The causeway of Inbher-mor^k, in the territory of Ui Eineachglais-Cualann^l, [was made] by Amergin. The erection of Dun Nair, in Sliabh Modhairn^m, by Gosten; Dun-Deilginnsiⁿ, in the territory of Cualann, by Sedgha; Dun-Sobhairce, in Murbholg Dal-Riada^o, by Sobhairce; and Dun Edair^p by Suirghe. By Eremhon and his chieftains these were erected. Rath-Uamhain^q, in Leinster, by Emhear; Rath-Arda-Suird^r by Etan, son of Uige; Carraig-Fethaigh^s by Un, son of Uige;

some fragments of the ruins of a castle, near the centre of a small bog, three miles east of the Giants' Causeway, in the county of Antrim. No portion of the original *dun*, or primitive fort, now remains.—See the *Dublin Penny Journal*, vol. i. p. 361. It should be here remarked that Murbholg of Dal-Riada was the ancient name of the small bay opposite this rock, and that Murlough Bay, in the same county, was also anciently called Murbholg. This fort was not erected during the reign of Eremhon and Emhear, for Sobhairce, after whom it was named, flourished a considerable time after; and in Kinfaela's poem, though Dun-Sobhairce is given among the forts erected by the sons of Milidh and their followers, it adds, *iar peatab*, i. e. "after some time."

^p *Dun-Edair*.—This fort, which was otherwise called Dun-Crimbthainn, was situated on the Hill of Howth, near Dublin. Dr. Petrie states that its site is occupied by the Bailie's Light-house.—See Dun-Crimbthainn, A. D. 9.

^q *Rath-Uamhain*: i. e. the Rath or Fort of the Cave. This is probably Rathowen, in Wexford.—See Inquisition, 38 Car. I. It is called Rath-Eomhain by Keating.—See his *History of Ireland*, Haliday's edition, p. 302.

^r *Rath-arda-Suird*.—In Kinfaela's poem the erection of this fort is ascribed to Fulman, and that of Rath-Righbaird is attributed to Edan, which is more correct, as it appears that, in the distribution of territory, the province of Connaught, in which Rath-Righbaird is situated, fell to the lot of Un and Edan. Fulman was seated in Munster, which was Emher's or Heber's particular portion of the island, and not the northern portion, as Giraldus erroneously states. The fort called Rath-arda-Suird was situated on the hill of Rath-tSiuid, about half a mile to the north-west of the old church of Donaghmore, near the city of Limerick. The site of the rath is now occupied by the ruins of a castle.

^s *Carraig-Fethaigh*.—As Un was one of the

παίξε la Μανταν, Dun Αρδιννε la Cachtir, Rath ΡιοΪβαρτ 1 Μυιριρεε la Fulman. La hEimr eo na ετοιροχαιβ ιννριν.

Ro παρ ινριυραμ 1 φοιρεαμμ na βλιαδνα πο επιρ Ερβιμον 7 Ειμεαρ ιμ na επιβ ορυμνιβ οιρηδσρεα, Ορυμ Clapair 1 cCrich Maine, Ορυμ βετχαι 1 Μαονμαιζ, 7 Ορυμ Ρινζιμ 1 Μυμιαμ. Ρβιρταρ εατη ιτορρα αρ αλλορ αρ βρυ βρι δαμ αζ Τοchar επιρ δα μαζ. Αρ βριυρε αρββραρ κατ Δειριλλε. Μεαβαδ αν κατ φορ Ειμεαρ, 7 δο εβρι ανθ. Τορεπαταρ δνα επι ταοιριζ αρβζδα δο μυμντιρ Ερεαμδον ιριν εατ εβδνα. Δοιρτεν, Σετζα, 7 Δυιρζε a nanmanna. Δαβαρ Ερβιμον αν ριζε ιαρ ριν.

Αοιρ δομιαμ, επι μιλι εινεε εβδ ανθ. Αν εβδ βλιαδαν δο ριζε Ερεαμδον ορ Ερινν, 7 αν δαρα βλιαδαν ιαρ τεεχτ δο μακοιβ Μιλεαδ, δο ρανν Ερβιμδον Ερε. Δο ραδ κοιρεαδ Uλαδ δΕιμεαρ μαc Ιρ, αν Μυμια δο εβιρε μακοιβ Ειμρ Ρινδ; κοιρεαδ Connact δUn 7 δΕαδαν, 7 κοιρεαδ Λαιζιη δο Cριμδι-τανν Sciathbel δο Δομνανδκοιβ.

two chieftains seated in Connaught, it may be conjectured that his fort or residence was situated at Rath-Uin, *anglicè* Rahoon, near the town of Galway.—See *Chorographical Description of West Connaught*, edited by Hardiman, p. 56, note ^u.

¹ *Carraig-Blarraighe*.—Called by Keating Cum-dac Cairge Διαδραιδε, the edifice of Carrig-Bloyree. The Editor never met any topographical name in Ireland like Bladhraidhe, except Blyry in the barony of Brawney, and county of Westmeath.—Ordnance Map, sheet 29.

^u *Dun-Airdinne*.—Called Dun-Inn by Keating (*ubi supra*), who states that it is situated in the west of Ireland. It is now unknown.

^w *Rath-Righbaird in Muirese*.—This fort is mentioned in the Annotations on the Life of St. Patrick, by Tirechan, in the Book of Armagh, in which it is called in Latin *Fossa Riabairt*. The church of Bishop Bronus, now Killaspug-brone, near the hill of Knocknarea, in the barony of Carbury and county of Sligo, is referred to as built near this fort.

^x *Druim-Clasach in Crich-Maine*.—According to the Life of St. Greallan, patron saint of Crich-

Maine, or Hy-Many, this *Druim*, or long hill, or ridge, is situated in Hy-Many, between Lough Ree and the River Suck.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 10.

^y *Druim-Beathaigh in Maenmhagh*.—This was the ancient name of a remarkable ridge extending across the plain of Maenmagh, near the town of Loughrea, in the county of Galway. The name is obsolete, but the ridge is identifiable.

^z *Druim-Finghin in Munster* : i. e. Fineen's ridge. This name is still in use, and applied to a long ridge of high ground dividing the barony of Decies-within-Drum, from that of Decies-without-Drum, in the county of Waterford. It extends from near Castle-Lyons, in the county of Cork, to Ringognanach, on the south side of the bay of Dungarvan.

^a *Bri-Damh* : i. e. the hill of the Oxen. This is referred to in the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, published by Colgan (*Trias Thaum.*, p. 160), as *Mons Bri-damh* ; but there is no mountain near Geshill, nor any hill higher than 355 feet. In a description of the site of this battle, preserved in the Dimmenchus (as given in the

Carraig-Blarraighe^f by Mantan ; Dun-Ardinne^g by Caicher ; Rath-Righbaird, in Muiresg^w, by Fulman. By Emher and his chieftains these [were erected].

A dispute arose at the end of this year, between Eremhon and Emhear, about the three celebrated hills, Druim Clasaigh^x, in Crich-Maine ; Druim-Beathaigh, in Maenmliagh^y ; and Druim Finghin, in Munster^z. In consequence of which a battle was fought between them, on the brink of Bri-Damh^a, at Tochar-eter-da-mhagh ; and this is called the battle of Geisill. The battle was gained upon Emhear, and he fell therein. There fell also three distinguished chieftains of the people of Eremhon in the same battle ; Goisten, Setgha, and Suirghe, [were] their names. After this Eremhon assumed the sovereignty^b.

The Age of the World, 3502. The first year of the reign of Eremhon over Ireland ; and the second year after the arrival of the sons of Milidh, Eremhon divided Ireland. He gave the province of Ulster to Emhear, son of Ir ; Munster to the four sons of Emhear Finn^c ; the province of Connaught to Un and Eadan ; and the province of Leinster to Crimlthann Sciathbhel^d of the Damnonians.

Book of Ballymote, fol. 193), it is stated that there were many mounds at this place, in which Emhear, Ever, or Heber, and the other chieftains slain in the battle, were interred. The name Tochar-eter-da-mhagh, denotes the *togher* or causeway between the two plains, and the name is partly still preserved in that of the townland of *Ḍaile an zochar*, *anglicè* Ballintogher, i. e. the Town of the Causeway, in the parish and barony of Geshill, and near the village of the same name. The territory of the two plains, in Irish, *Ṭuaz da mağ*, and anglicised Tethmoy, was the name of a considerable territory in the ancient Offally, comprising the baronies of Warrenstown and Coolestown, in the east of the King's County, as appears from an old map of Leix and Ophaly, preserved in the British Museum.

^b *Assumed the sovereignty* : i. e. became sole monarch of Ireland.

^c *EmhearFinn* : generally anglicised HeberFinn. The inhabitants of the south of Ireland are constantly designated by the appellation of *Síol*

Ḃmip, or *Sluoz Ḃip*, by the Irish poets down to the present century. Giraldus is evidently wrong in stating that Heberus possessed the northern portion of Ireland.

^d *Crimlthann Sciathbhel*.—He was of the Firbolgic colony. Keating, in his *History of Ireland*, and the O'Clerys, in their *Leabhar-Gabhala*, give an account of the arrival of the Cruithnigh or Picts in Ireland, at this time, and of their final settlement in Alba or Scotland, having received from Eremhon, or Heremon, the widows of the Milesian chieftains who had been drowned on the expedition from Spain.—See Keating's *History of Ireland* ; O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii, c. 18 ; O'Halloran, vol. ii. c. 4 ; and the Irish translation of Nennius's *Historia Britonum*, in which Doctor Todd has inserted the various accounts of the arrival of the Picts in Ireland. It is stated in the Irish accounts, that the Picts, on this occasion, pledged themselves solemnly that, should they become masters of that country they were about to invade, the sovereignty thereof should be ever after vested in the descendants of the

Τεα, ἡγήνη Λυγδοεά, μίε Ιθε, τυζ Ερσίμῶν ἰρην Ερράν ταρ εἶνο Οῶβα, ἀρ ἰ αν Τεα πο κονατεσίτοιρ ζο ἡΕρσίμῶν τυλοῖζ τοζαῖδε ἡα εἰσηρερα cecip μαῖζεαν ἡραεζβαῶ, ζομαῶ ἡντε no ἡαῶηαιεῖ, γ no τοκαῖτε α μύρ γ α λῖζε, γ ζο μαῶ ἀνῶ no βιαῶ ζαῶ μιοζορῶαν no ζῆηρῖοῶ οἡα ρῖοῖ ζο βραῖ. Αρ ἰαῶ ἡα ραῖα κονδοζαῖβ αιρε ἡμ α κοῖαλλ οἡ, Αἡῖηρζῖν Ζῆῖηηγεαλ γ Εἡεαρ Ρῖοηη. ἡρεαῶ ἡαρῖῖ ὁο ραεζῖρῖ Οῦρῖημ Καοῖη .ἡ. Τεαῖηῖρ. Αρ υαῖτε ράῖτεαρ, γ ἀρ ἡντε πο ἡαῶηαχετ.

Οῶβα οἡα μαῖταρ Μῖηῖηηε, γ Λυγῖηε, γ Λαῖηηε δέεε ζο πο ἡαῶηαχετ ἡ Οῶβα.

Καχε Κῖηε Καῖηῖρ, ἡ τορῖαῖρ Καῖεεαρ λά ἡΑἡῖηρζῖν ἡΖῆῖηηγεαλ ἀη βῖαῶηῖρ, γ ροεῖρῖ α ρῖρῖ ἡρην μαῖζῖν ρῖη κοναῶ υαῶα οἡο ζαῖαρ Κῖηε Καῖηῖρ.

Αοῖρ οἡῖαῖη, τῖρῖ ἡῖε εῖηεε εἶῶ α τῖρῖ. Αἡ οαῖα βῖαῶαῖη οἡο ρῖζε Ερῖῖῖοῖη ὀρ Ερῖηη. Αἡῖηρζῖν Ζῆῖηηγεαλ μαε Μῖηεαῶ οἡο εῖηῖτῖη ἡῖ εεαῖ ὀἡε εῖηεῶ ἀη βῖαῶαῖηρ ἡα ἡΕρεαῖῖῖῖῖ. Τομαῖῶη ἡαοἡ ἡὀηορῖαῶ .ἡ. αῖβηε ἡΕἡε,

female rather than the male line.—See also Bede's *Hist. Eccl.* lib. i. c. 1.

^e *In preference to Odhbha.*—It is stated in the Book of Lecan, and in the *Leabhar-Gabhala* of the O'Clerys, that Heremon, who was otherwise called Geide Ollgothach, had put away his lawful wife, Odhbha, the mother of his elder children, Muimhne, Luighne, and Laighne, and married Tea, the daughter of Lughaidh mac Itha, from whom Tara was named Tea-mur, i. e. the mound of Tea; that Odhbha followed her children to Ireland, and died of grief from being repudiated by her husband, and was interred at Odhbha, in Meath, where her children raised a mound to her memory.—See note ¹, *infra*.

^f *Dower: τῖηηερα.*—The τῖηηερα was a reward always given by the husband to the wife, at their marriage, a custom which prevailed among the Jews, and is still observed by the Turks and other eastern nations.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiaclrach*, p. 207, note ¹.

^g *Druim-Caoin:* i. e. the Hill of Caen, a man's

name. It was the name of Tara Hill among the Firbolgs.—See Petrie's *Antiquities of Tara Hill*, p. 108.

^h *From her it was called:* i. e. from her it was called Teamhair. This story is told somewhat better in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

“But first, before they landed on this land, Tea, the daughter of Louthus, that was wife of Heremon, desired one request of her said husband and kinsmen, which they accordingly granted, which was, that the place she should most like of in the kingdom should be, for ever after, called by her name; and that the place so called should be ever after the principal seat of her posterity to dwell in; and upon their landing she chose Leytrymm” [Λῖαῖ-οῦρῖημ], “which is, since that time, called Taragh, where the King's pallace stood for many hundred years after, and which she caused to be called Tea-mur. Mur, in Irish, is a town or pallace in English, and being joyned to Tea, maketh it to be the house, pallace, or town of Tea.”

Tea, daughter of Lughaidh, son of Ith, whom Eremhon married in Spain, to the repudiation of Odhbha^e, was the Tea who requested of Eremhon a choice hill, as her dower^f, in whatever place she should select it, that she might be interred therein, and that her mound and her gravestone might be thereon raised, and where every prince ever to be born of her race should dwell. The guarantees who undertook to execute this for her were Amhergin Gluingeal and Emhear Finn. The hill she selected was Druim-Cacín^g, i. e. Teamhair. It is from her it was called^h, and in it was she interred.

Odhbha, the mother of Muimhne, Luighne, and Laighne, died, and was interred at Odhbhaⁱ.

The battle of Cuil Caichir^j, in which Caicher was slain by Amergin Gluingeal, [was fought] this year; and his grave was dug in that place, so that from him Cuil Caichir was named.

The Age of the World, 3503. The second year of the reign of Eremhon over Ireland. Amhergin Gluingeal, son of Milidh, fell in the battle of Bile-tineadh^k this year by Eremhon. The eruption of the nine Brosnachs^l, i. e. rivers

This derivation is, however, evidently legendary, for *Teamhair* was very common in Ireland as a woman's name, and it was applied to more hills than Teamhair, in Meath: as Teamhair Lnachra, in Kerry, and Teamhair Bhrogha-Niadh, in Leinster. In Cormac's *Glossary* it is stated, that the *teamhair* of a house means a *griannon*, i. e. a bower, boudoir, or balcony, and that *teamhair* of the country means a hill commanding a pleasant prospect. That this is evidently the true meaning of the term is further manifest from the use of it in old Irish writings, as in the following passage in an Irish tract describing the Siege of Troy, in H. 2, 15, "Ὅσοι ποταὶ ὄνα πρεβ̄ ἄνιν κυμβάαζα ἡ φοραὶ λέϊρ φορ *Teamhair* ἡ οἰκίνα να κατράᾱ δο βαλλυκ ἡ οἰφοῖρδεερίη ἡ δο οὐβρααδ̄." "Then was erected a fine, protecting house, and a look-out tower upon the *teamhair* and *digna* of the city, to reconnoitre, view, and discharge [weapons]."

ⁱ *Odhbha*.—This was the name of a mound on

the summit of a hill giving name to a territory in the ancient Meath, which is mentioned in O'Dugan's topographical poem as the lordship of O'h-Aedha, a name now usually anglicised Hughes.—See it mentioned at A. D. 890 and 1016. The name, which would be anglicised Ovey, is now obsolete. There is another place of this name in Partry-of-the-mountain, on the west side of Lough Mask, in the county of Mayo, generally called Odhbha-Ceara, and anglicised Ballovey.

^j *Cuil-Caichir*: i. e. Caicher's corner, or angle, now unknown.

^k *Bile-tineadh*: i. e. the ancient Tree of the Fire. This is said to be in Cula-Breagh, and is the place now called *Coill a' Bhùle*, anglicè Billywood, in the parish of Moynalty, barony of Lower Kells, and county Meath.

^l *Nine Brosnachs*.—There are only two rivers of this name at present. The other seven were only small tributary streams to these.

νασι Ριζε .ι. αιθνε Λαιγν, η τεορα ηΥηριονη Υα ηΟιλιολλα ιρηη βλιαδαιη ελωνα.

Αοιη δομιαη, επι ηιλε κυεε ελο α ρε. Αη κυγεαδ βλιαδαιη δο ριζε Εριλιόη. Ρυλμαν η Μανηταν δο εηεηηη λαη αη ριζ ι εαηη θρεοζαη ι βΡεμειαν, η τομαδην ηα λοη ρο ηη βλιαδαιη ελωνα. Λοε Σιμβε, Λοε θυαδοιζ, Λοη θυαδ, Λοε Ρεη, Λοε Ριονηηαγε, Λοε Ξρεμει, Λοε Ριαη, Λοη θα Καοη ι Λαιγμβ, η Λοε Λαοζ ηδ Υλτοιβ.

Αοιη δομιαη, επι ηιλε κυεε ελο α οηη. Αη ηαομιαδ βλιαδαιη δο ριζε Εριλιόηηη δο ερη Υη, Εη, η Εαδαν λαη ι εαατ Κοηρηαρη ι Μηδε. Τομαδην Ειηηρη ι ηΥηβ Νελλ, ηα τεορα Σοεε ι Κοηηαηηαηβ, η Ρρηγαθαηλ επιη Οαλ ηΑραδε η Οαλ Ριαδα αη βλιαδαιηη. Αιθνε ιαοηηδε.

^m *Nine Righes*.—There are only four rivers of this name in Leinster at present; one near Callan, in the county of Kilkenny; the second flowing between the counties of Kildare and Meath, and paying its tribute to the Liffey, near Lucan; and the third in the county of Wicklow, and uniting with the Liffey near Blessington; and the fourth in the north-west of the Queen's County.

ⁿ *Three Uinsionns*.—Ui-Oiliolla, or Tir-Oiliolla, is the barony of Tirerrill, in the county of Sligo; but there is no river now bearing the name of Uinsionn in this barony.

^o *Breoghan in Feimhin*.—Feimhin was the name of a level plain in the south-east of the now county of Tipperary, comprised in the present baronies of Iffa and Offa East; but the name Breoghan is now obsolete.

^p *Loch Cimbe*: more usually written Loch Cime, now Lough Hackett, in the barony of Clare, and county of Galway.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 17, and part iii. c. 79, where the same lake is called Loch Sealga; but this is a mistake, for Loch Sealga is near Carn-Fraoich, not far from Tulsk, in the county of Rosecommon.

^q *Loch Buadhhaigh*: i. e. the lake of the victorious man. Not identified.

^r *Loch Buadh*.—Now Lough Baah, near Cas-

tle Plunkett, in the county of Roscommon. Charles O'Connor, of Belanagare, resided near this lake before he succeeded to his father's estate.

^s *Loch Ren*.—This name still exists, and is applied to a small lake near Fenagh, in the plain of Magh Rein, in the county of Leitrim. It is situated on the northern boundary of the townland of Fenaghbeg.

^t *Loch Fimmhaighe*.—This name is preserved on the Down Survey, as Lough Fenvoy. It is situated in the barony of Carrigallen, and county of Leitrim, and is now called Garadice Lough.—See note ^r, under the year 1257, and note ^s, under 1386.

^u *Loch Greine*: i. e. the Lake of Grian (a woman's name), now Lough Graney, in the north of the county of Clare.—See map to *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*.

^w *Loch Riach*.—Now Lough Reagh, near the town of the same name in the county of Galway.

^x *Loch Da Chaech*.—This was the ancient name of Waterford harbour between Leinster and Munster.

^y *Loch Laegh*.—This is translated "lacus vituli," by Adamnan. The position of this lough is determined by the ancient ecclesiastical Irish writers, who place the church of Cill Ruaidh,

of Eile; of the nine Righes^m, i. e. rivers of Leinster; and of the three Uinsionusⁿ of Hy-Oiliolla.

The Age of the World, 3506. The fifth year of the reign of Eremon. Fulman and Mantan fell by the king in the battle of Breogan, in Feimhin^o; and the eruption of the following lakes [took place] in the same year: Loch Cimbe^p, Loch Buadhaigh^q, Loch Baadh^r, Loch Ren^s, Loch Fimmhaighe^t, Loch Greine^u, Loch Riach^w, Loch Da-Chaech^x, in Leinster, and Loch Laegh^y, in Ulster.

The Age of the World, 3510. The ninth year of the reign of Eremon, Un, En, and Edan, fell by him in the battle of Comhraire^z, in Meath. The eruption of Eithne, in Ui-Neill^a; of the three Soes^b, in Connaught; and of the Fregabhail^c, between Dal-Araidhe and Dal-Riada, this year. These are rivers.

now Kilroot, on its brink. It is now called Belfast Lough, close upon the margin of which some remains of this church are still to be seen.

^a *Comhraire*.—There was a church erected at this place by St. Colman mac Fintain (the brother of St. Fursa of Peronne), whose festival was celebrated here on the 25th of September. The place is now called in Irish Cill Comraire, which is anglicised Kilcomreraigh. It is situated near the hill of Uisneach, in the barony of Moycashel, and county of Westmeath.—See the *Feilire Aenguis*, at 16th November; the *Irish Calendar* of O'Clery, at 25th September; and Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 95, col. 2.

^a *Eithne, in Ui-Neill*.—Now the River Inny, which discharges itself into Lough Ree, to the south-west of Ballymahon, in the county of Westmeath. By the name Ui-Neill is meant *terra Nepotum Neill*, the ancient Meath having been so called in later ages, because it was divided among the sons of Niall of the Nine Hostages, and possessed by their descendants till the English Invasion. It would have been more correct to call this territory "Midhe," at this early period. The River Eithne was originally called Glaisi-Bearmain, and is said to have derived its present name from Eithne, daughter of King

Eochaidh Feidhleach, and wife of Conchobhar Mac Nessa, King of Ulster in the first century.—See the *Book of Lecan*, fol. 175, a. b. This river formed the boundary between North and South Tethia in St. Patrick's time.—See *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 85.

^b *The three Soes*.—Michael Brennan, in his Irish poem on the River Shannon, states that the three Sucks of Connaught are the rivers still called the Suck and its tributaries, the Sheffin and the River of Clonbrock, in the county of Galway.—See note ^u, under A. D. 1263, where the course of the main branch of the *Ἐορὰ Σούκ* is described.

^c *Fregabhail*.—Now the Ravel Water, which rises in a small lake called Aganamunican, on the mountain of Slieveanee, in the parish of Dunaghy, in the county of Antrim, and, flowing through the valley of Glenravel, to which it gives name, joins the Dungonnell River near the old burial ground of Deschart, whence their united waters flow in a south-east course until they fall into the Maine Water, near Glary ford.—See *Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down, Connor, and Dromore*, by the Rev. William Reeves, M. B., M. R. I. A., pp. 334, 335. The territory of Dal-Araidhe extended from Newry to this river; and that of Dal-Riada comprised the remainder of the county of Antrim.

Αοιρ Δομαιν, τρι míle cúicc cfo a pe décc. An cúicceadó bliadóain décc υΕρεαιμόν ι μιζε, γ α écc α φοιρίεααν να μεε ριν ι Ράιτ δεοταζ ορ Εόιρ ι nΑργατ Ρορρ.

Αοιρ Δομιοιν, τρι míle cúicc cfo α ρλεχτ δεcc. An cfo bliadóain do Μαιμίνε, do Λιιζνε, γ do Λαιζνε, clann Ερλίνοιν ι ccomήμιζε ορ Ερινν.

Αοιρ δομαιν, τρι míle cúicc cfo α ναοι décc. Ι φοιρίεόιν να τεπί mbliάδαν ρο αεβατη Μαιμίνε ι cCpuachain, Λιιζhne γ Λαιζne τοπίερατορ hi ccaτη Αρδα Λαόρανν λα macaib Εμίρ.

Ερ, Ορβα, Ρεαρον, γ Ρεργεν εσίρε μεic Εμίερ λιτέβλιαόαιν δοιβ. Αρ hí α λειτέβλιαόαιρη γ λειτέβλιαόοιν Νυαόαιττ Neacht do ni bliάδαιν comlán, γ αρ αγ αν μιζ Νυαδα Neacht αιρημίτηρ í ι ναοιρ δοίαιν. Τοπίερατορ αν clano ριν Εμίρ λα hιρiαl Ραίό, mac ηΕρλίνοιν, ι ccaτ Cuile Μάρτα ιαρ bρορβαό na λιτέβλιαόνα ρειμήρατε.

Αοιρ δομαιν, τρι míle cúicc cfo ρίε αναι. Α βροιρίεόιν αν υέόμαό bliάδαιν ρο Ιρiαl Ραίό mic Ερλίνοιν hi μιζε, ρυαιρ bár ι Μαιζ Μυαόε. Αρ λαρ αν Ιρiαl ρΡαίό ρο ρο cυιρτ να caτa ρο. Caτ Cuile Μαρτα, Caτ Αρδα Ιnnaoiτη hi Teathba ι τοπίεαιρ Στιρνε mac Δυιβ mic Ρομίοιρ, caτ Τήnμαιζε ι τοπίεαιρ Εοcha Εαχέεααν ρί Ρομίοιρ, γ Caτ Λοόμαιζε ι τοπίεαιρ Λιζ Roth, mac Μορμειρ, υΡέρiοib βολζ. Αρ ι ναιμρiρ αν Ιρeóil cfoνα ρlécταό na μαζ, τοζβαιλ na ράτη, γ τοδρiυέταό na ναιβνεαό ρο. Ατιαο na μαιζε, Μαgh Sele ι nUib Néll, Μαgh nEle λα Λαιζnu, Μαgh Rechte, Μαgh Sanaip ι Connachταib, Μαgh Techt λα hUib mac Uaip, Μαgh Φαιrne λα

^d *Argat-Ross*.—See note under A. M. 3501, *sup*.

^e *Ard-Ladhrann*.—See note ^a, A. M. 2242, *sup*.

^f *Fergen*.—Called Feorgna in Mageoghegan's *Annals of Clonmacnoise*, in Keating's *History of Ireland*, and most of the genealogical accounts of the race of Heber-Finn.

^g *Irial Faidh*.—Called "Irialus Vates" by Dr. Lynch and O'Flaherty, and "Iriell the Prophet," by Connell Mageoghegan.

^h *Cuil-Marta*.—Not identified. It is called Cuilmartra by O'Flaherty.

ⁱ *Magh Muaidhe*.—This may be the plain of the River Moy, flowing between the counties of Mayo and Sligo, in Connaught; but the name was also applied to a plain near the hill of Cnoc

Muaidhe, now Knockmoy, six miles south-east of Tuam, in the county of Galway, which is probably the place alluded to in the text.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 6.

^k *Ard-Inmhaoith*.—Would be anglicised Ard-invy, but the name is obsolete.

^l *Tenmaoith*.—This plain is referred to as in Connaught, under A. M. 3549, but the name is now unknown.

^m *Lochnaghe*.—This is probably Loughma, near Thurles, in the county of Tipperary.—See *Luachmagh*, A. D. 1598.

ⁿ *Magh-Sele in Ui-Neill*: i. e. the Plain of the River Sele, in the country of the southern Ui-Neill, that is, Meath. The River Selè, which

The Age of the World, 3516. The fifteenth year of the reign of Eremhon; he died at the end of this period at Rath-Beothaigh over the Eoir, in Argat-Ross^d.

The Age of the World, 3517. The first year of the joint reign of Muimhne, Luighne, and Laighne, sons of Eremon, over Ireland.

The Age of the World, 3519. At the end of these three years Muimhne died at Cruachain. Luighne and Laighne fell in the battle of Ard-Ladhron^e by the sons of Emhear.

Er, Orba, Fearon, and Fergen^f, the four sons of Emer, reigned half a year. This half year and the half year of Nuadbat Neacht make a full year; and to Nuadhat Neacht it is reckoned in the age of the world. These sons of Emer were slain by Irial Faidh^g, son of Eremon, in the battle of Cuil-Marta^h, at the end of the half year aforesaid.

The Age of the World, 3520. At the end of this, the tenth year of the reign of Irial Faidh, son of Eremon, he died at Magh-Muaidheⁱ. It was by this Irial Faidh the following battles were fought: the battle of Cuil-marta; the battle of Ard-Inmaoith^k, in Teathbha, in which fell Stirne, son of Dubh, son of Fomhor; the battle of Tenmaighe^l, in which fell Eocha Echeheann, king of the Fomorians; the battle of Lochmaighe^m, in which fell Lughroth, son of Mofemis of the Firbolgs. It was in the time of the same Irial that the clearing of the plains, the erection of the forts, and the eruption of the rivers following, took place. These are the plains: Magh-Sele, in Ui-Neillⁿ; Magh nEle^o, in Leinster; Magh-Reicheat^p; Magh-Sanais^q, in Connaught; Magh-Techt, in Ui-

gave name to this place, is now called the Blackwater. It rises in Lough Ramor, near Virginia, in the county of Cavan, and, flowing through the barony of Upper Kells, by Tailten, in Meath, pays its tribute to the Boyne at *Dubh-chomar*, now the town of Navan. This river is distinctly mentioned as near Taltenia, in the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, lib. ii. c. 4, apud Colgan, *Trius Thaum*, p. 129; and Colgan observes, in a note, p. 173, that it was, in his own time, called Abha-dhubh.

^o *Magh-n-Ele in Leinster*.—Now Moyelly, a townland in the parish of Kilmanaghan, barony of Kilcoursey, and King's County, famous as

having been the residence of Finn Mac Cumhail in the third century, and of Colonel Grace in the seventeenth—See note ^m, under A. D. 1475, and note ^m, under A. D. 1418.

^p *Magh-Reicheat*.—Keating adds that this plain is in Laoighis, i. e. Leix, in the present Queen's County; but in the Preface to the *Feilire-Aenguis* it is mentioned as a plain in Ui-Failghe (Offaly), containing the church of Cuil-Bannchair, now Coolbanagher, *alias* Whitechurch. It is now called, in English, Morett, and is a manor in the barony of Portuahinch, adjoining the Great Heath of Maryborough, in the Queen's county.

^q *Magh-Sanais*.—Not identified.

ἡΑἰρῆνα, Μαγῆ νῊαιρβῆρῆ ἰ Ροῦαρταῖβ Ὴαιρβῆραῆ, Μαγῆ Λυγῆνα ἰ εῊιαν-
 ναῆτα, Μαγῆ νῆμρ λα ἡΥλτοῖβ, Μαγῆ Ὴῆυλε ρῆα ἰ Ρῆρῆμαῖγ, Μαγῆ comair,
 Μαγῆ Μῆδε, Μαγῆ Ὴοβα, Μαγῆ Cuma λά ἡΥῖβ Νέλλ, Μαγῆ Ρῆρῆμαῖγε λα
 ἡΟῖρῆιαλλαῖβ, ἡ Μαγῆ Ριαττα. Ἀσιαθ να ραθα, Ραθ Ὴροῖχ ἰ Μοῖγῆμρ,
 Ραῆ Cumcῆοῆα ἰ Σεῖνε, Ραθ Ὴαῆαῖν ἰ Λαῆαρῆνα, Ραθ Ὴοχαῖθ ἰ νῊλαρ-
 ῆαῖν, Ραθ Ὴλαρπε cuilῆ, ῆα νῆοῖρτεαρ Ραῆ Ὴοῖμβοῖε ἡθ Ὴαῖαῖν, Ραῆ
 Μοῆθαῖγῆ ἡ Ραῆ Ὴυῖρῆ ἰ Slechtῆοῖγ. Να ἡαῖβνε, Σῆυρ, Ρῆῖλ, Ὴερε λα
 Μῆαῖν, να ἐρῆ Ρῆοῖνα, ἡ να ἐρῆ Ὴοῖμδε.

Ἀοῖρ ῆοῖαῖν, ἐρῆ μῆλε εῖυεε εῆθ ἐρῆοῆατ. Ἀν εῆθ βῆαῆαῖν ῆο ρῆγε Ὴῆρῆλ,
 μαε ἡρῆοῖλ Ρῆῆῆ, ορ Ὴεῖρῆν ἡθῆρῆν.

Ἀοῖρ ῆοῖαῖν, ἐρῆ μῆλε εῖυεε εῆθ εῆτραῆατ ἀναοῖ. Ἀν ρῆῆεῖμαῆθ βῆαῆαῖν
 ῆῊῆρῆλ, μαε ἡρῆοῖλ Ρῆῆῆ, μῆε Ὴεῖρῆῆῆῆ, ἰ ρῆγε ῆο ῆτοῖρῆαῖρ λά Ὴοῖνῆαῖλ μαε

^r *Magh-techt*, in *Ui-Mac-Uais*.—Unknown. *Ui-Mac Mais* is believed to be the barony of Moygoish, in the county of Westmeath.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. 76.

^s *Magh-Faithne*, in *Airthera*.—Called Μαγῆ Ροῖθῆν ἡρ να ἡ-ῆαρῆαῖβ by Keating, which is incorrect. *Magh-Faithne* is obsolete. *Airthera* is the Irish name of the baronies of Orior, in the county of Armagh.

^t *Magh-Dairbhreach*: i. e. the Plain of the Oaks. This plain is situated at the foot of the hill of Croghan, in the north of the King's County. The territory of Fotharta Dairbhreach is referred to, in the old Irish authorities, as adjoining this hill, which was anciently called *Bri-Eile*.—See *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 64.

^u *Magh-Lugna*.—Keating calls this *Magh Luinge*. We are not told in which of the districts called *Cianachta* it was situated.

^w *Magh-inis*: i. e. the insular plain. This was the ancient name of the barony of Lecale, in the county of Down.—See *Tripartite Life of St. Patrick in Trias Thaum*, part iii. c. 60, and Colgan's note, p. 185: "*Magh-inis* hodie Lethcathuil appellatur, in qua et ciuitas Dunensis et Saballun iacent."

^x *Magh-Cuile-feudha*, in *Fearnmhagh*.—*Fearnm-*

hagh, i. e. the Alder Plain, is the Irish name of the barony of Farney, in the county of Monaghan. *Magh-Cuile-feudha*, i. e. the Plain of the Corner or Angle of the Wood, was probably the ancient name of the district around Loughfea, in this barony.

^y *Magh-Comair*: i. e. the Plain of the Confluence. Keating places this in *Ui-Neill*, i. e. in Meath. It is was probably the plain around Cummer, near Clonard, in Meath. There is another *Magh-Comair*, now *anglicè* Muckamore, near the town of Antrim, in the county of Antrim.

^z *Magh-Midhe*.—This is placed in *Cianachta* by Keating.

^a *Magh-Cobha*.—This is placed in *Ui-Eathach*, i. e. *Iveagh*, in *Ulster*, by Keating.—See note ^u, under A. D. 1252.

^b *Magh-Cuma*, in *Ui-Neill*.—Unknown.

^c *Magh-Fearnmhaigne*: now *Farney*, a barony in the south of the county of Monaghan.

^d *Magh-Riada*.—This was the ancient name of a plain in *Laoighis*, or *Leix*, in the present *Queen's County*, and contained the forts of *Lec-Reda* and *Rath-Bacain*, where the chiefs of *Laoighis* resided, and the church called *Domhnach-mor*.—See the *Tripartite Life of St. Pa-*

Mac-Uais^r; Magh-Faithne, in Airtheara^s; Magh-Dairbhreach^t, in Fotharta Dairbhreach; Magh-Lughna^u, in Cianachta; Magh-inis^w, in Uladh; Magh-Cuilefeadha, in Fearnmhagh^x; Magh-Comair^y; Magh-Midhe^z; Magh-Cobha^a; Magh-Cuma, in Ui-Neill^b; Magh-Fearnmhaigne^c, in Oirghialla; and Magh-Riada^d. These are the forts: Rath-Croich, in Magh-inis^e; Rath-Cuinceadha, in Seimhne^f; Rath-Bacain, in Latharna^g; Rath-Lochaid, at Glascharn^h; Rath-glaisicuilg, which is called Rath-Ciombaoithⁱ, at Eamhain; Rath-Mothaigh^k; Rath-Buirg, in Sleachtmhagh^l. The rivers were the Siuir^m, Feilⁿ, Ercere^o, in Munster; the three Finns^p; and the three Coimdes^q.

The Age of the World, 3530. This was the first year of the reign of Eithrial, son of Irial Faidh, over Ireland.

The Age of the World, 3549. The twentieth year of the reign of Eithrial, son of Irial Faidh, son of Eremon, when he fell by Conmael, son of Emer, in

trick in *Trias Thaum.*, p. 155.

^e *Rath-Croich, in Magh-inis*: i. e. in the barony of Lecale, in the county of Down. Not identified.

^f *Rath-Cuinceadha in Seimhne*.—Island-Magee, in the county of Antrim, was anciently called Rinn-Seimhne, and this fort was probably on it, but the name is obsolete.

^g *Rath-bacain, in Latharna*: i. e. in Larne, a territory, in the county of Antrim, now included in the barony of Upper Glenarm. The name of this fort is obsolete.

^h *Rath-Lochaid, at Glascharn*.—Both names unknown.

ⁱ *Rath-Ciombaoith*.—This was the name of one of the forts at Emania, or the Navan, near Armagh. There was another fort of the name in the plain of Seimhne, near Island-Magee, in the present county of Antrim.

^k *Rath-Mothaigh*.—Now Raith-Mothaigh, *anglicè* Ryemoghy, in a parish of the same name, in the barony of Raphoe and county of Donegal; and there can be little doubt that Sleachtmhagh was the name of a plain in this parish.

^l *Rath-Buirg, in Sleachtmhagh*.—Called Rath-

Buirech by Keating. Not identified.

^m *The Siuir*.—Now *anglicè* “The Suir,” which rises in Sliabh Alduin, or the Devil’s Bit Mountain, in the barony of Ikerrin, and county of Tipperary, and, flowing by or through Thurles, Holycross, Golden Bridge, and Cahir, Ardfinan, and Carrick-on-Suir, and Waterford, finally unites with the Barrow, at Comar-na na dtri n-Uisceadh, about a mile below Waterford.

ⁿ *Feil*.—There is a river of this name in the county of Kerry, giving name to the village of Abbeyfeale, by which it passes; but it is quite evident, from the *Leabhar-Gabhala* of the O’Clerys, that the river Corrane, which flows from Loch Luighdheach, *alias* Corrane Lough, in the barony of Iveragh, in the west of the same county, was also originally called “Abhainn-Feile,” and that is the river here alluded to.

^o *Ercere*.—Now unknown.

^p *The three Finns*.—The River Finn, flowing through the barony of Raphoe, in the county of Donegal, was the principal one of these. The other two were probably tributary streams to it.

^q *The three Coimdes*.—Not identified.

Εἰνῆρ ἰ ccaṯ Raipno. Ip ἰ peim̄sr an Etpeoil pἰ po plechtairt na maizhe pἰ, Teanmagh lá Connachtuib, Magh Luzað lá Luizne, Magh mbealaiz lá hUib τTuirpe, Maḡ Ḑeipille lá hUib bPailze, Magh Ochtaip la Laiznu, Loemagh lá Conaille, ḡ Maḡ Roṯ lá hUib Eachdach.

Αοἰρ doimain, τpἰ m̄ile cūz cfo caoga. An céo bliadain do pἰze Conmaoil, mac Eim̄p, op Eḡinn inḡpἰn. Céo Rἰ Epeann a Muim̄oin ep̄ide.

Αοἰρ doimain, τpἰ m̄ile cūz céo peac̄tmoḡat anaoi. Iap mbeit̄ vech mbliad̄na p̄ic̄t̄ do Conmaoil, mac Eim̄p, ἰ pἰze nEpeann top̄caip ἰ ccaṯ Anaiḡ Macha lá Tiz̄h̄n̄mur mac Pollaizh. Conmaoil tpa ap Iap do cuip̄id̄ na caṯa po, caṯ Ḑeipille, ἰ top̄caip Palap mac Epeaim̄oin, caṯ ḑeppe, caṯ Slébe ḑsta la hUib Cp̄em̄t̄ainn, caṯ Ucha, caṯ Cnucha, caṯ Slebe Moḡaipn ἰ top̄caip Semproth mac Inboith, caṯh Clepe, caṯ Capn m̄oir ἰ top̄caip Ollaṯ, caṯ Locha Un̄ por Earna, Maip̄tine, ḡ por Moḡ Ruiṯ, mac Moḡep̄ip, ḑP̄h̄oib̄ ḑolḡ, caṯ Ele.

Αοἰρ doimain, τpἰ m̄ile cūz cfo oṯtmoḡat. An céo bliadain do pἰze Tiz̄h̄n̄maip mic Pollaiz ḡp Eḡinn.

Αοἰρ doimain, τpἰ m̄ile cfo oṯtmoḡat a haon. An ḑapa bliadain do pἰze Tiz̄h̄n̄maip, tom̄aḑm̄ na naoi loch po. Loch nUaip ἰ M̄iḑe, Loch nUaipn,

^r *Racire*.—Genit. Racireann. O'Flaherty says that this is the name of a hill in Hyfalgia, but does not tell us its exact situation. It is the place now called *Raepe mop*, in the territory of Iregan, or barony of Tinnahinch, in the Queen's County, which was a part of the ancient *Ui-Failghe*, or *Offaly*. There is another place of the name in the territory of *Ui-Muireadhaigh*, near *Athy*, in the county of *Kildare*.

^s *Teanmhagh*.—Unknown.

^t *Magh-Lughadh*.—Unknown.

^u *Magh-bealaigh*, in *Ui-Tuirtre*: i. e. plain of the road or pass. *Ui-Tuirtre* was the name of a tribe and territory in the present county of *Antrim*, but the name of the plain is unknown.

^w *Magh-Geisille*: i. e. the plain of *Geshill*. This was the ancient name of a plain included in the present barony of *Geshill*, in the *King's County*.

^x *Magh-Ochtair*, in *Leinster*.—Unknown.

^y *Lochmhagh*, in *Conaille*.—Keating places this in *Connaught*.

^z *Magh-roth*.—Called by Keating *Magh-rath*. This was the name of a plain in the present county of *Down*, the position of which is determined by the village of *Moir*.

^a *Aenach-Macha*.—This was another name for *Emania*, or the *Navan fort*, near *Armagh*. Keating says that *Conmael* was buried at the south side of *Aenach-Macha*, at a place then called *Fearth Conmhaoil*.—See *Halliday's edit.*, p. 320.

^b *Geisill*.—Now *Geshil*, in the *King's County*.

^c *Berra*.—This is probably *Bearhaven*, in the south-west of the county of *Cork*.

^d *Sliabh-Beatha*.—There is no *Sliabh Beatha* in *Ireland* but that on the borders of the counties of *Fermanagh* and *Monaghan*, already mentioned, note ^f, under *A. M.* 2242.

^e *Ucha*.—Not identified.

the battle of Raire^r. It was in the reign of this Eithrial that these plains were cleared : Teanmagh^s, in Connaught ; Magh Lughadh^t, in Luighne ; Magh-Bea-laigh, in Ui-Tuirtre^u ; Magh-Geisille^w, in Ui-Failghe ; Magh-ochtair, in Leinster^x ; Lochmhagh, in Conaille^y ; Magh-roth^z, in Ui-Eathach.

The Age of the World, 3550. This was the first year of the reign of Conmael, son of Emer, over Ireland. He was the first king of Ireland from Munster.

The Age of the World, 3579. Conmael, son of Emer, having been thirty years in the sovereignty of Ireland, fell, in the battle of Aenach-Macha^a, by Tighernmus, son of Follach. By Conmael had been fought these battles : the battle of Geisill^b, in which fell Palap, son of Eremon ; the battle of Berra^c ; the battle of Sliabh Beatha^d, in Ui Creamhthaimn ; the battle of Ucha^e ; the battle of Cnucha^f ; the battle of Sliabh Modhairn^g, in which fell Semroth, son of Inboith ; the battle of Clere^h ; the battle of Carnmorⁱ, in which fell Ollach ; the battle of Loch Lein^k, against the Ernai^l and Martine^m, and against Mogh Ruith, son of Mofebis of the Firbolgs ; the battle of Eleⁿ.

The Age of the World, 3580. The first year of the reign of Tighernmas, son of Folloch, over Ireland.

The Age of the World, 3581. The second year of the reign of Tighernmas, the eruption of these nine lakes [occurred] : Loch Uair^o, in Meath ; Loch

^f *Cnucha*.—This place is described as over the River Liffey, in Leinster.—See Keating in the reign of Lughaidh Mac Con, and the Battle of Cnucha. It was probably the ancient name of Castleknock.

^g *Sliabh-Modhairn*.—This was the ancient name of a range of heights near Ballybay, in the barony of Cremorne, and county of Monaghan. The Mourne mountains, in the south of the county of Down, were originally called Beanna Boirche, and had not received their present name before the fourteenth century.

^h *Clere*.—Not identified. It may be Cape Clear, Co. Cork, or Clare Island, county Mayo.

ⁱ *Carn-mor*.—This was probably Carn-mor Sleibhe Beatha, for the situation of which see note ^g, A. M. 2242, p. 3, *suprà*.

^k *Loch-Lein*.—The lakes at Killarney were originally so called. The name is now applied to the upper lake only.

^l *Ernai*.—A sept of the Firbolgs, seated in the present county of Kerry.

^m *Martine*.—A sept of the Firbolgs anciently seated in the baronies of Coshlea and Small County, in the county of Limerick, and in that of Clanwilliam, in the county of Tipperary.—See *Book of Lismore*, fol. 176, a. a. where Emly is referred to as in the very centre of this territory.

ⁿ *Ele*.—A territory in the south of the King's County.

^o *Loch Uair*.—These lakes are set down in a very irregular order by the Four Masters. Keating and O'Flaherty have given their names

Loch Cé ἢ Connachtaib, Loch Saileann, Loch nAilleann ἢ cConnaétaib, Loch Feabhal, Loch Gabhair, Dubloch ἢ Loch Dabhall ἢ nOirgiallaib.

Αοιρ δοίαν, τρι μλε πε εῖς caoccat a pé. Αρ ἰ an bliáan pi an peáctimað bliáam décc ap τριῖ píchtib do Tíghinnmar na μῖξ op Einnn. Αρ laip po bhréad na caéta po πορ píol nEmlip ἢ πορ apaill υEpsíncoib ἢ δεάctaipeenelaib oile cén mo tátpom. Ατιαῖ πο na caéta hῖpin, cath Elle ἢ τορcaip Rocorb, mac Ḷollain, cath Loctmuige ἢ τοποchaip Ḷaḡairne mac Ḷuill, mic Ḷollain, cath Cula aipḶ ἢ Muigimip, cath Chuile Fpaochain, cath Maige Techc, cath Commaip, cath Cula Athgumpe ἢ Semne, cath AipḶ Níadh hi cConnachtaib, cat Cairn FḶraðoiḡ ἢ τοποchoip FḶraðac mac Rochuip, mic Ḷollain, ó ráitḶi Cairn FḶraðoiḡ, cath Cnaicóille hi Connachtaib, cath Cuile peaða, cath Reabh, cath Congnaide ἢ Tuat Eaba, cath Cluana Cuap, ἢ Teathba, cath Cluana Muipcece, ἢ mḶberpe, da cath Chuile ἢ nAḡat Rop, cath Ele, cat Ḷeppe, Seacht caéta aḡ Loch Luḡ-

in better succession. The Four Masters should have transcribed them in the following order: Loch Uair, Loch n-Iairn, Loch Saighleann, Loch Gabhair, and Dubh-loch, in Meath; Loch Ce and Loch Ailleann, in Connaught; and Loch Feabhail and Loch Dabhall, in Ulster. Loch Uair is now corruptly called in Irish Loch Uail, *anglicè* Lough Owel, and is situated near Mullingar, in the county of Westmeath.

^p *Loch n-Iairn*.—Now Lough Iron, situated on the western boundary of the barony of Corkaree, in the county of Westmeath.

^q *Loch Ce in Connaught*.—Now Lough Key, near Boyle, in the county of Rosecommon.

^r *Loch Saileann*.—Now Loch Sheelin, on the borders of the counties of Cavan, Longford, and Meath.

^s *Loch n-Ailleann*.—Now Lough Allen, in the county of Leitrim; by some considered the true source of the Shannon.

^t *Loch Feabhail*.—Now Lough Foyle, an arm of the sea between the counties of Londonderry and Donegal. It is stated in the *Dinnsenchus* and by Keating, that this lough took its name

from Febhal, son of Lodan, one of the Tuatha-De-Danauns.

^u *Loch-Gabhair*.—This lough is now dried up, but the place is still called Loch Gobhar, *anglicè* Lagore or Logore.—See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 422, n. 14, and *Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy*, vol. i. p. 424.

^v *Dubh-loch*: the Black Lough. Keating places this lough in the territory of Ard-Cianachta, now the barony of Ferrard, in the county of Louth.

^w *Loch-Dubhall, in Oirghiulla*.—This was the ancient name of a lake not far from the town of Armagh, but the name is obsolete.—See note ^w, on Chnain-Dabhail, under the year 1514.

^x *Elle*.—Otherwise Elne or Magh Elne, was the name of a district lying between the rivers Bann and Bush, in the present county of Antrim.

^y *Lochmagh*: i. e. Plain of the Lake; the situation of this lake is uncertain.

^z *Cul-ard, in Magh-mis*.—In the barony of Lecale, county of Down.

^{aa} *Cul-Fraechain*: i. e. the Corner or Angle of the Bilberries; not identified.

^{ab} *Magh-Teacht*.—See A. M. 3529.

n-Iairn^p; Loch Ce^q, in Connaught; Loch Saileam^r; Loch n-Ailleam^s, in Connaught; Loch Feabhail^t; Loch Gabhair^u; Dubhloch^w; and Loch Dabhall^x, in Oirghialla.

The Age of the World, 3656. This was the seventeenth year above three score of Tighearnmas, as king over Ireland. It was by him the following battles were gained over the race of Emhear, and others of the Irish, and foreigners besides. These were the battles: the battle of Elle^y, in which fell Rochorb, son of Gollan; the battle of Lochmagh^z, in which fell Dagairne, son of Goll, son of Gollan; the battle of Cul-ard^a, in Magh-inis; the battle of Cuil Fraechan^b; the battle of Magh-techt^c; the battle of Commar^d; the battle of Cul-Athguirt^e, in Seimhne; the battle of Ard-Niadh^f, in Connaught; the battle of Carn-Fearadhaigh^g, in which fell Fearadhach, son of Rochorb, son of Gollan, from whom Carn-Fearadhaigh is called; the battle of Cnamh-choill^h, in Connaught; the battle of Cuil-Feadhaⁱ; the battle of Reabh^k; the battle of Congnaidhe, in Tuath-Eabha^l; the battle of Cluain-Cuas^m, in Teathbha; the battle of Cluain-Muirsgéⁿ, in Breifne; the two battles of Cuil^o, in Argat-Ross; the battle of Ele^p; the battle of Berra^q; seven battles at Loch Lughdhach^r; two other battles at

^d *Commar*.—Not identified. There are countless places of the name in Ireland.

^e *Cul-Athguirt, in Seimhne*.—This was somewhere near Island Magee, but the name is now obsolete.

^f *Ard-Niadh*: i. e. Hill of the Hero; not identified.

^g *Carn-Fearadhaigh*: i. e. Fearadhach's Carn or Sepulchral Heap. This is referred to in the *Book of Lecan*, fol. 204, as on the southern boundary of the territory of Cliu-Mail. It was probably the ancient name of Seefin, in the barony of Coshlea, in the south of the county of Limerick.

^h *Cnamh-choill*: i. e. Wood of the Bones. This was probably the ancient name of a wood in the district of Cuil-Cnamha, in the east of the barony of Tireragh, and county of Sligo. There were two other places of this name in Munster.

ⁱ *Cuil-feadha*: i. e. Corner or Angle of the Wood. St. Columbkille fought a battle at a

place of this name, but it has not been identified by any of our writers.

^k *Reabh*.—Unknown.

^l *Congnaidh, in Tuath-Eabha*.—Tuath-Eabha is now called Machaire-Eabha, and is situated at the foot of Binbulbin, in the barony of Carbery, and county of Sligo.

^m *Cluan-cuas*: i. e. the Plain of the Caves, now Cloncoose, in the barony of Granard, county of Longford.—See Inquisitions, Lagenia, Longford, i. Jac. I.

ⁿ *Cluain-Muirsgé*.—Not identified.

^o *Cuil, in Argat-Ross*.—Now Coole, in the parish of Rathbeagh, on the Nore, county Kilkenny.

^p *Eile*.—Not identified. There are several places of the name in Ireland.

^q *Berre*.—Probably Beare, in the county of Cork.

^r *Loch Lughdach*.—Now Loch Luigheach, or Corrane lough, in the barony of Iveragh, and county of Kerry.

δᾶχ, δα καὶ οἰλ ἰ νἈργαῶ Ρορ, τῆρῖ σαθα πορ Ριορα βολζ, καὶ Cuile Fobhair πορ Ερνα.

Ἀρ λα Τιγῆρνημαρ βεορ πο βῆρβᾶδ ὀρ αρ τῦρ ἰ νἘρῖνν, ἰ φοιῆρῖβ Ἀρτῆρῖ Λιρρε. Uchadān cῆρδ ὀβῆρῖοῖβ Cualann ποδουρ βῆρῖβ Ἀρ λαρ πο cuimḁaigῖe cuiρῖν ἡ βῆρῖῆαρρα ὀορ ἡ ὀαρζατ ἰν νἘρῖνν αρ τῦρ. Ἀρ λαρ τυζαḁ ρυαμῖναḁ πορ εḁοιγῖḁ, κορκαρ, ζορῖν, ἡ υαινε. Ἀρ να ρῖνῖορ τὀβρῖυατᾶδ ῖῖορα νουḁ αῖβῆρῖδḁ Ερεανν, Ρυβῖνα, Τορῖνν, ἡ Callann, α nanmanna. Ἀ βρῖορῖῆḁ να βῖαḁḁνα πο ατβαρῖοῖḁ, ζο ῖῖοραḁ εῖῖραḁḁḁḁḁ ρῖρ νἘρεανν ἰμε, ἰ μορḁḁαλ Μαῖρζε Slecht, ῖρῖν ἰβῖρῖρῖνε, αζ αḁρᾶδ ὀοCρῖομ Cρῖοach, αῖρῖοḁḁαλ αḁαρτḁα Ερῖνν εῖρῖḁε, οῖḁche ḁḁαḁḁνα ὀο ḁρῖορᾶδ ἰνῖρῖν. Ἀρ ὀο να ρῖεᾶḁῖῖαḁḁḁ ὀο πορῖατ ρῖρ Ερῖοḁḁ ἰν Τιγῆρνημαρ ḁῖρῖḁε πο ḁαḁḁḁḁḁḁḁḁḁḁḁḁ ἁν μαζḁ.

Ἀοῖρ ὀοḁḁḁḁ, τῖρῖ ἰμε ρῖ εῖḁ αοζαττ α ρεατḁ. Ἀν εῖḁ βῖαḁḁḁḁν ὀἘρῖνḁ ζαν ρῖζ ἰαρ τῖḁḁḁḁḁḁḁ ἰνῖρῖν.

Ἀοῖρ ὀοḁḁḁḁ, τῖρῖ ἰμε ρῖ εῖḁ ρῖρḁḁḁḁ α τῖρῖ. Ἀν ρεατḁḁḁḁḁ βῖαḁḁḁḁḁ ἰνῖρῖν. ḁαοῖ Ερῖε ζαν ρῖζ ρῖρῖ ρῖ να ρῖḁḁḁ ἰβῖαḁḁḁḁ ρῖν.

Ἀοῖρ ὀοḁḁḁḁ, τῖρῖ ἰμε ρῖ εῖḁ ρεαρḁḁḁḁ α εῖῖαρῖ. Ἀν εεḁḁ βῖαḁḁḁḁḁ ὀἘοχαῖḁḁ Ευḁζαḁḁach να ρῖζ ὀρ Ερῖνν ἰνῖρῖν. Ἀρ αῖρῖ ατḁῖρῖαρ Ἐοχαῖḁḁ Ευḁζαḁḁach ρῖρῖρ αρ αρ λαρ τυααḁḁ ἰβῖρῖḁḁḁḁḁḁ ζαḁḁ ὀαῖḁḁ ἰ νεḁῖζῖβ αρ τῦρ

⁵ *Cuil-Fobhair*.—This was the name of a place in the district of Muintir-Fathaigh, otherwise called Dealbhna-Cuile-Fabhair, on the east side of Lough Corrib, in the county of Galway.

¹ *Foithre-Airthir-Liffe*.—Keating calls the place Fotharta-Oirer Life, but the true reading is Fotharta-Airthir-Life, i. e. the Territory of Fotharta, to the east of the River Life. For the situation of the seven Fothartas, see *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 64, and Duaid Mac Firbis's genealogical work (Marquis of Drogheda's copy, p. 139).

² *Feara-Cualann*.—See A. M. 3501.

³ *Goblets and brooches*.—In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, the following notices are given under the reign of Tighearnmas: "He was the first who caused standing cuppes to be made, the refining of gould and silver, and procured his Goldsmith (named Ugden), that dwelt near the Liffie, to

make gold and silver pinns to put in men's and women's garments about their necks; and also he was the first that ever found" [i. e. invented] "the dyeing of" [parti-] "coloured clothes in Ireland." Keating says that Tighearnmas was the first Irish king who established the custom of distinguishing the rank of his subjects by different colours in their dress, as one colour in the garment of a slave, two colours in the garment of a peasant, three in that of a soldier, four in that of a brughlaidh or public victualer, five in that of the chieftain of a territory, and six in that of the ollav (chief professor) and in those of kings and Queens. Nearly the same account is given in the Book of Lecan, fol. 290, a, a; and in H. 2. 18, Trin. Coll. Dub.; which latter manuscript adds that all these colours were then used in the bishop's dress. The Four Masters ascribe the establishment of

Argat-Ross; three battles against the Firbolgs; the battle of Cuil-Fobhair¹, against the Ernai.

It was by Tighearnmas also that gold was first smelted in Ireland, in Foithre-Airthir-Liffe². [It was] Uchadan, an artificer of the Feara-Cualann³, that smelted it. It was by him that goblets and brooches^w were first covered with gold and silver in Ireland. It was by him that clothes were dyed purple, blue, and green. It was in his reign the three black rivers of Ireland burst forth, Fubhna^x, Torann^y, and Callann^z, their names. At the end of this year he died, with the three-fourths of the men of Ireland about him, at the meeting of Magh-Slecht^a, in Breifne, at the worshipping of Crom Cruach, which was the chief idol of adoration in Ireland. This happened on the night of Samhain^b precisely. It was from the genuflections^c which the men of Ireland made about Tighearnmas here that the plain was named.

The Age of the World, 3657. This was the first year of Ireland without a king, after [the death of] Tighearnmas.

The Age of the World, 3663. This was the seventh year. Ireland was without a king during the period of these seven years.

The Age of the World, 3664. This was the first year of Eochaidh Eadghadhach, as king over Ireland. He was called Eochaidh Eadghadhach because it was by him the variety of colour was first put on clothes in Ireland, to dis-

these colours to Eochaidh Eadghadhach.

^x *Fubhna*, now most probably the Una River, in Tyrone.—See A. D. 1516.

^y *Torann*.—Unknown. There is a Touro River near Youghal.

^z *Callann*.—Now the River Callan, in the county of Armagh.

^a *Magh-Slecht*.—This is translated *campus excidii* by Dr. O'Connor, but more correctly, *campus adorationis*, by Colgan.—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 133. This was the name of a plain in the barony of Tullyhaw and county of Cavan. The village of Baile Meg-Shamhradhain, now Ballymagauran, and the island of Port, are mentioned as situated in this plain.—See note on Baile-Mheg-Shamhradhain, under A. D. 1431. Crom Cruach, the chief idol of the Pagan Irish,

stood near a river called Gathard, and St. Patrick erected a church called Donlmachmor, in the immediate vicinity of the place.—See *Vita Tripart.*, lib. ii. c. 31. According to the Dinnsenchus, this was the principal idol of all the colonies that settled in Ireland from the earliest period to the time of St. Patrick, and they were wont to offer to it the firstlings of animals, and other offerings.—See *Rerum Hibernicarum Scriptores*, Prolegomena, part i. p. 22.

^b *Night of Samhain*.—The eve of All-Hallows is so called by the Irish at the present day. It is compounded of *pa*n, summer, and *fu*m, end.

^c *Genuflections*.—Dr. O'Connor translates this “propter excidium quod passi sunt viri Hiberniæ;” but this is evidently erroneous.

ι νἘρινν, δευριυδελιυζαδ ονορα ζαδ αοιν αρ α φοαχ, οτα ιρεαλ ζο huapal. Αρ αιηλαδ οιν πο δελιζ ζετορρα, αενδατ ι νἠδοιγιβ μοζαδ, αδδ ι νἠδοιγιβ αιμορρ, α τρι ι νἠδοιγιβ δαζλαοχ η οιζτιζζρηαδ, α σεαταρ ι νἠδοιγιβ βρυζαδ, α ευιζ ι νἠδοιγιβ τιζεαρρηαδ τυατη, α ρε ι νεδοιγιβ ολλαμιαν, α ρἠχε ι νεδοιγιβ ριοζ η ριοζηαν

Αοιρ δομιαν, τρι μιλε ρε εἶδ ρἠρεκατ α ρεαχετ. Αη εἶτραμιαδ βλιαδαιη υἠοχαδ. Ηι βροιρκεἶδ αν εἶτραμιαδ βλιαδαιη δια ριζε δο ροκαρ λα Ἐρημνα mac Εβριε ι σεατη Ἐαμια.

Αοιρ δομιαν, τρι μιλε ρε εἶδ ρεαρκεκατ α ηοχετ. Αη εἶδ βλιαδαιη δο Σοβαρκε η δο Ἐρημνα Ριονδ, δα mac Εβριε, μιε Εμιαρ, μιε Ιρ, μιε Μιλεαδ, ορ Ερινν, η πο ρανηρατ εατορρα ι αρ δδ, Σοβαρκε τυατη ι νἠδυν Σοβαρκε, η Ἐρημνα τεαρ ι νἠδυν Ἐρημνα. Δα εδρηζ Ερεανν δο Σηοετ Ιρ ιαδριδε.

Αοιρ δομιαν, τρι μιλε ρεαχετ εἶδ α ρεαχετ. Αρ ιβηιτ εἶτραχατ βλιαδαιη δο ηα ριοζηαδ ρι α εομπλατιυρ ορ Ερινν, δο χεαρ Σοβαρκε λα ηἠοχαδ Μεανδ υἠομοιριβ, η δο ροχαρ Ἐρημνα λα ηἠοχαδ βἠαοβαρζλαρ mac Κομιαοι.

Αοιρ δομιαν, τρι μιλε ρεαχετ εἶδ α ηοχετ. Αη εἶδ βλιαδαιη υἠοχαδ Ραοβαρζλαρ, mac Κομιαι, μιε Εμιαρ, ορ Ερινν.

Αοιρ δομιαν, τρι μιλε ρεαχετ εἶδ ριχε α ρεαετ. Ιαρ ιβηιτ ιμορρο υἠοχαδ ριχε βλιαδαιη ι ριζε Ερεανν τορχαρ λα Ριαχα Λαδραιμε ι σεατη Ἐαμιαν ι νἠδοιοι α αθαρ. Ατιαδ ανδρο ηα εατα πο ευιριδ η ηα μαιζε πο ρλεαεταδ λα ηἠοχαδ ρἠαοβαρζλαρ. Κατη Λυαερα Ἐαδαδ, εατη Ροραδ οα ζορτ, εατη Κομαρ τρι νυρκεε, εατη Ἐαμα Ἐρεαον ι ηυιβ δρηιυμ δρηερρε, εατη Ἐρμα Λιαταν. Ατιατε ηα μαιζε, Μαζη Σμἠ

^d *Dun-Sobhairce*.—Now Dunseverick, near the Giants' Causeway, in the north of the county of Antrim.—See A. M. 3501.

^e *Dun-Cearmna*: i. e. Cearmna's Dun, or Fort. Keating (Haliday's edition, p. 125) says that this was called Dun-Mhic-Parraig, in his own time. It was the name of an old fort situated on the Old Head of Kinsale, a famous promontory in the south of the county of Cork.—See O'Brien's *Irish Dictionary*, in voce Dun-Cearmna; and *Carbriar Notitia*, a manuscript, written in 1686, which formed No. 591 of the late Lord

Kingsborough's Sale Catalogue, where the following notice of this place occurs :

"Places of note in this barony" [i. e. Courcie's] "are, 1. Ringrone; 2. Castle-ni-park and Ringcorran, &c.; 3. The Old Head of Kinsale, a noted promontory anciently called Dun-Cearmna, or Down-Cearmna, from Cearmna, King of half Ireland, who, upon the division of the kingdom between him and Sovarey, came hither and built his royal seat, and called it after his own name. Of later years it was called Down m^e Patrick."

tinguish the honour of each by his raiment, from the lowest to the highest. Thus was the distinction made between them : one colour in the clothes of slaves ; two in the clothes of soldiers ; three in the clothes of goodly heroes, or young lords of territories ; six in the clothes of ollavs ; seven in the clothes of kings and queens.

The Age of the World, 3667. The fourth year of Eochaidh. At the end of the fourth year of his reign, he fell by Cearmna, son of Ebric, in the battle of Teamhair [Tara].

The Age of the World, 3668. The first year of [the joint reign of] Sobhairce and Cearmna Finn, the two sons of Ebric, son of Emher, son of Ir, son of Milidh, over Ireland ; and they divided it between them into two parts : Sobhairce [resided] in the north, at Dun-Sobhairce^d ; and Cearmna in the south, at Dun-Cearmna^e. These were the first kings of Ireland of the race of Ir.

The Age of the World, 3707. After these kings had been forty years in the joint sovereignty of Ireland, Sobhairce was slain by Eochaidh Meann, of the Fomorians ; and Cearmna fell by Eochaidh Faebharghlas, son of Conmael.

The Age of the World, 3708. The first year of Eochaidh Faebhar-ghlas, son of Conmael, son of Emhear, over Ireland.

The Age of the World, 3727. After Eochaidh had been twenty years in the sovereignty of Ireland, he was slain by Fiacha Labhrainne, in the battle of Carman [Wexford], in revenge of his father. These were the battles that were fought, and the plains that were cleared, by Eochaidh Faebharghlas : the battle of Luachair-Deadhadh^f ; the battle of Fosadh-da-ghort^g ; the battle of Comar-tri-n Uisge^h ; the battle of Tuaim-Dreconⁱ, in Ui-Briuin-Breifne ; the battle of Druim-Liathain^k. These are the plains : Magh-Smeathrach^l, in Ui-Failghe ; Magh-n-Aidhne^m,

^f *Luachair-Deadhadh*.—Now Sliabh-Luachra, *anglicè* Slieve Loughra, near Castleisland, in the county of Kerry.

^g *Fosadh-da-ghort*.—The Habitation of the two Fields. Not identified.

^h *Comar-tri-n Uisge*: i. e. the Meeting of the Three Waters, i. e. of the rivers Suir, Nore, and Barrow, near Waterford.

ⁱ *Tuaim-Drecon*: i. e. the mount or tumulus of Drecon, now Toomregan, near Ballyconnell,

on the borders of the counties of Cavan and Fermanagh.

^k *Druim-Liathain*.—This is probably intended for Druim-leathan, now Drumlahan, or Drumlane, in the county of Cavan.

^l *Magh-Smeathrach*.—Not identified.

^m *Magh-n-Aidhne*.—A level district in the present county of Galway, all comprised in the diocese of Kilmacduagh. Keating reads Magh-Laighne.

τρᾶχ λά ἡυῖβ ρῥαλζε, Μαζ νΑῖθνε, Μαζ Λυρηγ ἰ Connachταῖβ, Μαζη
Λεαῖννα, Μαζη νἰμυρ, Μαζη Ραῖβνα, ἡ Μαζη δα ζαῖορ λά ἡΑηρηγῖαλλαιβ.

Αοιρ δοῖαν, τρι μῖλε ρῖχτ εῖδ ρῖχε α ἡοῖτ. Αη εῖδ βλιαῖδαν δο
μῖζε Ριαχαῖ Λαβραῖνε ορ Ερῖνν ἡδῖρῖν.

Αοιρ δοῖαν, τρι μῖλε ρεαχτ εῖδ εαοοατ α ἡαον. Αη εῖραῖαῖδ
βλιαῖδαν ρῖῖτ ρο ροιρῖνδ μῖζε Ριαχαῖ Λαβραῖνε, ἡ δο εῖρ λά ἡΕοχαῖδ
Μυῖνο δον Μυῖοῖν ἰ εαῖτ δεαλζαῖδαν. Αρ λαρ αν βΡιαχα Λαβραῖνε ρῖ
ρο ἡρηεαῖδ να εαῖτα ρο. Καηη ζαῖλαιζε ἰ ττορῖεαηρ Μορεβῖρ μαε Εαῖ-
δαχ Ραοδαηγλαῖρ, εαηη Ραηρηζε ρορ εῖοῖνν Εῖνῖρ, εαηη Slebe Ρῖνῖν, εαηη
ρῖῖ ἡΕρνοῖβ δῖΡῖοῖβ δολζ αν βαῖλ ἰ ρυῖλ Loch Ερνε. Ιαρ μεαβραῖν αν εαῖτα
ρορρα αρ αν ρο μεαβῖδ αν loch ταῖρηῖβ, εοναῖδ υαῖτα ανηηηῖζῖτερ αν loch
.ι. loch ταῖρ Ερναῖβ. Αρ α ρῖνῖμυρ αν Ριαχα εῖθνα τοδῖρuchταῖδ να ττεῖορα
ναῖβνεαῖδ, Ρεαρε, Μανδ, ἡ Λαβραῖνδ, δῖα ρο ἡῖλ αν ρορῖανη ραῖρηῖμ.

Αοιρ δοῖαν, τρι μῖλε ρῖῖτ εῖδ εαοζατ α δῖ. Αη εῖδ βλιαῖδαν δο ρῖζε
Εαχθαῖ Μυῖνῖ, μαε Μορεβῖρ, ορ Ερῖνν ἡδῖρῖν.

Αοιρ δοῖαν, τρι μῖλε ρεαχτ εῖδ ρεαχτμοζατ α δο. βλιαῖδαν αρ
ρῖχῖτ δΕοχαῖδ ἰ μῖζε νΕρεανν, εο ττορῖεαηρ λα ἡΑονζυρ Οἰμυαῖδα ἰ εαῖτ
Clach.

^π *Magh-Luirg*.—Now the plains of Boyle, in
the county of Rosecommon.

^ο *Magh-Leamhna*.—This plain was well known,
and otherwise called Clossach, in the time of
Colgan, who describes it as “Regio campestris
Tironiæ Diocesis Clocharensis vulgo Mag-Lemna
aliis Clossach dicta.” It is shewn on an old
Map of Ulster, preserved in the State Papers’
Office, London, as “the Countrie of Cormac
Mac Barone” [O’Neill]. The fort of Augher
and the village of Ballygawley are represented
as in this district, the town of Clogher being
on its western, and the church of Errigal-Keer-
roge on its northern boundary, and the River
Blackwater flowing through it.

^ρ *Magh-n-Inir*.—Called by Keating Magh-
Nionair. Now unknown.

^σ *Magh-Fubhna*: i. e. the plain of the River
Fubhna. This was probably the ancient name
of the district through which the River Oona

in Tyrone flows.

^τ *Magh-da-ghabhar*: i. e. the Plain of the Two
Goats. Keating calls it Magh-da-ghabhal, i. e.
“the Plain of the Two Forks,” which is prob-
ably the correct form.—See Magh-da-ghabhal
under the year 1011.

^ς *Bealgadan*.—Now Bulgadan, a townland in
the parish of Kilbreedy Major, near Kilmallock,
in the county of Limerick.

^ζ *Gathlach*.—Now probably Gayly, in the ba-
rony of Iraghticonor, county of Kerry.

^η *Fairrge*.—Not identified.

^θ *Sliabh Feimhín*: i. e. the mountain of Feim-
hín, a territory comprised in the barony of Iffa
and Offa East, in the county of Tipperary. This
mountain is now locally called Sluaḃ na m-
bon pinn, i. e. the Mountain of the Fair Women,
which is evidently a corruption of Sluaḃ na m-
ban Penneonn, i. e. the Mountain of the Women
of Feimhín.—See *Leabhar na g-Ccart*, p. 18. Ac-

Magh-Luirg^a, in Connaught; Magh-Leambhna^o, Magh-n-Iuir^p, Magh-Fubhna^q, and Magh-da-ghabhar^r, in Oirghialla.

The Age of the World, 3728. This was the first year of the reign of Fiacha Labhrainne over Ireland.

The Age of the World, 3751. This was the twenty-fourth year, the termination of the reign of Fiacha Labhrainne; and he fell by Eochaidh Mumho, of Munster, in the battle of Bealgadan^s. It was by this Fiacha Labhrainne the following battles were gained: the battle of Gathlach^t, in which fell Mofebis, son of Eochaidh Faebharghlas; the battle of Fairrge^u, against the race of Emhear; the battle of Sliabh Feimhin^w; a battle against the Ernai, [a sept] of the Firbolgs, [on the plain] where Loch Erne^x [now] is. After the battle was gained from them, the lake flowed over them, so that it was from them the lake is named, that is, "a lake over the Ernai." It was in the reign of the same Fiacha that the springing of these three rivers first took place, [namely], the Fleasc^y, the Mand^z, and the Labhrann^a, from which [last] the surname [Labhrainne] clung to him.

The Age of the World, 3752. This was the first year of the reign of Eochaidh Mumho, son of Mofebis, over Ireland.

The Age of the World, 3772. Twenty-one years was Eochaidh in the sovereignty of Ireland, when he fell by Aengus Olmucadha, son of Fiacha Labhrainne, in the battle of Cliach^b.

According to a local legend, the women of this mountain were enchanted beauties, who were contemporary with Finn Mac Cumhaill, the chief of the Irish militia in the third century.

^a *Loch-Erne*: i. e. Lough Erne, in the county Fermanagh. The same account of the eruption of this lake is given in the *Leabhar-Gabhala*, and by Duaid Mac Firbis (Marquis of Drogheda's copy, p. 9.)

^y *The Fleasc*.—Now the Flesk, a river flowing through the barony of Magunihy, in the south-east of the county of Kerry.

^z *The Mand*, recte Mang.—Now the Maine, a river flowing through the barony of Troughanacmy, in the west of the same county. Keating calls it Inbhear Mangē.

^a *The Labhrann*.—The genitive form is Labhrainne or Labhrainne. Keating, in his *History of Ireland*, calls this Inbhear Labhrainne, which Haliday (p. 325) anglicises "the Larne;" but this is incorrect, because the Larne (in the county of Antrim) is called, in Irish, Latharna. We have no direct evidence to prove the situation or modern name of the Labhrann. The River Lee, in the county of Cork, was originally called Sabhrann. But the River Labhrann was evidently in the same region with the Flesk and the Mang, and it may not be rash to conjecture that it was the old name of the Casan-Ciarraighe, or Cashen River, in the county of Kerry.

^b *Cliach*.—A territory lying around Knockany, in the county of Limerick.

Αοιρ δοίμαν, τρι mile ρfcht ccéo ρfctmoζατ α τρι. Αν céυ βλιαδαιν το ριζε Αονζυρα Οlmucada, mac Ριαάα Λαβριαννε, όρ Ερinn ιηρinn.

Αοιρ δοίμαν, τρι mile ρεαχτ céυ νοάτ. Ιαρ ιμβσίτ υΑενζυρ Οlmucada ocht ιμβλιαδνα δεcc ιnn αιρτομζε Ερεανν το έςρ ι ccath Capman lá hEnna ηΑιρζτεach. Αρε Αενζυρ ρο βριρ na caτα ρο, cαth Clépe, cαth Cuirce, caτ Slébe Cuirze ρορ Μhairtime ι ccρích Corca δαιρccinn, cαth Ρυιρ Ρραόcaι ι Μυιρρce ι τορchaρ Ρραochan Ράιό, cαth Cairn Ρicfda, cαth Cúile Ρατα ι ηDeapmumain, cαth Slébe Cua ρορ Ερνα, cαth Αιρδα-chaíό ι τορcaρ Smioρgoll mac Smeachra, ρί Ρομοιρe, caτza caτ ρορ Cρυιτ-íntuaíτ η ρορ Ριορα δολz, dá cαth δéc ρορ Longbarðab, η cήεpe caτα ρορ Colairτ. Ατιατ na locha ρο τομανόμρεατ ιna ρé, Loch Αονβίτχι la hUíö Cρemíτumh, Loch δaileac, Loch na ηγαρan ι Μαίζ Λυιρz la Connachtaib, η Μυιρbpuχτ ειωιρ Εαβα η Ρορ Cεττε. Αρ la hΑονζυρ δνα ρο ρleachταό na ιnaίze ρο, Μαζ Γlunne Decon lá Cenél Conaill, Μαgh Mucpume la

^c *Aengus Olmucadha*: i. e. Aengus of the large Swine.—See *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 27. In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, the name of this king is anglicised "*Enos Olmoje*," and in Irish, in the margin, Αονζυρ Οlmuζαíό, i. e. Aengus the great Destroyer.

^d *Carmann*.—Now Wexford. See A. M. 3727.

^e *Clere*.—See A. M. 3579.

^f *Cuirce*.—Not identified. See it again mentioned under A. M. 4981.

^g *Sliabh-Cailge*.—There is no mountain in the territory of Corca-Bhaiscinn now bearing this name. It appears from the Life of St. Senanus, the territory of Corca-Bhaiscinn originally comprised the barony of Ibrickan, as well as those of Moyarta and Clonderalaw, and it may, therefore, be well conjectured that Sliabh Cailge was the ancient name of Sliabh-Callain, in the barony of Ibrickan. The only other elevation that could with propriety be called a mountain is Moeven, in the barony of Moyarta.

^h *Ros-Fraechan*.—Rosreaghan, in the barony of Murrek, and county of Mayo.

ⁱ *Carn-Riccudha*.—Not identified,

^k *Cuil-Ratha*: i. e. Corner, or Angle of the Fort.

^l *Sliabh Cua*.—Now SliabhGua, *anglicè* Slieve Gua, in the parish of Sheskinan, barony of Decies-without-Drum, and county of Waterford. The more elevated part of this mountain is now called Cnoc Maeldomhnaigh; but the whole range was originally called Sliabh Cua.

^m *Ard-Achadh*.—There are many places of this name in Ireland, now anglicised Ardagh, but that here referred to is probably Ardagh, in the county of Longford.

ⁿ *Cruithean-Tuath*: i. e. the nation or country of the Picts.

^o *Longobardai*: i. e. the Longobardi, or Lombards. This name was scarcely known to the Irish at the period we are treating of. They are mentioned by Tacitus and by Suetonius in the first century, and by Prosper in the fourth, and from these, no doubt, the Irish writers first became acquainted with the name. It would appear from the lives of St. Patrick, that one of his nephews was of this tribe.

^p *Colaisti*.—Not identified. These foreign

The Age of the World, 3773. This was the first year of the reign of Aengus Olmucadha^c over Ireland.

The Age of the World, 3790. After Aengus Olmucadha had been eighteen years in the sovereignty of Ireland, he fell in the battle of Carmann^d, by Enna Airgtheach. It was Aengus that gained the following battles. The battle of Clere^e; the battle of Cuirce^f; the battle of Sliabh-Cailge^g, against the Martini, in the territory of Corca-Bhaiscinn; the battle of Ros-Fraechan^h, in Muirisc, in which fell Fraechan, the prophet; the battle of Carn-Riceadhaⁱ; the battle of Cuil-ratha^k, in South Munster; the battle of Sliabh Cua^l, against the Ernai; the battle of Ard-achadh^m, in which fell Smiorgall, son of Smeathra, king of the Fomorians; fifty battles against the Cruithean-Tuathⁿ and the Firbolgs; twelve battles against the Longbardai^o; and four battles against the Colaisti^p. These are the lakes which burst forth in his time: Loch Aenbheithe^q, in Ui-Creamhthainn; Loch Saileach^r; Loch-na-ngasan^s, in Magh-Luirg, in Connaught; and the eruption of the sea between Eabha^t and Ros-Cette^u. It was by Aengus also that these plains were cleared: Magh-Glinne-Decon^w, in Cinel-

tribes are not mentioned by name in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, in which it is merely stated that "strangers made many invasions in his time, but he courageously withstood and drove them out to the cost of their bloods and lives, by giving them many bloody overthrows, and covering divers fields with heaps of their dead bodies."

^q *Loch-Aenbheithe*: i. e. the Lake of the one Birch Tree. The territory of Ui-Creamhthainn was known in the time of Colgan, who describes it as a *regiuncula* included in the barony of Slane, in Meath.—See *Trias Thaum.*, p. 184, and O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 76. The most considerable lake now in this territory is Bellahoe Lough, on the confines of the counties of Meath and Monaghan, and about four miles and a quarter to the south of the town of Carrickmacross; and this is probably the Loch Aenbheithe referred to in the text.

^r *Loch Saileach*: Lake of the Sallows. Called

by Keating Loch Sailchadain, i. e. *lacus saliceti*. Not identified.

^s *Loch-na-nGasán*: i. e. Lake of the Sprigs or Sprays. The Editor made strict inquiry in the territory of Moylurg, or barony of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon, for the name of this lake, but found that it is obsolete. Nothing has been yet discovered to identify it.

^t *Eabha*.—This is otherwise called Magh Eabha, and now always Machaire-Eabha, *anglicè* Magherow.—See Magh-nEabha, under A. M. 2859.

^u *Ros-Cette*.—This was the ancient name of a point of land now called "the Rosses," lying between the river of Sligo and that of Drumeliff, in the barony of Carbury, and county of Sligo. It is separated from Machaire-Eabha by the creek and river of Drumeliffe.

^w *Magh-Glinne-Decon*.—Called Magh-Glinne-Deareon by Keating, i. e. the plain of the valley of acorns; but there is no place now bearing either name in Tírconnell.

Connaçta, Μαῖζ Cúile caol lá Cenél mBozaine, Μαῖζ nOñpiciat la Laigne, Aolmiasgh la Calraigib, Μαῖζ Arcaill lá Ciarrraighe Luachra, ἡ Magh Luacra Deadhaidh.

Αοιρ doimain, τρι míle rícht ccéd noçat a haon. An céd bliadain dEnna Airgtheach na μιζ ór Eriinn inriin.

Αοιρ doimain, τρι míle ocht ccéd a ríct décc. Iar ceathisín ríct mbliadon ppióct dEnna Airgélc i μιζε Epeann do éir la Roiðeachtaiḡ, mac Maoin, mic Aonḡura Olnucadā, i cath Raiḡne. Ar iar an Enna Airgélc po do pouta rícti airḡit i nAirḡct Ror, ḡo τταραδ dφíroib Epeann amaille me heachaidh ἡ cairptheib.

Αοιρ doimain, τρι míle ocht ccéd a hocht decc. An céd bliadain do Roiðéctaiḡ mac Maoin or Eriinn inbriin.

Αοιρ doimain, τρι míle ocht ccéd cñpáçat a dó. I ppoipóctno cuicc mbliadon ppióct do Roiðeáctaiḡ i μιζε Epeann τopchair la Sedna mac Airtri i cCpuachain.

Αοιρ doimain, τρι míle ocht ccéd ceatpáçat a τρι. An céd bliadain do μιζε Sheona, mic Airtri, mic Eðpic, mic Einip, mic Ip.

Αοιρ doimain, τρι míle ocht ccéd cñpáçat apεacht. Iar mbíct cúicc bliadna do Sédna ipin μιζε, τopchair la Piacā Píonpochac ἡ lá Muineamion, mac Cair Clothaiḡ, i cCpuachain.

Αοιρ doimain, τρι míle ocht ccéd ceatpáçat a hocht. An céd bliadain do μιζε Píachac Píonpochaiḡ or Eriinn.

Αοιρ doimain, τρι míle ocht ccéd pεapççat a ríct. Iar mberé dPíachaidh Píonpochac piche bliadain i μιζε Eriinn do éir la Muineamion mac Cair.

* *Magh-Mucruimhe*: i. e. the Plain of the Reckoning of the Swine. This name is now obsolete. It was anciently applied to a plain in the county of Galway, lying immediately to the west of the town of Athenry.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 67.

† *Magh-Cúile-Cael*: i. e. the Narrow Plain of the Corner or Angle. This was the name of a narrow plain in the barony of Banagh, in the west of the county of Donegal.

‡ *Magh-n-OenSciath*, in *Leinster*.—Not identified.

^a *Aelmhagh*: i. e. the Plain of the Lime. We are not told in which of the many districts in Ireland called Calraighe, this plain was situated. According to O'Clery's *Irish Calendar*, there was in this plain a church called Domhnach-mor, in which seven bishops were interred.

^b *Magh-Arcaill*, in *Ciarrraighe-Luachra*.—This name is not now applied to any plain in Kerry.

^c *Magh-Luachra-Deadhaidh*.—This was a level tract of Sliabh Luachra, near Castleisland, in the county of Kerry.

^d *Enna Airgtheach*: i. e. Enna the Plunderer.

Conaill ; Magh-Mucruimhe^x, in Connaught ; Magh-Cuile-Cael, in Cinel-Boghaine^y ; Magh-n-Oensciath, in Leinster^z ; Aelmhagh^a, in Calraighe ; Mag-Arcaill, in Ciarraighe-Luachra^b ; and Magh-Luachra-Deadhaidh^c.

The Age of the World, 3791. This was the first year of Enna Airttheach^d, as king over Ireland.

The Age of the World, 3817. After Enna Airttheach had spent twenty-seven years in the sovereignty of Ireland, he fell by Raitheachtaigh, son of Maen, son of Aengus Olmucadha, in the battle of Raighne^e. It was by this Enna Airttheach that silver shields^f were made at Airget-Ros^g ; so that he gave them to the men of Ireland, together with horses and chariots.

The Age of the World, 3818. This was the first year of Roitheachtaigh, son of Maen, over Ireland.

The Age of the World, 3842. After Roitheachtaigh had been twenty-five years in the sovereignty of Ireland, he fell by Sedna, son of Airtri, at Cruachain^h.

The Age of the World, 3843. The first year of the reign of Sedna, son of Airtri, son of Eibhric, son of Emher, son of Ir.

The Age of the World, 3847. After Sedna had been five years in the sovereignty, he fell by Fiacha Finscothach and Muineamhon, son of Cas Clothach, at Cruachain.

The Age of the World, 3848. The first year of the reign of Fiacha Finscothach over Ireland.

The Age of the World, 3867. After Fiacha Finscothach had been twenty years in the sovereignty of Ireland, he fell by Muineamhon, son of Cas. Every

Dr. O'Connor renders it "Enna Argenteus."

^e *Raighne*.—This place, from which the King of Ossory was sometimes called Rí Raighne, was also called Magh-Raighne, which was a plain in the ancient Ossory, in which plain was situated the church of Cill-Finche, near the ford of Ath-Duirnbnidhe, at the foot of a great hill called Dornbuidhe.—See the *Feilire Aenguis*, at 5th February, 17th September, and 5th November.

^f *Silver shields*.—In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, it is stated that Enna Airttheach was of the sept of Heber, and that he "was the first king that caused silver

targets to be made in this land, and bestowed abundance of them on his friends and nobility in general."

^g *Airget-Ross*: i. e. the Silver Wood. This is said to have derived its name from the silver shields there made by Enna Airttheach. It is situated on the River Nore, in the parish of Rathbeagh, barony of Galmoy, and county of Kilkenny.—See the Ordnance Map of that county, sheets 9 and 10. See it already referred to at A. M. 3501, 3516, and 3656.

^h *Cruachain*.—Now Rathcroghan, near Belanagare, in the county of Roscommon.

δα ρεοιτηρῆμπαχ γαὶ μαγῆ ἰ νῆρῖν ἰ ναμῖρῖρ βῆιαχαῖ. Ὁο γεβῆτῖ βῆορ ἂ λάν ρίονα ἰρ να ργοθαῖβ ἰρῖν, γο βῆάρετῖρ ἰ λῆρταῖβ γλαῖμῶῖβῆ αν ρίον. Ἐοναῖ ἀρε ρῖν πο λῆν αν ρορῖνν βῆιαχα βῆιονρροθαῖ ὁο γῆρῖν δε.

Ἀοῖρ δοῖναι, τῖρῖ μῖλε οχτ εῖῖ ῖρῖρεατ ἂ ἠοῖτ. Ἀν εῖῖ βῆιαῖδαν ὁο μῖγε Μῖνεαῖνῖον, μῖε Ἐαρ Ἐλοθαῖγ, ορ Ἐρῖνν ἠνῖρῖν.

Ἀοῖρ δοῖναι, τῖρῖ μῖλε οχτ εῖῖ ῖρῖρεμογῆατ ἂ ὁῖ. Ἴ ρροῖρῖῖνν αν εοῖρεαῖ βῆιαῖδαν ὁο Μῖνεαῖνῖόν, ἀεθαῖ ὁο ἔῖν ἰ Μαῖγ Ἀῖδνε. Ἀρ λαρ αν Μῖνῖνῖόν ρο εῖρεαῖ μῖνεῖῖδα ὀῖρ ρῆ βῖραῖγῶῖβ Ρῖογῆ ἠ Ρῖρῖῖῖ ἀρ τορ ἰ νῆρῖνν.

Ἀοῖρ δοῖναι, τῖρῖ μῖλε οχτ εῖῖ ῖρῖρεμογῆατ ἀρῖ. Ἀν εῖῖ βῆιαῖδαν ὁο βῆλοῖρῖγῶῖ.

Ἀοῖρ δοῖναι, τῖρῖ μῖλε οχτ εῖῖ ὀῖεμογῆατ ἂ ὁο. Ἴαρ μβειῖ ὁεχ ἠβῆιαῖδῶα ὁβῆλοῖρῖγῶῖδῶῖ ἰρῖν μῖγε ὁο ροχαῖρ λά ἠΟλλῖν ρβῖοτῆ, μαε βῆιαχαῖ βῆιονρροθαῖγ, ἰ εεαῖ Ἐῖνῖρα. Ἀρ λαρ αν μῖγῆ βῆλοῖρεαρῖγῶῖδῶῖ ρο εῖρῖῖ βῆλοῖγε ὀῖρ ἠν λῖνῖοῖβ ἀρῖῖ ἰ νῆρῖνν ἀρ εῖρ.

Ἀοῖρ δοῖναι, τῖρῖ μῖλε οχτ εῖῖ ὀεχμογῆατ ἂ τῖρῖ. Ἀν εῖῖ βῆιαῖδαν ὁο μῖγε Ολλῖνῖν βῖοτῆ, μαε βῆιαχαῖ βῆιονρροθαῖγ.

Ἀοῖρ δοῖναι, τῖρῖ μῖλε ναοῖ εῖῖῖ ρῖche ἂ ὁῖ. Ἴαρ μβειῖ ὁῖ ρῖcheτ βῆιαῖδαν ἰ μῖγε Ἐρεανν ὁΟλλῖν βῖοτῆ, ἀεθαῖ ἠνα μῖρ βῖῖῖν ἰ Ἐῖνῖρῖοῖγ. Ἀρ ἔ εῖῖῖνα ρῖ λαρ ἂ ἠῖρῖνῖαῖ βῆῖρ Ἐαῖνῖραχ, ἠ ἀρ λῖρῖ ὁο τογῖῖῖ Μῖρ ἠΟλλῖνῖν ἰ εῖῖῖρῖοῖγ. Ἀρ ἔ ὁῖν ρο ορῖῖῖῖ τῖοῖρῖoch ἀρ γῆch τῖρῖochῖατ

ⁱ *Fin-scothach*: i. e. of the Wine-flowers. Keating gives this cognomen the same interpretation, but in Connell Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise it is stated that this King "was surnamed Ffinnsoghagh of the abundance of *white flowers* that were in his time," which seems more probable, as wine was then unknown in Ireland.

^k *Magh-Aidhne*.—See A. M. 3727, *suprà*.

^l *Chains of gold*.—Keating has the same, and in Mageoghegan's Annals of Clonmacnoise it is expressed as follows: "Mownemon was the first king that devised gould to be wrought in chains fit to be wore about men's necks, and rings to be put on their fingers, which was"

[were] "then in great use."

^m *Faildeargoid*.—He is called Alldeargoid by Keating, and Aldergoid in the Annals of Clonmacnoise. This name is derived from βῆλ, a ring, εῖαρῖ, red, and ὁῖο, the hand. "In his time gold rings were much used on men and women's fingers in this Realm."—*Annals of Clonmacnoise*.

ⁿ *His own mur at Teamhair*: i. e. Mur-Ollamhan, i. e. Ollamh Fodhla's house at Tara. In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, it is stated "that he builded a fair palace at Taragh only for the learned sort of this realm, to dwell in at his own charges." But this is probably one of Mageoghegan's interpo-

plain in Ireland abounded with flowers and shamrocks in the time of Fiacha. These flowers, moreover, were found full of wine, so that the wine was squeezed into bright vessels. Wherefore, the cognomen, Fiacha Fin-scothachⁱ, continued to be applied to him.

The Age of the World, 3868. This was the first year of the reign of Muinemhon, son of Cas Clothach, over Ireland.

The Age of the World, 3872. At the end of the fifth year of Muineamhon, he died of the plague in Magh-Aidhne^k. It was Muineamhon that first caused chains of gold^l [to be worn] on the necks of kings and chieftains in Ireland.

The Age of the World, 3873. The first year of Faildeargdoid.

The Age of the World, 3882. After Faildeargdoid had been ten years in the sovereignty, he fell by Ollamh Fodhla, son of Fiacha Finscothach, in the battle of Teamhair. It was by the King Faildeargdoid^m that gold rings were first worn upon the hands of chieftains in Ireland.

The Age of the World, 3883. The first year of the reign of Ollamh Fodhla, son of Fiacha Finscothach.

The Age of the World, 3922. Ollamh Fodhla, after having been forty years in the sovereignty of Ireland, died at his own *mur* [house] at Teamhairⁿ. He was the first king by whom the Feis-Teamhrach^o was established; and it was by him Mur-Ollamhan was erected at Teamhair. It was he also that appointed a chieftain over every cantred^p, and a Brughaidh over every town-

lations. A similar explanation of Mur-Ollamhan is given by O'Flaherty in his *Ogygia*, p. 214; but Keating, who quotes an ancient poem as authority for the triennial feast or meeting at Tara, has not a word about the palace built for the Ollamhs.—See Petrie's *Antiquities of Tara Hill*, p. 6.

^o *Feis-Teamhrach*.—This term is translated "Temorensia Comitia" by Dr. Lynch, in *Cambrensis Eversus*, pp. 59, 60, 301, and by O'Flaherty, in *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 29; but it is called "Cena" [coena] "Teamra," in the Annals of Tighernach, at the year 461, and translated Feast of Taragh by Mageoghegan, in his version of the Annals of Clonmaennoise, in which the

following notice of it occurs :

"Ollow Fodla, of the house of Ulster, was king of Ireland, and of him Ulster took the name. He was the first king of this land that ever kept the great Feast at Taragh, which feast was kept once a year, whereunto all the king's friends and dutiful subjects came yearly; and such as came not were taken for the king's enemies, and to be prosecuted by the law and sword, as undutiful to the state."

^p *Cantred*: τριοῶτα ceo : i. e. a hundred or barony containing one hundred and twenty quarters of land. It is translated "cantarecus or centivillaria regio" by Colgan.—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 19, n. 51.

κέδ, ἡ βρυγαὶὸ ἀρ γαχ βαλε, ἡ α βροζναὶὸ υλε το Ριζ Ερεανν. Εοχαὶὸ κέδανν Ολλαῖαν Ποῦλα, ἡ ἀρ ἀρε ἀσρυβαὶὸ Ολλαῖ [Ποῦλα] ππυρ ἀρ α βειτ να ολλαῖ ἐρζνα κέδυρ, ἡ [ἡα] Ριζ [Ποῦλα .ι.] Ερεανν ιαρομη.

Αοιρ δοῖαν, τρι μίλε ναοι κέδ ριχε α τρι. Ἀν κέδ βλιαῖαν το μιζε Πιονναῖτα, μιε Ολλαῖον Ποῦλα, ὅρ Ερηνν ιορην.

Αοιρ δοῖαν, τρι μίλε ναοι κέδ κέρραχατ α τό. Ἀν ριῖετμαὶὸ βλιαῖαν ὀΠιονναχτα ὅρ Ερηνν ιορην. Ἀεβαθ ιαροῖὸ το ἑάμ ι Μιρζιμρ λα ηΥλυ. Ἀρ α ρίμιμρ ἀν ριόζ Πιονναῖτα πο ρῆραὶὸ ριῖεττα ζο μβλαρ ρίονα κονεῖμῆ ἀν ρέρ. Ἀρ δε πο lean ἀν ροραινν ἀρ Πιονναῖτα ραρρηοῖ. Εἰμ α ἀνν ἀρ τύρ.

Αοιρ δοῖαν, τρι μίλε ναοι κέδ κέρραῖατ α τρι. Ἀν κέδ βλιαῖαν το μιζε Στανυλλ, μιε Ολλαῖαν Ποῦλα, ὅρ Ερηνν.

Αοιρ δοῖαν, τρι μίλε ναοι κέδ καοζατ α ναοι. Ἀν ριῖετμαὶὸ βλιαῖαν ὀεῖκ το Στανολλ ἡνν μιζε, κο νερβαῖτ ι βροῖρῖῆὸ να ρέε ριν ι Τεαῖρραῖζ, ἡ νί ρῆρ κια ζαλορ πορ ρυεε ἀχτ α ραζαν μαρβ, ρεαὶὸ νί πο ρόὸ βατθ ὀό. Ρο ἡαῖναῖεὸ ε ἀρα ἡαῖτε, ἡ ιαρ μβειτ κέρραχατ βλιαῖαν ἡαν ἀῖνακαλ δια χυρρ πο τοζβαὶὸ ιαροῖὸ λα α μιακ .ι. λα ηΟιλλ mac Στανυλλ, ἡ πο μαιρ α ἑορρ ζαν λοβαὶὸ ζαν λεαζαὶὸ ἀν ἀρῆτ ριν. ὀα μαχτηναὶὸ μόρ ἡ βα ἡιονζναὶὸ λα ριορα Ερηνν ἀν νί ριν.

Αοιρ δοῖαν, τρι μίλε ναοι κέδ ρεαρρεα. Ἀν κέδ βλιαῖαν το μιζε Ζηεὸ Ολλζοτχαῖζ ὅρ Ερηνν.

Αοιρ δοῖαν, τρι μίλε ναοι κέδ ρεαῖετμοζατ α ἡον. Ἀν ὀαρα βλιαῖαν

⁹ *A brughaidh over every townland.*—Dr. Lynch renders this passage “singulis agrorum tricentariis Dynastam, singulis Burgis præfectum constituit.” A brughaidh, among the ancient Irish, meant a farmer; and his baile or townland comprised four quarters, or four hundred and eighty large Irish acres of land.—See note ^u, under the year 1186.

^r *Ollamh Fodhla*, pronounced Olläv Föla: i. e. the Ollamh or chief Poet of Fodhla or Ireland.

^s *Magh-inis in Uladh.*—Now the barony of Lecale, in the county of Down. See A. M. 3529 and 3656.

^t *Finnachta.*—Keating gives a similar inter-

pretation; but it is evidently legendary, because Finnachta, or Finnsnachta, was very common as the name of a man among the ancient Irish, denoting *Niveus*, or snow-white. The name is still preserved in the surname O'Finneachta, *anglicè* Finaghty.

^u *Stanol.*—Keating derives this name from plán, health, and oll, great, and adds that he was so called because all his subjects enjoyed great health in his time. The Annals of Clonmacnoise contain the same remark:

“During whose reign the kingdom was free from all manner of sickness.” And add: “It is unknown to any of what he died, but died

land^a, who were all to serve the King of Ireland. Eochaidh was the first name of Ollamh Fodhla^r; and he was called Ollamh [Fodhla] because he had been first a learned Ollamh, and afterwards king of [Fodhla, i. e. of] Ireland.

The Age of the World, 3923. This was the first year of the reign of Finnachta, son of Ollamh Fodhla, over Ireland.

The Age of the World, 3942. This was the twentieth year of the reign of Finnachta over Ireland. He afterwards died of the plague in Magh-inis, in Uladh^s. It was in the reign of Finnachta that snow fell with the taste of wine, which blackened the grass. From this the cognomen, Finnachta^r, adhered to him. Elim was his name at first.

The Age of the World, 3943. The first year of the reign of Slanoll, son of Ollamh Fodhla, over Ireland.

The Age of the World, 3959. The seventeenth year of Slanoll^a in the sovereignty; and he died, at the end of that time, at Teamhair [Tara], and it is not known what disease carried him off; he was found dead, but his colour did not change. He was afterwards buried; and after his body had been forty years in the grave, it was taken up by his son, i. e. Oilioll mac Slannill; and the body had remained without rotting or decomposing during this period. This thing was a great wonder and surprise to the men of Ireland.

The Age of the World, 3960. The first year of the reign of Gedhe Ollghothach^w over Ireland.

The Age of the World, 3971. The twelfth year of Gedhe Ollghothach in

quietly on his bed; and after that his body remained *five* years buried, and did not rott, consume, or change colour. He reigned 26 years."

^w *Gedhe Ollghothach*.—Translated "Gedius Grandivocus" by O'Flaherty, *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 31. It is explained as follows in Dr. Lynch's translation of Keating's *History of Ireland*:

"Fratrī Geidius cognomento Ollghothach successit, sic ideo nominatus quòd eo regnante voces hominum maximè sonoræ fuerint, *oll* enim perinde ac magnum, et *guth* ac vox est."

In the Annals of Clonmacnoise is the following passage to the same purport:

"Observers of antiquity affirm of him that

the conversation of his subjects in general in his time, was as sweet a harmony to one another as any musick, because they lived together in such concord, amity, and attonement among themselves that there was no discord or strife heard to grow between them for any cause whatsoever."

In the Dinnseanchus, as preserved in the Book of Lecan, it is stated that Heremon, the son of Milesius, was also called Geidhe Ollghothach, and for a similar reason here ascribed for its application to the present monarch; but these accounts are clearly legendary, because the cognomen *Ollghothach* was evidently applied to these

δέεε το Ξεθε Ολλγοθαε̄ ι μιγε Ερεανν, γ το ε̄ρι ι βορο̄ε̄νο να π̄εε̄ ριι λα Ριαχα mac Ριονnachτα.

Αοιρ δο̄μαιν, τρῑ μιλε̄ ναοῑ ε̄ε̄δ̄ ρ̄ε̄ε̄μο̄ζατ̄ ᾱ δ̄ό. Αν̄ ε̄δ̄ βλιᾱδαν̄ ο̄Ριαχα Ριοννᾱλε̄ρῑ, mac Ριονnachτα, ι μιγε Ερεανν. Nach̄ ᾱζη̄ πο̄ ζ̄ηαῑρ̄ ῑνᾱ ρ̄ε̄μῑρῑ πο̄ βᾱ ε̄εῑο̄ρῑο̄ν̄δ̄.

Αοιρ δο̄μαιν, τρῑ μιλε̄ ναοῑ ε̄ε̄δ̄ νο̄ε̄ατ̄ ᾱ η̄αον. Ιᾱρ̄ ῑμ̄β̄ε̄ῑτ̄ ρ̄ῑchē βλιᾱδαν̄ ο̄Ριαχᾱο̄ Ριοννᾱλε̄ρῑ ῑ μιγε̄ Ερῑονν, το̄ρ̄χαῑρ̄ ῑ ε̄ε̄αθ̄ η̄ρ̄ε̄ζ̄ηᾱ λᾱ β̄ρῑν̄ζαλ, mac Ξεθε Ολλγοθᾱῑζ̄. Αρ̄ λ̄ά̄ Ριαχα Ριοννᾱλε̄ρῑ con̄ρο̄δᾱcht̄ Δ̄ύν̄ Chuile Sib̄rinnē .i. C̄h̄an̄dour̄. Ξ̄ᾱε̄ δ̄ύ̄ ῑνᾱ ῑμβ̄ιο̄ῡη̄ ᾱ ᾱρ̄υρ̄ ρ̄ο̄ῑν̄ βᾱ C̄ean̄an̄dour̄ ᾱ αῑν̄ν̄. Αρ̄ ῑᾱρ̄ αν̄ μῑζ̄ρῑ ε̄στ̄υρ̄ πο̄ το̄ε̄ᾱῑτε̄ τᾱλο̄ῑν̄ ῑ η̄Ε̄ρῑν̄ν̄ το̄ ε̄ῡν̄ ῑρ̄cēε̄ το̄ β̄ε̄ῑθ̄ ῑῑ c̄υρ̄ρᾱῑβ̄. Β̄ᾱ θε̄ᾱc̄μᾱῑc̄ το̄ον̄ con̄nāll̄ ᾱ ῑο̄θ̄η̄ ο̄ῑom̄p̄ūlan̄ζ̄ ῑνᾱ π̄λᾱῑτ̄.

Αοιρ δο̄μαιν, τρῑ μιλε̄ ναοῑ ε̄ε̄δ̄ νο̄ε̄ατ̄ ᾱ δ̄ό. Αν̄ ε̄ε̄δ̄ βλιᾱδαν̄ το̄ β̄ρῑν̄ζαλ, mac Ξεθε Ολλγοθᾱῑζ̄, ο̄ρῑ Ε̄ρῑν̄ν̄.

Αοιρ δο̄μαιν, ε̄ε̄τ̄ρε̄ μῑλε̄ ᾱ τ̄ρῑ. Ιᾱρ̄ ῑμ̄β̄ε̄ῑθ̄ δ̄ά̄ βλιᾱδαν̄ δ̄ε̄ε̄c̄ ῑ μῑζε̄ η̄Ε̄ρε̄αν̄ν̄ το̄ β̄ρῑν̄ζαλ mac Ξεθε Ολλγοθᾱῑζ̄ το̄ ε̄̄ρῑ λ̄ά̄ η̄Ο̄ῑη̄ῑll̄ mac Sl̄an̄ūill̄, γ̄ λᾱ Σιο̄ρ̄νᾱ mac Δ̄έν̄.

Αοιρ δο̄μαιν, ε̄ε̄τ̄ρε̄ μῑλε̄ ᾱ ε̄στ̄ᾱρ̄. Αν̄ ε̄ε̄δ̄ βλιᾱδαν̄ το̄ μῑζε̄ Ο̄ῑη̄ο̄λλα, ῑc̄ Sl̄an̄ūill̄, ο̄ρῑ Ε̄ρῑν̄δ̄ ῑν̄ν̄ρῑν̄.

Αοιρ δο̄μαιν, ε̄ε̄τ̄ρε̄ ῑμῑλε̄ ανᾱοῑ δε̄ε̄c̄. Ιᾱρ̄ ῑμ̄β̄ε̄ῑτ̄ ρ̄ε̄ βλιᾱδ̄νᾱ δ̄ε̄ε̄c̄ ο̄Ο̄ῑη̄ο̄λλ̄, mac Sl̄an̄ūill̄, ῑῑ μῑζε̄ η̄Ε̄ρε̄αν̄ν̄, το̄ρ̄χαῑρ̄ λ̄ά̄ Σιο̄ρ̄νᾱ mac Δ̄έν̄.

Αοιρ δο̄μαιν, ε̄ε̄ᾱτ̄ρε̄ μῑλε̄ ρ̄ῑε̄. Αν̄ ε̄ε̄δ̄ βλιᾱδαν̄ το̄ Σιο̄ρ̄νᾱ mac Δ̄έν̄, ῑc̄ Δ̄ε̄μαῑν̄, ῑῑ μῑζε̄ η̄Ε̄ρε̄αν̄ν̄ ῑν̄ν̄ρῑν̄. Αρ̄ ε̄̄ αν̄ Σιο̄ρ̄νᾱ ρ̄α, mac Δ̄έν̄, πο̄ ρ̄ε̄ᾱρ̄ π̄λᾱῑε̄υρ̄ Τ̄ε̄αῑρ̄ᾱ ρ̄ρῑ η̄Ūll̄t̄ōīb̄ .i. ρ̄ρῑ ρ̄η̄ιο̄ε̄τ̄ η̄ρ̄. Αρ̄ ε̄̄ ο̄νᾱ πο̄ δ̄ίο̄ζ̄ᾱῑλ̄ ρ̄ο̄ρ̄ρᾱ Ρ̄ōēf̄c̄h̄ēτᾱῑζ̄ mac Μ̄αο̄ῑν̄ πο̄ μᾱρ̄ῑβ̄ρᾱτ̄ ῑ c̄C̄ρ̄ῡᾱch̄αῑν̄, ζ̄ο̄ τ̄το̄ρ̄ε̄αῑρ̄ β̄ρῑν̄ζαλ mac Ξεθε Ολλγοθᾱῑζ̄, γ̄ Ο̄ῑη̄ōll̄ mac Sl̄an̄ōīll̄ λ̄ε̄ῑρ̄.

monarchs themselves from the loudness of their own voices, and not from the sweetness or mellifluousness of the voices of their subjects.

* *Calf*: literally cow: ᾱζ̄ .i. β̄ό.—*O'Clery*.

† *White-headed*.—The term *ceandrión*, now pronounced *ceannann*, is still in common use, and applied to what is commonly called a white-faced cow or horse, i. e. having a star or white spot on the forehead.

‡ *Dun-Chuile-Sibrinne*: i. e. *Ceanannus*, now

Kells, a town in East Meath. The former name denotes *arx anguli adulteri*; and *Ma-geoghegan*, in his translation of the *Annals of Clonmaenise*, says of it:

“He founded *Dun-Cowle Sevrille* (or rather *Dun-Chuile Sibrinne*), now called (for avoiding of bawdiness) *Kells*.” The latter name, *Ceanannus*, was first anglicised *Kenlis*, which is now translated *Headfort*, in the name of the seat of the present proprietor. There is no other place

the sovereignty of Ireland ; and he fell at the end of that time by Fiacha, son of Finnachta.

The Age of the World, 3972. The first year of Fiacha Finnaileches, son of Finnachta, in the sovereignty of Ireland. Every calf^x that was brought forth in his reign was white-headed^y.

The Age of the World, 3991. After Fiacha Finnaileches had been twenty years in the sovereignty of Ireland, he fell in the battle of Breagh, by Bearnghal, son of Gedhe Ollghothach. It was by Fiacha Finnaileches that Dun-chuile-Sibrinne^z, i. e. Ceanannus, was erected. Wherever his habitation was [placed], Ceanannus was its name. It was by this king that the earth was first dug in Ireland, that water might be in wells. It was difficult for the stalk^a to sustain its corn in his reign.

The Age of the World, 3992. The first year [of the reign] of Bearnghal, son of Gedhe Ollghothach, over Ireland.

The Age of the World, 4003. Bearnghal, the son of Gedhe Ollghothach, after having been twelve years in the sovereignty of Ireland, fell by Oilioll, son of Slanoll, and Sirna, son of Dian.

The Age of the World, 4004. This was the first year of the reign of Oilioll, son of Slanoll, over Ireland.

The Age of the World, 4019. Oilioll, son of Slanoll, after having been sixteen years in the sovereignty of Ireland, fell by Sirna, son of Dian.

The Age of the World, 4020. This was the first year of the reign of Sirna, son of Dian, son of Deman, in the sovereignty of Ireland. It was this Sirna, son of Dian, that wrested the government of Teamhair [Tara] from the Ulta^b, i. e. the race of Ir. It was he, too, that revenged upon them [the death of] Roitheachtaigh mac Main, whom they had slain at Cruachain ; so that Bearnghal, son of Gedhe Ollghothach, and Oilioll, son of Slanoll, fell by him.

now bearing this name in Ireland, except Ceanannus, or Kells, in the county of Kilkenny.

^a *The stalk*.—This word, *connall*, is still used to denote stalk, and *connleac* or *connlac*, stalks or stubbles. Dr. O'Connor, who is more apt to miss the meanings of Irish words that are in common use than of ancient words, translates this sentence as follows: "Portentosa erat pestilentie mor-

talitas in ejus regimine," in which he mistakes the meaning of every word except *ina flac*.

^b *The Ulta*: i. e. the people of Ulster, descended from Ir, son of Milesius. "Oilell was king 15 years, and then was slain by Siorna Mac Deyn (of the sept of Heremon), who was he that violently took the government of the sceptre of this land from the sept of Ulster."—*Ann. Clon.*

Αοιρ δοίαν, ceṛpe míle céo rírcat a naoi. Iar mbeicé céo go lístḥ do bñaðnaib ἰ ríghē nEpeann do Sioṛna Saoḡlaó, mac Óém, do ceap lá Roṛeach-taiḡ mac Roáin ἰ nAillinn. Ar é an Sioṛna po po bñur caté Aircealtṛa por Ultaib, dá caté Slébe Airbṛeach, caté Cinn duín ἰ nArpal, cath Mona Foichniḡ lá hUib Failḡe por Maipṛime ḡ Eṛna, cath Luacra, cath Cláipe, cath Saína, cath Cnuicc Ochoip. Saiḡiú dó por Foṛmoipib hḯ ceipich Míde. Ar laip beop po cuipéad caté Móna Troḡaiḍe hí cCiannaóctaiḍ an tan tuḡ Luḡair mac Luḡoiḡ .i. do ríol Eṛmḡ, porlíon dFoṛmoipib ἰ nEṛinn ἰma rígh, Cearann a annu. Atṛairḡiú Sioṛna pḡ Epeann do chaṛhuḡad pḡú go Móin Troḡaiḍe. Re mbeicé aḡ rñaiḍe an caté dóib do pḡipmḡ táin porra, co napad Luḡair, ḡ Cearann de co na muntip, ḡ ḡronḡ dḡimḡ dṛfḡoib Epeann amailli pḡú.

Ar a naimpḡ Sioṛna dḡa tobruchtad Sciopṛaiḡe ἰ Laiḡnib, Doailṛe hḯ Cṛic Roipḡ, Niṛḡe ἰ Maḡh Muipṛeíne, Leáina ἰ Múman ḡ Sláine la hUib Cṛemṛainn.

Αοιρ δοίαν, ceṛpe míle céo pṛeachṛmoḡat. An céo bñaðan do ríḡe Roṛeachṛtaiḡ, mic Roain, ór Eṛinn ἰmḡm.

^c *Aillinn*.—This was the ancient name of a large fort on the hill of Cnoc Ailinne, *anglicè* Knockanlin, near Kilcullen, in the county of Kildare.—See Dinnsenchus, in the Book of Ballymote, fol. 193.

^d *Aircealtair*.—O'Flaherty calls it Aras-Keltair, which was one of the names of the large rath at Downpatrick, in the county of Down.

^e *Sliabh-Airbṛeach*.—Not identified.

^f *Ceann-duin in Assal*.—Assal was the ancient name of the district lying round Cnoc-Droma-Assail, *anglicè* Tory-Hill, near Croom, in the county of Limerick; but no name like Ceann-duin is now to be found in that neighbourhood.

^g *Moin-Foichniḡ in Ui-Failḡe*.—There is no bog now bearing this name in the territory of Offaly.

^h *Luachair*: i. e. Sliabh Luachra, near Castle-land, in the county of Kerry.

ⁱ *Claire*.—A hill near Duntrileague, in the county of Limerick.—See note under A. D. 1600.

^k *Samhain*.—Now Cnoc-Samhna, i. e. the hill of Samhain, not far from Bruree, in the parish of Tankardstown, barony of Coshma, and county of Limerick.—See Life of St. Fionnchu in the Book of Lismore, fol. 70, b.

^l *Cnoc-Ochair*.—Not identified.

^m *Moin-Trogaidhe*: i. e. the Bog of Trogaidhe.—This was probably situated in Ciannachta-Breagh, in the east of the ancient Meath, and not in the northern Ciannachta, in the present county of Londonderry. The great length of this monarch's reign is evidently legendary, or rather a blunder of transcribers. O'Flaherty, *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 32, refers to the Book of Lecan, fol. 291, to shew that he lived 150 years, for which reason he was called the Long-lived. The Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, in which the following notice of him occurs, give him a reign of only twenty years:

“Oilell was king 15 years, and then was slain

The Age of the World, 4169. Sirna Saeghlach, son of Dian, after having been a century and a half in the sovereignty of Ireland fell by Roitheachtaigh, son of Roan, at Aillinn^c. This was the Sirna who gained the battle of Aircealtair^d over the Ultonians; the two battles of Sliabh Airbhreach^e; the battle of Ceann-duin, in Assal^f; the battle of Moin-Foichnigh, in Ui Failghe^g, over the Martini and Ernai; the battle of Luachair^h; the battle of Claireⁱ; the battle of Sambain^k; the battle of Cnoc-Ochair^l. An attack was made by him on the Fomorian, in the territory of Meath. It was by him, moreover, was fought the battle of Moin-Troghaidhe^m, in Ciannachta, when Lughair, son of Lughaidh, of the race of Embear, had brought in a force of Fomorian into Ireland, with their king, Ceasarn by name. Sirna drew the men of Ireland to make battle against them to Moin-Trogaidhe. As they were fighting the battle a plague was sent upon them, of which Lughair and Ceasarn perished, with their people, and a countless number of the men of Ireland along with them.

It was in the time of Sirna, also, happened the eruption of the Scirtachⁿ, in Leinster; of the Doailt^o, in Crich Rois; of the Nith^p, in Magh-Muirtheimhne; of the Leamhain^q, in Munster; and of the Slaine, in Ui Creamhthainn^r.

The Age of the World, 4170. This was the first year of the reign of Roitheachtaigh, son of Roan, over Ireland.

by Siorna mac Deyn of the sept of Heremon, who was he that violently took the government of the sceptre of this land from the sept of Ulster. Siorna, after slaying this King, was King himself, in whose time Lowgire mac Lowagh brought in Fomorags into Ireland. King Siorna went to meet them at the Bog of Trogye in Kyannaghta, with all the forces of the kingdom, where a cruel battel was fought between them with such vehemency that almost both sides perished therein with overlabouring themselves, and especially the Irish nation with their King. Also Lowgyre and Kisarne, King of the Fomorags, were slain. Others write that King Siorna was slain by Rohaghty mac Roayn, when he had reigned 21 years. It is also reported of him that he lived an outlaw 100

years together before he was King, and that" [he fought] "only against the Ulstermen."

ⁿ *The Scirtach*: i. e. the River Skirt.

^o *The Doailt, in Feara-Rois*.—A stream in the south of Monaghan.

^p *Nith*.—This was the ancient name of the river of Ardee, flowing through the plain of Conaille Muirtheimhne, in the county of Louth.—See *Combat of Cuchulainn and Ferdia mac Damain*.

^q *The Leamhain*.—Now the Laune, near Killarney, in the county of Kerry.—See note under A. D. 1570.

^r *The Slaine, in Ui-Creamhthainn*.—This was the name of a small stream flowing into the Boyne from the north side, near the village of Baile-Slaine, now Slane, in Meath.

Αοῖρ δοῖμαι, ceῖpe míle céo peachtmoḡat a pé. Iap mbeṡ peacht mbliadna hi riḡhe nEpeann do Roṡeachtaḡ, po loipe ceim ḡealám é hi nDun Sobairce. Ar Iap an Roṡeachtaḡ po arriacht carrait ceῖpe nŋch ar túr i nEriinn.

Αοῖρ δοῖμαι, ceῖpe míle céo peachtmoḡat arŋcht. En bliadain dElim Oillŋinŋeachta, mac Roṡeachtaḡ, hi riḡe nEpeann, ḡo topchar i ppoipeŋdo na bliadna rin lá ḡiallcharṡ, mac Oiholla Oléaoin. Ro peapṡ pneathta mór ḡo mblar pŋona ipin mbliadainri. Ar aipe po ḡairṡi Oillŋinŋeachta deryuṡ.

Αοῖρ δοῖμαι, ceῖpe míle ced rŋchtmoḡat a hocht. An ced bliadain do ḡiallcharṡ, mac Oiholla Oléaoin, mic Síoina, i riḡe nEpeann.

Αοῖρ δοῖμαι, ceῖpe míle ced ochtmoḡat a pé. Iap mbeṡh naoi mbliadna do ḡiallcharṡ i riḡhe nEpeann do róchar la hArt Imleach i Moḡ Muaidé.

Αοῖρ δοῖμαι, ceῖpe míle céo ochtmoḡat a rŋct. An céo bliadain dArt Imleach, mac Elim Oillŋinŋeachta, i riḡe nEpeann inriin.

Αοῖρ δοῖμαι, ceῖpe míle céo nochat a hocht. Iap mbeṡ dṡ bliadain dṡcc dArt Imleac i riḡe nEpeann do éŋi la Nuadṡat Pŋonpáil.

Αοῖρ δοῖμαι, ceῖpe míle ced noṡat a naoi. An ceio bliadain do riḡe Nuadṡat Pŋonpáil ór Eriinn inriin.

Αοῖρ δοῖμαι, ceῖpe míle dṡ céo triocṡat a hocht. Iap mbeṡ dṡ pichŋt bliadain hi riḡe nEpeann do Nuadṡa Pŋonpáil do éŋi la ḡreap, mac Art Imliḡ.

Αοῖρ δοῖμαι, ceῖpe míle dṡ céo triocṡat a naoi. An céo bliadain do riḡe ḡreip mic Art Imliḡ ór Eriinn inriin.

Αοῖρ δοῖμαι, ceῖpe míle da céo cŋpṡacṡat a peacht. Iap mbeṡ naoi mbliadna do ḡreap i riḡe nEpeann do pochar la hEocharṡ nArtach hi Capn Conluam.

Αοῖρ δοῖμαι, ceῖpe míle da céo cŋpṡacṡat a hocht. En bliadain

^s *Chariots*.—"Roheaghty was the first" [Irish] "king that ever used coaches with four horses in Ireland. He reigned seven years, and, at last, was burned by wilde fire at Dunsovarkie. He was a very good king."—*Annals of Clon.*

^t *Elim Oillŋinŋeachta*: literally, Elim of the great Wine-snow! "He was so called because it rained snow continually that year."—*Annals of Clonmacnoise*. Both derivations are mere guesses of late writers.

The Age of the World, 4176. After Roitheachtaigh had been seven years in the sovereignty of Ireland, lightning burned him at Dun-Sobhairce [Dunseverick]. It was by this Roitheachtaigh that chariots^s of four horses were first used in Ireland.

The Age of the World, 4177. Elim Oillfinshneachta, son of Roitheachtaigh, after having been one year in the sovereignty of Ireland, fell, at the end of that year, by Giallachaidh, son of Oilioll Olchain. Snow, with the taste of wine, fell in this year, whence he was called Oillfinshneachta^l.

The Age of the World, 4178. The first year of Giallachaidh, son of Oilioll Olchain, son of Sirna, in the sovereignty of Ireland.

The Age of the World, 4186. Giallachaidh, after having been nine years in the sovereignty of Ireland, fell by Art Imleach, in Magh Muaidhe^u.

The Age of the World, 4187. This was the first year of Art Imleach, son of Elim Oillfinshneachta, in the sovereignty of Ireland.

The Age of the World, 4198. Art Imleach, after having been twelve years^w in the sovereignty of Ireland, fell by Nuadhat Finnfail.

The Age of the World, 4199. This was the first year of the reign of Nuadhat Finnfail over Ireland.

The Age of the World, 4238. Nuadhat Finnfail, after having been forty years in the sovereignty of Ireland, fell by Breas^x, son of Art Imleach.

The Age of the World, 4239. This was the first year of the reign of Breas, son of Art Imleach, over Ireland.

The Age of the World, 4247. Breas, after having been nine years in the sovereignty of Ireland, fell by Eochaidh Apthach, at Carn-Conluain^y.

The Age of the World, 4248. Eochaidh Apthach^z was one year in the

^u *Magh-Muaidhe*.—This was either the plain of the River Moy, in North Connaught, or a plain situated at the foot of Cnoc-Muaidhe, or Knockmoy, in the county of Galway.—See A. M. 3529, *suprà*.

^w *Twelve years*.—The Annals of Clonmacnoise give him but a reign of six years, and add: “he builded seven *Downes* or Pallaces for himself, to dwell in them to recreate himself.” “Septem munimenta fossis vallavit.”—*Ogygia*, part iii. c. 32.

^x *Breas*.—He is called Breasrigh by Keating, and Breasry in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, which add: “In whose time Fomorie came again into Ireland; but he overthrew them in many battles, and did quite expel them out of the kingdom.”

^y *Carn-Conluain*.—Not identified.

^z *Eochaidh Apthach*.—“Eochye Ophagh, Captain of the former king’s guards. He was of Cor-kelaye” [Race of Lughaidh, son of Ith] “usurped the kingdom and name of king thereof, after the

οΕοχαῖδ Ἀρτάχ, mac Βῖνν, hi ρῖγε νἘρεανν, γ δο ποχαῖρ ι βφοῖρῆεανν na
βλιαῖδα ρῖν la Βῖονν, mac Ὀραθα.

Αοῖρ δοῖαν, ceῖρpe mῖle da céδ cḗρoḗat a naoi. An céδ βλιαῖδαν do
ρῖγε Βῖνν, mῖc Ὀραθα, ὄρ Ἐρῖνν ἰνḗρῖν.

Αοῖρ δοῖαν, ceῖρpe mῖle da céδ ρḗctmoḗat. Iap mbeῖt da βλιαῖδαν
ap ρῖchῖt hi ρῖghe νἘρεανν οΒῖονν mac Ὀραθα do ḗρῖ lá Séδna mac Ὀρῖρ
a Muῖan.

Αοῖρ δοῖαν, ceῖρpe mῖle da céδ ρḗctmoḗat a haon. An ceῖδ βλιαῖδαν
do Séδna Ionnappaῖg, mac Ὀρῖρ, mῖc Αῖρτ Imlῖg, hi ρῖγε νἘρεανν.

Αοῖρ δοῖαν, ceῖρpe mῖle da céδ nochat. Iap mbeῖt ρῖche βλιαῖδαν hi
ρῖγε νἘρεανν do Séδna Ionnappaῖδ do ποχαῖρ lá Σῖomón mḗρḗc.

Αοῖρ δοῖαν, ceῖρpe mῖle da céδ nochat a haon. An ceῖδ βλιαῖδαν do
Σῖomón Ὀρεac, mac Αοῖδαν Ἰλαῖρ, ι ρῖghe νἘρεανν ἰνḗρῖν.

Αοῖρ δοῖαν, ceῖρpe mῖle da céδ nochat a ré. Iap mbeῖt ré βλιαῖδα
comlána ι ρῖγε νἘρεανν do Σῖomón Ὀρḗc, mac Αοῖδαν Ἰλαῖρ, do ḗap lá Duach
Βῖονν.

Αοῖρ δοῖαν, ceῖρpe mῖle dá céδ noḗat a ρeaḗt. An céδ βλιαῖδαν do
Duach Βῖονν, mac Séδna Ionnappaῖg, hi ρῖγε νἘρεανν ἰνḗρῖν.

Αοῖρ δοῖαν, ceῖρpe mῖle τῖρῖ céδ ap. Iap mbeῖt oḗch mβλιαῖδα hi
ρῖγε νἘρεανν do Duach Βῖονν, mac Séδna Ionnappaῖg, do ποχαῖρ ι ceat
Maῖge la Muῖpeaḗac Ὀolḗpach.

Αοῖρ δοῖαν, ceῖρpe mῖle τῖρῖ ceῖδ a ρḗct. Ro caῖt Muῖρḗac Ὀolḗpac
mῖ ρop βλιαῖδαν ι ρῖghe νἘρεανν go ττοῖρῆap ι cḗῖonν na rée hῖρῖν la hḗna
nḌḗpcc, mac Duach.

Αοῖρ δοῖαν, ceῖρpe mῖle τῖρῖ ceῖδ a hoḗt. An céῖδ βλιαῖδαν οἘῖna Ὀḗρḗg,
mac Duach Βῖῖδ, hi ρῖγε νἘρεανν ἰνḗρῖν.

Αοῖρ δοῖαν, ceῖρpe mῖle τῖρῖ céδ a naoi oḗcc. Iap mbeῖt da βλιαῖδαν
oḗcc οἘῖna Ὀḗρḗg, mac Duach, hi ρῖγε νἘρεανν, atbath do táῖν ι Sléδ Mῖρρ
go ρochuḗde moῖρ uῖne.

former king's death, and obtained the same one
year. There was great faintness, generally, over
all the whole kingdom, once every month, during
that year. He was slain by Finn mac Braha." Keating
says that he was called Ἀρτάχ, *destructive*, from plagues which visited his subjects

every month."

^a *Sedna Innarraighe*.—Keating says that he
was called *ionnappaῖd*, because he was the first
that paid stipends to soldiers; or, as Dr. Lynch
and Mageoghagan understand it, to people in
general. "Cognomentum *Innarradh*, quod mer-

sovereignty of Ireland, and he fell, at the end of that year, by Finn, son of Bratha.

The Age of the World, 4249. This was the first year of the reign of Finn, son of Bratha, over Ireland.

The Age of the World, 4270. Finn, son of Bratha, after having been twenty-two years in the sovereignty of Ireland, fell by Sedna, son of Breas, in Munster.

The Age of the World, 4271. The first year of the reign of Sedna Innarraigh^a, son of Breas, son of Art Imleach, in the sovereignty of Ireland.

The Age of the World, 4290. Sedna Innarraigh, after having been twenty years in the sovereignty of Ireland, fell by Simon Breac.

The Age of the World, 4291. This was the first year of Simon Breac, son of Aedhan Glas, in the sovereignty of Ireland.

The Age of the World, 4296. Simon Breac, the son of Aedhan Glas, after having been six full years in the sovereignty of Ireland, fell by Duach Finn.

The Age of the World, 4297. This was the first year of Duach Finn, son of Sedna Innarraigh, in the sovereignty of Ireland.

The Age of the World, 4306. Duach Finn, son of Sedna Innarraigh, after having been ten years in the sovereignty of Ireland, fell in the battle of Magh^b, by Muireadhach Bolgrach.

The Age of the World, 4307. Muireadhach Bolgrach spent a month and a year in the sovereignty of Ireland, and he fell, at the end of that time, by Enda Dearg, son of Duach.

The Age of the World, 4308. This was the first year of Enda Dearg in the sovereignty of Ireland.

The Age of the World, 4319. Enda Dearg, son of Duach, after having been twelve years in the sovereignty of Ireland, died of a plague at Sliabh Mis^c, with a great number about him.

cedem significat, idcirco sortitus, quod eo regnante operæ mercedare locari cæpte fuerint.”—*Lynch*. “This Sedna was a worthy noble king, and the first that rewarded men with chattle in Ireland.”—*Annals of Clonmacnoise*.

^b *Magh*: i. e. the Plain. Not identified.

^c *Sliabh-Mis*.—There are two mountains of this name in Ireland, one in the county of Antrim, *anglicè* Slemmish, and the other near Tralle, in the county of Kerry, which is the one referred to in the text.—See *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 33. Keating says that silver was struck for

Αοιρ δοῖαν, ceitpe mile tpi ceo piche. An céo bliáðain do Lughaid̄ Iarðonn, mac Enna Dúirg, hi riçe nEpeann inhirin.

Αοιρ δοῖαν, ceitpe mile tpi ceo piche a hocht. Anaoi do Lughaid̄ Iarðonn hi riçe nEpeann go ttopcáir la Síoplain̄ hi Raíe Clocáir.

Αοιρ δοῖαν, ceitpe mile tpi ceo piche a naoi. An ceo bliáðain do Síoplain̄, mac Fíno, mic Dpáta, hi riçe nEpeann inhirin.

Αοιρ δοῖαν, ceitpe mile tpi ceo cétpacáat a cétair. Iar mbeie pé bliáðna décc do Síoplain̄ hi riçe nEpeann do pocáir lá nEochaid̄ nUaircér.

Αοιρ δοῖαν, ceitpe mile tpi ceo cétpacáat a cúig. An céo bliáðain doEochaid̄ Uaircheap i riçe nEpeann.

Αοιρ δοῖαν, ceitpe mile tpi ceo caogát aré. Iar mbeie dá bliáðain décc doEochaid̄ Uaircér hi riçhe nEpeann do pocáir lá macoib̄ Congail̄ .i. Eochaid̄ 7 Conainḡ.

Αοιρ δοῖαν, ceitpe mile tpi ceo caogát a ríet. An céo bliáðain do dá mac Congail̄ Corccapairḡ .i. Duach Teampiac̄, mic Muiríohairḡ bolgairḡ .i. Eochaid̄ Fiaðmúine 7 Conainḡ Deagglach, na riogáib̄ or Eriinn, úrcairet Epeann la hEochaid̄, a tuaircér la Conainḡ.

Αοιρ δοῖαν, ceitpe mile tpi ceo fearccat a haon. Iar mbeie cúig bliáðna i cconriçhe óp Eriinn doEochaid̄ Fiaðmúine 7 do Conainḡ úrgeaglach do pocáir Eochaid̄ lá Lughaid̄ Lamúirḡ, mac Eathach Uaircér, 7 do fearað̄ an riçhe ppi Conainḡ.

Αοιρ δοῖαν, ceitpe mile tpi ceo ríccat a dó. An céo bliáðain do Lughaid̄ Lamúirḡ mac Eathach Uaircér i riçe nEpeann.

Αοιρ δοῖαν, ceitpe mile tpi ceo fearccat a hocht. A Síet̄ do Lughaid̄ i riçe nEpeann go ttopcáir la Conainḡ, mac Congail̄.

the first time in Ireland in his time, which it was at a place called Airgiud-Ross, on the River Feoir, in Ossory. "Quo Rege argentum in Hiberniâ primùm Airgiud-Rossiaë signari cæptum."—*Lynch*. The same is asserted by O'Flaherty, *Ogygia (ubi supra)*; but no mention is made of the latter circumstance in the Annals of Clonmacnoise.

^d *Rath-Clochair*: i. e. the Rath or Fort of the Rocks. Not identified.

^e *Sirlamh*.—"Nominè parto a longis manibus,

terram, vel tum cum erectus staret, pertingentibus, *sir* enim perinde est ac longa ac *lamh* ac manus."—*Lynch*.

"Sirelawe was so called because he had such long hands, that when he would stand or be on horseback, he could, without stooping, reach to the ground."—*Annals of Clonmacnoise*.

^f *Eochaidh Uaircheas*.—Keating understands this as Eochaidh of the Wicker Boats. "Agnomine tracto a scaphis rudi viminum contextione compactis, et pecorum obductis corio. *Fuarehús*

The Age of the World, 4320. This was the first year of Lughaidh Iardonn, son of Enda Dearg, in the sovereignty of Ireland.

The Age of the World, 4328. The ninth year of Lughaidh Iardonn in the sovereignty of Ireland, when he fell, by Sirlamh, at Rath-Clochair^d.

The Age of the World, 4329. This was the first year of Sirlamh^e, son of Finn, son of Bratha, in the sovereignty of Ireland.

The Age of the World, 4344. Sirlamh, after having been sixteen years in the sovereignty of Ireland, fell by Eochaidh Uairches.

The Age of the World, 4345. The first year of Eochaidh Uaireheas^f in the sovereignty of Ireland.

The Age of the World, 4356. Eochaidh Uaireheas, after having been twelve years in the sovereignty of Ireland, fell by the sons of Congall: i. e. Eochaidh and Conaing.

The Age of the World, 4357. The first year of the two sons of Congal Cosgarach^g [son] of Duach Teamrach, son of Muireadhach Bolgrach, namely, Eochaidh Fiadhmuine^h and Conaing Begeaglach, over Ireland; the south of Ireland belonging to Eochaidh, and the north to Conaing.

The Age of the World, 4361. After Eochaidh Fiadhmuine and Conaing Begeaglach had been five years in the joint sovereignty of Ireland, Eochaidh fell by Lughaidh Laimhdhearg, son of Eochaidh Uaircheas, and the sovereignty was wrested from Conaing.

The Age of the World, 4362. The first year of Lughaidh Laimhdheargⁱ, son of Eochaidh Uaircheas, in the sovereignty of Ireland,

The Age of the World, 4368. The seventh of Lughaidh in the sovereignty of Ireland, when he fell by Conaing, son of Congal.

enim est corbis seu crates minùs arte contextus. Eochus biennium Hiberniæ accedere prohibitus, piratum egit e lentribus, eâ, qua dixi ratione, confectus epibatas suos in litore expositos jubens prædas a litorum accolis abductas in paronem importare."—*Lynch*.

^g *Congal Cosgarach*.—Keating makes Eochaidh Fiadhmuine and Conaing Begeaglach the sons of Duach Teamrach. From this it would appear that Congal Cosgarach was an *alias* name for Duach Teamhrach.

^h *Eochaidh Fiadhmuine*, pronounced *Eochy Feamoney*: i. e. Eochaidh the Huntsman. "Assuetus erat Eochus cervorum venatione multum indulgere: quod illi cognomen Fiadhmuine fecit, *fiadh* nimirum cervum interpretamur, et *muin*, silvam."

ⁱ *Lughaidh Laimhdhearg*: i. e. Lughaidh the Red-handed. "Regno deinde potitus est Lughachus Eochi Uarchesi filius, cognomento Rubri-manus, a rubrà maculâ quæ manum inficiebat."—*Lynch*.

Αοιρ δομάν, ceitpe mile tpi céo ríccat a naoi. An céo bliadain do Conaing bfeaglach, mac Congail, i riže nEpeann innhin doimdir.

Αοιρ δομάν, ceitpe mile tpi céo ochtmožat a hocht. Iar mbeit fiche bliadain hi riže nEpeann do Conaing beceaglach do éir lá hAirt mac Luigdeach. Ar aipe do beipéi Conaing bfeaglach ppi ar ní po žab oian ppi nach aon é cén po máir.

Αοιρ δομάν, ceitpe mile tpi céo ochtmožat a naoi. An céo bliadain oAirt, mac Luigdeach, mic Eatac Uairéir, hi riže nEpeann innhin.

Αοιρ δομάν, ceitpe mile tpi céo nočat acftair. Iar mbeit ré bliadna i riže nEpeann oAirt, mac Luigdeach, po rochar la Fiača Tolžpac 7 la a mac Duach Lađpac.

Αοιρ δομάν, ceitpe mile tpi céo nochat a cúg. An ceio bliadain oPiacharo Tolccpach hi riže nEpeann.

Αοιρ δομάν, ceitpe mile cšitpe céo a cftair. Iar mbeit deich mbliadna hi riže nEpeann oPiacharo Tolžpach, mac Muirfoharo boceppaž, do éir la hOiholl mac Airt i mboimio.

Αοιρ δομάν, ceitpe mile ceitpe céo a cúg. An céo bliadain oOiholl Pionn, mac Airt, mic Luigdeach Lamdepecc, op Epinn innhin.

Αοιρ δομάν, cšitpe mile cšitpe ceo a cúg decc. Iar mbeit én bliadain oég hi riže nEpeann oOiholl Pionn, mac Airt, mic Luigdeach Lamóirpž, do po char la hAipžctmar 7 lá Duach Lađžar hi ceath Ođa.

Αοιρ δομάν, cšitpe mile cšitpe ceo apé decc. An céo bliadain oEochaid mac Oiholla Pinn hi riže nEpeann innhin.

Αοιρ Δομάν, cšitpe mile cšitpe ceo fiche adó. Iar mbeit peacht mbliadna hi riže nEpeann, oEochaid, mac Oiholla Pinn, do rochar lá nAipžctmar 7 lá Duach Lađžar hi nAine.

Αοιρ δομάν, ceitpe mile ceitpe céo fiche a tpi. An céo bliadain oAipžctmar, mac Dioplaim, hi riže nEpeann innhin.

Αοιρ δομάν, cšitpe mile cšitpe céo caoccat a dó. An deachmáio

^k *Begaglach* : i. e. Little-fearing. "He was so called because he was never known to be afraid in his life."—*Ann. Clon.*

"Coningus Imperterritus viginti annis regnavit ne minimo interim pavore in quamvis atroci pugnâ perstrictus; quæ res illi cognomen Im-

perterriti peperit."—*Lynch.*

According to the Book of Fenagh, he held his royal residence at Fenagh, in Magh-Rein, in the present county of Leitrim, where he built a beautiful stone fort, within which the monastery of Fenagh was afterwards erected.

The Age of the World, 4369. This was the first year of Conaing Begeaglach, son of Congal, a second time in the sovereignty of Ireland.

The Age of the World, 4388. After Conaing Begeaglach had been twenty years in the sovereignty of Ireland, he fell by Art, son of Lughaidh. He was called Conaing Begeaglach^k, because he was never seized with fear of any one while he lived.

The Age of the World, 4389. This was the first year of Art, son of Lughaidh, son of Eochaidh Uaircheas, in the sovereignty of Ireland.

The Age of the World, 4394. Art, son of Lughaidh, after having been six years in the sovereignty of Ireland, fell by Fiacha Tolgrach and his son, Duach Ladhrach.

The Age of the World, 4395. The first year of Fiacha Tolgrach in the sovereignty of Ireland.

The Age of the World, 4404. Fiacha Tolgrach, son of Muireadhach, after having been ten years in the sovereignty of Ireland, fell by Oilioll, son of Art, in Boirinu^l.

The Age of the World, 4405. This was the first year of Oilioll Finn, son of Art, son of Lughaidh Laimhdhearg, over Ireland.

The Age of the World, 4415. Oilioll Finn, son of Art, son of Lughaidh Laimhdhearg, after having been eleven years in the sovereignty of Ireland, fell by Airgeatmhar and Duach Ladhgair, in the battle of Odhbha^m.

The Age of the World, 4416. This was the first year of Eochaidh, son of Oilioll Finn, in the sovereignty of Ireland.

The Age of the World, 4422. Eochaidh, son of Oilioll Finn, after having been seven years in the sovereignty of Ireland, fell by Airgeatmhar, at Aineⁿ.

The Age of the World, 4423. This was the first year of Airgeatmhar, son of Sirlamh, in the sovereignty of Ireland.

The Age of the World, 4452. The thirtieth year of Airgeatmhar in the

^l *Boirinn*.—Now Burrin, a celebrated rocky territory, now a barony, in the north of the county of Clare. The name, which enters largely into the topographical names throughout Ireland, is derived, in a manuscript in Trin. Coll. Dublin, II. 2. 15, p. 180, col. 2, line 23, from *bopp*, great, and *onn*, a stone or rock.

^m *Odhbha*.—See A. M. 302, *suprà*.

ⁿ *Aine*: i. e. Knockany, near Bruff, in the county of Limerick. It is stated in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, that “King Eochy was then at the Faire of Cnockayne, where Argedwar and Dwagh came unawares upon him, and slew him and many of the nobility of Munster.”

βλιαδαν ριχίε υΑργίεμαρ ηι ριγχε νΈρεανν γο ττορχαιρ λΆ Δυαχ Λαδ-
ραδ 7 λα Λυδαδ Λαιγδε μαε Εαθχαχ.

Αοιρ δομαιν, εσίτερ μίλε εσίτερ έεδ εαογατ α τρι. Αν έεδ βλιαδαν υο
Δυαχ Λαδγραχ, μαε βιαχιαδ Τολγραιγ, ηι ριγχε νΈρεανν.

Αοιρ δομαιν, εσίτερ μίλε εσίτερ έεδ ρεαρρεατ α δό. Α υειχ υο Δυαχ
Λαδγραχ ηι ριγχε νΈρεανν γο ττορκαρ λΆ Λυγαδ Λαιγδε.

Αοιρ δομαιν, εσίτερ μίλε εσίτερ έεδ ρεαρρεατ α τρι. Αν έεδ βλιαδαν υο
Λυγαδ Λαιγδε ηι ριγχε νΈρεανν ιηηιη.

Αοιρ δομαιν, εσίτερ μίλε εσίτερ εεδ ρεαρρεατ αναοι. Ιαρ μβειτ ρεαχτ
μβλιαδνα ηι ριγχε νΈρεανν υο Λυγιάδ Λαγδε υο έεαρ λα ηΑοδ Ρυαδη,
μαε μδοδαρην, με Αιργλδαρ.

Αοιρ δομαιν, εσίτερ μίλε εσίτερ εεδ ρεαδτμογατ. Αν έεδ βλιαδαν
υΑοδ Ρυαδ, μαε βαδαρην, ηι ριγχε νΈρεανν.

Αοιρ δομαιν, εσίτερ μίλε εσίτερ έεδ ρεαχτμογατ αρέ. Ιαρ μβειτ ρεαχτ
μβλιαδνα ηι ριγχε νΈρεανν υΑοδ Ρυαδ, μαε βαδαρην, ρο ραγοιβ αν ριγχε αγ
Διτηορβα, μαε Δεμαιν, ιαρ εαιτσίη αν εσίυ ρεαλοιυ δό ηυδειν, αρ ρο βατυρ
ρατα ραρ ιμα τεαγδα υαδ ι εοιων ρεαχτ μβλιαδνα υο Διοτορβα, 7 αρ
Διοτορβα βλόρ ιμα λέγαδ υαδ υο Γιομβαοτη ιαρ ρεαχτ μβλιαδνα οίλε, 7
αίηλαδ ρη ιαρ ηυρδ γο ρορβαδ α ρπλατα. Αρ αιρε υο ροηρατ αν εχορα ίρην
ιηηηη ριγχε αρ ροβταρ μειε τρι ηδςηβραταρ.

Αοιρ νομαιν, εσίτερ μίλε εσίτερ εεδ ρεαχτμογατ, αρίετ. Αν εεδ
βλιαδαν υο Διοτορβα, μαε Δεμαιν, ηι ριγχε νΈρεανν.

Αοιρ δομαιν, εσίτερ μίλε εσίτερ έεδ οχτμογατ ατρη. Ιαρ μβειτ ρεαχτ
μβλιαδνα ηι ριγχε νΈρεανν υο Διοτορβα, μαε Δεμαιν, ρο ραγαίβ αν ριγχε αγ
Γιομβαοτ, μαε βιοηηταιν, υαρ βα δό ραιηε αν ρεαλ ιαρ ηΔιοτορβα.

Αοιρ δομαιν, εσίτερ μίλε εσίτερ εεδ οχτμογατ α εσταρ. Αν εεδ
βλιαδαν υο Γιομβαοτ μαε βιοηηταιν ηι ριγχε νΈρεανν ιηηηη.

^o *Duach Ladhgrach*: i. e. Duach the Vindictive, or quick avenger of wrongs. "Appellatus est *Ladhgrach* quasi *luathagra*, id est *præproperea pænæ repetitio*, quod quem in flagranti delicto reprehendisset non cum loco excedere ante datas admissi sceleris pœnas passus est."—*Lynch*.

^p *Lughaidh Laighdhe*.—Anglicised Lowaye Laye by Mageoghegan in the Ann. Clon. Keating

tells a strange legend to account for this name.

^q *Injunctions*.—"These were three kings of Ireland at once. All were kinsmen, Hugh, Dehorba, and Kimboye; and because they lived together in some contention for the kingdom, for their better peace and security there was order taken, for their agreement in their government, that each of them should rule seven

sovereignty of Ireland, when he fell by Duach Ladhgrach and Lughaidh Laighdhe, son of Eochaidh.

The Age of the World, 4453. The first year of Duach Ladhgrach^o, son of Fiacha Tolgrach, in the sovereignty of Ireland.

The Age of the World, 4462. The tenth year of Duach Ladhgrach in the sovereignty of Ireland, when he fell by Lughaidh Laighdhe.

The Age of the World, 4463. This was the first year of Lughaidh Laighdhe^p in the sovereignty of Ireland.

The Age of the World, 4469. Lughaidh Laighdhe, after having been seven years in the sovereignty of Ireland, fell by Aedh Ruadh, son of Bodharn, son of Airgeatmhar.

The Age of the World, 4470. The first year of Aedh Ruadh, son of Badharn, in the sovereignty of Ireland.

The Age of the World, 4476. Aedh Ruadh, son of Badharn, after having been seven years in the sovereignty of Ireland, left the sovereignty to Dithorba, son of Deman, after having spent the first period himself, for there were injunctions^q upon him to resign it to Dithorba at the end of seven years; and on Dithorba, also, to resign it to Cimbaeth at the end of seven years more; and so in succession to the end of their reigns [lives]. The reason that they made this agreement respecting the sovereignty was, because they were the sons of three brothers.

The Age of the World, 4477. The first year of Dithorba, son of Deman, in the sovereignty of Ireland.

The Age of the World, 4483. Dithorba, son of Deman, after having been seven years in the sovereignty of Ireland, resigned the kingdom to Cimbaeth, son of Fintan, for his was the turn after Dithorba.

The Age of the World, 4484. This was the first year of Cimbaeth, son of Fintan, in the sovereignty of Ireland.

years orderly, one after another, without impediment of any of the rest; and for making good the same there were seven Magitians, seven poets, and seven principal Lords of the Ulster nobility, chosen out to see that agreement firmly kept. The Magitians by their art to work against him that would the said agreement

break what they could; the poets to elide and scould at them in their Rhymes and writings, with as great a disgrace as they might invent, which was a thing in these days much feared by the Irish nation; and the seven principal Lords to follow and prosecute the violator with fire and sword. But all this was not necessary

Αοιρ δοίμαιν, εσίτερι mile εσίτερι cév nochat. Iap mbíéτ peacht mbliáona hi μιγε nEpeann do Ciombaoth, mac Fionntain, po φαγοίβ an μιγhe aς Αοό Ruad, mac δαδαιρν.

Αοιρ δοίμαιν, εσίτερι mile εσίτερι cév nochat a peacht. Iap mbeiéτ peacht mbliáona hi μιγε nEpeann an δαpa φαcht δΑοό Ruadh, mac δαδαιρν, po φαγαίβ an μιγε aς Διοθορβα do μιθιρι.

Αοιρ δοίμαιν, εσίτερι mile εσίτερι cév nochat a hocht. An cév bliáoin do Διοθορβα, mac Demain, an δαpa φαcτ po φαβ μιγε nEpeann.

Αοιρ δοίμαιν, εσίτερι mile cúig cet a cétairi. Iap mbíéτ peacht mbliáona do Διοθορβα don éur rin hi μιγhe nEpeann po φαγοίβ a φαal aς Ciombaoτ, mac Fionntain.

Αοιρ δοίμαιν, εσίτερι mile cúig cév a cúig. An cév bliáoin do Ciombaoτ an δαpa φαcht po φαβ μιγε nEpeann.

Αοιρ δοίμαιν, εσίτερι mile cúig cév a haon décc. Iap mbíéτ peacht mbliáona do Ciombaoτ hi μιγhe nEpeann, an δαpa φαcht, po φαγοίβ an μιγhe aς Αοό Ruad, mac δαδαιρν.

Αοιρ δοίμαιν, ceíteρι mile cuiγ cév a dó décc. An cév bliáoin δΑοό Ruad, mac δαδαιρν, hi μιγhe nEpeann (an τριφ peacht po φαβ an μιγε) ιηριιν.

Αοιρ δοίμαιν, εσίτερι mile cúig cév a hocht décc. Iap mbeiéτ ρfcht mbliáona hi μιγε nEpeann δΑοό Ruad, mac δαδαιρν, (an τριφ peacht po φαβ μιγhe) po báiofó i nEarr Ruadh, co po haónacht ipin ριth óρ ur in fira, conaó uaða do φαpaρ Síth Αοόa, γ Earr Αοόa Ruadh.

Αοιρ δοίμαιν, εσίτερι mile cúig cév a naoi décc. An cév bliáoin do Διοθορβα, an τριφ peacht po φαβ μιγε nEpeann.

Αοιρ δοίμαιν, ceíteρι mile cúig cév ρiche a cúig. Iap mbíéτ peacht mbliáona do Διοθορβα hi μιγhe nEpeann (an τριφ peacht) po φαγοίβ an μιγε aς Ciombaoth.

Αοιρ δοίμαιν, ceíteρι mile cúig cét ρiche apé. An cév bliáoin do Ciombaoeth i μιγε nEpeann an τριφ peacht po φαβ an μιγε ιηριιν.

Αοιρ δοίμαιν, ceíteρι mile cuiγ cév τριoάτ αdó. Iap mbíéτ peacht

for preservation of their agreement, for they did agree without any square at all, till at last Hugh Roe was drowned in Easroe (of whom that Easse, or falling of the water, took the

name), leaving no issue behind him but one only Daughter, Macha Mongroe; in English, Macha of the red hair."—*Annals of Clonmacnoise*.

' *Síth-Aedha*: i. e. hill or tumulus of Aedh,

The Age of the World, 4490. Cimbaeth, son of Fintan, after having been seven years in the sovereignty of Ireland, resigned the kingdom to Aedh Ruadh, son of Badharn.

The Age of the World, 4497. Aedh Ruadh, son of Badharn, after having been, for the second time, seven years in the sovereignty of Ireland, resigned the kingdom to Dithorba again.

The Age of the World, 4498. The first year of Dithorba, son of Deman, the second time that he assumed the sovereignty of Ireland.

The Age of the World, 4504. Dithorba, after having been on that [second] occasion seven years in the sovereignty of Ireland, gave his turn to Cimbaeth, son of Fintan.

The Age of the World, 4505. The first year of Cimbaeth, the second time that he assumed the monarchy of Ireland.

The Age of the World, 4511. Cimbaeth, after having been for the second time in the sovereignty of Ireland, resigned the kingdom to Aedh Ruadh, son of Badharn.

The Age of the World, 4512. This was the first year of Aedh Ruadh, son of Badharn, in the sovereignty of Ireland, the third time that he assumed the government.

The Age of the World, 4518. Aedh Ruadh, son of Badharn, after he had been (the third time that he assumed the government) seven years in the sovereignty of Ireland, was drowned in Eas Ruaidh, and buried in the mound over the margin of the cataract; so that from him *Sith-Aedha*^s and *Eas-Aedha*^s are called.

The Age of the World, 4519. The third year of Dithorba, the third time that he took the sovereignty of Ireland.

The Age of the World, 4525. After Dithorba had been in the sovereignty of Ireland (the third time), he resigned the kingdom to Cimbaeth.

The Age of the World, 4526. This was the first year of Cimbaeth in the sovereignty of Ireland, the third time that he took the sovereignty.

The Age of the World, 4532. After Cimbaeth had been seven years in

now Mullaghshee at Ballyshannon.—See notes under A. D. 1597 and 1599.

^s *Eas-Aedha Ruaidh*: i. e. Aedh Ruadh's ca-

taract or waterfall, now Assaroe, or the Salmon Leap, on the River Erne, at Ballyshannon.—See notes at A. D. 1184 and 1194.

μβλιαῶνα ἡ μιγε νἘρεανν το Cιμβαοῦ ἀν τριῖρ ρεαχτ, πο παῖδ Μαῶα ινῆσῃ
 Αῶδα Ρυαῶ, μιc βαῶαριη, βα λέ ρεαλ α ἡαῶαρ δον μιγε. Αἰβῆριτ Ὀιοσθορβα
 ἡ Cιμβαοσῃ νά τιοβραδαῖρ μιγε το ἡῆσαι. Ρεαχαιρ ααῃ στορρα, βῆριρ
 Macha πορρα ῶο πορ ιοηναρβ Ὀιοσθορβα co να εῶοιηη ἡ cConnachταῖβ co
 πορῶαιρ ι cCoρann. Ὁο βῆριτ ιαριρ Cιμβαοσῃ cuicce το cέλι δι, ἡ το βειρ
 ιη μιγε δῶ. Ὁο χοιῶρι ιαροῖη να ἡαοηαρ ἡ cConnachταῖβ, ἡ τυῶ clann
 Ὀιοσθορβα λέ ι ἡαορcῆσῆal co ἡUlτοιῖβ α λορ α ἡῆριτ, ἡ το βῆριτ ιαδ πο τριοη
 ὡαοιρ ῶο πο ελαῶρῆτ Ράτ Ἐαιῆνα δι, ῶο μαῶ ρι βυῶ ρῆοιῆcάαταιρ Ulαῶ το
 ῶῆῆρ.

Αῶιρ δοῖαιη, cειῆρε μιλε cύῆσ cεῶ τριῶcατ ατρι. Αη cέῶ βλιαῶαιη το
 Cιμβαοῦ ἡ μιγε νἘρεανν ιαρ να ῶαβαριτ cuicce το Macha μαρ cέλε.

Αῶιρ δοῖαιη, cειῆρε μιλε cύῆσ cέῶ τριῶcατ ἀηαιο. Ιαρ μβῆῆτ ρεαχτ
 μβλιαῶνα ἡ μιγε νἘρεανν το Cιμβαοῦ μαc Ϙιονταιη, ιαρ να ταβαριτ cuice
 το Macha, αβαλ ι ἡἘαιῆοη Μαῶα. Αρ é cέῶ ρῆ Ἐαιῆνα ἀη Cιμβαοσῃ
 ἡῆρ.

Αῶιρ δοῖαιη, cῆῆρε μιλε cuῆσ cεῶ cῆραcάατ. Αη cέῶ βλιαῶαιη το Macha
 ἡ μιγε νἘρεανν ιαρ ηεῶ το Cιμβαοῦ μιc Ϙιονταιη.

[†] *To a woman.*—“She, soon after her father’s death, challenged her father’s part of the kingdom, due unto her as her proper right, which was denied her by Dithorba and King Kimboye, saying that it was unfit that a woman should govern the kingdom where the issue male had not failed, and that it was never seen before. Whereupon she challenged them both to yeald her battle, which they were ready to do, and did accordingly, where King Kimboye was overthrown, and King Dithorba slain. Then she took upon herself the government as Queen,” &c.—*Annals of Clonmacnoise.*

The same chronicle gives a long legend about the manner in which Queen Macha took, fettered, and led captive into Ulster the five sons of King Dithorba, who afterwards erected the rath of Eamhain Macha. The same story is also given by Keating; but O’Flaherty (*Ogygia*, part iii. c. 36) rejects as fabulous the captivity of the sons of Dithorba, and their having built

Eamhain-Macha, or Emania, in atonement for their crimes and for the recovery of their liberty. He says that Cimbaeth was the first founder of Emania, and the first who resided there. Tighernach, who died in the year 1088, and who is the most accurate of the Irish annalists, states that all the monuments of the Scoti, to the time of Cimbaeth, are uncertain. “Omnia monumenta Scotorum usque Cimbaeth incerta erant.” With this O’Flaherty agrees, and he has shewn in the second part of his *Ogygia* that the periods of the Ulster kings, from Cimbaeth to the destruction of Emania, are supported by accurate records; but he confesses that the period preceding the reign of Cimbaeth is not so supported.—See O’Conor’s *Prolegom. ad Annales*, pp. xxxviii. xlvii. lxx. xcvi. and cii.

^u *Eamhain.*—Usually latinized *Emania*, now corrupted in English to the Navan Fort (from the Irish *an Eamhain*), a very large rath, situated about two miles to the west of Armagh.—See

the sovereignty of Ireland for the third time, Macha, daughter of Aedh Ruadh, son of Badharn, said that her father's turn to the sovereignty was her's. Dithorba and Cimbaeth said that they would not give the sovereignty to a woman'. A battle was fought between them; Macha defeated them, and expelled Dithorba, with his sons, into Connaught, so that he was slain in Corann. She afterwards took to her Cimbaeth as husband, and gave him the sovereignty. She afterwards proceeded alone into Connaught, and brought the sons of Dithorba with her in fetters to Ulster, by virtue of her strength, and placed them in great servitude, until they should erect the fort of Eamhain^u, that it might always be the chief city of Uladh [Ulster].

The Age of the World, 4533. The first year of Cimbaeth in the sovereignty of Ireland, after Macha had taken him to her as husband^w.

The Age of the World, 4539. Cimbaeth, son of Fintan, having been seven years in the sovereignty of Ireland, after he had been taken to her [as husband] by Macha, died at Eamhain-Macha. This Cimbaeth was the first king of Eamhain.

The Age of the World, 4540. The first year of Macha in the sovereignty of Ireland, after the death of Cimbaeth, son of Fintan.

note ¹, under the year 1387. It is stated in Cormac's Glossary, and in various other authorities, that Eamhain was so called because Macha described the outline of the rath by the *eo*, or pin, which fastened her cloak. Keating's derivation of it is translated by Dr. Lynch as follows:

"Illa" [Macha] "aureâ fibulâ quæ tegmen extimum circa collum astringebat, extractâ, Palatii aream dimensa est et descripsit. Illi" [Dithorbi filii] "opus aggressi Palatium extruxerunt Eomhuin-Machain appellatum quasi subulam colli Machæ: *eo* enim subula, et *muin*, collum significat."

The following remark on the date of the erection and period of the destruction of this fort is given in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise; but the Editor cannot say whether it is an interpolation of the trans-

lator's, or a remark by the original compiler of the Chronicle:

"In the same (Rath), she (Macha) and the Kings of Ulster, her successors, kept their palace and place of residence for the space of 855 years after. It was built 450 years before the birth of Jesus Christ, and was rased and broken down again for spight to Clanna-Rowrie by the three brothers, Three Collas, sons of Eochie Dowlen, who was son of King Carbry Liffchar."

^w *As husband*.—Dr. O'Conor has the following short entry, which he says is inserted in a more modern hand in the Stowe copy:

"Αοιρ δομαιν, σειρι μιλε κυγ σεο εριο-
χασ α νοετ. Α ρε σο Cimbasε. Remar
αγυρ δεγρολλαμμαετ Chimbασε φορ Ερε
υλε."

"The Age of the World, 4538. The sixth of

Αοιρ δοίμαι, εσίρε mile cuiγ ceo ετέραάτ απέ. Ιαρ-μβσίε reacht mbliaðna hi μιγε nEpeann do Macha monspuaíð, inǵln Aoa Ruaið, mic ðaðairn, do ésn la Reachtaíð Ríǵðsrcc, mac Luiǵðeach. Αρ hí Macha πο ποραιλ πορ macoíð Ðιοτόρβα (ιαρ na ταðαιρτ πο ðαιοιρε) Ρατη Εάινα do ελαιðε, ζομαð ηι ρηιοιόαταιρ Ulað do ḡrln, αίαιλ πο ρέμραιορfm, η βα he Cioimbasó η Macha πο οιλ Uǵaine Mór.

Αοιρ δοίμαι, εσίρε mile cúγ céð ετέραάτ α reacht. Αη céð βλιαðαν do Reachtaíð Ríǵðsrcc, mac Luiǵðeach, hi μιγε nEpeann.

Αοιρ δοίμαι, εσίρε mile cuiγ céð ρεαρccat απέ. Ιαρ mbsíe ρiche βλιαðαι η μιγε nEpeann do Reachtaíð Ríǵðsrcc, mac Luiǵðeach, do ποχαρ la hUǵaine Mop α ηδιοζαλ α βυιμε .ι. Μαά Μονspuaíð.

Αοιρ δοίμαι, εσίρε mile cuiγ ceo ρεαρccat α reacht. Αη céð βλιαðαι uUǵaine Mór, mac Eathach ðuaðairǵh, hi μιγε nEpeann innpin.

Αοιρ δοίμαι, εσίρε mile pé ceo απέ. Ι ρρορίεñð na βλιαðνα πο, ιαρ mbsíe ετέραάτ βλιαðαι comlán uUǵaine móρ na ρίǵ Epeann η ιαρτοιρ Εορρα ζο ηiomlán ζο μαιρ Τοιρρμα, do ποχαρ la ðaobchað, ι τTealaí

Cimbaeth. The rule and good government of Cinbaeth over all Ireland.*

* *That fostered Ugaine Mor.*—“Owgany More, son of Eochie Bwaye, who in and from his childhood was nourished and fostered by King Kimboye and Queen Macha, as well as if he had been their own natural child.”—*Annals of Clonmacnoise*. To this the translator adds the following note:

“The manner in those days was to bring up noblemen’s children, especially their friends, in princes and great men’s houses, and for ever after would call them fosterers, and love them as well as their own natural father.”

² *Reachtuidh Ríghdhearg*: i. e. Reachtuidh of the Red Wrist. “*Rígh enim carpum, et dearg rubrum significat.*”—*Lynch*. “*Ríǵ* signifies the *ulna*. *Ir úime ζοιρτεαρ Reactauǵ Ríǵðeach de .ι. bun ρίǵ ðeapǵ oo hi aige.*”—*Keating*.

³ *Ugaine Mor.*—Flann synchronizes Ugaine Mor with Ptolomæus Lagides.—See Doctor

O’Conor’s *Prolegom. ad Annales*, p. xlvi. The Annals of Clonmacnoise state: “About this time the monarchy of the Assyrians was destroyed by Arbatus, and translated over to the Medes.” The same annals, as well as the O’Clerys, in the *Leabhar Gabhala*, and also Keating and O’Flaherty, state that this monarch had twenty-two sons and three daughters, among whom he divided Ireland into twenty-five parts, a division which continued for three hundred years afterwards, “when the kings of the provinces almost quenched the renown thereof.” The names of these territories, and of the children of Ugaine to whom they were allotted, are given with some variations in our ancient manuscripts, but the following seems the most correct: 1. Breagh, or Bregia, to Cobhthael Cael; 2. Muirtheimhne, in the now county of Lonth, to Cobhthach Minn; 3. to Laighaire Lore, the lands about the River Liffey, in Leinster; 4. Magh-Fea, in the now county of Carlow, to Fuilne; 5. Magh-Nair, to Nar; 6. Magh-

The Age of the World, 4546. Macha Mongruadh, daughter of Aedh Ruadh, son of Badharn, after she had been seven years in the sovereignty of Ireland, was slain by Reachtaidh Righdhearg, son of Lughaidh. It was Macha that commanded the sons of Dithorba (after bringing them into servitude) to erect the fort of Eamhain, that it might be the chief city of Ulster for ever, as we have said before; and it was Cimbaeth and Macha that fostered Ugaine Mor*.

The Age of the World, 4547. The first year of Reachtaidh Righdhearg^y, son of Lughaidh, in the sovereignty of Ireland.

The Age of the World, 4566. Reachtaidh Righdhearg, son of Lughaidh, after having been twenty years in the sovereignty of Ireland, fell by Ugaine Mor, in revenge of his foster-mother, i. e. Macha Mongruadh.

The Age of the World, 4567. This was the first year of Ugaine Mor^z, son of Eochaidh Buadhach, in the sovereignty of Ireland.

The Age of the World, 4606. At the end of this year Ugaine Mor, after he had been full forty years king of Ireland, and of the whole of the west of Europe, as far as Muir-Toirrian^a, was slain by Badhbhchadh, at Tealach-an-chosgair^b, in

Raighne, in Ossory, to Raighne; 7. Magh-Nairbh, to Narbh; 8. Aigeatross, on the River Nore, to Cinga; 9. Magh-Tarra, to Tair; 10. Treitherne, to Triath; 11. Luachair-Deaghaidh, in Kerry, to Sen; 12. Cluain-Corca-Oiche, in Ui-Fidhgheinte, to Bard; 13. The southern Deisi, to Fergus Gnoi; 14. Aidhne, in the diocese of Kilmacduagh, to Orb; 15. Moenmbagh, in Clanrickard, in the now county of Galway, to Moen; 16. Magh-Aei, in the now county of Roscommon, to Sanbh; 17. Cliu-Mail, to Muireadhach Mal; 18. Seolmhagh, now the barony of Clare, county of Galway, to Eochaidh; 19. Latharna, in the county of Antrim, to Latharn; 20. Midhe, to Marc; 21. Line, or Magh-Line, county of Antrim, to Laegh; 22. Corann, in the now county of Sligo, to Cairbre; 23. Magh-Ailbhe, in the present county of Kildare, to his daughter Ailbhe; 24. Magh-Aeife, otherwise called Magh-Feimheann, now Iffa and Offa East, in the county of Tipperary, to

his daughter Aeife or Eva; and Magh-Muirisee, in the now county of Mayo, to his daughter Muirise. Of all these sons of Ugaine Mor only two left issue, namely, Cobhthach Cael and Laeghaire Lore, from whom all that survive of the race of Heremon are descended.—See Keating's *History of Ireland*, Haliday's edition, p. 348.

^a *Muir-Toirrian*. — O'Flaherty understands this to mean the Mediterranean sea.—See *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 39; but Magcoghegan, in *Annales of Clonmacnoise*, renders it Tyrrhian, by which he means that part of the former washing Tuscany. Keating uses the term, throughout his *History of Ireland*, to denote the Mediterranean sea.—See Haliday's edition, pp. 256, 258.

^b *Tealach-an-chosgair*: i. e. the Hill of the Victory. O'Flaherty (*ubi supra*) states that he was slain on the banks of the Boyne, at a place which he calls Kill-Droicheat.

αν ἄορζαυρ ἰ Μαῖζ Μυρεαῶα ἰ μῆρῖζοῖβ. Αρ ἔ αν τῦζαινε ἦν πο ζαῖ μαθα να νυλε δὺλ αιρῖδε ἡ νῖναιρῖδε πορ πορα Ερεανν ζο κοιτεῖνθ, ζαν ιομῆορναῖν ἡμ ἡζε νΕρεανν πορα α εῖοινη ζο βράτῃ να πορα ἦοῖλ βῖῶρ.

Βαυβεθαῶ, mac Εαχῶαχ Βυαῶαιζ, ιαρ νῦζαινε Μῶρ λά ζο λῖτῖ ἦν ἡζε, ζο πορ μαρῖ Λαοζαιρε Λορε, mac Ὑζαινε, α νῶιοζαῖλ α ἀταρ.

Αοῖρ δοῖναν, εῖτῖρε μῖλε πε ἐέδ ἀρεαχτ. Αη ἐέδ βῖαῶαιν ὁ Λαοζαιρε Λορε, mac Ὑζαινε Μῆοῖρ, ἡ ἡζε νΕρεανν ἡνῖν.

Αοῖρ δοῖναν, εῖτῖρε μῖλε πέ ἐέδ α hochτ. Ιαρ μβῖτῖ δά βῖαῶαιν ἡ ἡζε νΕρεανν ὁ Λαοζαιρε Λορε, mac Ὑζαινε, ὁ ποχαῖρ λα Κοῖτῃαῖ Καὸλ μῆρῖζῃ ἡ εCarman.

Αοῖρ δοῖναν, εῖτῖρε μῖλε πε ἐέδ ἀναοῖ. Αη ἐέδ βῖαῶαιν ὁ Κοῖτῃαῖ Καὸλ βῃρῖζῃ ἡ ἡζε νΕρεανν ἡνῖν.

Αοῖρ δοῖναν, εῖτῖρε μῖλε πέ ἐέδ αοζατ α hochτ. Ιαρ μβῖτῖ αοζαττ βῖαῶαιν ἰ ἡζε νΕρεανν ὁ Κοῖτῃαῖ Καὸλ βῃρῖζῃ, mac Ὑζαινε Μῆοῖρ, ὁ ποῶαιρ λα Λαῖραῖδ Λοῖνζρεαῖ, Μαεν mac Οἰοῖλλα Αῖνε, ὁ ττροχαῖδ ποζῖ ἡμ ἡ νῶιονη ἡζῖ πορ βῖρῖ βῖρῖα.

^c *Oaths*.—See *Battle of Magh Rath*, p. 3, and Petrie's *Antiquities of Tara Hill*, p. 10, for a fuller account of this pagan oath exacted by Ugaire from the Irish chieftains.

^d *Was killed*.—Keating tells a horrible story of the treacherous manner in which Cobhthach contrived the murder of Laeghaire Lore or Laeghaire the Murderer, and of the manner in which Maen, afterwards called Labhraidh Loingseach, was treated by him; but the Irish Annals are silent about these details, and, therefore, we must regard Keating's story as a poetical invention.

^e *Dinn-righ*.—See note under A. M. 3267. In a fragment of the Annals of Tighernach, preserved in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, Rawlinson, 502, fol. 1, b. col. 1, this fact is also mentioned, and the place is called Dinn-Righ in Magh-Ailbhe, and the house or palace Bruidhin Tuama-Tcanbath. The Annals of Clonmacnoise also mention this burning of "Cobhthach, together with thirty Irish princes, on the Barrowe

side, at a place called Dinrye."

Keating tells a romantic story of the flight of Moen, or Labhraidh, to France, and of the manner in which he was induced to return to Ireland by the lady Moriat, daughter of Scoriat, prince of Coreaguiny, in Kerry (now the name of a river in that territory). According to this story, Labhraidh returned to Ireland with a force of 2200 men, who brought with them a kind of broad-headed lance or javelin, called *laúgne*, from which the province of Leinster, which had been previously called Gailian, received the appellation of Laighin. With these he landed in the harbour of Wexford, whence he marched to Dinn-righ, on the River Barrow, near Leighlin, where he rushed into the palace, put the king and thirty of his nobility to the sword, and set the palace on fire, &c.

This story, which savours very strongly of romance, is differently told in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, as follows:

Magh-Muireadha, in Bregia. This Ugaine was he who exacted oaths^e, by all the elements visible and invisible, from the men of Ireland in general, that they would never contend for the sovereignty of Ireland with his children or his race.

Badhbhchadh, son of Eochaidh Buadhach, was for a day and a half after Ugaine in the sovereignty of Ireland, when Laeghaire Lore, son of Ugaine, slew him, in revenge of his father.

The Age of the World, 4607. This was the first year of Laeghaire Lore, son of Ugaine Mor, in the sovereignty of Ireland.

The Age of the World, 4608. Laeghaire Lore, son of Ugaine, after having been two years in the sovereignty of Ireland, was killed^d by Cobhthach Cael Breagh, at Carman (Wexford).

The Age of the World, 4609. This was the first year of Cobhthach Cael Breagh in the monarchy of Ireland.

The Age of the World, 4658. Cobhthach Cael Breagh, son of Ugaine, after having been fifty years in the sovereignty of Ireland, fell by Labhraidh Loingseach, [i. e.] Maen, son of Oilíoll Aine, with thirty kings about him, at Dinn-righ^e, on the brink of the Bearbha.

“Also the said Covhagh slew Oilíll Anye, son of the said King Logery, after which foul fact done, Lawry Longseach,” [great] “grandchild of king Owgany, and” [grand] “son of Logery Lork, was banished by him, who remained many years beyond seas, seeking to bring into this land foreigners to invade it; and, in the end, after long banishment, his great uncle, the king of Ireland, made friendship with him, and bestowed upon him and his heirs, for ever, the province of Lynster, since which time there hath been mortal hatred, strife, and debate, between those of the province of Connaught, Ulster, and Lynster, the one descending of King Covhagh, and the other of his brother, King Logery Lork. King Covhagh was invited to a feast by his said nephew, Lawrey, and there was treacherously burnt, together with thirty Irish princes, in his own house, after he had

reigned 17 years. King Covhagh had little care of the Irish proverb, which is, that ‘*one should never trust a reconciled adversary.*’ This murder was committed on the Barrowe side, at a place called Dinrye or Deannrye, and divers of the nobility were there murdered as aforesaid.

“Some say that the city of Roome was founded about the beginning of this precedent king’s reign.

“Finncha mac Baiceadha reigned then in Eawyn-Macha, as king of Ulster.

“Lawry Loyngeagh, after thus murdering his uncle, succeeded as king of the kingdom. The province of Lynster took the name of him” [*recte*, in his time], “for in the time of his banishment he brought divers foreigners into this land that were armed with a kind of weapons which they brought with them, like pykes or spears, which, in Irish, were called *Layny*, and

Αοιρ δομᾶν, εἰτῆρῃ μίλε γέ ἐέδ εαογᾶτ ἀναοι. Ἀν ἐέδ βλιαῶαν το Λαβραῖδ Λοιγρεᾶδ ἡ γιγε νἘρεανν.

Αοιρ δομᾶν, εἰτῆρῃ μίλε γέ ἐέδ ρσχητμογᾶτ ἀρεᾶδτ. Ἰαρ μβνῖτ ναοι μβλιαῶνα δέεε το Λαβραῖδ Λοιγρεᾶδ, Μαεν mac Οἰλιόλλα Ἀνε, μῖε Λαογᾶιρε Λυιρ, μῖε Ὑγᾶνε Μόιρ, ἡ γιγε νἘρεανν το ποῶαιρ λά Μελγε Μολβῆτᾶδ, mac Κοβῆτᾶγῃ Καοιλ Ὑρῖγῃ.

Αοιρ δομᾶν, εἰτῆρῃ μίλε γέ ἐέδ ρεαχητμογᾶτ ἂ hochτ. Ἀν ἐέδ βλιαῶαν το Μελγε Μολβῆτᾶδ, mac Κοβῆτᾶιδ Χαοιλ Ὑρῖγ, ἡ γιγε νἘρεανν ἰννῖρῖν.

Αοιρ δομᾶν, εἰτῆρῃ μίλε γέ ἐέδ nochᾶτ ἂ εῖτᾶρ. Ἰαρ μβνῖτ ρεαχητ μβλιαῶνα δέγ ἡ γιγε νἘρεανν το Μελγε Μολβῆτᾶδ, mac Κοβῆτᾶγῃ Καοιλ Ὑρῖγῃ, το ἐῖρ ἡ εεᾶτ Ἰάιρῃε λά Μοῶκορβ. Ἀν ταν πο ἐλαρ ἂ ρεαρτ ἂρ ἂνν πο μεᾶβᾶδ Loch Μελγε πο τῖρ ἡ εΚοιρβῖρῃ, comῖδ uᾶῶᾶ ἀνννῖγῆτῖρ.

Αοιρ δομᾶν, εἰτῆρῃ μίλε γέ ἐέδ nochᾶτ ἂ εῖγ. Ἀν ἐέδ βλιαῶαν το Μοῶκορβ mac Κοβῆτᾶγῃ Καοιῖν, ἡ γιγε νἘρεανν.

Αοιρ δομᾶν, εἰτῆρῃ μίλε ρεαχητ εεῶδ ἂ ἡσῖν. Ἰαρ μβνῖτ ρεαχητ μβλιαῶνα ἡ γιγε νἘρεανν το Μοῶκορβ mac Κοβῆτᾶγῃ Καοιῖν το ποῶαιρ λα ἡΑεγῶρ Ολλᾶῖν.

Αοιρ δομᾶν, εἰτῆρῃ μίλε ρεαχητ εεῶδ, ἀῶῶ. Ἀν ἐέδ βλιαῶαν ὙΑεγῶρ Ολλᾶῖν, mac Οἰλιόλλα, μῖε Λαβραῶᾶ, ἡ γιγε νἘρεανν.

Αοιρ δομᾶν, εἰτῆρῃ μίλε ρεαχητ εεῶδ ἀναοι δέγ. Ἀ hocτ δέεε ὙΑεγῶρ Ολλᾶῖν mac Οἰλιόλλα, μῖε Λαβραῶᾶ, γῶ ττορῶαιρ λα ἡἡρῃεο, mac Μελγε, ἡ βροιρῶνῖδ na ρεε ἡἡρῖν.

Αοιρ δομᾶν, εἰτῆρῃ μίλε ρσχητ εεῶ ρῖche. Ἀν ἐέδ βλιαῶαν Ὑἡρῃεο, mac Μελγε Μολβῆτᾶγῃ, ἡ γιγε νἘρεανν.

Αοιρ δομᾶν, εἰτῆρῃ μίλε ρσχητ εεῶ ρῖche ἀρέ. Ἰαρ μβῃτῖ ρῖcτ μβλιαῶνα

were never before used in Ireland, of whom the Leynstermen and Leynster itself took the name. He reigned 14 years, and was slain by Melge, son of King Couhagh.

“Connor Moyle Mac Fuhie reigned then king of Ulster twelve years.”

^f *Seventeen years.*—“Meylge was king twelve years.”—*Annals of Clonmacnoise.*

^g *Claire.*—See A. M. 4169.

^h *Loch Melghe.*—Now Lough Melvin, a beautiful lake situated on the confines of the counties of Fermanagh, Leitrim, and Donegal.—See notes under A. D. 1421, 1455.

ⁱ *Cairbre.*—Now the barony of Carbury, in the county of Sligo. No part of Lough Melvin now belongs to this barony.

^k *Seven years.*—“Moeorb was king six years, and was slain by Enos Ollowe. About this

The Age of the World, 4659. The first year of the reign of Labhraidh Loingseach in the sovereignty of Ireland.

The Age of the World, 4677. Labhraidh Loingseach, [i. e.] Maen, son of Oilioll Aine, son of Laeghaire Lore, son of Ugaine Mor, after having been nineteen years in the sovereignty of Ireland, was slain by Melghe Molbhthach, son of Cobhthach Cael Breagh.

The Age of the World, 4678. This was the first year of Melghe Molbhthach, [the Praiseworthy] son of Cobhthach Cael Breagh, in the sovereignty of Ireland.

The Age of the World, 4694. Melghe Molbhthach, son of Cobhthach Cael Breagh, after having been seventeen years^f in the sovereignty of Ireland, fell in the battle of Claire^g, by Modhcorb. When his grave was digging, Loch Melghe^h burst forth over the land in Cairbreⁱ, so that it was named from him.

The Age of the World, 4695. The first year of Modhcorb, son of Cobhthach Caemh, in the sovereignty of Ireland.

The Age of the World, 4701. Modhcorb, son of Cobhthach Caemh [the Comely], after having been seven years^k in the sovereignty of Ireland, was slain by Aengus Ollamh.

The Age of the World, 4702. The first year of Aenghus Ollamh, son of Labhraidh, in the sovereignty of Ireland.

The Age of the World, 4719. The eighteenth^l [year] of Aenghus Ollamh, son of Oilioll, son of Labhraidh ; and he was slain by Irereo, son of Melghe, at the end of that time.

The Age of the World, 4720. The first year of Irereo, son of Melghe Molbhthach, in the sovereignty of Ireland.

The Age of the World, 4726. Irereo^m, son of Melghe, after having been

time was born that famous poet of the Romans called Virgil, in a village called Andes, not far from Mantua.”

^l *Eighteenth*.—“Enos was king seven years, and at last was slain by Irero, son of Meylge, near about the time Pompeius was overcome of Julius Cæsar, and driven to take his flight into Egypt.”—*Annals of Clonmacnoise*.

^m *Irereo*.—Mac Curtin and most manuscript copies of Keating's *History of Ireland*, call this monarch Iaraungleo Fathach, i. e. Iron-fight the Cautious (i. e. *suspicev*—*Lynch*); but the best copies of Keating and of the *Leabhar-Gabhala* have Irereo. O'Flaherty has both forms. Flann synchronizes Modhcorb, Aenghus Ollamh, and Irereo, with Ptolemy Evergetes.

hi miže nEpeann oIpepeo, mac Melže, do pochar la Fērcorb mac Moða curb.

Αοιρ δομαιν, cήεpe mile pēt cced piche areacht. An céio bliadain oFiorcorb, mac Moða Cuirb, hi miže nErionn.

Αοιρ δομαιν, ceίpe mile pēt cced tpiocāt a pēt. Iar mbeit én bliadain dég hi miže nErionn oFior Corb do pochar la Connla Caoim mac Ipepeo.

Αοιρ δομαιν, ceίpe mile pēt cced tpiocāt a hocht. An céio bliadain do Connla Caoim hi miže nEpeann.

Αοιρ δομαιν, cήεpe mile pēt cced caogāt a pēt. Iar mbhit piche bliadain hi miže nEpeann do Conla Caoim atbail i τῚήρηαιζ.

Αοιρ δομαιν, cήεpe pēt cced caogāt a hocht. An céo bliadain oOilioll Cairpīaclach, mac Connla Caoim, hi miže nEpeann.

Αοιρ δομαιν, cήεpe mile pēt cced ochtmoğāt adó. Iar mbhit cúig bliadna pichē hi miže nEpeann oOilioll Cairpīaclach, mac Connla Caoim, mic Ipepeo, do pochar la hAdamar mic Fircuirb.

Αοιρ δομαιν, cήεpe mile pēt cced ochtmoğāt a tpi. An ced bliadain oAdamar mac Fircuirb, of Eriinn.

Αοιρ δομαιν, cήεpe mile pēt ced ochtmoğāt arpēt. An cúigeat bliadain oAdamar, mac Fircuirb, hi miže nEpeann, go ttopócain la hEochaid nAilclēan.

Αοιρ δομαιν, cήεpe mile pēt cced ochtmoğāt a hocht. An céio bliadain oEochaid Ailclēhan hi miže of Eriinn.

Αοιρ δομαιν, cήεpe mile ocht ced a cēain. Iar mbhit reacht mbliadna décc hi miže uar Eriinn oEochaid Ailclēhan, mac Oiliolla Cairpīaclach, do pochar lá Fērgur Fortamail.

Αοιρ δομαιν, cήεpe mile ocht ced a cúig. An céo bliadain oFērgur Fortamail, mac hFīail hmic, hi miže nEpeann.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise give Irereo a reign of only six years.

ⁿ *Eleven years.*—"Fearcorb was king seven years."—*Annals of Clonmacnoise.*

^o *Connla Caemh*: i. e. Connla the Comely. "Conley Keywe, *alias* the Fine, succeeded in the government of the kingdom four years, and

then quietly died in the pallace of Taragh."—*Annals of Clonmacnoise.* Keating calls this monarch Connla Cruaidhealgach, i. e. Connla, the Hardy-treacherous. Flann synchronizes the Irish monarchs, Fearcorb and Connla, with Ptolemy Philopater.

^p *Oilioll Caisfhiacloch*: i. e. Oilioll of the bent

seven years in the sovereignty of Ireland, was slain by Fearcorb, son of Modhcorb.

The Age of the World, 4727. The first year of Fearcorb, son of Modhcorb, in the sovereignty of Ireland.

The Age of the World, 4737. After Fearcorb had been eleven years^a in the sovereignty of Ireland, he was slain by Connla Caemh, son of Irereo.

The Age of the World, 4738. The first year of Connla Caemh in the sovereignty of Ireland.

The Age of the World, 4757. Connla Caemh^o, after having been twenty years in the sovereignty of Ireland, died at Teamhair [Tara].

The Age of the World, 4758. The first year of Oilioll Caisfhiachlach^p, son of Connla Caemh, in the sovereignty of Ireland.

The Age of the World, 4782. After Oilioll Caisfhiachlach, son of Connla Caemh, son of Irereo, had been twenty-five years^q in the sovereignty of Ireland, he was slain by Adamair, son of Fearcorb.

The Age of the World, 4783. The first year of Adamair, son of Fearcorb, over Ireland.

The Age of the World, 4787. The fifth year^r of Adamair, son of Fearcorb, in the sovereignty of Ireland, when he was slain by Eochaidh Ailtleathan.

The Age of the World, 4788. The first year of Eochaidh Ailtleathan in the sovereignty of Ireland.

The Age of the World, 4804. After Eochaidh Ailtleathan^s, son of Oilioll Caisfhiachlach, had been seventeen years in the sovereignty of Ireland, he was slain by Fearghus Fortamhail.

The Age of the World, 4805. The first year of Fearghus Fortamhail, son of Breasal Breac, in the sovereignty of Ireland.

or crooked Teeth. "Olillus Casfhiachlach, id est, rugorum dentium."—*Lynch*.

^a *Twenty-five years*.—"Oilell reigned twenty-five years, and was at last slain by Adamar."—*Annals of Clonmacnoise*.

^r *The fifth year*.—"Adamar was king five years, and was slain by Eochy Altleahan."—*Annals of Clonmacnoise*. He is called Adhamar Foltchaoin by Keating, and "Adamarus *Foltchyn*,

id est tenuis cincinni," by Lynch. Flann synchronizes Adamar and Eochaidh Foltleathan with Ptolemy Epiphanes.

^s *Eochaidh Ailtleathan*: i. e. Eochaidh of the Broad Joints, or of the Broad House. Keating writes his cognomen Foltleathan, which is translated "promissi crinis" by Dr. Lynch. The *Annals of Clonmacnoise* give him a reign of only seven years.

Αοιρ δομᾶν, εἰτέρι μίλε ocht ceo a cúig décc. Iar mbníť éń bliáđan décc i míge nEpeann oPeapzuy Poptainail, mac oPíraíl oPuc, do pochair lá hAonguy Tuirínsc hī ccac Teampach.

Αοιρ δομᾶν, εἰτέρι μίλε ocht ceo afe décc. An céo bliáđan oAenguy Tuirmeach Teampach hī míge nEpeann.

Αοιρ δομᾶν, εἰτέρι μίλε ocht ceo peachtmozat acúig. Iar mbníť pPccac bliáđan hī míge nEpeann oAenguy Tuirmeach Tśmpach acbail hī tTeampuzg. Aonguy Tuirmeach do gairm óe, ar ar cuisce tuirmuothear paon clanna síl nEpeainom.

Αοιρ δομᾶν, εἰτέρι μίλε ocht ceo pPctmozat aPé. An céo bliáđan do Conall Collampach, mac Eteppceoil, na míg óP Eppm.

Αοιρ δομᾶν, εἰτέρι μίλε ocht ceo ochtmozat. Iar mbníť cúig bliáđna hī míge nEpeann do Conall Collampac, mac Eteppceoil Tśmpach, mic Eacach Aitelcán, do pochair lá Nia Sedaman.

Αοιρ δομᾶν, εἰτέρι μίλε ocht ceo ochtmozat ahaon. An céo bliáđan do Nia Sedaman, mac Adamai, hī míge nEpeann.

Αοιρ δομᾶν, ceíteρι μίλε ocht ceo ochtmozat apccht. Iar mbníť pPcht mbliáđna hī míge nEpeann do Nia Sedaman, mac Adamai, do pochair la hEnna Aigneach. Ar a nampir an míg Niaó Sđaman do blighea ba 7 ellte po aencoma.

Αοιρ δομᾶν, εἰτέρι μίλε ocht ceo ochtmozat ahocht. An ceo bliáđan oEnna Aigneach op Eppm.

Αοιρ δομᾶν, εἰτέρι μίλε naoi ceo a pPcht. Iar mbníť piche bliáđan

¹ *Fearghus Fortamhail*: i. e. Fergus the Powerful or Brave. "Qui, quod eximiâ fortitudine pro illâ tempestate præcelleret, *Fortamhail*, id est, Strenuus, cognominatus est."—*Lynch*. The Annals of Clonmacnoise give Enos Fortawyle a reign of twelve years. Flann synchronizes him with Ptolemy Philometer.

² *Aenghus Tuirmheach*.—Keating, and from him Dr. Lynch, explains Tuirmheach, the cognomen of this monarch, by náipeac, i. e. "Pudibundus, quia pudore suffunderetur, quod prolem ex filiâ ebrius susceperit; filius ex hoc incesto coitu genitus Fiachus Fermara, id est, marinus

dictus est."—*Lynch*. The Four Masters, O'Flaherty, and Dr. O'Conor, derive the name differently, namely, from tuirmeac, *prolific*, because he is the common ancestor of the great families of Leath-Chuinn, Alba or Scotland, Dal-Riada, and Dal-Fiatach.—See *Ogygia*, iii. c. 40. The Annals of Clonmacnoise make no allusion to Fiacha Fearmara being an incestuous offspring, but speak of Enos Twyrmeach and his two sons as follows:

"Enos succeeded, and was a very good king. He left issue two goodly and noble sons, Enna Ayneagh and Fiagha Ferwara. The most part

The Age of the World, 4815. Fearghus Fortamhail^t, son of Breasal Breac, after having been eleven years in the monarchy of Ireland, was slain by Aenghus Tuirmheach in the battle of Teamhair [Tara].

The Age of the World, 4816. The first year of the reign of Aenghus Tuirmheach Teamhrach in the sovereignty of Ireland.

The Age of the World, 4875. Aengus Tuirmheach Teamhrach, after having been sixty years in the monarchy of Ireland, died at Teamhair. He was called Aenghus Tuirmheach^u because the nobility of the race of Eireamhon are traced to him.

The Age of the World, 4876. The first year of Conall Collamhrach, son of Ederscel, as king over Ireland.

The Age of the World, 4880. Conall Collamhrach, son of Ederscel Teamhrach, son of Eochaidh Ailtleathan, after having been five years^w in the sovereignty of Ireland, was slain by Nia Sedhamain.

The Age of the World, 4881. The first year of Nia Sedhamain, son of Adhamair, in the sovereignty of Ireland.

The Age of the World, 4887. Nia Sedhamain, son of Adhamair, after having been seven years in the sovereignty of Ireland, was slain by Enna Aighneach. It was in the time of the King Nia Sedhamain that the cows and the does^x were alike milked.

The Age of the World, 4888. The first year of Enna Aighneach over Ireland.

The Age of the World, 4907. Enna Aighneach^y, son of Aenghus Tuir-

of the kings of Ireland descended of his son Enna, and the kings of Scotland, for the most part, descended of Fiagha, so as the great houses of both kingdoms derive their pedigrees from them. He was of the sept of Heremon, and reigned 32 years, and then died quietly at Taragh, in his bed."

^w *Five years.*—The Annals of Clonmacnoise agree with the Four Masters in the regnal years of this and the next reign. Flann synchronises Aengus Tuirmeach, Conall Collamhrach, Nia Sedhamain, and Enna Aighneach, with Ptolemy Evergetes-Physcon. O'Flaherty translates *Col-*

lamrach by the Latin *Columnaris*.

^x *The does.*—The cognomen of this monarch has reference to the milking of the $\rho\epsilon\alpha\delta\alpha$, $\rho\epsilon\alpha\gamma\alpha$ or hinds, said to have been effected through the incantations of his mother. "Mater ejus, Flidh-isa, sic fascinandi arte fuit instructa, ut filio regi feras damas effecerit non secus ac cicures vaccas, se mulendas lactariis ultrò præbere."—*Lynch*.

^y *Enna Aighneach.*—Anglicised Enna Ayneagh by Mageoghegan in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, in which he is given a reign of only ten years. The cognomen Aighneach is explained $\sigma\gamma\text{-}\sigma\mu\epsilon\alpha\acute{\sigma}$, i. e. perfect hospitality, by Keating.

ἡ μίγε νἔρεανν ὀθῆνα Αἰγνήσῃ, μὰς Αὐοῖα Τυρμυῖς Τήνιας, ὁ ποταμὸς
 λά Κριμθῆανν Κορρεπῆχ ἡ κατ' Αἰρῶ Κρεῖνῆτανν.

Αἰορ δοῖαν, εἰς τρε μίλε ναοὶ κέο α ἠοχτ. Ἀν κείω βλιαῶαν ὁ
 Κριμθῆτανν Κορρεπῆχ, μὰς Βελιμῶ, μίε Βήγυρα Βορταῖαν, ἡ μίγε
 νἔρεανν.

Αἰορ δοῖαν, εἰς τρε μίλε ναοὶ κέο α ἠοσ νῶεε. Ἰαρ μβῆε εἰς τρε
 βλιαῶνα ἡ μίγε νἔρεανν ὁ Κριμθῆτανν Κορρεπῆς ὁ ποταμὸς ἡ
 Ρυῶριγε, μὰς Σιῆριγε.

Αἰορ δοῖαν, εἰς τρε μίλε ναοὶ κέο α ὁ ὀεε. Ἀν κείω βλιαῶαν ὁ
 Ρυῶριγε, μὰς Σιῆριγε, ἡ μίγε νἔρεανν.

Αἰορ δοῖαν, κείς τρε μίλε ναοὶ κέο οχτμοῖατ α ἠοσ. Ἰαρ μβῆε ῖετ-
 μοῖατ βλιαῶαν ἡ μίγε νἔρεανν ὁ Ρυῶριγε, μὰς Σιῆριγε, μίε Ουῖβ μίε
 Βοῖοιρ, μίε Αἰργῆτανν, ἀοβαῖ ἡ νΑἰργῆτῆλιον. Ἀρ Ἰαρ ἂν Ρυῶριγε ῖι
 πο μεαβρατ να κατῆα πο πο Εἰρῶ. Κατῆ Κυρρε, κατῆ Λυαχῆρα, ρεαχτ
 κκαῖα ἡ κΚλί, κατῆ Ἰλεανθῆανν, κατῆ Σλεῖβε Μῖρ, κατῆ ὀοῖρνε, κατῆ
 Ρεῖν, κατῆ Αἰ, κατ' Κῦλε Σίλινδε, ὀα κατῆ Βορταῖρε.

Αἰορ δοῖαν, εἰς τρε μίλε ναοὶ κέο οχτμοῖατ α ὀ. Ἀν κείω βλιαῶαν
 ὀλονθῆτανν, μὰς Νῖα Σεῶανν, ἡ μίγε ὄρ Εἰρῶ.

Αἰορ δοῖαν, κείς τρε μίλε ναοὶ κέο νοχατ. Ἰαρ μβῆε ναοὶ μβλιαῶνα
 ἡ μίγε νἔρεανν ὀλονθῆτανν, μὰς Νῖα Σεῶανν, ὁ ποταμὸς ἡ ὀρεαῖα
 ὀοῖοῖαῶ, μὰς Ρυῶριγε.

Αἰορ δοῖαν, εἰς τρε μίλε ναοὶ κέο νοχα α ἠοσ. Ἀν κείω βλιαῶαν ὁ
 ὀρῖαῖ ὀοῖοῖαῶ ἡ μίγε νἔρεανν.

Αἰορ δοῖαν, κῦς μίλε α ἠοσ. Ἰαρ μβῆε ἐν βλιαῶαν ὀεεε να μίγῃ ὄρ
 Εἰρῶ ὀοῖοῖαῶ ὀοῖοῖαῶ, μὰς Ρυῶριγε, ὁ ποταμὸς ἡ Λυγῆαῶ Λυαῖγῆνε.
 ὀῶαῖ μῶρ ἡ νἔρῶν ἡ μῖνῖορ ὀρῖαῖ.

^z *Crimthann Cosgrach*: i. e. Crimthann the Triumphant or Victorious. "Cosgrach, id est, victor, ideo cognominatus, quod in quàm plurimis præliis victoriam reportaverit."—*Lynch*.

^a *Seventy years*.—The Annals of Clonmacnoise and most Irish authorities agree in this. Flaun synchronizes Crimthann Cosgrach, Rudhraighe, Innatmar, Breasal, and Lughaidh Luaighne, with Ptolemy Lathirus, and Ptolemy Alexander, from which it appears that he did not give

Rudhraighe so long a reign as seventy years.

^b *Airgeat-gleann*: i. e. the silver glen or valley. This was the name of a glen in the barony of Farney, in the county of Monaghan.

^c *Cuirce*.—A place in the territory of Ciarraighe-Chuireche, now *anglicè* the barony of Kerrycurrihy, in the county of Cork.

^d *Luachair*: i. e. Sliabh Luachra in Kerry.

^e *Cliu*: i. e. Clu-Mail, a district in the barony of Coshlea, and county of Limerick.—See

meach Teamhrach, after having been twenty years in the sovereignty of Ireland, was slain by Crimhthann Cosgrach, in the battle of Ard-Crimhthaimn.

The Age of the World, 4908. The first year of Crimhthann Cosgrach, son of Feidhlimidh, son of Fearghus Fortamlhail, in the sovereignty of Ireland.

The Age of the World, 4911. Crimhthann Cosgrach^z, after having been four years in the sovereignty of Ireland, was slain by Rudhraighe, son of Sithrighe.

The Age of the World, 4912. The first year of Rudhraighe, son of Sithrighe, in the sovereignty of Ireland.

The Age of the World, 4981. Rudhraighe, son of Sithrighe, son of Dubh, son of Fomhor, son of Airgeatnar, after having been seventy years^a in the sovereignty of Ireland, died at Airgeat-gleann^b. It was by this Rudhraighe that these battles were won throughout Ireland: the battle of Cuirce^c; the battle of Luachair^d; seven battles in Cliu^e; the battle of Gleannamhnach^f; the battle of Sliabh Mis^g; the battle of Boirinn^h; the battle of Renⁱ; the battle of Ai^k; the battle of Cuil-Silinne^l; the two battles of Fortrasc^m.

The Age of the World, 4982. The first year of Innatmar, son of Nia Sedhamain, in sovereignty over Ireland.

The Age of the World, 4990. Innatmar, son of Nia Sedhamain, after having been nine yearsⁿ in the sovereignty of Ireland, was slain by Breasal Boidhiobadh, son of Rudraighe.

The Age of the World, 4991. The first year of Breasal Boidhiobadh in the sovereignty of Ireland.

The Age of the World, 5001. Breasal Boidhiobadh, son of Rudhraighe, after having been eleven years king over Ireland, was slain by Lughaidh Luaigne. There was a great mortality of kine^o in Ireland in Breasal's reign.

A. M. 4981, and A. D. 1570.

^f *Gleannamhnach*.—Now Glanworth, in the barony of Fermoy, and county of Cork.

^g *Sliabh Mis*.—Now Slieve Mish, a mountain near Tralee in Kerry.—See A. M. 3500.

^h *Boirinn*: i. e. Burren, in the north of the county of Clare.—See A. M. 4981.

ⁱ *Ren*.—This is probably intended for Magh-Rein, a plain in county of Leitrim.

^k *Ai*: i. e. of Magh Ai, in the county of Ros-

common.—See note under A. D. 1189.

^l *Cuil-Silinne*.—This was the ancient name of the place where the church of Cill-Cuile-Silinne, now Kileooley, in the barony and county of Roscommon, was afterwards erected.—See A. D. 1411, and Appendix, p. 2495.

^m *Fortrasc*.—Not identified.

ⁿ *Nine years*.—The Annals of Clonmacnoise give this monarch a reign of only three years.

^o *Mortality of kine*.—From this mortality he

Αοιρ δομαιν, cúicc míle a dó. An céid bliadain do Lughaid Luaigne, mac Ionadatmar, hi míge nEreann.

Αοιρ δομαιν, cúicc míle a pé décc. An cúigead bliadain décc do Lughaid Luaigne, mac Ionadatmar, hi míge nEreann, go ttorcáir la Congal Claroinech, mac Ruðruige.

Αοιρ δομαιν, cúig míle a rícht décc. An céid bliadain do Congal Claroineach hi míge nEreann.

Αοιρ δομαιν, cúig míle tríocha a haon. Iar mbíct cúig bliadna décc hi míge nEreann do Congal Claroinec, mac Ruðruige, do rochar la Duach Dallta Deaðath.

Αοιρ δομαιν, cúig míle tríocha a dó. An céid bliadain do Duach Dallta Deaðath, mac Cairbre Luicc, hi míge nEreann.

Αοιρ δομαιν, cúig míle cétreacha a haon. Iar ccaictín deich mbliadon hi míge nEreann do Duach Dallta Deaðath, mac Cairbre Luicc, do rochar lá Fachtana Fathach.

Αοιρ δομαιν, cúig míle cétreacha a dó. An céid bliadain oFhachtana Fathach hi míge nEreann.

Αοιρ δομαιν, cúig míle caoga a ríct. Iar mbíct pé bliadna décc oFhachtana Fatac, mac Rora, mic Ruðruige, hi míge nEreann do ceap la hEochaid rFédech.

Αοιρ δομαιν, cúig míle caoga a hocht. An céid bliadain oEochaid Fédeach hi míge oF Erin.

received his cognomen of Bodhiobhadh. "Breassall Bodivo was king ten years. In his time there was such a morren" [murrain] "of cows in this land as there were no more then left alive but one Bull and one Heiffer in the whole kingdom, which Bull and Heiffer lived in a place called Gleann Sawasge."—*Annals of Clonmacnoise*. Gleann Samhaisg, or Glen of the Heiffer, is the name of a remarkable valley in the county of Kerry, where this tradition is still vividly remembered.

^p *Lughaidh Luaigne*.—"Loway mac Ionamar reigned 25" [recte 15] "years, and was slain by Congal Clairingneach."—*Annals of Clonmacnoise*.

^q *Congal Claroineach*: i. e. Congal of the Flat Face. He is more usually called Clair-ingneach, i. e. of the Broad Nails. "He did many notable acts of chivalry, as there are great volumes of history written of his hardiness and manhood. He was slain by Duach Dalta Dea when he had reigned fifteen years."—*Annals of Clonmacnoise*. Flann synchronizes Congal Clairingneach with Ptolemy Dionysius.

^r *Duach Dalta Deaghaidh*.—Keating states that he was so called because he blinded his younger brother, Deaghaidh, lest he might aspire to the sovereignty; but O'Flaherty shews, from the Book of Lecan, fol. 203, a, and from O'Duvegan's Book, fol. 81, a, and from Gilla-

The Age of the World, 5002. The first year of the reign of Lughaidh Luaighne, son of Innatmar, in the monarchy of Ireland.

The Age of the World, 5016. The fifteenth year of Lughaidh Luaighne^p, son of Innatmar, in the sovereignty of Ireland, when he fell by Congal Claroineach, son of Rudhraighe.

The Age of the World, 5017. The first year of Congal Claroineach in the sovereignty of Ireland.

The Age of the World, 5031. Congal Claroineach^q, son of Rudhraighe, after having been fifteen years in the sovereignty of Ireland, was slain by Duach Dallta Deadhadh.

The Age of the World, 5032. The first year of Duach Dallta Deadhadh^r, son of Cairbre Lusc, in the monarchy of Ireland.

The Age of the World, 5041. Duach Dallta Deadhadh, son of Cairbre Lusc, after having been ten years in the sovereignty of Ireland, was slain by Fachtna Fathach.

The Age of the World, 5042. The first year of Fachtna Fathach in the sovereignty of Ireland.

The Age of the World, 5057. Fachtna Fathach^s, son of Rossa, son of Rudhraighe, after having been sixteen years in the sovereignty of Ireland, was slain by Eochaidh Feidhleach.

The Age of the World, 5058. The first year of Eochaidh Feidhleach^t in the sovereignty over Ireland.

Caemhain's poem, written in the twelfth century, that he had no brother of that name, but that he was called Dalta Deaghaidh, i. e. the Alumns or Foster-son of Deaghaidh, son of Sen, of the Ernaans of Munster.—See *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 42; and also Dr. O'Connor's *Prolegomena ad Annales*, p. xxiii. The Annals of Clonmacnoise give this monarch a reign of only seven years, and state that he “was slain by Fachtna Faghagh about the time that Julius Cæsar was murdered in the senate by Brutus and Cassius.” O'Flaherty adds (*ubi supra*) that he was slain in the battle of Ardbrestine.

^s *Fachtna Fathach*: i. e. Fachtna the Cautious

or Wise. The Annals of Clonmacnoise give him a reign of twenty-four years, and Flann synchronises him with Cleopatra.

^t *Eochaidh Feidhleach*. — Keating explains *Feidhleach* as “constant sighing.” This monarch rescinded the division of Ireland into twenty-five parts, which had been made three centuries before his time by the monarch Ugaine Mor, and divided the kingdom into five provinces, over each of which he appointed a pentarch or provincial king, who was obedient and tributary to himself. These were: Fearghus, son of Leide, King of Uladh or Ulster; Deaghaidh, son of Sen, and his relative Tighernach,

Αοιρ δομαιν, κύγ μίλε ρεαρρεα α ναιο. Ιαρ μβνιτ̄ οα βλιαδαιν οέεε ηι ριγhe ηΕρεανν οΕοχαδ̄ Ρηδ̄λεαχ, μαε Ρινδ, μιε Ριονδλογηα, ατβαίλ ι ττ̄ν̄ρηαιζ̄.

Αοιρ δομαιν, κύεε μίλε ρεαχτμοζατ. Αη εέο βλιαδαιν οΕοχαδ̄ Αιρην̄ (οβ̄ρη̄ρατχαρ Εατχαχ Ρηδ̄λιζ̄) ηι ριγhe ηΕρεανν.

Αοιρ δομαιν, κύεε μίλε οχτμοζατ α ετ̄αρ. Ιαρ εατ̄ν̄ῑν̄ κόγ μβλιαδ̄να ηδ̄εεε ηι ριγhe ηΕρεανν οΕοχαδ̄ Αιρην̄ ρο λοιρρεαδ̄ λά Σιογμαλλ ηι ρ̄ρ̄ν̄ῑν̄-ανδ̄.

Αοιρ δομαιν, εμεε μίλε οχτμοζατ α κύγ. Αη εέο βλιαδαιν οΕοερρεέλ, μαε Εοζαιν, μιε Οιλιολλα, ηα ριζ̄ όρ Ερμν.

Αοιρ δομαιν, κύγ μίλε οχτμοζατ αναοι. Ιαρ ττο̄ᾱῑτ̄ν̄ῑν̄ εόεε μβλιαδ̄αν ηι ριγhe ηΕρεανν οΕοερρεελ, μαε Εοζαιν, μιε Οιλιολλα, οο ροχαρ ια Νυαδ̄α Νεαχτ, ι ηΑίλλινδ̄.

Αοιρ δομαιν, εμεε μίλε νοχατ. Ιαρ εατ̄ν̄ῑν̄ λ̄ῑτ̄βλιαδ̄να ηι ριγhe ηΕρεανν οο Νυαδ̄α Νέχτ, μαε Σεθνα Σιτ̄βαεε, τορ̄ίαιρ ηι εατ̄ Χιαχ ι ηΥῑδ̄ Ορ̄όνα λά Κοναρπε Μόρ. Λειτ̄βλιαδ̄αιν κομ̄πλᾱῑτ̄ρ̄ ελοννε Ειμηρ Ρινδ ηι εε̄ν̄η ηα λειτ̄ βλιαδ̄αν ρο Νυαδ̄ατ Νέτ̄ κομ̄λ̄νᾱῑζ̄ῑρ̄ νοχατ αρ κύγ μίλε βλιαδ̄αιν ι ναοιρ δομαιν.

Αοιρ δομαιν, εμεε μίλε νοχα α λαοη. Αη εε̄ο βλιαδ̄αιν οο Κοναρπε Μόρ, μαε Ετερρεοίλ, ι ριγhe ηΕρεανν.

Tedbhannach, Kings of the two Munsters; Rossa Ruadh, son of Fearghus, King of Leinster; Oilioll, who was married to Meadhbh, the monarch's daughter, King of Connaught. Flann synchronises Fearghus, son of Leide, with Octavianus Augustus.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 43. This monarch had three sons, Breas, Nar, and Lothar, commonly called the three Finns of Eamhain; and six daughters, Mumhain, Eile, Meadhbh, Deirdre, Clothra, and Eithne, of whom strange stories are told in ancient Irish manuscripts; but of all his children by far the most celebrated was Meadhbh or Mab, who is still remembered as the queen of the fairies of the Irish, and the Queen Mab of Spenser's Faery Queen, in which this powerful virago, queen and queen of Connaught, is diminished to

a ludicrous size in her fairy state.

^u *Eochaidh Aireamh*.—Keating says that he received the cognomen of *Aireamh*, “the Grave-digger,” because he was the first who had a grave dug in Ireland. “*Aireamh* ideò dictus, quòd tumulos effodi primus in Hibernia curaverit.”—*Lynch*.

Contemporary with Eochaidh was Fearghus Mac Roich, King of Ulster, who being dethroned by Conchobhar Mac Nessa, fled to Connaught, and placed himself under the protection of Oilioll and Meadhbh, king and queen of that province, and, having procured their aid, he commenced hostilities with Ulster, which were vigorously carried on for seven years. This war between Ulster and Connaught is described in the Irish work called *Tain Bo Cuailgne*, and

The Age of the World, 5069. Eochaidh Feidhleach, son of Finn, son of Finnlogha, after having been twelve years in the sovereignty of Ireland, died at Teamhair [Tara].

The Age of the World, 5070. The first year of Eochaidh Aireamh (brother of Eochaidh Feidhleach) in the sovereignty of Ireland.

The Age of the World, 5081. Eochaidh Aireamh^u, after having been fifteen years in the sovereignty of Ireland, was burned by Sighmall, at Freamhainn^w.

The Age of the World, 5085. The first year of Edersecl, son of Oilioll, as king over Ireland.

The Age of the World, 5089. Edersecl, son of Eoghan, son of Oilioll, after having been five years in the sovereignty of Ireland, was slain by Nuadha Neacht, at Aillinn^x.

The Age of the World, 5090. Nuadha Neacht^y, son of Sedna Sithbhaic, after having spent half a year in the sovereignty of Ireland, fell in the battle of Cliach, in Ui Drona^z, by Conaire Mor. The half year of the joint reign of Clann-Eimhir-Finn, being added to this half year of Nuadha Neacht, completes ninety and five thousand years of the age of the world.

The Age of the World, 5091. The first year of Conaire Mor, son of Edersecl, in the sovereignty of Ireland.

other romantic tales, in which the extraordinary valour of the heroes of the Craebh Ruadh, or Red Branch, in Ulster, and of the Firbolgic sept of Connaught called the Gamanradians of Irras, are blazoned with poetical exaggerations. Among the former was Conall Cearnach, the ancestor of O'More, and Cuchullainn, called by the annalist Tigernach, "fortissimus heros Scotorum;" and among the latter was Ceat Mac Magach, the brother of Oilioll, King of Connaught, and Ferdia Mac Damain, the bravest of the Firbolgic champions of Irras, who was slain by Cuchullainn in single combat.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. cc. 46, 47, 48; and Dr. O'Connor's *Prolegom. ad Annales*, pp. xii. xiii. xiv. xv.

^w *Freamhainn*.—Keating places this in Teabtha. It is now called, *anglicè*, Frewin, and is

applied to a lofty hill rising over the western shore of *Coè Uuip*, *anglicè* Lough Owel, in the townland of Wattstown, parish of Portlemon, and county of Westmeath.—See the Ordnance Map of that county, sheet 11. The Annals of Clonmaenise give this monarch a reign of twenty-five years. The *Leabhar-Gabhala* of the O'Clerys, p. 130, states that Sighmall dwelt at Sidh-Neannta, which was the ancient name of Mullaghishee, near Lanesborough, in the county of Roscommon.

^x *Aillinn*.—See A. M. 4169.

^y *Nuadha Neacht*: i. e. Nuadha the Snow-white. "Is inde sortitus agnomen Neacht quòd nivì (quam *neacht* significatione refert) cutis candore non cesserit."—*Lynch*.

^z *Cliach*, in *Ui-Drona*: i. e. in the barony of

Αοιρ δομάν, cuicc míle ceò fearcca. Iar mbéit ríche moζat bliáðan hi ríge nEpeann do Conaire Mór, mac Eitirreoil, do roáair hi mÓruizín da Oíh lá díbearzaib. Ar a rflaít Conaire do éuireaó an níuir topáir gaé bliáðna pa éir i nInéir Colpa do rónnaó. Do zebéti beór ena ioíair for dhóinó 7 dhuaip rria linn. No bioth na eítira zan coimda a nEipinn ina rlaít, ar níeó an tríóda 7 an éaenóimraic. Nír bo toirneac aibéionach a rlaít, ar ní búingeaó zaoé cairce a hionéib ó nídon fozhmar 7o mídon Earraiz. Suaill ná feardaoir na feartha daíðble a meara rria linn.

Αοιρ δομάν, cuicc míle ceò fearcca a haon. An céo bliáðan dEipinn zan rígh iar cConaire.

Αοιρ δομάν cuiζ míle ceò fearcca aré. An céo bliáðan do Luzhaó Sriaó ndícc hi ríge nEpeann.

Αοιρ δομάν, cúζ míle ceò nochat a haon. Iar mbéit ré bliáðna ríche hi ríge nEpeann do Luzhaó Sriaó ndícc at bath do cúnaó.

Αοιρ δομάν, cúζ míle ceò nochat aó. Aon bliáðan do Conubar

Idrone, and county of Carlow. After the fall of Nuadha and the defeat of his people, Conaire levied a fine on the people of Leinster for the killing of his father, and they resigned by a solemn treaty to the kings of Munster that tract of Ossory extending from Gowran to Grian.—*Ogygia*, part iii. c. 44.

^a *Bruighean-da-Dhearg*.—Otherwise called Bruighean-da-Bhearga. This place is described in *Leabhar-na-h-Uidhri*, as situated on the River Dothair, now the Dodder, near Dublin. A part of the name is still preserved in Bothar-na-Bruighne, i. e. the road of the Bruighean, or fort, a well-known place on that river. Flann synchronizes Eochaidh Feidhleach, Eochaidh Aireamb, Ederscel, Nuadha Neacht, and Conaire, with Julius Cæsar and Octavianus Augustus. He extends the reign of Conaire over those of the Roman emperors Tiberius, Caligula, and Claudius. The fort or palace of King Canaire was burnt by Aingel Caech, and other desperadoes, whom he had expelled Ireland on account of their riots and depredations.—See *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 45.

^b *Reign of Conaire*.—The Annals of Clonmacnoise give this monarch a reign of sixty years, and add, “Jesus Christ was crucified in his time.” The Irish writers usually ascribe the peace and plenty of the reigns of their monarchs to the righteousness of these monarchs; but the peace, plenty, and happiness of this particular reign, O’Flaherty and others attribute to the presence of the Redeemer on earth, when he breathed the same air with man, and walked in human form among them.—See *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 45. We have, however, no evidence of the prosperity of the reign of Conaire older than the twelfth century, and it is to be suspected that the account of the happiness of Ireland during his reign is a mere invention of Christian writers, for the Irish writers do not at all agree as to the reign in which the Redeemer was born. In the Annals of Clonmacnoise it is stated that some “affirm that Jesus Christ, the only begotten Son of God Almighty, was born of the spotless Virgin Mary, about the twenty-sixth year of the reign of Faghtna Fahagh; Connor,

The Age of the World, 5160. Conaire, son of Ederscel, after having been seventy years in the sovereignty of Ireland, was slain at Bruighean-da-Dhearg^a, by insurgents. It was in the reign of Conaire^b that the sea annually cast its produce ashore, at Inbhear-Colptha^c. Great abundance of nuts were [annually] found upon the Boinn [Boyne] and the Buais^d during his time. The cattle were without keepers in Ireland in his reign, on account of the greatness of the peace and concord. His reign was not thunder-producing or stormy, for the wind did not take a hair off the cattle from the middle of Autumn to the middle of Spring. Little but the trees bent from the greatness of their fruit during his time.

The Age of the World, 5161. The first year of Ireland without a king, after Conaire.

The Age of the World, 5166. The first year of Lughaidh Sriabh-ndearg in the sovereignty of Ireland.

The Age of the World, 5191. Lughaidh Sriabh-ndearg^e, after having been twenty-six years in the sovereignty of Ireland, died of grief.

The Age of the World, 5192. Conchobhar Abhradhruadh^f, son of Finn

the son of the said Faghtna, being King of Ulster, and Oiléll mac Rosse King of Connaught." Keating, however, says that Christ was born in the twelfth year of the reign of Crimthann Niadhair, an incestuous offspring, of whom such disgusting stories are told that we are very willing to regard him as not having breathed the same air with the Redeemer. The heroes of the Red Branch who flourished during this and the preceding reigns are much celebrated by the Irish writers.

^a *Inbhear-Colptha*.—This was and is still the name of the mouth of the River Boyne.

^d *Buais*.—Now the River Bush, in the north of the county of Antrim.

^e *Lughaidh Sriabh-nDearg*: i. e. Lughaidh of the Red Circles. Keating says he was so called because he was marked with red circles round his body, a fact which he accounts for by a very repulsive legend which O'Flaherty (*Ogygia*,

part iii. c. 49) has proved to be an idle fiction. According to the Annals of Clonmacnoise "he reigned 25 years, and died of a conceit he took" [grief] "of the death of his wife Dervorgil." Flann says that this monarch died in the fifth year of the Emperor Vespasian.

^f *Conchobhar Abhradhruadh*: i. e. Conchobhar, or Conor, of the Reddish Eyelashes, or Eyebrows.

"Supercilia Conchaui rufa cognomentum Abhraruadh illi fecerunt, *abhra* enim supercilia, et *ruadh* rufus significat."—*Lynch*.

The Annals of Tighernach agree with the Four Masters in giving this monarch a reign of only one year, namely, the 5th of Vespasian, i. e. A. D. 74. From this Dr. O'Connor concludes that those Irish writers err who place the birth of Christ in the reign of Crimthann Niadhair.—See his *Prolegom. ad Annales*, p. li. and from p. lxxvii. to p. lxxx.

Αβραάμιαδ, mac Fínn Fílló, mic Róppa Ruaid, mic Fíngura Fainnige, hi
 μῆγε νῆρεανν ḡο ττορχαῖρ la Cριομῑτann, mac Λυḡḡeach Sριαβ nḡricc.

Αοῖρ δοῖμαι, cuḡ mile ceḡ nochat a τῑ. An céio blaḡaim do Cριομῑ-
 τann Nιαḡnáῖρ, mac Λυḡḡeach, hi μῆγε νῆρεανν.

Αοῖρ δοῖμαι, cuicc mile céḡ nochat a cḡτair. An ḡara blaḡaim do
 Cριομῑτann.

ḡΑΟΙΣ ΚΡΙΟΣΤ.

An céḡ blaḡaim ḡαοῖρ Κῑῑοστ, ḡ an τoḡτμαḡ blaḡaim do μῆγε Cριομῑ-
 τann Nιαḡnáῖρ.

Αοῖρ Κῑῑοστ, a ναοῖ. A ῑe ḡécc do Cριομῑτann hi μῆγε νῆρεανν, ḡο ne-
 baῖτ ἰ nḡn Cριομῑτann, ἰ nḡḡair, ἰαρ ττοῖḡeachῑτ ḡon eachτῑa οῖρḡḡῑc
 ποῖρ a nḡeachaḡ. Ar ḡon eachτῑa ῑm τῑḡ laῖρ na ῑeḡḡo aḡáῖρa ἰmon
 ccappaτ nḡῑḡa, ḡ ἰmon ῑῑῑcῑll nḡῑρ, ḡο τῑῑῑḡ ccéḡoῖḡ ḡeam ḡloῖḡḡe ἰmτῑ, ḡ
 ἰmon cCéḡaḡ cCριομῑτann, léne ῑanneamáῖl ἰῑḡe co ἰmῑeachτῑaḡ óῑḡa. ḡo
 ḡῑῑτ cloῖḡn caḡḡuaḡach co ἰmolar naῑῑeach ḡo ἰḡair óῑr aῑτḡleaḡτḡa ar
 na ῑionnaḡ ann, ῑcατḡ co ἰmboḡóῖoῖḡ aῑḡῑτ aenḡῑl, ῑleaḡḡ ḡa naḡ τῑῑḡoḡḡ
 oḡn no ḡonτa ḡi, τaḡall ar nach τῑῑlccτῑ ὑῑḡoῖρ ἰomῑaῖll, ḡ ḡa cḡm ḡo

^g *Niudhnair*.—Dr. O'Connor translates this cognomen *miles verecundus*; and O'Flaherty understands it to mean "husband of Nair;" but Keating gives it a far different interpretation: "Tracto eognomine ab originis pudore, nam *Nia* perinde est ac pugil, et *nair* ac pudibundus: etenim ille maximo profunde batur pudore, quod de matris ac filii coitu genitus fuerit."—*Lynch*.

^h *Dun-Crimthainn*: i. e. Crimthann's Fort. This fort was situated on the hill of Howth, and its site is occupied by the Bailie's lighthouse.

ⁱ *Wonderful jewels*.—The account of this expedition is given by Keating nearly in the same words as by the Four Masters, and the passage is translated into Latin by Dr. Lynch, as follows:

"Cremthonus ille paulo ante mortem ab expeditione reversus insignia quaedam cimelia in

patriam retulit, nempe currum aureum; alveolum lusorium ex auro, trecentas splendentes gemmas pro scrupis habentem; Phrygium indusium auro intextum; ensem capulo deaurato sculpturarum varietate decoratum cui ea vis inerat, ut semper victoriam retulerit; scutum baccis argenteis cœlatum; lanceam vulnus immedicabile semper infligentem; fundum a scopo nunquam aberrantem; duos canes venaticos ligamine argentes astrictos quod centum *eumhala*" [ancillis] "estimatum est; cum multis aliis."—p. 126.

The *Leabhar-Gabhala* of the O'Clerys contains a poem of seventy-two verses, ascribed to King Crimthann himself, in which he describes the precious articles he brought into Ireland on this occasion. It begins, *Má do coḡh an eachτῑa*

File, son of Rossa Ruadh, son of Fearghus Fairrghe, was one year in the sovereignty of Ireland, when he was slain by Crimhthann, son of Lughaidh Sriabhndearg.

The Age of the World, 5193. The first year of Crimhthann Niadhair, son of Lughaidh, in the sovereignty of Ireland.

The Age of the World, 5194. The second year of Crimhthann.

OF THE AGE OF CHRIST.

The first year of the age of Christ, and the eighth year of the reign of Crimhthann Niadhair^g.

The Age of Christ, 9. The sixteenth year of Crimhthann in the sovereignty of Ireland, when he died at Dun-Crimhthainn^h, at Edair, after returning from the famous expedition upon which he had gone. It was from this expedition he brought with him the wonderful jewelsⁱ, among which were a golden chariot, and a golden chess-board, [inlaid] with a hundred transparent gems, and the Cedach-Crimhthainn^k, which was a beautiful cloak, embroidered with gold. He brought a conquering sword, with many serpents of refined massy gold inlaid in it; a shield, with bosses of bright silver; a spear, from the wound inflicted by which no one recovered; a sling, from which no erring shot was

n-án: i. e. "fortunate" [it was] "that I went on the delightful adventure." But no mention is made of the countries into which he went. It is fabled that he was accompanied on this expedition by his *Bainleannán*, or female sprite, named *Nair*, from whom he was called *Niadh Nairi*, i. e. Nair's hero, which is a far more romantic explanation of the name than that disgusting one given by Keating, obviously from some Munster calumniator of the race of Heremon. The following notice of this expedition of King Crimhthann is given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise; but it would appear to have been interpolated by Mageoghegan, who evidently had a copy of a romantic tale of Crimh-

thann's adventure:

"It is reported that he was brought by a fairy lady into her palace, where, after great entertainment bestowed upon him, and after they took their pleasure of one another by carnal knowledge, she bestowed a gilt coach with a sum of money on him as love-token: and soon after he died."

O'Flaherty says that this Nair was King Crimhthann's queen.—See *Ogygia*, p. 294.

^k *Cedach-Crimhthainn*.—Michael O'Clery explains the word *ceobac* by *brac* (a cloak) in his Glossary, and adduces the *Ceobac Crimhthainn* as an example. From this it is evident that this cloak was celebrated in Irish romantic stories.

πλαβραδ̄ η̄γεαλ αρρεαδ̄ στορρα. Ρο βριύ̄ céδ̄ cumal an πλαβραδ̄ hi pin maille le móran̄ do pedoib̄ oile.

Αοιρ̄ Cμιορτ, ᾱ δειχ. Αη̄ céδ̄ βλιαδ̄αν̄ do μιζε̄ Cαιρρε Cιννκατ, ιαρ̄ μαρβαδ̄ na παορέλαν̄ dó cen μοσθᾱ υαεαδ̄ τέρνᾱ αρ̄ an ορκοῑn m po hoρταδ̄ na huαρle ιαρ̄ na η̄Cαιτεαχ̄τευαθοῑb. Ατιαδ̄ na τρῑ παοιρ̄ αρpullατυρ̄ υαθᾱ an ιονβαδ̄ pin. Ρεραδ̄ηᾱc̄ Ριονρ̄φ̄c̄ητ̄nαc̄, σττάδ̄ ριολ̄ cCυιnn Cέδ̄-cαθηᾱζ, Τιοβραιδε̄ Τιρ̄εαc̄, σττάδ̄ Δάλ̄ nΑραιδε̄, γ̄ Cορ̄b Oλυμ, σττάδ̄ ριοζ̄ραδ̄ Εοζ̄αναc̄ητ̄a η̄i Μυμ̄ιαν̄. Αζυρ̄ ειδη̄ ιαδ̄ριδ̄ε̄ βά̄ η̄i mβρονναδ̄̄ ᾱ μαίτρεᾱc̄ λυδ̄ορ̄ιστ̄ ταιριρ̄. Δανε̄ η̄ζ̄η̄ ριζ̄ Αλβαν̄ βᾱ ματᾱιρ̄ δ̄Ρεαραδ̄αc̄η̄ Ριονρ̄φ̄c̄ητ̄nαc̄, Cρυιρ̄ē η̄ζ̄η̄ ριζ̄η̄ Δρῑc̄ταν̄ ματᾱιρ̄ Cυιρ̄b Oλυμ, γ̄ Αινε̄ η̄ζ̄η̄ ριζ̄η̄ Δαζ̄αν̄ μάτᾱιρ̄ Τιοβραιδε̄ Τῑριγ̄η̄.

¹ *Cairbre Cinncait*: i. e. Cairbre the Cat-headed. Keating states that he was so called because he had ears like those of a cat. In the *Leabhar-Gabhala* of the O'Clerys a more detailed account of the murder of the Milesian nobility by the Firbolgic plebeians is given, of which the following is a literal translation:

“The Attacotti of Ireland obtained great sway over the nobility, so that the latter were all cut off, except those who escaped the slaughter in which the nobles were exterminated by the Attacots. The Attacotti afterwards set up Cairbre Caitcheann, one of their own race, as their king. These are the three nobles that escaped from this massacre, namely: Fearadhach Finnfeachtnach, from whom are descended the race of Conn of the Hundred Battles; Tibraide Tireach, from whom are the Dal-Araidhe; and Corb Olym, from whom are the nobles of the race of Eimhear Finn. These sons were in their mother's wombs when they escaped from the massacre of Magh-Cro, in Connaught; and each of the three queens went respectively over sea. Bainè, the daughter of the king of Alba, was the mother of Fearadhach; Cruife, the daughter of the king of Britain, was the mother of Corb Olym, who was otherwise called Deirgtheine; and Aine, the daughter of the king of Saxony, was the mother of Tipraidè

Tireach. Evil, indeed, was the condition of Ireland in the time of this Cairbre, for the earth did not yield its fruits to the Attacotti after the great massacre which they had made of the nobility of Ireland, so that the corn, fruits, and produce of Ireland were barren; for there used to be but one grain upon the stalk, one acorn upon the oak, and one nut upon the hazel. Fruitless were her harbours; milkless her cattle; so that a general famine prevailed over Ireland during the five years that Cairbre was in the sovereignty. Cairbre afterwards died, and the Attacotti offered the sovereignty of Ireland to Morann, son of Cairbre. He was a truly intelligent and learned man, and said that he would not accept of it, as it was not his hereditary right; and, moreover, he said that the scarcity and famine would not cease until they should send for the three legitimate heirs, to the foreign countries” [where they were], “namely, Fearadhach Finnfeachtnach, Corb Olym, and Tibraide Tireach, and elect Fearadhach as king, for to him it was due, because his father” [the last monarch] “had been killed in the massacre we have mentioned, whence his mother, Bainè, had escaped. This was done at Morann's suggestion, and it was to invite Fearadhach to be elected king that Morann sent the celebrated Udhaht

discharged; and two greyhounds, with a silver chain between them, which chain was worth three hundred cumhals; with many other precious articles.

The Age of Christ, 10. The first year of the reign of Cairbre Cinneait^l, after he had killed the nobility, except a few who escaped from the massacre in which the nobles were murdered by the Aitheach Tuatha^m. These are the three nobles who escaped from them at that time: Fearadhach Finnfeachtnachⁿ, from whom are [sprung] all race of Conn of the Hundred Battles; Tibraide Tireach, from whom are the Dal-Araidhe; and Corb Olum^p, from whom are the kings of the Eoghanachts, in Munster^q. And as to these, it was in their mothers' wombs they escaped. Baine, daughter of the king of Alba, was the mother of Fearadhach Finnfeachtnach; Cruife, daughter of the king of Britain, was the mother of Corb Olum; and Aine, daughter of the king of Saxony, was the mother of Tibraide Tireach.

or Testament. The nobles were afterwards sent for, and the Attacotti swore by Heaven and Earth, the Sun, Moon, and all the elements, that they would be obedient to them and their descendants, as long as the sea should surround Ireland. They then came to Ireland and settled, each in his hereditary region, namely, Tipraide Tireach, in the east of Ulster; Corb Olum in the south, over Munster; and Fearadhach Finnfeachtnach, at Teamhair of the Kings.—Page 134.

After this follows, in this work, an anonymous poem of forty-eight verses on the massacre of the Milesian nobility at Magh-Cro, where they were entertained at a feast by the Aitheach-Tuatha or plebeians, and on the restoration of the lawful heir. It begins “Soepclanna Epeann uile,” “the nobles of Ireland all.”

A detailed account of this massacre of the Milesian nobility at Magh-Cro, near Knockmae, in the county of Galway, is preserved in a manuscript in the Library of Trin. Coll. Dublin, II. 3, 18. It is entitled *Órúigeam na n-Aiteacá Tuacá*, i. e. the Palace of the Attacotti.

^m *Aitheach-Tuatha*.—This name, usually latinized Attacotti, is interpreted *Giganteam-Gentem*

by Dr. O’Conor (*Proleg.* i. 74), but “Plebeiorum hominum genus,” by Dr. Lynch and others. They were the descendants of the Firbolgs and other colonies, who were treated as a servile and helot class by the dominant Scoti.—See reign of Niall Naeghiallach.

ⁿ *Fearadhach Finnfeachtnach*: i. e. Fearadhach Finn, the Righteous. “*Feacácnac .i. fíréna.*” —*O’Clery*. Conn of the Hundred Battles, the ancestor of the most distinguished families of Ulster and Connaught, was the fourth in descent from him; but the royal family of Leinster is not descended from him, so that their ancestor also escaped this massacre.

^o *Tibraide Tireach*.—He was king of Ulster for thirty years and ancestor of Magennis, Mac Artan, and other families of the east of Ulster; but there are other chieftain families of the race of Rudhraighe, not descended from him, as O’More of Leix, O’Conor Kerry, and O’Conor Corcomroe.

^p *Corb Olum*.—He was otherwise called Deirgtheine, and from him Oilioll Olum, King of Munster, and ancestor of the most powerful families of Munster, was the fourth in descent.

^q *Eoghanachts, in Munster*.—He is also the

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, α cτair dέcc. Iar mbhíe cúg bhiaóna hi ríghc nEpeann do Chairbre Caitcínó aεbaé. Ole tpa po boí Epe ppa peimurpíom, amhbriεh a hioεh, ap ní bioó aέt en gíáine ap an ceonall, εtτοpεhach a hmbur, διοpcc α cέtpa, nímhionmapi α mhí, ap ní bioó aέt aen dεpε ap an palaiğ.

Mac don Chairbre hupn an Morann moipeolach ppiр α paite Morann mac Maoin.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, α cúg decc. An céo bhiaóan dPpíadaεh Píonhpεhεnach na rígh óp Epinn. Maíεh tpa po po boi Eppe ppa linnpíom. Roboap cεpεa puaímhεch na píona. Túpupur an talain a τοpaó. Iapccmáп na hmbiopa, bhεhεmápa na buap, ceannpíom na coillte.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, tpioóα α pέ. Iar ceatém dá bhiaóan ap pichite hi ríghc nEpeann dPpíadaεh Píonhpεhεnach, mac Cpiomέainn Níadháur, po écc hi τCmípaig.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, tpiocha α pεchε. An céo bhiaóan dPíataεh Píonó, mac Dapre, mic Dluεhaig, hi ríghc nEpeann.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, tpioóα anaoi. Iar mbhíe tpi bhiaóna hi ríghc nEpeann don

ancestor of the equally powerful and numerous tribe of Dal-gCais; but he is not the ancestor of the O'Driscolls, so that we must infer that their ancestor escaped this massacre at Magh-Cro.

^r *Morann Mac Maoin.*—The *Leabhar-Gabhala* states that, after the inauguration of Fearadhach as monarch of Ireland, he appointed Morann, son of Cairbre Cinnchait, as his chief brehon or judge. That this Morann had a *sin* or chain called *Idh Morainn*, which, when put around the neck of a guilty person, would squeeze him to suffocation, and, when put about the neck of an innocent person, would expand so as to reach the earth:

“Moranus ille Carbri filius, judiciis ferendis a Rege adhibitus, observantissimus æquitatis cultor, anulum habuit ea virtute præditum, ut ejus vis judicii sententiam pronuntiaturi, vel testis testimonium prolaturi collo circumdatus arctè fauces stringeret; si latum unguem ab

æquo ille, vel hic a veritate discederet. Unde vulgari diverbio testium colla Morani anulo ingi exoptamus.”—*Lynch*, p. 128.

This chain is mentioned in several commentaries on the Brehon Laws, among the ordeals of the ancient Irish. Mr. Moore states, in his *History of Ireland*, vol. i. p. 123, that “the administration of this honest counsellor succeeded in earning for his king the honourable title of the Just;” and that, “under their joint sway the whole country enjoyed a lull of tranquillity as precious as it was rare.” But the O’Clerys (*ubi supra*) assert “that Fearadhach proceeded to extirpate the Aitheach-Tuathla, or to put them under great rent and servitude, to revenge upon them the evil deed they had committed in murdering the nobility of Ireland.”—p. 135.

Flann synchronizes the Irish monarchs Cairbre Niadhair, Cairbre Caitcheann, and Fearadhach Finnfeachtach, with the Roman emperors Titus

The Age of Christ, 14. Cairbre Caitcheann, after having been five years in the sovereignty of Ireland, died. Evil was the state of Ireland during his reign; fruitless her corn, for there used to be but one grain on the stalk; fruitless her rivers; milkless her cattle; plentiful her fruit, for there used to be but one acorn on the oak.

Son to this Cairbre was the very intelligent Morann, who was usually called Morann mac Macin^r.

The Age of Christ, 15. The first year of Fearadhach Finnfeachtnach as king over Ireland; good was Ireland during his time. The seasons were right tranquil. The earth brought forth its fruit; fishful its river-mouths; milkful the kine; heavy-headed the woods.

The Age of Christ, 36. Fearadhach Finnfeachtnach, son of Crimhthann Niadhair, after having spent twenty-two years in the sovereignty of Ireland, died at Teamhair.

The Age of Christ, 37. The first year of Fiatach Finn, son of Daire, son of Dluthach, in the sovereignty of Ireland.

The Age of Christ, 39. This Fiatach Finn^s (from whom are the Dal-

and Domitian, and adds, that Domitian died in the reign of Fearadhach. Tigernach totally omits Cairbre Cinnchait, as being an usurper. Keating makes Cairbre Cinnchait succeed Fiacha Finolaidh; but he is clearly wrong, as shewn by Dr. Lynch in his translation of Keating's work, in which he writes the following remark on the misplacing of this plebeian usurper in the regal catalogue:

“Ad primum Cremthono successorem assignandum Ketingus ad semitam flectit ab Antiquis Historicis minime tritam: nam ille Cremthono filium ejus Feradachum Finnfeachtnaum: illi Carbrium Caticipitem in serie Regum Hiberniæ ponunt: et hanc sententiam, quos vidi Annales Hibernici, omnia metrica Monarcharum Hiberniæ alba, et Synchronorum Liber, Psalterio Casselensi, et Odugenani miscellaneis insertus, et a me in illius apographo, et in hujus autographo lectus (in quo illorum Principatum, in singulis

orbis terrarum Monarchiis, qui a Nino ad Honorium et Arcadium tenuerunt, series texitur, Regibus Hiberniæ, qui synchroni singulis erant allextis) sua comprobatione confirmant; ut proinde mirer quid Ketingo mentem immisit, ut Carbrium, suo motum ordine, non modo post memoratum Feradachum, sed etiam post duos ejus successores, in regum nomenclaturâ collocaret. Liceat igitur eum, inter Hiberniæ Reges eo loco figere, quem illi veterum omnium Historicorum adstipulatio adstruit.”—p. 127.

^s *Fiatach Finn*: i. e. Fiatach the Fair. Flann synchronizes Fiatach Finn and Fiacha Finolaidh with Trajan, the Roman emperor. Tigernach, who makes Fiacha Finolaidh succeed his father, Fearadhach Finnfeachtnach, does not mention this Fiatach Finn as monarch of Ireland. He only makes him reign king of Emania, or Ulster, for sixteen years, and this seems correct, though it may have happened that he

Φιατὰχ Φιονν πο (ο ττάδ Δαλ φΦιατὰχ ι νΥλταϊδ) δο ποάαρ λα Φιαχα Φιοννπολαϊδ.

Αοιρ Ομορτ, εφτραάα βλιαδαν. Αν céδ βλιαδαν δο μιγχε Φιαχὰχ Φιοννπολαϊδ όρ Εριμμ.

Αοιρ Ομορτ, αογα α πέ. Ιαρ μβήε ρφχε μβλιαδνα δέεε ηι μίγχε νΕρεανν δΦιαχαϊδ Φιοννπολαϊδ πο μαρβαδ έ λαρ να αοιεεφάχαιδ τρε αομαρλε να νΑιέφχτουαη ι νορρεαν Μοιγχε δολζ. Ατιαδ να αοιεεδχαγη λαρ α ττορχαη. Ελιμ mac Οοηραέ μί Υλαδ, δανδ mac Οήτ, μιε Μαζαχ, μιγχε Οοηναέτ, Φοιρβρε mac Φιμε μί Μυμian, γ Εοχαϊδ Αιελνδ μί Λαιζή. Νί παρζοιδβροϊμ δο ελοιμμ αχτμαδ αεν mac βοί ηι μβροιμμ Εένε ιηζή μί Αλβαν, Τυατάλ αδααοϊμμαε.

Αοιρ Ομορτ, αοοα ρεαχτ. Αν céδ βλιαδαν δο μιγχε Ελιμ μιε Οοηραέ.

Αοιρ Ομορτ, ρφχτμοζατ α πέ. Ιαρ μβήε ριχε βλιαδαν ηι μιγε όρ Εριμμ δΕλιμ mac Οοηραχ δο ποχαη ηι ααη Αιηλε λα Τυαθαλ Τφχτμαρ. Δο παδ Δια διοζλα ηι αοιοναϊδ α μιζήοϊμ πορ Αιέφχτουατοϊδ ρρι μήμιορ Ελιμ ιριμ μίγε ι Ερε δο βήε ζαν ιοτη, ζαν βλιοχε, ζαν μίρ, ζαν ιαρρε, γ ζαν ναέ μόρμαε αλέ, ο πο μαρβρατ Αιηφχτουαθα Φιαχα Φιοννπολαϊδ ινδ όρζαν Μοιγε δολζ ζο πέ Τυατάλ Τφχτμαρ.

Αοιρ Ομορτ, céδ α πέ. Ιαρ μβήετ ηριοχα βλιαδαν ηι μιγχε νΕρεανν δο Τυαθαλ Τφχτμαρ τοράαρ λά Μαλ mac Ροάραϊδε μι Υλαδ ηι Μοιγχε

was a more powerful man than the legitimate sovereign.

¹ *Dal-Fiatach*: i. e. the tribe or race of Fiatach Finn. This was a warlike tribe seated in the present county of Down. In the twelfth century Mac Donlevy, who offered such brave opposition to Sir John De Courcy, was the head of this family.

² *Fiachu Finnfholaith*: i. e. Fiacha of the white Cattle. "A candore quo Hiberniæ boves, illo Rege, insignabantur, cognomen illud adeptus: Finn enim candorem, et *olaidh* bovem, significat."—*Lynch*, p. 129. The Annals of Clonmacnoise give this Fiacha a reign of only seven years.

³ *Magh-bolg*.—Now Moybolgue, a parish in

the south-east of the county of Cavan, and extending into Meath.—See A. M. 3859.

⁴ *Aichill*.—Also written Achail. According to all the copies of the *Dinnsenchus*, this was the ancient name of the hill of Skreen, near Tara, in the county of Meath.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 45. Flann synchronizes Elin and his successor Tuathal with the Roman Emperor Adrian. The Annals of Clonmacnoise agree with the Four Masters, giving him a reign of twenty years.

⁵ *Tuathal Teachtmar*: i. e. Tuathal the Legitimate. Flann synchronizes this monarch with the Roman Emperor, Adrian; and Tighernach, who gives him a reign of thirty years, says that

Fiatach¹ in Uladh), after having been three years in the sovereignty of Ireland, was slain by Fiacha Finnfolaidh.

The Age of Christ, 40. The first year of the reign of Fiacha Finnfolaidh over Ireland.

The Age of Christ, 56. Fiacha Finnfolaidh^u, after having been seventeen years in the sovereignty of Ireland, was killed by the provincial kings, at the instigation of the Aitheach-Tuatha, in the slaughter of Magh-bolg^w. These were the provincial kings by whom he was killed : Elim, son of Conra, King of Ulster ; Sanbh, son of Ceat Mac Magach, King of Connaught ; Foirbre, son of Fin, King of Munster ; and Eochaidh Aincheann, King of Leinster. He left of children but one son only, who was in the womb of Eithne, daughter of the King of Alba [Scotland]. Tuathal was his [the son's] name.

The Age of Christ, 57. The first year of the reign of Elim, son of Conra.

The Age of Christ, 76. Elim, son of Conra, after having been twenty years in the sovereignty of Ireland, was slain in the battle of Aichill^x, by Tuathal Teachtmhar. God took vengeance on the Aitheach-Tuatha for their evil deed, during the time that Elim was in the sovereignty, namely, Ireland was without corn, without milk, without fruit, without fish, and without every other great advantage, since the Aitheach-Tuatha had killed Fiacha Finnfolaidh in the slaughter of Magh-Bolg, till the time of Tuathal Teachtmhar.

The Age of Christ, 106. Tuathal Teachtmhar^y, after having been thirty years in the sovereignty of Ireland, was slain by Mal, son of Rochraidhe, King

he was slain in the last year of Antoninus Pius by Mal. Now Adrian reigned from the death of Trajan, A. D. 117 to A. D. 138, when he was succeeded by Antoninus Pius, who reigned till 161. Therefore Tuathal's death occurred in 160, which shews that the chronology of the Four Masters is antedated by many years.

The *Annals of Clonmacnoise*, the *Leabhar-Gabhala* of the O'Clerys, Keating's *History of Ireland*, the Book of Lecan, and various other ancient and modern authorities, too numerous to be here particularized, contain detailed accounts of 133 battles fought by him in the different provinces, against the Aitheach-Tuatha,

or Attacotti, of Ireland, whom he reduced to obedience in the various provinces ; of his formation of Meath as mensal lands for the monarchy ; and of his having celebrated the Feis-Teamhrach, at which the princes and chieftains of the kingdom assembled, who all swore by the sun, moon, and all the elements, visible and invisible, that they would never contest the sovereignty of Ireland with him or his race ; of his having established solemn conventions at Tlachtgha, Uisneach, and Tailltinn, &c. ; imposed a fine on the King of Leinster called the Borumha-Laighean, which was paid by the Leinstermen during the reigns of forty monarchs of Ireland.

Line, hī Moim in cāza, i nDál Araiðe an bail ar a mbriúcht Ollar 7 Ollarbha an da abunn. Ceann gubha ainm an cnuic in po marbhad rom feb dearbúr an pann :

Ollar 7 Ollarbha,
Ceann gubha triathach tuatách,
mbdár anmonða gan adbar,
an lá do marbad Tuathal.

Águr ainéal ar rubrad bfor,

Tuatál diar pfine ríonn,
plaié Míde mílè galann,
gaozta plaié Frlmann pinne
hī pe cnuic Thinde an Thann.

Αοιρ Χηιρτ, céo a peaót. An céo bliaðain do Mal, mac Roópaíde, mic Caébaða, hī míge nEpeann.

Αοιρ Χηιρτ, céo a deió. Iar mbeit ceitpe bliaðna na míg ór Epiud do Mal, mac Roópaíde, do ceap la Feiðlimíó Reótíari.

There is a very curious Irish tract on the original imposition and final remittance of this Borumha, or Cow-tribute, preserved in the Book of Lecan, and another copy of it in a vellum manuscript in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, H. 2. 18, which has been prepared for publication by the Irish Archæological Society. The yearly amount of this tribute is stated as follows, in the Annals of Clonmacnoise :

“One hundred and fifty cows; one hundred and fifty hogs; one hundred and fifty coverlets, or pieces of cloth to cover beds withal; one hundred and fifty caldrons, with two passing great caldrons consisting in breadth and deepness five fists, for the king’s own brewing; one hundred and fifty couples of men and women in servitude. to draw water on their backs for the said brewing; together with one hundred and fifty maids, with the king of Leinster’s own daughter, in like bondage and servitude.”

The most ancient authority for the battles

of Tuathal is in a poem by Maelmura Othna, beginning “Triat ór triatáb Tuatál Teachtmhar, i. e. Lord over lords was Tuathal Teachtmhar,” of which there are various ancient copies still preserved. The O’Clerys have inserted into their *Leabhar-Gabhala* this poem and two other ancient ones on the marriages and deaths of Tuathal’s daughters, but without giving the names of the authors.

² *The two rivers, Ollar and Ollarbha.*—The names of these rivers are now obsolete, but there can be no doubt as to their modern names. The Ollar is the Six-mile Water, and the Ollarbha is the Larne Water. The Larne river rises by two heads in the parish of Ballynure; the Six-mile Water, in the parish of Ballycor, a little south-west of Shane’s Hill: after a course of about 100 perches it becomes the boundary between the parish of Kilwaughter, as well as between the baronies of Upper Glenarm and Upper Antrim. Following the

of Ulster, in Magh-Line, at Moin-an-chatha, in Dal-Araidhe, where the two rivers, Ollar and Ollarbha², spring. Ceanngubha is the name of the hill on which he was killed, as this quatrain proves :

Ollar and Ollarbha,
Ceann-gubha^a, lordly, noble,
Are not names [given] without a cause,
The day that Tuathal was killed.

And as was also said :

Tuathal, for whom the land was fair,
Chief of Meath of a thousand heroes,
Was wounded,—that chief of fair Freamhainn^b,—
On the side of the hill of Gleann-an-Ghabhann^c.

The Age of Christ, 107. The first year of Mal, son of Rochraidhe, in the sovereignty of Ireland.

The Age of Christ, 110. After Mal, son of Rochraidhe^d, had been four years king over Ireland, he was slain by Feidhlimidh Reachtmar.

direction of a ravine, which runs down the face of the hill, it arrives at the townland of Headwood, in Kilwaughter parish, near the place where the three baronies of Upper Glenarn, Upper Antrim, and Lower Belfast. In this townland there is a spot where a branch of the Six-mile Water can be turned into the Larne river; and here is a large bog, probably the *Moin-an-chatha*, or Battle-bog, mentioned in the text, lying between the two rivers. On the face of Ballyboley Hill, about a quarter of a mile to the west, is a place called *Carndoo*, and here, under the brow of the hill, is a pile consisting of several huge stones, ranged in an irregular circle, the space within being chiefly occupied by six upright stones, disposed in pairs, and supporting two blocks above five feet long, and from two to three feet square, laid horizontally upon them.—See Reeves's *Ecclesiastical Antiquities of the Dioceses of Down, Connor, and Dromore*, p. 268.

^a *Ceann-gubha*: i. e. Head, or Hill of Grief. This is doubtlessly Ballyboley hill, and Tuathal's monument is the pile at Carndoo above described.

^b *Freamhainn*.—A famous hill, rising over Loch Uair, or Lough Owel, near the town of Mullingar, in Westmeath.

^c *Gleann-an-Ghabhann*: i. e. the Valley of the Smith. This was probably the name of that part of the valley of the Six-mile Water nearest to Ballyboley hill.

^d *Mal, son of Rochraidhe*.—Tighernach does not give this Mal as monarch of Ireland, but makes Feidhlimidh Reachtmar immediately succeed his father, Tuathal, for nine years; but Mal is given as monarch by Flann, who synchronizes him with Antoninus Pius, and in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, in which he is said to have been contemporaneous with the celebrated physician Galen, who flourished from A. D. 143 to 187.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, ceo a haon noécc. An ceio bliaðain oφίδλιmιo Reéctimop, mac Tuathail Techtmair, na migh op Eriunn. Baine mǵln Scáil máctar an Feolmío p. Ar uathe ainmmǵter Cnoc mbáine la hOirgiallaib, ar ip ann po haonachepi. Ar lé bfor po clapaó Ráith Mor Mhaighe Límhna i nUlltoib.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, ceo anaoi décc. Iar mbúé naoi mbliaðna hi mighhe nEpeann oφίδλιmιo Reachtmair atbal.

Αοιρ Chpioρτ, ceo piche. An céo bliaðain do Caéaoir Mór, mac Feid-
limío Fipuzglair, hi mighhe nEpeann.

Αοιρ Chpioρτ, ceo piche aó. Iar mblicth tri bliaðna na mǵ op Eriunn do Caéaoir Mor do ceap la Conn, 7 la Luaighmbh Teairra, hi gcaé Moighe hAgha.

Αοιρ Chpioρτ, céo piche a trí. An ceio bliaðain do Conn Ceocathach na mǵ op Eriunn. A noíde geine Cumh forpith cóicc ppióimío do Tímraig na po taóbbíóh maíh go pin. Aτιαττ a nanmanna, Slighe Arail, Slighe

^e *Feidhlimíh Reachtmair*.—The author of the fourth Life of St. Bridget, published by Colgan, in his *Trias Thaum.*, c. i., says that this monarch was called *Reachtmor*, because he instituted great laws, "*Recht enim Scoticè Legem sonet.*" Keating says that he was called *Reachtmair*, because he was the first that established *Lex talionis* in Ireland; but O'Flaherty says that he changed the law of retaliation into a more lenient penalty, according to the nature of the crime, which penalty is called *cruic*.—*Ogygia*, iii. 57.

The Book of Lecan, fol. 300, *b*, places the commencement of this monarch's reign in the time of M. Aurelius, which agrees with Tighernach's Annals. Aurelius reigned from A. D. 161 to 180.

^f *Scal*.—O'Flaherty (*Ogygia*, part iii. c. 56) calls him Scal Balbh, and says that he was King of Finland, the inhabitants of which, as well as those of Denmark and Norway, were called Fomorians by the Irish.

^g *Cnoc-Baine*: i. e. Baine's hill. This was

the name of a hill situated in the plain of Magh-Leamhna, otherwise called Clossach, in Tyrone; but it is now obsolete.

^h *Rath-mor, of Magh-Leamhna*: i. e. the Great Rath of Magh Leamhna. This was also in Clossach.—See A. M. 3727.

ⁱ *Luaighni of Teamhair*.—A people in Meath, the position of whom is determined by a passage in the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, lib. ii. c. 10, which places the church of Domhnachmor-Muighe Echenach in their territory.

^k *Magh h-Agha*.—According to the Will of Cathaer Mor, as preserved in the Books of Lecan and Ballymote, Cathaer was slain by the Fian or militia of Luaighne in the battle of Tailltin. According to the Annals of Clonmacnoise, "King Cahier's armie was overthrown and himself slaine, and buried near the River of Boyne." Dr. O'Connor does not seem to believe that Cathaer Mor was monarch of Ireland.—See his edition of these Annals, p. 76, note. It is curious to remark that in about 1000 years after this period the descendants of Conn and

The Age of Christ, 111. The first year of the reign of Feidhlimidh Reachtmhar^e, son of Tuathal Teachtmhar, as king over Ireland. Baine, daughter of Scalf, was the mother of this Feidhlimidh. It was from her Cnoc-Baine^s, in Oirghialla, for it was there she was interred. It was by her also Rath-mor, of Magh-Leamlina^h, in Ulster, was erected.

The Age of Christ, 119. Feidhlimidh Reachtmhar, after having been nine years in the sovereignty of Ireland, died.

The Age of Christ, 120. The first year of Cathacir Mor, son of Feidhlimidh Firurghlais, in the sovereignty of Ireland.

The Age of Christ, 122. Cathacir Mor, after having been three years king over Ireland, was slain by Conn, and the Luaighni of Teamhairⁱ, in the battle of Magh h-Agha^k.

The Age of Christ, 123. The first year of Conn of the Hundred Battles as king over Ireland. The night of Conn's birth were discovered^l five principal roads [leading] to Teamhair, which were never observed till then. These are

Cathacir contended for power as fiercely as their ancestors, namely, Roderic O'Conor, King of Connaught and Monarch $\gamma\omicron$ $\beta\pi\epsilon\alpha\tau\alpha\delta\epsilon\tau\alpha$, i. e. *cum renitentia*, and Dermot Mac Murrrough, King of Leinster; for although they could not boast of more than one monarch of Ireland in either family for a period of at least 1000 years, still did each regard himself as fit for the monarchy (the one as already crowned, the other as fit to be crowned); while O'Neill of Ulster, and O'Melaghlin of Meath, looked upon both as usurpers. In the speech said, by Giraldus Cambrensis, to have been delivered by Dermot Mac Murrrough to his army, he is represented as having spoken as follows:

"Sed si Lageniam querit: quoniam alicui Connactensium aliquando subjecta fuit: Ea ratione et nos Connactiam petimus, quia nostris aliquoties cum totius Hiberniæ subditæ fuerat monarchia."—*Hibernia Expugnata*, lib. i. c. 8.

Dermot here alludes to Dermot, son of Donough, surnamed Maenambo, who was his great grandfather, and who, according to the

Annals of Clonmacnoise, was King of Ireland, of the Danes of Dublin, and of Wales, in 1069; and to Cathacir More, from whom he was the twenty-fourth in descent, for he could boast of no other monarch of all Ireland in his family. Roderic O'Conor could reckon his own father only among the monarchs of his line up to the time of Eochaidh Muighmheadhoin in the fourth century; for though his ancestor, Brian, was the eldest son of this King Eochaidh, yet the claims of him and his race were set aside by the more warlike race of Niall of the Nine Hostages, the ancestor of the illustrious family of O'Neill, for nearly 1000 years.

^l *Were discovered*.—This looks as if it was believed that these roads sprang into existence of their own accord, as if for joy at the birth of Conn; and they are spoken of in this sense by Lughaidh O'Clery, in his poetical controversy with Teige Mac Dary (see *Ogygia*, iii. c. 60); but the probability is that they were finished by King Feidhlimidh the Lawgiver on the birthday of his son, Conn.

Μηδουαίρα, Σλίγχε Cualann, Σλίγχε Μόρι, Σλίγχε Δάλα. Σλίγχε Μόρι τρα
 αρ ιριδε Ερρειρ Ριαδα .i. παδροννα Ερεανν α δό ετιρ Chonn γ Εοghan Μόρι.

Αοιρ Chμορτ, σεδ σαοσα α ρεαχετ. Ιαρ μβήττη cúγ βλαδνα τριocha
 ηι ριγχε ηΕρεανν δο Conn Σεδαθαδ τοςαιρ Ια Τιοβραιδε Τιρεαχ, μαε
 Μαη, μιε Ροχηραιδε, ρι Uλαδ ηι τΤυαιτη Αμριοιρ.

^m *Slighe-Asail*.—This was a western road extending from the hill of Tara, in the direction of Loch-Uair (Lough Owel), near Mullingar, in Westmeath. A part of this road is distinctly referred to in *Leabhar-na-hUidhri* (fol. 7, b, a), as extending from Dun-na-nAirbhedh to the Cross at Tigh-Lomain.

ⁿ *Slighe-Mídhluachra*.—This is often mentioned as a road leading into the north of Ireland, but its exact position has not been determined.

^o *Slighe-Cualann*.—This extended from Tara in the direction of Dublin and Bray; and its position was, perhaps, not very different from the present mail-coach road.

^p *Slighe-Mor*: i. e. the great way or road.—This was a western line, the position of which is determined by the *Ei-cir-Riada*.—See note 5.

^q *Slighe-Dala*.—This was the great south-western road of ancient Ireland, extending from the southern side of Tara Hill in the direction of Ossory. The castle of Bealach-mor, in Ossory, marks its position in that territory.—See *Bealach-mor Muighe-Dala*, A. D. 1580.

^r *The Eiseir-Riada*.—This is a continuous line of gravel hills, extending from Dublin to Clarinbridge, in the county of Galway. It is mentioned in ancient Irish manuscripts as extending from Dublin to Clonard, thence to Clonmacnoise and Clonburren, and thence to Meadhraighe, a peninsula extending into the bay of Galway.—*Lib. Lecan*, fol. 167, a, a, and *Circuit of Muir-cheartach Mac Néill*, pp. 41, 45, note 128.

This division of Ireland into two nearly equal parts, between Conn of the Hundred Battles and Eoghan Mor, otherwise called Mogh Nuadhat,

is mentioned in the Annals of Tighernach, A. D. 166; but no particulars of the battles or cause of dispute between these rivals are given by that grave annalist. The writer of *Cath Maighe-Léana*, however, gives a minute account of the cause of the dispute, and of the battle, which savours much of modern times; and the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Maggeoghegan, contain the following notice of Conn, and of the dissension between him and the head of the race of Heber, who was king of the southern Irish, which also savours strongly of modern times.

“Conn Kedeahagh having thus slain King Cahire, succeeded himself, and was more famous than any of his ancestors for his many victories and good government. He was called Conn Kedeahagh, of” [i. e. from] “a hundred battles given” [i. e. fought] “by him in his time. He is the common ancestor, for the most part, of the north of Ireland, except the Clanna-Rowries, and the sept of Luthus, son of Ithus. He had three goodly sons, Conly, Criona, and Art Eneary; and three daughters, Moyne” [the mother of Fearghus Duibhdeadaich, King of Ulster, and monarch of Ireland], “Sawe” [Sadhbh or Sabina], “and Sarad” [the queen of Conaire II]. Sawe was married to” [Maicniadh, for whom she had Lughaidh Maecon, monarch of Ireland, and after his death to Oilíoll Olum] “the King of Munster, by whom she had many sons, as the ancestors of the Macarties, O’Briens, O’Kervells, O’Mahonies, and divers others of the west” [south?] “part of Ireland, by which means they have gotten themselves that selected and choice name much used by the Irish poets at the time

their names: Slighe-Asail^m, Slighe-Midhluachraⁿ, Slighe-Cualann^o, Slighe-Mor^p, Slighe-Dala^q. Slighe-Mor is [that called] Eiscir-Riada^r, i. e. the division-line of Ireland into two parts, between Conn and Eoghan Mor.

The Age of Christ, 157. Conn of the Hundred Battles, after having been thirty-five years in the sovereignty of Ireland, was slain by Tibráite Tíreach, son of Mal, son of Rochraidhe, King of Ulster, at Tuath-Amrois^s.

of their commendations and praises, called Sile Sawa, which is as much in English as the Issue of Sawe.

“Owen More, *alias* Moynod” [Mogh Nuadhat] “warred upon him a long time. He was King of Monster, and was so strong that he brought the king to divide with him, and allow him, as his share, from Esker-Riada” [southwards] “beginning at” [that part of] “Dublin whereupon the High-street is set” [i. e. situated], “and extending to Ath-Cleyth Mearie, in Thomond” [*recte* in Connaught]. “Owen’s share was of the south, and of him took the name Lehmoye or Moye’s half in deale. King Conn’s share stood of the north part of the said Esker, which of him was likewise called Leagh-Conn, or Conn’s halfe in deale, and they do retain these names since.

“This division of Ireland stood for one year after, until Owen More, *alias* Moynodd, being well aided by his brother-in-law, the King of Spaine’s son, and a great army of Spaniards, picked occasion to quarrell and fall out with the King for the customs of the Shippings of Dublin, alleging that there came more shippes of King Conn’s side, then” [than] “of his side, and that he would needs have the customs in common between them, which King Conn refused; whereupon they were encensed mightily against each other, and met, with their two great armies, at the plains and Heath of Moylena, in the territory of Fercall, where the armies of Owen More were overthrown, himself and Fregus, the King of Spaine’s son, slain, and

afterwards burried in two little Hillocks, now to be seen at the said plains, which, as some say, are the tombs of the said Owen and Fregus.

“The King having thus slain and vanquished his enemies, he reigned peaceably and quietly twenty years, with great increase and plenty of all good things among his subjects throughout the whole kingdom, so as all, in general, had no want, until the King’s brothers, Eochie Finn and Fiagha Swye, seeing the King had three goodly sons, Art, Conly, and Criona, which were like to inherit the Crown after their father’s death, sent privy message to Tirprady Tyreagh, son of King Mall Mac Roehrye, who was slain by Felym Reaghtwar, the said King Conn’s father; whereupon the said Tibradie, with a very willing heart, came up to Taragh, accompanied with certain other malefactors, assaulted the King at unawares, and wilfully killed him, on Tuesday, the 20th of October, in Anno 172 [*recte* 173], in the 100th year of the King’s age, as he was making great preparations towards the great Feast of Taragh, called *Ffeis-Taragh*, which yearly, on Hollantide, and for certain days after, was held.”

^s *Tuath-Amrois*. — Not identified. It must have been the name of a district very near the hill of Tara, as King Conn was murdered while making preparations for the Feis Teamrach, according to the older authorities.

Flann synchronizes Feidhlimidh Reachtmhar, Cathaeir Mor, and Conn of the Hundred Battles, with M. Aurelius; and says that Conn Cedchathach gained the battle of Maghlana in the reign

Αοιρ Χηιορτ, céo caocca a hoct. An ceo bliadain do Conaire, mac Modha Lamha, hi righe uar Eriinn.

Αοιρ Χηιορτ, ceo fearcca a cuig. Iar mbéite ocht mbliadna hi righe nEreann do Chonaire, mac Modha Lamha, torcair la Níamó mac Sruibéiginn. Tri meic lair an cConaire hirin, Coirbre Murcc, ó raitéir Murccraige, Cairpre barcain, o ττάó barcainé hi cCoirca barccain, 7 Cairpre Riata, o bfuilic Dál Riata. Saraid inéion Cuinn Ceocathaié mathair na mac ra Conaire, mic Modha Lamha.

Αοιρ Χηιορτ, ceo fearcca aré. An ceo bliadain do righe Airt, mic Cuinn Ceocathaié.

Αοιρ Cηιορτ, ceo ochtmozat aré. A haon ricté dAirt, mac Cuinn Ceocathaié, hi righe nEreann. Cath Cind Feabrat ma macaib Oiliolla Aulain, 7 ma ra na tri Coirbriib (clann Conaire, mic Modha Lamha .i. Cairbre Múrcce, Cairpre Riata 7 Cairpre barcain) for Dabera dpa, for Neimó mac

of Commodus.—See Dr. O'Conor's *Prolegomena*, pp. xi. xii. xvii.

¹ *Cairbre Musc*.—He was the ancestor of all the tribes called Muscraige, in Munster, as Muscraige-Breogain, now the barony of Clanwilliam, in the south-west of the county of Tipperary; Muscraige-Mitine, now the barony of Muskerry, in the county of Cork; and Muscraige-Thire, now the baronies of Upper and Lower Ormond, in the north of the county of Tipperary.—*Ogygia*, iii. c. 63. Dr. O'Brien doubts, in his *Irish Dictionary*, voce MUSCRITH, that the existence of these Carbrys rests on any certain historical foundation; but there is as much authority from Irish history for the existence of these Carbrys, as for any other fact belonging to the same period.—See *Leabhar na yCeart*, p. 42, note v.

² *Baisnigh*.—This tribe inhabited the district now comprised in the baronies of Moyarta and Clonderalaw, in the south-west of the county of Clare, where, after the establishment of surnames, the two chief families of the race were the O'Baiscains and O'Donnells.

^w *Dal-Riada*.—The descendants of Cairbre Rioghfhoda, i. e. of the long *ulna*, were the Dalriads, a tribe in the north of the present county of Antrim, long since extinct or unknown there, and the more illustrious tribe of the Dalriads of Scotland, of whom O'Flaherty, in his *Ogygia* (*ubi supra*), treats, and also Pinkerton and other modern writers. The earliest writer who mentions the settlement of the Dal-Riada in Scotland is Bede, who, in his *Ecl. Hist.* lib. i. c. i. says: "Scoti, Duce Reuda de Hibernia egressi, amicitia vel ferro sibimet inter Pietos, sedes quas hactenus habent, vindicaverunt." In about three hundred years after the settlement of Cairbre Riada in Scotland, the Dal-Riada of Ulster, who were of the same race, headed by the sons of Erc, son of Eochaidh Muinreamhar, invaded Scotland, and founded another Dal-Riada in that kingdom. The territory first acquired by the Gaedhil or Scoti, among the Picts, received the name of Airer-Gaedheil, i. e. the region or district of the Gaedhil, now shortened to Argyle (and not Ard na nGaidheil, as O'Flaherty has guess-

The Age of Christ, 158. The first year of Conaire, son of Modh-Lamha, in sovereignty over Ireland.

The Age of Christ, 165. Conaire, son of Mogh-Lamha, after having been eight years in the sovereignty of Ireland, fell by Neimhidh, son of Sruibhgeann. This Conaire had three sons, Cairbre Musc^t, from whom the Muscraighe are called; Cairbre Baschaein, from whom are the Baiscigh^u, in Corca-Baiscinn; and Cairbre Riadal, from whom are the Dal-Riada^w. Saraid, daughter of Conn of the Hundred Battles, was the mother of these sons of Conaire, son of Modh-Lamha.

The Age of Christ, 166. The first year of the reign of Art, son of Conn of the Hundred Battles.

The Age of Christ, 186. The twenty-first year of Art, son of Conn of the Hundred Battles, in the sovereignty of Ireland. The battle of Ceanntfeabhrat^x by the sons of Oilioll Olum^y and the three Cairbres, i. e. Cairbre Musc, Cairbre Riada, and Cairbre Bascainn, against Dadera, the Druid; Neimhidh, son of

ingly assumed.—*Ogggia*, iii. c. 63, p. 323). The settlement of the latter colony in Scotland is mentioned by an ancient writer quoted by Camden (*Britannia*, tit. Scotia) in the following words: “Fergus filius Eric fuit primus qui de semine Chonaire suscepit regnum Albaniae a Brunalban ad mare Hiberniae, et Inse gall, et inde reges de semine Fergus regnaverunt in Brunalban, sive Brunchere usque ad Alpinum filium Eochaidh.”

The settlement of the Scoti in North Britain is mentioned, in the following words, by the author of the Life of Cadroe, written about the year 1040:

“Fluxerunt quotanni, et mare sibi proximum transfretantes *Eveam* Insulam, quæ nunc *Iona* dicitur, repleverunt. Nec satis, post pelagus Britanniae contiguum, perlegentes, per *Rosim* annem, *Rossiam* regionem manserunt: *Rigmonath*” [Dun Monaidh?] “quoque *Bellethor* urbes, a se procul positas, petentes, possessuri vicerunt.”—Colgan, *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 495.

^x *Ceanntfeabhrat*.—This was the ancient name

of a part of the mountain of Sliabh Riach to the south of Kilmallock, on the confines of the counties of Limerick and Cork.—See A. D. 1579 and 1599. After the defeat of Maecon in the battle of Ceanntfeabhrat, by his step-father, Oilioll Olum, he fled to Wales to solicit assistance, and in some time after put into the Bay of Galway, accompanied by Bene, a Briton, and a great number of foreign auxiliaries; and seven days after his arrival (as Tighernach notes) obtained a signal victory over King Art and his forces.

^y *Oilioll Olum*.—Dr. O’Conor translates this name *Olillus Archi-Poeta*, but the ancient Irish writers never understood it in that sense, for they never write the word *ollom*, a chief poet, as Dr. O’Conor wishes to make it, but *olum*, which they explain “of the bare ear,” because his ear was bit off by Aine, the daughter of a Tuatha-De-Danann, named Eogabhal, as he was ravishing her: “Inde factum est, ut Olillus Olumus quod perinde est ac tempora spoliata auribus, appellaretur.”—*Lynch*. This lady, Aine, whose

Σροιβεινδ, ἡ πορ ὀβρπειτ ηΕρεανν, ου ηι τορπειρ Νειμὸ, μαε Σροιβεινν, ρί Ερνα Μυμῆαν, ἡ Δασθια Ὀρπηθ Δαρπινε, δο ceap ὄνα Δασθια λα ηΕοζαν, μαε Οἰλιόλλα, δο ceap Νειμὸ, μαε Σροιβεζινν, λα Καρβρε Ριζρόδα, μαε Conaipe, α νοιοζαῖλ α αθαρ .ι. Conaipe buδῖν. Ρὸ ζον Καρβρε Μυρε Λυζθαῖδ .ι. Mac Con μα εὐλρτα, ζυρ βο bacach ιαρὸμ. Ἰρ ἐ ράτ αν πορ-ανμα ριν μαρ δο βι Λυζαῖδ ταῖνεμαῖδ δο choin δο βί acc βιατάδ α coilen α τριζ α οιδεδ, ἡ δο ἰθεαδ αρ ballan να con ρειρρατε, ζυρ lean Mac con de.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, ceδ nochat acuiéc. Ἰαρ μβῖση τριοχα βλιαδαν ηι ριζε ηΕρεανν ὀΑρτ, μαε CυννCέδεαθαῖζ, τορπειρ ηι ceath Μοιζθε Μυραπινε λα Mac Con ζο να αλλμαρῖοῖδ. Τορπειραρ βεορρην ceath ceδνα μαρπον ρε ηΑρτ, μειε α δῖταρ σαῖθε ινζινε Cυνν .ι. ρεacht maca Οἰλιόλλα Ολυμ, ταηζατυρ λαρ ι ναζαῖδ Μιε Con α νοδρβρατάρ, Εοζhan Μὸρ Δυδμρῖchon, Μυζκορβ, Λυζθαῖδ, Εοχαῖδ, Διcloρβ, ἡ Ταοce α nanmanna, ἡ βέιννε ὀρποτ, ρι ὀρῖσταν πο ιμυρ λαῖνα πορρα. Τορχαιρ ὀνινδε λα Λυζαῖδ Λαζha α ccιοναῖδ α ὀρῖάτρεc. Λιοζαρπνε Λεacanρὸδα, μαε Αεηζυρα ὀαιλδ, μεε Εαθhach Ριν-

father had been killed by Oilioll, resided at and gave name to Cnoc-Aine, *anglicè* Knockany, near Bruff, in the county of Limerick, and is now traditionally remembered as one of the Banshees of the south of Ireland.

⁴ *Mac Con*: i. e. Son of the Greyhound. Keating gives the same derivation: "Is in Olilli domo ut ejus provignus, ut ejus matrem Sabham Coni Centiprælii filiam Olillus uxorem habebat, pusillus pusio versatus, et nondum vestigia figere peritus ad Olilli canem venaticum, Aquilam Rubram" [Εἰαρ Ὀεαρζ] "nomine manibus repens accessit, et canis infantulum *ore sapius arripuit*" [*recte*, ad ubera sorbenda accepit] "nec tamen ab assiduo ad eum accessu coerceri potuit, quæ res illi nomen *Maccon* peperit, quod perinde est ac canis venatici filius." —*Lynch*.

This, however, is clearly the guess derivation and elucidation of a posterior age. The word mac con would certainly denote *filius canis*, but it might also be figuratively used to denote

son of a hero; and as his father's name was mac maó, son of a hero, it might not, perhaps, be considered over presumptuous in an etymologist of the present day to reject the story about the greyhound bitch, and substitute a modern conjecture in its place.

This Lughaidh Maccon was the head of the Ithian race, and chief of the Munster sept called Deirgthine. He is the ancestor of the family of O'Driscoll, and from him the pedigree of Sir Florence O'Driscoll, who flourished in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, is deduced by Duaid Mac Firis in thirty generations. O'Driscoll is not accounted of the Milesian race by the Irish genealogists, because he descended from Ith, the uncle of Milidh, or Milesius.

^a *Magh-Mucruimhc*.—This was the name of a plain near Athenry, in the county of Galway. O'Flaherty states (*Ogygia*, iii. c. 67) that the place where King Art was killed, was called Turlach-Airt in his (O'Flaherty's) time, and situated between Moyvaela and Kileornan in

Sroibhcinn ; and the south of Ireland ; where fell Neimhidh, son of Sroibhcinn, King of the Ernai of Munster ; and Dadera, the Druid of the Dairimi. Dadera was slain by Eoghain, son of Oiliol ; Neimhidh, son of Sroibhcinn, by Cairbre Rioghfhoda, son of Conaire, in revenge of his own father, i. e. Conaire. Cairbre Musc wounded Lughaidh, i. e. Mac Con, in the thigh, so that he was [ever] afterwards lame. The cause of this cognomen was : Lughaidh was agreeable to a greyhound that was suckling her whelps in the house of his foster-father, and he was used to suckle the teat of the aforesaid greyhound, so that Mac Con² [son of the greyhound] adhered to him [as a soubriquet].

The Age of Christ, 195. After Art, the son of Conn of the Hundred Battles, had been thirty years in the sovereignty of Ireland, he fell in the battle of Magh-Mucruimhe^a, by Maccon and his foreigners. In the same battle, along with Art, fell also the sons of his sister, Sadhbh, daughter of Conn, namely, the seven sons of Oiliol Olum, who had come with him against Maccon, their brother. Eoghan Mor^b, Dubhmerehon, Mughcorb, Lughaidh, Eochaidh, Diorchorb, and Tadhg, were their names ; and Beinne Brit, King of Britain, was he who laid [violent] hands upon them. Beinne was slain by Lughaidh Lagha, in revenge of his relatives. Lioghairne^c of the Long Cheeks, son of Aenghus

Aidhne.—See the Map to *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many* ; and Hardiman's edition of O'Flaherty's *Iar-Connaught*, p. 43, note ^e.

^b *Eoghan Mor*.—He is the ancestor of all the great families of Munster and elsewhere, called Eoghanachts by the Irish genealogists. All his brothers died without issue except Cormac Cas, the ancestor of the O'Briens of Thomond, and all the Dal g-Cais, and Cian, the ancestor of O'Carroll, O'Meagher, and other families called Cianachta, seated in various parts of Ireland.

^c *Lioghairne*.—O'Flaherty calls him *Ligurnus*. When Art, the son of Conn of the Hundred Battles, succeeded Conaire II. as Monarch of Ireland, he banished his uncle, Eochaidh Finnfohart, and his sons, from Meath, because they had assassinated his brothers, Conla and Crina, and betrayed his father to the Ulstermen. Eochaidh, being married to Uchdelbha, the

granddaughter of Cathair Mor, proceeded into Leinster, and the king of that province bestowed upon him and his sons certain districts called by posterity Fotharta, from Eochaidh's surname. Of these the two principal were Fotharta-an-Chairn, now the barony of Forth, in the county of Wexford, and Fotharta-Fea, now the barony of Forth, in the county of Carlow. There were also Fothart-Airbhreach, near the hill of Bri-Eile, now the hill of Croghan, in the King's County ; Fotharta Airthir Liffé, in the present county of Kildare, and others ; but his race became extinct or obscure at an early period in all the districts called Fotharta, except Fotharta-Fea, where his descendant, O'Nolan, retained considerable possessions till the seventeenth century.

Incensed at this expulsion of his family, Boghairne joined the foreign forces of Maccon

φυαθηναίρτ, πο ιμβίρ λαίνα πορ Αίρτ ιρίν εαθη ρίν Μοίγχε Μυεεροίμε, ιαρ ττοχτ το ηι ποχηραυε Μιε Con.

Αοίρ Cμιορτ, céo nochat aré. An céo βλιαόαιν το Λυζοιό, (.i. Mac Con) mac Μαεμαθ, ηι ριγχε ηΕρεανν.

Αοίρ Cμιορτ, να céo ριχε αειγ. Ιαρ μβιτέ τριοχα βλιαόαιν ι ριγχε ηΕρεανν το Λυγχαθό (.i. Mac Con), mac Μαεμαθ, τορκαίρ το λαίμ βήρσιρ, mic Comain Eciρ, ιαρ να ιομαρβαθ α Τήνραιγ το Κορμαε ua Chuinn.

Αοίρ Cμιορτ, να chéd ριχε aré. βήρζυρ Ουιθόεδαχ, mac Ιομχαδθα, να ριγ όρ Ερηνν ρρι ρέ μβλιαόνα, εο τορκαίρ, ηι εσατ Cμιορνα, la Κορβμαε ua Cunn, το λαίμ Λογχα Λαγχα. Τορκαταρ λαίρ βεόρ α να βραθηαίρ, βήρζαρ βοιλεαθαίρ, γ βερζυρ βοε, ταρ βρβζαίβ, να ηγοίρτι βήρζυρ Cαιρ-ριαελαχ. Ιρ τοιβ πο ράιθεαθ :

Ρορ αν αοιηεε αγ Ράιτ ερό
 ροίρτε να τερνι ββήρζυρό,
 ατεβήρτ Κορβμαε αρ γλε
 ηι chel α ναε πορ Λαγχε.

Ι ποχηραυε Κορβμαε ταίμε Ταδγ mac Céin γ Λυζαθό τον χαθη ηίρην, γ βα ι τρπορραε αν χαθηα το ρατα ο Χορβμαε το Θαδγ αν βήρηνν πορρα ττά Cιανμαχτα, ι Μυιγ βρβζ, αιηαι αρ ερθείρε ι λεαβραίβ οίλε.

Αοίρ Cμιορτ, να chéd ριχε α ρεαχτ. An céo βλιαόαιν το Κορβμαε, mac Αίρτ, mic Cunn Cheoχαθηαγ, να ριγ όρ Ερηνν.

against his relative Art, and had the killing of him with his own hand, at Turlach Airt, as stated in note ^u, *suprà*.

^d *Thirty years.*—The Annals of Clonmacnoise give Maccon a reign of only eighteen years; O'Flaherty shortens it to three years; but Dr. O'Conor does not regard him as one of the monarchs of Ireland.

^e *He fell.*—Keating states that Fercheas, a poet who resided at Cnocach, killed Maccon, at the instance of King Cormac, with a kind of lance called *rinene*, at Gort-an-oir, near Dear-grath, in Magh-Feimhean, while he (Maccon) was bestowing gold and silver on the literati of

Ireland. This place is still pointed out near the fort of Dearg-rath, in the parish of Derrygrath, about four miles to the north-east of Cahir, in the county of Tipperary. Cnocach, called, in the *Leabhar-Gabhala*, Ard-Feirchis, is now *anglicè* Knoekagh, and is situated about three miles north-east of Cahir.

^f *Crinna.*—Keating calls this place Crionna-Chinn Chumair, and says that it is situated at Brugh-mic-an-Oig, which is the name of a place on the River Boyne, near Stackallan Bridge.

^g *Rathcro.*—This place is near Slane, in the county of Meath.

^h *Ciunnachta, in Magh-Breagh.*—The territory

Balbh, son of Eochaidh Finn Fuathairt, was he who laid [violent] hands upon Art in this battle of Magh-Mucruimhe, after he had joined the forces of Maccon.

The Age of Christ, 196. The first year of Lughaidh, i. e. Maccon, son of Maicniadh, in the sovereignty of Ireland.

The Age of Christ, 225. After Lughaidh, i. e. Maccon, son of Maicniadh, had been thirty years^d in the sovereignty of Ireland, he fell^e by the hand of Feircis, son of Coman Eces, after he had been expelled from Teamhair [Tara] by Cormac, the grandson of Conn.

The Age of Christ, 226. Fearghus Duibhdeadach, son of Imchadh, was king over Ireland for the space of a year, when he fell in the battle of Crinna^f, by Cormac, grandson of Conn, by the hand of Lughaidh Latha. There fell by him also, [in the rout] across Breagh, his two brothers, Fearghus the Long-haired and Fearghus the Fiery, who was called Fearghus Caisfhiacloch [of the Crooked Teeth]. Of them was said :

Upon the one stone at Rathcro^g
Were slain the three Fearghus's ;
Cormac said this is fine,
His hand did not fail Laighe.

In the army of Cormac came Tadhg, son of Cian, and Lughaidh, to that battle ; and it was as a territorial reward for the battle that Cormac gave to Tadhg the land on which are the Ciannachta, in Magh-Breagh^h, as is celebrated in other books.

The Age of Christ, 227. The first year of Cormac, son of Art, son of Conn of the Hundred Battles, as king over Ireland.

of this tribe extended from the River Liffey to near Drumiskin, in the county of Louth. Duleek, in the county of Meath, is mentioned as in it. Keating gives a curious story about Tadhg mac Cein, from the historical tale called *Cath Crinna*, but some of its details are rather legendary. It is, however, true as to the main facts ; for it is stated in the Annals of Tighernach that Tadhg obtained as a reward for defeating the Ulstermen on this occasion, the whole region extending from Glais-Neara, near Druim-Ineasluinn (now

Drumiskin, in the present county of Louth), to the Cnoc Maieldoid, at the River Liffey.— See *Ann. Tigher.*, p. 45 ; Keating's *History of Ireland*, in the reign of Fearghus Duibhdeadach ; and O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, iii. c. 68. This Tadhg is the ancestor of O'Carroll of Ely, in the south of the King's County ; of O'Meagher of Ui-Cairin, or Ikerrin, in the county of Tipperary ; of O'Cathasaigh (O'Casey) of Saithe, in Magh Breagh ; and of O'Conor, Chief of Cianachta-Gleanna-Geimhin, now the barony

Αοιρ Εριορτ, δα χέδ τριοχατ α εσθαηρ. Α hochτ δο Chorbmac. Αιλλ Ολομ, mac Μογθα Νυαθατ, ρι Μυιαν, δέζ.

Αοιρ Εριορτ, δα χέδ τριοχατ α ρέ. Α δεχτ δο Chorbmac. Κατθ Ήραναρτ ρια εCοrbmac υα εCυιnn ρορ Υλτοιβ αν βλιαδανρι. Κατ in hEu hi Μοιγθ Αει ρορ Αεδ, mac Εαχθααχ, ινιc Conaill, ρι Connachτ. Κατθ ι nEuτh, caτh Cinn Θαρε, caτθ Spυtha ρορ Υλτοιβ, caτh Slieche Cuailgne.

Αοιρ Εριορτ, δα χέδ τριοχατ α ρεχτ. Α haon δέcc δο Chorbmac. Κατθ Αθα beathaζ Κατθ Ραθα Δυιμα αν βλιαδανρι ρια εCοrbmac.

Αοιρ Εριορτ, δα χέδ τριοχατ α hochτ. Α δο δέcc δο Cοrbmac. Κατθ Chuile τοδανρ ρο τρι, γ τρι caτha hi nDubad ρια εCοrbmac.

Αοιρ Εριορτ, δα χέδ τριοχατ αλαοι. Α τρι δέcc δο Chorbmac. Κατθ Αλλαμαζ, γ ρεχτ caτha Elne ρι εCοrbmac.

Αοιρ Εριορτ, δα χέδ εσθραάατ. Α εσθαηρ δεcc δο Chorbmac. Κατθ Μοιγθε Τεχτ, γ loιngsr Chorbmac ταρ μαζ Ρέν (.ι. ταρ αν ρραηγε) αν βλιαδαν ριν, comu don chur ριν ρο γαβαρταρριοιμ ριγhe nAlban.

Αοιρ Εριορτ, δα χέδ εσραχατ α haon. Α cuiζ δέcc δο Chorbmac. Αττιαδ ανδρo caτha Chorbmac ρορ Μυιαν αν βλιαδανρι. Κατθ Δειρρε, caτh Ucha Len, caτh Lunnig, caτh Ήrene, caτh Clapaiz, caτh Μυιρρε,

of Keenaght, in the county of Londonderry. He is also the ancestor of the families of O'Gara and O'Hara in Connaught, and of O'Hara of the Route, in the county of Antrim.

¹ *Granard*.—Now a small town in the county of Longford, near which is a large moat.—See *Ogygia*, iii. 69, p. 335. See note ^o, under A. D. 1262. These battles, fought by Cormac, are also mentioned in the Annals of Tighernach.

^k *Eu, in Magh-Aoi*.—In the Annals of Tighernach the reading is Caτ Meoa, i. e. the Battle of Knockmaa, which is a hill in the barony of Clare, county Galway.

^l *Eth*.—Not identified.

^m *Ceann-Daire*: i. e. Head of the Oak Wood. Not identified.

ⁿ *Sruith*.—This should be Caτ Spuθpa, i. e. the battle of Shrule, a place on the River Suithair, or Shrule, in the south-east of the county of Louth.—See *Ogygia*, iii. 69, p. 335.

^o *Slighe-Cuailgne*: i. e. the road or pass of Cuailgne, which is a mountainous district still so called, in the north of the county of Louth.

^p *Ath-Beatha*: i. e. Ford of the Birch. This was probably the ancient name of Ballybay (*Θαηε αθα beαθα*), in the county of Monaghan.

^q *Dumha*: i. e. tumulus. There are countless places of this name in Ireland.

^r *Cuil-tochair*: i. e. Corner or Angle of the Causeway. Not identified.

^s *Dubhadh*.—Now Dowth, on the Boyne, in the county of Meath, where there is a remarkable mound, 286 feet high, which is one of the monuments of the Tuatha-De-Dananns. In the Annals of Tighernach the reading is, ι nDubθpθ.

^t *Allamagh*.—Probably intended for Ealamagh, i. e. the plain of the River Allo, in the county of Cork.

^u *Elve*.—Now Sliabh Eilbhe, *anglicè* Slieve-Ilva, a mountain in the parish of Killonaghan,

The Age of Christ, 234. The eighth year of Cormac. Oilíoll Olum, son of Mogh Nuadhat, King of Munster, died.

The Age of Christ, 236. The tenth year of Cormac. The battle of Grannardⁱ by Cormac, the grandson of Conn, against the Ulstermen this year. A battle at Eu, in Magh-Aci^k, against Aedh, son of Eochaidh, son of Conall, King of Connaught. A battle at Ethl^l; the battle of Ceann-Daire^m; the battle of Sruthⁿ against the Ulstermen; the battle of Slighe-Cuailgne^o.

The Age of Christ, 237. The eleventh year of Cormac. The battle of Ath-Beatha^p; the battle of Dumha^q this year by Cormac.

The Age of Christ, 238. The twelfth year of Cormac. A battle at Cuiltochair^r thrice, and three battles at Dubhadh^s by Cormac.

The Age of Christ, 239. The thirteenth year of Cormac. The battle of Allamagh^t, and the seven battles of Elve^u, by Cormac.

The Age of Christ, 240. The fourteenth year of Cormac. The battle of Magh-Techt^w, and the fleet of Cormac [sailed] across Magh-Rein^x (i. e. across the sea), this year, so that it was on that occasion he obtained the sovereignty of Alba [Scotland].

The Age of Christ, 241. The fifteenth year of Cormac. These are the battles of Cormac [fought] against Munster this year: the battle of Berre^y; the battle of Loch Lein^z; the battle of Luimneach^a; the battle of Grian^b; the battle of Classach^c; the battle of Muirese^d; the battle of Fearta^e, in which fell Eochaidh

barony of Burren, and county of Clare.

^w *Magh-Techt*.—See A. M. 3529, 3656.

^x *Magh-Rein*: i. e. the Plain of the Sea. *Rian*, gen. *pém*, is an old word for sea, and is glossed “*muip*” by O’Clery. This passage is taken from the Annals of Tighernach. O’Flaherty understands this passage as follows: “*Magnam classem trans mare in septentrionalem Britanniam misit, qua triennii spacio eas oras infestante imperium in Albania exegit.*” But the word *longear*, in ancient Irish, means expulsion or banishment (*longear* .i. *longar* .i. *ion-narbáó*—O’Clery), and the passage might be translated thus: “The expulsion of Cormac across the sea this year, and it was on this occasion that he obtained the sovereignty of Alba.”

^y *Berre*.—See A. M. 3575, 3579, 3656, *suprà*.

^z *Loch Lein*.—See A. M. 3579, *suprà*.

^a *Luimneach*.—Now Limerick. This was originally the name of the Lower Shannon.—See *Acta Sanctorum*, by the Bolandists, 3rd May, p. 380, and Life of St. Senanus by Colgan.

^b *Grian*.—There are several places of this name in Ireland, but the place here alluded to is probably the hill of Cnoc-Greine, i. e. the Hill of Grian, over the village of Pallasgrean, in the barony of Coonagh, and county of Limerick.

^c *Classach*.—Not identified. There are many places of the name in Ireland.

^d *Muirese*.—See A. M. 3501, 3790.

^e *Fearta*.—Not identified. There are several places so called.

κατὴ βῆτα ἡ τορχοῖη Ἐοχαῖδ Ἐαοβροῦα, μαε Οἰλιόλλα Οἰυμ, κατὴ Σαμνα ἡ τορκαῖη Ἐιαν, μαε Αἰεαλλο Οἰυμ, ἡ κατὴ Ἀρῶα εαῖμ.

Ορζαῖν νὰ ἡυγῆσαιγε, ἡρῖν Ἐλαομῆρτα ἡ τῒσῆσαιγ, ἡ Δυηλαγ, μαε Ἐννα Νιαδ, ῖν Ἐαιγῆν. Ἐρῖοχα ριζῖνγῆ α ἰόν, ἡ εἴδ ἡγῆν ἡ γαχ ἡνγῖν οἰόδ. Ὅα ριζὸ δέεε οο Ἐαιγῆνβ ρορ βί Ἐορβμαε ἀρ γαλαῖδ αοῖρῖη, ἡ νδῖοζαῖν νὰ ἡορζῆε ἡρῖν, ἀμαλλῖ ρε ροῖναῖδῶν νὰ βορῖαῖα εο νὰ τορμαχ ἡαρ τῒααθαλ.

Αοῖρ Ἐρῖορτ, οα εἰέδ ἡ εῖρῆαχατ α ἡοχτ. Α δό ριχῆτ οο Ἐορβμαε. Ἐατὴ ἡ βοχαῖρῶ Μυῖρῆεῖννε ρῖα εῖἘορβμαε ἀν βλιαδαιρῖ.

Αοῖρ Ἐρῖορτ, οα εἰέδ ρῖρεα α δό. Α ρέ τρῖοχα οο Ἐορβμαε. Ἐατὴ Ἐρῖοννα βρεγαβαῖν ρῖα εῖἘορβμαε ρορ Ἐλλοῖνβ, ου ἡ ἔτορκαῖη Ἐογυρ βῖομν, μαε βῖρζυρα Δυῖδῆαδαιγ, ῖν Ἐλαδ, ζο νάρ Ἐλαδ ἡμμε.

Αοῖρ Ἐρῖορτ, οα εἰέδ ρεαρεα α ευγ. Α ναιο τρῖοχα οο Ἐορβμαε. Ἐμν Ἐελλαγ, ἡε Ἐορβμαε, ἡ Ἐῖεχαῖηε Ἐορβμαε, ἡ ρῖνῖ Ἐορβμαε βυδῖν οο βῖρῖδῆ οαεη ρορεομ ἡ ἡἘογυρ Ἐαῖβυαῖβῆεαχ, μαε βῖαχῆαχ Δυῖζοε, ἡε βῖδῖνῖδ Ἐεαχταῖα. Ἐο βῖρῖ ἡραῖν Ἐορβμαε ρεαῖτ εαῖα ρορῖ νὰ Ὅεῖρῖν α εῖοναῖδ ἀν γῆμοῖα ρῖν, ζο ρορ ταρῖαῖν ὁ α τῖρ, εοῖρ ρῖνῖ ἡ Μυῖαῖν.

Αοῖρ Ἐρῖορτ, οα εἰέδ ρεαρεε α ρέ. Ἐῖρῆαχα βλιαδαιν οο Ἐορβμαε, μαε Ἐῖρτ, ἡε Ἐυῖνδ, ἡ ρῖγε ἡἘῖρεαῖν ζο βῖρῖαῖν βάρ ἡ Ἐῖετῆε ἡαρ ἡεῖαῖν εῖαῖν

^f *Samhain*.—Now Cuoc-Samhna, near Bruree, in the county of Limerick.—See A. M. 4169, *suprà*.

^g *Ard-cam*: i. e. Crooked Height or Hill. Not identified.

^h *Claenfearta*.—This was a place at Tara, on the western slope of the hill.—See Petrie's *Antiquities of Tara Hill*, p. 128, and map, plate 7. O'Flaherty understands this passage as follows, in his *Ogygia*, iii. c. 69.

“Dunlongius Ennii Niadh filius Cathirii Regis Hiberniæ abnepos rex Lageniæ Temorensis apud Cloenfertam gynœceum immani feritate adortus, triginta regias puellas cum trecentis ancillis famulantibus ad unum internecone delevit. Quocirca Cormacus rex duodecim Lageniæ dynastas parthenicidii conscios morte

plexit, et Boariam Tuathalii regis multam Lageniis cum accessione imperavit.”

ⁱ *Borumha*.—See an account of this impost under the reign of Tuathal Teachtmhar, *suprà*, A. D. 106.

^k *Fochard Muirtheimhne*.—Now Faughard, in the county of Louth, about two miles to the north of Dundalk.—See A. D. 1595, 1596.

^l *Crionna-Fregabhail*.—Dr. O'Connor renders this *Crimma partum*, taking *freğabail* to be a verb, from *gabail*; but it was certainly the ancient name of a place on the River Fregabhail, now the Ravel Water, in the county Antrim.—See A. M. 3510, *suprà*. Tighernach places this battle in the year 251.

^m *Aenghus Gaibhneabhltheach*: i. e. Aenghus of the terrible spear.

Taebhfada [of the Long Side], son of Oilioll Olum ; the battle of Samhain^f, in which fell Cian, son of Oilioll Olum ; and the battle of Ard-cam^g.

The massacre of the girls at Cleanfearta^h, at Teamhair, by Duulang, son of Enna Niadh, King of Leinster. Thirty royal girls was the number, and a hundred maids with each of them. Twelve princes of the Leinstermen did Cormac put to death together, in revenge of that massacre, together with the exaction of the Borumhaⁱ with an increase after Tuathal.

The Age of Christ, 248. The twenty-second year of Cormac. A battle at Fochard Muirtheimhne^k by Cormac this year. The battle of Crionna-Fregabhail^l [was fought] by Cormac against the Ulstermen, where fell Aenghus Finn, son of Fearghus Duibhdeach [i. e. the Black-toothed], King of Ulster, with the slaughter of the Ulstermen about him.

The Age of Christ, 265. The thirty-ninth year of Cormac. Ceallach, son of Cormac, and Cormac's lawgiver, were mortally wounded, and the eye of Cormac himself was destroyed with one thrust [of a lance] by Aenghus Gaibhnaibhtheach^m, son of Fiacha Suighdhe, son of Feidhlimidh the Lawgiver. Cormac afterwards [fought and] gained seven battles over the Deisi, in revenge of that deed, and he expelled them from their territory, so that they are [now] in Munsterⁿ.

The Age of Christ, 266. Forty years was Cormac, son of Art, son of Conn, in the sovereignty of Ireland, when he died at Cleiteach^o, the bone of a

ⁿ *In Munster.*—The Deisi, who were the descendants of Fiacha Suighdhe, the brother of Conn of the Hundred Battles, were first seated in the territory of Deisi-Teamhrach, now the barony of Deece, in the county of Meath, and when they were driven from thence by King Cormac, they proceeded into Leinster, where they remained for one year, and afterwards removed into Ossory, but effected no permanent settlement anywhere until they went to Munster, where Oilioll Olum, king of that province, who was married to Sadhbh (Sabina), daughter of Conn of the Hundred Battles, gave them a territory comprised in the present county of Waterford, and extending from the River Suir to the sea, and from Lismore to Credan Head,

to which territory they gave the name of that which they had in Meath. Aenghus Mac Nadfraeich, King of Munster, afterwards gave them the plain of Magh-Feimheann, now the barony of Iffa and Offa, East, which they retained till the period of the English Invasion. For the names of the families into which this tribe branched after the establishment of surnames, see note ^x, under A. D. 1205.

^o *Cleiteach.*—The situation of this house is described in the historical tale entitled Oighidh Mhuircheartaigh Mhoir mhic Earea, as follows :

“ Ὅσα ματὲρ ρυΐδιουζαδ ἰν τιζῆ ριν ερα, ὄρ ὑρ να ὀόννε βραδάναιζι βιεΐλλη, γ ὄρ ὑρ αν ὀηροζα βαρρ-υαινε.”

βραδάν ινα βραζαίτ, τρερ αν ριαβραδ πο ιμιρ Μαιλζενν δραι φαίρ, ιαρ νοιου-
 ποδ δο Κορβμας αρ να θραοιτιβ πο βιτιν αδαιτα Δέ οδ ταίρριβ. Conad
 αιρε ριν πο αιμριζ διαβαλ ειρμιυι τρε ρυραιλεανι να νορμαδ ζο τυε βαρ
 dochraid do. Α ρέ Κορβμας δο εραχετ τεζυρεε να ριζη δο κοινδα μοδ,
 βερ, γ πολλαιναιζτε να ριζε. Υζοαρ οιρθερε ειριδε ι νολιζτιβ, η κοοιμζμιβ,
 γ ηι ριθουρ, αρ αρέ πο ριολ ριθετ, ριαζαιλ, γ θιρζιαταδ ζαχα ηαιοι, γ ελθα
 αιμζνε ιαρ κοοιρ, conad he an dliζead πο ριμαχετ φορ chach βαοι φορ conζ-
 bail leo ζυρ αν αιμριρ ρρεαचनाρε.

Α ρέ αν Κορβμας πο, μας Αιρετ, βεορ πο ετιονοιλ ερμιουιθε Ερεανν κο
 ηαον ιναιζιη ζο Τημραιζ, ζυρ πο φορconζαρ φορρο ερμιου Ερεανν δο
 ρεριοβαδ ιν nen liubar θαρ βο ηαιμν ρραλταρ Τειμραχ. Δα ηιρην liubar
 ριν βαταρ κοιμζνεαδα γ κομαιμρερα ριοζραιθε Ερεανν ρρι ριοζαιβ γ ιμρι-
 ρεαδα αν δοιμαν, γ ριοζ να κοοιζεαδ ρρι ριοζαιβ Ερεανν. Αρ ανν θνα πο
 ρεριοβαδ ινα νολιζρεαδ ρι Ερεανν δο να κοιζεδαχαιβ γ ειορ γ διλιζδ να
 κοοιζεαδ ο α ροιμαζαηητιβ ο εα υαραλ κο ηιρεαλ. Δα ηαν τρα βαοι εριοχ
 γ τορανν Ερεανν ορ ινο ορ, ο τηά κυιζεαδ κο τυαιτ, ο εuaiτ κο baile, γ

“Good, indeed, was the situation of that house (*sc.* of Cleiteach) over the margin of the salmonful, ever-beautiful Boyne, and over the verge of the green-topped Brugh.”

It was situated near Stackallan Bridge, on the south side of the Boyne.

^p *Teagusc-na-Righ.*—“Cormack was absolutely the best king that ever reigned in Ireland before himself. He wrote a book entitled *Princely Institutions*, which, in Irish, is called *Teasgasg Ri*, which book contains as goodly precepts and moral documents as Cato or Aristotle did ever write.”—*Ann. Clon.*

Copies of this work, ascribed to King Cormac, are preserved in the Book of Leinster (in Lib. T. C. D., H. 2. 18), and in the Book of Ballymote; and translated extracts from it are given in the *Dublin Penny Journal*, vol. i. pp. 213, 214, 215, and 231, 232.

^q *Laws.*—For an account of the laws instituted by King Cormac, see the Stowe Catalogue, and Petrie's *History and Antiquities of Tara Hill*,

pp. 16–20.

^r *Psalter of Teamhair.*—This Psalter is referred to in a poem by Cuan O'Lochain, who flourished in the eleventh century, but no fragment of it has been identified as now remaining. A copy, indeed, of the Book of Ballymote, with some additions made by Teige O'Naghten, now preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, H. 1. 15, bears the title of *Saltaρ na Teamrac*; but this name was given it by O'Naghten himself, for no reason except that it contains articles relating to Irish laws, genealogy, history, topography, &c.

O'Flaherty quotes a poem beginning *Teamhair na ριοζ ραζη Κορμας*, i. e. Teamhair of the Kings, fort of Cormac, which, among other things, he says, describes three schools instituted by King Cormac at Tara, namely, one for teaching military discipline, another for history, and the third for jurisprudence. This was preserved in O'Duvedan's Book of Ily-Many, fol. 175; but no copy of it has been discovered

salmon sticking in his throat, on account of the *siabhradh* [genii] which Maelgenn, the Druid, incited at him, after Cormac had turned against the Druids, on account of his adoration of God in preference to them. Wherefore a devil attacked him, at the instigation of the Druids, and gave him a painful death. It was Cormac who composed *Teagusc-na-Righ*^p, to preserve manners, morals, and government in the kingdom. He was a famous author in laws^q, synchronisms, and history, for it was he that established law, rule, and direction for each science, and for each covenant according to propriety; and it is his laws that governed all that adhered to them to the present time.

It was this Cormac, son of Art, also, that collected the Chroniclers of Ireland to Teamhair, and ordered them to write the chronicles of Ireland in one book, which was named the *Psalter of Teamhair*^r. In that book were [entered] the coeval exploits and synchronisms of the kings of Ireland with the kings and emperors of the world, and of the kings of the provinces with the monarchs of Ireland. In it was also written what the monarchs of Ireland were entitled to [receive] from the provincial kings, and the rents and dues of the provincial kings from their subjects, from the noble to the subaltern. In it also were [described] the boundaries and meares of Ireland, from shore to shore, from the province to the cantred, from the cantred to the townland, and

in Dublin, Oxford, or the British Museum.

It looks very strange that neither the Four Masters nor Tighernach make any special mention of Cormac's expedition into Munster, against Fiacha Muilleathan, king of that province, of which expedition the historical tale called *Forbais-Droma-Damhghaire* (i. e. the encampment of *Druim-Damhghaire*, now Knocklong, in the county of Limerick), preserved in the *Book of Lismore*, fol. 169; and Keating, in his *History of Ireland*; and the *Book of Lecan*, fol. 133, *a*, give such minute particulars. On this occasion the Druid, Mogh Ruith, the ancestor of the O'Dugans of Fermoy, displayed wondrous magical powers in supplying the Munster forces with water, and a spring well which he caused to issue from the earth by discharging a magical javelin is still pointed out. The inhabitants of

this neighbourhood also believe that he caused the sun to stand still for a whole hour, to enable the forces of Leath-Chuinn to dislodge Cormac from his entrenchment at Knocklong. Cormac was completely routed and pursued into Ossory, where he was obliged to deliver up pledges or hostages to Fiacha, as security for making reparation for the injuries done to Munster by this expedition.

“*Tum Fiachus valido impetu Cormaci exercitum aggressus, eum fudit et fugavit. Imò adeo acriter fugientium tergis ad Ossiriam usque institit, ut Cormacum adegerit pacisci obsides se Teamoriâ missurum ad Fiachum tamdiu apud eum mansuros, donec illatum Momoniae damnum cumulatè resarciret.*”—*Lynch*.

The truth is that the annalists of Leath-Chuinn pass over the affairs of Munster very

ο βαλε γο τραϊγιδ̄ο δο τήρ [οιρδ̄ερε να νειτηρ̄ι ι Λεαβ̄αρ να η-Υιόρ̄ι. Αρ
pollur̄ ιαττ̄ ι Λεαβ̄αρ Οινρενχηρ̄α].

Αοιρ̄ Οριορτ̄, δᾱ κέδ̄ ρεαρ̄εα α ρεαχτ̄. Εν̄ β̄ιαδ̄αιν ῡΕοχατ̄δ̄ Ζονδ̄ατ̄
ηι ριγε̄ η̄Ερεαν̄ν γο̄ ττορ̄ιχαρ̄ι λά̄ Λυζ̄αιδ̄ Μ̄ίνδ̄, μᾱς Αονγυρ̄α, ῡΑλλ̄τοιβ̄.

Αοιρ̄ Οριορτ̄, δᾱ κέδ̄ ρεαρ̄εα α hocht̄. Αν̄ κεδ̄ β̄ιαδ̄αιν δο̄ Καρ̄ριπε
Λιρ̄φεχαρ̄ι, μᾱς Κορ̄μᾱις, μῑς Αιρτ̄, ηι ριγε̄ η̄Ερεαν̄ν.

Αοιρ̄ Οριορτ̄, δά̄ κεδ̄ ρ̄ςχητ̄μοζ̄ατ̄ ᾱ ηαον̄. Ᾱ κ̄τ̄αρ̄ δο̄ Καιρ̄βρε. Τρ̄ι
κᾱτᾱ ρ̄ιᾱ κ̄Κοιρ̄ριπε ρορ̄ ρ̄ιορ̄ι Μ̄ῡιαν̄ ᾱς̄ κορ̄νᾱῑ κ̄ιρτ̄ Λαιζ̄ιη̄.

Αοιρ̄ Οριορτ̄, δᾱ κεδ̄ ρεᾱκ̄τ̄μοζ̄ατ̄ ᾱ δό. Ᾱ κ̄υῑκ̄ δο̄ Κοιρ̄ριπε. Κ̄ε̄ῑρ̄ε
κᾱτᾱ λᾱ Κοιρ̄βρε ρορ̄ ρ̄ιορ̄ι Μ̄ῡιαν̄ ᾱς̄ κορ̄νᾱῑ κ̄ιρτ̄ Λαιζ̄ιη̄.

Αοιρ̄ Οριορτ̄, δᾱ κέδ̄ ρεᾱκ̄τ̄μοζ̄ατ̄ ᾱ ρέ. Ᾱ̄ ναοῑ δο̄ Κοιρ̄ριπε ι ρ̄ιγ̄η̄
η̄Ερεαν̄ν. Ο̄ενγυρ̄ Ζ̄αιβ̄νᾱβ̄τ̄εᾱχ̄ δο̄ μαρ̄βᾱδ̄ αν̄ β̄ιαδ̄αιρ̄ι λᾱ κ̄λοιν̄ν Καιρ̄βρε
Λιρ̄φεχαρ̄ι .ι. Ρ̄ιᾱχᾱ Σ̄ρᾱβ̄τῑνη̄ η̄ Εοχατ̄δ̄ Ο̄οῑμ̄ῑλη̄ν.

Αοιρ̄ Οριορτ̄, δᾱ κέδ̄ ο̄χητ̄μοζ̄ατ̄ ᾱ τρ̄ι. Ᾱ ρέ̄ δ̄ε̄κ̄κ̄ δο̄ Καιρ̄βρε. Ρ̄ιο̄ν̄ν
Υᾱ β̄αιρ̄εκ̄νη̄ δο̄ κ̄υῑτῑμ̄ λᾱ η̄Ᾱκ̄η̄λ̄ς̄χ̄ μᾱς̄ Ο̄ῡῑβ̄ορ̄ς̄η̄ν, η̄ λᾱ μᾱκο̄ῑβ̄ Ῡιρ̄ζ̄ιρ̄ς̄η̄ν,
δο̄ Λ̄ῡαιζ̄ῑμ̄β̄ Τ̄ε̄μ̄ρ̄ᾱκ̄, ο̄κ̄κ̄ Ᾱτ̄η̄ β̄ρ̄εᾱ ρορ̄ β̄ό̄ῑνη̄, δ̄ιᾱ η̄δ̄ε̄β̄ρᾱδ̄.

slightly, and seem unwilling to acknowledge any triumph of their's over the race of Conn of the Hundred Battles; and this feeling was mutual on the part of the race of Oilioll Olum.

⁵ *Traigídh of land*.—O'Flaherty translates this passage as follows :

“Ex hac Schola prodiit liber, quod Psalterium Tomorense dicimus, in quo congestis in unum patriæ archivis, supremorum, et provincialium regum series, ac tempora cum exteris Synchronis principibus collata, tributa quoque, et vectigalia provincialium monarchis debita, nec non metæ, ac limites cujusque regionis a provincia ad territoria, a territorio ad pagos, a pago ad pagi particulas” [τραϊγιδ̄ο δο̄ κ̄ιρ̄] “continebantur.”—*Ogygia*, iii. c. 69.

⁶ *Leabhar na-h-Uídhri*.—The passage inserted in the text in brackets is not in either of the Dublin copies, but it has been added from Dr. O'Conor's edition, p. 87. A considerable fragment of *Leabhar na-h-Uídhri* is now preserved in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy.

^u *Leabhar Dinnsenchusa*.—Of this work, which gives derivations of the names of remarkable hills, forts, and plains in Ireland, there are copies in the Books of Lecan and Ballymote, and in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, H. 2. 15, and H. 3. 3.

^w *Eochaidh Gonnat*.—He is enumerated among the monarchs of Ireland in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, and by all the modern writers. Tighernach, however, does not mention him, but makes Cairbre Liffechair succeed his father.

^x *Cairbre Liffechair*.—Keating says that he was so called because he was fostered near the River Liffey.

^y *Eochaidh Doimhlen*.—He is the ancestor of all the Oirghialla, in Ulster, and of the O'Kellys of Connaught and their correlative families.

^z *Finn, grandson of Baisgne*.—This passage is also given by Tighernach. The Finn here mentioned is the celebrated champion called Fingal by Mac Pherson, and Finn Mac Cumhail by the Irish, of whom Mr. Moore has the following

from the townland to the traighidh of land^s. [These things are celebrated in Leabhar na-n-Uidhri^t. They are evident in the Leabhar Dinnsenchusa^u.]

The Age of Christ, 267. Eochaidh Gonnat^w in the sovereignty of Ireland, when he fell by Lughaidh Meann, son of Aenghus, [one] of the Ulstermen.

The Age of Christ, 268. The first year of Cairbre Liffeachair^x, son of Cormac, son of Art, in the sovereignty of Ireland.

The Age of Christ, 271. The fourth year of Cairbre. Three battles [were fought] by Cairbre against the men of Munster, in defence of the rights of Leinster.

The Age of Christ, 272. Four battles by Cairbre against the men of Munster, in defence of the rights of Leinster.

The Age of Christ, 276. The ninth year of Cairbre in the sovereignty of Ireland. Aenghus Gaibuaibhtheach was killed this year by the sons of Cairbre Liffeachair, namely, Fiacha Sraibhtine and Eochaidh Doimhlen^y.

The Age of Christ, 283. The sixteenth year of Cairbre. Finn, grandson of Baisgne^z, fell by Aichleach, son of Duibhdreann, and the sons of Uirgreann of the Luaighni Teamhrach, at Ath-Brea, upon the Boinn [Boyne], of which was said :

remarks in his *History of Ireland*, vol. i. p. 133:

“It has been the fate of this popular Irish hero, after a long course of traditional renown in his country, where his name still lives, not only in legends and songs, but in the yet more indelible record of scenery connected with his memory, to have been all at once transferred by adoption to another country” [Scotland], “and start, under a new but false shape, in a fresh career of fame.”

This celebrated warrior, who had two grand residences in Leinster, one at Almhuin, now the hill of Allen, in the county of Kildare, and the other at Magh-Elle, now Moyelly, in the King’s County, was the son-in-law of King Cormac, and general of his standing army, which, as Pinkerton remarks, seems to have been in imitation of the Roman legions. The words of this critical writer are worth quoting here :

“He seems,” says he, “to have been a man

of great talents for the age, and of celebrity in arms. His formation of a regular standing army, trained to war, in which all the Irish accounts agree, seems to have been a rude imitation of the Roman legions in Britain. The idea, though simple enough, shews prudence, for such a force alone could have coped with the Romans had they invaded Ireland. But this machine, which surprised a rude age, and seems the basis of all Finn’s fame, like some other great schemes, only lived in its author, and expired soon after him.”—*Inquiry into the History of Scotland*, vol. ii. p. 77.

The bands of kernes and galloglachs or galloglasses, supported by the Irish chieftains of later ages, may have been imitations of these more primitive Fians, who are still so vividly remembered in the traditions of the people, while the kernes and galloglasses are nearly forgotten.

Ro biṡh Fīno, ba do ḡaiḃ,
 ḡo ndiach ḡuin,
 do all Aichleach mac Duibḡoreno
 a ḡfnn do mac Mochtamuin.

Mīnbaḡ Carṡi corccar,
 do bu buaiḡ ar cech rīḡḡiaid,
 Ro baḡh corccrach laṡ in triar
 ilach im chfnn mo rīḡ niadḡ.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, δα εḡḡ ochtmoḡat a cḡair. Iar mbḡit reaḡt mbliadna
 dḡcc hi rīḡe nEpeann do Cairbre Upprechair do cḡi i ccaṡ ḡabra Aicḡe, do
 laim dḡmeom, mic Crib, do Foṡortaiḃ, iar taḡairt na pene dḡfiorcorb, mac
 Cormaic Cair, lair mo aḡhaiḡ an rīḡh do cornaiḡ Ueite Moḡa rḡur.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, δά εḡḡ ochtmoḡat a cūicc. En bliadain don da Foṡhaḡ
 ḡr Eriḡn, ḡo ττορcair Foṡaḡ Cairpṡeḡ la Foṡhaḡ nAiriḡṡeach. Do ḡear
 Foṡaḡ Airccṡeach iar rḡn hi ccaṡ Ollarḡa hi Uine la Caoilce.

^a *With darts.*—The following words are interlined in the text: “i. do na ḡaiḃ iarccach po ḡonadḡ é;” i. e. “by the fishing gaffs he was wounded.” It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen that Finn Mac Cumhail, the celebrated general of the Irish militia, fell by the hands of Athlach, son of Duibhdrenn, a treacherous fisherman, who [fired with the love of everlasting notoriety] slew him with his gaff at Rath-Breagha, near the Boyne, whither he had retired in his old age to pass the remainder of his life in tranquillity. That Athlach was soon after beheaded by Caelte Mac Ronain, the relative and faithful follower of Finn.

^b *Gabhra-Aichle*: i. e. Gabhra of Aichill, so called from its contiguity to Aichill, now the hill of Skreen, near Tara, in the county of Meath. Gabhra, *anglicè* Gowra, is now the name of a stream which rises in a bog in the townland of Prantstown, in the parish of Skreen, receives a tribute from the well of Neamhnach on Tara Hill, joins the River Skene at Dowthstown, and unites with the Boyne at Ardsallagh. There is

a curious poem, ascribed to Oisín, on the subject of this battle, preserved in the Book of Leinster, fol. 25, *b*, in which it is stated that Osgar, the son of Oisín, slew King Cairbre, with a thrust of a lance. This is partly true, but Osgar himself was also slain in the combat; and, according to other accounts, Semeon, one of the Fotharta of Leinster, was the person who despatched Cairbre.

^c *Moghcorb, son of Cormac Cas.*—This prince was the principal opponent of the monarch, and not the Clanna-Baisgne, or Irish militia, as stated by modern popular writers. Since Eoghan Taidhleach, or Mogh Nuadhat, the grandfather of Cormac Cas, had been murdered in his tent by Goll, the son of Morna, at the battle of Magh-Leana, the kings of Munster cherished the most rancorous hatred against the Clanna-Morna, who were a military tribe of the Fírbolgs of Connaught; and in order to be revenged of them they formed an alliance with the Clanna-Baisgne, another military tribe of the Scotie or Milesian race, the most distinguished chief of whom was

Finn was killed, it was with darts^a,
 With a lamentable wound ;
 Aichleach, son of Duibhdreann, cut off
 The head of the son of Mochtamuin.

Were it not that Caeilti took revenge,
 It would have been a victory after all *his* true battles ;
 The three were cut off by him,
 Exulting over the head of the royal champion.

The Age of Christ, 284. After Cairbre Liffeachair had been seventeen years in the sovereignty of Ireland, he fell in the battle of Gabhra-Aichle^b, by the hand of Semeon, son of Cearb, [one] of the Fotharta; Fearcorb, the son of Cormac Cas^c, having brought the Fiana with him, against the king, to defend Leath-Mhogha against him.

The Age of Christ, 285. Fothadh was one year over Ireland, when Fothadh Cairptheach was slain by Fothadh Airgtheach. Fothadh Airgtheach was afterwards slain in the battle of Ollarba, in Magh-Line^d, by Caeilte^e.

Finn Mac Cumbail. Cormac Cas, King of Munster, married Samhair, the daughter of this warrior, and had by her three sons: Tine and Conula, of whose issue no account is preserved, and Moghcorb, the ancestor of the celebrated Brian Borumha, who inherited all the valour and heroism of Finn, his ancestor. After the death of Finn, Cairbre disbanded and outlawed the forces of the Clanna-Baisgne, and retained in his service the Clanna-Morna only. The Clanna-Baisgne then repaired to Munster, to their relative Moghcorb, who retained them in his service contrary to the orders of the monarch. This led to the bloody battle of Gabhra, in which the two rival military tribes slaughtered each other almost to extermination. In this battle Osgar, the son of Oisín, met the monarch in single combat, but he fell; and Cuirbre, retiring from the combat, was met by his own relative, Semeon, one of the Fotharta (who had been expelled into Leinster), who fell upon him severely wounded after the dreadful

combat with Osgar, and despatched him at a blow.

^d *Ollarbha, in Magh-Line.*—Now the River Larne, in the county of Antrim.—See note under A. D. 106, *suprà*. For a very curious account of the identification of the tomb of Fothadh Airgtheach, near this river, see Petrie's *Inquiry into the Origin and Uses of the Round Towers of Ireland*, pp. 105, 106. Tighernach does not mention either of these Fothadhs as monarchs of Ireland, evidently because he regarded them as usurpers, but makes Fiacha Roibtine [Sraibhtine] succeed Cairbre Liffeachair, at Tara. They are, however, mentioned as joint monarchs in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, but it is added that “these Fothics were none of the Blood Royall.” They were the sons of Maccon, who defeated Art, the son of Conn of the Hundred Battles, at Magh-Mucninnhe, and from their brother, Aenghus Gaifuiléach, or Aenghus of the Bloody Dart, O'Driscoll is descended.

^e *Caeilte* : i. e. Caeilte mac Ronain, the fos-

Αοιρ Cμιορτ, δα céo ochtmoḡat aré. An céo bliádam do riḡe βιαχαιḡ Sraibhtine ór Eμinn.

Αοιρ Cμιορτ, δα céo nochat a haon. An peipeaḡ bliádam oβιαχαιḡ ipriḡe. Cath Duibhlinde για pβιαχαιḡ φορ Λαιḡuib. Tri catha hi Sléβ Toaoh, cath Smeitipe, ḡ cat Ciarmaḡe για pβιαχαιḡ Sraibhtine βeór.

Αοιρ Cμιορτ, τρι céo piche a dó. Iar mbéte peacé mbliáona ar τpιοχacat na riḡh ór Eμinn oβιαχαιḡ Sraibhtine do ceap Iar na Collaib hi ccath Dubcomair hi cCpich Roip i mβpeaḡab.

Αοιρ Cμιορτ, τρι céo piche a τpi. An ceo bliádam do Colla Uair mac Eathach Doimlén na riḡh ór Eμinn.

Αοιρ Cμιορτ, τρι céo piche aré. An cḡpamaḡ bliádam do Colla Uair hi riḡe nEpeann ḡo pοp ionaib Muipeḡach Tpeach ειpιοḡ co na βpαιéribh i nAlbam ḡo τprib céoib mapaon piu.

Αοιρ Cμιορτ, τρι céo piche a peacht. An céo bliádam do Muipeḡach Tpeac hi riḡhe nEpeann. A βpοipeḡnḡ na bliáona po tanḡatapi na τpi Colla ḡo hEμinn, ḡ ní po map dia poχpate acḡt τpi naonḡap nama. Do veochacatp oin ḡo Muipeaḡhach Iar na τpeaḡapcc do opaoh. Ro baḡpḡc ppiḡ, ḡ po mappeac opeichḡpιαépa copup mapbaḡ, ḡ copbaḡ pap τuairpeaḡ inḡ piongá. Onac epaipḡc tapipḡc oca, ḡ pοβtap ḡopa dó.

ter-son and favourite of the celebrated Irish general, Finn Mac Cumhail.

^f *Fiacha-Sraibhtine*.—Keating says he was called Sraibhtine from his having been fostered at Dun-Sraibhtine, in Connaught; but others assert that he received this cognomen from the showers of fire, i. e. the thunder-storms, which occurred during his reign.

^g *Duibhlinn*: i. e. the black pool. This was the name of that part of the River Liffey on which the city of Duibhlinn or Dublin stands.

^h *Stiabh Towdh*.—There is a mountain of this name near the village of Ardara, in the barony of Banagh, and county of Donegal.—See it again referred to at A. D. 610.

ⁱ *Smear*: i. e. a place abounding in blackberries or blackberry briars. There are several places of the name in Ireland.

^k *Ciarmhagh*: i. e. the Brown Plain. Not identified.

^l *Dubhchomar*: i. e. the Conflux of the River Dubh. Tighernach says that this battle was named from Dubh-Chomar, the king's druid, who was therein slain; but this looks legendary, as the name signifies "black confluence." Keating says it is near Tailten, to the south, and it is quite evident that it was the ancient name of the confluence of the Blackwater and the Boyne. The territory of Crioch Rois embraced a portion of the barony of Farney, in the county of Monaghan, and some of the adjoining districts of the counties of Meath and Louth.

^m *Colla Uais*: i. e. Colla the Noble. All the authorities agree in giving him a reign of four years, but Dr. O'Conor shews that his expulsion should be placed in the year 329.

The Age of Christ, 286. The first year of the reign of Fiacha Sraibhtine^f over Ireland.

The Age of Christ, 291. The sixth year of Fiacha in the sovereignty. The battle of Duibhlinn^g [was fought] by Fiacha against the Leinstermen; three battles at Sliabh Toadh^h; the battle of Smearⁱ; and also the battle of Ciarmhagh^k, by Fiacha Sraibhtine.

The Age of Christ, 322. Fiacha Sraibhtine, after having been thirty-seven years as king over Ireland, was slain by the Collas, in the battle of Dubhcho-mar^l, in Crioch-Rois, in Breagh.

The Age of Christ, 323. The first year of Colla Uais, son of Eochaidh Doimhlen, as king over Ireland.

The Age of Christ, 326. The fourth year of Colla Uais^m, in the sovereignty of Ireland, when Muireadhach Tireach expelled him and his brothers into Alba [Scotland] with three hundred along with them.

The Age of Christ, 327. The first year of Muireadhach Tireach in the sovereignty of Ireland. At the end of this year the three Collas came to Ireland; and there lived not of their forces but thrice nine persons only. They then went to Muireadhach, having been instructed by a druid. [And] they scolded at him, and expressed evil words, that he might kill themⁿ, and that it might be on him [the curse of] the fínghal should alight. As he did not oppose them, they tarried with him, and were faithful to him^o.

ⁿ *Might kill them.*—The word *fióngal* signifies the murder of a relative or clansman, and was considered to be so great a crime among the ancient Irish, that a curse was believed to alight on the murderer and his race. A druid had informed the Collas that if they could exasperate the king so as that he would kill them, or any of them, the sovereignty would be wrested from him and his line, and transferred to their descendants. The king, perceiving that this was their wish, bore patiently with all their taunting words. Keating says that when the Collas came into the presence of the king at Tara, he asked them what news, and that they replied, "We have no news more mournful than that thy

father was killed by us." "That is news which we have already known," said the king, "but it is of no consequence to you now, for no revenge shall follow you, except that the misfortune, which has already attended you will follow you." "This is the reply of a coward," said the Collas. "Be not sorry for it," replied the king, "Ye are welcome."

^o *Faithful to him.*—The language of this passage is very ancient, and seems to have been copied from Tighernach. According to Keating and the *Leabhar-Gabhala* of the O'Clerys, the Collas then entered into a treaty of friendship with the king, and were his generals, till about the year 332, when they destroyed the Ulster

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, τρι cέδ τριοχα α haон. An cúiccead bliadain do Muireadach. Caé Achaid léithdircc hi Béhnmioig iar na tríd Collaid for Ulltuib, du i ttopóair Béhduρ Póga, mac Bpaechar Poptium, tiuzplacé Ulaó i nEamhain in Béhduρ hirin. Ro loipeirt iarom Eamhain, 7 níρ aitreabpat Ulaó mnte opén. Tallpat for Ultoib beop don cúiccead ó Ríghé 7 Loch nEathach riap. Do cfi Colla Meann irin caé rin.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, τρι cέδ caocca a pé. Iar mbéitη τριοχα bliadain hí ríghé nEpeann do Muireadhach Trípac do ceap la Caolbad, mac Cpuinn, rin Ulaó, oc Popt rígh uap Daball.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, τρι cέδ caocca a reacht. Iar mbéit aon bliadain i ríghé nEpeann do Caolbad, mac Cpuinn badpai, do ceap la hEochaid Muigmeadoin.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, τρι cέδ caocca a hocht. An céid bliadain dEochaid Muigmeadoin hi ríghé óp Erimn.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, τρι cέδ paecca a cúicc. An tochtmad bliadain dEochaid Muigmeadoin, mic Muiréadig, Tirig óp Erimn go neipalτ i τTeamraig.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, τρι cέδ paecca a pe. An ceo bliadain do Cpioméann, mac Píodhad, mic Daire Ceip, op Erimn.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, τρι cέδ paeccmozat a hocht. Iar mbéitη τρι bliadna

palace of Eamhain-Macha or Emania, and conquered vast territories for themselves in Ulster. Dr. O'Connor thinks that the overturning of Emania should be ascribed to A. D. 331.

^p *Achadh-leithdheirg*.—This place, situated in the territory of Fearnmhagh, now the barony of Farney, in the county of Monaghan, has not yet been identified.

^q *The Ríghé*.—Now the Newry river, which is called "*Owen Glenree fluvius*" on an old map of a part of Ulster preserved in the State Papers' Office, London.—See note ^b, under A. D. 1178.

^r *Loch n-Eathach*: i. e. the Lake of Eochaidh, now Lough Neagh, a large and celebrated lake between the counties of Antrim, Londonderry, Down, Armagh, and Tyrone.

^s *Colla Meann*.—He was the ancestor of the ancient inhabitants of Criche-Mughdhorn, now

Cremorne, in the county of Monaghan. Colla Uais, the eldest of the brothers, is the ancestor of the Mac Donnells, Mac Allisters, and Mac Dugalds of Scotland; and Colla Daehrich, of the Mac Mahons of the county of Monaghan, of the Maguires of Fermanagh, of the O'Hanlons and Mac Canus of the county of Armagh, and of various other families.

^t *King of Uladh*.—Henceforward Uladh is applied to the circumscribed territory of the ancient Ulstermen.

^u *Portrigh, over Dabhall*.—Dabhall was the ancient name of the River Abhainn-mhor, or Blackwater, in the counties of Tyrone and Armagh; and Portrigh, the King's Fort, was probably the ancient name of Benburb. The Annals of Clonmacnoise give Muircadhach Tireach but a reign of thirteen years, but Dr. O'Connor

The Age of Christ, 331. The fifth year of Muireadhach. The battle of Achadh-leithdheirg^p, in Fearnmhagh, [was fought] by the three Collas against the Ulstermen, in which fell Fearghus Fogha, son of Fracchar Foirtriun, the last king of Ulster, [who resided] at Eamhain. They afterwards burned Eamhain, and the Ulstermen did not dwell therein since. They also took from the Ulstermen that part of the province [extending] from the Righe^q and Loch n-Eathach^r westwards. Colla Meann^s fell in this battle.

The Age of Christ, 356. After Muireadhach Tireach had been thirty years in the sovereignty of Ireland, he was slain by Caelbhadh, son of Crumm, King of Uladh^t, at Portrigh, over Dabhall^u.

The Age of Christ, 357. After Caelbhadh^w, son of Crumm Badhrai, had been one year in the sovereignty of Ireland, he was slain by Eochaidh Muighmheadhoin.

The Age of Christ, 358. The first year of Eochaidh Muighmheadhoin in sovereignty over Ireland

The Age of Christ, 365. The eighth year of Eochaidh Muighmheadhoin^x, son of Muireadhach Tireach, over Ireland, when he died at Teamhair.

The Age of Christ, 366. The first year of Crimhthann, son of Fidhach, son of Daire Cearb, over Ireland.

The Age of Christ, 378. After Crimhthann, son of Fidhach^y, had been

thinks that thirty is the number borne out by the more ancient authorities.

^w *Caelbhadh*.—He was of the Rudrician race of Ulster. Tighernach does not mention him among the monarchs of Ireland; but in all the other authorities he is set down as monarch of Ireland for one year.

^x *Eochaidh Muighmheadhoin*.—Dr. O'Conor translates the cognomen Muighmheadhoin by "*Camporum cultor*;" and Keating asserts that he was so called because his *meadhon*, or middle, was like that of a slave; but the one explanation is a mere guess, the other a silly legend. In the Annals of Clonmacnoise it is explained as follows:

"Eochy reigned eight years and was called *Moymeoyu*; in English, moyst-middle (i. me-

óon maot̄ baor̄ aige), because he was much troubled with the flux of the belly."

This monarch had two wives: Mongfinn, daughter of Fidhach, of the royal family of Munster, by whom he had four sons: 1. Brian, the ancestor of the O'Conors of Connaught and their correlatives; 2. Fiachra, the ancestor of the O'Dowdas, O'Heynes, and O'Shaughnessys; 3. Fearghus; and 4. Oilíoll, whose race were anciently seated in Tir-Oilíolla, now the barony of Tirerrill, in the county of Sligo. He had also a second wife, Carinna, who was the mother of Niall of the Nine Hostages, the most illustrious of his sons, from whom the Ui-Neill, or Nepotes Neill, north and south, are descended.

^y *Crimhthann, son of Fidhach*.—He was the senior and head of the race of Heber, but died

δέεε να μιζ όρ Ερηνν δο Cριοιότανν, mac Ριοδλαιζ, ατβαι δο διζ νειμε τυεε Μοιζφιονν α ηριυρ φειρην δό.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, τρι céο ρεχτημοζατ αναοι. Αν céο βλιαόαιν δο Νιαλλ Ναοιζιαλλάς, mac Εατhach Μοιζμόδωι, ηι μιζε νερεανν.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, εήτερε céο α cúcc. Ιαρ μβήτεη ρεάετ μβλιαόηνα ριήετ να μιζ όρ Ερηνν δο Νιαλλ Ναοιζιαλλάχ, mac Εατhach Μοιζμόδωι, δο ροχαίρ λα ηΕοχαδó, mac Εηνα Cενορεαλαιζ, οcc Μυιρ ηlochτ .ι. αν ημυιρ εδιρ Ρηανc γ Σαζαν.

without issue at Sliabh-Oighidh-an-righ, i. e. the Mountain of the Death of the King, now the Cratloe mountains, situated to the north of the city of Limerick. It is remarked in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, and in the Book of Ballymote, fol. 145, *b, a*, that Mongfinu poisoned her brother in the hope that her eldest son, Brian, might be immediately elevated to the throne of Ireland; but that this was of no avail to her, for that Niall of the Nine Hostages, the son of King Eochaidh by his second wife, succeeded as monarch immediately after the poisoning of Crimhthann; and that none of her descendants ever attained to the monarchy except Turlough More O'Conor, and his son Roderic, who were luckless monarchs to Ireland. Keating, who had access to Munster documents now unknown or inaccessible, gives a curious account of the reign of this monarch, the most powerful that the Munster race of Heber can boast of. It runs as follows in Dr. Lynch's translation:

“ Capessivit postea imperium Crimthonus Fidogi filius, Dairi Cearbi nepos, Olilli Flannbeggi pronepos, Fiachi Muilehani abnepos, Eogani Magni adnepos, Olilli Olumi trinepos, qui matrimonio Fidamgæ Connaetici regis filiae copulatus septemdecem annos regnavit, et Albaniâ, Britanniâ, et Galliâ victorias retulisse illarumque regionum incolas perdomuisse vetusta documenta produunt. Illic in alumnum suum Conallum Echluachum, Lugachi Manubri filium Momoniæ regnum contulit. Pro-

pago vero Fiachi Mullehani honorem sibi debitum alii deferri iniquo animo ferentes de illatâ sibi injuriâ gravissimas spargunt usquequaque querelas in ingratitudeinis scopulum non leviter impегisse Conallum dictitantes quòd nullâ cognatorum habitâ ratione quæ illos ob ætatis prioritatem potiori jure, spectabat prudens et sciens involaret; præsertim cum ex ipsorum genere vir eâ dignitate dignissimus Corcus Lugdachi filius tum in vivis esset. Conallus ne ipse maculâ ejusmodi notaretur, rem integram ad eos qui in ipsâ Momoniâ eruditionis nomine clariores habebantur decidendam, ultro detulit sancte pollicitus quidquid illi decreverint se ad amussim expleturum. Arbitri, re accuratè discussâ, Corco Lugdachi filio; ut qui a Fiachi Mullehani stirpe oriundus erat, quæ stirpem Cormaci Caissii ætate præcelleret, regni habenas primò committendas: Huic autem mortuo Conallum si superstes esset sin minus ejus filium substituendum esse censuerunt. Ubi hujus decreti capita, datis vadibus, se observaturum Corcus recepit, eum dignitatem regiam inire Conallus facile patitur; cum præsertim Olillus Olumus constituerit, ut Fiachi Muillehani, et Cormaci Caissi prosapiæ regnandi vicissitudine semper in Momoniâ uterentur.

“ Demum Corcus fato fungitur, et Conallus Echluachus regimen capessit: cujus in custodiam omnes quos in Hiberniâ, Albaniâ, Britanniâ, et Galliâ cepit, tradidisse his Cormaci Culleani carminibus perhibetur:

thirteen years as king over Ireland, he died of a poisonous drink which his own sister gave him.

The Age of Christ, 379. The first year of Niall of the Nine Hostages, son of Eochaidh Muighmheadhoin, in the sovereignty of Ireland.

The Age of Christ, 405. After Niall of the Nine Hostages, son of Eochaidh Muighmheadhoin, had been twenty-seven years in the sovereignty of Ireland, he was slain by Eochaidh, son of Enna Ceimneallach, at Muir n-Icht², i. e. the sea between France and England.

“Echluachus Mulctam totius cepit Iernæ,
 Postquam Crimthonus mulctas trans æquora
 duxit,
 Nunquam Juvernæ fuerat Rex clarior alter,
 Mannæ tranavit quamvis freta livida nun-
 quam
 Crimthonus Magnus soboles Fidogia, prædas.
 Quotuscumque tulit, vasti trans æquoris undas,
 Conallo Echluacho dederat, præstantior alter
 Quo pugil haud fuerat, rubei gestamine teli
 Pectoris excelsi, præclaræ et nomine mentis
 Conallus prædives equis velocibus omnem
 Lustravit patriam, Crimthonom ritè secutus,
 Dunlemnamque adiit miles robustus, ibique
 Magnum hominum numerum miserandâ cæde
 peremit.
 Fœmeniæ Fertconellum, latifundia Aini,
 Dungarium, Drumcormacum, validumque
 Rathlemnum.
 Duncarmnum egregium Focharmaighumque
 decorum.
 Cassiliæque urbis celebris pomœria lata
 Sub ditione suâ strenuus Conallus habebat.

“Munfinna Crimthoni soror, filii sui Briani,
 quem ex Eocho Muighmheano suscepit, et præ
 cæteris liberis in deliciis habuit, amore nimio,
 et regiæ dignitatis ad eum deveniendæ vehe-
 menti desiderio accensâ, venenum Crimthono
 fratri hauriendum porrexit in Dornglassiæ in-
 sulâ, poculo antea ab ipsa propinato, ut lectius
 fratri fucum facerit, et in maleficii suspicionem

minùs ei veniret; sed malo viscera paulatim
 rodente, illa in Dornglassiæ insulâ, ille vero ad
 montem Oighenrighum, Lymbrico ab aquilone
 adjacentem interiit, Anno Domini 378.”

From Fiacha Fidhgheinte, the uncle of Crimthann Mor, descended the tribe of Ui-Fidhgheinte, formerly seated in the plains of the county of Limerick, and who, after the establishment of surnames, branched into the families of O'Donovan, O'Coileain (now Collins) Mac Eniry, O'Kinealy, and others.

² *Muir n-Icht*.—This sea is supposed to have taken its name from the Portus Iccius of Cæsar, situated not far from the site of the present Boulogne. Nothing seems clearer than that this Irish monarch made incursions into Britain against Stilicho, whose success in repelling him and his Scots is described by Claudian. “By him,” says this poet, speaking in the person of Britannia, “was I protected when the Scot moved all Ierne against me, and the sea foamed with his hostile oars:

“Totam cum Scotus Iernen

Movit et infesto spumavit remige Tethys.”

From another of this poet's eulogies it appears that the fame of that Roman legion, which had guarded the frontier of Britain against the invading Scots, procured for it the distinction of being one of those summoned to the banner of Stilicho, when the Goths threatened Rome:

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, εσίτερ εέδ ριχε α hochт. Ιαρ mbήε τρι βλιαδνα ριχίε ι ριγhe ηΕρεανη δο Βαθί, mac Ριαχραχ, mic Εαθαε Μοιζήμεαδοιη, τορχε-αιρι δο ραιγιε γεαλαν αγ Sleib Εαλα.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, εσίτερ εέδ τριοχα. Αν θαρα βλιαδαν δο Λαοζαρε. Ιρ ιη ιμβλιαδανρι πο ραοιό αν εέδ Celeρτινур Ραπα Ραλαδιур еррeορ δοόum ηΕρεανη δο ρίολαό ερειδιηη δεΙριήνέοιό, γ ταμιο ι ττίρ ι εορίε Λαιγίη, θα ρίρi θεέε α lion. Ρο διυλε Ναηι mac Ξαρρέον ροιηε, αρ α αι πο βαιρτ ιαάαό θαοιηε ι ττιρ ηΕρεανη, γ ηο ρότυζεαό τεορα heccalρι epamη λαир, Cell Ρηιηι, Τεαε να Ροιηαν, γ Δοιηναε Αρτα. Α εCill Ρηιηε ηο ραεαίε α λιυβρα, γ αν εοιηρα δο τταριό ρόιη, γ Ρέοαρ, γ μαρτιρεχ momδα νοιε. Ρο ράεααίε αν εσίραρι πο ιρ να heccalριό ιρην δια ειρ, Augурτιнур, benedictур, Silver-тер, γ Solomур. Αε τιονηευό δο Ρhallaδιур ρορ ocul δο Ροιηι (ο να ρυαρι αιρηιττιη ι η.Ερηνη) δορ ραιριό γελορ ι ττίριό Cρuiтнеε co ηερβαиτ de.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, εειθηρε εέδ τριοχα α ηαοη. Αν τρίρ βλιαδαν δο Λαοζαρε. Ρο ηοηδνεαό ηαοιη Ραττραεε ι ηερρυεοιυε λαρα ηαοιη Ραπα, αν εεο

“ Venit et extremis Legio prætenta Britannia,
Quæ Scoto dat fræna truci, ferroque notatas
Perlegit exanimis Pictο moriente figuras.”—
De Bello Getico.

It would appear from certain passages in the *Notitia Imperii* that Niall on these occasions had many tribes of the Aitheach-Tuatha, or Attacotti, in his army, who, being the natural enemies of his family, deserted to the enemy, and were incorporated with the Roman legions:

“ The Attacotti make a distinguished figure in the *Notitia Imperii*, where numerous bodies of them appear in the list of the Roman army. One body was in Illyricum, their ensign a kind of mullet; another at Rome, their badge a circle; the Attacotti Honoriani were in Italy.”—Pinkerton’s *Inquiry into the History of Scotland*, part iv. c. 2; see also O’Conor’s *Prolegom.*, l. lxxi.

This great Monarch Niall had fourteen sons, of whom eight left issue, who are set down in the following order by O’Flaherty (*Ogygia*, iii. 85): 1. Laeghaire, from whom are descended the O’Coindhealbhains or Kendellans of Ui-

Laeghaire; 2. Conall Crimhthainne, ancestor of the O’Melaghins; 3. Fiacha, a quo the Mageoghegans and O’Molloys; 4. Maine, a quo O’Caharny, now Fox, O’Brien and Magawley, and their correlatives in Teffia. All these remained in Meath. The other four settled in Ulster, where they acquired extensive territories: 1. Eoghan, the ancestor of O’Neill, and various correlative families; 2. Conall Gulban, the ancestor of O’Donnell, &c.; 3. Cairbre, whose posterity settled in the barony of Carbury, in the now county of Sligo, and in the barony of Granard, in the county of Longford; 4. Enda Finn, whose race settled in Tir-Enda, in Tirconnell, and in Kinel-Enda, near the hill of Uisneach, in Westmeath.

It was on the occasion of one of the descents of this monarch on the coast of Armorica Gaul that the soldiers carried off with them, among other captives, a youth then in his sixteenth year, who was afterwards the chief apostle of Ireland, namely, Patrick, the son of Calphurnius; but it is very clear from St. Jerome’s notices of

The Age of Christ, 428. After Dathi, son of Fiachra, son of Eochaidh Muighmheadhoin, had been twenty-three years in the sovereignty of Ireland, he was killed by a flash of lightning, at Sliabh Ealpa^a.

The Age of Christ, 430. The second year of Laeghaire. In this year Pope Celestinus the First sent Palladius^b to Ireland, to propagate the faith among the Irish, and he landed in the country of Leinster with a company of twelve men. Nathi, son of Garchu, refused to admit him; but, however, he baptized a few persons in Ireland, and three wooden churches^c were erected by him, [namely], Cell-Fhine, Teach-na-Romhan, and Domhnach-Arta. At Cell-Fhine he left his books, and a shrine with the relics of Paul and Peter, and many martyrs besides. He left these four in these churches: Augustinus, Benedictus, Silvester, and Solinus. Palladius, on his returning back to Rome (as he did not receive respect in Ireland), contracted a disease in the country of the Cruithnigh, and died thereof.

The Age of Christ, 431. The third year of Laeghaire. Saint Patrick was ordained bishop by the holy Pope, Celestine the First, who ordered him to go

Celestins, and from several old Lives of St. Patrick, that there were Christians in Ireland for some time previously to this reign.—See the Editor's *Irish Grammar*, Introd., pp. l. li.

^a *Sliabh-Ealpa*: i. e. the Alps. For curious notices of King Dathi, see *Tribes and Customs of Ui-Fiachrach*, pp. 17 to 27. Duaid Mac Firthis states from the records of his ancestors that the body of Dathi was carried home to Ireland, and interred at Ratheroghan, where his grave was marked by a red pillar-stone.

^b *Palladius*.—From the notice of this missionary in Prosper's Chronicle, it is evident that there were some communities of Christians among the Scoti in Ireland. His words are: "Ad Scotos in Christum credentes ordinatus a Papa Celestino Palladius primus Episcopus mittitur." The same writer boasts that this new missionary to the British isles, while endeavouring to keep the Roman island of Britain Catholic, had made the barbarous [i. e. not Romanized] island Christian, "Et ordinato Scotis Episcopo

dum Romanam insulam studet servare Catholicam, fecit etiam Barbaram Christianam." This sanguine announcement was issued by Prosper, in a work directed against the Semi-Pelagians, before the true result of Palladius's mission had reached him. This unsuccessful missionary did not live to report at Rome his failure in the barbarous island; but, being driven by a storm on the coast of North Britain, there died at Fordun, in the district of Magh-Geirgin, or Mearns.—See *Book of Armagh*, fol. 2, p. a; and Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, p. 248, col. 2.

^c *Three wooden churches*.—These churches were situated in the territory of Ui-Garchon, which was washed by the River Inbher-Dea, in the east of the present county of Wicklow. Cellfine is unknown; Teach-na-Romhan, House of the Romans, is probably the place called Tigróni; and Domhnach-Arta is probably the present Dunard, near Redcross. For the various authorities which mention the erection of these churches see Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, p. 249.

Celeritum, πο πυραι παρ τοῦτ docum nEpeann, do ῥήνμóιρη do ppoicep
 ppeim ἡ cpaβαιῶ do Ἰαιοῦεαλαῖβ, ἡ δια ιμβατρεαθι ιοιρ.

Αοιρ Crioρ, cήτηριε ὀεῶ τμοχα αῶ. Αη ceάτραμῶδ βλιαῶαν do
 Λαοζαριε. Πατταιcc do theacht ι nEpin an βλιαῶανρι, ζο πο ζαῶ φορ
 βατρεαῶ ἡ beannachaiζ Epeann, pπορα, μνα, μαca, ἡ ιηζήνα, cέν μό τά
 υαθαῶ na πο παοίμ βατρεοῶ na cπειθεαίμ υαῶ, αίμυιλ αιρνεῶεαρ α βeaτα.

Αη Τριμ do ποthύghadh la Πατταιcc ιαρ na cδhραιρ do Pheōim,
 mac Λαεζαριε, mic Nell, do Θηια, doρoίμ, do Lomman, ἡ do Pορτchίρη.
 Pλann Mamρτpeῶ cecimτ.

Ράδρυιζ, ab Epeann uile, mac Calppainn, mic Pοταιθε,
 mic Δειρρε, nar δóιζ do liuῶ, mic Cορμυic Mhóιρ, mic Λειβριυῑ,
 mic Oτα, mic Oρμic ηίαιῑ, mic Μοιριc, mic Λεο ιη λαραιῑ,
 mic Μαξιμ, μαρζ na ρλοιη, mic Encpetta αιρῶ αλανῶ,
 mic Ρίληρ ιρ pερηαρ αιζ caῑ, mic Pερem ζαν ανραῑ,
 mic Δριτταιη, doδpα ιη μαρα, ο ταιτ Δριεταιη βρυῑηηαρα,
 Cochmar α ηαῑαρ malla, Nemthορ α baile βαζα,
 doη Muñain ιη cael α cιυῶ, πο ραορ αρ πυῑαρ Ράδρυιζ.

^d *Came to Ireland.*—The place where St. Patrick landed is the subject of much dispute among the Irish writers. Mageoghegan, in his Annals of Clonmacnoise, states that he landed at Wicklow, where he was opposed by the Leinstermen, one of whom struck one of his companions on the mouth with a stone, and knocked out four of his teeth, for which reason he was afterwards called Mantanus, or the toothless, and the church of Cill-Mantain, now Wicklow, is said to have taken its name from him.—See also Ussher's *Primordia*, pp. 845, 846. Mr. Moore thinks that Inbhear-Dea was the harbour of Dublin, but this opinion is founded on a misreading of *Evolenorum* for *Cuolenorum* by Ussher, in Probus's Life of St. Patrick, which the Book of Armagh enables us to correct. From the situation of Cualann and Ui-Garchon, in which Inbhear Dea was, it is more than probable that it was at Bray Patrick landed.

^e *His Life.*—Seven Lives of St. Patrick have been published by Colgan in his *Trias Thaum.*, of which the seventh, which is called *Vita Tripartita*, and is ascribed to St. Evin, is the most copious. Ussher had another life, divided into three parts, which, from the several quotations he gives from it, appears to be very different from the Tripartite Life published by Colgan. It appears, from the various Lives of this saint, that several tribes of the Irish not only refused to be converted, but attempted to murder St. Patrick. Giraldus Cambrensis says that Ireland never produced a single martyr, and all the modern Irish historians have asserted that, “by a singular blessing of Providence, not a single drop of blood was shed, on account of religion, through the entire course of the conversion of the Pagan Irish to Christianity.” But whoever will read the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, as published by Colgan, will find that the

to Ireland, to preach and teach faith and piety to the Gaeidhil, and also to baptize them.

The Age of Christ, 432. The fourth year of Laeghaire. Patrick came to Ireland^d this year, and proceeded to baptize and bless the Irish, men, women, sons, and daughters, except a few who did not consent to receive faith or baptism from him, as his Life^e relates.

Ath-Truim was founded by Patrick, it having been granted by Fedhlim, son of Laeghaire, son of Niall, to God and to him, Loman, and Fortchern. Flann Mainistrech^f cecinit :

Patrick, Abbot of all Ireland, son of Calphramm^g, son of Fotaide,
 Son of Deisse,—not fit to be dispraised, son of Cormac Mor, son of Lebriuth,
 Son of Ota, son of Orric the Good, son of Moric, son of Leo of full success,
 Son of Maximus, 'tis not unfit to name him, son of Encretti, the tall and comely,
 Son of Philisti, the best of men, son of Fereni without a tempest,
 Son of Britan^h, otter of the sea, from whom the vigorous Britons came ;
 Cochnias was his modest mother ; Nemthor his native town ;
 Of Munster not small his share, which Patrick redeemed from sorrow.

Pagan Irish made several attempts at murdering Patrick, and that he had frequently but a narrow escape. He will be also convinced that our modern popular writers have been guilty of great dishonesty in representing the labours of Patrick as not attended with much difficulty. Nothing is clearer than that Patrick engrafted Christianity on the Pagan superstitions with so much skill, that he won the people over to the Christian religion before they understood the exact difference between the two systems of belief ; and much of this half Pagan half Christian religion will be found, not only in the Irish stories of the middle ages, but in the superstitions of the peasantry of the present day.

^f *Flann Mainistrech* : i. e. Flann of the Monastery. He was abbot of Mainistir-Buithe, now Monasterboice, in the county of Louth, and died in December, 1056.—See O'Reilly's *Descriptive Catalogue of Irish Writers*, p. lxxv.

^g *Son of Calphramm*.—St. Patrick himself gives us two generations of his pedigree, in his *Confessio*, as follows : “ Patrem habui Calpornium diaconum, filium quondam Potiti presbyteri, qui fuit in vico Bonavem Taberniæ : villulam Enon prope habuit ubi capturam dedi.”

^h *Britan*.—This pedigree is clearly legendary, because Britan, from whom the Britons are said to have derived their name and origin, is said, by all the Irish writers, to have flourished before the arrival of the Tuatha-De-Dananns in Ireland ; and, therefore, to deduce the Irish apostle's pedigree from him in fifteen generations, cannot now, for a moment, stand the test of criticism.—See this pedigree given from various authorities in Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, pp. 4, 224.

After this quotation from Flann, the Stowe copy has the following observation : “ Σανδαρα ουλλε um διαξ ατα αν ευου ele don ουανη .i. μαρ α βφυλ ‘ Μουντηρ Ραδρηυξ να Ρατ-

Αοιρ Οριορτ, εβτηρε εέδ τριοχατ α εβθαρη. Αν ρειρεαδ βλιαδαιν το Λαοζαυρε. Λοαρη mac Εαχαχ Μυνηρλιναιρ το ζενδ.

Αοιρ Οριορτ, εβτηρε εέδ τριοχα α εβγ. Αν ρεακταδ βλιαδαιν το Λαοζαυρε. Δρεαρλ δελαχ, mac Βιαχα Αικδθα, mic Καθαοιρ Μοιρ, (μυ Λαγθεαν) δέδ.

Αοιρ Οριορτ, εειτρε εεδ τριοχα α ρέ. Αν τοκτνιαδ βλιαδαιν το πλατιορ Λαοζαυρε.

Αοιρ Οριορτ, εειτρε εεδ τριοχατ α ρεακτ. Αν ναομαδ βλιαδαιν το Λαοζαυρε. Βιονδβαρρ mac ua δαιρδενε δέκκ.

Αοιρ Οριορτ, εβτηρε εέδ τριοχα α hochτ. Αν δελμαδ βλιαδαιν το Λαοζαυρε. Σεανυρ η Ρενεαχυρ να ηΕρεανν το ζλαναδ η το ρεριοδαδ, αρ τεκλαμαδ ρερεαρτραδ η ρηνλεαβαρ ηΕρεανν εο haon μαυζην, αρ ιμριδε Ναομ Ρατραεε. Ατιαδ ανορπο ναοι ραλζε ροθαυζτεαχα λαρ α νδρναδ μορην. Λαοζαυρε (.i. μυ Ερεανν), Κορρε η Οαιρε αν τριυρ ριόζη, Ραορμικκ, δenen, η Καρνεεχ αν τριυρ ναομ, Ρορ, Ουδτθαχ, η Ρβρζυρ αν τριυρ ρεανχαδ, αναιλ δεαρδαρ αν ρανν.

τερ,'” i. e. “On the second leaf following the rest of this poem is [given], i. e. where occurs ‘Muintir Padruig na Patter;’” which Dr. O’Conor translates, ridiculously, as follows: “In Scholarum libris de rebus divinis extat pars reliqua hujus carminis, i. e. de mirabilibus familiae Patricii orationum.”—See the poem so beginning, p. 134, line 13, *infra*. The object of the note by the Four Masters is simply to inform the reader that the lines beginning “*Muintir Padruig*” are a continuation of the poem of Flann Mainistreach.

ⁱ *Loarn*.—He was one of the Dal-Riada of Ulster who settled in Alba or Scotland.

^j *Breasal Beulach*.—He is called *Rex Lagenia* in the Annals of Ulster.—He is the common ancestor of the Kavanaghs, O’Byrnes, O’Tooles, and other families of Leinster.—See *Leabhar na gCeart*, p. 203.

^k *Mac Ua Bairdene*.—This Finnabharr is to be distinguished from the first Bishop of Cork and others of a similar name. His name does not

occur in the *Feilire-Aenguis*, or in O’Clery’s Irish Calendar. It would appear from various authorities, which Ussher and Colgan have regarded as trustworthy, but which Dr. Lanigan rejects as fabulous, that by Uabard the Irish writers meant Longobardus, or a Lombard. Thus Restitutus, the husband of Liemania, St. Patrick’s sister, is called one time Hua-Baird, and at another time Longobardus.—See Petrie’s *Inquiry into the Origin and Uses of the Round Towers of Ireland*, p. 164; Ussher’s *Primordia*, p. 825; Colgan’s *Trias Thaum.*, p. 226, col. 2; Dr. O’Conor’s *Prolegomena ad Annales*, pp. l. lxiv.

^l *The Scanchus and Feinechus*: i. e. the History and Laws. The work said to have been compiled on this occasion is usually called the *Scanchus Mor*, and in the Annals of Ulster *Chronicon Magnum*. There are fragments of a work so called in the manuscript Library of Trin. Coll. Dub., II. 3. 17, and II. 3. 18. and a more perfect one in the British Museum. Jocelyn also refers to it (as if he had seen it) under

The Age of Christ, 434. The sixth year of Laeghaire. Loarnⁱ, son of Eochaidh Muinreamhar, was born.

The Age of Christ, 435. The seventh year of Laeghaire. Breasal Bealachⁱ, son of Fiacha Aiceadh, son of Cathacir Mor (King of Leinster), died.

The Age of Christ, 436. The eighth year of the reign of Laeghaire.

The Age of Christ, 437. The ninth year of Laeghaire. Fimbharr Mac Ua Bairdene^k, died.

The Age of Christ, 438. The tenth year of Laeghaire. The Seanchus and Feinechus^l of Ireland were purified and written, the writings and old books of Ireland having been collected [and brought] to one place, at the request of Saint Patrick. These were the nine supporting props by whom this was done: Laeghaire, i. e. King of Ireland, Core, and Daire, the three kings; Patrick, Benen, and Cairneach, the three saints; Ross, Dubhthach, and Fearghus, the three antiquaries, as this quatrain testifies :

the name of *Canoin-Phadruig*, incorrectly for Cain-Phadruig, i. e. Patrick's Law, as follows : "Magnum etiam volumen quod dicitur *Canoin Phadruig*, id est, *Canones Patricii* scripsit; quod enilibet personæ, seu seculari, seu etiam Ecclesiasticæ, ad justiciam exercendam, et salutem animæ obtinendam, satis congrue convenit."—*Trias Thaum.*, pp. 214, col. 1. See Petrie's *Antiquities of Tara Hill*, in which (pp. 47–54) long extracts are given from the prefatory account of this work in the manuscript above referred to; and p. 56, where the author draws the following conclusion respecting its origin and nature :

"On the whole, then, it may be safely concluded from the preceding evidences, that the *Seanchus Mor* was not, as Colgan and the subsequent writers supposed, a mixed compilation of history and law, but a body of laws solely; and though, perhaps, there is not sufficient evidence to satisfy an unprejudiced person that the Apostle of Ireland had any share in its composition, or even that its origin can be traced to his time, little doubt can be entertained that such a work was compiled within a short period after the full establishment of

Christianity in the country. It is even highly probable that St. Patrick, assisted by one of the Bards converted to Christianity, may have laid the foundation of a revision of such of the Pagan laws and usages of the country as were inconsistent with the doctrines of the Gospel; and that such a work, when compiled by the labour of his successors, was ascribed to him, to give it greater authority with the people. And this conjecture is supported by the Annals of Ulster, so remarkable for their accuracy, which record, at the year 438, the composition of the *Chronicon Magnum*, or, as it is called in the original Irish, in the fine manuscript of these Annals in Trinity College, *Seanchus Mor*, a statement most probably derived from the older Annals of Tighernach, which are now defective at that period."

It is distinctly stated in H. 3. 18, that the *Seanchus Mor* was otherwise called *Cain Phadruig*, i. e. Patrick's Law, and that no individual Brehon of the Gaoidhil (Irish Scoti) has dared to abrogate any thing found in it. Hence it is clear that Jocelyn has misnamed the "*magnum volumen*," containing civil and ecclesiastical laws, by the name of *Canoin Phadruig*, for that

Λαοζαίρε, Κορε, Θαιρε ούρι, Πατραεε, βενεν, Καρνήσχη κόρι,
 Ρορ, Ουβηχάχ, Ρεαρζυρ ζο ρεβ, ναοι ραίλζε ρεν ρήεαίρ μόιρ.

Αοιρ Ομορτ, εήερε εέδ εήεραχα. Αν θαιρα βιαόαν δέεε το Λαοζαίρε.
 Μαίνε, mac Néll Ναοιζιαιλαίζ, δέεε.

Αοιρ Ομορτ, εήερε εέδ εήεραχα α εήαιρ. Αν ρειρεαό βιαόαν δέεε
 το Λαοζαίρε mac Néill ιριη Ριζιχε.

Αοιρ Ομορτ, εήερε εέδ, εήεραχα αρεαχετ. Αηαιοι δέεε το Λαοζαίρε.
 Secundinur .i. Seachnall, mac ua θαιρδ, mac ρήεαρ Πατραεε .i. Θαιρερρα,
 ερρεορ Αηθα Μαχα, εήεε βιαόνα ρήετμοζατ α αοιρ αν ταν ρο ραιοό α
 ρριματ .i. 27 Nouember.

Αοιρ Ομορτ, εειέρε εεδ εήεραχα α ηοχετ. Αν ριέετμαό βιαόαν το
 Λαοζαίρε.

Μυμντερι Ρηαορμυζ να ραττερ, accá ραιβε ρο Λαιττεν,
 Μεαβρα λιμ, ηι ευιρτ εραηνα, α ηυιρτ ιρ α ηανμαννα.
 Sechnall α ερροζ ζαν αέτ, Μοότα αρ ρειν α ραζαρτ,

was the name by which the Irish designated St. Patrick's copy of the Gospels, now known as the Book of Armagh.

^m *Corc*.—This quotation is evidently apocryphal. He was not contemporary with King Laeghaire or St. Patrick's mission, for he was the grandfather of Aenghus Mac Nadfraich, the first Christian King of Munster.—*Ogygia*, iii. 786.

ⁿ *Cairneach*.—He could have scarcely been alive in 438, and he could not possibly have been then an ecclesiastic, for he died in 530, near a century afterwards, and Benignus or Benen was but a boy in 438.—See *Leabhar na-gCeart*, Introduction, p. iii. *et sequent*.

^o *Maine, son of Niall*.—He was the ancestor of the O'Caharnys, O'Breens, Magawleys, and other families of Teffia, which was sometimes called Tir-Maine from him.

^p *Seachnall Mac Ua Baird*.—According to all the ancient Irish authorities, he was the son of Liamhain or Liemania, otherwise called Darerca, one of the sisters of St. Patrick, by Restitutus

the Lombard, and the author of a hymn in praise of St. Patrick, published by Colgan in *Trias Thaum.*, p. 211.—See Ussher's *Primordia*, p. 824, and Lanigan's *Ecccl. Hist. Irel.*, vol. i. pp. 259, 271, where it is shewn from various authorities that he was a suffragan bishop to St. Patrick, and that his principal church was Dombnach Sechnail, i. e. the Church of Sechnall, now Dunshaughlin, in Meath, where he was placed by St. Patrick about the year 443, and died in 448. Dr. Lanigan scoffs at the idea of Darerca, the sister of St. Patrick, being married to Restitutus, a Lombard. In the Annals of Ulster, *ad ann.* 439, it is stated that Seachnall, or Secundinus, was sent to Ireland, along with two other bishops, Auxilius and Isernius, to assist St. Patrick. The only authority for making Secundinus Archbishop of Armagh is a passage in the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick (lib. iii. c. 81), which states, that before St. Patrick set out for Rome in search of relics, he had intrusted Secundinus with the care of the archbishopric

Laeghaire, Core^m, Daire the stern, Patrick, Benen, Cairneach^a the just, Ross, Dubhthach, Fearghus with goodness, the nine props these of the Seanchus Mor.

The Age of Christ, 440. The twelfth year of Laeghaire. Maine, son of Niall^o of the Nine Hostages, died.

The Age of Christ, 444. The sixteenth year of Laeghaire, son of Niall, in the sovereignty.

The Age of Christ, 447. The nineteenth year of Laeghaire. Secundinus, i. e. Seachnall Mac Ua Baird^p, the son of Patrick's sister, Darerca, Bishop of Ard-Macha [Armagh], yielded his spirit on the twenty-seventh of November, in the seventy-fifth year of his age.

The Age of Christ, 448. The twentieth year of Laeghaire.

The family of Patrick^q of the prayers, who had good Latin, I remember; no feeble court [were they], their order, and their names. Sechnall^r, his bishop without fault; Mochta^s after him his priest;

of Armagh and the primacy of Ireland; but it is very clear, from the whole tenor of Patrick's proceedings, that he did not go to Rome on this occasion; and it is equally clear that Secundinus was never Archbishop of Armagh, though he might have resided there while Patrick was preaching in other parts of Ireland.

^q *The family of Patrick.*—This poem is very incorrectly deciphered and translated by Dr. O'Connor. His errors are corrected in this edition of it, from a fuller and better copy preserved in the Book of Lecan, fol. 44, *b*, and from a prose list of the twenty-four persons constituting the household of St. Patrick prefixed to it. A list of the principal persons mentioned in this poem is also given by Evinus, in the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, lib. iii. c. 98; *Trias Thaum.*, p. 167, col. i.

^r *Sechnall.*—“Sanctus enim *Secundinus* Episcopus, fuit ipsius Vicarius in spiritualibus et suffraganeus.”—*Evinus*, *Trias Thaum.*, p. 167, col. i.

^s *Mochta.*—“*Sanctus Mocteus* fuit ejus Archipræsbyter.”—*Evinus*. This is Mocteus of Louth, whose acts are given by Colgan at 24th March. In the Calendar of Cashel and Martyrology of Donegal, as quoted by Colgan, he is called bishop, and Ware also gives him this title; yet Adamnan, in his second preface to the Life of St. Columba, does not style him bishop; but merely calls him “Proselytus Brito, homo sanctus, Sancti Patricii episcopi discipulus, Moctheus nomine.” An epistle, referred to by most of the Irish annalists, as written by Mocteus himself, was headed with these words: “Mauchteus peccator *presbyter*, sancti Patricii discipulus, in Domino salutem.” In the Irish Calendar of O'Clery it is stated that he lived to the age of 300 years; and the Annals of Clonmacnoise give him an age of 300 years and three days; but Colgan and Lanigan, after a careful examination of the errors of transcribers, and a comparison of collateral facts, have reduced his years to 100, or 130.

Ερροξ Ερις α βρειτεαίν βινν, α ερειμπεαρ Ερροξ Ματταειρτινν.
 Benen α ραλμδέατλαϊδ ραρι, αζυρ Κοειμάν α ματταειν.
 Sinell α ρφι βειν ιν ελνις, αζυρ Αιτεσν α ρφι όός.
 Κυριμότερ Μεαρκαν ζαν βινε, α έαρα ρα έιρρριρε.
 Κυριμότερ Δερκανατ, βιννε α ραυνν, ραζαρε μειρε μις Αλρραινδ.
 Α έρι ζαδαινδ, ζαρτα α νδεαλδ, Μακεέτ, Λαεβαν, ιρ Ρορτεέαρινδ.
 Α έρι σερδα, ρα μορ ρατέ, Δερβιυτε, Ταυιλλ, γ Ταραχ.

[†] *Bishop Erc.*—"Sanctus Ercus Episcopus, Cancellarius, et supremus iudex in spiritualibus."—*Evinus*. He was the first Bishop of Slane, which is described in the Irish Calendar of O'Clery at 2nd November, and in a note in the *Feilire Aenguis*, at 16th November, as Fertai Fer Feic, by the side of Sidh-Truim, on the west. The annals of Ulster refer his death to the year 514. See Ussher's *Primord.*, p. 1047. His festival was held at Slane on the 2nd of November.

[‡] *Maccaeirthin.*—Although he is not given in Evinus's list of St. Patrick's household, he is mentioned by him, in part iii. c. 3, as "baculus senectutis ipsius, qui cum in humeris gestabat." In the Book of Lecan he is called "α έρειμπεαρ," i. e. "his mighty man, or champion." He was the first Bishop of Clogher, and died in the year 506.—See Ussher's *Primord.*, pp. 856, 1123. It is stated in the Irish Calendar of O'Clery, at 15th August, that his real name was Aedh, and that he was called Feardachrioch when he was abbot of Dairinis. His acts are given by Colgan, in his *Acta Sanctorum*, at 24th March, pp. 737-742.

[‡] *Benen, his psalmist.*—Dr. O'Conor translates this, "Benignus ejus Horarius (sive temporis monitor);" but he is beneath criticism in this and a thousand other instances. Colgan published several chapters from the Life of this saint in his *Trias Thaum.*, p. 205. It is stated that he became a bishop, and succeeded Patrick at Armagh, in 455, and died in 468. He is said to have been the original compiler of the Psalter

of Cashel, and of *Leabhar na-gCcart*.—See the edition of that work printed for the Celtic Society, *Introduction*, pp. ii. to xi.

[§] *Coemhan.*—"Sanctus Coemanus de Killchoemain, Cnbicularius."—*Evinus*. See also Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, p. 177, n. 88; and *Acta Sanctorum*, pp. 312, 313. In the list of St. Patrick's disciples given in the Book of Lecan, he is called "Caemán Chulle Riada, Caemhan of Kilready." Dr. O'Conor thinks that he was the same as Coemhan of Enach-Truim, in Leix; but this is impossible, for the latter was the brother of St. Kevin of Glendalough, who died in the year 618.

[¶] *Sinell, his bell-ringer.*—This is incorrectly printed "Sribhall fear bunadaig," by Dr. O'Conor. In the list of St. Patrick's household, preserved in the Book of Lecan, this line reads, "Sinell α ρερ βειν ιν ελνις, i. e. Sinell was his Bell-ringer." Evinus calls him "*Senellus de Killdareis, Campanarius*," on which Colgan writes the following note in his *Trias Thaum.*, p. 188, n. 120: "Cum Cill-dareis idem sit ac cella duarum palmarum, sive duabus palmis lata; forte hæc cella, est, quæ aliter *Carcuir Sinchill*, i. e. reclusorium Sinelli, nuncupatur, jacetque in insula lacûs, Loch Melge appellati, in finibus septentrionalis Connacæ." In the prose list preserved in the Book of Lecan he is called "Smell Chilli αυρρ α αυρριρε, i. e. Sinell of Killairis, his Ostiarius."

[‡] *Aithcen.*—This is printed Aithreoir by Dr. O'Conor. Evinus calls him "Athgenius de Both-domnaich, coquus," which perfectly agrees

Bishop Erc' his sweet-spoken Judge ; his champion, Bishop Maccaeirthiun^u ;
 Benen, his psalmist^w ; and Coemhan^y, his chamberlain ;
 Sincll^z his bell-ringer, and Aithcen^a his true cook ;
 The priest Mescan^b, without evil, his friend and his brewer ;
 The priest Bescna^c, sweet his verses, the chaplain of the son of Alprann.
 His three smiths^d, expert at shaping, Macecht, Laebhan^e, and Fortchern^f.
 His three artificers^g, of great endowment, Acsbuite, Tairill, and Tasach.

with the prose list in the Book of Lecan. He is the patron saint of the church of Badoney, in the valley of Gleann-Aichele, near Strabane, in Tyrone.—See *Trias Thaum.* p. 188, n. 121. His pedigree is thus given by O'Clery : “ Aithgen, of Both-Domhnaigh, son of Dael, son of Maisin, son of Fearghus, son of Duach, son of Breasal, son of Colla Meann, son of Eochaidh Doimhlen.”

^b *Mescan*.—Evinus calls him “ *Sanctus Mescanus* de Domuach” [*Mescain*] “ juxta Fochmuine fluvium, Cerviciarius.” The word in brackets, which was erroneously omitted by Colgan, has been supplied from the prose list in the Book of Lecan. His church was situated near the River Fochmuine, now the Faughan, in the county of Londonderry, but it has not been yet identified.

^c *Bescna*.—“ *Sanctus Bescna* præsbyter de Domnach-dala, Sacellanus.” — *Evinus*. This church, which is called Domhuach-Dula in the prose list in the Book of Lecan, was in the plain of Magh-dula, through which the River Moyola, in the south of the county of Londonderry, flows.—See *Trias Thaum.*, p. 188, n. 123.

^d *His three smiths*.—Evinus, as edited by Colgan, mentions but two smiths of St. Patrick, thus: “ *Sanctus Maccetus* de Domnach-loebain, qui reliquiarium illud famosum *Finn-faidheach* nuncupatum fabricavit, et *Sanctus Fortchernus* de *Rath-aidme* duo fabri ferrarii.” But this is obviously a blunder of Colgan's, as Loebhan was unquestionably the saint of Domhnach-Loebhain. In the prose list in the Book of Lecan the former

is called *Maccet* ó *Domnac* *Arnom*, i. e. Maccet of Domhnach Arnoin. The text of Evinus should stand corrected thus: “ *Sanctus Maccetus*” [de *Domnach-Arnoin*, et *Sanctus Loebanus*] “ de Domnach-loebain, qui reliquiarium illud famosum *Finn-faidheach* nuncupatum fabricavit ; et *Sanctus Fortchernus* de *Rath-Semni*, tres fabri ferrarii.” The words in brackets shew what has been evidently omitted in Colgan's edition of the Tripartite Life.

^e *Laebhan*.—There are two saints of this name mentioned in the Irish Calendar of the O'Clerys, one on the 1st of June, called Loebhan of Ath-Eguis, and the other on the 9th of August. Colgan states that Domhnach-Loebhain was called Cill-Loebhain in his own time, and that it was a parish church in the diocese of Clonfert.—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 188, n. 129. It is evidently the church now called Killian.

^f *Fortchern*.—“ *Sanctus Fortchernus* de Rath-aidme, faber ferrarius.” — *Evinus*. In the prose list in the Book of Lecan he is called “ *Fopchepn* i *Rath Semni*,” i. e. Fortchern of Rath-Semhni. He was the son of the Monarch Laeghaire mac Neill, and had a church at Ath-Truim, now Trim, in Meath, and another at Cill-Fortchern, in Idrone, in the present county of Carlow. His festival was celebrated at both places on the 11th of October.

^g *His three artificers*.—Evinus names them as follows: “ *Sanctus Essa*, *Sanctus Biteus*, ac *Sanctus Tassa*, tres fabri ararii, vasorumque sacrorum fabricatores.” In the prose list in the

Α ἐπι ὀρμνεχα ναὶ διρ, Λυραῖο, Εἰρα, Κρυντήριρ.
 Οὐραν α ἀραζαν οἰλ, Ροδαν, μαε ἕραζα α βυαάαιλ,
 Ἰρριρ, Τίγριρ, ἰρ Εἰρα, αζυρ Λιαίαν λα Εἰβεαάτα,
 Ραορυνῆ πορ πορριαν αν ἕερα, ὀοίβ πο βα τεαρῆ ρεαρτα,
 Καρμυὸ ραζαρτ ποη βαρτ, Ἔερμαν α οἶδε can αιρῆ,
 Κρυντήερ Μαναὶ ρα μορ πατ, α ρερ κορρ ρα conναδαὶ.
 Μαε ὀα ριαρ banban co mblaið, Μαρταν βράταρρ ἀμάταρ.
 Ραρα πο ζοτ αρ ογλαὶ, Μοόννοc α εοῖμαρμαὶ.

Book of Lecan, they are called Ερριυ ἡ ὀιτε ἡ Τυραν, and nevertheless in Flann's poem, which is given as the authority for that list, they are called Αἰρμυιτε, Ταρῖλλ, Ταραὶ. The last only has been identified. He was the patron saint of Rath-Cholptha, now Raholp village, near Saul, in the county of Down. The other two names have been so corrupted by transcribers that they are difficult to determine. Colgau thinks that *Essa* should be *Ossa*, or *Ossau*, as Patrick had a disciple of that name, whose memory was venerated at Trim, in Meath. He makes no attempt at identifying Bite, or Biteus. The Irish Calendar of O'Clery gives a saint of that name at 22nd July, as Biteus, abbot of Inis-Cumhseraidhe, now Inishcourcy, near Downpatrick. Tairill is found in Flann's poem only.

^b *His three embroiderers*.—"Sancta Lupita, Tigrida, et Crumtheris textrices et sacrorum linteorum erant confectrices."—*Evinus*.

In the prose list in the Book of Lecan they are named thus: "Α ἐπι ὀρμνεχα .ι. Λυραῖο, ἡ Εἰρα, ἡ γενεὴ Οὐρι, ἡ Κρυνθήριρ, i. e. Lupaid, and Ere, daughter of Dairi, and Crumtheris." The Lupaid here mentioned was Lupita, Patrick's own sister. Ere, the daughter of Dairi, was no other than Ergnata, the daughter of Dairi, King of Oirthir, who granted Armagh to Saint Patrick.—See a very strange story about her in the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, lib. iii. c. 72. Crumtheris was a lady of royal birth, who lived in solitude on the hill of Kenngobha,

to the east of Armagh.—See *Vit. Trip.*, lib. iii. c. 74; *Trias Thaum.*, p. 163.

ⁱ *Odlhran*.—Evinus calls him "Sanctus Odranus de Disert-Odhraim in Hifalgia, auriga," which perfectly agrees with the prose list in the Book of Lecan: "Οὐραν ὁ Οὐρερε Οὐραν α ἕλλα ἀραὶ." He is mentioned in all the Lives of St. Patrick published by Colgan.—See *Vita Tripart.*, part iii. c. 56, where there is a curious story told about an attempt made by an Irish chieftain to murder St. Patrick.

^j *Rodan*.—Dr. O'Connor prints this Rochan. Evinus calls him "Sanctus Rodanus, Armentarius." In the prose list in the Book of Lecan, he is called "Ροδαν α βυαάαιλ."

^k *Ippis*, &c.—These are said to have been the five sisters of St. Patrick; but Dr. Lanigan has attempted to shew that St. Patrick had no real sisters in Ireland, and thinks that these were religious women who were called his sisters in a spiritual, not carnal sense.—See his *Ecclesiastical History of Ireland*, vol. i. pp. 125, 126, where this acute historian writes: "Still more unfounded are the stories concerning St. Patrick's sisters, who are said to have been with him in Ireland, and their numberless children. Part of this stuff is given by Ussher (*Primordia*, p. 824, *seqq.*); but Colgan has collected the whole of it in a large dissertation.—(*Trias Thaum.*, p. 224, *seqq.*)"

^l *Cairniuch*.—It is so printed by Dr. O'Connor, who says in a note: "Omnes vitæ vetustiores

His three embroiderersⁿ, not despicable, Lupaid, Erca, and Cruimthiris. Odhranⁱ, his charioteer, without blemish, Rodanⁱ, son of Braga, his shepherd. Ippis^k, Tigris, and Erca, and Liamhain, with Eibeachta : For them Patrick excelled in wonders, for them he was truly miraculous. Carniuch^l was the priest that baptized him ; German^m his tutor, without blemish. The priest Manachⁿ, of great endowment, was his man for supplying wood. His sister's son^o was Banban, of fame ; Martin^p his mother's brother. Most sapient was the youth Mochonnoc^q, his hospitaller.

eum appellat Gorniam.”

In the copy of Flann's poem, preserved in the Book of Lecan, the reading is : “*Ḡorniar in pacar̄ po ̄hair̄*, i. e. Gornias the priest who baptized him.”

^m *German.*—All the Lives of Patrick agree that St. Germanus was his tutor. Colgan attempts to shew that Patrick had been under his tuition as early as the year 396 ; but the acute Dr. Lanigan clearly proves (vol. i. p. 161), that Patrick could not have been under the direction of St. German before the year 418.

ⁿ *Manach.*—Evinus calls him : “*Sanctus Monachus præsbyter focarius lignorumque provisor.*” In the prose list in the Book of Lecan he is called “*Ḡruim̄ē̄r̄ Manac̄ a ̄eap̄ d̄ē̄m̄ia connāīḡ*, i. e. Cruimhther Manach his provider of wood.”

^o *His sister's son.*—In the copy of Flann's poem, in the Book of Lecan, the reading is, “*Ḡn̄nan̄ a ̄br̄āēap̄ cō m̄blāō*, i. e. Seannan was his brother” [or cousin] “of fame.” Neither name has been identified with true history, and it is more than probable that both owe their existence to the errors of the transcribers.

^p *Martin.*—In the Tripartite Life, *apud* Colgan (*Trias Thaum.*, p. 117), it is stated that Conchessa, St. Patrick's mother, was the sister or relative of St. Martin : “*Conchessa Ecbatii filia ex Francis oriunda, et S. Martini soror, seu*

cognata, ejus mater fuit.” But Dr. Lanigan thinks that there is not sufficient authority to prove this fact : “There is a sort of tradition that she” [Conchessa] “was a near relative of the great St. Martin of Tours, either his sister, or, what is less improbable, a niece of his. I have not been able to find any sufficient authority for it ; and it seems to be founded on a mistake, in consequence of its having been said that St. Patrick, after his release from captivity, spent some time with St. Martin at Tours.”—*Ecclesiastical History of Ireland*, vol. i. p. 124.

^q *Mochonnoc.*—“*Sanctus Catanus præsbyter, et Oceanotus præsbyter duo hospitalarii, sive hospitum ministri.*”—*Evinus.*

In the prose list in the Book of Lecan the reading is : “*Ḡruim̄ē̄r̄ Cáoán̄ ó ̄Tamlāc̄tan̄ Ar̄odā, ̄Ḡruim̄ē̄r̄ m̄d̄rōḡán̄ a ̄ōa ̄fōrm̄é̄r̄i* ; i. e. Priest Cadan of Tamlaghtard, and Priest Brogan, his two waiters.”

The memory of St. Cadan, or Catanus, is still held in great veneration in the parish of Tamlaghtard, or Ardmagilligan, in the barony of Keenaght, and county of Londonderry. Colgan gives the acts of Mochonnoc at 11th February, and states that he flourished about A. D. 492 ; but Dr. Lanigan shews that he lived at a much later period.—See his *Ecclesiastical History of Ireland*, vol. i. p. 425. The Brogan of the prose list in the Book of Lecan is evidently intended

Κριβρι ιρ Λαρρα να λεανθ, ινζεανα γλινα Γλεζπανθ,
 Μαραιθ εαρ ραι αβιρ αρ Ερε, ρα εαρηζαιρ ρε να τρι υιδεαετ
 θροζαν ρζηρνιθ α ροιλε, Κυμιητερ Λοζα α λυαμαιρε.
 Νοθα νε νι ναε καντα, αζυρ Μαδου α ριρθατα
 Μαιε ρεαρ θαμρατ μιυνητερ ιθρ θα θαρθ Δια βαθαλλ cen θρον,
 Ρλατι εα ελυνητερ να ελυε, μιυνητερ μαιε μιυνητερ Ρθαδρυνε.
 Ιη Τρινηθ ιρτρεαν αρ ευε θαλεα θυυθ μαιε μορζηραε
 Ριζ ραν ροem τρε αιττιη ιμβυε, ρα ροερ το ραττιρ Ραδρυνε.

Αοιρ Κυριουτ, εηερε εεδ εεραχατ αναοι. θλιαθαν αρ ριχιε το Λαοζ-
 αιρι. Αμάλζαιθ, μαε Ριαεραε, μηε Εαχαε Μυθιηθθοιη, θιοθαθ. Υαθε
 Τη ηΑμάλζαιθ.

Αοιρ Κυριουτ, εηερε εεδ εαοεα α τρι. Αη ευεεαθ θλιαθαν ριχεατ
 το Λαοζαιρε. Κατηρραεμεαθ μορ ρια Λαοζαιρε μαε Νελλ ρορ Λαζηθθ.

Αοιρ Κυριουτ, εηερε εεδ εαοεα α εεαιρ. Α ρε ριχιε το Λαοζαιρε.
 Ρειρ Τεαιρρα λα Λαοζαιρε, μαε Νελλ.

for Brocan, or Brocanus, one of the nephews of St. Patrick, mentioned in the Tripartite Life.—*Trias Thaum.*, pp. 129, 136.

¹ *Cribri and Lasra.*—These are called Crebra and Lassera in the Tripartite (*Trias Thaum.*, p. 141), where it is stated that they were the daughters of Glerannus, son of Cumineus, and lived at the church of Kill-Forclann, near Killala. Dr. O'Connor, with this evidence before him, translates *Gleughram* by *candida* as if it were an epithet of the virgins, and not their father's name.

² *Maeraiðh, &c., and Ere.*—The text is clearly corrupt here, and the copy in the Book of Lecan affords no clue to the correction of it.

³ *Brogan.*—He was the Brocanus, nephew of St. Patrick, mentioned by Jocelin in c. 50, and by Evinus (*ubi supra*).

⁴ *Logha.*—In the copy of Flann's poem in the Book of Lecan he is called Κυμιητερ Λυζηα, which is more correct. His tombstone is still preserved near Templepatrick, or Patrick's

church, on the island of Insi Goill, in Lough Corrib, with the following inscription: “*Ue lughnædon macc lmenueh, i. e. the stone of Lughna Don, son of Lemenuch.*” This inscription, which was discovered by Dr. Petrie, who published a fac-simile of it, in his *Inquiry into the Origin and Uses of the Round Towers of Ireland*, p. 162, is the oldest literal monument yet discovered in Ireland. It establishes the existence of Lughna and Lemenuch beyond dispute, but nothing of a similar antiquity has been discovered to prove their relationship to the Irish Apostle.

⁵ *Machui.*—He was St. Mochai, of Endrom, in Loch Cuan, one of St. Patrick's earliest converts, to whom he gave a copy of the Gospels and what was called a *Ministeir*, or portable reliquary: “*Baptizavit eum ac totondit, et dedit ei Evangelium et Ministeir.*”—*Vita Sec.*, c. 32.

⁶ *May the Trinity.*—In the book of Lecan, the poem of Flann on St. Patrick's household concludes thus:

Cribri and Lasra', of mantles, beautiful daughters of Gleagrann.

Macraith the wise, and Ere',—he prophesied in his three wills.

Brogan', the scribe of his school ; the priest Logha", his helmsman,—

It is not a thing unsung,—and Machui^w his true fosterson.

Good the man whose great family they were, to whom God gave a crozier
without sorrow ;

Chiefs with whom the bells are heard, a good family was the family of Patrick.
May the Trinity^x, which is powerful over all, distribute to us the boon of great
love ;

The king who, moved by soft Latin, redeemed by Patrick's prayer.

The Age of Christ, 449. The twenty-first year of Laeghaire. Amhalghaidh', son of Fiachra, son of Eochaidh Muighmheadhoin, died. From him Tir-Amhalghaidh [is named].

The Age of Christ, 453. The twenty-fifth year of Laeghaire. A great defeat [was given] by Laeghaire to the Leinstermen.

The Age of Christ, 454. The twenty-sixth year of Laeghaire. The feast of Teamhair [was celebrated] by Laeghaire, son of Niall.

“Α νιμπιοι πιν λε Φλανδ, κο πια ποχπαυε καν
ιμπαιλ,

Co mme ιzer πλαειδ νιμπε, ac maithib na
muinire.”

“These” [saints] “are implored by Flann, that
he may obtain reward without doubt,

With meekness amongst the nobles of heaven,
through the chiefs of this family.”

Dr. O'Connor says that he does not know whence the Four Masters copied this poem. It is not contained in either of the Dublin copies, and Dr. O'Connor's printed copy of it is corrupted to agree with his own idea of the meaning. The copy of Flann's poem preserved in the Book of Lecan, fol. 44, *b.*, is much better and more copious, and contains the names of several officers of Patrick's household not mentioned in Evin's list, or even in the prose list prefixed to the poem itself in the Book of Lecan, such as Cromdumhan,

his mucatōe, or swineherd ; his three builders, Caemhan, Cruithnech, and Luchraidh ; his three physicians, Sechnan, Ogma, Aithemail ; his librarian, Setna, the Pious, son of Coreran, &c., &c. Ussher quotes this poem (*Primordia*, p. 895), as written in very ancient Irish verses, giving a catalogue of St. Patrick's domestics, as authority for the existence of a Senex Patricius, ceano a jpuithu penopach, who died, according to the Annals of Connaught, in the year 454.

^y *Amhalghaidh*.—He was King of Connaught about the year 434, when he was converted to Christianity by St. Patrick, together with 12,000 men.—See *Genealogies, &c., of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 310, 462. See also, for the oldest account of this conversion, the Book of Armagh, fol. 10, 11 ; Ussher's *Primordia*, p. 864. The territory of Tir-Amhalghaidh, now the barony of Tirawley, on the west of the River Moy, in the county of Mayo, derived its name from him.

S. Υραιλλε Ερρυε α Chill Υραιλλε ηι Λιφε [δέεε] χρυι. Ααυρυτ.

Αοιρ Κυριοτ, εήτερε εέδ εαοεα αρέ. Α ηοετ ριχίε το Λαοζαυε. Εηδα, μαε Κατβαδα, δέεε.

Αοιρ Κυριοτ, εήτερε εέδ εαοεα α ρεαετ. Α ηαοι ριχίε το Λαοζαυε. Κατη Αεθα οαυα ρια Λαιζνιβ ρορ Λαοζαυε, μαε Νελλ. Ρο ζαβαδ οηα Λαοζαυε ιριη εατη ριη, γ οο ραδ Λαοζαυε ρατθα ζρένε γ ζαοιθε, γ ηα ηουλ οο Λαιζνιβ ηαέ τιοεραδ ρορρα τρια βιηυ, αη α λεζαδ υαδα.

Αρδ Μαεθα οροεηυεαδ λά Ναιοη Ραεραεε ιαη ηα εοηβαυε οο ό Θηαιρε μαε Ριοννέαδα ηιε Εοζηαιη ηιε Νιαιλάν. Ρο ηοιρδνδη οα ριρ δέεε λαυ ρρι εμνδαέ αη βαυε. Ρο εηιοηοιρρε δόιη εετυρ, εαηαιρ αιηδερρκοιρ οο όηιαη ιρυθε, γ εεεευρ οο ηαηεαβ, γ οο εαυλεαεα, γ ουρδαβ ουε αρχήηα οοιζη ηο ριηοριοη εομβαδ ρι ηυδ εήηη, γ ηυδ εήεηε οεεαυριβ Ερην ηα εοιτεηιηε.

Sean Ραεραεε οο ραοιδδη α ρριοραυε.

^z *Cill-Usaille*: i. e. the Church of Auxilius, now Killossy, near Naas, in the county of Kildare. No part of the old church of Killossy now remains, but there is a part of an ancient round tower, with a square base, attached to the modern church, which bespeaks the antiquity of the place.—See Ussher's *Primordia*, pp. 826, 827; and Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 658. The Annals of Ulster place the death of Auxilius in the year 460, which is the correct date.

^a *Ath-dara*: i. e. the Ford of the Oak. In the Irish historical tract called *Borumha-Laighean*, this ford is described as on the River Bearbha, [Barrow] in the plain of Magh-Ailbhe. There was a cairn erected on the brink of the river, in which the heads of the slaughtered forces of Leath-Chuinn were interred. The notice of this battle is entered in the Annals of Ulster, under the year 458, as follows:

“An. 458. Cué Aéta οαυα ρορ Λαοζαυε ρε Λαιζνιβ, *in quo et ipse captus est, sed tunc dimissus est, jurans per Solem et Ventum se boves eis dimissurum,*” i. e. “The battle of Ath-dara”

[was gained] “over Laeghaire by the Leinstermen, in which he himself was taken prisoner; but he was then set at liberty, swearing by the Sun and the Wind that he would remit them the Borumha.” Mageoghegan gives it as follows, in English, in his *Annals of Clonmacnoise*:

“The Lynstermen fought the battle of Ath-dara against King Lagerie, wherein King Lagerie himself was taken captive, and his army altogether overthrown; but the King was enlarged upon his oath by the Sun and Moon (which was solemnly sworn by him) to restore them their cows.”

Here it is quite evident that Mageoghegan translated this last clause, “to restore them their cows,” from a Latin original: “*se boves eis dimissurum.*” But this is clearly not the meaning intended by the original annalist. In the account of this battle preserved in *Leabhar na h-Uidhri*, fol. 76, b. 2, it is stated that Laeghaire swore by the Sun and Moon, the Water and the Air, Day and Night, Sea and Land, that he would never again, during life, demand the Borumean tribute of the Leinstermen. ‘Conná

Saint Usaille, Bishop of Cill Usaille^z, in Liffie, [died] on the twenty-seventh of August.

The Age of Christ, 456. The twenty-eighth year of Laeghaire. Enda, son of Cathbhadh, died.

The Age of Christ, 457. The twenty-ninth year of Laeghaire. The battle of Ath-dara^a [was fought] against the Leinstermen by Laeghaire, son of Niall. Laeghaire was taken in that battle; and Laeghaire took oaths by the Sun and the Wind, and [all] the elements, to the Leinstermen, that he would never come against them, after setting him at liberty.

Ard-Macha^b was founded by Saint Patrick, it having been granted to him by Daire, son of Finnchadh^c, son of Eoghan, son of Niallan. Twelve men were appointed by him for building the town. He ordered them, in the first place, to erect an archbishop's city^d there, and a church for monks, for nuns, and for the other orders in general, for he perceived that it would be the head and chief of the churches of Ireland in general.

Old Patrick^e yielded his spirit.

ἡ ἀρχὴ ἐν μὲν ὀρομὶν ἑὴν βῆσ βεο. And this is the true meaning even of the Latin, 'se boves eis dimissurum.'"

^b *Ard-Macha*: i. e. the Height of Macha, a woman's name. Some say that she was Macha, the wife of Nemhidh.—See *Magh-Macha*, p. 10, note ^w, *suprà*; but others will have it that she was the more celebrated Macha Mongruadh, the foundress of the royal fort Emania, near Armagh. Ussher (*Primordia*, p. 854) thought that the name was compounded of *ard*, high, and *macha*, a field; but no Irish scholar ever gave it that interpretation. The Annals of Ulster refer the foundation of Armagh to the year 444:

"A. D. 444. *Ardmacha fundata est. Ab urbe condita usque ad hunc urbem fundatum MDCXIV.*"—See also Ussher's *Primordia*, pp. 854, 855, *et seq.*; and Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, p. 293.

^c *Daire, son of Finnchadh*.—This Daire, who was chief of Regio Orientalium, now the Oriors, in the county of Armagh, was a descendant of Colla Dachrich. From his uncle, Muireadhach,

son of Eoghan, son of Niallan, the O'Hanlons of Crioch-na-nOirthir, now the baronies of Orior, in the county of Armagh, are descended.

^d *An archbishop's city*.—For a curious account of the erection of Armagh the reader is referred to the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, as published by Colgan, part iii. c. 78, *Trias Thaum.*, p. 164.

^e *Old Patrick*.—In the poem of Flann on the household of St. Patrick, as preserved in the Book of Lecan, fol. 44, *b*, and as quoted by Ussher (*Primord.* p. 895), he is made the head of St. Patrick's seniors: "Caput sapientum seniorum ejus."

The Annals of Connaught, as quoted by Ussher, refer his death to the year 453, and the Annals of Ulster to 457. According to the *Feilire-Aenguis*, this *Sean Phadruig*, or older Patrick, was the tutor of the great Apostle of Ireland; and the glossographer adds that he was the Patrick of Glastonbury.—See Petrie's *Antiquities of Tara Hill*, p. 73. Dr. Lanigan scoffs at the idea of the existence of any other

Αοιρ Cμιορτ, εήτρε σεθ, εαοCCA α ηοχτ. Ιαρ μβήε υήε μβλιαόηα ριχίε
 ηι ριγhe ηΈρεαηη υο Λαοζαίρε mac Nell Ναιογιαλλαιζ αεβατ ι ταοθ Cαίρρ
 εοιρ Ερμηη η Αλβαηη η. θα εηοε ιαορθε ρίλε ηη υιθ Ραολάηη, η ζρμιαη η ζαοηη
 ρορ μαρβροίη αι ρα ράραιζ ιαθ. Cοηό υο ρηη αεβήε αι ρηι,

Αεβαηη Λαοζαίρε mac Nell
 ρορ ταοθ Cαίρρ ζλαρ α τήρ
 ουηε υέ αοραεζαο ραηη
 τυερατ υαιη ηβαίρ ρορραη ριγη.

Αοιρ Cμιορτ, εήτρε σεθ εαοCCA αηαοι. Αη εειο βλιαόαιη υΟιηιι Μολε,
 mac Οαηη, ηιε Ριαχραχ, ηι ριζε ηΈρεηηη.

Αοιρ Cμιορτ, εήτρε Cέθ ρεαρCCA α υό. Αη εήραίηαθ βλιαόαιη υΟιηιι.
 Οοηηαηορτ mac Νιρρρ υέCC.

Αοιρ Cμιορτ, εήτρε Cέθ ρεαρCA αηρί. Αη CίυCCεαθ βλιαόαιη υΟιηιι.
 Ρειρ Τεαίρρα λα ηΟιηιι Μολε αιη βλιαόαιρρ.

St. Patrick except the great Apostle of Ireland, but he is evidently over-septical.

¹ *Thirty years.*—O'Flaherty says that the thirty years allowed to his reign must be understood as subsequent to the conversion of the Irish to Christianity: "Ut in Codice Lecano (fol. 306, a) ita Latinè explicatur: *Triginta annis regnum Hiberniæ post adventum Patricii tenuit.*"—*Ogygia*, p. 249. With this account the curious computation of Tirechan, in the Book of Armagh, very nearly accords, as follows:

"*A passione autem Christi colleguntur anni 436, usque ad mortem Patricii. Duobus autem vel v. annis regnavit Loiquire post mortem Patricii. Omnis autem regni illius tempus xxxvi. ut putamus.*"—fol. 9, a. 2.

² *He died.*—According to the historical tract called the *Borumha Leaghan*, Laeghaire, in two years and a half after swearing by the elements that he would never again demand the Borumha, made an incursion into Leinster and seized a prey of cows at Sidh-Neachtain, where the Boyne has its source; but as he advanced to the side of

Caissi, the elements wreaked their vengeance upon him, that is, the Air forsook him, the Sun burned him, and the Earth swallowed him. His death is entered in the Annals of Clonmacnoise as follows:

"King Lagerie died an ill death. Some say he sunk down in the Earth between the two hills, neer the River of Liffie, called Ireland and Scotland, but the most part agree that he was stricken dead at a place called Taev Caisy, neere the Liffie, by the Wynde and Sun, for forswearing himself to the Lynstermen, for the restitution of the Cowes, which he was sworne to performe at the time of his captivity. He died about the year 458."

The Annals of Tighernach and the Annals of Ulster state that Laeghaire met his death at Greallach Gaifill [or Daphill], in Campo-Life, between the hills Ere and Alba, and that the Leinstermen asserted that the Sun and the Wind killed him.

In the very curious account of the death of Laeghaire, preserved in the *Leabhar-na hUidhri*,

The Age of Christ, 458. After Laeghaire, the son of Niall of the Nine Hostages, had been thirty years^f in the sovereignty of Ireland, he died^g by the side of Caissi, between Eire and Alba, i. e. two hills which are in Ui-Faclain; and [it was] the Sun and the Wind that killed him, because he had violated them. Concerning which the poet said :

Laeghaire, son of Niall^h, died
On the side of Caissi, green its land ;
The elements of God, whose guarantee he had violated,
Inflicted the doom of death upon the king.

The Age of Christ, 459. The first year of Oilioll Molt, son of Dathi, son of Fiachra, in the sovereignty of Ireland.

The Age of Christ, 462. The fourth year of Oilioll. Domhangortⁱ, son of Nissi, died.

The Age of Christ, 463. The fifth year of Oilioll. The feast of Teamhair^k [was celebrated] by Oilioll Molt this year.

it is stated that it had been prophesied to him that he would come by his death between Ere and Alba [Ireland and Scotland], for which reason he [unlike his father, Niall] never went on any naval expedition, that he went a second time, without regard to his oaths, with a great army, against the Leinstermen, to demand the Borunean tribute; but that, when he reached Greallach-Daphill, by the side of Cassi, in Magh Liphí, between the two hills, Ere and Alba, he was killed by the Sun and the Wind, and the other elements by which he had sworn. It is further stated that the body of Laeghaire was afterwards carried to Tara, and interred with his weapons upon him in the south-east of the external rampart of Rath-Laeghaire, at Tara, with his face turned towards the Lagenians, as if in the attitude of fighting with them. The fact of his body being so interred is also mentioned in the Annotations of Tireachan, in the Book of Armagh, and it is added that Laeghaire could not believe in the Christian religion,

because he had made a promise to his father, Niall, that he would not swerve from the Pagan customs:

“Sed non potuit credere dicens: Nam Neel pater meus non sinivit mihi credere, sed ut sepeliar in cacuminibus *Temro*, quasi viris consistentibus in bello: quia utuntur Gentiles in sepulchris armati prumptis armis facie ad faciem usque ad diem Erdathe apud Magos, id est, iudicii diem Domini.”—fol. 10, a, 2. See Petrie’s *Antiquities of Tara Hill*, pp. 145, 146.

^h *Laeghaire, son of Niall*.—This quatrain is also quoted in *Leabhar-na-hUidhri*, but the author’s name is nowhere mentioned.

ⁱ *Domhangort*.—He was King of Alba, or Scotland, according to the Ann. of Clon.

^k *The feast of Teamhair*.—Thus noticed in the Annals of Ulster: “*Cena Temra la hAilill Molt, Sic in Libro Cuanach inveni*.” And in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows: “King Oilill Molt made the Great Feast of Taraghe, called Feis-Taragh.”

Αοιρ Cπιορτ, ceṫpe chéd rṫpeca a cṫaip. An peipeaḁ bliḁḁan ḁOιλιλ. Caḁ Dumá Aichip για Laiḁnḁ φορ Aιλιλ Molt.

Conall Gulban, mac Neill Naoḁiallaḁ, (ο τṫαττ Cenel cConaill) ḁο μαρβαḁ la rṫn tuathaiḁ Μαḁε rṫlecht iar na φοḁbáil ἰ mbaοḁal, ḁ α ḁḁnacal ἰ ρṫιοḁnac Mhaḁε Réin, la Naoḁn Caillin, amail aipnéiḁr beaḁa an naoim rémṫaite.

Αοιρ Cπιορτ, ceṫpe céḁ peapceat a cíucc. An peaiḁtṫaḁ bliḁḁan ḁOιλιλ Molt. Peip Teamṫa la hOιλιλ Molt.

Eοḁan, mac Neill Naoḁiallaḁ, (ό τṫαττ Cenel nEοḁan), ḁécc ḁο chuṫaiḁ Chonaill Gulban, mic Neill Naoḁiallaḁ, ḁ α ḁḁnacal ἰ nUipḁe ḁaοín ἰ nḁip Eοḁan, ḁia nebṫaḁ.

Ατβαḁ Eοḁan, mac Néill,
 pe ḁeοṫaiḁ, bá maṫ a máοin,
 τṫé écc Chonaill na ccleap ccpuaiḁ,
 ḁo ρṫuil a uaḁ ἰ nUipce ḁaοin.

Cπioṫṫann, mac Enda Cenṫelaiḁ, rṫ Laiḁn, ḁο μαρβαḁ lá mac a mḁine buḁéin, .i. Eochaiḁ Tuṫnṫh ḁο Uib ḁairṫe.

Αοιρ Cπιορτ, ceṫṫṫpe céḁ peapceca a ré. A hocht ḁOιλιλ. Peip Teamṫa la hOιλιλ Molt.

Αοιρ Cπιορτ, cṫṫṫpe chéd peapceca a peaiḁt. Anaoi ḁOιλιλ Molt. Denen, mac Seipceṫnein, epṫcop Aṫḁa Maḁa, ḁο ṫaοiḁḁ α ρṫioṫaṫte.

¹ *Dumha-Aichir*: i. e. Aicher's or Heber's mound. Not identified.

^m *The Cinel-Conaill*: i. e. the Race of Conall, i. e. the O'Donnells, and their correlative families in Tirconnell, or the county of Donegal.

ⁿ *Magh-Slecht*.—According to the Book of Fenagh, Conall Gulban was killed by the Masraidhe, an ancient tribe of the Firbolgs, who were seated in the plain of Magh Slecht (around Ballymagauran, in the north-west of the county of Cavan). He had gone upon a predatory excursion into their territory, and seized upon a great prey of horses; but he was pursued and overtaken at Loch Saloch, near Fenagh, in the county of Leitrim, where he was slain and

buried.—See note ^a, at A. M. 3656, p. 43, *suprà*.

^o *Saint Caillin*.—This is clearly an anachronism, and is a fabrication of the writer of the Life of St. Caillin, preserved in the Book of Fenagh. St. Caillin was contemporary with St. Columbkille, and could not have been born in the year 464, much less abbot of Fenagh in Magh-Rein.

^p *Cinel-Eoghain*: i. e. the Race of Eoghan. These were the O'Neills, Mac Loughlins, and their correlatives in Tyrone.

^q *Uisce-Chain*.—Now *anglicè* Eskahcen. This is the name of an old chapel near a beautiful well from which the name is derived, in a town-

The Age of Christ, 464. The sixth year of Oilioll. The battle of Dunha-Aichir^r [was fought] by the Leinstermen, against Oilioll Molt.

Conall Gulban, son of Niall of the Nine Hostages (from whom are *descended* the Cinel-Conaill^m), was slain by the old tribes of Magh-Slechtⁿ, he having been found unprotected, and was buried at Fidhnach-Maighe-Rein, by Saint Caillin^o, as the Life of the aforesaid saint relates.

The Age of Christ, 465. The seventh year of Oilioll Molt. The feast of Teamhair [was celebrated] by Oilioll Molt.

Eoghan, son of Niall of the Nine Hostages (from whom are *descended* the Cinel-Eoghain^p), died of grief for Conall Gulban, son of Niall of the Nine Hostages, and was buried at Uisce-Chain^a, in Inis-Eoghain; concerning which was said :

Eoghan, son of Niall, died
Of tears,—good his nature,—
In consequence of the death of Conall, of hard feats,
So that his grave is at Uisce-Chain.

Crimhthann^r, son of Enda Censelach, King of Leinster, was killed by the son of his own daughter, i. e. Eochaidh Guineach, [one] of the Ui-Bairrche^s.

The Age of Christ, 466. The eighth year of Oilioll Molt.

The Age of Christ, 467. The ninth year of Oilioll Molt. Benen^t, son of Sescen, Bishop of Ard-Macha [Armagh], resigned his spirit.

land of the same name, in the barony of Inis-Eoghan [Inishowen], in the county of Donegal. The grave of Eoghan is not known there at present. Colgan says that Uske-chaoin was, in his own time, a chapel, but that it was anciently a monastery.—See *Trias Thaum.*, p. 495, col. 1. It is the birth-place of the celebrated *Janus Janius Eoganesius*, or John Toland, whose real name was O'Tuathalain, and of whom there are still very vivid traditions preserved in the neighbourhood.—See Harris's edition of Ware's *Writers of Ireland*, p. 278 and p. 281, line 3.

^r *Crimhthann*.—According to the Annals of Clonmacnoise he was killed in the battle of Ardcorran; but this is clearly a mistake, for,

it will be shewn from authorities of great antiquity, he fought at the battle of Ocha in 482 or 483, *q. v.*

^s *Ui-Bairrche*: i. e. the descendants of Daire Barraich, the second son of Cathair Mor, Monarch of Ireland in the second century. They were seated in the barony of Slewmary, in the Queen's County, and possessed also some of the adjoining districts.—See *Leabhar-na-gCeart*, p. 212, note ^k.

^t *Benen*: i. e. Benignus. The death of Benignus is entered in the Annals of Ulster at the same year: “*Quies Benigni Episcopi, successoris Patricii.*”—See note ^w, under the year 432, p. 136, *suprà*.

Αοιρ Cμιορτ, ceitpe chéd fearcca a hocht. Α haon ndécc dOιλιλ. Dορνγαλ bρι Ele φορ Λαιγνib για nOιλιλ Mοlt.

Αοιρ Cμιορτ, ceitpe chéd peaéτμογαττ. Αn θαρια βλιαδαιν dέcc dOιλιλ. Cαth Dυμα Αιόιρ φορ Αιλιλ Mοlt για Λαιγνib.

Αοιρ Cμιορτ, ceitpe chéd peaχτμογαττ αdó. Αn cέpαμαd βλιαδαιν dέcc dOιλιλ. Toca, mac Aodá, mic Sínaig, ταιορeαc Cρiche Cualann hi Λαιγνib dέcc.

Αοιρ Cμιορτ, chitpe céo peaéτμογατ a cέταρ. Α pé dέcc dOιλιλ. Eιpc, mac Eeachach Munnpeaíμαρ, dέcc.

Αοιρ Cμιορτ, chitpe céo peaéτμογατ a cúicc. Α peaéτ dέcc dOιλιλ. Conall Cpeíτoιnn, mac Nell Naοιγiαλλaiγ, ορ éιnrστ clanna Colman η Síol Aodá Slaine dέcc.

Αοιρ Cμιορτ, chitpe céo peaéτμογατ apé. Α hocht dέcc dOιλιλ. Cαé Tpanaipd για nEochaid, mac Coιpppe, mic Oιλilla, mic Dунlaing, mic Eндa Niaó, φορ rιgh Λαιgn, Ppaoó, mac Pionnáda, mic Tapaídon, mic Pochaid, mic Eeachdach Lámdóid, mic Mepin Cuipb, η do éfr Ppaoch ipwde.

Αοιρ Cμιορτ, chitpe céo peaéτμογατ a hocht. Iar mbeith piche βλιαδαιν

^u *The boxing battle.*—This battle, which appears to have been nothing more than a boxing match between the pugilistic champions of Leinster and Meath, is noticed in the Annals of Ulster at the year 473, as “Dορνγαλ bρι Ele;” but it is again entered under the year 475, as, “*Bellum Bri-Ele, sic in Libro Cuanach inveni;*” and again under 478. There can scarcely, however, be a doubt that the three entries refer to the one battle only, and that the difference of date is owing to their having been transcribed from different authorities. In the old English translation of the Annals of Ulster, preserved in the British Museum, Claren. tom. 49, Ayscough, 4795. the term Dορνγαλ is translated “the handie skirmish.” It may be here observed that the wrestling matches, which continued to be carried on in the Phoenix Park, between the men of Meath and Kildare, and which sometimes terminated in boxing matches, would seem to

have been a continuation of this *Dornghal*.

^w *Bri-Ele.*—This place is now called the hill of Croghan, and is situated in the north-east of the King’s County, close to the boundary of Westmeath.—See note ^l, under A. D. 1385. It is stated in the Book of Lecan, fol. 175, p. a, col. b, that this hill received its name from Eile, daughter of Eochaidh Feidhleach, Monarch of Ireland, and wife, first of Ferghal, son of Magach, and afterwards of Sraibhgenn, son of Niul, one of the Ernaans of Munster.

^x *Dumha-Aichir.*—This is a repetition. See A. D. 464. In the Annals of Ulster it is entered under the year 468, thus: “*Bellum Dumai-Aichir, φορ Oιλιλ Mοlt, sicut inveni in Libro Cuanach.*” And again under the years 474 and 476.

^y *Crioch-Cualann.*—A territory included, for the most part, in the present county of Wicklow. The territory of Fears-Cualann, or Fercoulen, the limits of which are defined in an Inquisition

The Age of Christ, 468. The eleventh year of Oilioll. The boxing-battle^u of Bri-Ele^w against the Leinstermen, by Oilioll Molt.

The Age of Christ, 470. The twelfth year of Oilioll. The battle of Dumba-Aichir^x against Oilioll Molt, by the Leinstermen.

The Age of Christ, 472. The fourteenth year of Oilioll. Toca, son of Aedh, son of Senach, chief of Crioch-Cualann^y, in Leinster, died.

The Age of Christ, 474. The sixteenth year of Oilioll. Eirc^z, son of Eochaidh Muinreamhar, died.

The Age of Christ, 475. The seventeenth year of Oilioll. Conall Cremhthoinn^a, son of Niall of the Nine Hostages, from whom are sprung the Clann Colmain, and race of Aedh Slaine^b, died.

The Age of Christ, 476. The eighteenth year of Oilioll. The battle of Granard^c by Eochaidh, son of Cairbre, son of Oilioll, son of Dunlaing, son of Euda Niadh, against the King of Leinster, Fraech, son of Finnehadh, son of Garchu, son of Fothadh, son of Eochaidh Lambdoidh, son of Mesincorb; and Fraech fell therein.

The Age of Christ, 478. After Oilioll Molt, son of Dathi, son of Fiachra,

taken at Wicklow on the 26th of April, 1636, appears to have been coextensive with the manor of Powerscourt, in the barony of Half Rathdown, in the north of the county of Wicklow; but anciently the territory of Cualann was more extensive. It appears from the *Feilire-Aengus* that the churches of Tigh-Conaill (Stagonnell), Tigh-mic-Dimmai, and Dunmor, and from the *Leabhar-Laighneach*, preserved in the Book of Lecan, fol. 93-109, that Senehill, now Shankhill, near Bray, were situated in this territory.

^z *Eirc*.—He is the ancestor of the Dalriadic kings of Scotland.—See Ussher's *Primord.*, Ind. Chron., and O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, p. 465.

^a *Conall Cremhthainn*.—He is the ancestor of the O'Melaghlians, who bore the tribe-name of Clann-Colmain, and of other families formerly powerful in Meath. From this Conall seventeen Irish monarchs descended. The Annals of Ulster record his death at the year 470, under which Dr. O'Connor observes in a note that the terri-

tory of Tirconall derived its name from him; but this is contrary to all the Irish genealogists and historians, who are unanimous in stating that Tir-Conaill derived its name from his brother, Conall Gulban.—*Ogygia*, iii. c. 85.

^b *Race of Aedh Slaine*.—There were nine Monarchs of Ireland of the race of this Aedh Slaine, who was himself Monarch of Ireland from A. D. 599 to 605. After the establishment of surnames, the chief family of his race took the surname of O'Kelly Breagh, and were seated in the great plain of Bregia, in the east of ancient Meath.—See *Ogygia*, iii. c. 93, p. 430.

^c *Granard*.—This is the Granard in the county of Longford; but the Four Masters have evidently given Cairbre a wrong genealogy. In the Annals of Ulster, "*Bellum primum Granearad*" is entered under the year 485, and it is stated that "*Cairbre mac Neill Naigiallaig victor erat.*" In the Clarendon copy the reading is: "*Bellum primum circa Granearad. Cairbre mac*

hi riġhe nEpeann υOιλιλ Μολτ, mac Δατί, mic Βιαχραά, υο cheap ι ccath Ocha la Λυγχαϊδ, mac Λαοζαυρε, la Μυρρέσταχ mac Εαρρα 7 la Βερζυρ Cερρbel, mac Conaill Cρσίμταυδε, 7 la Βιαάρα, mac Λαοζαυρε, μι Δαλ nΑραυδε, 7 la Cρσίμταυν, mac Ενωα Cεννρελαιζ μι Λαιζίν. Αρ υον chup ριν υο πατα υΒιαχρα να Λεέ 7 Cαυρλοεζη ιτ.ορροραυτε ιν cάτα. Αρ υον cαth ριν ατβίρε υέce mac Δέ.

Μορ chath Ocha ρεαρραυτ
 ινορατα cαth ιλε
 ρορ Oιλιλ Μολτ, mac Ναthί,
 meabaυδ ρια nΔάλ Αραυδε.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, cήτερε cέυ ρέctημοζατ αναοι. Αn cέυ βλαυδαν υο Λυζαυδ, mac Λαοζαυρε, όρ Ερυνν ι ριζε.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, cήτερε cέυ ochtημοζατ. Αn υαρα βλαυδαν υο Λυζαυδ. Cαth Δραναρυδ α ττίρ Λαιζίν ειτιρ λαιζνιδ ρήρην, δύ ιν ρο μαρβυδ Βιονηcαυδ, τίζήρνα υα Cεννρελαιζ, la Cουρρρε.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, ceίτερε cέυ ochtημοζατ ahaon. Αn τρεαρ βλαυδαν υο Λυζαυδ. .S. Ιαυρλαυθε, mac Τρήνα, επρcop Αρδα Μαχα, υο ραυυδυδh α ρριοραυτε.

Neill Naigiallaig *victor erat*; in quo cecidit Fin-guine *filius Eree*; *et victor erat, ut alii dicunt*, Crimthán mac Enna Cinselaig."

^d *The battle of Ocha*.—Animosus, author of the fourth Life of St. Bridget, published by Colgan, states (lib. ii. c. 12), that Iolland, son of Dunluing, King of Leinster, slew Oilioll Molt, King of Ireland, near Themoria or Tara. The notice of this battle is entered under the year 482, and again under 483, in the Annals of Ulster, as follows, in the old translation in the Clarendon manuscript, tom. 49:

"482. *Bellum Oche, in quo cecidit Ailill Molt manu Lugh mic Laogaire, et Murierti mic Erea. A Concobaro filio Nessa usque ad Cormac filium Art anni 308. A Cormac usque ad hoc bellum 206, ut Cuana scripsit.*"

"483. *Jugulatio Crimthain, inac Enna Cen-*

selaich, *Regis Lagenie*, mic Bressail Bealaich, mic Cathair Moir. *Et hoc anno* the battle [called] Cath Ocha, *secundum alios*, by Lugad and by Murtagh mac Erea, and by Fergus Cervail, mac Connell Crimthain, and by Fiachra Lon, the King of Dal-Araide."

The accounts of the death of this monarch are various and conflicting, for which see Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, p. 565, col. 1, not. 8, 9. The Life of St. Kieran states, that Oilioll Molt was slain in the battle of Ocha, in Meath, by Crimthann, King of Leinster: "Ex his obiter advertendum eos graviter errare, qui scribunt hunc Crimthannum occubuisse anno 465, cum multis postea revolutis annis predicto praelio interfuit."—*Colgan*. To this it may be added that, according to the ancient historical tract called *Borumha-Laighean*, Crimthann, son of Enna,

had been twenty years in the sovereignty of Ireland, he was slain in the battle of Ocha^d, by Lughaidh, son of Laeghaire, Muircheartach Mac Earca, Fearghus Cerrbhel, son of Conall Cremthainne, Fiachra, son of Laeghaire, King of Dal-Araidhe, and Cremthann, son of Enna Cennsealach, King of Leinster. It was on this occasion that the Lee and Cairloegh^e were given to Fiachra as a territorial reward for the battle. It was of this battle Beg Mac De^f said :

The great battle of Ocha was fought,
In which many battalions were cut off,
Against Oilioll Molt, son of Nathi,
Who was defeated by the Dal-Araidhe.

The Age of Christ, 479. The first year of Lughaidh^g, son of Laeghaire, in sovereignty over Ireland.

The Age of Christ, 480. The second year of Lughaidh. The battle of Granard^h, in the land of Leinster, between the Leinstermen themselves, wherein Finnchadh, Lord of Ui-Cennsealaigh, was slain by Cairbre.

The Age of Christ, 481. The third year of Lughaidh. Saint Jarlaitheⁱ, son of Treana, Bishop of Ard-Macha [Armagh], resigned his spirit.

slew Oilioll Molt in the battle of Ocha.

^e *Lee and Cairloegh*.—This is probably a mistake for Lee and Ard-Eolairg. The territory of Lee was on the west side of the River Bann, and included in the present barony of Coleraine, in the county of Londonderry ; but that called Cairloegh, or Ard-Eolairg, is unknown to the Editor.—See note under the year 557.

^f *Beg Mac De*: i. e. Beccus, the son of Dea or Dagaüs, a celebrated Irish prophet, who died in the year 557, *q. v.*

^g *The first year of Lughaidh*.—"A. D. 484. *Inicium regni Lugaid mic Laegaire, hoc anno.*"—*Annals of Ulster*.

^h *The battle of Granard*.—Granard is here a mistake of transcribers for Graine, as appears from the ancient historical tract called *Borumha-Laighean*, and from the Annals of Clonmacnoise, in which the two battles fought there are en-

tered thus :

"A. D. 497. The battle of Graine, where Moriortagh mac Ercka had the victory. There was another battle of Graine, between Lynstermen themselves, fought, where Finncha, King of O'Keansely, was slain, and Carbrey had the victory."

In the Annals of Ulster "*Bellum primum Graneamad*" is entered first under the year 485, and again under 486, "*Vel hic, primum bellum Graine;*" and under A. D. 492, "*Bellum secundum Granairet.*" The place is now called Grane, and is situated in the north of Kildare.

ⁱ *Jarlaithe*.—He was the third bishop of Armagh, and died, according to the Annals of Ulster, in 481.—See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 307. He is to be distinguished from St. Jarlath of Tuam.—See Harris's edition of Ware's *Bishops*, pp. 35, 36.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, αήτερε céδ ochtmoζατ αρεαάτ. Αν ναομάδ βλιαδαιν το
 Λυγχαδ. Nel, Εαρροσ Αρθαχαδ ι τεααδβα, δειρσιρpul Ρατριασε, δέεε.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, αήτερε céδ ochtmoζατ α hochτ. Αν δεαχμιάδ βλιαδαιν
 το Λυγχαδ. Cιανάν, ερροσ Δοιμλιασε, δέεε.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, αήτερε céδ ochtmoζατ ασαι. Αν ταοιμάδ βλιαδαιν δέζ
 το Λυγχαδ. Maccaille ερροσ δέεε. Αοηζυρ, μασ Νατρραοιχ, ρί Μυμάν,
 το ζυιτιμ ηι εααη Chelloρναδ la Μυιρσιρταχ Mac Εαρρα, la ηλλολλαν
 μασ Δυνλαηζ, la ηΑηηηη, μασ Δυνλαηζ, γ la ηΕοχαδ ηΖυιηςη δια νεβραδη,

Αεβαη εραδδ, δορβηλε νόηρ,
 Αοηζυρ μοηβηηαχ, μασ Νατρραοιχ,
 Ραεεβαδ la ηηηηηη α ραηη
 ηι εαατ Cell Ορναθηα ελαοημ.

^k *Mel, Bishop of Ard-achadh.*—He was the first bishop of Ardagh, in the county of Longford, and a disciple of St. Patrick.

^l *Cianan, Bishop of Doimhliag:* i. e. of Duleek, in Meath. It is stated in the Annals of Tighernach, and in those of Ulster, that St. Patrick presented him with a copy of the Gospels: “A. D. 488.—*Quies Sancti Cianani, cui Sanctus Patricius Evangelium largitus est.*” The name *doimhliag* or *daimliag* signifies a stone building; and the first stone church ever erected in Ireland is believed to have given name to this place; and it looks very curious that, although *Daimhliag* was a common name for a stone church, still it has not entered into the topographical names like *Cill* or *teampull*, this of Duleek, in Meath, being the only instance now to be found.—See Petrie’s *Inquiry into the Origin and Uses of the Round Towers of Ireland*, pp. 138 to 141.

^m *Bishop Maccaille.*—He is said to have been one of the nephews of St. Patrick, by his sister Darerca. Tirechan states that St. Bridget of Kildare received the veil from his hands at Uisneach, in Meath; and the Calendar of Cashel, as quoted by Colgan (*Trias Thaum.*,

p. 525), that his festival was kept on the 25th of April, at “Cruach-an-Bri-Eile, in Ifalgia.” This place is still well known, and the ruins of the church of St. Maccaille are to be seen on the eastern side of the conspicuous hill of Croghan, near Tyrrell’s Pass, on the confines of the King’s County and the county of Westmeath.

ⁿ *Battle of Cill-Osnadha.*—The notice of this battle is entered in the Annals of Ulster thus: “A. D. 489. *Bellum Cinn Losnado, ubi cecidit Aengus, filius Natfraich, righ Mumhan, ut Cuana scripsit.*” The place called Cell-Osnada, or Ceann-loznada, is described by Keating (in *regimine Oiliolli Molt*) as situated in the plain of Magh-Fea, four miles east of Leighlin, in the county of Carlow. This place is now called Kelliston, and is situated in the barony of Forth, in the county of Carlow; and there exists among the old natives of the place a most curious and remarkably vivid tradition of this battle, which explains the Irish name of the place as denoting “*church of the groans*,” and which it received, according to this tradition, from the lamentations of the Munster-women after the loss of their husbands and brothers in the battle. This, however, though a very na-

The Age of Christ, 487. The ninth year of Lughaidh. Mel, Bishop of Ard-achadh^k, in Teathbha, disciple of Patrick, died.

The Age of Christ, 488. The tenth year of Lughaidh. Cianan, Bishop of Doimhliag^l, died.

The Age of Christ, 489. The eleventh year of Lughaidh. Bishop Mac-caille^m, died. Aenghus, son of Nadfraech, King of Munster, fell in the battle of Cell-Osnadhaⁿ [fought against him] by Muireheartach Mac Earca, by Illann, son of Dunlaing, by Ailill, son of Dunlaing, and by Eochaidh Guineach, of which was said :

Died the branch, the spreading tree^o of gold,
Aenghus the laudable, son of Nadfraech,
His prosperity was cut off by Illann,
In the battle of Cell-Osnadha the foul.

tural turn for tradition to have given it, is not the true form of the name, for it appears, from an ancient historical tale preserved in *Leabhar na-hUílliri*, that it was first written *Ceann-Losnada*, which is also the form of the name given in the Annals of Ulster. This was once a place of considerable importance, and contained, till about fifty years ago, considerable remains of an ancient church and *Cloigtheach*, or round tower, but which are now all effaced.—See the *Anthologia Hibernica*, vol. iv. p. 105.

St. Kieran, the patron of the men of Ossory, is said to have predicted to Eithne, the queen of Aenghus Mac Nadfraich, that she and her lord would fall in this battle in consequence of a crime of a disgraceful nature which she attempted to commit. The prophecy of St. Kieran was delivered in general terms, thus: “Tu enim, filia, et Dominus noster Rex, uno die, occidemini ab inimicis vestris: sed det Dominus vobis misericordiam.” But the writer of the Saint’s Life (apud Colgan, *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 460) goes to shew that it was fulfilled in the battle of *Ceall-Osnaidh*, as follows :

“Quod vaticinatus est sanctus Pontifex Kie-

ranus, ita contigit: Ipse enim Rex Aenghus in bello quod commissum est in campo *Fea*, in provincia Lageniensium juxta grandem villam *Ceall-Osnaidh*, cum sua uxore Regina, occisus est a Rege Aquilonalium Lageniensium, Illando filio Dunlaingh, 8 Idus Octobris. Et hæc cedes maxima abusio erat: et ipsa Regina Eithnea *Huathach* vocabatur, quæ erat filia *Crymthani* filii *Endæi Kinsealaigh*; qui Crymthan multum subjugavit Aquilonales Lagenienses, accepto Rege magno Hiberniæ, postquam ille in gravi bello *Ocla*, in regione *Mediæ*, occidit *Alildum Molt*, Regem Hiberniæ.”

^o *Spreading tree*.—This Aenghus, who was the first Christian King of Munster, is the common ancestor of the families of Mac Carthy, O’Keefe, O’Callaghan, and O’Sullivan, now so widely spread in Ireland, England, and America, and even on the Continent of Europe, where some of them bear coronets. If the saplings of this “spreading tree of gold,” Aenghus Mac Nadfraich, could now be reckoned in the different countries in which they have pullulated, it would appear that they are vastly numerous, and that, as the multiplication of a race is a blessing, King

Cath Tailteín πορ Λαιγνίβ για cCoirpre, mac Néll.

Αοιρ Crioρτ, cήτερε céδ nochot adó. An cήτηραμάδ βλιαδαιν δέcc do Λυγαιδ. Cath Slíanna, hi Míde, για cCoirpre, mac Néll, πορ Λαιγνίβ.

Αοιρ Crioρτ, ceítepe céδ nochat atpí. An cuiccead βλιαδαιν δέcc do Λυγαιδ. Πατραicc, mac Calpuirí, mic Ροταιδε, αιηδεαρρυc, ceitτ ppiomí-
adó η αρδαρρτοl Ειρεανν, do éur an céδ Celepτιουρ Ραρα do ppióclpτ
poipceia, η do píoiaδ ηpí η epaiaδ do Θεαιδεαλαιδ,—apé πο cτappccap

Aenghus has reaped the full benefit of that "alma benedictio" imparted by St. Patrick when he baptized him at Cashel, and, by a singular mistake, put his faith to the trial by piercing his foot with the top of his crozier.

^p *Tailtin*.—Now Teltown, on the River Sele or Abha-dhubh, nearly midway between the towns of Kells and Navan, in Meath. In the Annals of Ulster the battle of Tailtin, fought against the Leinstermen by Cairbre, son of Niall, is entered under the year 493. This Cairbre, the son of King Niall, was an obstinate Pagan, and an inveterate enemy to St. Patrick, as we learn from the Tripartite Life, part ii. c. 4:

"Prima autem feria venit Patricius ad Taltenuam: vbi regie nundinae et publici regni ludi et certamina quotannis servari solebant. Ibi-que convenit Carbrenn Nielli filium, et Laogarii Regis fratrem, fratrique animi ferocia et incredulitate similem. Huic cum Sanctus Patricius verbum vitae praedicaret, viamque salutis ostenderet, vir adamantini cordis, non solum recusavit praedicatae veritati, sed viam vitae proponenti machinabatur mortem: et in vicino fluvio nomine *Sele* sancti viri socios flagellis excepit, quia Patricius eum appellavit inimicum Dei. Tunc vir Dei videns hominem esse inveterate malitiae, et a Deo reprobatum, ait ad ipsum, Quia Regis caelestis doctrinae restitisti, ejusque suave jugum portare recusasti, de tua stirpe nec regni exurgent pignora; sed semen tuum semini fratrum tuorum serviet in pepe-

tuum: nec vicinus fluvius, in quo socios meos caecidisti, licet nunc abundet piscibus, vltos unquam proferet pisces."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 129.

The descendants of this Cairbre settled in various parts of Ireland, but the most distinguished of his race were seated in Cairbre-Gabhra, a territory now comprised in the barony of Granard, in the county of Longford, where, according to the Tripartite Life, part ii. c. 30, the sons of this wicked Cairbre received Patrick with honour, and granted him a beautiful place, called Granard, for erecting a church. But, according to local tradition, when St. Patrick arrived in the mountainous portion of this territory, a certain wicked woman presented him with a hound, served up in a dish, for his dinner; which when he examined, he suspected that he had been maliciously presented with an unclean animal, and, kneeling on a certain stone, prayed that God might restore the animal to life; and, to the astonishment of the assembled multitude, a greyhound sprang into life. Patrick ordered it to be killed on the spot, and then pronounced a solemn malediction on the mountainous region, in which this insult was offered to religion, and on the race of Cairbre, its chief. It is still believed by the neighbours that this curse remains over these mountains, which causes them to remain more barren than other Irish mountains, and over the people, which keeps them in a more rude and intractable state than those of any other territory in Ireland.

Notwithstanding this awful curse of the Irish

The battle of Tailtin^p against the Leinstermen, by Cairbre, son of Niall.

The Age of Christ, 492. The fourteenth year of Lughaidh. The battle of Sleamhain, in Meath^a [was fought] by Cairbre, son of Niall, against the Leinstermen.

The Age of Christ, 493. The fifteenth year of Lughaidh. Patrick, son of Calphurn, son of Potaide, archbishop, first primate, and chief apostle of Ireland, whom Pope Celestine the First had sent to preach the Gospel and disseminate religion and piety among the Irish, [was the person] who separated them from the worship of idols and spectres^r, who conquered and de-

Apostle upon Cairbre, he had a grandson, Tuathal Maelgarbh, who became monarch of Ireland in 533, and reigned till 544; and his descendants, who, after the establishment of surnames, took that of O'Ronain, remained chiefs of Cairbre-Gabhra till the English Invasion.—See the *Miscellany* of the Irish Archaeological Society, p. 144, note ^c.

^a *Sleamhain, in Meath*.—This is not Slane [a village on the River Boyne], as assumed by Dr. O'Conor (*Annals of Ulster*, p. 9); for Slane, on the Boyne, is called, in Irish, baile Sláine; but is situated in Westmeath, as appears from the *Annals of Clonmacnoise* at the year 417. The word *pleamán* bears two meanings, at present, in Meath and Ulster, namely, “slimy or slippery,” and “land bearing elms”; for the elm tree, which, in the south half of Ireland, is called *leamán*, is called *pleamán* in the North.

^r *Idols and spectres*.—St. Patrick destroyed Crom-Cruach, the chief idol of all Ireland, after a great struggle with the Demon; for some account of which see note ^a, p. 43, *suprà*; but we are not told that he had any particular struggle in destroying any other. It would appear, from a quotation given by O'Flaherty, (*Ogygia*, iii. c. 22.) from the Scholia of Cathaldus Magnire on the *Fellire-Aenguis*, that there was an idol preserved at Clogher called Kermad Kelstach, but the Editor never saw the original passage. The Lia Fail was also at Tara in Pa-

trick's time, but we are not told that he made any effort to destroy it. Keating says that the Lia Fail had been struck silent in the reign of Conchobhar, King of Ulster, when Christ was born, and when all the false idols in the world were struck dumb. The only other notice of idols to be found in Patrick's Lives is given by Evinus, who states that when he approached the royal city of Cashel all the idols fell prostrate. “Dum vir apostolicus Regiæ appropinquaret, omnia urbis idola in faciem prostrata simul in terram corruere.”—*Vit. Tripart.*, part iii. c. 29. According to a tradition in the county of Waterford, a certain rock near Kilmaecthomas, called *Cloch-Lobhráis*, was wont to give responses in Pagan times, and to decide causes with more than human powers of discrimination, and with the strictest adherence to truth and justice; but this good stone, which appears to have been a remnant of the golden age, was finally so horrified at the ingenuity of a wicked woman in defending her character, that it trembled with horror, and split in twain! From this and other legends about certain speaking stones in some parts of Ireland, it would appear that the Pagan Druids had recourse to a similar delusion to that practised at Delphi, the famous oracle of which is also said to have been struck dumb at the birth of Christ.

The *arrachta* or spectres worshipped by the Pagan Irish are now little known. In Tire-

stroyed the idols which they had for worshipping ; who had expelled demons^s and evil spirits from among them, and brought them from the darkness of sin and vice to the light of faith and good works, and who guided and conducted their souls from the gates of hell (to which they were going), to the gates of the kingdom of heaven. It was he that baptized and blessed^t the men, women, sons and daughters of Ireland, with their territories and tribes, both [fresh] waters and sea-inlets. It was by him that many cells, monasteries, and churches were erected throughout Ireland ; seven hundred churches^u was their number. It was by him that bishops, priests, and persons of every dignity were ordained ; seven hundred bishops, and three thousand priests^w [was] their number. He worked so many miracles and wonders, that the human mind^x is incapable of remembering or recording the amount of good which he did upon earth. When the time of St. Patrick's death approached, he received the Body of Christ from the hands of the holy Bishop Tassach^y, in the 122nd [year] of his age^z, and resigned his spirit to heaven.

There was a rising of battle^a, and a cause of dissension in the province contending for the body of Patrick after his death. The Ui-Neill^b and the

cism in blunders of this description.

The absurdity of the miracles attributed to St. Patrick by all his biographers, on every frivolous occasion, without number, measure, or use, have created a doubt, in modern times, of the truth of everything they relate ; and if it happened that God suspended the laws of nature at the request of this great preacher, his biographers have described them, and the motives of them, so injudiciously, that modern readers can only laugh at them, unless they will be at great trouble to separate the fictitious and useless from the real and necessary wonders wrought by this apostle.

^y *Tassach*.—He is the patron saint of Rath-Cholphtha, now the village of Raholp, near Saul, in the barony of Lecale, and county of Down.—See note ^s, at A. D. 448, *suprà* ; *Trias Thaum.*, p. 6, col. 1.

^z *In the 122nd [year] of his age*.—See Ussher's *Primordia*, pp. 881, 883, 887. In the Tripar-

tite Life, *apud* Colgan, *Trias Thaum.*, p. 168, he is also given this age of 122 years :

“Curavit advocari S. Tassachum Episcopum ; et e manu ejus salutare sumpsit viaticum, annoque sui inter Hibernos Apostolatus lxii. ætatis cxxii. xvi. Kalendas Aprilis purissimum cœlo reddidit spiritum.”

According to a summary of dates and facts relating to St. Patrick, preserved in the *Leabhar Breac* (fol. 99, b, 1), he died “in the one hundred and twentieth year of his age, that is, the 27th” [*recte* 26th] “of the solar Cycle, the Calends of January being on Friday, the first year after the bisextile, on the 16th of the Calends of April, which, in that year, fell on Wednesday, the 13th of the Moon.”

^a *A rising of battle*.—This story is also given in the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, *apud* Colgan, *Trias Thaum.*, pp. 168, 169.

^b *The Ui-Neill* : i. e. the descendants of Niall of the Nine Hostages.

ᾶο ἡΑῖρομαχα, Ὑλαῖδ ἀεαα φορταῖδ ἀαα παδῖν, ᾶο νοδῶαταρ Ὑῖ Νέιλλ ἡ
 Αἰρηγιάλλα ᾶο ἀααλε υἱρεε, ᾶο τευαρηαῖδ ἀν ἀδανν φηῖῦ, εο νά πο εῦμαινηρετ
 τεετ ταρηῖ λά μέδ α τυλε. Ο δο εοῖδη ἀν τυλε φορ εουλα δο δεαῶαταρ
 να ρλοῖξ πο εομβαῖξ .ι. Ὑῖ Νέιλλ ἡ Ὑλαῖδ δο ἡρηῖε εῦρηρ Ρατραεε λέδ.
 Αρδῶ ταρηαῖ λά ᾶαε νορηυῖξ δῖδῶ εο ιμβαῖ ἀν εορηρ leo buδῖν δοεῦμ α
 τερηε, ᾶο πο δωαρηεεαῖ Ὅια ιαδ ᾶαν τηοῖδ ᾶαν ταεααῖρ ποη ιοηνηρ ρῖν. Ρο
 ἡαδῶαχε ιαρηῖν εορηρ Ρατραεε ᾶο νοηοῖρ ἡ ᾶο ηαρημηεεημ μοῖρ, ι ηὉῦν δα
 λεαῖξλαρ, ἡ να δῖ οῖδεε δέεε πο βαταρ να ρρηῖτε αᾶ φαρη ἀν εῦρηρ, εο
 ρρηαλαῖδ ἡ ἡρηηαῖδ, ηι βαῖ οῖδεε ι Μηῖξῖμηρ, ια ιρ να ρῖρηαηαῖδ εοῖρηοεερηῖδ
 (ἀν δαρηεῶ) ἀετ ἀηαῖλ ηῖδ ροῖλη ἀν λαοι λαηῖολαρ πο ιοηορηαῖδ ἀηη δο
 ᾶρηρ. Αρ δο βῖαδῶαῖδ βαρ ηαοῖη Ρατραεε αερηυαῖδ.

Ο ᾶηαῖρ Ερηορε, ἀρηῖν αετ,
 .εεεε. φορ εαοῖη νοεαετ,
 τεορηα βῖαδῶα φαρη ιαρηοῖη,
 ᾶο βάρ Ρατραεε ρρηοῖηαρηεοῖλ.

Αοῖρ Ερηορε, εῖρηε εέδ νοεαετ α εῖταρ. Α ρέ δέεε δο Ὑῖηαῖδ. Εαηη
 Εῖνδαῖβε ρῖα εΕορηερηε, μαε Νεῖλ, φορ Ὑαῖξῖδ.

Αοῖρ Ερηορε, εῖρηε εέδ νοεαετ ἀρέ. Μοεαοῖ, ἀβ ηΑοηορηομα, δέεε

^c *The Oirghialla*: i. e. the descendants of the Collas, who, at this time, possessed a vast territory in Ulster, lying west of the River Bann and Gleann-Righe.

^d *Ulla*.—Called by Colgan, in his translation of the Tripartite Life, Ulidii. At this time they possessed only that portion of the province of Ulster lying east of the River Bann and Gleann-Righe.

^e *Dun-da-leathghlus*: i. e. the dun or fort of the two broken locks or fetters, now Downpatrick.

^f *It was not night*.—This is also stated by the author of the Tripartite Life:

“Et ita non visa est nox in tota illa regione in tempore luctus Patricii.”

It is stated in Fiechl’s Hymn that the light continued for a whole year after Patrick’s death,

on which Colgan has the following note:

“Quod in morte Patricii dierum duodecim naturalium spatium transierit sine noctis interpolatione tradunt Jocelinus c. 193, Author operis Tripartiti, p. 3, c. 106, Probus, l. 2, c. 34, et alii communiter actorum Patricii Scriptores, et quod toto sequenti anno tempus nocturnum in illa qua obiit Regione fuerit extraordinario quodam et cœlitus misso respersum lumine, alia indicant testimonia et argumenta. Ita enim indicat Probus loco citato, dicens: ‘*Plebs etiam illius loci in quo sepultus est certissima confirmat attestazione, quod usque ad finem totius anni, in quo obierat, nunquam nocturnales tenebræ quales extitissent, tales antea fuerant, quod nimirum ad tanti viri meritum non dubium est.*’ Item Author operis Tripart. p. 3, c. 106: *Et ferunt alii quod anno integro post Patricii mortem fuerit continua lux in*

Oirghialla^c attempting to bring it to Armagh ; the Ulta^d to keep it with themselves. And the Ui-Neill and the Oirghialla came to a certain water, and the river swelled against them so that they were not able to cross it in consequence of the greatness of the flood. When the flood had subsided these hosts united on terms of peace, i. e. the Ui-Neill and the Ulta, to bring the body of Patrick with them. It appeared to each of them that each had the body conveying it to their respective territories, so that God separated them in this manner, without a fight or battle. The body of Patrick was afterwards interred at Dun-dalethglas^e with great honour and veneration ; and during the twelve nights that the religious seniors were watching the body with psalms and hymns, it was not night^f in Magh-inis or the neighbouring lands, as they thought, but as if it were the full undarkened light of day. Of the year of Patrick's death was said :

Since Christ was born, a correct enumeration,
Four hundred and fair ninety,
Three years add to these,
Till the death of Patrick, chief Apostle.

The Age of Christ, 494. The sixteenth year of Lughaidh. The battle of Ceann-Ailbhe^g by Cairbre, son of Niall, against the Leinstermen.

The Age of Christ, 496. Mochaoi^h, Abbot of Aendruim, died on the twenty-

Regione de Mag-inis. Adde quod nomen illius Regionis exindè postea ortum, hoc ipsum indicet. Vulgo enim vocatur *Triuchached na soillse*, i. cantaredus seu centivillaria Regio Inminis, ut vulgi usurpatio, et patriæ historia contestantur. Unde propter hos cœlestes radios tempus illud nocturnum raro prodigio illustrantes, videtur S. Fiecus hic tempus illud vocasse continuum lucem et diem prolongatam."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 6, col. 2, not. 20.

^g *Ceann-Ailbhe.*—In the Annals of Clonmacnoise the "battle of Kinailbe" is entered under the year 501. In the Ulster Annals it is called the battle of Cnoc-Ailbhe. It was probably the name of a hill in Magh-Ailbhe, in the south of the county of Kildare.

^h *Mochaoi, Abbot of Aendruim.*—He was a disciple of St. Patrick, and abbot of the island of Aendruim, now Mahee Island, in Loch Cuan, or Strangford Lough, in the county of Down. The situation of Aendruim appears from a gloss on the *Feilire-Aenguis*, at 23rd June: "Oenðruim .i. oen tulaich an mpe uile, ⁊ for Loch Cuan ará." "Oendruim, i. e. all the island is [i. e. forms] one hill, and in Loch Cuan it is [situated]."—See *Description of Nendrum*, by the Rev. William Reeves, pp. 30 to 34. The death of this saint is entered in the Annals of Tighernach at the year 497 ; in the Annals of Ulster at 493, and again from a different authority at 498 ; and in the old Annals of Innisfallen at 490.—See note on Mochaoi under the year 432.

αν τρεαρ λα ριχεατ το μί lun. CATH Όρομα Lochmaighie για Λαιγνιη πορ Uib Nell.

Corbmac a Crich in epinaide eppcop Arda Maca, comarba Patraicc, το πασιδελω α ρριοραιττε.

Αοιρ Crioιτ, cιtpe céd nochat a ρeacht. Α νασι δέcc δε Λυγλαιδ. CATH Inde Moire hi cCrich ua nGabhla πορ Λαιγνιδ, γ πορ Iollann, mac Dunlainz, la Muircértach mac Earca.

Αοιρ Crioιτ, cιtpe céd nochat a hocht. Αη ριχitμαδ βλιαδαν το Λυγαιδ. Pfrgyr Mor, mac Eirc, nnc Eathach Muirreamair, co na bpaictmb το δυλ mo Albain.

Αοιρ Crioιτ, cιtpe céd nochat a νασι. Α ηασ ριχit το Λυγλαιδ. Cearban eaproc, ó Piorc Cribain oc Teamraiz, δέcc.

Caτ Seaζra για Muircértach mac Ercα πορ Onach Tmzuma, ηι Conaēt. Ipead pochann an άαθα .i. Muircértach po bai ηι παθαizuy eπιη ηι ρι azuy Eochaid Tioiméanna, α bpaθair, ζο ηο ζαβαδ Eochaid πορ comarpe Muircértοiz. Cearpaolaδ arbert τα δεαpβαδ.

ⁱ *Druim-Lochnaigh*.—See A. M. 3549, where it is stated that Lochmabgh is in the territory of Conaille, i. e. in the level portion of the county of Louth.

^k *Cormac of Criche-an-Earnaidhe*: i. e. the Territory of the Oratory or little Church, thus translated by Colgan in *Trias Thaum.*, p. 293: "S. Corbmacus de Criche-indernaidhe, successor S. Patricii, Ep. Ardmach, quievit in domino." He gives his acts at 17th of February, from which it would appear that he was the nephew of the monarch Laeghaire, by his brother Enda; that his body or reliques were preserved at Trim, in Meath, and that his festival was celebrated at Armagh, on the 17th of February. In the copy of the *Feilire-Aenguis* preserved in the *Leabhar Breac*, he is set down as "Corpmac comorba Patraic in Aeth epum Loezgaire," and the Editor is of opinion that Criche an epinaide may be a corruption of Criche Loezgaire.

^l *Inde-mor*, in *Chriach-Ua-n-Gabhla*.—Criche-Ua-n-Gabhla, called, in the old translation of the

Annals of Ulster, "O'Gawla's country," was the name of a territory situated in the south of the present county of Kildare, extending, according to the Book of Lecan, fol. 93-109, from Ath-Cuilchinge to Dubh-áth, near the hill of Mullaghmast; and from Ath-glas-crichi, at Cluanies, to Uada, in Leix; and from the ford of Ath-leathnacht to Gleann-Uissen, in Ui-Bairrche. In the Annals of Clonmacnoise "the battle of Inne" is entered under the year 504.

^m *Fearghus Mor*.—The Annals of the Four Masters are here antedated by at least five years, as Dr. O'Conor shews (*Proleg. ad Ann.*, p. lxxxvi). The Annals of Tighernach place the migration of the sons of Ere to Alba (Scotland) during the pontificate of Symmachus, the Calends of January being on *feria prima*. Now Symmachus succeeded Anastasius the Second on the 10th of the Calends of December, A. D. 498, and died on the 14th of the Calends of August, A. D. 514, and during this whole period the

third day of the month of June. The battle of Druim-Lochmaigheⁱ [was gained] by the Leinstermen over the Ui-Neill.

Cormac, of Chrioch-in-Ernaidhe^k, successor of Patrick, resigned his spirit.

The Age of Christ, 497. The nineteenth year of Lughaidh. The battle of Inde-Mor, in Crioeh-Ua-nGabhla^l, [was gained] over the Leinstermen and Illann, son of Dunlaing, by Muircheartach mac Earca.

The Age of Christ, 498 [*rectè* 503]. The twentieth year of Lughaidh. Fearghus Mor^m, son of Erc, son of Eochaidh Muinreamhair, with his brothers, went to Alba [Scotland].

The Age of Christ, 499 [*rectè* 504]. The twenty-first year of Lughaidh. Cerban, a bishop of Feart-Cearbainⁿ, at Teamhair, died.

The battle of Seaghais^o [was fought] by Muircheartach mac Earca against Duach Teangumha^p, King of Connaught. The cause of the battle was this, viz. : Muircheartach was a guarantee between the King and Eochaidh Tirmcharna, his brother, and Eochaidh was taken prisoner against the protection of Muircheartach. In proof of which Ceannfaeladh^q said :

Calends of January did not fall on *feria prima*, except twice, viz. A. D. 506, and 516 ; and, as Flann refers this emigration of the sons of Erc to the fifteenth year after the battle of Ocha, it follows from this singular coincidence, which could not happen otherwise than from historical verity, that this migration is to be referred to the year 506 of the common era. The Annals of Clonmacnoise refer this migration to the year 501, which is much nearer to the true date than that given by the Four Masters.

ⁿ *Feart-Cearbain* : i. e. the Grave of Bishop Cerban, who was one of St. Patrick's converts. His death is entered in the Annals of Ulster at the year 503, and in the Annals of Tighernach at 503, and again at 504, which is the true year, and that under which it is entered in the Annals of Clonmacnoise. Feart-Cearbain was the name of a church situated to the north-east of Tara hill, but it is now totally effaced. —See Petrie's *History and Antiquities of Tara*

Hill, p. 200, and plate 7 (facing p. 128), on which the position of this church is marked.

^o *Seaghais*.—This was the ancient name of the Curliou hills, near Boyle, on the confines of the counties of Roscommon and Sligo. This battle is entered in the Annals of Ulster at the year 501.

^p *Duach Teangumha* : i. e. Duach of the Brazen Tongue. He was otherwise called Duach Galach, i. e. the Valorous. He was the son of Brian, son of Eochaidh Muighmheadhoin, Monarch of Ireland, and is the ancestor of the O'Conors of Connaught, as well as of the O'Rourkes and O'Reillys, and various other correlative families.

^q *Ceannfaeladh* : i. e. Ceannfaeladh-na-fogh-lama, or the Learned, of Derryloran, in Tyrone, who died, according to the Annals of Tighernach, in the year 679. He wrote a work on the synchronism of the Irish monarchs with the Roman Emperors.

Cath Seǵhpa bñ do mnaib̄ foðruair, po boí ep̄ú ðsǵ ðap ep̄uirǵh,
 la Duirich, inǵin Duairch.
 cath Dealcca, cath Mueraína acup cath Tuama ðruba,
 la cath Dǵra, hi torcair Duach Tǵgumha.

For Connaétair po rraíomeað na caða hirin.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, cuicc céð. An ðapa blaðann ríchte do Lughaid̄. .S. Ibap
 erpuic, décc an tpep la ríchte do mí Ap̄p̄il. Ceítpe blaðna ap tpi céð poð
 a íaoǵair.

Cath Lochmaighe ía Laiḡn̄ for Uibh Nell.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, cuicc céð a haon. A tpi ríchte do Lughaid̄. Cath íreim-
 anne hi Míðe for íaichaíð, mac Nell, ía í íaulǵe ðerraid̄e, ðia nebrat̄
 an íann,

In í aile armbíraíð íaicha, mac Nell, ní celat̄,
 Ar íair, tap ep̄m̄la cile, cat íreainna Míðe meab̄at̄.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, cúicc céð a tpi. Íap mbíth̄ cúǵ blaðna ríchte í rǵghe
 Éreann do Lughaid̄, mac Laoǵair̄e, torchaip̄ í nAchaid̄ forcha, íap na béim

^r *A certain woman*: i. e. Duiseach. She was the wife of Muircheartach mac Earca, whom she incited to fight this battle against her father, Duach Teangumha, because he had made a prisoner of her foster-father, Eochaidh Tirmcharna, in violation of her husband's guarantee.—See Book of Lecan, fol. 195, *b*.

^s *Against the Connaughtmen*: i. e. these battles were gained by the race of Niall over the Connaughtmen. The Editor has never seen a full copy of the poem of Cennfaeladh, from which the above verses are quoted. They are also quoted in O'Conor's printed Annals of Tighernach, in which the battle of Seaghais is twice mentioned as in the text of the Four Masters.

^t *St. Ibar*.—The death of Bishop Iver, in the 303rd year of his age, is recorded in the Annals of Clonmacnois, at the year 504. It is entered in the Annals of Ulster at the years 499, 500, and 503. This Ibar is the patron saint of the

island of Beg-Erin or *Parva Hibernia*, near Wexford, where there are still to be seen some ruins of his church.—See Ussher's *Primordia*, pp. 794, 901, 1062; Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, pp. 50, 450, 610; and Archdall's *Monasticon*, p. 733. In the *Feilire-Aenguis*, at 23rd April, Bishop Ibar is noticed:

“Loichez eppcop Ibair, ap̄ort cen̄ ceð ep̄ir,
 An b̄reo ap̄ar tuim̄n̄ í t̄p̄il̄, í n̄Ép̄im̄n̄ b̄ic
 beðair.”

“A lamp was Bishop Ibar, who attained to the
 head of every piety;
 The flame over the wave in brightness, in Erin
 Beg he died.”

Dr. O'Conor says that the great age ascribed to this and other saints is owing to the error of transcribers, in mistaking tpi .l. thrice fifty, for tpi .c. three hundred.

^u *Lochmagh*.—See A.M. 3549–3656; A.D. 496.

The battle of Seaghais; a certain woman^f caused it; red blood was over lances,
By Duiseach, daughter of Duach.

The battle of Dealga, the battle of Mucramha, and the battle of Tuaim-
Drubha,

With the battle of Seaghais, wherein fell Duach Teangumha.

Against the Connaughtmen^s these battles were gained.

The Age of Christ, 500. The twenty-second year of Lughaidh. Saint
Ibhar^f, the bishop, died on the twenty-third day of the month of April. Three
hundred and four years was the length of his life.

The battle of Lochmagh^u by the Leinstermen, against the Ui-Neill.

The Age of Christ, 501. The twenty-third year of Lughaidh. The battle
of Freamhain^v, in Meath, against Fiacha, son of Niall, by Failge Berraidhe, con-
cerning which this quatrain was composed :

The other king whom I shall mention *was* Fiacha, son of Niall, I shall not
conceal him ;

It was against him, contrary to a false prophecy, the battle of Freamhain, in
Meath, was gained.

The Age of Christ, 503. After Lughaidh, son of Laeghaire, had been
twenty-five years in the sovereignty of Ireland, he was killed at Achadh-farcha^w,

^v *Freamhainn*.—See A. M. 5084, p. 89, note ^w,
suprà.

^w *Achadh-farcha*: i. e. the Field of the Light-
ning. Colgan says that the place retained this
name in his own time, but does not define its
exact situation. The words of the author of
the Tripartite Life, in describing this event, are
as follows:

“ Venit” [Lugadius] “ ad locum quendam
Achadh-farcha appellatum; ubi conspiciens
quandam Ecclesiam in colle positam, ait; nun-
quid illa est Ecclesia istius clerici, qui iniquo
prophetiæ spiritu, prædixit nullum de Leogarii
patris mei semine Regem vel principem prodit-
urum? Et statim ac hæc protulit, fulminis e
cælo missi, et in verticem ejus cadentis, ictu

extinctus illicò interiit. Unde et locus nomen
abinde sortitus, Achadh-farcha, .i. collis ful-
minis appellatur.”—Part ii. c. 77. Colgan adds
in a note, *Trias Thaum.*, p. 172, n. 44 :

“ Et loci illius *Achadh-farcha*, id est collis
fulminis, appellati, nomen quod usque in hunc
diem retinet conformatur. Est autem in finibus
Diæcesis et Comitatus Orientalis Mediæ.”

It is stated in the Life of St. Patrick pre-
served in the *Leabhar Breac*, fol. 14, a, 2, that
Achadh-farcha is situated in the territory of
Ui-Cremhthainne. This territory is now in-
cluded in the baronies of Slane, in East Meath.
In the Annals of Clonmacnoise the death of
Lughaidh, son of Laeghaire, is entered under
the year 509.

φορφα τενντιζε, τρε μορβαλιβη θε, τρερ αν διμιαδη τυκουρτοιρ το
 πατραισε, αιηαιλ α δειρ αν πανν πο :

Α ηΑχαδ φαρια υζραχ, βαρ μιε Λαοζαρε Λυζαχ,
 Ξαν μολβτα ταλλ να ρομν, δε το φορφα τρομ τεινντιζε.

Εοχαδ, μαε Μυρβηαιζ Μυνδερρε, ρι Υλαδ, δεεε.

Αοιρ Οριορτ, εινεε εεδ α εεαρ. Αν εεδ βλιαδαν το Μυρβερταχ, μαε
 Μυρβηαιζ, μιε Εοζαμ, μιε Νελλ, να ριγη ορ Ερμν.

Αοιρ Οριορτ, εινεε εεδ αρε. Αν τρεαρ βλιαδαν το Μημυρβερταχ.
 Ιολλαν, μαε Ούνλαμζ, ρι Λαιζην, δεεε. Κατ Λυαερα ρια Κοικορβ φορ
 Υιβ Νελλ. Αρ το ρο ραιδδ.

Κατ Ιομν Λυαερα, υαρα τυαρ, ατεερ υριζιτ, η ρριε φαρ,
 ρλαννατ Φιονναβραε βα ηυαρ ημ κορρ ηλολλαιμ ιαρ να βαρ.

Αοιρ Οριορτ, εινεε εεδ αρεαετ. Αν εεραμαδ βλιαδαν το Μυρβερταχ.
 Καη Ορομα δερζαγε φορ Φοιζε ηδερραυε, ρια ρβιαχαιδ μαε Νελλ.

^x *King of Uladh*: i. e. of Ulidia; bounded on the west by Gleann-Righe, Lough Neagh, and the Lower Bann.

^y *Muircheartach, son of Muireadhach*.—He is otherwise called Muircheartach Mór Mac Earca. After the death of the monarch Lughaidh, O'Flaherty introduces, in his Catalogue of the Christian Kings of Ireland (*Ogygia*, iii. 93), an interregnum of five years, that is, from the year 508 till 513, which he makes the year of Muircheartach's accession. The Annals of Ulster place the death of Lughaidh in 507, and again, according to another authority, in 511, and the accession of Muircheartach in the year 512. The probability is that there was no interregnum, for Muircheartach, who was the Hector of the Ui-Neill, was too powerful in Ireland to be kept from the throne after the death of Lughaidh.

^z *Luachair*: i. e. a Rushy Place. There are countless places of this name in Leinster, but

the Editor has never been able to discover the exact situation of the site of this battle.

^a *Fionnabhair*.—Now Fennor, near Kildare. —See Inquisitions, *Lagenia*, Kildare, 8, 40 Jac. i.

^b *About the body of Illann*.—It is stated in the second Life of St. Bridget, published by Colgan (*Trias Thaum.*, pp. 546 to 563), that after the death of Illann, King of Leinster, the Nepotes Neill, or race of Niall of the Nine Hostages, led an army into Leinster, and proceeded to devastate the province; but that the Lagenians, placing the dead body of the king in a chariot, marched against them, and defeated them with great slaughter:

“Factum est autem post mortem Illand, qui vixit annis cxx. congregantes nepotes Neill exercitum fines devastare Lageniensium; inierunt Lagenienses consilium, dicentes ponamus corpus mortuum Regis nostri conditum ante nos in curru contra hostes, et pugnenus contra circa

being struck by a flash of lightning, by the miracles of God, on account of the insult which he had offered to Patrick, as this quatrain states :

At Achadh-farcha warlike, the death of Laeghaire's son, Lughaidh [occurred],
Without praise in heaven or here, a heavy flash of lightning smote him.

Eochaidh, son of Muireadhach Muindearg, King of Uladh^x, died.

The Age of Christ, 504. The first year of Muirheartach, son of Muireadhach^y, son of Eoghan, son of Niall, as king over Ireland.

The Age of Christ, 506. The third year of Muirheartach. Illann, son of Dunlaing, King of Leinster, died. The battle of Luachair^z [was fought] by Cucorb against the Ui-Neill, of which was said :

The fierce battle of Luachair, over head, Brigit saw, no vain vision ;
The bloody battle of Fionnabhair^a was noble, about the body of Illann^b after
his death.

The Age of Christ, 507. The fourth year of Muirheartach. The battle of Druim-Deargaighe^c [was gained] against Foilghe Berraidhe, by Fiacha, son

cadaver ejus. Et illis sic facientibus illico nepotes Neill in fugam versi sunt, et caedes facta est in eis. Donum enim victoriae per S. Brigidam adhuc in corpore Regis mansit."—*Trias Thaum.*, pp. 551, 552.

The following battles are mentioned in the ancient historical tale called *Borunha Laighean*, as having been fought by the race of Neill against the Leinstermen, who opposed the payment of the Borumean tribute, from the period of the death of Oilíoll Molt to that of the present monarch :

“ The battle of Granni; the battle of Tortan; the battle of Druim Ladhgaim; the battle of Bri-Eile; the battle of Freamhainn, in Meath, by Failghe Rot, son of Cathaeir (*non illius Magni Regis*); twenty-eight battles by the son of Dunlaing, in consideration of the word” [curse] “ of St. Bridget; the battle of Magh-Ochtair, against Lughaidh, son of Laeghaire;

the battle of Druim-da-mhaighe; the battle of Dun-Mase” [Dunamase]; “ the second battle of Ocha; the battle of Slabhri; the battle of Cinn-srathi; the battle of Fionnabhair, by Ailill, son of Dunlaing; the battle around the body of Illann.”

^c *Druim-Deargaighe*.—This battle is entered in the Annals of Ulster twice; first at the year 515, and again at 516, as follows :

“ A. D. 515. *Bellum* Droma derge for Failgi. *Fiacha victor erat. Deinde Campus Midi a Laigeneis sublatus est.*

“ A. D. 516. *Bellum* Droma derge la Fiacha mac Neill for Failge m-Bearaighe, *inde* Magh Midhe a Lageneis *sublatus est, ut* Ceannfaeladh *cecinit, &c.*” It is also given in the Annals of Tighernach, in which the part of Meath recovered from Leinster is thus mentioned : “ *ṽ anor a caṽ rṽn po pṽapao a cuio don Mboe pṽi ṽaigṽ co h-Uṽneac,*” i. e. “ It was by this

Αρ Ια Cinel Fiachaid an r̄pomm o Cluain in d̄ibair co hUir̄n̄s̄ch̄i op̄m ille,
am̄ail ar̄ber̄t C̄n̄opaolaid̄h

Θιγ̄hal Θια ρ̄eacht m̄bliad̄an,
ba ρ̄i δῑḡde a c̄p̄ide
cat̄h i n̄Θ̄pomm d̄s̄iγ̄aiḡe
ba d̄e do c̄s̄i māḡ M̄īde.

Αοιρ C̄p̄ioρ̄t, cuiγ̄ c̄ēd a haoin n̄d̄ecc. Α hocht do M̄h̄uir̄c̄s̄iρ̄tach.
S. d̄p̄on ep̄p̄cop o C̄ūil Iop̄p̄ae, i c̄Con̄dach̄t̄ūib̄, d̄ecc, an τοχ̄t̄m̄ad̄ l̄a do
m̄i Iun.

Αοιρ C̄p̄ioρ̄t, cuiγ̄ c̄ēd a d̄o d̄ēḡ. Α naoi do M̄h̄uir̄c̄s̄iρ̄tach. S. Eap̄c
Slame ep̄p̄ucc Ūilcaiḡ, γ̄ ō ρ̄s̄iρ̄ta ρ̄s̄i ρ̄ρ̄eiḡ i τ̄taōb̄ d̄īd̄he T̄p̄uim̄ amāp̄, do
ēcc, an d̄ara l̄a do m̄i Nouemb̄p̄p̄. D̄eich m̄bliad̄ona ap̄ cheit̄h̄p̄e ρ̄ich̄tib̄ a

battle that its part of Meath was separated from
Leinster, as far as Uisneach."

In the Annals of Clonmacnoise it is noticed
as follows :

" A. D. 515. The battle of Dromdargie was
fought by Fiagh mac Neale, in which he re-
covered Usneagh to be of the land of Kynaleagh,
where Foilge Merrye was overcome."

^d *Cluain-in-dibhair*.—This is otherwise called
Cluain-an-dobhair, and is situated somewhere
in the present King's County, but it has not
been identified.—See it again referred to at the
years 843, 938, 942.

^e *Uisneach*.—Now Ūsnagh hill, in the parish
of Killare, barony of Rathconrath, and county
of Westmeath.—See note ^g, under A. D. 1414,
p. 818, *infra*. The territory of Cinel-Fiachrach,
which originally comprised the countries of
O'Molloy, now in the King's County, and of
Maceoghegan, now the barony of Moycashel,
in Westmeath, originally extended from Birr
to the hill of Uisneach. This hill is also re-
markable in Irish history as being the point at
which the five provinces met, and a stone situ-
ated on its summit, now called Cat-Uisnigh,
and by Keating *Ail-na-mircuinn*, i. e. " the Rock

of the Divisions," is called *Umbilicus Hibernie*
by Giraldus Cambrensis. " In quinque por-
tiones æquales inter se diviserunt, quarum ca-
pita in lapide quodam conveniunt apud Mediam
juxta castrum de Kyllari, qui lapis et umbili-
cus Hiberniæ dicitur: quasi in medio et medi-
tullio terræ positus."—*Topographia Hiberniæ*,
Dist. iii. c. 4.

^f *The vengeance of God*.—The Editor has never
met a full copy of the poem from which this qua-
train is quoted. It would appear to be on the sub-
ject of the formation of the territory of the tribe
of Cinel-Fiachach, who recovered from Failghe
Berraidhe, chief of O'fally, a tract of country
extending from Cluain-an-dobhair to the hill of
Uisneach, after the battle of Druim-Deargaighe.
The Failghe Berraidhe here referred to is men-
tioned in the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick
(part iii. c. 56), as an obdurate Pagan, who at-
tempted to murder St. Patrick, but perished in
the attempt himself, and drew down the ven-
geance of heaven upon his race. He had a
brother, Failghe Ros, or, more correctly, Failghe
Rot, who received St. Patrick with honour, and,
therefore, prospered in the land.

^g *Cuil-Irra*.—A district in the south-west of

of Niall. From that time forward the land [extending] from Cluain-in-dibhair^d to Uisneach^e belongs to the Cinel-Fiachach, as Ceannfaeladh said :

The vengeance of God^f lasted for seven years;
 But the joy of his heart was
 The battle of Druim-Deargaighe,
 By which the plain of Meath was detached.

The Age of Christ, 511. The eighth year of Muirheartach. Saint Bron, Bishop of Cuil-Irra^g, in Connaught, died on the eighth day of the month of June.

The Age of Christ, 512. The ninth year of Muirheartach, Saint Erc^h, Bishop of Lilcachⁱ and of Fearta-fear-Feig^k, by the side of Sidhe-Truim, to the west, died on the second day of the month of November. His age was four-

the barony of Carbury, and county of Sligo, comprising the parishes of Killaspugbrone and Kilmaenowen. It is stated in the Annotations of Tirechan, in the Book of Armagh, that St. Patrick passed from Forrach-mac-nAmbalgaidh to Ros Filiorum Caitni, where he built a church, and, crossing the Muaidh [Moy] at Bertriga [Bartragh], he raised a cross there, and proceeded thence to the mound of Riabart, near which he built a church for his disciple, Bishop Bronus, the son of Icnus. This is called the church of Cassel-irra in the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick (part ii. c. 97), and now Cill earbuig ðróim, *anglicè* Killaspugbrone from this Bishop. —See *Genealogies, Tribes, &c., of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 470, and the map to the same work. In Michael O'Clery's Irish Calendar the festival of this bishop is entered at 8th of June.

^h *St. Erc.*—See note ⁱ, under the year 448, p. 136, *suprà*.

ⁱ *Lilcach.* — Not identified. Dr. O'Conor takes this to mean “deditus religioni.”

^k *Fearta-fear-Feig.*—Dr. O'Conor translates this: “S. Ercus Slanensis Episcopus deditus religioni et loci dicti Sepulchra Virorum Feig

in regione locus iste est Trimmia ad Occidentem, obiit die 2do Mensis Novembris.” But he certainly mistakes the meaning. Colgan renders it: “Ercus Episcopus Lilcaciensis et Ferta-feggiensis .i. Slanensis 2 Novembris mortuus est anno ætatis 90.”—*Acta SS.*, p. 190.

Fearta-fear-Feig, i. e. the Graves of the Men of Feig, is the ancient name of Slane on the Boyne, and Sidh-Truim is not the present town of Trim, as assumed by Dr. O'Conor, but the name of a hill, situated to the east of Slane. The situation of Fearta-fear-Feig is described by Colgan as follows :

“Est locus ad septentrionalem marginem fluminis Boandi, hodie Slaine dictus. Dicitur Ferta-fer-Feic .i. fossæ, sive sepulchra virorum Feic, ex eo quod servi cujusdam dynastæ nomine Feic, ibi altas fecerint fossas pro occisorum corporibus humanis.”—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 20, n. 60.

In the fourth Life of St. Patrick a similar derivation of this name is given; and it is stated that the paschal fire, lighted there by St. Patrick, was visible from Tara, which clearly shews that it is not situated to the west of Trim, as Dr. O'Conor has so hastily assumed.

αιρ αν ταν τηρτα, Αρ ε αν τερpucc Ειρε ριν πο βα βρητῆνι το Ρηαττραιcc.
Αρ δό ποιμε Ραττραιcc αν πανδ πο.

Ερpucc Ειρε,—

γach ní conceapτaδh βα ερτ,

γach αon βειρεαρ coiεεapτ ερτ

ποττpαῖḃ ῖνδacht βearpuic Ερḃ.

Δυῖταch .ι. α Ὀρuim ὀρῖḃ ερpucc Αρḃmacha το ῤαιοῖδῃh α Σριοραιττε.
Αοιρ Cριορτ, cuiγ cέḃ απῖ δέcc. Αν δεchῖαḃ βλιαḃain Μηυιρῆcρταῖγ.
.S. Μαεμρι .ι. Αονζαρ, ερpucc Connepe, δέcc απτρεαρ λα το Nouember.

Cατḃ Δεδνα, ι nὈρuomαῖḃ ὀρεαῖγ, ρια Μυιρῆcρταch mac Εαρca, γ ρια
cColγu, mac Λοιτῖ, mic Cρuimh, mic ῤῆḃhιmῖḃ, ταοιρεαḃ Αιριγῖαλλ, δύ ιη πο
μαρῖαḃ Αρḃζαλ, mac Conaill Cρειῖḃταιmne, mic Νέιλλ.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, cῖγ cέḃ α ρεαḃτ δέγ. Α εcτair δέcc το Μυιρῆεapτaτḃ.
.S. Ὀαρῖρca Cille Slébe Cuilimh, ὀαρ βαum Μomῖnde δέcc 6 Iulii. Ναοι
pichτ βλιαḃhan ποḃ α ραογῖοιḃ δια νεβραḃ.

Ναοι pichτ βλιαḃain mole,

το ρειρ ριαγῖa γαν τime,

γαν βαερ, γαν βέḃ, γαν βαογῖαλ,

βα he ραογῖαλ Μomῖnde.

¹ *Bishop Ere.*—This quatrain is also quoted by Tighernach, who ascribes it to St. Patrick, in the Book of Lecan, fol. 306, a, 1; and in the *Leabhar-Breac*, fol. 11, a.

^m *Druim-Dearbh.*—This is probably the place called Derver, in the county of Louth. Dubhthach succeeded in 497.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 36.

ⁿ *Maenisi.*—He was a disciple of St. Patrick, and the founder of the episcopal church of Connor, in the county of Antrim.—See *Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down and Connor and Dromore*, by the Rev. William Reeves, A. B., pp. 237–239. Cnes, the daughter of Conchaidh, of the tribe of Dal-Ceithirn, was his mother, from whom he was called Mac Cneise. His festival was kept on the 3rd of September, accord-

ing to the *Féilire-Aenguis* and O'Clery's Irish Calendar, in which it is stated that his first name was Aenghus, and that he was also called Caemhan Breac.

^o *Dedna, in Droma-Breagh.*—This was the name of a place in the north of the county of Meath, adjoining that of Cavan. The fort of Rath-Ochtair-Cuillinn is also referred to as ι n-Ὀρuimῖḃ ὀρεαῖγ.—See *Leabhar-na-gCeart*, p. 12.

^p *Cill-Sleibhe-Cuilinn:* i. e. the Church of Slieve Gullion, now Killeavy, an old church in a parish of the same name, situated at the foot of Slieve Gullion, in the barony of Upper Orior, and county of Armagh. This mountain took its name from Cuileann, an artificer, who lived here in the reign of Conchobhar Mac Nessa,

score and ten years when he departed. This Bishop Erc was judge to Patrick. It was for him Patrick composed this quatrain :

Bishop Erc',—
 Every thing he adjudged was just ;
 Every one that passes a just judgment
 Shall receive the blessing of Bishop Erc.

Dubhthach, i. e. of Druim-Dearbh^m, Bishop of Ard-Macha [Armagh], resigned his spirit.

The Age of Christ, 513. The tenth year of Muirheartach. Saint Mac-nisi^a, i. e. Aenghus, Bishop of Coinnere [Connor], died on the third day of November.

The battle of Dedna, in Droma-Breagh^o, by Muirheartach mac Earca, and by Colga, son of Loite, son of Crumm, son of Feidhlimidh, [son of Colla Dach-rieh], chief of Airghialla, where Ardghal, son of Conall Creamhthainne, son of Niall, was slain.

The Age of Christ, 517. The fourteenth year of Muirheartach. Saint Darerca, of Cill-Sleibhe-Cuilinn^p, whose [first] name was Moninne, died on the 6th of July. Nine-score years was the length of her life ; of whom was said :

Nine-score years together, according to rule without error,
 Without folly, without evil, without danger, was the age of Moninne.

King of Ulster, and by whom the celebrated hero, Cuchullainn, was fostered. Ussher (*Primordia*, p. 705), who had an ancient Life of Moninne, written by Conchubhranus, and Michael O'Clery, in his Irish Calendar, have confounded this Darerca with Darerca, the sister of St. Patrick; but they were clearly different persons, for the festival of Darerca, the sister [or supposed sister] of Patrick, was held on the 22nd of March, whereas that of Moninne, of Cill-Sleibhe-Cuilinn, was held on the 6th of July. On this mistake of Ussher Colgan has the following note in his Life of Darerca, at 22nd March, which shews the high esteem he had for Ussher's veracity as a historian :

“Usserus, de Primordiis Eeclesiar. Britann. pag. 705 et 706, confundit hanc Darercam sororem Sancti Patricii, cum alia Darerea, dicta Moninna, Abbatissa de Killslebbe in Ultonia. Sed si vir, alias Antiquitatis peritissimus, ea, quæ de Sancta Moninna producturi sumus ad 6 Julii, perspecta habuisset aliter sentiisse non ambigimus.”—*Acta Sanctorum*, p. 719, not. 7.

St. Moninne, of Cill-Sleibhe-Cuillin, founded seven churches in Scotland, as Ussher shews from Conchubhranus: one called Chilnacase, in Galloway; another on the summit of the mountain of Dundevenal, in Laudonia; the third on the mountain of Dunbreten; the fourth at the castle of Strivelin; the fifth at Dun-Eden, now

Áoir Crioirt, cuiḡ céd anaoi décc. A ré décc do Mhuiréirteach.
S. Conlaedh, eppcop Cille dara, císod bñíḡde, décc 3. Maí.

Áoir Crioirt, cáḡ céd ríche a haon. A hocht décc do Mhuiréirteach.
S. Buíte, mac bñonaiḡ, eppucc Maimirte, décc 7. December.

Buíte bñatḡa bñí co mbliáid, tí céc trātḡa dom cobḡar,
Ḥeal ḡlac ḡo nglopaíḡ ngluim ngloim, dísḡ mac bñonaiḡ, mac bolarí.

Áoir Crioirt, cúicc céd ríche a trí. An ríche máid bliáid do Muiréirteach.
Beoaid, eppucc Ard carnā, décc, an toctí máid la do Marta.
Eochaid, mac Aonḡura, ríḡ Muíian, décc.

Áoir Crioirt, cuiḡ céd ríche a cétar. A haon ríche do Muiréirteach.
Cath Aetha Síḡe ríā Muiréirteach for Laíḡmíḡ, dú in ro marbáid Síḡe, mac
Dín, conaíd uada a dísar Aí Síḡe.

Áoir Crioirt, cuiḡ céd ríche a cúicc. A dó ríche do Muiréirteach.
S. bñíḡit oḡh, banab Chille dara [décc]. Ar dñíde cetur ro hioḡbráidh Cill

Edinburgh; the sixth on the mountain of Duppelder; and the seventh at Lanfortin, near Dundee, where she died. Some ruins of her church, near which stood a round tower, are still to be seen at Killeavy.

⁹ *Conlaedh*.—"A. D. 520. Conlaedh Eps. Cille-dara dormívit."—*Tighernach*. He was the first Bishop of Kildare, and his festival was there celebrated on the 3rd of May, according to all the Irish martyrologies. In a note on the *Feilire-Aengus*, at this day, it is stated that Ronnehenn was his first name, and that he was also called Mochonna Daire; that he was Bishop of Kildare, and St. Bridget's chief artificer. This note adds that he was finally eaten by wolves. Cogitosus, the author of the second Life of St. Bridget, published by Colgan, has the following notice of Conlaedh's episcopal dresses:

"Secundum enim beatissimi Iob exemplum nunquam inopes a se recedere sinu vacuo passa est; nam vestimenta transmarina et peregrina Episcopí Conlaith decorati luminis, quibus in solemnitatibus Domini et vigiliis Apostolorum sacra in altaribus offerens mysteria utebatur,

pauperibus largita est."—*Trias Thaum.*, c. 39, p. 522.

^r *Buíte mac Bronaigh*.—He is the patron saint of Mainister Buite, now Monasterboice, in the barony of Ferrard, and county of Louth, where his festival was celebrated on the 7th of December, according to the *Feilire-Aengus*.—See O'Donnell's Life of St. Columbkille, lib. i. c. 65; see also the Annals of Ulster at the year 518, where it is stated that St. Columbkille was born on the same day on which this Buite died.

"A. D. 518. *Nativitas Coluim Cille eodem die quo Bute (Boetius) mac Bronaigh dormívit.*"

His death is also entered in the same Annals, under the year 522.

^s *Beoaidh, Bishop of Ard-carna*: i. e. Beo-Aedh, Aidus Vivens, or Vitalis, of Ardearn, a church in the barony of Boyle, and county of Roscommon, and about four miles due east of the town of Boyle.—See note ^b, under the year 1224. Colgan, who puts together, at the 8th of March, all the scattered notices of this saint that he could find, states (*Acta SS.*, p. 563) that his bell was preserved at Baile-na-gCleireach, in Breifny

The Age of Christ, 519. The sixteenth year of Muirheartach. Saint Conlaidh^a, Bishop of Kildare, Bridget's brazier, died on the 3rd of May.

The Age of Christ, 521. The eighteenth year of Muirheartach. Saint Buite mac Bronaigh^f, bishop of Mainister, died on the 7th of December.

Let Buite, the virtuous judge of fame, come each day to my aid,
The fair hand with the glories of clean deeds, the good son of Bronach, son of Bolar.

The Age of Christ, 523. The twentieth year of Muirheartach. Beoaidh^g, Bishop of Ard-carna, died the eighth day of March. Eochaidh, son of Aenghus, King of Munster, died.

The Age of Christ, 524. The twenty-first year of Muirheartach. The battle of Ath-Sighe^h [was gained] by Muirheartach against the Leinstermen, where Sighe, the son of Dian, was slain, from whom Ath-Sighe is called.

The Age of Christ, 525. Saint Brigit^u, virgin, Abbess of Cill-dara^w, [died]. It was to her Cill-dara was first granted, and by her it was founded. Brigit

(now Ballynaglearagh, on the confines of the counties of Leitrim and Cavan):

"Ejus nola *Coolan Beoaidh* .i. nola Beoadi, appellata, ad instar prætiosarum reliquiarum gemmis et argenteo tegumento celata in ecclesia de Baile-na-celereach, in regione Breffiniæ aservatur in magna veneratione, ob multa, quæ in dies per illum fiunt miracula."

^t *Ath-Sighe*: i. e. the Ford of Sighe, now Assey, a parish in the barony of Deece, and county of Meath. It was originally the name of a ford on the River Boyne, but afterwards the name extended to a church and castle erected near it. This battle is entered in the Annals of Ulster under the year 527:

"A. D. 527. *Bellum Ath-Sighe* pop Laigniu. Muirceartach mac Erce *victor fuit*."

^u *Brigit*.—This name is explained брѣо-бѣиѣ, i. e. fiery Dart, in Cormac's Glossary and by Keating. The death of St. Bridget is entered from various authorities in the Annals of Ulster, as follows:

"A. D. 523. *Quies S. Brigide an. lxx etatis sue*."

"A. D. 525. *Dormitatio Sancte Brigide an. lxx etatis sue*."

"A. D. 527. *Vel hic Dormitatio Brigide secundum librum Mochod*."

Dr. O'Connor thinks that the true year is 523.—See his edition of the Annals of Ulster, p. 13, note 3, where he writes:

"Omnes, uno ore, referunt obitum S. Brigidæ ad ann. xxx. post excessum S. Patricii, etsi in anno æræ communis dissentiant. Marianus Scotus obitum S. Patricii referens ad annum 491, post annos xxx. excessum S. Brigidæ memorat. Vide Mariani Excerpta ex Cod. præstantissimo, Nero, c. v. in Appendice, No. 1. Atqui Patricius obiit anno 493, ergo Brigida anno 523."

^w *Cill-dara*.—Now Kildare. This is called *Cella Roboris* by Ultanus, in the third Life of St. Bridget published by Colgan, *Trias Thaum.*, p. 531, c. 47; and in the fourth Life, which is attributed to Animosus, the name is explained as follows:

"Illa jam cella Scotice dicitur *Killdara*, la-

δαπα, ἡ βα λέ κορηδαχτ. Ἀρί ὀριζιτ τρα νά τυε α μεανμαι νά α λυνη-
 ἔριμι αρ ιη κοιμδεαδ εαδη ναουαιρε μιαιν ἀττ α ριοιλυαδη, ἡ α ριορριμια-
 νεαδ δο ζριε ια εριδε ἡ μνημαν, αιηαι αρ εριδερε ια βετχαιδ ριη, ἡ ι
 ιμβετχαιδ ναοιη ὀρεαηη, ερριυεε Ολυαηα ριητα. Ρο εοχαιε ιμορρο α
 ηαιριρ αεε ροζηαιη ζο διοερα τον κοιμδε, αζ δενομη ριητ ἡ μορβελ, αζ
 ρλανυεεαδ ζαχ ζαλαρ ἡ ζαχ ετδημα αρεηα, αιηαι αρηεϊδερ α βετα, ζο ρο
 ραιδ α ρριρατ δο εημ μιηε, αν εεδ λα δο μι Ρεβρυ, ἡ ρο ηαδναετ α κορρ ι
 ηδυν ι ναση τυμβα λα Ρατραεε, εο ηοηορ ἡ εο ηαιριμιοη.

Αηηη, ερριεορ Αρδα Μαχα, δο Υιβ ὀρεαηαιλ δοριδε, δο εεε.

Αορ Οριορτ, εηεε εεδ ριηε αρε. Αν τρεαρ βηαδαιη ριηετ δο Μηυρ-
 εηιταχ. Αρ δο εαιρηηζιρε βαιρ Μηυρεαρηαιζ αοβεαρη Οαιρηεαχ.

Αρ αν υαιηον αρ ιη ιμβειη, ιμα λυαδρε ιλορ Ση,

Αρ ριυρ λορρεϋοερ ι ετοιη, ρορ εαιοιβ Οεεηζ βαιδριρ ρη.

.ι. λα Ση ηηζηη Σηζε δοροεαιρ Μυρρεηιταχ, ι εεηοηαδ α ηαεαρ ρο μαρβροη.

tine vero sonat *cella quercus*. Quereus enim altissima ibi erat quam multum S. Brigida diligebat et benedixit eam: cujus stipes adhuc manet."—See also Ussher's *Primordia*, p. 627.

* *Her own Life*.—Colgan has published six Lives of St. Bridget in his *Trias Thaum.* The first, a metrical Irish one, attributed to St. Brogan Cloen, who flourished in the time of Lughaidh, the son of Laeghaire; the second, a Latin Life, ascribed to Cogitosus, who is supposed by Colgan to have flourished in the sixth century, but who is now believed to have written in the eighth or ninth century; the third, which is said to have been written by Ultanus, a bishop; the fourth, attributed to Anmeladh, or Animosus, Bishop of Kildare, who flourished in the tenth century; the fifth by Laurentius Dunelinensis; and the sixth, which is in Latin metre, by Coelanus of Inis-Cealltra.

† *The first day of the month of February*.—This day is still called *lá féile ὀριζοε* throughout the Irish-speaking parts of Ireland, and the month of February is called *Μι νά ρεηε ὀριζοε*.

‡ *At Dun*: i. e. Downpatrick. This is not true, for we learn from Cogitosus that the bodies of Bishop Conlaeth and St. Bridget were placed on the right and left side of the decorated altar of the church of Kildare, being deposited in monuments adorned with various embellishments of gold and silver, and gems and precious stones, with crowns of gold and silver depending from above."—*Trias Thaum.*, pp. 523, 524. It is very clear from this testimony of Cogitosus, that in his time the story of St. Bridget being buried at Down was unknown, and that the finding of the reliques of the *Trias Thaumaturga* at Down in 1185, was an invention by Sir John De Courcy and his adherents, for the purpose of exalting the character of Down, then recently acquired by the English.—See note †, under the year 1293, pp. 456, 457. The author of the fourth Life says that St. Bridget was buried along with Patrick immediately after her death, but this is evidently an interpolation since De Courcy's time.

§ *Ui-Breasail*: i. e. the Race of Breasal. These

was she who never turned her mind or attention from the Lord for the space of one hour, but was constantly meditating and thinking of him in her heart and mind, as is evident in her own Life^x, and in the Life of St. Brenainn, Bishop of Chuain-fearta. She spent her time diligently serving the Lord, performing wonders and miracles, healing every disease and every malady, as her Life relates, until she resigned her spirit to heaven, the first day of the month of February^y; and her body was interred at Dun^z, in the same tomb with Patrick, with honour and veneration.

Ailill, Bishop of Armagh, who was of the Ui Breasail^a, died.

The Age of Christ, 526. The twenty-third year of Muircheartach. It was to predict the death of Muircheartach that Cairneach said :

I am fearful^b of the woman around whom many storms shall move,
For the man who shall be burned in fire, on the side of Cleiteach wine shall
drown.

That is, by Sin, daughter of Sighe^c, Muircheartach was killed, in revenge of her father, whom he had slain.

were otherwise called Ui-Breasail-Macha and Clann-Breasail, and derived their name and lineage from Breasal, son of Feidhlim, son of Fiachra Casan, son of Colla Dachrich.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, iii. c. 76. On an old map of a part of Ulster, preserved in the State Papers' Office, London, the territory of Clanbrazil is shewn as on the south side of Lough Neagh, where the Upper Bann enters that lake, from which, and from the space given it, we may infer that it was co-extensive with the present barony of Oneilland East. This Ailill was converted to Christianity by St. Patrick, together with his five brothers, and succeeded Dubhthach in the year 513.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 37.

^b *I am fearful*.—These verses are also quoted by Tighernach. They are taken from a very old tragical tale entitled "*Oighidh Mhuircheartaigh Mhoir mic Earca*," i. e. the Death of Muircheartach Mor Mac Earca, of which there is a copy

on vellum, preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, H. 2. 16, p. 316. According to this story Muircheartach fell a victim to the revenge of a concubine named *Sin* (Sheen), for whom he had abandoned his lawful queen, but whom he afterwards consented to put away at the command of St. Cairneach. This concubine having lost her father, mother, sister, and others of her family, who were of the old tribe of Tara, by the hand of Muircheartach, in the battle of Cirb or Ath-Sighe, on the Boyne, threw herself in his way, and became his mistress for the express purpose of wreaking her vengeance upon him with the greater facility. And the story states that she burned the house of Cletty over the head of the monarch, who, when scorched by the flames, plunged into a puncheon of wine, in which he was suffocated. Hence, it was said, that he was drowned and burned.

^c *Daughter of Sighe*.—See note ¹, under A. D. 524, p. 171, *suprà*.

Caé Eiblinne ría Muiréar̄tach mac Earca, caé Moighe hAilbe, caé
Almáine, caé Cinneich, ⁊ orccan na cCliaich, caé Aíone, rōi Connáctab,
conáð do na caéab rín atbert Ceannpaoláð.

Caé Cinn eich, caé Almáine,
ba haip̄ir aip̄ere aip̄re,
orccan Cliaich, caé Aíone,
acur caé Maighe hAilbe.

Caipell, mac Muireadhair̄ Muin̄deirecc, rí Ulað, décc.

Oíull, mac Dunlainḡ, rí Laīgn, do écc.

Aoir C̄m̄ort, cúicc céð r̄iche ar̄eacht. Iar̄ mbeir̄h c̄ir̄e bliaðna r̄icht̄
i r̄ighe n̄Ereann do Muiréar̄tach, mac Muir̄s̄oiḡ, mic Eōḡain, mic Néill
Naiōḡiallaiḡ, rō loir̄cecað é i t̄tiḡ Cleit̄iḡ uar̄ óom̄n, oíðe Sham̄na iár̄ na
bátað h̄i r̄r̄ín. Síñ atbert an r̄ann.

Ar̄ mer̄i Taeten in ġ̄n̄ do c̄ir̄ ar̄eacht Néill,
Ar̄ Šannaðair̄ḡ mo ann, in ġ̄ach ar̄m ar̄ r̄én.

C̄n̄opaoláð rō r̄eath̄ :

R̄ill̄ir̄ an r̄í Mac Earca all̄n̄t̄h Ua Neill,
R̄ir̄e r̄uil r̄r̄ina in ġ̄ach moiḡ, brōḡair̄ c̄m̄ōca h̄i ccén.

¹ *Magh Ailbe*.—A plain in the south of the county of Kildare.

² *Abnhain*.—Now the hill of Allen, about five miles north of the town of Kildare.

³ *Ceann-úch* : i. e. Hill of the Horse, now Kinneigh, in the county of Kildare, adjoining Wicklow.

⁴ *Cliachs*.—These were in Idrone, in the present county of Carlow.

⁵ *Aidhne*.—A territory in the south-west of the county of Galway, comprising the barony of Kiltartan.—See *Magh Aidhne*.

⁶ *Burned in the house of Cleitach*.—The death of Muirheartach, who was the first monarch of Ireland of the Cinel-Eoghain or race of Eoghan, son of Niall of the Nine Hostages, is entered in

the Annals of Tighernach as follows :

“A. D. 533. *Šaóuġ Muiréar̄tach mic Earca a telcúma r̄ina, aíðe Šam̄na, a mullać Cleit̄iḡ uar̄ óom̄n.*”

“A. D. 533. The drowning of Muirheartach mac Erea in a puncheon of wine, on the night of Samhain, on the summit of Cletty, over the Boyne.”

And thus in the Annals of Ulster :

“A. D. 533. *Dimersio Muircertaig filii Eree in dolio pleno vino, in arce Cletig, supra Boin.*”

“A. D. 535. *Vel hic badhadh Murchertaig mic Erea, secundum alios.*”

In the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghagan, it is noticed as follows :

“A. D. 533. King Moriartagh having had

The battle of Eibhlinne by Muirheartach mac Earca ; the battle of Magh-Ailbhe^d; the battle of Almhain^e; the battle of Ceann-eich^f; the plundering of the Cliachs^g; and the battle of Aidhne^h against the Connaughtmen ; of which battles Ceannfaeladh said :

The battle of Ceann-eich, the battle of Almhain,—
It was an illustrious famous period,
The devastation of the Cliachs, the battle of Aidhne,
And the battle of Magh-Ailbhe.

Cairell, son of Muireadhach Muindearg, King of Ulidia, died.

Oilill, son of Dunlaing, King of Leinster, died.

The Age of Christ, 527. After Muirheartach, son of Muireadhach, son of Eoghan, son of Niall of the Nine Hostages, had been twenty-four years in the sovereignty of Ireland, he was burned in the house of Cleiteachⁱ, over the Boyne, on the night of Samhain [the first of November], after being drowned in wine. Sin composed this quatrain :

I am Tactan, the woman who killed the chief of Niall ;
Gannadhaigh^j is my name, in every place and road.

Ceanfaeladh said :

The king Mac Earca returns to the side of the Ui-Neill ;
Blood reached the girdles^k in each plain ; the exterior territories were enriched ;

prosperous success, as well before he came to the crown as after, against those that rebelled against him, he was at last drowned in a kyve of wine, in one of his own manour houses called Cleytagh, neer the river of Boyne, by a fairie woman that burned the house over the king's head, on Hollandtide. The king, thinking to save his life from burning, entered the kyve of wine, and was so high that the wine could not keep him for depth, for he was fifteen foot high ! as it is laid down in a certain book of his life and death. This is the end of the King Moriertagh, who was both killed, drowned, and burned together, through his own folly, that trusted this woman, contrary to the advice of

St. Carneagh.”

ⁱ *Gannadaigh*.—In the *Leabhar-Gabhala* of the O'Clerys, the reading is Gamadaigh. In the historical tale on the death of Muirheartach, the concubine who burned the house of Cletty over his head is called by various names, as Sin, Taetan, Gaeth, Garbh, Gemadaig, Ochsad, and Iachtadh, all which have certain meanings which the writer of the story turns to account in making this lady give equivocal answers to the king. The name *Sin*, means storm; *Tactan*, fire; *Gaeth*, wind; *Garbh*, rough; *Gemadaigh*, wintry; *Ochsad*, a groan; *Iachtadh*, lamentation.

^k *Blood reached the girdles*.—This is a hyperbolical mode of expressing great slaughter: “ Ut

Ἦο ρεάετ ρήραιρ νο έαιρηπεί, αεϋρ βιδ έιαν βυρ εϋμαν,
 Ὁο βήρε γιλλα Ὑα Νέιλλ, λα γιλλα μοιγε Μμμαν.

Αοιρ Εριορτ, εϋγ εέδ ρίεε α ηοέτ. Ἀν εέδ βλιαδαιν δο Ἐϋατάλ Μαοι-
 γαρβ, μαε Κοιρβμαε Καοιχ, μηε Κοιρππε, μηε Νειλλ, ι ριγε νΕρεανν.

Καη Ὑααχρα μόριε ετιρ δα ιμβήι, ρριρ α ριατρή καη Αιλλε ι μόριζηαιβ,
 ρια εἘϋατάλ Μαοιγαρβ, ροιρ Ειαννααηταβη Μιόε.

Αοιρ Εριορτ, εϋεε εέδ εριοα α ηαον. Ἀν εεάτραμαδ βλιαδαιν δο
 Ἐϋατάλ. Καη Κλαοιλοα ηι εΚεuel Αοδα ρια νἸοιρβνεανν, ταοιριόε
 Ὑα Βιαέρααη Αιόηε, αιρη ιη ρο μαρβιαδ Μαηε, μαε Εήιβαλλ, αζ εορηαμη
 γειλλημε Ὑα Μαηε Κοηναέτ.

Αοιρ Εριορτ, εϋγ εέδ εριοα α εέταιρ. Ἀν ρεααημαδ βλιαδαιν δο
 Ἐϋατάλ. Σ. Μοαητα, ερρϋεε Ὑζήμαιζ, δερσιϋολ Ἰατραιζ, αν ηαομαδ λά
 δεεε δο μί Αζϋρε ρο ραοιδ α ρριραε δο εϋμ μηε, αρ ραιρ εϋεαδ αν εϋα-
 ρυρεεβαίλ ρι.

Ἰιαεαλ Μοαητα βα μαίτ βέρ, ερί εήεδ βλιαδαιν, βϋαν αν εήρ,
 Ἰαν ζϋε μιομπαλ ρεεε ρϋαρ Ἰαν ιηιρ μιοημαιρ ρεεε ριορ.

hostes ad genua eorumdem fuso cruore nata-
 rent." In the *Leabhar-Gabála* of the O'Clerys
 the reading is as follows:

"Ἰιλλιρ αν ρί, Μαε Ερεα, ιλλεε Ὑα Νέιλλ,
 ριεέτ ρυιλ ρερα ιη εέε ηεε, βρογχαρ Εριχι
 Εέιν,
 Ἦο ρεάετ βειριρ νοί εαυρηηι, αεϋρ βα έιαν
 βυρ εϋμαν,
 Ὁο βεραε γιλλα Ὑα Νέιλλ, λα γιλλα μαιζηε
 Μμμαν."

"The king, Mac Erea, returns to the side of the
 Ui-Neill,
 Blood reached the girdles in each battle, an
 encrease to Crich-Cein!
 Seven times he brought nine chariots, and,
 long shall it be remembered,
 He bore away the hostages of the Ui-Neill,
 with the hostages of the plain of Munster."

¹ *Tuathal Maelgarbh*.—O'Flaherty places the
 accession of Tuthalius Calvoasper in the year

533, which agrees with the Annals of Ulster.
 Animosus, in the fourth Life of St. Bridget,
 published by Colgan, c. 99, has the following
 notice of the accession of King Tuathal :

"Anno xxx. post obitum S. Patriei, regnante
 in Themoria Regum Hibernie Murchiarta mac
 Ere, cui successit in regno Tuathal Moelgarbh
 obiit S. Brigida."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 562.

^m *Aillbe, in Breagh*.—This is the place now
 called Cluan-Aillbe situated in the barony of
 Upper Duleek, and county of Meath. *Luachair-
 mor iter da Inbher* denotes "large rushy land
 between two streams or estuaries." The terri-
 tory of Cianachta-Breagh comprised the baronies
 of Upper and Lower Duleek.—See note under
 Battle of Crinna, A. D. 226, *suprà*.

ⁿ *Clanloch, in Cinel-Aedha*.—The name Clan-
 loch is now obsolete. Cinel-Aedha, *anglicè* Kine-
 lea, was the name of O'Shaughnessy's country,
 lying around the town of Gort, in the barony
 of Kiltartan, and county of Galway.

Seven times he brought nine chariots, and long shall it be remembered
He bore away the hostages of the Ui-Neill, with the hostages of the plain of
Munster.

The Age of Christ, 528. The first year of Tuathal Maelgarbh^l, son of
Cormac Cacch, son of Cairbre, son of Niall, in the sovereignty of Ireland.

The battle of Luachair-mor between the two Invers, which is called the
battle of Ailbhe, in Breagh^m, by Tuathal Maelgarbh, against the Cianachta of
Meath.

The Age of Christ, 531. The fourth year of Tuathal. The battle of
Claenloch, in Cincl-Aedhⁿ, by Goibhneann^o, chief of Ui-Fiachrach-Aidhne,
where Maine, son of Cearbhall, was killed, in defending the hostages of Ui-Maine
of Connaught^p.

The Age of Christ, 534. The seventh year of Tuathal. Saint Mochta,
Bishop of Lughmlagh^q, disciple of St. Patrick, resigned his spirit to heaven on
the nineteenth day of August. It was of him the following testimony was
given :

The teeth of Mochta^r of good morals, for three hundred years, lasting the rigour !
Were without [emitting] an erring word out from them, without [admitting]
a morsel of obsonium inside them.

^o *Goibhneann*.—This Goibhneann was the great
grandfather of the celebrated Guaire Aidhne,
King of Connaught, who died in the year 662.
He was the son of Conall, son of Eoghan Aidhne,
son of Eochaidh Breac, who was the third son
of Dathi, the last Pagan monarch of Ireland.
He is the ancestor of the Ui-Fiachrach-Aidhne,
whose country was coextensive with the diocese
of Kilmacduagh.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and
Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 373, 374, and the
large genealogical table in the same work.

^p *Ui-Maine, of Connaught*.—The people of Hy-
Many, seated in the present counties of Galway
and Roscommon. These were an offset of the
Oirghialla or Clann-Colla, and are here called
“of Connaught,” to distinguish them from the
Ui-Maine of Tefia, in Westmeath, who were

descended from Mainè, son of Niall of the Nine
Hostages. After the establishment of surnames
O’Kelly was chief of Ui-Maine, in Connaught,
and O’Catharnaigh, now Fox, chief of Tir-Many,
or Tefia.

^q *Mochta, Bishop of Lughmlagh*: i. e. Mocteus,
Bishop of Louth.—See note ^s, under A. D. 448;
and note ^u, under A. D. 1176.

^r *The teeth of Mochta*.—These verses are also
quoted, with some slight variations of reading,
in the gloss on the *Feilire-Aengus*, preserved in
the *Leabhar-Breac*, after 15th April, and in
O’Clery’s Irish Calendar, at 19th August, which
is one of the festivals of St. Mochta. They are
also given (excepting the last quatrain), with a
Latin translation, by Colgan, *Acta Sanctorum*,
24 Mart., as follows:

Τρι ριχτε ρεανόρι ρρalmach, α έςγlach ριοζόδα ρεμεανν,
 Ξαν αρ, ξαν buam, ξαν τίοραό, ξαν ξνιομπαό, αέτμαό λέιξιονν.
 Ρεαρ τρι ριχτε ρρι τρι céo, αρεαρυν αρ ρεαν αν δέτ,
 Νί μό cin óξαν πο ξαι, ιρ αιέριδε αν ρίνριαααλ.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, cúicc céo τριocha α cuiξ. Αν τοχτιμαό βλιαόαν το Τυατάλ.
 Εαclair Δοιρε Calgach do ποthughao la Colom Cille, ιαρ νεόβαιρτ αν baile
 το δια νερβρινε ρέν .ι. Cenel cConaill Ξυλban mic Néll.

Cορbmac, mac Oililla, ρι Λαιξίν, δέcc.

Oilill, ερρcop Αρθα Macha, το έcc. Το Υιό βριρpal διοριδε βεορ.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, cúicc céo τριocha α ρεacht. Αν δεαχτιμαό βλιαόαν το
 Τυατάλ. S. Λυghaid, ερρucc Connepe, δέcc.

Cath Shighe ρια βρβριξυρ γ ρια νDómnaill, θα mac Μυιρέρριταιξ, mic
 Εαρcca, ρια νΑιννιρε, mac Δέδνα, γ ρια νΑιννιό, mac Δυαach, ρορ Εοξαν
 βελ, ρι Connacht. Ρο μεαόαιό αν cath ρίμπα, το ποchair Εοξαν βέλ, δια
 νεβραό ινδρο.

Ριχτερ cath Υα Ριαhrach, la ριρcc ραοδαιρ, ταιρ ιμβελ,
 Ξεριρ buar naíat ρρι ρλξha, ρρεtha ιν caé ι Cρινδερ.

“Fiacuil Mochta, ba maíe béir! επί céo βλια-
 óan (buan an éir)

Ξαν ghue níomruill ρείcc ρυαρ! ξαν níρ
 νιομπαρ ρείcc ρίρ.

Νιρ βό βοότα μιννιτερ Μόχτα! Λυγμαίξ λιρ:
 Τρι έco ραξαρτ, um έco νεppoc! maíle
 ρριρ.

Τρι ριόο ρεανόρι ρalmac! α έεαγλαό ριοζ-
 óa ρεμενο:

Ξαν αρ, ξαν buam, ξαν τίοραό, ξαν ξνιομ-
 παό, αέo μαό λέξend.”

“Dentes Moctei, qui fuit moribus integer, spa-
 tio trecentorum annorum (quantus rigor!)

Nec verbum otiosum extra emisere, nec quid-
 quam obsonii intra admisere.

Non fuit angusta familia Moctei, Lugmagensis
 Monasterii:

Trecenti præsbyteri, et centum Episcopi, erant
 cum ipso

Sexaginta seniores psalmicani, choristo ejus
 familia augusta et magnifica,

Qui nec arabant, nec metebant, nec tritura-
 bant, nec aliud faciebant, quam studiis in-
 cumbere.”—*Acta Sanctorum*, p. 734.

Colgan then goes on to shew that επί céo
 βλιαόan is an error for επί ρé céo βλιαόan, or
 ρρι ρé céo βλιαόan, i. e. for a period of one
 hundred years; and he quotes four lines from a
 poem by Cumineus of Connor, to shew that
 Mochta lived only one hundred years in this
 state of austerity.

⁵ *Doire-Chalgaigh*.—Now Derry or Londonderry. The name Doire-Chalgaigh is translated Roboretum Calgachi by Adamnan, in his Life of Columba, lib. i. c. 20. According to the Annals of Ulster this monastery was founded in 545, which is evidently the true year.

“A. D. 545. Daire Coluim Cille *fundata est*.”

Three-score psalm-singing seniors, his household of regal course,
 Without tilling, reaping, or threshing, without any work but reading.
 A man of three-score, a man of three hundred, blessed be God, how old the
 teeth !
 Not more has the youth under valour ! How lasting the ancient teeth !

The Age of Christ, 535. The eighth year of Tuathal. The church of Doire-Calgaigh^s was founded by Colum Cille, the place having been granted to him by his own tribe^t, i. e. the race of Conall Gulban, son of Niall.

Cormac, son of Ailill, King of Leinster, died.

Oilill, Bishop of Armagh^u, died. He was also of the Ui-Breasail.

The Age of Christ, 537. The tenth year of Tuathal. St. Lughaidh, Bishop of Connor, died.

The battle of Sligeach^w by Fearghus and Domhnall, the two sons of Muirheartach mac Earca ; by Ainmire, son of Sedna ; and Ainnidh, son of Duach, against Eoghan Bel, King of Connaught. They routed the forces before them, and Eoghan Bel was slain, of which was said :

The battle of the Ui-Fiachrach was fought with fury of edged weapons against Bel,
 The kine of the enemy roared with the javelins, the battle was spread out at Crinder^x.

Colgan, who does not appear to have observed this date in the Ulster Annals, has come to the conclusion that it could not have been erected before the year 540, as St. Columbkille was born in the year 516 [*recte* 518].—See *Trias Thaum.*, p. 502.

^t *His own tribe.*—St. Columbkille was the son of Feidhlim, son of Fearghus Ceannfada, who was son of Conall Gulban, the ancestor of Kinel-Connell, the most distinguished families of whom were the O'Canannans, O'Muldorrys, O'Donnells, O'Dohertys, O'Boyles, and O'Galaghers, who always regarded St. Columbkille as their relative and patron.

^u *Oilill, Bishop of Armagh.*—He is otherwise called Ailill. He succeeded his relative Ailill I.,

who died in 526.—See note under that year, and Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 37.

^w *Sligeach:* i. e. the River Sligo, which rises in Lough Gill, and washes the town of Sligo.

^x *At Crinder.*—This might be read “at Rinder,” but neither form of the name is now extant. There is a very curious account of this battle of Sligeach in the Life of St. Ceallach, Bishop of Kilmore-Moy, who was the son of Eoghan Bel, King of Connaught who was slain in this battle. It states that Eoghan lived three days, or, according to other accounts, a week, after being mortally wounded in this battle. That when he felt his own strength giving way, and saw that death was inevitable, he advised his own people, the Ui-Fiachrach, to send for

Αἰρ εετ σλιεεχ δο μυρ μάρι φυλε φῆρ λια φεόιλ
 δερτατ ιλαῖγ ταρι Εβα, ιμ εῖνδ νΕοghan δεόιλ.

Αοιρ Εριορτ, εῦιεε εέδ τριοχα α hochτ. Ιαρ ιμβῆτ αση βλιαδαν δέεε
 ιι ρίγχε νΕρεααν δο Τυατάλ Μαιλγαρῆ, μαε Κορβμαε Καοιχ, ιιε Κοιρρηε,
 ιιε Νέλλ, τορχαρι ι ηῤρεαλλαῖγ ειλτε λα Μαιλμόρι, μαε Αιρῆδωαν, οιδε
 Οιαρμωδα ιιε Εῤβαῖλλ εριδε, γ δο ποχαρι Μαιλμόρι ινδ φο χέδορι, δια
 νεβρατῆ,

Εχετ Μαιιλε μόρι ναδ ιαλλ, νί γνιόιμ κόρι πο εινδ,
 Μαρβαδ Τυατόιλ τρέιμ, αδοχαρι φειν ιιι.

his son Ceallach, who was at Clonmacnoise, under the tuition of St. Kieran, to be prepared for holy orders, and entreat of him to accept of the kingdom of Connaught, as his second son, Muiredhach, was not of fit age to succeed him. His people did so, and Ceallach, fired with ambition at the news of his being the next heir to the kingdom of Connaught, forgot his promises to St. Kieran, and eloped from him, despite of all his remonstrances and threats. The result was that St. Kieran denounced and cursed him solemnly, which finally wrought his destruction.

According to this authority, Eoghan Bel ordered his people to bury his body on the south side of Sligeach, in a standing position, with his red javelin in his hand, and with his face turned towards Ulster, as if fighting with his enemies. This was accordingly done, and the result is said to have been that, as long as the body was left in that position, the Connaughtmen routed the Ulstermen, who fled, panic-stricken, whenever they came in collision with them. But the Ulstermen, learning the cause of such a talismanic result, disinterred the body of Eoghan Bel, and, carrying it northwards over the River Shigeach, buried it, with the face under, at the cemetery of Aenach-Locha Gile, on the north side of the river, and thus restored their natural courage to the Ulstermen.—See note ^ε, under the year 458, pp. 141, 145, *suprà*, where the

body of the monarch Laeghaire is said to have been interred at Tara, accounted in his battle dress, and with his face turned against his enemies, the Leinstermen, as if defying them to battle.—See also *Genealogies, Tribes, &c., of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 472, 473.

^γ *Eabha*.—Now *Machaire-Eabha*, a plain at the foot of the mountain of Binbulbin, to the north of the River Sligo, through which the Ulster army generally marched on their incursions into Connaught.

^ε *Greallach-cillte*: i. e. the Miry Place of the Does. According to the Book of Lecan, this place is situated at the foot of Sliabh Gamh. In the Annals of Ulster the death of Tuathal Maelgarbh is entered under the year 543, as follows:

“A. D. 543. Tuathal Maelgarbh *jugulatus est* a nGreallach-Alta la Maelmorda, *cui successit* Diarmait mac Cearbhail, *Rex Hiberniæ.*”

“A. D. 548. *Vel hoc anno* Tuathal Maelgarbh *interiit* in Grellach Elte, *Rex Temorie jugulatus per* Maclmore, *qui et ipse statim occisus est; unde dicitur*, the Great act of Maclmore.”—*Cod. Clar.*

In the Annals of Clonmacnoise, however, it is stated that he was killed at Greallach-Daphill [which is situated on the River Liffey, in the present county of Kildare], in the year 547, but the true year is 544, as appears from Tighernach. The Annals of Clonmacnoise give the

The Sligeach bore to the great sea the blood of men with their flesh,
They carried many trophies across Eablia^y, together with the head of Eoghan Bel.

The Age of Christ, 538. After Tuathal Maelgarbh, son of Cormac Caech, son of Cairbre, son of Niall, had been eleven years in the sovereignty of Ireland, he was slain, at Greallach-cillte^z, by Maelmor, son of Airgeadan, who was the tutor of Diarmaid mac Cearbhail; and Maelmor fell *in revenge* of it thereof immediately, of which was said :

The fate of Maelmor was not slow; it was not a just deed he accomplished,
The killing of the mighty Tuathal ; he himself fell for it.

following account of the manner in which this monarch came by his death :

“ A. D. 535. Twahal Moylegarve began his reign, and reigned eleven years. He was son of Cormack Keigh, who was son of Carbrey, who was son of Neal of the Nine Hostages. He caused Dermot Mac Kervel to live in exile, and in desert places, because he claimed to have a right to the crown.”

“ A. D. 547 [*rectè* 544]. King Twahal having proclaimed throughout the whole kingdom the banishment of Dermot Mac Kervel, with a great reward to him that would bring him his heart, the said Dermot, for fear of his life, lived in the deserts of Clonvicknose (then called Artibra); and meeting with the abbot St. Keyran, in the place where the church of Clonvicknose now stands, who was but newly come hither to dwell from Inis-Angin” [now *Inis-Unguin*, *alias* Hares' Island, in the Shannon], “and having no house or place to reside and dwell in, the said Dermot gave him his assistance to make a house there; and in thrusting down in the earth one of the peers of the tumber or wattles of the house, Dermot took St. Keyran's hand, and did put it over his own hand in sign of reverence to the saint. Whereupon St. Keyran humbly besought God, of his great goodness, that by that time to-morrow ensuing that the hands of Dermot might have superiority over all Ireland,

which fell out as the saint requested; for Mulmorrie O'Hargedie, foster-brother of the said Dermot, seeing in what perplexity the nobleman was in, besought him that he would be pleased to lend him his black horse, and that he would make his repair to Greallie-da-Phill, where he heard King Twahal to have a meeting with some of his nobles, and there would present him a whealp's heart on a spear's head, instead of Dermot's heart, and by that means get access to the King, whom he would kill out of hand, and by the help and swiftness of his horse save his own life, whether they would or no. Dermot, lystening to the words of his foster-brother, was among” [between] “two extremities, loath to refuse him, and far more loath to lend it him, fearing he should miscarry, and be killed; but between both he granted him his request; whereupon he prepared himself, and went as he resolved, mounted on the black horse, a heart besprinkled with blood on his spear, to the place where he heard the King to be. The King and people, seeing him come in that manner, supposed that it was Dermot's heart that was to be presented by the man that rode in poste haste; the whole multitude gave him way to the King; and when he came within reach to the King, as though to tender him the heart, he gave the King such a deadly blow of his spear that he (the King) instantly fell down

Αοιρ Ομορτ, cúicc céδ τριοχα α ναοι. Αν céδ βλιαδαν δο Διαρμαιττ, mac βήξυρα Οειρβειοιλ, ι μιζε νΕρεανν. Οιόκνωσθι Αβασύε ι νασναχ Ταλτάν τρε μορβαιλιό Θε γ Οιαράν .ι. λυζε νέτιζ δο ματροιή πο λάιη Οιαραν, σο πο γαδ αιλλε πορ α μινελ (.ι. αρ πορ α μινελ πο ρυιρην Οιαραν α λαη) σο τορκαηι α έεανθ δε.

Αοιρ Ομορτ, cúγγ céδ εστραχα α λαον. Αν τρεαρ βλιαδαν δο Διαρμαιτ. S. Αιλβε, αρθερροσ Ιηlich Ιυβαρ, δέεε αν θαρα λα δέεε δο Σεπτεμπερ.

Αοιρ Ομορτ, cúicc céδ σεατραχα α τρι. Αν ευγεαδ βλιαδαν δο Διαρμαιτ. Πλάιζ εγραηαιλ έοιτεέση αρ ρδ να ερμιννε, ζυρ ρζμορ αν τριαν βύ αρηιθμιτε τον έιηδ θασνα.

Αοιρ Ομορτ, cúicc céδ εστραχα, α εσταρ. Αν ρειρεαδ βλιαδαν δο Διαρμαιτ. S. Μοβί Ολαρνεαχ .ι. βήρχαν ό Ζλαρ Ναθεν, πορ βρύ αθανθ Λιπε, τον λιτέ ι ττυαιδ, δέεε, αν θαρα λα δέεε δο μί Οεοτεβερ.

Οαη Ουλε Οοαηρε ι εΟήρα ηια βήήξυρ γ ηια νΟοιηναλλ θά μαε

dead in the midst of his people; whereupon the man was upon all sides besett, and at last taken and killed; so as speedy news came to Dermot, who immediately went to Taragh, and there was crowned King, as St. Keyran" [had] "prayed and prophesied before."— See also Ussher's *Primordia*, pp. 947, 954, 957, 1064, 1065, 1139.

^a *The first year of Diarmaid.*—The accession of Diarmaid is entered in the Clarendon copy of the translation of the Annals of Ulster, tom. 49, under the year 544, as follows :

"A. D. 544. *Mortalitas prima quæ dicitur Blefed, in qua Mofi Claireineach obiit. Mors Comgail mac Domangairt, ut alii dicunt. Diarmot, mac Fergussa, Ceirbeoil, mic Conaill Cremthain, mic Neill Naigiallaig, regnare incipit, secundum Librum Cuanach.*"

It should be here remarked that in Doctor O'Connor's edition of the Annals of Ulster the pedigree of Diarmaid is made that of Congal mac Domangairt, King of Scotland, by a mistake of his own, or of his original. This error, he observes, is in the Clarendon and Bodleian copies;

but this is not true, for the passage is correct, and as above printed, in the Clarendon manuscript, tom. 49.

^b *Abacuc.*—This extraordinary story is also given in the Annals of Tighernach. It would appear from the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, that he was brought to Clonmacnoise to be cured, and that he lived six years afterwards!—See the Irish version of Nennius, where different versions of this story are given.

^c *Imleach-Iubhair:* i. e. the Holm or Strath of the Yew, now Emly, in the county of Tipperary. See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, pp. 489, 491. In the Annals of Ulster, and the Bodleian copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, the death of Ailbhe is entered under the year 526, which seems the true year; but it is repeated in the Annals of Ulster at 541. Ware quotes the Life of St. Declan, and the Life of St. Ailbhe, to shew that Emly was made the seat of the archbishopric of Munster, in the lifetime of St. Patrick, and that St. Ailbhe was constituted archbishop; and Ussher (*Primordia*, p. 866) quotes an old Irish distich from Declan's

The Age of Christ, 539. The first year of Diarmaid^a, son of Fearghus Ceirrbheoil, in the sovereignty of Ireland. The decapitation of Abacuc^b at the fair of Tailltin, through the miracles of God and Ciaran; that is, a false oath he took upon the hand of Ciaran, so that a gangrene took him in his neck (i. e. St. Ciaran put his hand upon his neck), so that it cut off his head.

The Age of Christ, 541. The third year of Diarmaid. St. Ailbhe, Archbishop of Inleach-Iubhair^c, died on the twelfth day of September.

The Age of Christ, 543. The fifth year of Diarmaid. There was an extraordinary universal plague^d through the world, which swept away the noblest third part of the human race.

The Age of Christ, 544. The sixth year of Diarmaid. St. Mobhi Clarineach^e, i. e. Berchan of Glais-Naidhen^f, on the brink of the Liffey, on the north side, died on the second day of the month of October.

The battle of Cuil-Conaire, in Ceara^g, [was fought] by Fearghus and Domh-

life, to shew that St. Ailbhe was called the "Patrick" of Munster. It is said that St. Ailbhe was converted to Christianity so early as the year 360 (Ussher, *Index Chron. ad an.* 360); but this is incredible, if he lived either till 526 or 541. Tirechan says that he was ordained a priest by St. Patrick, and this is evidently the truth. His festival was celebrated at Emly on the 12th of September.

^d *Universal plague*.—This plague, which was called by the Irish *Blefed*, is entered in the Annals of Ulster under the year 544, and in the Annals of Clonmacnoise under 546. In most chronological tables it is noticed under the year 543, as having passed from Africa into Europe. It is thus entered in Tighernach's Annals:

"*Kal. Jan. fer. 1, anno postquam Papa Vigilus obiit, Mortalitas magna que Blefed dicitur, in qua Mobi Clarinach, cui nomen est Berchan, obiit.*"

^e *St. Mobhi Clarineach*: i. e. Mobhi of the flat Face (*tabulatâ facie*).—See O'Donnell's *Vita Columbe*, lib. i. e. 43; *Trias Thaum.*, 396.

^f *Glais-Naidhen*.—Now Glasnevin, near Dublin. Dr. Lanigan asserts, in his *Ecclesiastical History of Ireland*, vol. ii. p. 78, that Glais-Naidhen must have been on the south side of the River Liffey, because it was in the territory of Galengæ; but this generally acute and honest writer was imposed on in this instance by the fabrications of Beauford and Rawson. The Four Masters should have described it as "near the Liffey to the north," or "Ἰσπερὸν τῆς Ἰνιουάουης ἑπὶ τῆς ἄκρῆς αὐτοῦ, on the brink of the Finglass, to the north of the Liffey," and not "on the margin of the Liffey."—See Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, p. 613, where Glais-Naidhen is described as "in regione Galengæ, et juxta Liffium fluvium in Lageniâ."

Mageoghegan states, in his Annals of Clonmacnoise, that he "is supposed to be" [the same as the prophet] "called in English Merlin."

^g *Cuil-Conaire, in Ceara*.—There is no place now bearing this name in the barony of Ceara, or Carra, in the county of Mayo. This battle is entered in the Annals of Ulster under the year 549, as follows:

Μυρρέστιαχ mic Εαρρεα, φορ Αιλιλ Ινβανθα, ρί Κοδναχτ, γ φορ Αοδη
ρφορταίηαι, γ τορχαρ Αιλιλ γ Αοδη ανν.

Αοιρ Οριορτ, κύγ κέδ κστραχα α κύγ. Αν ρεατέμαδ βλιαδαν δο Διαρ-
ματ. S. Αιλβε δίνχουαε Ua nOiliolla δέcc.

Αοιρ Οριορτ, κύγ κέδ κστραχα αρέ. Αν τοχτημάδ βλιαδαν δο Διαρ-
ματτ. Κατη Cuilne ιη πο μαρβαδ ροαίηε δο Χορτ Οίεε τρια ερναίε
η-δσε Cluana ερεαδαι. Ροθηαδ mac Conaill δέcc. Καρρρε, mac Κορρ-
ματ, ρι Λαιζήη, δο έcc.

Αοιρ Οριορτ, κυγ κέδ κστραχα α ρεαχτ. Αν ναομάδ βλιαδαν δο
Διαρματ. Ρι Uλαδη, Εοχαίδ, mac Κοδλαίδ, mic Καολβαίδ, mic Ορμυηη
δαδρα, δέcc.

Τοιρεαδ Τεαθηβα, Ορμωτέανη, mac Ορμυηη, δέcc.

S. Ουδτάχ, abb Αρθα Μαδα, δο έcc. Δο ρίολ Colla Uair δοριδε.

Αοιρ Οριορτ, κύγ κέδ κστραχα α hochτ. Α δειχ δο Διαρματτ.
S. Οιαραν mac αν τραοιρ, ab Cluana mic Νόιρ, δέcc αν ναομάδ λά δο Σεπ-
τεμπερ. Τρι βλιαδνα τριοχα ροτ α ραοζαι.

^a A. D. 549. *Bellum* Cuile Conaire i gCera, *ubi cecidit* Ailill Inbanna, ri Connacht agus Aed Fortobal, a brathair. Fergus et Domnall, da mac Muirheartaig mic Earca, *victores erant*.

^a A. D. 549. The battle of Cuil-Conaire in Ceara" [was fought] "where fell Ailill Inbanna, King of Connaught, and his brother, Aedh the Brave. Fearghus and Domhnall, the two sons of Muirheartach mac Earca, were the victors."—See *Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 313.

^b *Seanchua-Ua-nOiliolla*.—Now Shancoe, a parish in the barony of Tir-Oiliolla, or Tirerrill, in the county of Sligo. This church is mentioned in the Annotations of Tirechan, in the Book of Armagh, fol. 15. a, a; and in the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, part ii. c. 35; *Trias Thaum.*, p. 134.

^c *Cuilne*.—Not identified. This passage is entered in the Annals of Ulster at the year 551, thus:

^a A. D. 551. *Bellum* Cuilne, in quo ceciderunt

Coreu Oche Muman, *orationibus Itæ* Cluana."

^k *Corcoiche*.—These were a sept of the Uí-Fidhgeinte, seated in the present county of Limerick, in the barony of Lower Connello, of whom, after the establishment of surnames, O'Macassy was the chieftain. The celebrated St. Molua, of Cluain-fearta Molua, in the Queen's County, was of this sept, but St. Ida was their patron.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, iii. c. 81.

^l *Cluain-Creadhail*.—Now Killeedy, an ancient church in a parish of the same name, in the barony of Upper Connello and county of Limerick, and about five miles to the south of Newcastle. This monastery is described in the Life of St. Ita, as well as in that of St. Brendan, as situated at the foot of Sliabh-Luachra, in the west of the territory of Uí-Conaill-Gabhra; and the writer of the Life of St. Brendan states that it was Kill-Ité in his own time.—See Life of St. Ita *apud* Colgan, 15th Jan.

^m *Fothadh, son of Conall*.—Some of these events are misplaced in the Annals of the Four Masters,

nall, two sons of Muirheartach mac Earca, against Ailill Inbhanda, King of Connaught, and Aedh Fortambail; and Ailill and Aedh were slain.

The Age of Christ, 545. The seventh year of Diarmaid. St. Ailbhe, of Seanchu-Ua-nOiliolla^b, died.

The Age of Christ, 546. The battle of Cuilne^c, in which many of the Corcoiche^k were slain through the prayers of [St.] Ida, of Cluain-Creadhail. Fothadh, son of Conall^m, died. Cairbre, son of Cormac, King of Leinster, died.

The Age of Christ, 547. The ninth year of Diarmaid. The King of Ulidia, Eochaidh, son of Connlaⁿ, son of Caelbhadh, son of Cruinn Badhraí, died.

The chief of Teathbha, Crimhthann, son of Brian^o, died.

St. Dubhthach^p, Abbot of Ard-Macha [Armagh], died. He was of the race of Colla Uais.

The Age of Christ, 548. The tenth year of Diarmaid. St. Ciaran^q, son of the artificer, Abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois^r, died on the ninth day of September. Thirty-three years was the length of his life.

as will appear from the Annals of Ulster and Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 551. *Mors Fothaid, filii Conaill.*"—*Ann. Ult.*

"A. D. 550. Fohagh mac Conell died."—*Annals of Clonmacnoise.*

ⁿ *Eochaidh, son of Connla.*—"A. D. 552. *Mors Eachach mic Conleid, ri Ulad a quo omnes I-Eachach-Ulad.*"—*Ann. Ult.*, Clarendon, tom. 49.

"A. D. 550. Alagh mac Conlay, King of Ulster, of whom Ivehagh is called."—*Ann. Clon.*

^o *Crimhthann, son of Brian.*—"A. D. 552. *Mors Crimthain mic Briuin. Sic in Libro Cuanach inveni.*"—*Ann. Ult.*

"A. D. 550. Criowhan mac Briwyn, King of Teaffa, died."

This Crimhthann (Criffan) was the brother of Brendan, chief of Teffia, who granted the site of Dearmhagh, now Durrow, to St. Columbkille. He was son of Brian, son of Maine (the ancestor of the Ui-Maine of Meath, otherwise called the men of Teffia), who was son of the monarch Niall of the Nine Hostages.

^p *Dubhthach.*—In the Annals of Ulster he is called Duach:

"A. D. 547. Duach, *abbas Arda Macha, do siol Colla Uais, quievit.*"

But he is called Dubhthach in the list of the archbishops of Armagh preserved in the Psalter of Cashel, and this is the true form of the name.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 38; also at the year 513.

^q *St. Ciaran.*—"A. D. 548. *Dormitatio Ciarain mic an tsaoir anno xxxiv etatis sue.*"—*Ann. Ult.*

"A. D. 547. King Dermot was not above seven months king, when St. Keyran died in Clonvicknose, when he dwelt therein but seven months before, in the thirty-third year of his age, the 9th of September. His father's name was Beoy, a Connaughtman, and a carpenter. His mother, Darerca, of the issue of Corck mac Fergus Mac Roye, of the Clanna-Rowries, &c., &c. His body was buried in the little church of Clonvicknose."—*Ann. Clon.*

^r *Cluain-mic-Nois.*—Now Clonmacnoise, otherwise called the "seven churches," situated on

S. Τίξηναχ, εαρροϋ Cluana heoair, το πολ δέcc αν εστραϊνάδ υΑρριλ.

S. Mac Tail Cille Cuilinn (.i. Εοζαν mac Copepian) δέcc, αν ταοννάδ λά δέcc το mí lún. S. Colum mac Crimóthainn δέcc.

S. Sincheall pñ, mac Cñanóain, abb Cille acharó Όρομα ποδα, το πολ δέcc αν περρεαδ λά pichic το Μάρτα, τpιοχα αρ τpυ céδ bliáain ποδ α paoζal.

S. Οοθpán, ο λειτpιοχαϊδ Οδpáin, δέcc αν ναρα λά το mí October.

S. Píndén, abb Cluana hEpparíθ, οιδε ναοϊñ Epeann, δέcc, 12 Decemβep. S. Colam Innpí Cealτpa δέcc. Όον μοpτλαδ ναp bo hannn an Chpon

the east side of the Shannon, in the barony of Garrycastle, and King's County. This was founded by St. Ciaran in the year 547, according to the Annals of Ulster.

^s *Cluain-cois*.—Now Clones, in the barony of Dartry, and county of Monaghan. The Annals of Ulster agree in placing his death in this year.

^t *Cill-Cuilinn*.—Now old Kilcullen, in the county of Kildare. The Annals of Ulster agree with this date, but the Annals of Clonmacnoise place the death of Mac Tail in the year 550.

^u *Colum, son of Crimlthann*.—According to the *Felire-Aenguis* and the Calendar and Genealogies of the Irish Saints, compiled by Michael O'Clery, he was abbot of Tir-da-ghlais (now Terryglass, near the Shannon, in the barony of Lower Ormond, and county of Tipperary), where his festival was celebrated on the 13th of December. O'Clery remarks that, although he was called Mac Crimlthann, he was really the son of Ninnidh, who was the fifth in descent from Crimlthann. He should, therefore, be called Colam Ua-Crimlthainn, and in the Annals of Ulster he is called "Colum nepos Crumthainn." Thus:

"A. D. 548. *Mortalitas magna in qua isti pau-sant Colum nepos Crumthainn, et Mac Tail Cille Cuilinn,*" &c.

^v *Cill-achaidh Droma-fodu*.—Now Killeigh, in the barony of Geshill, King's County.—See notes

under A. D. 1393 and 1447. St. Sincheall, the elder, was the son of Cennfhionnan, who was the ninth in descent from Cathaeir Mor, monarch of Ireland. His festival was celebrated at Killeigh, on the 26th of March. St. Sincheall, junior, was his relative, and his festival was celebrated on the 25th of June.—See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, pp. 747, 748.

^x *Thirty and three hundred years*.—Colgan thinks that this number should be 130. His words are as follows:

"Ita Quatuor Mag. in Annalibus ad eundem annum dicentes: '*S. Senchellus senior, filius Cennannani, Abbas de Kíl-achuidh-Drumfhoda, obiit 26 Martii vixit annis 330.*' Et idem quoad annos vitæ ejus tradit Maguir ad 26 Martii, et Scholiastes Festilogii Ængussianni, ex cujus depravato (ut reor) textu hic error videtur originem duxisse. In eo enim legitur, *triched bliadhan & tridhich*, .i. trecenti anni, et triginta, ubi legendum potius videtur *ré chéd bliadhan & tridheich* .i. spatio centum annorum, & triginta. Nam qui anno 548 obiit, si tricentis triginta annis vixisset, debuit natus fuisse anno 219, quod planè est incredibile; cum nullus author indiet ipsum floruisse ante tempora S. Patricii, qui anno 432 in Hiberniam venit."—*Acta Sanctorum*, p. 748, not. 10.

^y *Leitrioch-Odhraín*.—Now Lattaragh, in the barony of Upper Ormond, and county of Tippe-

St. Tighearnach, Bishop of Cluain-eois^s, died on the 4th of April.

St. Mac Tail of Cill-Cuilim^t (i. e. Eoghan, son of Coreran), died on the eleventh day of the month of June. St. Colum, son of Crimlithann^u, died.

St. Sincheall the elder, son of Ceanannan, Abbot of Cill-achaidh Droma-foda^w, died on the twenty-sixth day of March. Thirty and three hundred years^x was the length of his life.

St. Odhran, of Leitrioch-Odhrain^y, died on the second day of the month of October.

St. Finnen, Abbot of Cluain-Eraird^z, tutor of the saints of Ireland, died. St. Colam, of Inis-Cealtra^a, died. Of the mortality which was called the Cron-

rary.—See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 191. His festival is set down in O'Clery's Irish Calendar at 2nd October, and again at 26th October. His church of Letracha is referred to, in the *Feilire-Aenguis*, at 27th October, as in the territory of Museraighe-Thire.

^z *Cluain-Eraird*: i. e. Erard's Lawn or Meadow. Erard or Irard was a man's proper name, very common amongst the ancient Irish, signifying lofty or noble :

“Erard idem quod *nobilis altus vel crimius*. Erat autem hoc nomen inter Hibernos olim non infrequens, ut patet ex illo a quo Cluain Eraird nomen accepit.”—Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 28, not. 4.

Colgan has published all that is known of this tutor of the Irish saints in his *Acta Sanctorum*, at 23rd February, where he shews that he lived till the year 563. His festival is set down at 12th of December in the *Feilire-Aenguis*, in which he is called Finnia; and in O'Clery's Irish Calendar, in which the following notice of him is given :

“St. Finnen, abbot of Clonard, son of Finnlogh, son of Fintan, of the Clanna-Rudhraighe. Sir James Ware calls him Finian or Finan, son of Fintan (placing the grandfather in place of the father). He was a philosopher and an eminent divine, who first founded the College of

Clonard, in Meath, near the Boyne, where there were one hundred Bishops, and where, with great care and labour, he instructed many celebrated saints, among whom were the two Kierans, the two Brendans, the two Columbs, viz., Columbkille and Columb Mac Crimthainn, Lasserian, son of Nadfraech, Canice, Mobheus, Rodanus, and many others not here enumerated. His school was, in quality, a holy city, full of wisdom and virtue, according to the writer of his life, and he himself obtained the name of Finnen the Wise. He died on the 12th of December, in the year of our Lord 552, or, according to others, 563, and was buried in his own church at Clonard.”

^a *Inis-Cealtra*.—An island in the north-west of Loch Deirdheire, now Lough Derg, near the village of Scariff, in the county of Clare. It formerly belonged to Kinel-Donnghaile, the territory of the O'Gradys, in Thomond, or the county of Clare, but is now considered a part of the county of Galway.

“Colum of Inis-Cealtra” is also mentioned in the Annals of Ulster as dying of the *Mortalitas magna* in 548, and in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, at 550, as dying of the great pestilence called “The Boye Conneall;” but the Editor has not been able to discover any further account of him.

Chonaill, γ βα ηιριδε αν χεδ βυδε Chonaill, αβατρατ να ναοιη ριν, αετ
Ciaran γ Τιζιρναχ.

δαρ Εαταχ, μιc Conno, ριζ Uλαδ, α quo Uι Εαταc Uλαδ.—Τιζιρναc.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, cuiζ cεδ caocca. Α δό δεcc δο Διαρμαιττ. Δαυιδ mac
Ϊuaipe Uι Φοραννάν, eppcop Αρδα Macha, γ Λεζαιττ να ηΕρεανν uile, δο
έcc.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, cυιζ cεδ caocca α haon. Α τρι δεcc δο Διαρμαιττ.
S. Nearan Λοβαρ δεcc. Φεαρζνα, mac Αονζυρα, ρι Uλαδ, δο μαρβαδ ηι
ccατη Όρωμα cleiτε λα Δέμαν, mac Cαριλλ, γ λα ηUιb Εατηαχ ηΑρδα.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, cυιζ cεδ caocca α δό. Α cεταρ δεcc δο Διαρμαιττ.
Εαccluyr δηηδcαιρ δο ροτηζαδ λα Coιηζαλλ δηηδcαιρ. Φειρ Τηηρα δο
δηηαηη λα ριζ Ερεανν, Διαρμαιττ, mac Φηζυρα Cεppβεοιλ. Μαρβαδ Col-
man η Μοιρ, μιc Διαρματα, ινα cαιρατ λα Όυδρλοιτ ηUα Τηηρα δο Cηρuiτ-
νεαcοιb.

^b *Cron-Chonaill*.—This is translated *Flava Ictericia*, the yellow jaundice, by Colgan.—*Acta Sanctorum*, p. 831, col. 2: “Mortalitate Cron-chonmuill (id est flava ictericia) appellata, hi omnes sancti, praeter S. Kieranum et S. Tigernachum extincti sunt.”

^c *Ulidia*.—The Editor shall henceforward use *Ulidia* for *Uladh*, when it denotes the portion of the province of *Uladh*, or *Ulster*, lying east of the River *Bann*, and *Gleann-Righe*, to distinguish it from the whole province.

^d *Ui-Eathach-Uladh*: i. e. nepotes *Eochodii Ulidiae*. These were the inhabitants of the baronies of *Iveagh*, in the county of *Down*.—See *Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down and Connor and Dromore*, by the Rev. Wm. Reeves, M. B., pp. 348 to 352.

^e *Guaire*.—In the old translation of the Annals of *Ulster*, this passage is given as follows:

“A. D. 550. *Quies Davidis filii Guaire I-Fo-rannain Episcopi Ardmacche et Legati totius Hiberniarum.*”

But Dr. O’Conor says that “*Legati totius Hiberniarum*” is not to be found in any of the Irish copies of the *Ulster Annals*.—See Colgan’s *Trius*

Thaum., p. 293; and Harris Ware’s *Bishops*, p. 38.

^f *Necasan, the leper*.—This is *Nessan*, the patron saint of *Mungret*, near *Limerick*, whose festival was celebrated on the 25th of *July*.—See *Vita Tripartita, S. Patricii*, part iii. c. 62; *Trius Thaum.*, p. 157, 185. The death of *Nesan*, the *Leper*, is given, in the *Annals of Clonmacnoise*, under the year 561.

^g *Druim-Cleithe*.—This was probably the name of the place on which the church of *Cill-cleithe*, or *Kilelief*, in the barony of *Lecale*, and county of *Down*, was afterwards built. This entry is given in the *Annals of Clonmacnoise* under the year 561.

^h *Ui-Eathach-Arda*: i. e. nepotes *Eochodii* of *Ardes*, in the county of *Down*.

ⁱ *Bennchair*.—Now *Bangor*, in the north of the barony of *Ards*, in the county of *Down*. The erection of this church is entered in the *Annals of Ulster* under the years 554 and 558: “*Ecclesia Bennchair fundata est.*” *Ussher* approves of the latter date in his *Chronological Index*; and the *Annals of Clonmacnoise* mention the erection of the *Abbey of Beanchoir* under the year 561.

Chonail^b,—and that was the first Buidhe-Chonail,—these saints died, except Ciaran and Tighearnach.

The death of Eochaidh, son of Connlo, King of Ulidia^c, from whom are the Ui-Eathach-Uladh^d.—*Tighernach*.

The Age of Christ, 550. The twelfth year of Diarmaid. David, son of Guaire^e Ua Forannain, Bishop of Ard-Macha [Armagh] and Legate of all Ireland, died.

The Age of Christ, 551. The thirteenth year of Diarmaid. St. Neasan, the leper^f, died. Feargna, son of Aenghus, King of Ulidia, was slain in the battle of Druim-cleithe^g, by Deman, son of Caireall, and by the Ui-Eathach-Arda^h.

The Age of Christ, 552. The church of Benncharⁱ was founded by Comhgall of Beannchar. The feast of Teamhair^j was made by the King of Ireland, Diarmaid, son of Fearghus Ceirbheoil. The killing of Colman Mor^k, son of Diarmaid, in his chariot, by Dubhshlat Ua Treana, [one] of the Cruithni^l.

Under this year (552) the Annals of Ulster contain a curious notice of the discovery of St. Patrick's relics by St. Columbkille. It is given as follows in the old English translation :

“ A. D. 552. The reliques of St. Patrick brought by Columbkille to” [a] “shrine 60 yeares after his death. Three precious swearing reliques” [επί μυστα σωμα] “were found in the tombe, viz., the relique Coach, the Angell's Gospell, and the bell called Clog uidhechta. The angell thus shewed to Columbkille how to divide these, viz., the Coach to Down, the bell to Armagh, and the Gospell to Columbkille himself; and it is called the Gospell of the Angell, because Columbkille received it at the Angell's hand.”

^j *The feast of Teamhair*.—“ A. D. 567. *Cena Temra la Diarmait mac Cearbhail*.”—*Ann. Ult.* edit. O'Conor.

“ A. D. 567. The Feast of Tarach by Dermott mac Cerbail.”—*Cod. Claren.*, tom. 49.

“ A. D. 569. Feis Temhra la Diarmait.”—O'Conor's Edit.

^k *Colman Mor*.—He was the second son of

King Diarmaid, and the ancestor of the Clann-Colmain of Meath. His death is entered twice in the Annals of Ulster, first under the year 554, and again under 557:

“ A. D. 554. Colman Mor mac Diarmata Derg, mic Fergusa Cerbeoil, mic Conaill Cremthaine, mic Neill Naigiallaig, *quem* Dubslait *jugulavit*.”

“ A. D. 557. *Jugulatio* Colmain Mor, mic Diarmata, *quem* Dubslait *jugulavit*.”

In the Annals of Clonmacnoise his death is entered under the year 561:

“ A. D. 561. Colman More, sone of King Dermott, was killed in his Coache” [in curru suo.—*Tighernach*], “by Duffslat O'Treana.”

^l *Cruithni*: i. e. the inhabitants of Dal-Araidhe, who were called Cruithni, i. e. Picts, as being descended from Loncada, the daughter of Eochaidh Eichbheoil of the Cruithni, or Picts of North Britain.—See Adamnan's *Vita Columbe*, lib. i. c. 36; O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, iii. c. 18; Lib. Lec. fol. 194, a; *Cinn ele do Dal Araidhe .i. Cruithne*. Duaid Mac Firbis.—See also Reeves's *Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down and Connor*, &c., p. 337.

Αοιρ Βριορτ, cuius céd caocca a τρι. Α είνγ δέcc do Διαρμαιττ. Ατcίρ
 δρεανανν διορρα αγ δολ ι ποτη ιρι αιερ αν βιαδαν ρι. Cluain ρίρτα do
 ποτηγιάδ la ναοίη δρεαναν.

Αοιρ Βριορτ, cuius céd caozα a cίταιρ. An ρειρεαδ βιαδαν δεcc do
 Διαρμαιττ. S. Κατhub, mac Ρίργυρα, abb Αchaδ cinn, δέcc δ. Αρριλ.
 Caocca αρ céd βιαδαν ποδ a ραοζαίλ.

Ρειρ δέδεαnach Τεαίηρα do δίναίη la Διαρμαιττ, ριγη Ερεανν.

Curran, mac Αοδη, mic Εαθhach Τιορμcαρνα, .i. mac ριγ Connacht do
 βάρυγhαδ la Διαρμαιττ, mac Cίρβαίλ, ταρ ρlάναδ γ comairge Colum Cille,

^m *Brenáim of Bírra*: i. e. St. Brendan of Birr, now Parsonstown. The ascension of St. Brendan is entered under the year 562, in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows :

“A. D. 562. The ascension of St. Brandon of Birr to the skies, in his chariot or coche.”

ⁿ *Cluain-fearta* : i. e. the Lawn, Meadow, or Bog-Island of the Grave, now Clonfert, in the barony of Longford, and county of Longford. The Annals of Ulster record the erection of the church of Cluainferta, under the years 557 and 564 ; the Annals of Clonmacnoise, under the year 562, as follows :

“A. D. 557 *vel* 564. *Brendinus Ecclesiam in Cluainferta fundavit.*”—*Ann. Ult.*

“A. D. 562. St. Brandon, Abbot, founded the church of Clonfert.”—*Ann. Clon.*

These saints should not be confounded. Brendan of Birr was the son of Neman, of the race of Corbulum, son of Fergus, and his festival was celebrated on the 29th of November.—See Adamnan's *Vita Columba*, lib. iii. c. 3. St. Brendan, first Bishop of Clonfert, was the son of Finnlogha, of the race of Ciar, son of Fergus, and his festival was celebrated on the 16th of May. These two saints were contemporaries and companions. It is said that Brendan of Clonfert sailed for seven years in the western ocean, “de cuius septennali navigatione prodigiosa feruntur fabulae.”—Ussher, *Primord.*, p. 955. In O'Clery's Irish Calendar is given a

curious little fable of him, from which, if it be not pure fiction, it might be inferred that he had a most exquisite ear for music. Fourteen years before his death, according to this fable, he was visited, one day after mass and sermon, by St. Michael the Archangel, who continued to sing heavenly music for him for twenty-four hours: after which Brendan could never enjoy, and never condescended to listen to any earthly music, except one Easter Sunday, when he permitted a student of his people to play for him on his harp. He endured him with difficulty ; but, giving him his blessing, he procured two balls of wax, which he put into his ears whenever he came within hearing of earthly music, and in this manner he shut out all human melody, (which to him was discord) for nearly fourteen years, and admitted the harmonics of the angels only.

Under this year (553) the Annals of Ulster, Tighernach, and Clonmacnoise, record the existence of a plague called *Samthrusc*, which is translated “*Lepra.*”

“A. D. 553. *Pestis que vocata est in Samthrose, i. e. Lepra.*”—*Ann. Ult. edit. O'Conor.*

“A. D. 553. *Pestis que vocata est Samthrusc .i. the Leprosy.*”—*Cod. Claren.*, tom. 49

“A. D. 551. This year there grew a sickness called a Sawthrusc.”—*Ann. Clon.*

^o *Achadh-cinn.*—Colgan thinks that this may be Achadh-na-cille, in Dalriada (*Trias Thaum.*,

The Age of Christ, 553. The fifteenth year of Diarmaid. Brenainn of Birra^m was seen ascending in a chariot into the sky this year. Cluain-feartaⁿ was founded by St. Brenainn.

The Age of Christ, 554. The sixteenth year of Diarmaid. St. Cathub, son of Fearghus, Abbot of Achadh-cinn^o, died on the 6th of April. One hundred and fifty years was the length of his life.

The last feast of Teamhair^p was made by Diarmaid, King of Ireland.

Curnan^q, son of Aedh, son of Eochaidh Tirmcharna, i. e. the son of the King of Connaught, was put to death by Diarmaid, son of Cearbhall, in violation of

p. 182), now Aughnakilly, a part of the townland of Craigs, in the barony of Kilconway, and county of Antrim, and on the road from Ahoghill to Rasharkin. See Reeves's *Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down and Connor*, &c., p. 89, note ⁿ, and p. 322. In the Irish Calendar of O'Clery the festival of St. Cathub, son of Fearghus, bishop of Achadh-cinn, is set down at 6th April. In the Annals of Ulster, *ad ann.* 554, he is called "Cathal mac Fergusa *Episcopus* Achid-cinn."

^p *The last feast of Teamhair.*—Tighernach states that three years after the killing of Colman Mor, son of Diarmaid, A. D. 560, the "*Cena postrema*" of Teamhair was celebrated by Diarmaid mac Cearbaill.

The feast of Teamhair, by Diarmaid, and the death of Gabhran, son of Domhangart, is entered twice in the Annals of Ulster, first under the year 567, and again under the year 569.

The royal palace of Teamhair or Tara was soon after deserted in consequence of its having been cursed by St. Rodanus, of Lothra or Lorha, in Lower Ormond, county Tipperary, as stated at some length in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, translated by Mageoghegan; also in an Irish manuscript in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, H. 1. 15; and in the Life of St. Rodanus, preserved in the Codex Kilkenniensis, in Marsh's Library, Class V. 3, Tab. I, No. 4, F.; and in the Life of this saint published by the

Bollandists, at XXV. April.—See Petrie's *History and Antiquities of Tara Hill*, pp. 101–103. This malediction of Rodanus, with the consequent desertion of the place as a royal residence, is referred to by the ancient scholiast on Fiach's Hymn in the Life of St. Patrick, preserved in the *Liber Hymnorum*; and an ancient Icelandic work called the *Konungs-Skuggsjá*, or Royal Mirror, states that it had been abandoned and utterly destroyed, in revenge of an unjust judgment pronounced by a king who had once ruled over it.—See Johnstone's *Antiq. Cælo-Scand.*, p. 287, *et seqq.*

After this desertion of Tara, each monarch chose for himself a residence most convenient or agreeable, which was usually within their own hereditary principalities. Thus the kings of the northern Ui-Neill resided chiefly at their ancient fortress of Aileach, in the barony of Inishowen, near Derry; and those of the southern Ui-Neill, first at *Dun-Torgeis*, near Castlepollard, in Westmeath, and afterwards at *Dun-na-Sgiath*, at the north-western margin of Loch-Ainnin or Lough Ennell, near Mullingar.

^q *Curnan.*—This is entered in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at the year 562. "Curnan mac Eahagh Tyrmearna was killed by King Dermot."—See O'Donnell's *Vita Columbe*, lib. ii. c. 2, in *Trias Thaum.*, p. 400, for some curious particulars about Curnan's death and the battle of Cul-Dreimhne.

ιαρ να τάρραιηζ ζο ηανθεοναχ αρ α λάμοιβ, κοναθ έ ποχανν καθα Cύλα Όρειννε.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, ενηζ εέδ καοζαττ α εύηζ. Αν ρεαέτμαθ δέεε το Όιαρμαιτ. Καθη Cύλα Όρειννε το βηρηθ ρορ Όιαρμαιττ, μαε Cφβκαλλ, λα Ρεαηζορ γ λα Όοιναλλ, δά μαε Μυιρέβηταηζ, μηε Εαριεκα, λα ηΑιμμηρε, μαε Δφνα, γ λα ηΑιμδωη, μαε Όυαχ, γ λα ηΑοθ, μαε Εαθαεά Τιορμέαρνα, ρί Connacht. Ηι εκοναθ μαρβηθα Cυρναίν, μηε Αοδα, μηε Εαταεά Τιορμέαρνα, ρορ ραο-ραμ Cολοιμ Cιλλε, το πατρατ Cλαμμα Νελλ αν τυαιρπειτ γ Connachtα αν καηη ρη Cυλα Όρειννε τον ρηζ, το Όιαρμαιτ, γ βεορ ημον εκλαομβηρετ ρυεε

¹ *Cul-Dreimhne*.—This place is in the barony of Carbury, to the north of the town of Sligo. Colgan has the following note upon this place, *Trias Thaum.*, p. 452 :

“*Culdremhni*. Est locus hic in regione Carbræ in Connacia, non procul a Sligoensi oppido versus Aquilonem situs. Historiam hujus prælii fuse enarrat Ketennus libro 2 de Regibus Hiberniæ, in gestis Diernitii Regis. Prælium hoc non anno 551, ut scribunt Quatuor Magistri in Annalibus, sed anno 561, commissum fuit, ut tradunt Annales Ultonienses, et Usserus de Primordiis Ecclesiar. Britanni., p 694.”

² *The sentence*.—A circumstantial account is given of this literary larceny of St. Columbkille, in O'Donnell's Life of that Saint, lib. ii. c. i. King Diarmaid, after hearing the learned arguments of plaintiff and defendant, pronounced his decision that the copy made by Columbkille should belong to Finnen's original, in the same way as, among tame and domestic animals, the brood belongs to the owner of the dam or mother, “*partus sequitur ventrem*.”

“*Causa utrinque audita Rex, seu partium rationes male pensans, seu in alteram privato affectu magis propendens, pro Finneo sententiam pronuntiat, et sententiam ipse Hibernico versu abinde in hunc usque diem inter Hibernos famoso in hunc modum expressit: Le gach boin a boiún, acus le gach leabhar a leabhrán, id est, Buculus est matris libri suus esto libellus.*”—

Trias Thaum., p. 409.

Columbkille, who seems to have been more liberal and industrious in circulating the written Scriptures than Finnen, had pleaded before the King, that he had not in the slightest degree injured St. Finnen's manuscript by transcribing it; and that Finnen should not for any reason oppose the multiplying of the Scriptures for the instruction of the people. His words are as follows, as translated by Colgan :

“*Fateor*,” inquit, “*librum de quo controversatur, ex Finneni codice exscriptum; sed per me meaque industria, labore, vigiliis exscriptus est; et eâ cautelâ exscriptus, ut proprius Finneni liber in nullo factus sit eâ exscriptione deterior; eo fine, ut quæ præclara in alieno codice repereram, securius ad meum usum reeonderem, et eomodius in alios ad Dei gloriam derivarem: proinde nec me Finneo injurium, nec restitutioni obnoxium, nec culpæ cujusquam in hac parte reum agnoscere; ut qui sine ejusmodi damno, multorum consului spiritali eommodo, quod nemo debuit, aut justè potuit impedire.*”

Shortly after this King Diarmaid forced Curran, the son of the King of Connaught, from the arms of Columbkille, to whom he had fled for protection, and put him instantly to death. Columbkille, exasperated at these insults, said to the King: “*I will go unto my brethren, the Races of Connell and of Eoghau, and I will give*

the guarantee and protection of Colum Cille, having been forcibly torn from his hands, which was the cause of the battle of Cul-Dreimhne.

The Age of Christ, 555. The seventeenth year of Diarmaid. The battle of Cul-Dreimhne^r was gained against Diarmaid, son of Cearbhall, by Fearghus and Domhnall, the two sons of Muirheartach, son of Earca; by Aimmire, son of Sedna; and by Ainnidh, son of Duach; and by Aedh, son of Eochaidh Tirmcharna, King of Connaught. [It was] in revenge of the killing of Curnan, son of Aedh, son of Eochaidh Tirmcharna, [while] under the protection of Colum Cille, the Clanna-Neill of the North and the Connaughtmen gave this battle of Cul-Dreimhne to King Diarmaid; and also on account of the false sentence^s

thee battle in revenge for this unjust judgment thou hast given against me respecting the book, and in revenge for the killing of the son of the King of Connaught, while under my protection." Then the King commanded that not one of the men of Ireland should convey Columkille out of the palace, or join him. Columb then proceeded to Monasterboice, and remained there for one night. In the morning he was informed that the King had sent a force to intercept his passage into Ulster, and take him prisoner. Columkille, therefore, went over a solitary part of Sliabh Breagh, and as he passed along, he composed the poem beginning "ma-nuram sam ip in pliab," which has been printed in the *Miscellany* of the Irish Archæological Society, pp. 3 to 15. When he arrived in Ulster he applied to his relatives, the northern Ui-Neill, who entered into his feelings of revenge against the Monarch who threatened to overrun their territories with fire and sword. They mustered their forces, to the number of 3000 men, and being joined by the Connaughtmen, came to a pitched battle with the Monarch at Cul-Dreimhne, in the barony of Carbury, in the county of Sligo, where the Monarch, who had a force of 2300 charioteers, cavalry, and pedestrians, was defeated with terrible slaughter.—See Ussher's *Primordia*, pp. 902-904, where he

gives an account of this battle from an unpublished manuscript of Adamnan's *Vita Columbe*.

After this battle the Monarch and Saint Columb made peace, and the copy of the book made from St. Finnen's manuscript was left to him. This manuscript, which is a copy of the Psalter, was ever after known by the name of *Cuthach*. It was preserved for ages in the family of O'Donnell, and has been deposited in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy, by Sir Richard O'Donnell, its present owner.—See note ^b, under A. D. 1497, pp. 1232, 1233.

Mr. Moore states, in his *History of Ireland*, vol. i. p. 243, that "it has been shewn satisfactorily that there are no grounds for this story; and that though, for some venial and unimportant proceedings, an attempt had been made to excommunicate him [St. Columkille] before his departure from Ireland, the account of his quarrel with the Monarch is but an ill constructed fable, which, from the internal evidence of its inconsistencies, falls to pieces of itself."

The Editor cannot acquiesce in this opinion, for, whatever may be the defect of construction in the fabulous narrative, it is very clear that this special pleading is not sufficient to acquit St. Columkille of the crime of having roused his relatives to fight this battle. Adamnan refers to it in the seventh chapter of the first

Διαρματ αρ Colom Cille im liubar βινδέν πο ρερίοδ Colom Cille ζαν
μαθηζαδ οβινδέν, δια νδεαδρατ ι μέρη ηΔιαρματα, ζο πο σοιςςερατ Διαρ-
ματ αν μβρειτ η νοιρρδερη, λα ζαχ βοη α βοηίν, ἤμα. Colam Cille πο ράδ,

Α Δια, εια nach διηζβα αν εια, ουρ μλρμαρ μίρ α λίν,
Αη ερλυαζ δο βοηζ beatha δίν,
Sluaζ δο ching ηι τιμcel capn,
Αρ mac αιρθε no θαρ μαρη,
Αρέ μο θρui, νίμ έρα, mac Θε αρ ρρui congená.
Αρ άλανη ρήρur αλλιαδ ζοβαρ δασοαν μέρ αν ερλυαζ,
Ρο λα δασταν ρυιτ buide, bena α ηερεη ρυιρρε.

Ρραοchan, mac Tenurain, αρ έ δο ριζηη ηνδ ερβηη ηορυσθ δο Διαρματ.
Τυαchan, mac Dimman, mic Sairain, mic Corbmaic, mic Eozain, α ρέ πο λα
ηνδ ερβε ηορυσδ θαρ α είνδ. Τρί μίλε τρία ιρρασθ τορchaρ δο μυντηρ
Διαρματα. Αοηρεαρ náμά ιρραδ τορchaρ θον λήτ naill, Μαζλίαιη α αιηη,
αρ ιρ έ πο ching ταρ αν ερβε ηορυσδ.

book of his Life of St. Columba; but as this biographer's object was to write a panegyric, not an impartial character, of his relative and patron, it is very evident that he did not wish to dwell upon any particulars respecting the causes of this battle. Adamnan, however, acknowledges (lib. iii. c. 3), that Columba was excommunicated by an Irish synod; and other writers of great antiquity, cited by Tighernach, and in the *Liber Hymnorum*, have, with great simplicity, handed down to us the real cause of Columbkille's departure from Ireland. These accounts, it is true, may possibly be fabulous; but it is not fair to assume this on account of Adamnan's silence; and that they are ancient, and the written traditions of the country of Tirconnell, in which Columbkille was born, is evident from the Life compiled by O'Donnell in 1520, from manuscripts then so old that (as appears from his original manuscript in the Bodleian Library) he deemed it necessary to modernize the language in which they were written.

St. Cumian, the oldest writer of Columbkille's Life, makes no allusion to the battle of Cuil-

Dreimhne; but his work is a panegyric, not a biography, of this saint; and the same may be said of Adamnan's production, which is an enumeration of his miracles and visions, and not a regular biography; and it is fair to remark, that, even if Adamnan had written a regular biography, he could not, unless by inadvertence, have mentioned one fact which would, in the slightest degree stain the character of his hero with any sort of crime. The bards and lay writers, on the other hand, who did not understand the nature of panegyric, as well as Cumian and Adamnan, have represented Columbkille as warlike, which they regarded as praiseworthy, for it implied that he possessed the characteristics of his great ancestors, Niall Naighiallach and Conall Gulban; and these, in their rude simplicity, have left us more materials for forming a true estimate of his character than are supplied by the more artful descriptions of his miracles and visions by Cumian and Adamnan. The latter, in his second preface, has the following account of Colum's going to Scotland:

which Diarmaid passed against Colum Cille about a book of Finnen, which Colum had transcribed without the knowledge of Finnen, when they left it to award of Diarmaid, who pronounced the celebrated decision, "To every cow belongs its calf," &c. Colum Cille said :

O God, wilt thou not drive off the fog, which envelopes our number,
The host which has deprived us of our livelihood,
The host which proceeds around the cars^t !
He is a son of storm who betrays us.

My Druid,—he will not refuse me,—is the Son of God, and may he side with me;
How grandly he bears his course, the steed of Baedan^u before the host ;
Power by Baedan of the yellow hair will be borne from Ireland on him [the steed].

Fraechan^w, son of Teniusan, was he who made the Erbhe-Druadh for Diarmaid. Tuathan, son of Dimman, son of Saran, son of Cormac, son of Eoghan, was he who placed the Erbhe Druadh over his head. Three thousand was the number that fell of Diarmaid's people. One man only fell on the other side, Mag Laim was his name, for it was he that passed beyond the Erbhe Druadh^x.

"Sanctus igitur Columba nobilibus fuerat oriundus genetalibus" [i. e. genitoribus]: "patrem habens Fedilmitium, filium Ferguso; Matrem vero Ethneam nomine, cujus pater latinè Filius Navis dici potest, Scotica verò lingua *Mac Nave*. Hic anno secundo post *Cul-Drebtina* bellum, ætatis verò suæ xlii. de Scotia ad Britanniam, pro Christo peregrinari volens, enavigavit; qui et a puero, Christiano deditus tyrociniò, et sapientiæ studiis integritatem corporis et animæ puritatem, Deo donante, custodiens, quamvis in terrâ positus, cœlestibus se aptum moribus ostendebat. Erat enim aspectu Angelicus, sermone nitidus, opere sanctus, ingenio optimus, consilio magnus, per annos xxxiv., insulanus miles conversatus. Nullum etiam unius horæ intervallum transire poterat, quo non aut orationi, aut lectioni, vel scriptiõni, vel etiam alicui operationi jejunationum quoque et vigiliarum indefessis laboribus sine ulla intermissione die noctuque ita

occupatus, ut supra humanam possibilitatem uniuscujusque pondus specialis videretur operis. Et inter hæc omnibus charus, hilarem semper faciem ostendens sanctam Spiritus sancti gaudio intimis latificabatur præcordiis."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 337.

^t *Around the cars.*—This seems to suggest that the monarch's people were pagans.

^u *Baedan.*—He was the third son of the Monarch, Muirheartach Mór Mac Earca, and became Monarch of Ireland jointly with his nephew, Eochaidh, in the year 566.

^w *Fraechan.*—In the account of this battle, preserved in the *Leabhar-Bridhe* of the Mac Fírbis of Lecan, in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, H. 2. 16, p. 873, Fraechan, son of Ténisan, is called the Druid of King Diarmaid, and the person who made the *Airbhi Druadh*, or druidical charm [αἰρβη ἢ. αἰμμ αἰρβη.—*O'Clery*] between the two armies.

^x *That passed beyond the Erbhe Druadh.*—In

Αοιρ Ομοιρτ, κύγ εέδ εαοζατ α πέ. Α ηοχτ δέεε δο Διαρμαιττ. Κατ Chuile humnpenn ι τΤεατβα, φορ Διαρμαιττ, για ηΑοδη, mac ηδρεαηαηηη, ταιορποό Τεατβα, η πο μεαβαίο φορ Διαρμαιτ α ηιοηαο αη ιομαρπεεε.

Αοιρ Ομοιρτ, κύγ εέδ εαοζατ α ρεαχτ. Α ηαιο δέεε δο Διαρμαιτ. S. δεεε mac Δέ, ραιδη οηρρδερ, δέεε. Colom Cille δο δολ ηδ Αλβαη ηο πο ροτθαδ ιαρηη ecclur, η αρ υαδη αηηηηηζτερ. S. Αοδη Ο Ριαχρραχ

O'Donnell's Life of St. Columbkille, as translated by Colgan, it is stated that only one man of Columbkille's people fell in this battle, who had passed beyond the prescribed limits, "qui p̄fixos pugnae limites temerè transiit." But this is intentionally suppressing the reference to the *Airbhe Druadh*, because Colgan did not wish to acknowledge the existence of Druidism in Ireland, so long after the arrival of St. Patrick. Dr. O'Connor, on the other hand, mistranslates this passage, obviously with a view to shew that Diarmaid had many Druids at the time; but O'Connor's knowledge of the language of these Annals was so imperfect that he is scarcely worthy of serious criticism. His translation of the above passage is as follows :

"Fraochanus filius Tenussani fuit qui persuasit expulsionem Druidum Regi Diarmitio. Tuathanus filius Dimmani, filii Sarani, filii Cormaci, filii Eogani, fuit qui admonuit expulsionem Druidum postea. Tria millia circiter fuere qui occisi sunt de gente Diarmitii. Unus solus occisus est ex altera parte, Maglamuis ejus nomen. Nam is fuit qui impedivit quin expellerentur Druidae."—pp. 161, 162.

The absolute incorrectness of this translation will be seen at a glance by any one who is acquainted with the meaning of the Irish noun, *ερβε*, or *αρβε*, *carmen*, and of the verb, *πο χηηζ*, *transiit*. It will be observed that the Christian writer gives the *Airbhe Druadh* its own magical power (i. e. a power derived from the Devil); for though Columbkille's prayers were able to preserve his forces while they

remained within their own limits, the individual who passed beyond the consecrated limits described by the saint, into the vortex of the magical circle of the Druid, immediately lost his life.

¹ *Cuil-Uinnsem*: i. e. the Corner or Angle of the Ash Trees. The Editor has not been able to find any name like this in Tefia. Aedh, chief of Tefia, is mentioned in the Life of St. Berach, published by Colgan, *Acta SS.*, p. 342, c. 14, and in note 20, p. 347, in which Colgan is wrong in making Tefia the same as the county Longford. According to Mageoghegan's Annals of Clonmacnoise, this Aedh or "Hugh mac Brennan, king of Teaffa, gave St. Columbkille the place where the church of Dorowe" [Darrow] "stands."

² *Bec, son of De*: i. e. Bec, son of Deaghaidh or Dagæus. Colgan translates this entry: "A. D. 557. S. Beccus cognomento Mac De celebris propheta, obiit."—*Acta SS.*, p. 192. The death of this saint is entered twice in the Annals of Ulster; first under the year 552, and again under 557. The following notice of him is given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at the year 550:

"A. D. 550. The prophet, Beg mac De, began his prophesies. He prophesied that Lords would lose their chiefries and seigniories, and that men of little estates and lands would lose their lands, because they should be thought little; and lastly, that there should come great mortality of men, which would begin in Ffanaid, in Ulster, called the Swippe of Ffanaid (Scuab Fánaro)."

The Age of Christ, 556. The eighteenth year of Diarmaid. The battle of Cuil-Uimseann^y, in Teathbha, [was fought] against Diarmaid, by Aedh, son of Breanainn, chief of Teathbha; and Diarmaid was routed from the field of battle.

The Age of Christ, 557. The nineteenth year of Diarmaid. St. Bec, son of De^z, a celebrated prophet, died. Colum Cille went to Scotland, where he afterwards founded a church, which was named from him^a. St. Aedhan

^a *Named from him.*—This was I-Columbkille or Iona. St. Columbkille, after he had excited his relatives to fight the king at Cul-Dreimhne, in 560, was excommunicated by a synod of the Irish clergy (as Adamnan inadvertently acknowledges, to introduce an angelic vision, in lib. iii. c. 3); after which he appears to have been in bad odour with the Irish clergy till 562, when the Annals record the “*Navigatio S. Columbe de Hibernia ad insulam Ie, anno etatis sue xlii.*” His success in converting the Picts, however, shed round him a lustre and a glory which dispelled the dark clouds which had previously obscured his fame as a saint; and his own relatives, Cumian and Adamnan, blazoned his virtues so ably, after the fashion of their age, that they established his sanctity in despite of all the aspersions of his rivals and enemies. From all the accounts handed down to us of this remarkable man, it would appear that he was a most zealous and efficient preacher of Christian morality, and an industrious transcriber of the Four Gospels, and of portions of the Old Testament. Venerable Bede gives a brief sketch of his history, in his *Ecclesiastical History*, lib. iii. c. 4 (Giles’s translation, p. 112), and observes that “some writings of his life and discourses are said to be preserved by his disciples.” “But,” adds this most cautious writer, who evidently had heard some stories about Columba’s conduct in Ireland, “*whatsoever he was himself*, this we know for certain, that he left successors renowned for

their continency, their love of God, and observance of monastic rules. It is true they followed uncertain rules in their observance of the great festival, as having none to bring them the synodal decrees for the observance of Easter, by reason of their being so far away from the rest of the world; wherefore, they only practised such works of piety and chastity as they could learn from the prophetic, evangelical, and apostolical writings. This manner of keeping Easter continued among them for the space of 150 years, till the year of our Lord’s incarnation, 715.”

In the Annals of Clonmacnoise the translator, Connell Mageoghegan, has inserted the following curious observation on the belief then in Ireland respecting the peculiar property of St. Columbkille’s manuscripts, in resisting the influence of water:

“He wrote 300 books with his own hand. They were all new Testaments; left a book to each of his churches in the kingdom, which books have a strange property, which is, that if they, or any of them, had sunk to the bottom of the deepest waters, they would not lose one letter, or sign, or character of them, which I have seen tried, partly, myself of [on] that book of them which is at Dorowe, in the King’s county; for I saw the ignorant man that had the same in his custodie, when sickness came on cattle, for their remedy, put water on the book and suffer it to rest therein; and saw also cattle return thereby to their former state, and the book

δέξ. Καθ μονα Δοιρε λοθαιρ πορ Cruithnu για ηΥιβ Nell an τυαρχειρτ,
 .ι. για cCenél cConaill γ Εογχαν, ου ι τοπογραφαρ ρεαχτ τταοιηξ Cruit-
 nch im Αουη ιμβρσcc, γ αρ τον κυρ ποιν το ποcααρ δοριδουρ να Lee ; γ Cárη
 Εολαιρξ το cλανδοιβ Νέλλ an τυαρχειρτ. Ceannraolaδ πο παθη ιωρο

Σηριτ ραεβρα, ρηριτ ρηρ, ιη Μόιη ιόρι Δοιρε λοθαιρ,
 Αδβαιρ componna νατ cήιτ, ρεαcτ ρηξη Cruithne ιη Αοδ ιμβρσcc.
 Ριcτιρ cαθη Cruithne nuile, acur πορλοιρcτερ Ειηe,
 Ριcητιρ cαθη Γαβρα Υιρρε, acur cαθη Cuile Δρειμνηe.

to receive no loss." Superstitions of this kind have probably been the destruction of many of our ancient books.

^b *St. Aedhan O'Fiachrach*.—"A. D. 569 al. 562. Aedan Ua Fiachrach obiit."—*Ann. Ult.*

^c *Moin-Doire-lothair*.—Adamnan calls this the battle of Moin-mor, as does Ceannfaeladh in the verses here quoted by the Four Masters. Dr. O'Connor places the field of this battle in Scotland, in his edition of the Annals of Ulster, p. 23, n. 2, but by a mere oversight, for he seems to have been well aware that, by *Scotia*, Adamnan always meant Ireland. Colgan places it "in finibus Aquilonaris Hibernie."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 374. The Rev. Mr. Reeves thinks that both names are still preserved in Moneymore, a town in the county of Londonderry, and Derryloran, the parish in which it is situated.—See his *Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down and Connor, &c.*, p. 339. This, however, may admit of doubt, as the former is called in Irish *Muine-mor*, i. e. the Great Hill or Shrubbery, and the latter *Doire-Lorain*, i. e. Lorain's Oak Wood.

Adamnan's reference to this battle is as follows: "Post bellum Cui Drebene, sicuti nobis traditum est, duobus transactis annis (quo tempore vir beatus de Scotia peregrinaturus primitus enavigavit) quadam die, hoc est, eadem hora, qua in Scotia commissum est bellum quod Scotice dicitur Mona-moire, idem homo Dei coram Conuallo Rege, filio Congill in Britannia conver-

satus, per omnia enarravit, tam de bello, quorum propria vocabula Ainmerius filius Setni, et duo filii Maic Erce, Donallus et Fergus. Sed et de Rege Cruithniorum, qui Echodius Laib vocabatur quemadmodum victus currui insedens, evaserit; similiter sanctus prophetizavit."—*Vit. Columbae*, lib. i. c. 7; *Trias Thaum.*, p. 340.

^d *Cruithnigh*.—These were the inhabitants of Dalaradia, who were called Cruithnigh or Picts, as being descended from a Pietish mother. Colgan translates this passage as follows in his *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 374, not. 39, on the first book of Adamnan's *Vita Columbae*:

"A. D. 557. Sanctus Columba Kille profectus est in Albaniam (id est Scotiam Albiensem) ubi postea extruxit Ecclesiam Hiensem. Sanctus Aidanus Hna Fiachrach obiit. Prælium de *Moin-mor* juxta Doire-Lothair contra Cruthenos (id est Pictos) commissum est per Nepotes Neill Septentrionales, id est, per Kinel-Conaill (hoc est, stirpem Conalli), Duce Anmirio filio Sednæ, et Kinel-Eoguin (id est, stirpem Eugenii) Ducibus Domnaldo, et Fergusio, et filiis Murchertachi, filii Erca. In eo prælio occubuerunt septem principes Crutheniorum (id est Pictorum) cum Aido Breco eorum Rege."

He remarks on this passage: "Habemus ergo ex his Annalibus prælium illud commissum esse eodem anno, quo sanctus Columba in Albaniam, seu Britanniam venit, ut refert Sanctus Adamnanus in hoc capite, licet male annum 557 pro

O'Fiachrach^b died. The battle of Moin-Doire-lothair^c [was gained] over the Cruithnigh^d, by the Ui-Neill of the North, i. e. by the Cinel-Conaill and Cinel-Eoghain, wherein fell seven chieftains of the Cruithnigh, together with Aedh Breac; and it was on this occasion that the Lee^e and Carn-Eolairg^f were forfeited to the Clanna-Neill of the North. Ceamfacladh composed the following :

Sharp weapons were strewn, men were strewn, in Moin-mor-Doire-lothair,
Because of a partition^g not just; the seven kings of the Cruithni, with Aedh
Breac, [were in the slaughter].

The battle of all the Cruithne^h was fought, and Elueⁱ was buried.

The battle of Gabhra-Liffe was fought, and the battle of Cul-Dreimhne.

563 posuerint." This battle is entered in the Annals of Ulster under the years 561 and 562, thus in the old translation, *Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49 :

"A. D. 561. The battle of Moin-Doire."

"A. D. 562. The battle of Moin-Doire-Lothair, upon the Cruhens by the Nells of the North. Baedan mac Cin, with two of the Cruhens, fought it against the rest of the Cruhens. The cattle and booty of the Eolargs" [*rectè* the Lee and Ard Eolairg] "were given to them of Tirconnell and Tirowen, conductors, for their leading, as wages."

^e *The Lee*: i. e. the territory of Fir-Lii or Magh-Lii, in the barony of Coleraine, county of Londonderry.

^f *Carn-Eolairg*.—See note ^e, under the year 478, battle of Ocha, *suprà*, p. 151. This place is mentioned by Tirechan, as near Lee Bendrigi. Colgan, in his notes on O'Donnell's Life of Columbkille, mentions Carraig Eolairg, as a place in the diocese of Derry, "ad marginem Eurypi Fevolii."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 450, n. 49.

^g *A partition*.—This seems to indicate that the battle was fought in consequence of a dispute about the partition of lands; but the Editor has never met any detailed account of this battle, or its causes. According to the

Annals of Ulster it was fought between the Cruitheni themselves, the race of Niall assisting one party of them for hire.

^h *The battle of all the Cruithni*: i. e. the battle in which all the Irish Cruitheni or Dalaradians fought.

ⁱ *Elue*.—Dr. O'Connor translates this "*profundi*," but nothing is more certain than that it was the name of a plain situated between the River Bann and the River Bush, in the north-west of the present county of Antrim. The Bann, i. e. the Lower Bann, is described in a very ancient poem, quoted by Dr. O'Connor, in his *Prolegomena ad Annales*, ii. p. 57, as flowing between the plains of Lee and Eile or Eilne; and Tirechan, in describing St. Patrick's journey eastwards from Ard-Eolairg and Aileach, near Derry, writes as follows :

"Et exiit in Ard-Eolairg, et Ailgi, et Lee Bendrigi, et perrexit trans flumen *Banda*, et benedixit locum in quo est cellola *Cuile Raitin* in *Eilniu*, in quo fuit Episcopus, et fecit alias cellas multas in *Eilniu*. Et per *Buas* fluvium" [the Bush] "foramen pertulit, et in *Duin Sebuirg*" [Dunseverick] "sedit super petram, quam Petra Patricii usque nunc, &c."

Adamnan, speaking, in the fiftieth chapter of the first book of his *Vita Columba*, of that saint's

Θεppατ ζιαλλα ιαρι εεονζαλ, αρ ριαρ ιμ ενουαρ νιαχ
 Ρήρζυρ, Δοιμνall, Αιμμipe, acυρ ηΑιιδιό, mac Δυαχ.
 Ριλλιρτ θα mac mic Εαρρεα, αρ εήθ an caτθα ceθνα,
 Αcυρ an ρί Αιμμipe ριλλιρ ι ρεαλβαθ Σεατνα.

Αοιρ Cμιορτ, είνζ εέθ caοccαττ a hochτ. Ιαρ μβήτη ρiche βλιαόαν ορ
 Ερμννι ριζhe το Διαρμααττ, mac Ρήρζυρα Cερρβεοιλ, το ceαρ ια ηΑοθ ηΔυθ,
 mac Συιβhe, ρί Δάλ ηΑραιθε, αζ Ραατη βicc, ηι Μοιζ Line. Τυccaθ a εήθ
 ζο Clυain mic Νοιρ, ζο ρο ηαθnαχτ ιννε, γ ρο ηαθnαέτ a colann ηι
 εCοιμθεpe.

Ιρ ηη μβλιαόαιηρι ρο ζαβαθ an μπιρζεετ .ι. Λιβαη ηνζean Εατnαχ, mic

reception at Coleraine, also mentions this plain in the following words: "Eodem in tempore Conallus Episcopus Culerathin, collectis a populo campi Eilni pænè innumerabilibus xeniis, &c."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 350. It should be here remarked that Colgan errs in placing this territory on the west side of the River Bann, which he does in his note on this passage in Adamnan, as follows: "*Campus Elne* priscis Magh Elne videtur regio amœna et campestris, ex adversa Bannei fluminis ripa, Culratheniæ Civitati adjacentis versus Occidentem, quæ hodie vulgo *Ma-chaire*, id est, planities vocatur."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 381, n. 106.

That this opinion of Colgan is erroneous is clear from the passage above quoted from Tirechan, which places *Eilni* on the east side of the River Bann, and between it and the Bush. It must, however, be confessed that the people called Fir-Lii, or Lee, who were seated on the west side of the River Bann in St. Patrick's time, were driven from thence before the twelfth century by the Kinel-Owen, and that this is what led Colgan astray. But he should have known that the church of *Achadh Dubhthaigh*, now called Aghadowey, which all the martyrologies place in the plain of Magh-Lii, and which retained its name in his own time, is on the west side of the Bann.

¹ *Aedh Dubh*.—Adamnan mentions this fact, and calls the slayer of the King: "Aidum cognomento Nigrum, regio genere ortum, Cruthiniam gente, &c. qui et Diernitium filium Cerbull totius Scotiæ Regnatorem Deo auctore ordinatum, interfecerat."—Lib. i. c. 36; *Trias Thaum.*, p. 346. See note on this Aedh Dubh, under the year 592.

The death of King Diarmaid is entered under the year 564, in the Annals of Ulster, as follows:

"A. D. 564. *Occisio* Diarmato mic Cearbhuill mac h-Aed Dubh ta Suibhne."

But by Tighernaeh under 565, which is the true year:

"A. D. 565. Διαρμααο mac Cερβαυλλ oc-cιρυρ epτ ηι ριΡαιέ θic a Μυιζ Line ια η-Αεο ηΔυθ mac Συιβhe Αραιθε, ρι Uλαθ.

"A. D. 565. Diarmaid mac Cerbhaill was slain at Rath-berc in Magh-Line, by Aedh Dubh, son of Suibhne Araidhe, King of Ulidia."

¹ *Rath-berc*, in *Magh-Line*: i. e. the Small Fort in Moylinny, now Rathbeg, a townland in the parish of Donegore, adjoining the parish of Antrim, in the county of Antrim.—See Reeves's *Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down and Connor*, &c., p. 278. It adjoins another townland of great celebrity in Irish history, now called Rathmore, i. e. the Great Fort, anciently Rath-

They bore away hostages after conflict, thence westwards towards Cnuas-Nuach, Fearghus, Domhnall, Aimmire, and Nainnidh, son of Duach.

The two sons of Mac Earca returned to the same battle,
And the king, Aimmire, returned into the possessions of [his father] Seadna.

The Age of Christ, 558. After Diarmaid, the son of Fearghus Cerrbheoil, had been twenty years in sovereignty over Ireland, he was slain by Aedh Dubh^k, son of Suibhne, King of Dal-Araidhe, at Rath-beag, in Magh-Line^l. His head was brought to Chuain-mic-Nois^m, and interred there, and his body was interred at Connor.

In this year was taken the Mermaid, i. e. Liban, the daughter of Eochaidhⁿ,

mor-Maighe-Line.

^m *Chuain-mic-Nois*.—It is stated in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, in which this battle is recorded under the year 569, that the King had requested before he expired that his head should be interred at Clonmacnoise, the monastery of his friend, St. Kieran. His body was buried at Connor, near the place where he was killed. He left three distinguished sons: 1. Aedh-Slaine, ancestor of nine monarchs of Ireland; 2. Colman Mor, the ancestor of the Clann-Colman, of whom there were seven monarchs; and 3. Colman Beag.

ⁿ *Liban, the daughter of Eochaidh*.—This Liban is set down in the Irish Calendar of O'Clery, at 18th December, as a saint. Her capture as a mermaid is set down in the Annals of Ulster under the year 571: "*Hic anno captu est in Muirgheilt*."

According to a wild legend in *Leabhar-na-hUidhri*, this Liban was the daughter of Eochaidh, from whom Loch Eatlach, or Lough Neagh, was named, and who was drowned in its eruption [A. D. 90], together with all his children, except his daughter, Liban, and his sons, Conaing and Curran. The lady, Liban, was preserved from the waters of Lough Neagh for a full year, in her *grianan*, or *boudoir*, under the lake. After this, at her own desire,

she was changed into a salmon, and continued to traverse the seas till the time of St. Comhgall of Bangor. It happened that St. Comhgall despatched Beoan, son of Innli, of *Teach-Debcog*, to Rome, on a message to Pope Gregory [Pope, A. D. 599–604] to receive order and rule. When the crew of Beoan's currach were at sea, they heard the celebration of angels beneath the boat. Liban, thereupon, addressed them, and stated that she had been 300 years under the sea, adding that she would proceed westward and meet Beoan, that day twelve months, at *Inbher-Ollarbha* [Larne], whither the saints of Dalaradia, with Comhgall, were to resort. Beoan, on his return, related what had occurred, and, at the stated time, the nets were set, and Liban was caught in the net of Fergus of *Miliuc*, upon which she was brought to land, and crowds came to witness the sight, among whom was the chief of *Ui-Conaing*. The right to her being disputed by Comhgall, in whose territory,—and Fergus, in whose net,—and Beoan, in promise to whom,—she was taken, they prayed for a heavenly decision; and next day two wild oxen came down from *Carn-Airend*; and, on their being yoked to the chariot, on which she was placed, they bore her to *Teach-Dabeoc*, where she was baptized by Comhgall, with the name *Muirgen*, i. e. born of the sea, or *Muirgilt*,

Μυρφόχα, φορ τραχτ Ολλαρβ, hi lín βεοαν, mic Inli, ιαρκαρτε Κοίγγαλλ
βίνδοχαρ.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, cúicc céδ caoccat anaoi. An céδ βλιαδαιν δο δά mac
Μυρβέρταιχ, mic Μυρβαοθαίγ, ι ριγhe nΕρεανν .i. Δοίμναλλ γ Ρεαργυρ.
Cαth Γαβρα Λιφε, γ cαth Δυμha Aιchir, ρια nΔοίμναλλ γ ρια βΡβργυρ, φορ
Λαιγνib, δια nebran.

Cαt Γαβρα, γ cαth Δυmha Aίαιρ.
Aεbαth αιmρα ι cελεχαρ, Colgu acur a aίαιρ.
Cαth Γαβρα, ni cαth δυime ná dí céτ
Aεbαth ρiche ó Paolan, ó Ailell ρiche ρίετ.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, cúig céδ ρεαρccat. An δαρα βλιαδαιν δο Δοίμναλλ γ
δΡεαργυρ. Δαιmín Δαιmhaργτ, .i. Cοιρρpe, δέcc. Αρ uαδαρíde na hΑιρ-
γialla.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, cuiγ céδ ρεαρccat a haon. Iαρ mβεiέ τpí βλιαδoνα ι ριγe
nΕρεανν δο Δοίμναλλ γ δΡεαργυρ, δa mac Μυρβέρταιγ, mic Μυρβαοθoίγ
mic Εογαιν, mic Nell, ρo éccρατ apaoη.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, cúig céδ ρεαρccat a δó. An céδo βλιαδαιν δΕοchaíδ, mac
Δοίμναλλ, mic Μυρβέρταιγ, γ δο βαοδαν, mac Μhυρcεαρταch, mic Μυρ-
εαδoιγh, ι ριγhe nΕρεανν.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, cuiγ céδ ρεαρccat aτpí. S. Μολαιρi, abb Δαιmínnηpι, δέcc
an δαρα la δέcc δο September. Iαρ mβειτh δά βλιαδαιν ι ριγhe nΕρεανν

i. e. traverser of the sea. Another name for her
was *Fuinchi*.—See Reeves's *Antiquities of Down
and Connor*, &c., pp. 377, 378.

^o *Ollarbha*.—Now called the Larne, or Inver
River, which rises about four miles south-west
of the town of Larne, in the county of Antrim.
See note ^d, under A. D. 285, p. 121, *suprà*.

^p *Gabhra-Liffé*.—This was situated somewhere
on the River Liffey, but nothing has been yet
discovered to determine its exact position. In
the Annals of Ulster this battle is entered under
the year 565, and again under 572, and in the
Annals of Clonmacnoise at 569 :

“A. D. 565. *Bellum Gabhre-Liphi*. Fergus

et Domhnall *Victores*.”—*Ann. Ult.*

“A. D. 572. Vel hoc Bellum Gabhra Liphi
for Laignin.”—*Ann. Ult.*

“A. D. 569. The battle of Gawra-Liffé was
given by the Lynstermen, where Fergus and
King Donall were victors.”—*Ann. Clon.*

^q *Dumha-Aichir*.—See note ^l, under the year
464, p. 146, *suprà*.

^r *Daimhín Damhairgít* : i. e. the Little Silver
Ox. In the Life of St. Maidoc he is called
“*Latine Bos et Hibernice Damh seu Daimhín*.”
He is the ancestor of the Mac Mahons of Oirghi-
alla, but not of all the septs of the Oirghialla.
See Shirley's *Account of the Territory or Domi-*

son of Muireadh, on the strand of Ollarbha^o, in the net of Beoan, son of Inli, the fisherman of Comhgall of Beannchair.

The Age of Christ, 559. The first year of the two sons of Muirheartach, son of Muireadhach, in the kingdom of Ireland, i. e. Domhnall and Fearghus. The battle of Gabhra-Liffe^p, and the battle of Dumha-Aichir^q, by Domhnall and Fearghus, against the Leinstermen, of which was said :

The battle of Gabhra and the battle of Dumha-Achair,

Illustrious men fell in both, Colgu and his father.

The battle of Gabhra was not a battle [with the loss] of a man or two hundred ; There fell twenty from Faelan, from Ailill twenty times twenty.

The Age of Christ, 560. The second year of Domhnall and Fearghus. Daimbin Damhairgit^r, i. e. Cairbre, died. From him are the Airghialla.

The Age of Christ, 561. After Domhnall and Fearghus^s, the two sons of Muirheartach, son of Muireadhach, son of Eoghan, son of Niall, had been three years in the sovereignty of Ireland, they both died.

The Age of Christ, 562. The first year of Eochaidh, son of Domhnall, son of Muirheartach, and of Baedan, son of Muirheartach, son of Muireadhach, in the sovereignty of Ireland.

The Age of Christ, 563. St. Molaisi, Abbot of Daimhinis^t, died on the twelfth of September. After Eochaidh and Baedan had been two years in

nion of Farney, p. 148 ; and Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, p. 381, n. 6.

^s *Domhnall and Fearghus.*—The death of Domhnall is entered twice in the Annals of Ulster, first at the year 565, and again at 572, but they contain no notice of the death of Fearghus :

“ A. D. 565. *Mors Domhnaill filii Muirheartaig ic Erca, cui successit Ainmire mac Sedna.*”

“ A. D. 572. *Vel hic Bas Domhnaill ic Muirheartaig, ic Erca, cui successit Ainmire mac Setnai.*”

^t *Daimhinis*: i. e. Ox-island, now Devenish, an island in Lough Erne, near the town of Enniskillen, in the county of Fermanagh. In a

Life of St. Aedan, quoted by Ussher (*Primord.*, p. 962), the name of this island is translated *Bovis insula*, and *Bovium insula* in a Life of St. Aedus. St. Molaise, or Laissren, the patron of this island, was the son of Nadfraech, and is to be distinguished from Molaise, or Laisren, of Leighlin, who was son of Cairell. The Life of St. Aedan has the following notice of the former :

“ *Beatissimus Lasreanus ad aquilonalem partem Hiberniæ exivit, et construxit clarissimum monasterium in Stagno Herne nomine Daimhinis, quod sonat Latine Bovis insula.*”

And the Life of St. Aedus: “ *Regebat plures monachos in insulâ positâ in Stagno Erne,*

Ἐοχαιὸς ἡ ὁ βασιαν, τορὶραδαρὶ λα Κρονάν, τορρεαὶς Γιανναχτα Γλίinne
Γεῖμhin.

Αοῖρ Κριορτ, κύγς ἐέδ ρήρρατ α εῖταρ. Ἀν ἐέδ βλιαῶαν ὁ Ἀννιρε,
μας Σεῶνα, mic Πήργυρα Κήνοφοδα, hi ριγhe ηἘρεανν.

Αοῖρ Κριορτ, κύγς ἐέδ ρεαρρατ α κύγς. Ἀν ὅαρα βλιαῶαν ὁ Ἀννιρε.
Ἐeman, mac Cairill, ρicch Ἰλασh, mic Μυρρεαῶοιγh Μυρρεαρρε, ὁ μαρβαῶ
λα βαχλαχαῖῶ βοῖρνε. Μυρρεῶβλαχ λα Colman mβεcc, mac Ἐιαρματα,
mic Πήργυρα Σερρβεοιλ, ἡ λα Conall, mac Κοῖγγαλλ, τορρεαὶς Ἐαλ Ριαδα hi
Sol, ἡ ἰ nllε, εο ταρραρατ εῶαλα ἰομῶα εἰρτιῶ.

Αοῖρ Κριορτ, κύγς ἐέδ ρεαρρατ α ρέ. Ἰαρ mβειτh τρὶ βλιαῶνα hi ριγe
ηἘρεανν ὁ Ἀννιρε, mac Σεῶνα, τορραρ λα Πήργυρ, mac Νελλine, δια νεβραῶ.

Ρέιμhin an tan ριομ βοι ρί, ηῖρ βο mήνατ nach ὀετλα,
Ἰοῖου αρ φοῖρρεργγ α λί, λα ηἘννιρε, mac Σέατνα.

Αοῖρ Κριορτ, κύγς ἐέδ ρεαρρατ α ρεαχτ. Ἰαρ mβειτh αον βλιαῶαν hi
ριγhe ηἘρεανν ὁ βασιαν, mac Νινδεαῶα, mic Πήργυρα Κήνοφοδα, ὁ εεαρ
οε Ἐέμ ἰnn ech, ἰ ἠεβαῖῶ, λαρ an ὁα Κομαοιne .i. Κομαοιne, mac Colman

quam Scoti nominant *Dainhínis*, i. e. Bovium
insulam.”

The death of this saint is entered twice in
the Annals of Ulster, first under the year 563
(*ær. com. 564*), and again under 570.

¹ *Cianachta-Glinne-Geimhin* : i. e. the Race of
Cian of Gleann-Geimhin, which was the name
of the vale of the River Roe, near Dungiven, in
the county of Londonderry. The territory of
this tribe is now called the barony of Keenaght.
See note ^o, under A. D. 1197, p. 107. The
death of these joint monarchs is entered in the
Annals of Ulster under the year 571, thus:

“A. D. 571. *Occisio da Ua Muirethaig .i.*
Bactan mac Muirheartaigh et Eochaidh mac
Domhnaill mic Muirheartaig mic Erca, tertio
anno regni sui. Cronan mac Tighernaig, ri Cian-
nachta Glenna Gevin *occisitor eorum erat.*

“A. D. 571. The killing of the two de-
scendants of Muircadhach, i. e. Baedan, son of
Muirheartach, and Eochaidh, son of Domhnall,

son of Muirheartach Mac Erca, in the third
year of their” [joint] “reign. Cronan, son of
Tighearnach, King of Cianachta of Gleann-
Geimhin, was their slayer.”

² *Ainmire*.—O’Flaherty says that he succeeded
in the year 568.

³ *Demán*, son of *Cuirell*.—“A. D. 571. *Mors*
Demain mic Cairill.”—*Ann. Ult.*

⁴ *Boirenn*: i. e. a rocky District. “*Ἐορρεανο*
.i. βορρ-οnn .i. ελοῶ ἰμόρ.”—MS. T. C. D., H. 2.
15, p. 180. There are two townlands of this
name in the county of Down, one in the parish
of Dromara, and the other in that of Cluain-
Dallain, or Clonallon. The latter is probably
the place here alluded to.

⁵ *Sol*.—This island, which is now called Col, is
styled Colossa by Adamnan in his *Vit. Columb.*,
lib. i. c. 41, and lib. ii. c. 22.

⁶ *Ile*.—Now Ila, or Islay. It is called *Ilea*
by Adamnan, lib. ii. c. 23, *Trias Thaum.*, p. 355.
This expedition is noticed in the Annals of

the sovereignty of Ireland, they were slain by Cronan, chief of Cianachta-Glinne-Gemhu.

The Age of Christ, 564. The first year of Aimmire^a, son of Sedna, son of Fearghus Ceannfhoda, in the sovereignty of Ireland.

The Age of Christ, 565. The second year of Aimmire. Deman, son of Cairell^x, King of Ulidia, son of Muireadhach Muindearg, was killed by the shepherds of Boirenn^y. A sea fleet [was brought] by Colman Beg, son of Diarmaid, son of Fearghus Cerrbheoil, and by Conall, son of Comhgall, chief of Dal-Riada, to Sol^z and Ile^a, and they carried off many spoils from them.

The Age of Christ, 566. After Aimmire, son of Sedna^b, was three years in the sovereignty of Ireland, he was slain by Fearghus, son of Nellin, of which was said :

Feimhin, while he was king^c, was not a place without bravery,

To-day dark-red its aspect, [being set on fire] by Aimmire, son of Seadna.

The Age of Christ, 567. After Baedan, son of Ninnidh, son of Fearghus Ceannfhoda, had been one year in the sovereignty of Ireland, he was slain at Leim-an-eich^d, in a battle, by the two Comains; i. e. Comain, son of Colman Beg,

Ulster under the year 567, thus:

“ Feacht i nIardomhain la Colman mBecc, mac Diarmato, agus Conall mac Comgail, i. e. an expedition into Iardomhan” [the Western Isles] “by Colman Beg, son of Diarmaid, and by Conall, son of Comgall.”

^b *Aimmire, son of Sedna.*—The death of this monarch is entered twice in the Annals of Ulster, first under 568, which is the true year, and again under 575, which is clearly a mistake. In the Annals of Clonmacnoise it is entered under 569, as follows :

“ A. D. 569. Aimmire mac Setna, joynt King, was slain by Fergus mac Nellyne, which Fergus was soon after slain by Hugh mac Aimmireagh.” Adamnan calls him “Ainmerius filius Setni” in lib. i. c. 7; and in lib. iii. c. 5, he writes the name very correctly Aimmirech, in the genitive form. In the Life of Gildas, published by the Bollandists, p. 954, he is called Ainmericus :

“ Eo tempore regnabat Ainmericus Rex per totam Hiberniam, qui et ipse misit ad B. Gildam, rogans ut ad se veniret.”

^c *While he was king.*—This is evidently quoted from a poem on one of the kings of Munster (probably Crimthann Srebh), after whose death Magh-Feimhean was laid waste with fire and sword by the monarch Aimmire, son of Sedna.

^d *Leim-an-eich*: i. e. the Horse-leap. There are several places of this name in Ireland. That here referred to may be the place now called Leim-an-eich-ruaidh, *anglicè* Lemnaroy, near Maghera, in the county of Londonderry. O’Flaherty places the accession of “Bætanus filius Ninnedii” in 571, and that of “Aidus Anmirei filius” in 572.—*Ogygia*, iii. c. 93. In the Annals of Ulster his death is entered under the year 585, as follows :

“ A. D. 585. *Occisio* Baetain mac Ninnedha, filii Duach, filii Conaill, mic Fergusua Ceannfada,

δicc, mic Cſr̄baill, 7 Comaioine, mac Librene, mic Iollaḃain, mic Cſr̄baill. Τρέ com̄aple Colmain δicc ḃo ποηρατ an ḡnoim̄ h̄ir̄in.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, cūg céd p̄earcca a hocht. An ced bliadain ḃAḃḃh, mac Ainm̄iech, ḡr̄ Eriun. P̄earḡar, mac Nelline, ḃo m̄arḃaḃ la hAḃḃ, mac Ainm̄iech, 1 noioḡail a aḃhar.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, cūg céd p̄earcca a naoi. An ḃara bliadain ḃAḃḃ. S. Oenna, mac ua Laiḡiri, abb Cluana mic Nóir, ḃécc. S. Ite, ḡḡh ó Cluain Cſr̄baill, ḃécc an 15 Ianuarii. Ar ḃi ba haimm̄ M̄ide.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, cūg céd p̄eachtmoḡar. An t̄p̄ear bliadain ḃAḃḃ. S. Moein̄n̄d, ep̄p̄uce Cluana p̄earḡa ḃr̄n̄haimm, ḃécc an céd lá ḃo Mar̄ta.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, cūg céd p̄eachtmoḡar a haon. S. ḃrenoim̄, ab ḃioρra, ḃécc an naoim̄aḃ lá p̄ic̄t̄ ḃo Nouember. C̄aḃh Tola p̄ia P̄iachna, mac ḃaoḃain, mic Cair̄ill, p̄oρ Oρp̄iaḡib̄ 7 p̄oρ Elib̄, 7 p̄o meab̄aḃ ḃoρra. Tola ainm̄ maḡhe eḡip̄ Cluain p̄r̄ita Molua 7 Saiḡir. C̄aḃh P̄eim̄n̄ p̄ia Coiρp̄pe mac C̄p̄em̄t̄aimm, p̄i Mum̄an, p̄oρ Colman ḃecc, mac ḃiariḡaḃa, 7 p̄o meab̄aḃ aρ Colman.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, cūg céd p̄eachtmoḡar aḃó. An cūcceaḃ bliadain ḃAḃḃ. C̄aḃh ḃoete, ḃian haimm̄ ḃealach P̄eaḃha, p̄ia nAḃḃ, mac Ainm̄iech, p̄oρ

regis Temro, qui uno anno regnavit. Cumacine mac Colmain, Big mic Diarmata, & Cumacine mae Libhren, filii Mlannon, mic Cerbaill occiderunt eum consilio Colmain .i. oe Leim ind eich."

* *Mac Ua Laighisi.*—Dr. O'Connor says that this family name is now O'Lacy, which involves a double error, for Mac Ua Laighsi is not a family name (for hereditary surnames were not established so early as this period), and there is no such name as O'Lacy in Ireland. There is Lacy or De Lacy, but this name is not of Irish origin. This writer is also wrong in saying that the family of O'Laigisiorum is mentioned by Adamnan. lib. iii. c. 12.

† *Cluain-Creadhail.*—Now Killeedy, in the south of the county of Limerick.—See note †, under the year 546.

* *Mide* : i. e. *Mo Ide* : i. e. *Mea Ida.*—See Colgan's *Acta SS.*, p. 71, n. 2. The churches called

Kilmeedy, in Munster, are named after this virgin.

^b *Brenaim, Abbot of Birra.*—His death is entered in the Annals of Ulster at the year 564, and again at 571, which is the true year. It is entered in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at 570.

ⁱ *Tola.*—Now Tulla, in the parish of Kinnitty, barony of Ballybritt, and King's County. In the Annals of Clonmacnoise, at the year 569, this battle is noticed as follows :

"A. D. 569. The battle of Talo and Fortalo, the names of two fields between Elie and Ossorie, which is between Clonfert-Molwa and Sayer, where Fiachra mac Boydan was victor."

But in the Annals of Ulster it is entered first under the year 572, and again under 573, and said to have been fought "*in regionibus Cruithne,*" which seems correct, as the victor was King of Ulidia :

son of Cearbhall, and Comain, son of Libren, son of Illadhau, son of Cearbhall. [It was] at the instance of Colman Beg they perpetrated this deed.

The Age of Christ, 568. The first year of Aedh, son of Aimmire, over Ireland. Fearghus, son of Nellin, was slain by Aedh, son of Aimmire, in revenge of his father.

The Age of Christ, 569. The second year of Aedh. St. Oenna Mac Ua Laighisi^c, Abbot of Chuain-mic-Nois, died. St. Ite, virgini, of Chuain-Creadhail^f, died on the 15th of January. She was also called Mide^g.

The Age of Christ, 570. The third year of Aedh. St. Maeineann, Bishop of Cluain-fearta-Breanaim [Clonfert], died on the first of March.

The Age of Christ, 571. St. Breanaim, Abbot of Birra^h, died on the twenty-ninth day of November. The battle of Tolaⁱ, by Fiachna, son of Baedan, son of Cairrell, against the [people of] Osraighe and Eile; and they were defeated. Tola is the name of a plain [situated] between Cluain-fearta-Molua^k and Saighir^l. The battle of Feimhin^m, by Cairbre, son of Creamhthann, King of Munster, against Colman Beg, son of Diarmaid; and Colman was defeated.

The Age of Christ, 572. The fifth year of Aedh. The battle of Doete, which is called Bealach-feadhaⁿ, by Aedh, son of Aimmire, against the men of

^a A. D. 572. *Bellum Tola & Fortola* i. e. *nomina camporum* etir Ele ocus Osraige, ocus etir Cluain-ferta ocus Saiger.”

^b A. D. 573. *Bellum Tola & Fortola in regionibus Cruithne.*”

^k *Chuain-ferta-Molua.*—“Et in ipso loco clara civitas quæ vocatur Cluain-ferta-Molua, id est, Latibulum mirabile S. Moluæ (eo quòd ipse in suâ vitâ multa miracula in eâ fecit, et adhuc gratiâ Dei per eum patrantur) in honore S. Moluæ crevit: et ipsa est in confinio Laginensium et Mumeniensium, inter regiones Osraigi et Hele et Laiges.”—*Vita Moluæ*, quoted in Ussher’s *Primord.*, p. 943. This place is now called Clonfertmulloe, *alias* Kyle, and is situated at the foot of Slieve Bloom, in the barony of Upper Ossory, in the Queen’s County.—See *Ogygia*, iii. c. 81.

^l *Saighir.*—Now Serkieran, an old church giving name to a parish in the barony of Bally-

britt, and King’s County, and about four miles east of Birr.—See Ussher’s *Primordia*, pp. 791, 792, where this church is referred to as in the territory of Eile (i. e. Ely O’Carroll), which anciently belonged to Munster, but which was a part of Leinster in Ussher’s time.

^m *Feimhin.*—A plain comprised in the barony of Iffa and Offa East, in the county of Tipperary.—See note under A. M. 3506, p. 32. This passage is given in the Annals of Ulster at the year 572: “A. D. 572. *Bellum Feimin, in quo victus est Colman Modicus*” [Beg] *jilius* Diarmata, *et ipse evasit.*” It is also given at the year 592, in Doctor O’Conor’s edition, p. 32, but not in the *Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

ⁿ *Bealach-feadha*: i. e. the Woody Road. This place is called Bealach an Fheadha, in the pedigree of O’Reilly, preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, H. 1. 15, and now cor-

Meath, where fell Colman Beg, son of Diarmaid. Conall, son of Comhigall, King of Dal-Riada^o, died. It was he that granted Hy [Iona] to Colum Cille.

The Age of Christ, 573. The sixth year of Aedh. Breanainn, son of Brian^p, chief of Teathbha [Teffia], died.

The Age of Christ, 574. The seventh year of Aedh. The killing of Aedh, son of Eochaidh Tirncharna^a, by the Ui-Briuin.

The Age of Christ, 576. The ninth year of Aedh. St. Brenainn^r, Abbot of Cluain-ferta-Brenainn [Clonfert], died on the 16th of May. He died at Eanach-duin^s, and his body was interred at Cluain-ferta-Brenainn. Colman, son of Cairbre, King of Leinster, died at Sliabh-Mairge^t.

The Age of Christ, 577. The tenth year of Aedh. St. Ethchen, Bishop of Cluain-foda Bactain-abha^u, died on the 11th of February. St. Caireach Deargain, virgin, of Cluain-Boireann^w, died on the 9th of February. Feidhlimidh Finn^x, Abbot of Ard-Macha, died.

which they were so well acquainted.—See O'Donnell's *Vita Columbae*, lib. i. c. 93; ii. 10, 110; iii. 1, 2, 4, 5. It is also mentioned by Adamnan, in his *Vita Columbae*, under the name of Dorsum Cette, lib. i. cc. 10, 49; lib. ii. c. 6; *Trias Thaum.*, pp. 341, 349, 352.

Under the year 575, which is totally omitted by the Four Masters, the Annals of Ulster record: "*Scintilla Lepre, et abundantia nucum inaudita. Bellum Teloco in quo cecidit Duncath mac Conaill mic Comgaill et alii multi de sociis filiorum Gaurain.*"

The Annals of Clonmacnoise also record: "Diseases of the Leporsie and knobbes," but under the year 569, which is incorrect.

^r *St. Brenainn.*—St. Brenainn, or Brendan, of Clonfert, in the county of Galway, died at Annadown, in the year 577, according to Ussher (*Index Chron. in Primord.*, p. 1145).—See also Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 193.

^s *Eanach-duin*: i. e. the Moor or Marsh of the Dun, or earthen Fort; now Annadown, on the east margin of Lough Corrib, in the barony of Clare and county of Galway.

^t *Sliabh-Mairge.*—Now Slievemargy, or Slew-marague, a barony in the south-east of the Queen's County.—See A. D. 1398.

^u *Cluain-fota Bactain-Abha*: i. e. the Long Lawn or Meadow of Baetain Abha, now Clontarf, in the barony of Farbil, and county of Westmeath.—See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, pp. 304–306; Archdall's *Monasticon Hib.*, p. 708; and *Obits and Martyrology of Christ Church, Dublin*, Introduction, p. liii.

^w *Cluain-Boireann.*—Now Cloonburren, on the west side of the Shannon, in the parish of Moore, barony of Moycarnan, and county of Roscommon, and nearly opposite Clonmacnoise. That part of the River Shannon lying between this church and Clonmacnoise was anciently called *Snámh-dá-én.*—See *Buile Shuibhne*, MS., R. I. A., p. 141; and Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, p. 134, c. 33; *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 82, note ^a, and the map to the same work. St. Cairech of this place was the sister of St. Eany, or Endeus, of Aran.

^x *Feidhlimidh Finn.*—He is set down as Primate in the list of the Archbishops of Armagh

The Age of Christ, 579. The twelfth year of Aedh. The battle of Druim Mic Earca^a, [was gained] by Aedh, son of Ainmire, over the Cinel-Eogain, where was slain Colga, son of Domhnall, son of Muirheartach, son of Muireadhach.

The Age of Christ, 580. The thirteenth year of Aedh. Fearghus Scannal^z, King of Munster, was slain.

The Age of Christ, 581. The fourteenth year of Aedh. Aedh, son of Suibhne, chief of Maenmagh^a, died.

The Age of Christ, 582. The fifteenth year of Aedh. Fearadhach, son of Duach, Lord of Osraighe^b, was slain by his own people.

The Age of Christ, 583. The sixteenth year of Aedh. St. Fearghus, Bishop of Druim-Leathglaise^c, died on the 30th of March; and this was the Fearghus who founded Cill mBian^d.

The Age of Christ, 584. The seventeenth year of Aedh. St. Nathcheimhe, Abbot of Tir-da-ghlas^e, the brother of Cacimhghin^f, died on the first day of May.

The Age of Christ, 585. The eighteenth year of Aedh. Breanaim^g, Lord of Teathbha [Teffia], died. It was he that had, some time before, granted

^b *Osraighe*.—Now *anglicè* Ossory. This territory anciently comprised the whole of the present diocese so called.—See note ⁱ, under the year 1175.

^c *Druim-Leathglaise*.—More generally called Dun-da-leath-ghlas: i. e. “*arx duarum medianarum catenarum*,” now Downpatrick.—See Colgan’s *Trias Thaum.*, p. 110, n. 39; also *Acta SS.*, p. 193, where this passage is translated thus:

“583. *S. Fergusius, Episcopus Drom Lethglassensis .i. Dunensis, obiit 30 Martii. Et ipse extruxit [Ecclesiam] de Kill-mbian.*”—Quat. Mag.

^d *Cill mBian*.—This name, which might be anglicised Kilbean or Kilmean, is now obsolete.—See Reeves’s *Antiquities of Down and Connor*, &c., p. 144. This bishop would appear to have been a distinguished person, for his death, and the fact of his having founded Cill-mBian, are mentioned in the Annals of Tighernach at 584, and in those of Ulster at 583 and 589.

^e *Tir-da-ghlas*.—Now Terryglass, a small village in the barony of Lower Ormond, in the county of Tipperary, and about four miles to the north-west of Burrisokeane. In the Life of St. Fintan of Clonenagh, the situation of this place is described as follows: “*Jacet*” [Colum Mac Crimthainn] “*in suâ civitate quâ dicitur Tir-daglas in terrâ Mumoniæ juxta fluvium Sinna.*”—See Ussher’s *Primord.* p. 962, and Lanigan’s *Ecccl. Hist.*, vol. ii. p. 76. No part of the ancient church of Terryglass now remains.

^f *Cacimhghin*: i. e. St. Kevin of Glendalough, in the county of Wicklow.

^g *Breanaimn*.—See his death already mentioned under the year 573. It is entered in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, under 588, as follows:

“A. D. 588. Hugh mac Breanayn, King of the country of Teffa, that granted Dorowe to St. Columbkille, died. The same year there was much frost and wind.”

pan) Ὀρίμαγῃ το Ὁια, γ το Colom Cille. βαετταν, mac Cairill, μί Ulad, δέcc.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, cúγ céd ochtmoḡat apé. Α naoi δέcc ὁΑοῦ. S. Ὁάιγῃ, ep̄cop, mac Cairill, δέcc an 18 Αυγουστ. Φειῶλιμιῶ, mac Τιḡφρμαιḡ, μί Mumhan, δέcc. Κατ Μοιγῃε Ochtauμ για μῶριαν Ὁub, mac Eathach, πορ Uib Néll ip̄m τεαλαḡ ορ Cluain Conaire a nḡr.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, cúγ céd ochtmoḡat areacht. An pichcḡmḡḡ bliadain ὁΑοῦ. S. Caorlan, ep̄cop Αῖρδα Macha, δέcc, an cḡραμḡḡ lá p̄c̄st ὁ Mhar̄ta. S. Seanach, ep̄cop ὁ Cluain Ioraiμḡ, δέcc.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, cúγ céd ochtmoḡat a hocht. Α haon p̄cheat ὁΑοῦ. S. Αοῦh, mac ḡp̄icc, ep̄cop ὁ Cill Αιρ, 1 Μῖδε, τεcc 10 ὁ Nouem̄ber. Cughaḡ ḡp̄ mḡr δέcc.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, cúγ céd ochtmoḡat anaoi. Α ὁ p̄cheat ὁΑοῦ. S. Mac̄m̄pe, abb Cluana mic Noip, p̄p̄i pe p̄é mbliadain, δέcc, γ a écc an 13 ὁ m̄i Iun.

^b*Dearnhagh*: i. e. *Campus roborum* (Bede, Hist. lib. iii. c. 4), now Durrow, in the north of the King's County.—See note ^c, under A. D. 1186, p. 71.

^c*Bactan, son of Cairill*.—His death is entered in the Annals of Ulster under the year 580, and again under 586, thus:

“A. D. 580. *Mors Baetain mic Cairill.*”

“A. D. 586. *Vel hic Mors Baetain mic Carill, regis Ulad.*”

^d*Daigh, son of Cairill*.—In the Irish Calendar of O'Clery, at 18th August, he is called Bishop of Inis-caein-Deagha, in Conaille Muir-theimhne, now Inishkeen, in the county of Louth, adjoining the county of Monaghan.—See Colgan's *Acta SS.*, pp. 348, 374. He was the fourth in descent from Eoghan, or Owen, the ancestor of the Kinel-Owen, and the person from whose hands Mochta, of Louth, received the viaticum. The Calendar of Cashel calls him “faber tam in ferro quam in are, et scriba insignis.”

^e*Feidhlimidh, son of Tighearnach*.—His death

is entered in the Annals of Ulster, at the year 589, as follows:

“A. D. 589. *Mors Feidhlimthe, mic Tigernaigh, Regis Mumhan.*”

In the interpolated Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen he is made only King of Desmond, [from 584 to 590], but this is one of Dr. O'Brien's intentional falsifications, to detract from the ancient importance of the Eoganachts.

^f*Magh-Ochtair*.—A plain in the barony of Ikeathy and Uachtar-fline or Oughteranny, in the north of the county of Kildare.

^g*Cluain-Conaire*: i. e. Conaire's Lawn or Meadow; now Clonecurry, in the same barony. In the Annals of Ulster this battle is noticed, under the year 589, as follows:

“A. D. 589. *Bellum Maighe Ochtair re mBran Dubh, mac Eachach πορ Uibh Neill.*”

^h*Caerlan*.—He was Archbishop of Armagh, “ex regione de O'Niallan oriundus,” succeeded Feidhlimidh in 578, and died in 588.—See Harris's edition of Ware's *Bishops*, pp. 38, 39; and Colgan's *Acta SS.*, p. 193. In the Annals of

Dearnhagh^b to God and to Colum Cille. Baetan, son of Cairell^l, King of Ulidia, died.

The Age of Christ, 586. The nineteenth year of Aedh. St. Daigh, bishop, son of Cairell^k, died on the 18th of August. Feidhlimidh, son of Tighernach^l, King of Munster, died. The battle of Magh-Ochtair^m [was gained] by Bran Dubh, son of Eochaidh, over the Ui-Neill, at the hill over Cluain-Conaireⁿ, to the south.

The Age of Christ, 587. The twentieth year of Aedh. St. Caerlan^o, Bishop of Ard-Macha, died on the twenty-fourth day of March. St. Seamach, Bishop of Cluain-Iraird^p, died.

The Age of Christ, 588. St. Aedh, son of Breac, Bishop of Cill-Air^q, in Meath, on the 10th of November. Lughaidh, of Lis-mor^r, died.

The Age of Christ, 589. The twenty-second year of Aedh. St. Macnise^s, Abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois for a period of sixteen years, died on the thirteenth of the month of June.

Clonmacnoise his death is entered under the year 587.

^b *Cluain-Iraird*, now Clonard, in the southwest of the county of Meath.

^q *Cill-Air*.—Now Killare, an old church giving name to a parish near the hill of Uisneach, in the barony of Rathconrath, and county of Westmeath.—See note^h, under A. D. 1184. In O'Clery's Irish Calendar the festival of Aedh Mac Bric is marked at 10th November, thus :

“Αὐτὸς μὰς ὁριε Ἐρρ. ὁ Χιλλ Αἰρ ἰ Μιόε, ἡ ὁ Σηλιεῖ Ὀιαῖ ἰ ὁ Ἐρρ Ὀοῖαμε, ἰ ἡ Ἐμελ Κο-
νοῖλλ, Αἰρρ Ἐρριεττ αν ταν πο φαοῖσ α πριερεδ
δο ἔυμ νιμε, 588.”

“Aedh Mac Bric, Bishop of Killare, in Meath, and of Sliabh Liag, in Tir-Boghaine, in Kinel-Connell. The Age of Christ when he resigned his spirit to heaven, 588.”

The ruins of this saint's chapel are still to be seen on the mountain of Slieveleague, in the barony of Banagh, and county of Donegal. The death of Aedh filius Bric is also entered in the Annals of Ulster, at the year 588. Colgan has

published an ancient Life of him at 28th February. He was also the founder and patron of Rathhugh, near Kilbeggan, in Westmeath.

^r *Lis-mor* : i. e. *Atrium magnum*. Now Lis-more, in the county of Waterford, where St. Carthach, or Mochuda, of Rathain, formed a great religious establishment about the year 633 ; but there seems to have been a church there at an earlier period. Tighernach records the death of this Lughaidh, to whom he gives the *alias* name of Moluoc, at the year 691.—See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 539.

^s *Macnise*.—His death is entered in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, at the year 587, thus :

“A. D. 587. Mac Nissi, an Ulsterman, third abbot of Clonvicknose, died in the 16th year of his place.”

His festival is entered in O'Clery's Irish Calendar at 13th June, in which it is remarked that he was abbot of Clonmacnoise for sixteen years, and that he died in 590, under which year it is also recorded in the Annals of Ulster ; but it appears, from certain criteria afforded by

Αοιρ Εριορτ, cuius cédnochat. An τρεαρ βλιαδαιν ριχίτ υΑοδ. Κατη Ευδωνο μόρι για βΡιαάνα, mac βαεταιν, mic Cairill, mic Muireadóιγ Μυυρόνρεε, φορ Ξερίτιδε, mac Ronain, τισίρνα Γιανναχτα. Αρ το ριν το ραυθεαυθ,

Αν ρεαχτ νοιλε το ρεζα ριαν mic βαοταν ι μδρτζα,
βιαυ Γιανναχτα ι ρφουτ ní βατ ροιερι το ρουτ.

Seanchan, mac Colman móρι, το μαρβαδ. S. Ξηγορι βελόρι το οιορνεαδ α γεαταοιρ γ α γεομαρβυρ Ρβωαρ αρρδαλ δια ανιδεοιν.

Αοιρ Εριορτ, cuius céd nochat a haon. Α εστარი ριχίτ υΑουθ. Αοδ Είρι, mac Colman, mic Κοιρρρε, ρι Λαιζίν, δέεε.

Αοιρ Εριορτ, cuius céd nochat a dó. Α κύιγ ριχίτ υΑουθ. Colum Cille, mac Ρεαυδλιυιδ, αρρταλ Alban, ceann epabaυδ epíμοιρ Ερεαυν, γ Alban ιαρ βΡαττραιεε, δέεε μα ecclaiρ ρίν ιν ηλ ινο Alban, ιαρρ αν ecúicceαδ βλιαδαιν τριοχαυ α οιλίτρε, ούεε υοινηαγλι το ρυνορπαδ αν 9 lá lunu. Σεαχτ ιμβλιαδνα ρεαχτμοζαττ α αοιρ υιλε αν ταν ρο ραοιδη α ρριοραιτ υόcum ιυιie, ανιαυ αρβίραρ ιρην ρανν,

Τεορα βλιαδνα βαι ζαν λέρ, Colum ινα Ουιδρεγλέρ,
Λυιδη ζο ηανγλι αρα εχαχτ, ιαρ ρεαχτ ιμβλιαδνα ρεατμοζατ.

these Annals, that the true year was 591, namely, "*Defectio solis, i. e. mane tenebrosun.*"—See *Art de Ver. les Dates*, tom. i. p. 63.

¹ *Eadan-mor*: i. e. the Great Brow or Face of a Hill. This was the name of a hill in East Meath, but the name is now obsolete. It may have been the ancient name of Edenrath, near Navan.—See Inquisitions, *Lagenia*, Meath 6, Jac. I. This entry is given in the Annals of Ulster under the year 593, thus:

"A. D. 593. *Bellam* Gerrtide, ri Ciannachte oc Eudonn mor ro meabhaidh. Fiachna mac Baetaiu, mic Cairill, mic Muiredaig Muinderg, victor erat."

² *Cianachta*: i. e. Cianachta-Breagh, in the east of Meath.

³ *Seanchan*.—This agrees with the Annals of Clonmacnoise.

⁴ *Gregory of the Golden Mouth*.—Dr. O'Conor translates this, "*S. Gregorius valde sapiens;*" but this is one of his innumerable childish mistakes, which are beneath criticism. The memory of this Pope was anciently much revered in Ireland, and he was honoured with the title of *Beboir*, i. e. *of the Golden Mouth*, as we learn from Cummianus, in his letter to Segienus, abbot of Iona, on the Paschal controversy:

"Quid plura? Ad Gregorii Papae, urbis Romae Episcopi (a nobis in commune suscepti, et *oris aurei* appellatione donati) verba me converti."—Ussher's *Sylloge*, first edition, p. 31; Second edition, p. 21, line 20.

The Irish held the memory of this Pope in such veneration that their genealogists, finding that there were some doubts as to his genealogy, had no scruple to engraft him on the royal stem

The Age of Christ, 590. The twenty-third year of Aedh. The battle of Eadan-mor^t [was gained] by Fiachna, son of Baedan, son of Cairell, son of Muireadhach Muindearg, over Gerthidhe, son of Ronan, Lord of Cianachta^u, of which was said :

On the other occasion, when the soldiers of Baedan shall go into Breagh,
The Cianachta shall be on the alert, they shall not be the next to the shot.

Seanchan^v, son of Colman Mor, was slain. St. Gregory of the Golden Mouth^x was appointed to the chair and successorship of Peter the Apostle, against his will.

The Age of Christ, 591. The twenty-fourth year of Aedh. Aedh Cerr, son of Colman, son of Cairbre, King of Leinster, died.

The Age of Christ, 592. The twenty-fifth year of Aedh. Colum Cille^y, son of Feidhlimidh, apostle of Alba [Scotland], head of the piety of the most part of Ireland and Alba. [next] after Patrick, died in his own church in Hy, in Alba, after the thirty-fifth year of his pilgrimage, on Sunday night precisely, the 9th day of June. Seventy-seven years was his whole age when he resigned his spirit to heaven, as is said in this quatrain :

Three years without light was Colum in his Duibh-regles^z;
He went to the angels from his body, after seven years and seventy.

of Conaire II., the ancestor of the O'Falvys, O'Connells, and other families. His pedigree is given as follows by the O'Clerys in their Genealogies of the Irish Saints :

"Gregory of Rome, son of Gormalta, son of Connla, son of Arda, son of Dathi, son of Core, son of Conn, son of Cormac, son of Core Duibhne" [the ancestor of the Corca Duibhne, in Kerry], "son of Cairbre Muse, son of Conaire."

The Four Masters have given the accession of this Pope under the true year. Gregory was made Pope on the 13th of September, which was Sunday, in the year 590, and died on the 12th of March, 604, having sat thirteen years, six months, and ten days.—See *Art de Ver. les Dates*, tom. i. p. 245.

^y *Colum Cille*.—His death is entered in the Annals of Ulster, under the year 594, as follows:

"A. D. 594. *Quies Colum Cille u. Idus Junii, anno etatis sue lxxvi.*"

It is entered in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, under 590, thus:

"A. D. 590. St. Columbkille died at" [on] "Whitsuntide eve, the 5th of the Ides of June, in the island of Hugh" [Hy or Iona], "in the 35th year of his pilgrimmage and banishment into Scotland, and in the 77th year of his age, as he was saying his prayers in the church of that isle, with all his moncks about him."

^z *Duibh-regles*.—This was the name of a church erected by St. Columbkille at Derry.—See note ^c, under A. D. 1173.

Dallán Forgaill uirt hoc do bár Cholaim Cille :

Ir leiger leza gan ler, ir deðal rmera pe rmuair,
Ir abran pe cruic gan céir, rinde déir ar narðam uair.

Αὐὸ Dub, mac Suibne, rí Ulad, do marðad la Fiaða, mac Baettaim.
Ar lar an Aodh nDub rin torchar Diarmaic mac Cearbaill.

Αὐρ Crioρ, cuiç céð nochat arí. Α ré rícht dAodh. Cumarsach,
mac Aodha, mic Anurpech, do marðad la Bran Dub, mac Eathach, i nDun
bucac, amal ar lerc uasíð Aedán eppeop :

Συδίμ in coimðiu coimachtach, i paíl Cille πανδαιpech
Robrí uioðail Comurccað, ðum Aodha mic Anurpech.

^a *Dallan Forgaill*.—He was a disciple of St. Columbkille, and wrote the poem called *Ambra Cholaim Cille* in praise of that saint.—*Acta Sanctorum*, p. 203; and O'Reilly's *Irish Writers*, p. 39.

^b *The Ceis*.—Irish glossographers are not agreed on the meaning of this word. The most rational of all the conjectures they have left us is, that it was the name of the τρομ τέο, or bass string of the harp. Another writer states that it was the name of a small harp which accompanied a large harp. “Céir ainn do éruic bic bír i com. uce éc éruic mope.”—See *Ambra Cholaim Cille*, in *Leabhar-na-hUidhri*.

^c *Aedh Dubh*: i. e. Hugh the Black. His death is entered in the Annals of Ulster, at the year 587, as follows :

“A. D. 587. *Nix magna, et jugulatio Aedha Nigri mic Suibne in uave.*”

This event is recorded by Adamnan in his *Vita Columbae*, lib. i. c. 36, where he gives the following character of this slayer of King Diarmaid :

“Findchanus Aidum cognomento Nigrum, Regio genere ortum Cruthinuum gente de Scotia” [i. e. Hibernia] “ad Britanniam sub clericatus habitu secum adduxit, qui Aidus, valde sanguinarius homo, et multorum fuerat trucidator, et

Diermitium filium Cerbuill totius Scotiae Regnatores, Deo auctore ordinatum interfecerat, &c. Ordinatus vero indebitè, dolo lancea transfixus, de prora ratis in aquam lapsus stagneam disperit.”

Colgan, in a note on this passage, in his edition of Adamnan's *Vit. Columb.*, says, *Trias Thawn.*, p. 379. that three anonymous authors who wrote on the Kings of Ulster, and whose works he had in his possession, state that this Aedh Dubh (“Aidus Niger, filius Suibnei, Rex Ultoniae, qui Diermitium, filium Kervalli, interemit”) was slain by the Crutheni in a ship.

^d *Dun-Bucac*.—Now Dunboyke, a townland containing the remains of a *dun*, or earthen fort, and a grave-yard, in the parish of Hollywood, barony of Lower Talbotstown, and county of Wicklow. In the Annals of Ulster the death of this Cumasgach is entered under the year 596, thus :

“A. D. 596. *Oecisio Cumasgaidh, mic Aeda, la Bran Dubh mac nEchach i nDun-Buchac.*”

According to the ancient historical tract called the *Borumha-Laighean*, this Cumasgach set out on his royal, free-quarter, juvenile visitation of Ireland, on which he was resolved to have the wife of every king or chieftain in Ireland for a night! He first set out for Leinster,

Dallan Forgaill^a composed this on the death of Colum Cille :

Like the cure of a physician without light, like the separation of marrow from the bone,
Like a song to a harp without the *Ceis*^b, are we after being deprived of our noble.

Aedh Dubh^c, son of Suibhne, King of Ulidia, was slain by Fiachna, son of Baedan. It was by this Aedh Dubh Diarmaid Mac Cearbhaill had been slain.

The Age of Christ, 593. The twenty-sixth year of Aedh. Cumuscach, son of Aedh, son of Aimmire, was slain by Bran Dubh, son of Eochaidh, at Dun-Bucat^d, as the Bishop St. Aedhan^e said :

I implore the powerful Lord, near Cill-Rannairech^f,

It was he that took revenge of Comuscach, that slew Aedh mac Aimmirech.

with four battalions, and crossed the River Righ (the Rye Water), which was the boundary between that province and Meath. He advanced to Bealach-Chonglais, now Baltinglas, where Bran Dubh, King of Leinster, resided (at Rath-bran, near Bantinglas). He sent for the wife of Bran Dubh, who came to him, and requested that he would not detain her until she had exhibited her hospitality in distributing food among his attendants. This request was granted; but the Queen of Leinster, instead of remaining to wait on his hosts, fled, like an honest woman, from her palace, and betook herself to the fastnesses of the lonely forest of Dun-Buichet. After this the King of Leinster, attired in the garb of a menial, set fire to the house in which was the young libertine, Cumuscach, who, dressing himself in the clothes of one of his satirical poets, climbed to the ridge-pole of the hole, and, making his way out, escaped the flames, and fled to Monaidh-Cumascach, at the end of the Green of Cill-Rannairech [now Kilranelagh], where Loichine Lonn, Erenagh of that church, and ancestor of the family of O'Lonain, who discovered who he was, cut off his head, and carried

it to Rath-Bran Duibh, where he presented it to the King of Leinster, who, for this signal service, granted perpetual freedom (or exemption from custom or tribute) to the church of Cill-Rannairech.

The Monarch Aedh Mac Aimmirech, hearing of the fate of his son, marched an army into Leinster, and fought the battle of Dunbolg.

^e *Aedhan*: i. e. Maedhog, or Mogue, Bishop of Ferns, who died in the year 624.

^f *Cill-Rannairech*. — Now Kilranelagh, near Baltinglass, in the county of Wicklow. Dr. O'Conor translates *Cill-Rannairech*, “ecclesia ad manifestandum supra omnes,” but this is absurd, for it is the name of a church even at the present day, signifying cell or church of Rannaire, a man's name. In the ancient historical tract called *Borumha-Laighean* two lines of this quatrain are given thus: “*Ḥuioim comioð cumaccaic, comioð cille Rannairec.*” “I pray the [al]mighty Lord, the principal incumbent of Cill-Rannairech;” and it is added that the whole poem was written in another part of the book: “*Alibi in hoc libro scripsimus;*” but it is not now to be found in any of the copies.

Καθ Slebe Cuae, hi Mumam, pop Mumínschaib, bFiachna pua mac mBaodann. Tiobpaide, mac Calzaiḡ, décc.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, cúḡ céo nochat a cftair. Iap mbíε peáct mbliáona pícεt i pḡhe nEpeann oAóth, mac Ammipech, mic Deatna, topcair la bpan Dub, mac Eathach, i ceath Dum bolec i Uaḡnib, ap nool oAóo do éabach na

* *Sliabh-Cua*.—Now Slieve Gua, in the north-west of the county of Waterford.—See note ¹, under A. M. 3790, p. 48, *suprà*.

^b *Dun-boly*: i. e. Fort of the Sacks. This place is described in the historical tract called the *Borumha-Laighean*, as situated to the south of Dun-Buchat [now Dunboyke, near Hollywood, in the county of Wicklow], not far from a church called Cill-Belat, now Kilbaylet, near Donard, in the same county. The following is a brief outline of the account of the battle of the road or pass of Dun-bolg, as given, with varieties of most curious fabulous details, in this ancient historical story.

When the monarch Aedh, son of Ainmire, heard, at his palace of Aileach, in Ulster, that his son Comuscach had been killed at Dun-Buchat, he assembled the forces of Leath-Chuinn, and marched at their head to the River Righe, on the confines of Meath and Leinster; and proceeded thence directly for the place where his son had been killed, and pitched his camp at Baeth-Eabha, close to Dun-Buaice. When Bran Dubh, King of Leinster, who was staying at a place called Scadhaire [Skerk], in the south of Ui-Ceinneolaigh, heard of the monarch's arrival with his army at the Righe, he moved northwards for his principal fort of Rath-Brain Duibh [now Rathbran], near Bealach Conghlais, or Baltinglass, and passed over Mointeach, Muinchin, Daimhne [the Deeps], Etar, Ard-Choillidh, and Ard-mBreata, and, crossing the River Slaine [Slaney], proceeded over the land of Fe to Bealach-Dubhthaire, now Bealach-Chonghlais. Here he was met by Bishop Aidan, the monarch's half brother, who informed him that the monarch

of Ireland had pitched his camp near Dun-Buaice. Bran-Dubh despatched him thither to request an armistice from the monarch until he should muster his forces, when he would either come upon terms of peace or give him battle. The bishop went on this embassy, but the monarch refused to comply with this request, and addressed his half-brother, Bishop Aidan, in insulting language, and the latter resented it by predicting his doom. The monarch then marched with his forces to Bealach Dun-bolg, which evidently extended along Hollywood Glen, and over the great, flat, rocky surface called *Lee Comaigh-cnamh* [Flag of the broken Bones], and onward through Bearnana-sciath, i. e. the Gap of the Shields, at Kilbelat [Kilbaylet], where he pitched a fortified camp in a strong position.

The Bishop Aidan returned to Bran-Dubh, and informed him that the monarch of Ireland was encamped at Kilbelat, and that he had treated him with indignity. The King of Leinster then asked the bishop what was best to be done, as he had not time to muster his forces, and the bishop advised him to have recourse to a stratagem which he planned for him, and which ultimately proved successful. Bran-Dubh and the bishop then set out to reconnoitre the royal camp, and they arrived, accompanied by 120 young heroes, on the side of Sliabh Neachtain, a mountain which then received its present name of Sliabh Cadaigh, and they perceived what appeared to them to be numerous flocks of birds, of various colours, hovering over the camp. These they soon recognised to be the standards and ensigns of the Ui-Neill,

The battle of Sliabh-Cua^g, in Munster, [was gained] over the Munstermen by Fiachna, son of Baedan. Tibraide, son of Calgach, died.

The Age of Christ, 594. After Aedh, son of Ainmire, son of Sedna, had been twenty-seven years in the sovereignty of Ireland, he was slain by Bran Dubh, son of Eochaidh, in the battle of Dun-bolg^h, in Leinster, after Aedh had

floating from poles and spears over their tents and pavilions; and the bishop, after encouraging the King of Leinster and his attendants by recounting the mighty deeds achieved by their ancestors, departed for his church.

After this Bran-Dubh saw a great multitude of people on the mountain of Sliabh Neachtain, near him; and, being reinforced by his household and some of the men of Leinster, who were now flocking to his assistance from every quarter, he surrounded this multitude, and took them prisoners. These were the men of Ulidia, with their king, Diarmaid, son of Aedh Roin, who, being the hereditary enemies of the Race of Conn Ceadhathach, were glad to desert to the enemy; and they formed a solemn treaty of friendship with the Leinstermen; in commemoration of which they erected a cairn on the mountain, and changed its name of Sliabh Neachtain, i. e. Nechtan's Mountain, to Sliabh Cadaigh, i. e. the Mountain of the Covenant (which name it retains to this day, though somewhat disguised under the anglicised form of Slieve Gadoe). Then Bran Dubh told the Ulidians to separate from the monarch, and they retired to the insulated piece of land ever since called Inis-Uladh, i. e. the Island of the Ulidians. After this the King of Leinster asked who would go to spy the camp of the monarch of Ireland for a rich reward, and Ron Kerr, son of the chief Imail, undertook the difficult task, in the garb of a leper. He rubbed his body and face all over with rye dough, moistened with the blood of a calf; fixed his knee into the socket of a wooden leg, which he borrowed from a cripple, and put on an ample

cloak, under which he concealed his sword; and, to complete the deception, he carried with him a begging wallet. In this plight he repaired to the royal camp, and presented himself at the door of the monarch's pavilion. He was asked for tidings, and he replied: "I came from Kilbelat; this morning I went to the camp of the Leinstermen, and, in my absence, some persons [certainly not Leinstermen] came and destroyed my cottage and my church, and broke my quern and my spade." The king made answer, that should he himself survive that expedition, he would give him twenty milch cows as *eric*, or reparation for this injury; and, inviting the leper into his pavilion, asked him what the Leinstermen were doing. The leper, disguising his manly voice and martial expression of eye and features as much as he could, said that they were preparing victuals for the monarch and his army. The monarch, however, suspecting, from the expression of the eye of Ron Kerr, that he was not a real leper, but a warrior sent in disguise to spy the camp, despatched Dubhduin, chief of Oirghialla, with the forces of his territory, to Bun-Aife [Buniff] and Cruaidhabhall, to prevent the Leinstermen from surprising the camp.

Now Bran Dubh had all things arranged for the stratagem which Bishop Aidan had planned. He had 3600 oxen carrying hampers, in which armed soldiers were concealed, though they seemed to be filled with provisions; he had also 150 untamed horses, for a purpose which will presently appear, and a huge candle; the light of which was concealed under the regal cauldron. With these he set out, in the depth of the night,

βοροίνα, γ δο διοζαίλ α μίε Chomurccoiz φορηα. Τορηαταρ αροίε φαορ
ελανα ιρη ααη ριν δεαλοζ Ουμ βολεζ, ιμ δεεε, μαε Cuanach, τζζήμα
Αιρζιάλλ. Αρ δο βάρ Αοδα δο παιδεαδ :

Α μδυαε, ρήρρ αν τονη ρρί βρυααη,
Ατρετ ρεελα, εια ρα ρεζ, Αοδη, μαε Αιμμρεααη ρο βίτη.

δεν Αεδα εεοιμτ.

δατορ ιονμυινε τρι ταοιβ, ρρρρ nach ρρρρζε ατζήρηααη,
Ταοδαν ταλλεη, ταοδ Τήρηα ρταοδ Αοδα, μίε Αιμμρεααη.

Αορ Cριορτ, αύζ εέδ νοχατ α αύζ. Αη εέδ βλιαδαν ο Αοδ Slane, μαε
μίε Διαρματα, μίε Ρήρζυρα Cήρρθεοιρ, γ δο Colman Ριμιοδ, ι ριζε ηΕρεαηη.
S. δαοιτίν, μαε δρεαηαηη, abb Ιαε Choloim Cille, δέεε αν 9 Ιυηε. Αιι-
τηρ, abb Cluana μίε Νόιρ, δέεε.

for the monarch's camp. When the Oirghialla, who were posted at Bun-Aife, heard the din and the tumult of this host,—the snorting of the horses and the lowing of the loaded oxen,—they started to arms, and asked who were the party advancing. The others made answer that they were the *calones* of Leinster who were conveying victuals for the entertainment of the people of the King of Ireland. The Oirghialla, on examining the tops of the hampers, felt the dressed provisions, and their king, Dubhduin or Beg mac Cuanach, said, "they are telling the truth; let them pass." The Leinstermen advanced to the centre of the monarch's camp, and there, on a hill called ever since Candle-hill, they removed the king's cauldron off the great candle, and its light was seen far and wide. They were followed by the Oirghialla, who wished to partake of the King of Leinster's hospitality. "What great light is this we see," said the monarch to the leper. The leper replied: "the Leinstermen have arrived with their provisions, and this is their light." The stratagem was now effected. Small bags, filled with stones, were fastened to the tails of the wild horses, which were let loose among the tents of the men of Ireland;

the oxen were disencumbered of their burdens, and the Leinster soldiers issued from the hampers, grasped their swords, raised their shields, and prepared for fighting. The leper also cast off his wooden leg, and handled his sword. The Kinel-Connell and Kinel-Owen, perceiving that the camp was surprised, sprang up, and, forming a rampart of spears and shields around the monarch of Ireland, conveyed him on his steed to Bearna-na-sciath. The leper, Ron Kerr, pursued the monarch with a select party of Leinstermen, and after much desperate fighting unhorsed him, and cut off his head on a flat rock called Lec-Comaigh-enamh. He emptied his wallet of the crumbs which he had got in the royal pavilion, and put into it the head of the monarch. He then passed unobserved in the darkness of the night, from the confused fight which ensued, into the wild recesses of the mountain, where he remained till morning. The Leinstermen routed the Ui-Neill and Oirghialla with great carnage, and slew, among others, Beg, the son of Cuanach, chief of Oirghialla.

On the following day Ron Kerr, son of Dubh-anach, chief of Imaile, presented Bran Dubh with

gone to exact the Borumha, and to avenge his son Comusgach upon them. Some nobles fell in this battle of Bealach Duin-bolg, together with Beg, son of Cuanach, Lord of Oirghialla. Of the death of Aedh was said :

At Buac, the wave buffets the brink,
News were heard, who, in weariness, slew Aedh, son of Aimmire.

The wife of Aedhⁱ cecinit :

Three sides were dear, from which to change is [affords] no hope,
The side of Tailltin, the side of Teamhair, and the side of Aedh, son of Aimmire.

The Age of Christ, 595. The first year of Aedh Slaine^k, son of the son of Diarmaid, son of Fearghus Cerrbheoil, and of Colman Rimidh, in the sovereignty of Ireland. St. Baeithin^l, son of Brenainn, Abbot of Ia-Cholum Cille [Iona], died on the 9th of June. Ailithir^m, Abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, died.

the head of the monarch, Aedh, son of Aimmire ; and he obtained from the king the privilege of dining at the royal table, and his paternal inheritance free of tribute to him and his representatives for ever. In the very ancient Life of St. Aidan, or Maidocus, published by Colgan, at 31st January, we find the following passage, which very curiously agrees with this historical tale :

“Iste [Brandub] vir astutissimus et valdè probus in militiâ erat, et agens astutè, intravit audaciter in castra inimicorum, et occidit ipsum regem Hiberniæ, Ædum filium Aimmirech ; et maximam cædem nobilium virorum totius Hiberniæ cum eo fecit.”—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 211.

The Annals of Ulster record this battle of Dun-bolg under the year 597, and the Annals of Tighernach under 598, which last is the true year. Ussher states that after the fall of Aedh I., son of Aimmire, King of Ireland, in the battle of Dunbolg, Brandubh, King of Leinster, is said to have bestowed his seat at Ferns upon Aedan, but also that he made it the metropolis of all Leinster.—*Primordia*, p. 965.

ⁱ *The wife of Aedh.*—Written ðean Oeðha by Cucogry O'Clery in his copy of the Leabhar

Gabhala, p. 184. Dr. O'Connor translates this “Beatus Aodha,” in his edition of these Annals, p. 178.

^k *Aedh Slaine, &c.*—The commencement of the reign of these joint monarchs is recorded in the Annals of Ulster at the year 597.

^l *Baeithin.*—“A. D. 597. Quies Baetini Abb Iæ.”—*Ann. Ult.*

He was a distinguished scribe, and the near relative and intimate companion of St. Columbkille. He was the son of Brenainn, who was son of Muireadhach, who was St. Columbkille's uncle. His principal church was Teach Baithaein, now Taughboyne, in the barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal, where his festival was kept on the 9th of June, which was also St. Columbkille's day. Ussher places his death in the year 598, but Colgan places it in 600, because he finds that he lived four years after the death of St. Columbkille, who died in 596. Adamnan makes special mention of him in his *Vita Columbe*, lib. i. cc. 2, 23, and lib. iii. c. 4. It is stated in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, A. D. 596, that he died in the sixty-sixth year of his age.

^m *Ailithir.*—“A. D. 598. Ailitir, Abbas Cluana mac Nois *pauzat.*”—*Ann. Ult.*

Αοιρ Εριορτ, κύγ εέδ νοχατ ἀρέ. Αν θαρα βλιαδαν υΑοδ Σλανε, γ υο Colman. S. Sinche, όγh ό Cluain leth tήγασ, δέcc, an ναομάδ λά υο No-uember Suibne, mac Colman δicc, τiγήγiνα Μiθε, υο μαρβαδ λα hΑοδ Σλάνε ι μδριδανι.

Αοιρ Εριορτ, κύγ εέδ νοχατ ἀρεαχτ. Αν τρεαρ βλιαδαν υΑοδ γ υο Colman. Demenna θριαν Δuib im θριγhαabh. θρεnann, mac Κοιρριε mic Ρεέme, τiγήγiνα Υα Μαιne, δέcc.

Caθh Σλiύnna Μiθε για Colman Ριμιδ φορ Conall Cu, mac Αουθα, mic Αιημρεαδ, γ πο μεαδασ φορ Conall. Caθh Cύle caol για ββιαέna mac Δασαn, φορ Ριαχna, mac Δεμαν, αγυρ πο μεαδασ an caθh φορ Ριαχna mac Δεμαν. Υατα, mac Αουθα, mic Εαθhαch Τιορμέαρνα, μηγ Connachta, δέcc. Εοχαδ, mac Διαρματτα, ερρεορ γ abb Αρθα Μαείa, δέcc.

^a *Sinche*.—This name is more usually written Sineach, in the nominative form. The memory of this virgin is still venerated at Cill-Sinche, now Kilshine, near Navan, in East Meath, and at Teach-Sinche, now Taughshinny, near Ballymahon, in the county of Longford. The latter is probably the place called Cluain leththen-gadh in the text.

^o *Bri-damh*: i. e. the Hill of the Oxen, which was the name of a hill over a stream called Suainiu, in the parish and barony of Geshill, King's County.—See note ^a, under A. M. 3501, p. 28, *suprà*. Dr. O'Conor translates this as follows:

“Suibneus filius Colmanni Parvi Princeps Mediæ occisus per Aodlum Slanensem tyrannicè.”

But *tyrannicè* is incorrect, as Dr. O'Conor might have learned from Colgan, who translates it thus:

“Anno Christi 596. Subneus filius Colmani seu Columbani cognomento parvi” (Magni ut reor rectius) “Princeps Mediæ, interfectus est per Aidum Slanè in loco qui Brig-dham appellatur.”—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 376, n. 51.

This entry is given in the Annals of Ulster at the year 599, and in the Annals of Clonmac-

noise at 597, as follows:

“A. D. 599. *Jugulatio* Suibne, mic Colmain Moir, mic Diarmata Derg, mic Fergusa Cerbheoil, mic Conaill Cremthaine, mic Neill Naigniallaig, la hAed Slaine, ic Bridam for Suainiu i. e. *rivulus*.”

“A. D. 599. The killing of Suibhne, son of Colman Mor, son of Diarmaid Derg, son of Fearghus Cerbheoil, son of Conall Cremthaine, son of Niall of the Nine Hostages, by Aedh Slaine, at Bri-damh, over the Suainiu, a stream.”—*Ann. Ult.*

“A. D. 597. Swyne mac Colman was killed by King Hugh Slane, at the river called Swanion.”—*Ann. Clon.*

Adamnan has a distinct notice of the killing of this Suibhne by the King Aedh Slaine, in his *Vita Columb.*, lib. i. c. 14, where he says that St. Columbkille had forewarned him not to be guilty of fratricide, for that if he should his reign would be brief. His words are as follows:

“Prophetia beati viri de filio Dermitti Regis, qui Aidus Slane lingua nominatus est Scotia.

“Alio in tempore, cum vir beatus in Scotia per aliquot demoraretur dies, ad supradictum Aidum ad se venientem, sic propheticè locutus,

The Age of Christ, 596. The second year of Aedh Slaine and of Colman. St. Sincheⁿ, virgin, of Chuain-leththeangadh, died on the ninth day of November. Suibhne, son of Colman Beg, Lord of Meath, was slain by Aedh Slaine, at Bri-damh^o.

The Age of Christ, 597. The third year of Aedh and Colman. The sword-blows^p of Bran Dubh in Breagh. Brenainn, son of Cairbre^q, son of Fechine, Lord of Ui-Maine, died.

The battle of Sleamhain^r, in Meath, [was fought] by Colman Rimidh against Conall Cu^s, son of Aedh, son of Ainmire; and Conall was defeated. The battle of Cuil-Cael^t, by Fiachna, son of Bædan, against Fiachna, son of Deman; and the battle was gained against Fiachna, son of Deman. Uata^u, son of Aedh, son of Eochaidh Tirmcharna, King of Connaught, died. Eochaidh, son of Diarmuid^w, Bishop and Abbot of Ard-Macha [Armagh], died.

ait; Præcavere debes, fili ne tibi à Deo totius Ibernæ Regni prærogatiuam Monarchiæ prædestinatam parricidali faciente peccato amittas: nam si quandòque illud commiseris, non toto Patris Regno, sed eius aliqua parte in gente tua, breui fruieris tempore. Quæ verba Sancti sic sunt expleta secundùm eius vaticinationem: nam post Suibneum filium Columbani dolo ab eo interfectum, non plus (vt fertur) quàm quatuor annis et tribus mensibus regni concessa potitus est parte."—See death of Aedh Slaine, A. D. 600.

^p *Sword-blows*.—This means that Bran Dubh, King of Leinster, overran Bregia in East Meath with the sword.

^q *Brenainn, son of Cairbre*.—"A. D. 600. *Terre motus in Bairrehi. Mors Brendain mic Coirpri mic Feichine. Sic inveni in libro Cuanach.*"—*Ann. Ult.*

^r *Sleamhain*.—Now Slewem, a townland near Mullingar, in the county of Westmeath, now divided into two parts, of which the larger is called Slewemore, and the smaller Slewembeg. See note ^q, under the year 492. See also the published Inquisitions, *Lagenia, Westmcah*, No. 68, Car. I. This battle is noticed in the Annals of

Ulster twice; first at the year 600, and again at 601; and in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at 601, as follows:

"A. D. 600. *Bellum Sleune, et Bellum Cuile coil.*"

"A. D. 601. *Bellum in quo Colman Rimed, rex Generis Euguin victor erat et Conall Cuun mac Aeda mic Ainuirech, fugitivus evasit.*"

"A. D. 601. The Battle of Sleawyn in Meath was given, where King Colman Rivea was victor, and Conall Cowe, son of King Hugh Ainmireagh, put to flight."—*Ann. Clon.*

^s *Conall Cu*.—Colgan thinks that he was the same as Conall Clogach, who insulted St. Columbkille at the Convention of Drnim-Ceat.—See *Trias Thaum.*, pp. 431, 452.

^t *Cuil-Cael*: i. e. the Narrow Corner or Angle. This place, which was situated either in the county of Down or Antrim, is unknown to the Editor.

^u *Uata, son of Aedh*.—"A. D. 601. *Mors Huatach mac Aedo.*"—*Ann. Ult.*

^w *Eochaidh, son of Diarmuid*.—According to Ware, this prelate succeeded in 588, and died in 598.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 39.

Αοιρ Cμιορτ, cúig céo nochat a hocht. An cētraimāð bliaðam ιΑοð γ υο Colman. S. Cainnech, abb Αchaio bó, δέξ an 11 υOctober ιαρ mbñé ceirre bliaðna ochtmoξat ma beathaið. Cath Eacpοιρ ι Μυριυρε ρια Colman τοιρεch Cenel Coιρρre ρορ Μαοιλοthaiγh, τοιρεαð Ceneoil ριαch-riach Μυριυρε, γ ρο meaðaυh an cath ρin ρορ Μαοιλοthaiγ.

Αοιρ Cμιορτ, ρé céo. S. Coιγall ðñoðair abb ðñoðair Ulað, δέcc, an ðeacñmāð lá υο mí Man, ιαρ mbñé caoga bliaðam τρι mí γ ðeich lá ι nabðame ðñoðair. Nochat bliaðam a aoιρ. S. Colman, mac Lemne, δέcc. S. Λairpen, .i. ab Mñna ðpoιchit, δέcc.

^x *Achadh-bo*.—Translated “*campulus bovis*” by Adamnan, in his *Vita Columb.*, lib. ii. c. 31; *apud* Colgan, *Trius Thaum.*, p. 345; and “*ager boum*” in a Life of St. Canice, quoted by Ussher, *Primord.*, p. 957. It is now anglicised Aghaboe, and is a townland and parish in the barony of Upper Ossory, in the Queen’s County. In the Annals of Ulster the death of St. Cainnech is entered under the years 598 and 599; and in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at 597, as follows:

“A. D. 598. *Quies* Cainig in Achaid bo, *ut Cuana docet.*”

“A. D. 599. *Quies* Cainig Sancti, et *Bellum Saronum* in quo victus est Aed.”—*Ann. Ul.*

“A. D. 597. Canneagh of Acha Boe, named Saint Kenny, in the 84th year of his age, died.”—*Ann. Clon.*

This saint is mentioned by Adamnan in his *Vita Columb.*, lib. i. c. 4; and lib. iii. c. 21.—See Ussher’s *Primordia*, pp. 907, 957. In O’Clery’s *Irish Calendar* his festival is set down under the 11th of October, and it is stated that his principal church was Achadh-bo, and that he had another church at Cill-Righmonaidh (now St. Andrews) in Alba. From this saint, according to Archbishop Ussher, *Primordia*, p. 957, the town of Kilkenny, which is at this day pronounced in Irish Cill Channāg, i. e. *cella sire fanum Canicēi*, Canice’s cell or church, takes its name. But Dr. Ledwich has attempted to

show, without any authority, that Kilkenny is compounded of Kyle-ken-ny, which he interprets *wooded head near the river*; but his Irish and translation are equally groundless; and the error is the more inexcusable in this writer, as he had the grave authority of Ussher and others to guide him.—See Lanigan’s *Ecclesiastical History of Ireland*, vol. ii. p. 202.

^y *Euchros*: i. e. the Headland or Promontory of the Horses, now Aughris, a townland in which formerly stood a priory, situated in the north of the parish of Templeboy, barony of Tíreragh, and county of Sligo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, &c., of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 138.

^z *Muirisc*: i. e. the Sea-plain, a district in the barony of Tíreragh, and county of Sligo, extending from the River Iascaigh [Easkey] eastwards to the stream which flows into the sea between the townlands of Ballyeskeen and Dunnacoy.—See Ordnance Map of the county of Sligo, sheet 12. See also *Genealogies, Tribes, &c., of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 257, note ^b, and the map to the same work.

^a *Cinél-Cairbre*.—These were the race of Cairbre, son of Niall of the Nine Hostages, Monarch of Ireland, who were at this period seated in the barony of Carbury, and county of Sligo, to which barony they gave name.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, &c. of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 279, line 1.

^b *Cinél-Fiachrach of Muirisc*.—These were the

The Age of Christ, 598. The fourth year of Aedh and Colman. St. Cainnech, Abbot of Achadh-bo^x, died on the 11th of October, after having been eighty-four years in [this] life. The battle of Eachros^y, in Muirise^z, by Colman, chief of Cinel-Cairbre^a, against Maelcothaigh, chief of Cinel-Fiachrach, of Muirise^b; and the battle was gained over Maelcothaigh.

The Age of Christ, 600. St. Comhgall, of Beannchair, abbot of Beannchair-Uladh^c, died on the tenth day of the month of May, after having been thirty years, three months, and ten days, in the abbacy of Bangor. His age was ninety years. St. Colman, son of Leinin^d, died. St. Laisren, abbot of Menadroichit^e, died.

inhabitants of the barony of Tir-Fhiachrach, now Tireragh, in the county of Sligo.

^c *Beannchair-Uladh* : i. e. Beannchair of Ulidia, now Bangor, in the north-east of the county of Down. The word Beannchair, which frequently enters into the topographical names throughout Ireland, signifies horns, peaks, or pointed hills or rocks. The present place is said to have derived its name from a vast number of cows' horns, which were scattered about the plain on one occasion that Breasal Bealach, King of Leinster, encamped there, after having plundered Scotland.—See Reeves's *Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down and Connor, &c.*, p. 200.

For some account of St. Comhgall, who was a disciple of St. Fintan of Clonenagh, and the tutor of the celebrated Columbanus of Bobbio, and the founder of the great monastery of Beannchair, or Bangor, in Ard-Uladh (Ards, in the county of Down), the reader is referred to Ussher's *Primordia*, pp. 911, 956; Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, pp. 73, 541; Archdall's *Monasticon Hiber.*, pp. 106–110; and Lanigan's *Ecclesiastical History of Ireland*, vol. ii. pp. 60, 66, *et seq.* Ware says that this place received its name from "*White Choir*," which he thinks is *Banchor* in Irish, but it is never so written by the Irish Annalists (See *Tighernach, ad ann. 558*); and, though Colgan and De Burgo seem to approve of this interpretation, it is quite certain

that it is nothing more than an ingenious conjecture.

The Annals of Ulster record, "*Quies Comguil Beanchuir*," at the year 601; and the Annals of Clonmacnoise at 600, as follows :

"A. D. 600. Cowgal, Abbot of Beanchor, in the 90th year of his age, and in the 50th year of his abbotship and three months, died."

^d *St. Colman, son of Laisren*.—He was the first founder of the church of Cluain-Umha, now Cloyne, in Ui-Leithain, in the now county of Cork.—See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 309; and Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 573. Colgan says that he wrote a Life of St. Senanus of Inis-Cathaigh, of which he (Colgan) had a fragment, "*stylo vetusto et pereleganti patrio sermone conscriptum*."—*Acta Sanctorum*, p. 339, n. 15. Ware says that this saint died on the 4th of November, A. D. 608; and hence Harris doubts whether "one Colman, the son of Lenin, whose festival was kept at Cloyne on the 24th of November, was the same as this bishop;" but he should have learned that the *Feilire Aenguis*, O'Clery's *Irish Calendar*, and all the Martyrologies, place the festival of the founder of the church of Cloyne under the 24th of November, and that the 4th is a mere inadvertent mistake of Ware.

^e *Menadroichit* : i. e. Mena Bridge. "*Men nomen annis, ἡ Ἰουλιῶν ἀνά*, i. e. Men, is the name

Ιαρ μβεῖτ ρέ βλαδνα ηι ριγhe ηΕρεανν οΑοη Σλάιηε, μαε Οιαρματτα, γ οο Colman Ριμιό, μαε δαεταν, mic Μυιρδέαρταῖγ, mic Μυιρεαδοῖγ, mic Εοζαν, mic Νέλλ, οο έρι ονα Colman Ριμιό la Lochan Οίολμανα, τορκαρ Αοδ Σλάιηε la Conall ηΖυιτέβιηη, μαε Συιβηε, mic Colmán Μόιρ, ηο διεε, mic Οιαρματτα, mic Σεαρβυλλ αγ Loch Σεηδοῖδε. Αοδ Ζυρταν, κομαλτα Conaill, γ βασηζαλ βιλε ροη ζυηρστορ, κοηαδ δια ηοῖδεαδηαιβ αρ ρυβραδ.

Σεου ριγhe σεου ρεαχτ, σεου ηήρτ φορ ριοζραδ,
 Εηο Colman Ριμιό ρί, ροηβι Lochan Οίολμανα.
 Ηι βα ηαιρμυρτ ηηδ αιρλε, οο ηα ηόεαηβη Τυαιδ Τυηρβε,
 Conaill ροηβι Αοδ Σλάιηε, Αοη Σλάιηε ροηβι Συιβηε.

Conaill, μαε Συιβηε, οηη οο μαρβαδ Αοδηα Ροηη, τοιρποχ Ηα Ραιλζε, ηι Ραιτέε mic Μενεηαηη, γ Αοηη δυιθε, τοιρρεαχ Ηα Μαηηε, ηρην λό σεατηα ηη ρο μαρβαδ Αοηη Σλαηηε λαιρ. Αρ οβροπαηημῖε ηα ηεχτ ρηη ρο ραιθεαδ.

δα ρο ηόρ αν ρυαδ ευηα, φορ ριοζραδ Ερεανη υιλε,
 Αοηη Σλαηηε ρα ῖλυαζ ζλοηηαε, Αοηη Ρόηη αγυρ Αοηη δυιθε.

of a river which is in Laighis [Leix]”—*Feilire-Aenguis* in the *Leabhar Breac*, at 16th September. “Meana ainm abann fil i Laighir, ηο ζο μαδ ό όρποῖεδ fil φορ αν α’αηηη ρηη ρο ηαιηηηῖεαδ αν βαηλε,” i. e. “Meana is the name of a river which is in Laighis, or it is from a bridge which is on that river the place is called.”—O’Clery’s *Calendar*, 16th September.

The place is now called Monadrehid, and is a townland in the south-west end of the plain of Magh-Tuathat, or parish of Offerrilan, about one mile north-east of Borris-in-Ossory, in the Queen’s County. There are still some ruins of St. Laisren’s church to be seen at this place.

¹ *Loch-Scnuldilthe*, now Lough Sewdy, adjoining the ruined village of Ballymore-Loughsewdy, situated nearly midway between Athlone and Mullingar, in the county of Westmeath.—See note ², under A. D. 1450, p. 970. The slaying of these joint monarchs is recorded in the Annals of Ulster at the year 603, and in the Annals of

Clonmacnoise at 604, as follows :

“A. D. 602. *Omnia que scripta sunt in anno sequente, inveni in libro Cuanach in isto esse perfecta.* A. D. 603. *Jugulatio* Colmain Rimedo, mic Baedain Brigi, mic Muirheartaich, mic Erca, mic Diarmada, mic Fergusa Cerrbeoil, mic Conaill Cremthaine, mic Neill Naigiallaig, *a viro de genere suo qui dictus est Lochan Dealmana. Jugulatio* Aeda Slaine o Conall mac Suibne; *qui regnaverunt Temoria equali potestate simul. Jugulatio* Aedo Roin, *rex Nepotum* Failgi, i Faetgi Maenaen, for bru Locha Scimdidde. Aed Gustan, Comalta Conaill, ocus Baetan Bile ro gonsadar. *Eodem die quo jugulatus est Aed Slaine, Aed Buidhi, ri Ciniuil Maine occisus est.*—*Ann. Ul.*

“A. D. 604. King Colman Rivea was killed by one of his own near kinsmen named Lochan Delmanna; and also King Hugh Slane was likewise killed by one Conell Guthvyn mac Swyne. Hugh Ron, prince of Offalley, and Hugh, prince of Imaine, were killed the same day by the self-same man.”—*Ann. Clon.*

After Aedh Slaine, son of Diarmaid, and Colman Rimidh, son of Baedan, son of Muirheartach, son of Muireadbach, son of Eoghan, son of Niall, had been six years in the sovereignty of Ireland, Colman Rimidh was slain by Lochan Dilmana, [and] Aedh Slaine was slain by Conall Guithbhinn, son of Suibhne, son of Colman Mor, or Beg, son of Diarmaid, son of Cearbhall, at Loch Semhdidhef. Aedh Gustan, the foster-brother of Conall, and Baethghal Bile, wounded him. Of their deaths was said :

What is reign, what is law, what is power over chieftains ?
Behold, Colman Rimhidh the King ! Lochan Dilmana slew him !
It was not a wise counsel for the youths of Tuath-Tuirbhe^g!
Conall slew Aedh Slaine, Aedh Slaine slew Suibhne.

Conall, son of Suibhne, slew Aedh Roin, chief of Ui-Failghe, at Faithche-mic-Mencnain^h, and Aedh Buidhe, chief of Ui-Maine, on the same day on which Aedh Slaine was slain by him. To commemorate these events was said :

Great was the bloody condition of all the Irish kings,—
Aedh Slaine of the valorous host, Aedh Roin, and Aedh Buidhe.

The doom of Aedh Slaine is referred to by Adamnan in his *Vita Columbæ*, lib. i. c. 14, where it is said to have been predicted by St. Columbkille.—See note under A. D. 596, *suprà* :

“ Nam post Suibneum filium Columbani dolo ab eo interfectum, non plus (ut fertur) quam quatuor annis et tribus mensibus regni concessa potitus est parte.” On this Colgan writes the following note in *Trias Thaum.*, p. 376, note 54 :

“ Mirâ consentione veritatem hujus prophetiæ indicant et confirmant Quatuor Magistri in Annalibus: in quibus ista leguntur. ‘ Anno Christi 596. *Subneus filius Colmani, seu Columbani cognomento parvi (Magni ut reor rectius) Princeps Mediæ, interfectus est per Aidum Slanè (Hiberniæ Regem) in loco qui Bri-dham appellatur.*’ Et postea; Anno Christi sexcentesimo, *Aidus Slanè filius Diernitii, et Colmanus Rimiedus, filius Baitani, filii Murchertachi, filii Murcdachi, filii Eugenii; postquam sex annis regnassent occubuerunt;*

Colmanus interfectus per Lochann Diolmhain: Aidus vero, cognomento Slanè, per Conallum Guthbhinn filium Subnei juxta lacum semdidhe.’ Sic ergo fædo parricidio a sancto Columbâ hic prædicto; Subneum cognatum suum (erant enim duorum fratrum filii) anno 596, interfecit; sic et ipse non amplius postea quam quatuor annis, et aliquot mensibus parte regni interea potitus (ut sanctus Columba prædixit) supervixit; justèque a Conallo prædicti Subnei filio, paternæ cædis ultore, interemptus est.”

^g *Tuath-Tuirbhe* : i. e. Turvey's Territory. This is a bardic name for Bregia, from Tuirbhe or Turvey, near Swords, in the county of Dublin.—See Petrie's *Inquiry into the Origin and Uses of the Round Towers of Ireland*, pp. 380, 381.

^h *Faithche mic Mencnain* : i. e. the Green of the Son of Mencnan. This is called Faetgi Maenaen in the Annals of Ulster (*ubi supra*), where it is stated that it is on the brink of Loch-Sem-

Cui gan máchar, pí Mumán, décc. Conall Cu, mac Aóda, mic Ainmirec, décc.

Αοιρ Crioirt, πέ céio a haon. An céio bliáoin oAóo Uairioónach, mac Domnaill lícealzoigh, mic Muircéirtauich, mic Muireadóigh, mic Eógan, hi piúge nEreann. S. Laisrien, .i. mac Fíraochar, ab Iae Colum Cille, dég an 16 do September. Cath Slaibne ma nUíb Nell for Bran Dub, mac Eathach, pi Laisín, 7 BranDub, .i. mac Eathac, do maibad la haircíndech Senboithe Síne, 7 la a óeirbúine buóein, amail arbírar,

didhe, or Lough Sewdy. The name is now obsolete, but it is clear that the green so called occupied the site of the present village of Ballymore-Loughsewdy.

¹ *Cui-gan-mathair &c., died.*—This is a mistake of the Four Masters, for this King of Munster lived till the year 664, *q. v.* They probably intended to have written that Cui-gan-mathair was born in this year. In the Annals of Ulster, at the year 603, the reading is Cuí cen mačar m. e. an evident error of transcribers for Cui cen mačar n. e. i. *natus est.*

² *Conall Cu.*—Colgan thinks that this Conall Cu, i. e. Conallus Canis vel Caninus, was Conall Clogach, who insulted St. Columbkille and his attendant at the National Convention at Druim-Ceat.—See more of him in O'Donnell's *Life of Columbkille*, lib. iii. c. 5; *Trias Thaum.*, p. 431; and in Keating's *History of Ireland*, in the reign of Aedh mac Ainmirech.

³ *Aedh Uairídnach*: i. e. Hugh of the Shivering Disease (the ague?). The name is explained in Dr. Lynch's translation of Keating's *History of Ireland*, as follows:

“Uairídnachi cognomine ideo est affectus, quòd adeo vehementi maligni frigoris impetu, per intervalla, correptus fuerit, ut si orbis universi dominio frueretur, eo non gravatè eederet, eà lege, ut morbi vis se, vel modicè, remitteret. Vox enim *Uairíodhnaigh* perinde est ac *readhghla juaru*, quod reciprocum frigoris paroxysmum significat.”

⁴ *Laisren.*—He was the third abbot of Iona, and is mentioned by Adamnan lib. i. c. 12, as son of Feradachus, and one of the companions of St. Columbkille; on this Colgan has the following note in *Trias Thaum.*, p. 375, n. 51:

“Fuit hic Abbas Hiensis, et colitur 16 Septembris juxta Sanctum Ængussium in Festilugio metrico, Martyrologium Tamlaetense, Marianum Gormanum, Cathaldum Maguir, et Martyrologium Dungallense. Feradachus vero ejus pater fuit Sancti Columbæ compatruelis, ut constat ex Sanctilugio Genealogico capite i. ubi ejus genealogia talis legitur. *Sanctus Laisrenus, filius Feradachi, filii Ninnedii, filii Fergussii, filii Conalli Gulbannii, &c.* Ninnedius enim ejus avus, fuit frater Fethlemidii, patris Sancti Columbæ, juxta dicenda infra in Appendice quarta. De morte Sancti Laisrani, seu (ut alii loquuntur) Laisreni, sic scribunt Quatuor Magistri in *Annalibus*; *Anno Christi, 601, et primo Aedi cognomento Huairíodhnaich, filii Donnaldi* (Regis Hiberniæ) *S. Laisrenus, Feradachi filius, Abbas Hiensis obiit die 16 Septemb.*”

Ussher, in his list of the abbots of Iona, from its foundation till the year 710 (*Primordia*, pp. 701, 702), omits this Laisren, and makes Ferganus the third abbot.

⁵ *Slaibhre.*—The situation of this place is not defined in any of the Irish Annals, or in the historical tract called *Borumba-Laiighean*. The notice of Bran Dubh's death is given in the Annals of Tighernach (Cod. Bodl. fol. 10, col. 2), and in

Cui-gan-mathair, King of Munster, died^l. Conall Cu^k, son of Aedh, son of Ainmire, died.

The Age of Christ, 601. The first year of Aedh Uairidhuach^l, son of Domhnall Ilchealgach, son of Muirheartach, son of Muireadhach, son of Eoghan, in the sovereignty of Ireland. St. Laisren^m, abbot of Ia-Colum Cille, died on the 16th of September. The battle of Slaibhreⁿ [was gained] by the Ui-Neill over Bran Dubh, son of Eochaidh, King of Leinster; and Bran Dubh, i. e. son of Eochaidh, was killed by the Airchinneach^o of Senboithe-Sineⁿ, and his own tribe, as is said :

the Annals of Ulster, under the year 604, evidently from two different authorities, as follows :

“ A. D. 604. *Bellum Sleibre, in quo victus est Brandub mac Ethach. Nepotes Neill victores erant. Jugulatio Branduib (mic Eatlach, mic Muireadaig, mic Aeda, mic Feidhlimid, mic Enna Ceimsealaig, mic Labrada, mic Breasail Belaig, mic Fiacha Baicedha, mic Cathair Moir) Regis Laigin, a genere suo per dotum. xxx annis regnavit in Lagenia; ocus a cath na Damcluanna ro marbhadt; no go madh é Saran Saebderg .i. Oircinnech Seanboite Sine ros mairfedh*” [and in the battle of Damcluain he was slain; or it was Saran Saebderg, i. e. Oirchinneach of Seanboith Sine, that killed him] “*ut poeta dixit:*

“Saran Saebderg Seol co se, Oircinneach Seanboite Sine

E, ni dalb gan brandal breth, ro marbh Brandub mac Eachach.”

In the Life of St. Maidoc of Ferns, published by Colgan at 31st January, the slayer of Bran Dubh is called “*Quidam Comes Laginiensis.*” The passage run as follows :

“*Quidam Comes Laginiensis evertit fidem suam contra dominum suum, et jugulavit regem Laginensium, imò totus Hiberniæ Brandubum filium Ethach, et illico inde rex obiit sine confessione, et divino viatico.*”

On this passage Colgan has the following

note, *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 20, note 43 :

“*Quoad jugulationem Brandubii per Saranum Archenacum de Seanbhoth consentiunt Nehemias O'Duinn in Catalogo Regum Lageniæ, et tres alii Anonymi, qui ne eisdem Regibus scripserunt. Brandubium autem esse prius in pugna devictum ab O'Neillis, et mox a Sarano interfectum tradunt Quatuor. Magistri in Annalibus ad annum 601, quo ita loquuntur; O'Nelli deciderunt Brandubium filium Eochodii, Lageniæ Regem, in prælio Slabrensi, qui et mox occisus est per Saranum Soebdherc Arcennacum de Seanbhoth-Sena, et per proprios suos cognatos.*”

^o *Airchinneach* : i. e. the hereditary warden of the church, usually anglicised Erenagh or Herenagh.

^p *Seanboith-Sine*.—Now Teampull-Seanboitha, *anglicè* Templeshanbo, at the foot of Suidhe-Laighean, now Stuadh-Laighean, or Mount Leinster, in the barony of Scarawalsh, and county of Wexford. Its situation is described in the Life of St. Maidoc, c. xxvi., as follows :

“*Monasterium quod dicitur Seanboitha juxta radices montis qui dicitur Scotiçè Suighe Lagen, id est, Sessio Laginensium.*”

On this passage Colgan writes the following note (*Acta Sanctorum*, p. 217, note 26) :

“*Est hæc Ecclesia in regione de Hy-Kinselach in diocesi Fernensi: in eâ que 27 Octobris colitur S. Colmanus Hua-Fiachrach, ut patronus juxta Engussium, Marianum et alios.*”

Σαράν Σοεβδερε, ρεολ ζο ρε, αρέννεαχ Σήβοιρ Σινε,
Ε ní δαλβ, ζαν βρανδουλ βρατη, ρο μαρβ δρανδουλ, μαε Εατηαχ.

Λαιγνεαχ ραιμπεάε ρο ραδ ινν ρο,

Μαδ ι μβσθαδ μιε Εατηαχ, δομ ηιραδ αν τσαρρερταχ,
Ιη εατη ιμα νυαραθαη, αρ ειαη ο δο ρυαρρεσρηραυη.
Διαμβαδη Ιη τρεβ τυιρεαδουζ μαε Εαταχ μιε Μυιρεαδουζ
Νοχα βήρουν μο βολζ λάν δο ειλ αρ αι Αοδηα Αλλάν.

Colman, μαε Ρεαραδουζ, τοιριό Ορραιζε, δέεε.

Αοιρ Εμοιρτ, ρε céo α δό. Αν θαρα βλιαδαν οΑοδ. S. Sinell, επρσορ
Μαγθε bile, δέεε αν céo λά οOctober.

Αοιρ Εμοιρτ, ρέ céo α εσταιρ. Αν εσραιμαδ βλιαδαν οΑοδ. Ριαχηρα
Caoch, μαε θαοδαν, δο μαρβαδ Ια Ερμυεμυ.

Αοιρ Εμοιρτ, ρέ céo α εύζ. Αν εύιρσεαδ βλιαδαν οΑοδ. S. θεοζηνα,
abb βήνδεαιρ ιαρ εCοιυζαλλ, δέζ 22 οAugust. Molua, .i. Lughaid, μαε
ηΥι Οιχε, céo abb Cluana ρήτα Molua, δέζ. Seachnarach, μαε Ζαρ-
βάν, τοιρεαχ Ceneoil μδοζαμε, δο μαρβαδ Ια Δοιμνall, μαε Αοδηα, μιε
Αιμμηρεχ. Conall αν ζαε δήρκε, μαε Θαμινε, δο μαρβαδ Ια ηΥιβ Μέιε
Μαάα.

^a *Saran Saebulhearc*: i. e. Saran of the crooked, fowl, or evil Eye.

^r *Full sack, &c.*—Dr. O'Conor translates this "Haberem nune ventrem plenum usque ad os!" But this is evidently incorrect. The poem from which this extract is taken is ascribed by Tighernach to Cailleach Laighneach. It alludes to tribute unwillingly paid by the Leinstermen to the Monarch, Aedh Allan; for the author regrets that Bran Dubh was not alive to resist the incursion of that northern potentate.

^v *Colman, son of Feradhach*.—He was the father of Seannulan, who is mentioned by Adamnan, lib. i. c. 11, as a prisoner in the hands of Aidus, son of Ainmire, Monarch of Ireland, but liberated at the period of the Convention of Druim-Ceat, after which he reigned, according to his contemporary, Adamnan, for thirty years and three months. From Cinnfaela, the brother

of this Colman, the family of Mac Gillaphadruig, *anglicè* Fitzpatrick, are descended.

^v *Magh-bile*: i. e. the Field or Plain of the ancient Tree, now Movilla, a village near Newtown-Ards, in the county of Down, where St. Finnian, son of Ultach, founded a great monastery in the sixth century. There is another Magh-bile near the western shore of Lough-Foyle, in the barony of Inishowen, and county of Donegal.—See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, pp. 637, 639, 641, 650. Dr. Lanigan, in his *Ecclesiastical History of Ireland* (vol. i. p. 265), says:

"In our Calendars, Martyrologies, and Annals, *Magh-bile* is often mentioned, and in a general and absolute manner, without any allusion to a second monastery of that name. Ware was, therefore, right in making but one Magh-bile, or Movill, viz., that of Down, and ought

Saran Soebhdhear^a, a guide indeed ; Airchinneach of Seanboith Sine, Was he, it is no falsehood without bright judgment, who killed Bran Dubh, son of Eochaidh.

A certain Leinsterman said the following:

Were it in the time of the son of Eochaidh that the northern had come, From the battle which they gained, they would have been long panic-driven ; If in a pillared house were the son of Eochaidh, son of Muireadhach, I would not bring my full sack^r to a church for the sake of Aedh Allan.

Colman, son of Fearadhach^s, chief of Osraighe [Ossory], died.

The Age of Christ, 602. The second year of Aedh. St. Sinell, Bishop of Magh-bile^t, died on the first day of October.

The Age of Christ, 604. The fourth year of Aedh. Fiachra Caech^u, son of Baedan, was slain by the Cruithni.

The Age of Christ, 605. The fifth year of Aedh. St. Beoghna, Abbot of Beannchair^w [next] after Comhgall, died on the 12th of August. Molua, i. e. Lughaidh Mac hUi-Oiche, first abbot of Cluain-fearta-Molua^x, died. Seachnasach, son of Garbhan, chief of Cinel-Boghaine^y, was slain by Domhnall, son of Aedh, son of Ainmire. Conall of the Red Dart, son of Daimhin, was killed by the Ui-Meith-Macha^z.

to have been adhered to by Harris."

In this observation Dr. Lanigan places too great a reliance on the authority of Ware ; for Colgan states that Magh-bile, in Inis Eoghain, which is the Domnach-bile of the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, lib. ii. c. 122, "Fuit olim monasterium haud ignobile."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 181.

In Colgan's time the latter was a parish church in the diocese of Derry. There are considerable ruins of this church still to be seen, and near it a high plain stone cross traditionally said to have been erected by St. Patrick, the original founder and patron of this church. The name of St. Finnian is not now remembered in connexion with this church, and it is highly probable that Magh-bile, in the county of Down only belonged to this saint.

^u *Fiachra Caech*.—He was evidently the son of Baedan, King of Ulidia, who died in 585. The death of Fiachra is entered in the Annals of Ulster at the year 607.

^w *Beannchair* : i. e. Bangor, in the county of Down.

^x *Cluain-fearta-Molua*.—See note ^b, under the year 571. The death of Lughaidh mace-U-Ochae is given in the Annals of Ulster at the year 608.

^y *Cinel-Boghaine* : i. e. the Race of Enna Boghaine, second son of Conall Gulban, son of Niall of the Nine Hostages, who were seated in the present barony of Banagh, in the west of the county of Donegal.—See *Battle of Magh-Rath*, p. 156, note ^v. The death of this Seachnasach is entered in the Annals of Ulster at the year 608.

^z *Ui-Meith-Macha*.—These, who were otherwise called the Ui-Meith-Tire, were the descen-

Αοιρ Οριορτ, ρε céo α ρέ. Αν ρειρεαó βλιαóαν οΑοθη Οαιορδοnach. S. Siollan, mac Cammin, abb óhócaip, γ comarba Comgall, óég 28 Februairi. Αοθη anchori. Αοθη, mac Colgan, τοιρεχ Αιργιall γ na nΑιρέρi apóhna, óécc, ma oilépe hi cCluain mic Noir. Αρ óó οο ρáóεαó.

Ro bai tan, ba lind opoan Loch óa óaín,
Ní bui an loch aét ba hoρoan, hi flaué Αοθηa, mic Colgan.
Cuma óaínnaó muip cara ρoóam cup
Cebé ρo cep τηρiρ τρεαó, τρέ μη· Λοχα óa óam.

Μαολυμha, mac óaεταν, óég. Colcca Óoilene, mac Ριαचना, óég. Μαολóύν, mac Αίlene, τοιρεαó Μοσhóopη Μαιζήn, óécc.

Αοιρ Οριορτ, ρέ céo α ρεαχτ. Ιαρ mbóitε ρεαχτ mbλιαóνα i ρiζε

dants of Muireadhach Meith, son of Imchadh, son of Colla Dachrich, and were seated in the present barony of Monaghan, in the county of Monaghan.—See Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, p. 184, n. 16; and *Leabhar-na-gCeart*, pp. 148, 149, note ^a. The death of Conall mac Daiméin is entered in the Annals of Ulster at the year 548.

^a *Sillan*.—His death is entered in the Annals of Ulster, in which he is called Sillan mac Cummin, and the Annals of Clonmacnoise, in which he is called Sillan ma Comyn, at the year 609. Colgan has collected all he could find of the history of this saint at 28th February, and cites his authorities in n. 8, as follows:

“Anno 606, die 28 Febr. Ita citati Annales” [Quatuor Magistrorum] “ad hunc annum dicentes *Sillanus, filius Commi, Abbas Bennachorensis, et Comorbanus S. Comgalli* 28 die Februarii obiit.

“Et quoad diem, consentiunt Sanctus Ængusius in suo Festilogio ad eundem diem, dicens; *Festum S. Sillani Bennachorensis*; Marian Gorman ejusve Scholiastes. *Sillanus, Magister, filius Cumeni, Abbas Benchori Ultoniensis, et Comorbanus Comgalli*. Mart. Taml. *Sillanus Abbas, et Comorbanus Comgalli*. Item Magnir, et Mart. Dungallen. ad eundem diem.”—*Acta SS.*, p. 424.

^b *Aedh the anchorite*.—“A. D. 609. Aidan,

Anchorite, died, and Moyleowa mac Boydan, and Colgan Dolene mac Ficghna, all died.”—*Ann. Clon.*

^c *Airtheara*: i. e. Orientales or the inhabitants of the eastern part of Oirghialla. The name is still preserved in that of the baronies of Orior in the east of the county of Armagh. The chieftain Aedh, son of Colgan, is referred to in c. 16 of the Life of St. Mocheus, published by Colgan, at 24 Mart., on which Colgan has the following note in his *Acta SS.*, p. 732:

“De morte hujus Aidi Oirgiellie Principis sic scribunt Quatuor Magistri in Annalibus, ad ann. 606. *Aidus filius Colgan Princeps Oirgiellie et Artheriorum* (id est Orientalium Ultoniorum)” [rectè Orgielliorum] “in sua peregrinatione Cluaimucnosie decessit. Subduntur ibidem quidam versus patrio metro a quodam synchrono scripti, quibus indicatur hunc Aidum abdicato regimine monasticum institutum amplexum esse, et virum eximia sanctitatis fuisse. Hujus pii Principis nomen posteritati celebratius reliquit, ejusque familiam haud mediocriter nobilitavit, et fratrum et filiorum ipsius eximia fastisque celebrata sanctitas. Habuit enim germanos fratres duos Baitanum, alias Boetanum, et Furadhranum; filiosque quatuor, Magnen-

The Age of Christ, 606. The sixth year of Aedh Uairidhnach. St. Sillan^a, son of Caimin, Abbot of Beannchair [Bangor], and successor of Comhgall, died on the 28th of February. Aedh the Anchorite^b [died]. Aedh, son of Colgan, chief of Oirghialla and of all the Airtheara^c, died on his pilgrimage, at Cluainmic-Nois. Of him was said :

There was a time when Loch-da-damh^d was a pool of splendour,
The lake was [nothing else] but splendour in the reign of Aedh, son of Colgan.
Indifferent to me who destroyed it ; my friend has abandoned it ;
Though it was he that placed a brilliant house upon the island of Loch-da-damh.

Maelumha, son of Baedan, died. Colga Doilene, son of Fiachna, died. Maelduin, son of Ailen, chief of Mughdorn Maighean^e, died.

The Age of Christ, 607. After Aedh Uairidhnach had been seven years

ſum, ſcilicet, Tuanum, Cobhthachum, et Librenum ; ſanctorum ſyllabo inſertos, ut teſtantur Sanctilogium Genealogicum, c. 13, et Selvacius de ſanctorum Hiberniæ Genealogia, c. 11.”

^d *Loch-da-damh* : i. e. Lake of the Two Oxen. This was evidently the name of a lake in Oirghialla, on an island in which the habitation of the chieftain, Aedh mac Colgain, was situated. It has not been yet identified. These verses, which Colgan understood to allude to the abdication of Aedh, are very obscure, as we do not know to what the writer exactly alludes.

^e *Mughdorn Maighean*.—Now the barony of Criche-Mughdorna, *anglicè* Cremorne, in the county of Monaghan. It is supposed to have derived the addition of Maighen from the church of Domhnach-Maighen, now Donaghmoyne church. In the Annals of Ulster the death of this chieftain is entered at the year 610, thus :

“ A. D. 610. *Mors Mæileduin regis Mughdornæ.*”

Colman Canis, the brother of this Maelduin, is mentioned by Adamnan (*Vita Columbe*, lib. i. c. 43), as slain by Ronan, son of Aidus, son of

Colgan of the tribe Arterii, i. e. the inhabitants of the present baronies of Orior, in the east of the ancient Oirghialla, who also fell in the same combat—See note 198, *suprà*. On this passage in Adamnan, Colgan has written the following note :

“ *In parte Mughdornorum duo nobiles viri se mutuo vulneribus mortui sunt hoc est Colman Canis filius Aileni, et Ronanus filius Aidi, filii Colgan de Arteriorum genere, c. 43. De morte horum nobilium nihil in nostris Annalibus reperio. De patre tamen unius et fratre alterius sequentia accipe ex Quatuor Magistris anno Christi 606, et sexto Aidi (Regis Hiberniæ) cognomento Huairidhnach ; Aidus filius Colgan, Argiellie et Arteriorum Princeps piè obiit in sua peregrinatione Cluainmucosia : et Maelduinus filius Aileni Princeps Mughdornorum Maginensium decessit. Ronanus ergo filius Aidi filii Colgan de Arteriorum genere (de quo loquitur S. Adamnanus) fuit filius hujus Aidi filii Colgan Arteriorum Principis, et Colmanus ille cognomento Canis, vel potiùs Canus, filius Aileni, fuit frater hujus Maelduini, filii Aileni Mughdornorum principis. Genus enim et tempus in utrumque conspirant ; cum unus paulo ante patrem, et alius ante fra-*

ηΕρεανη οΑοδη Υαιριοδναχ αεβαη αζ Αηη οα ρήτα. Καηη Οοδα ρια ηΑεηζυρ, μαε Colman, ού η ηο μαρβαο Conall Λαοζ δρψζ, μαε Αοδηα, ζο ροχαιθε μόηη ημε, δια ηεβραο,

Αη ρέ ηημυλλαχ Οοδα, αεα α ζαι οοζρα ηη λαερ
Οεηηδβηρ οη, εηο ολε α οεηη, ρο βαί μόη εήηο ηα εραορ.

Αοηρ Ερσορτ, ρέ εέδ α ηοχτ. Αη εέδ βηαοαηη οο Μαοιλοβα, μαε Αοδηα, ηηε Αηηηρεαχ, ηη ρίζηε ηΕρεαηη.

Αοηρ Ερσορτ, ρέ εέδ αηαοη. Αη οαηα βηαοαηη οο Μαοιλοβα. S. Τολυα Ροτα, αββ Cluana ηηε Νόηρ, οέζ. Σεαηηαχ, αββ Αηηα Μαχα, ό Cluain Υα ηζηηαη οοηρθε, γ α εεε.

Αοηρ Ερσορτ, ρέ εέδ α οεηχ. S. Colman Εαλα, αββ οέε, 26 οο Sep-

trem suum fuerit extinctus."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 379, n. 91.

^f *Ath-da-fearta*: i. e. Ford of the two Graves, or of the two Miracles. This place is unknown to the Editor. In the Annals of Ulster and the Annals of Clonmacnoise the death of this Monarch is given thus:

"A. D. 611. *Mors Aedo filii Domhnaill regis Temro.*"—*Ann. Ul.*

"A. D. 609" [*recte* 611]. "Hugh Orinagh reigned seven years and then died."

^g *Odlhbha*.—See note ^f, under A. M. 3502, p. 31, *suprà*.

^h *Aenghus, son of Colman*.—This is the person called Oengusius filius Aido Comain, in the printed editions of Adamnau's *Vita Columb.*, lib. i. c. 13.—See note ^e, under the year 616.

ⁱ *Great head*.—This quatrain is evidently quoted from a poem on this battle by a poet who saw the head of Conall Laegh Breagh thrown upon the whitethorn bush on the summit of the mound of Odlhbha, and who viewed the bush with horror, as it held the head of a prince in its mouth! The first part of the figure is correct, but the latter part is wild in the extreme, as giving a mouth to a whitethorn bush. The whole quatrain may be easily im-

proved thus:

"Α See α μυλλαέ Οοδα, ζιό οο ζαι οοζρα ηη
λάηρ

Οεηηδβηρ ουηε ζυρ ολε οο οεηη, ρο βαί μορ
εεηη αρ οο ζαυβ."

"Thou lonely thorn on Odlhbha's top, although thy javelins thou dost not throw, Still is thy aspect truly hideous, thou piercest once a lordly head with thy spears."

The battle of Odlhbha is noticed in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at the year 609, and in the Annals of Ulster at 611.

^k *Maelcobha*.—In the Annals of Ulster his accession is mentioned under the year 611, and in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at 609, thus:

"A. D. 611. *Bellum Odbæ re nOengus mac Colmain, in quo cecidit Conall Laegbreag filius Aedo Slaine. Maelcoba regnare incipit hoc anno.*"—*Ann. Ul. Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

"A. D. 609. Moyle Cova succeeded next and reigned five years. The battle of Ova was given, where Conell Loybrey mac Hugh Slane was killed by Enos mac Colman."—*Ann. Clon.*

O'Flaherty places the accession of Malcovus Clericus in 612, which is the true year.—See *Ogygia*, p. 431.

in the sovereignty of Ireland, he died at Ath-da-fearta^f. The battle of Odlhbha^g, by Aenghus, son of Colman^h, wherein was slain Conall Laegh-Breagh, son of Aedh [Slaine], with a great number about him, of which was said :

The whitethorn on top of Odlhbha, though its sharp darts it throws not,
Lawful for it that its aspect should be evil : there was a great headⁱ in its mouth.

The Age of Christ, 608. The first year of Maelcobha^k, son of Aedh, son of Ainmire, in the sovereignty of Ireland.

The Age of Christ, 609. The second year of Maelcobha. St. Tolua Fota^l, Abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Seanach^m, Abbot of Ard-Macha, died ; he was of Cluain-Ua-nGriciⁿ.

The Age of Christ, 610. St. Colman Eala^o, i. e. Mac-Ui-Selli, abbot, died

^l *Tolua Fota* : i. e. Tolua the Tall. "A. D. 613. Tolfa Fota, Abbas Cluanæ mac Cunois pausat. Stella" [comata] "visa est hora octava diei."—*Ann. Ul.*

This Tolu or Tolfa succeeded Aelithir, third abbot of Clonmacnoise, who was living in the year that Columbkille attended the Synod of Druim-Ceat.—See Adamnan's *Vita Columb.*, lib. i. c. 3.

^m *Seanach*.—He succeeded in 598 and died in 610. He is set down among the Archbishops of Armagh, in the catalogue of those prelates preserved in the Psalter of Cashel. Ussher (*Primord.*, p. 966) makes him the last of the third order of holy bishops, or bishops dignified by the name of saints. Colgan omits him altogether in his Annals of Armagh (*Trias Thaum.*, p. 293), and makes Mac Lasrius succeed Euechodius, who died in 597 [598].—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 39.

ⁿ *Cluain-Ua-nGrici* : i. e. the Lawn, Meadow, or insulated Pasturage of the [tribe of] Ui-Grici. This place, which would be called in the angleised form Cloonygreek, is unknown to the Editor.

^o *Colman Eala*.—His death is entered in the Annals of Ulster under the year 10; but in the

Annals of Clonmacnoise under 609, as follows :

"A. D. 610. *Quies Colmani* Elo. *Sic est in libro Cuanach.*"—*Ann. Ul.*

"A. D. 609. Saint Colman Ealla mac Wihealla, in the 56th year of his age, died."—*Ann. Clon.*

The festival of this saint is set down in the *Feilire-Aenguis*, and in O'Clery's Irish Calendar, at 26th September; in the latter as follows :

"Colmán Eala, abb ó Zamn Eala. Sé bliadóna agur caogad a aois an san ro faoið a ppiopad so cum nime anno domini 610."

"Colman Eala, abbot of Lann-Eala" [Lynally]. "Fifty-six years was his age when he resigned his spirit to heaven, in the year of our Lord 610."

Adamnan mentions this saint in his *Vita Columb.*, lib. i. c. 5, where he calls him "Colmanus Episcopus Mac-U-Sailne," from his tribe name; and lib. ii. cc. 13, 15, where he calls him "Columbanus filius Beognai" from his father Beogna. Colgan, who intended giving a life of him at 26th September, has the following note on the lib. i. c. 5, of Adamnan, *Trias Thaum.*, not. 32 :

"*S. Colmani Episcopi Mac-U-Sailne, c. 5. Eundem mox vocat Columbanum filium Beogna. Est hic Colmanus a loco Lann-Ela dicto (in*

tember ipm p̄iḡfō bliadain ap̄ caozat a aoiri. Neman, abb Uir mōir, dēcc.

Iap mbeith teopa mbliadain i p̄iḡe n̄Ereann do Maolcoba, mac Aōda, mic Ainmirec, do ceap la Suibne Meann, hi ceath Slēbe Toad. Ronan, mac Colman, p̄i Laiḡn dēḡ. ḡorman do Muḡdornais, ó τḗad Meic Cuinn, ap̄e po boi bliadain p̄op uirce Tiobrait P̄iḡin, ḡ ina ailtre i cCluain mic Noir, atbath.

Aoir Crioḡt, p̄e céo a haon ndēcc. An céo bliadain do Suibne Meann, mac P̄iachna, mic P̄shadhais, hi p̄iḡhe uap Eḡann. Ecclap d̄h̄nc̄air Ulaō do Uorccad̄.

Aoir Crioḡt, p̄e céo a dō dēcc. An dapa bliadain do Suibne. P̄iorcain Oentp̄eib, abb d̄h̄nc̄air, dēcc. Condepe do Uorccadh. P̄arughad̄ Topaighe la m̄p̄c̄oblach m̄p̄riḡe.

quo monasterium extruxit) vulgò *Colman-Ela*; et hinc latinè a multis *Colmanellus* appellatus. Vide ejus vitam ad 26 Septemb. in qua c. 1, vocatur filius Beogna, ut hic. Vide ejus genealogiam in Notis ad eandem vitam, in qua et filius Beagna, et de stirpe *Salii* seu *Salnii*, filii Clithradii, oriundus fertur; ut hinc intelligas quare hic in titulo cap. 5. *Mocu-Sainne*, id est, de progenie Salmii vocetur. In vita S. Ita, ad 15 Januar. c. 21, memoratur quomodo hic Sanctus Colmanus, sive (quod idem est) Columbanus, navigaverit ad S. Columbam in Hiensi insula commorantem; et quod ibidem factus fuerit Episcopus. De ejus morte, etate, festo, et genere Quatuor Magistri in Annalibus hæc habent: *Anno Christi sexcentesimo decimo et Molcobo Regis tertio, Sanctus Colmanellus Abbas, obiit. 26 Septemb. etatis suæ quinquagesimo sexto: De Dal Sellii* (id est de stirpe) *Sallii fuit oriundus.*"

Ussher gives a curious extract from the Life of Colmanus Elo (*Primord.*, p. 960), and describes the situation of his church as follows:

"Hodie *Lin-alli* locus ille vocatur in comitatu Regio, quatuor milliarium spatio a Dearmachano Columbæ cænobio" [Dunrow] "dissitus: ubi

inter chorum sanctorum virorum (ut in fine vitæ illius additur) *sanctissimus senex* Sexto Kalendas Novembris" [Octobris?] "feliciter ad Christum emisit spiritum; anno salutis, ut ex Cuanacho Chronographo Hibernico Ultonienses Annales referunt, DCX^o."

For the situation of Lann-Ealla or Lynally, in the King's County, see note ^b, under A. D. 1533, p. 1414.

^p *Lis-mor*.—Now Lismore, on the River Blackwater, in the west of the county Waterford. This is the second Abbot of Lismore mentioned in these Annals before St. Carthach or Mochuda.—See note under the year 588, and Archdall's *Monasticon Hibernicum*, p. 691.

^q *Sliabh Toadh*.—See note ^b, under A. D. 291, p. 122, *suprà*. In the Annals of Ulster the death of this monarch is entered under the year 614, and in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at 613, as follows:

"A. D. 614. *Jugulatio* Maelcobo mac Aedo *in bello montis Belgadain, alias i caḡ Slēbe ep̄um tuod̄*" [in the battle of Sliabh Truim Tuoth], "Suibne Meann *victor erat.*"

"A. D. 613. King Moycova was slain in Shew-Twa by Swyne Meann."—*Ann. Clon.*

on the 26th of September, in the fifty-sixth year of his age. Neman, Abbot of Lis-mor^p, died.

After Maelcobha, son of Aedh, son of Ainmire, had been three years in the sovereignty of Ireland, he was slain by Suibhne Meann, in the battle of Sliabh Toadh^q. Ronan, son of Colman, King of Leinster, died. Gorman^r, [one] of the Mughdhorna, from whom are the Mac Cuinns, and who was a year [living] on the water of Tibruid-Finghin^s, on his pilgrimage at Chuain-mic-Nois, died.

The Age of Christ, 611. The first year of Suibhne Meann, son of Fiachna, son of Fearadhach, in sovereignty over Ireland. The church of Beannchair-Uladh^t was burned.

The Age of Christ, 612. The second year of Suibhne. Fintan of Oentrebh^u, Abbot of Beannchair, died. Connere^w [Connor] was burned. The devastation of Torach^x by a marine fleet.

For the situation of Sliabh Truim see note ^a, under A. D. 1275, p. 424.

^r *Gorman*.—He was of the sept of Mughdhorna, who were seated in the present barony of Cremorne, in the county of Monaghan, and was the ancestor of the family of Mac Gorman, otherwise called Mac Cuinn ua mBocht, Erenaghs of Clonmacnoise, in the King's County. In the Annals of Tighernach, the death of this Gorman is entered under the year 758.

^s *Tibruid-Finghin*: i. e. St. Finghin's Well. This well still bears this name, and is situated near Teampull Finghin, at Clonmacnoise, and near the brink of the Shannon, by whose waters it is sometimes concealed in winter and spring.—See Petrie's *Inquiry into the Origin, &c., of the Round Towers of Ireland*, p. 265. In Mageoghgan's Annals of Clonmacnoise, this passage about Gorman is given as follows:

"A. D. 613. This year came in pilgrimage to Clonvicknose one Gorman, and remained there a year, and fasted that space on bread and the water of Fynin's well. He is ancestor to Mic Connemboght and Moynter-Gorman, and died in Clone aforesaid."

Under this year (610) the Annals of Ulster

contain the following passage, omitted by the Four Masters:

"A. D. 610. *Fulminatus est exercitus Uloth .i. mBairche fulmine terribili.*"

"A. D. 610. The army of Uladh was smote in Bairche" [the Mourne Mountains] "with terrific thunder."

^t *Beannchair-Uladh*.—Now Bangor, in the county of Down. "*Combustio Benchoir*" is entered in the Annals of Ulster under the year 614; but in the Annals of Clonmacnoise under 613.

^u *Oentrebh*.—This is the ancient form of the name of the town of Antrim, from which the county was named. It is to be distinguished from Oendruim, which was the ancient name of Mahee Island in Loch Cuan, or Strangford Lough, in the county of Down.—See Reeves's *Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down and Connor, &c.*, pp. 63, 277, 278. In the Annals of Ulster, "*Quies Fintain Oentraib, Abbatis Benchair*," is entered under the year 612; and in the Annals of Clonmacnoise the death of Fyntan of Intreive is entered under 613.

^w *Connere*.—"A. D. 616. *Ἰσραὴλ Κονορι*, i. e. the burning of Connor."—*Ann. Ult.*

^x *Torach*: i. e. towery, or consisting of towers

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, πέ céδ α τρι décc. An επεαρ βλιαδαν το Suibne. Colccu, mac Suibne, do μαρβαδ, γ βάρ Fiaehach, mic Conaill, im βλιαδαν ριν. Fhigur, mac Colmán Móir, πλατη Μιθε, do μαρβαδ la hAnfartach Ua Mírcan do Muinntir Bλατινε. Ar do ριν ar pubrad inno :

Ma dom ipathra com teach, hUa Mírcan Anfartach,
Uirce doibach do béir dó, fo bieth zona Fearzora.
Cep tan do corat buidne ceneoil Colmán pech Cúilne,
Iar mí foirte di ruide, SiU Mírcan im Bλατιniu.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, πέ céδ α céταιρ décc. An céραμαδ βλιαδαν το Suibne. S. Caeman hrfcc, ó Ros each, décc, an céραμαδ la décc do September. Aodh Bhdan, ρί Iarmuinan, décc. Ar do φοραιτέμτ α βάρ ar pubrad :

Aodh Bhdan, don Eozanaét Iarluachair,—
Ar marz peoda dianad ρί, cenmair tíρ dianat buachail.
A ριατη an tan fo cpotha, a bíodbaða ρυτβοtha,
Cera beccan [beé acé] φορ α muin, ar didiu don Iarimuinan.

Fingim, mac Fiaérah, déz.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, πέ céδ α cúiz décc. An cúizead βλιαδαν το Suibne. Ailill, mac Baetám, Maoldúin, mac Fhigura, mic Baotám, γ Duicolla do μαρβαδ hí Muigh Slecht, hi ceprich Connacht. Do cenel mBaotám, mic Muiréirtoiz doib. Fiaehra, mac Ciapain, mic Ainmire, mic Seona, déz. Cath Cínozaða.

or tower-like rocks, now Tory Island, off the north-west coast of Donegal.—See note ^f, A. M. 3066, and note ^g, under A. M. 3330.

^h *Colgu, &c.*—These entries are given in the Annals of Ulster at the year 617, as follows :

“ A. D. 617. *Jugulatio* Colggen mic Suibne, *et mors* Fiaehrach mic Conaill, *et jugulatio* Fergusua filii Colmain Magni, .i. la Anfartach hU-Mescain do Muinntir-Blatine.”

ⁱ *Ros-each*: i. e. Wood of the Horses, now Russagh, near the village of Street, in the barony of Moygoish, in the north of the county of Westmeath. In the Annals of Ulster the death

of “Coeman Breac” is given under the year 614. In the *Fellire-Aenguis* and O’Clery’s Irish Calendar the festival of Colman Breac is given at 14th September; and it is stated that his church is situated in Caille-Follamhain, in Meath. There are some ruins of this church still extant.

^k *Aedh Beannan*.—He is the ancestor of the family of O’Muirheartaigh, now *anglicè* Moriarty, who, previously to the English invasion, were seated to the west of Sliabh Luachra, in the present county of Kerry.—See note ^g, under A. D. 1583, p. 1793. His death is entered in

The Age of Christ, 613. The third year of Suibhne. Colgu^v, son of Suibhne, was killed; and the death of Fiacha, son of Con, all [occurred] in this year. Fearghus, son of Colman Mor, Prince of Meath, was slain by Anfartach Ua Meascain, of Muintir-Blaitine, of which these lines were composed:

If he should come to my house, Ua Meascain Anfartach,
Poisoned water I will give to him, for the slaying of Fearghus.
Whatever time the forces of the race of Colman shall march by Cuilne,
After a month they will put from their seat the Sil-Meascain, with the Blaitini.

The Age of Christ, 614. The fourth year of Suibhne. St. Caemhan Breac, of Ros-each^z, died on the fourteenth day of September. Aedh Beannan^a, King of West Munster, died. To commemorate his death was said:

Aedh Beannan, of Eoghanacht-Iar-Luachair,—
Woe to the wealth of which he was king! Happy the land of which he was
guardian.
His shield when he would shake, his foes would be subdued;
Though it were but on his back, it was shelter to West Munster..

Finghin, son of Fiachra^b, died.

The Age of Christ, 615. The fifth year of Suibhne. Ailill, son of Baedan; Maelduin, son of Fearghus, son of Baedan; and Diucolla, were slain in Magh-Slecht^c, in the province of Connaught. They were of the race of Baedan, son of Muirheartach. Fiachra, son of Ciaran, son of Ainnire, son of Sedna, died. The battle of Ceann-gabha^d.

the Annals of Ulster under the year 618, and in the Annals of Clonmacnoise under 619, which is the true year.

^b *Finghin, son of Fiachra.*—In the Annals of Ulster the death of Aedh Beannain and of Finghin mac Fiachrach are entered under the year 618.

^c *Magh-Slecht.*—A plain in the barony of Tullyhaw, and county of Cavan.—See note ^a, under A. M. 3656, p. 43, *suprà*. In the Annals of Ulster this passage is given as follows at the year 619:

“A. D. 619. *Occisio generis Baetain .i. Aililla mic Baetain, oc Magh-Sleucht hi Connacht, ocus Maelduin mic Fergusu mic Baetain, ocus mors Fiachrach, mic Ciarain, filii Ainnirech, mic Setni.*”

“A. D. 619. The killing of the Race of Baetan, i. e. of Ailill, son of Baetan, at Magh-Slecht, in Connaught, and of Maelduin, son of Fearghus, son of Baetan; and the death of Fiachra, son of Ciaran, son of Ainnire, son of Sedna.”

^d *Ceann-gabha.*—This is probably a mistake

The Age of Christ, 616. The sixth year of Suibhne. Aenghus, son of Colman Mor^e, chief of the Southern Ui-Neill, died.

The [re-]erection of the church of Torach^f by the Cinel-Conaill, it having been destroyed some time before. Dunchadh^g, son of Eoghanain; Neachtan, son of Canann; Aedh [died].

The Age of Christ, 617. The seventh year of Suibhne. St. Caemhghin^h, Abbot of Gleann-da-lochaⁱ, died on the 3rd of June, after having spent one hundred and twenty years of his age till then. Comhgall, a bishop, and Eoghan, Bishop of Rath-Sithe^k, died. The battle of Ceann-Delgtean^l by Conall, son of Suibhne, and Dombnall Breac, wherein were slain the two sons of Libren, son of Illann, son of Cearbhall. Maelbracha^m, son of Rineadh, son of Colman, son of Cobhthach, and Ailill, son of Ceallach, died.

The battle of Ceann-Gubhaⁿ (or Ceann-Bughbha) [was gained] by Raghallach, son of Uadach, over Colman, son of Cobhthach (the father of Guaire Aidhne), where Colman himself was slain. Colga^o, son of Ceallach, died. Ailill^p, son of Ceallach, died.

The Age of Christ, 618. The eighth year of Suibhne. St. Sillan, Bishop and Abbot of Magh-bile [Movilla], died on the 25th of August. Liber, Abbot

attributed to the Irish Apostle. In the Annals of Tighernach the deaths of Bishop Comhgall and of Eoghan, Bishop of Rath-Sithe, are entered under the year 618; in the Annals of Ulster at 617. In the Annals of Clonmacnoise Eoghan is called "Owen, Bishop of Ardsrathy" (Ardsratha, now Ardstraw, in the county of Tyrone).

^l *Ceann-Delgtean*.—This place is unknown to the Editor. This battle is mentioned in the Annals of Ulster, at the year 621, as follows:

"A. D. 621. *Bellum Cinn-Delggden*. Conall mac Suibhne *victor erat*. *Duo filii Libreni* mac Illandonn, mic Cerbaill *ceciderunt*. Conaing mac Aedain *demersus est*."

"A. D. 621. The battle of Cinn-Delggden. Conall, son of Suibhne, was the conqueror. Conaing, son of Aedhian, was drowned."

^m *Maelbracha*.—"A. D. 621. *Mors* Maelbracha, mic Rimedho, mic Colmain filii Cobtaig."—*Ann. Ult.*

ⁿ *Ceann-Gubha, or Ceann-Bughbha*.—This place is now called Ceann-Bogha, *anglicè* Cambo, and is situated a short distance to the north of the town of Roscommon, in the county of Roscommon.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, &c., of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 313, note ^c. In the Annals of Ulster, "*Bellum* Cenn Buigi, *in quo cecidit* Colman mac Cobtaig," is entered under the year 621.

^o *Colga*.—"A. D. 621. *Mors* Colggen mic Ceallaig." [The death of Colgan, son of Ceallach.]—*Ann. Ult.*

^p *Ailill*.—"A. D. 621. *Jugulatio* Ailillo mic Ceallaig." [The slaying of Ailill, son of Ceallach.]—*Ann. Ult.*

Αχαιὸ βό Cairnigh. Ράθη η̄ζυαλα το λορκαὸ λα Ριαχνα, mac βαοταιν,
conat̄ ann arbert Ριαχνα :

Ro gab̄ tene Rath η̄ζυαλα, ταρκα biucca tan huath̄a,
Suachm̄o innoort ar abat̄, ni buim dia congabat̄.
Ro gab̄ tene Rath η̄ζυαλα ταρκα biucca tan huath̄e,
Ar dian adannat̄ mo uile ten̄o i p̄Rath Aoda huile.

Αοιρ Crioort, πέ ἐέδ αναι δέcc. Α ναι το Suibne. Δοιρ mac Aouha
Allann το μαρβαὸ λα Ραλβε Flann Ριδβαὸ, amail arbert p̄firin,

Ce chana damra gum Dair, ar ní pūa Dairene,
Ar ann po oipe each a doel, ó po oipe a duilene.

Ro μαρβαὸ ποῖν ιαριῖν α νοιοζαῖν Δαιρ. Ατbert α μάταιρ accá ἐccáine :

βα gum paip, ní ba tozail Inpe Cail,
Dia tomac zair na mibbat̄, im éno Ραλβε Flann Ριδβαὸ.

Ρόνάν, mac Colman, δέcc.

Αοιρ Crioort, πέ ἐέδ α p̄iche. An deachm̄at̄ bliat̄ain το Suibne. Sean-
ach Zarp̄, abb Cluana p̄rta Drenaimn, δέcc. Colman mac Comgellain
δέcc. Ronan, mac Tuathal, τριζήνα na η̄Αιρτερ, δέζ. Corbmac Caom̄, ἡ
Iollann, mac Ριαχηach, δέcc. Mongan, mac Ριαχνα Luigan, το μαρ-

^a *Achadh-bo-Cairnigh*.—Pronounced Aghabo-Kenny, i. e. Aghabo of St. Canice, or Kenny, now Aghabo, in the Queen's County.—See note ², under the year 598. In the Annals of Ulster the deaths of these abbots are entered under this year, but in the Annals of Clonmacnoise under 619.

^r *Rath-Guala*.—Fiachna, son of Baedan, who burned this fort, was King of Ulidia for thirty years, and was slain in 622. Rath-Guala is probably the place now called Rathgaile, near the town of Donaghadee, in the county of Down. In the Annals of Ulster this event is entered under the year 622: "*Expugnatio Rathae Gualae* [per] Fiachna mae Baetain."

^s *Ach Bole*.—He was probably the owner of Rath-Guala.

^t *Doir*.—"A. D. 623. *Jugulatio Dair mic Aeda*

Aldain."—*Ann. Ult.*

This Doir was the son of Aedh Allann, or Aedh Uairidhnaeh, as he is more generally called, Monarch of Ireland from 605 to 612, and the person after whom Gaeth-Doir, now Gweedore Bay, in the barony of Boyleagh, and county of Donegal, was called. This is clear from the contiguity of Inis-Cacil, where Failbhe Flann Fidhbhadh was killed in revenge of Doir.

^u *Inis-Cail*: i. e. the Island of Conall Cael, now Iniskeel, an island near the mouth of Gweebarra Bay, in the barony of Boyleagh, and county of Donegal.—See note ^v, under A. D. 1611, p. 2372.

^v *Ronan, son of Colman*.—"A. D. 623. *Mors Ronain mic Colmain; et Colman Stellain obiit*."—*Ann. Ult.*

"A. D. 619. Ronan mac Colman and Colman

of Achadh-bo-Cainnigh^a, [died]. Rath-Guala^r was burned by Fiachna, son of Baedan, of which Fiachna said:

Fire caught Rath-Guala, little treasure will escape from it,
The force which caused it is manifest; it was not from one spark it caught it;
Fire caught Rath-Guala, little treasure will escape from it;
Vehemently their evils kindle fire in the fort of Aedh Bolc^s.

The Age of Christ, 619. The ninth year of Suibhne. Doir^t, son of Aedh Allainn, was slain by Failbhe Flann Fidhbhadh, as he [Failbhe] himself said:

What advantage to me is the slaying of Dair, as I did not slay Dairene?
It is then one kills the chaffer, when he destroys his young ones.

He was afterwards killed in revenge of Doir. His [Failbhe's] mother said, lamenting him:

It was the mortal wounding of a noble, not the demolition of Inis-cail^u,
For which the shouts of the enemies were exultingly raised around the head of
Failbhe Flann Fidhbhadh.

Ronan, son of Colman^v, died.

The Age of Christ, 620. The tenth year of Suibhne. Seanach Garbh, Abbot of Cluain-fearta-Breanainn [Clonfert], died. Colman, son of Coimgellan^x, died. Ronan, son of Tuathal, Lord of the Airtheara^y, died. Cormac Caemh and Illann, son of Fiachra, died. Mongan, son of Fiachra Lurgan^z, was killed

Stellan died."—*Ann. Clon.*

^a *Colman, son of Coimgellan.*—He is mentioned in O'Donnell's Life of St. Columbkille, lib. ii. c. 10, as an infant at the time that Columbkille visited his father's house in Dal-Riada, when the saint took him up in his arms, kissed him, and said, in a spirit of prophecy: "Erit puer iste magnus coram Domino, et in divinis literis sublimiter eruditus, Hibernorum Albanorumque dissidia de jure Dalreudinae ditionis olim in Comitibus de Druimchett sapienti consilio componet."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 411.

^y *The Airtheara:* i. e. the *Orientalis* or inhabitants of the eastern part of the territory of Oir-ghialla.—See note under A. D. 606.

^z *Mongan, son of Fiachra Lurgan.*—This and the foregoing obits are entered in the Annals of Ulster at the year 624 (era com. 625), as follows:

"*Annus tenebrosus.* Aedan mac Cumascaig, et Colman mac Congellain, *ad Dominum migraverunt.* Ronan mac Tuathail, *rex na nAirthir,* et Mongan mac Fiachna Lurgan *moriuntur.*"

In the Annals of Clonmacnoise the death of Mongan, son of Fiachra Lurgan, is also entered under the year 624, thus:

"A. D. 624, Mongan mac Fiaghna, a very well spoken man, and much given to the wooing of women, was killed by one" [Arthur Ap] "Bicor, a Welshman, with a stone."

βαδ̄ το cloich la hAirtur, mac bicair, do bhr̄enaiḃ, com̄o do ro paiḃ decc boir̄ce :

Ar huar an gaeth dar li, do fail occa i cCiunn t̄ipe ;
 Do ḡhr̄at ḡnuḃ naḃnuir d̄e, maip̄it Monḡan, mac F̄iachnae.
 Lann Cluana hair̄t̄ir in̄du, aḃra c̄f̄er̄ar for̄r maḃaḃ,
 Corbmac caeḃ̄n f̄ru impoch̄nḃ, aḡur Iollann mac F̄iachrach,
 Aḡur an diaḃ aile dia for̄n̄at̄ moḃ do t̄uathaiḃ,
 Monḡan, mac F̄iachna Lurḡan, ḡ Ronán mac T̄uathail.

Cathal, mac Aodha, ḡí Mum̄an, d̄eccc.

Αοιρ C̄m̄oḡt, ḡē ēeḃ̄ ḡiche aḃo. An d̄ara bliḃ̄ain d̄eccc do Suḃne. S. F̄r̄ḡna b̄rit, abb Iae ḡ ep̄p̄oḡ, d̄eḡ an d̄ara lá do Maḡta. S. Lach̄t̄n̄ain, mac Toḡb̄eḃ̄n, abb Achaḃ̄ uir, d̄eccc io do Maḡta. Cath̄ C̄air̄n F̄r̄iaḃhaḡ ḡia f̄F̄ailbe F̄lann for̄r Conḃach̄taiḃ, d̄u in ḡo maḡbaḃ Conall, toḡreac̄h Ua Maime, Maeldub̄, Maold̄uḃ̄n, Maolḡuain, Maolcalḡḡaḡh, ḡ Maolb̄r̄f̄ail, ḡ aḡoile ḡaḡclanna, ḡ ḡoḃaḡme cen mo taḡḡiḃe, ḡ ḡo meḃ̄aḃ̄ for̄r ḡuair̄e Aḃ̄ne, a h̄ion̄aḃ̄ an cath̄aḡḡe, con̄aḃ̄ doḡiḃe aḡḡub̄raḃ̄ :

Do ḡochair̄ do Conḃach̄taiḃ, hic aḡh̄ cuma in̄ t̄p̄eḡḡir̄,
 Maold̄uḃ̄n, Maolḡuain, Maolcalḡḡaḡh, Conall, Maeldub̄, Maolb̄r̄eḡḡil.

^a *Beḡ Boir̄che*.—He was King of Uladh or Ulidia for thirteen years, and died in the year 716. Boir̄che was the ancient name of the barony of Mourne in the south of the county of Down.

^b *Ile*.—Now Islay, near Cantire, in Scotland.

^c *Ccann-t̄ire*: i. e. Head of the Land, now Cantire in Scotland.

^d *Cluain-Airth̄ir*: i. e. the Eastern Lawn or Meadow. Not identified.

^e *Cathal, son of Aedh*.—"A. D. 624. Cathal, son of Hugh, King of Mounster, died."—*Ann. Clon.*

^f *St. Feargna Brit*.—"S. Fergna cognomento Britannicus Episcopus et Abbas Hiensis obiit 2 Martii.—*Quat. Mag.*" Colgan, *Trias Thaum.*, p. 498. See also Ussher, *Primord.*, p. 702.

^g *Achadh-Ur*: i. e. the Fresh Field, now cor-

ruptly called in English Freshford, a small town near Kilkenny, in the county of Kilkenny.—See Lanigan's *Ecclesiastical History of Ireland*, vol. iii. p. 26. The name is explained as follows in the Life of St. Mochoemoc or Pulcherius, published by Colgan at 11th of March: "Achadh-ur .i. ager viridis seu mollis propter humiditalem rivulorum qui transeunt ibi." There is a holy well called Tobar-Lachtin, and there are some curious remains of an old church at the place. In the *Feil̄ire-Aenguis* his festival is marked at 19th of March; and, at the same day, the following notice of him is given in O'Clery's Calendar :

"L̄āeḡam, mac Toḡb̄eḃ̄n, abb Achaḃ̄ uir, i n-Or̄p̄raḡiḃ̄, aḡur ō d̄heal̄ach̄ F̄eab̄raḡ̄ Anno Dom̄ni, 622."

with a stone by Arthur, son of Bicar, [one] of the Britons, of which Beg Boirche^a said :

Cold is the wind across Ile^b, which they have at Ceann-tire^c;

They shall commit a cruel deed in consequence, they shall kill Mongan, son of Fiachna.

Where the church of Cluain-Airthir^d is at this day, renowned were the four there executed,

Cormac Caemh with shouting, and Illann, son of Fiachra ;

And the other two,—to whom many territories paid tribute,—

Mongan, son of Fiachna Lurgan, and Ronan, son of Tuathal.

Cathal, son of Aedh^e, King of Munster, died.

The Age of Christ, 622. The twelfth year of Suibhne. St. Feargna Brit^f, Abbot of Ia, and a bishop, died on the second day of March. St. Lachtnain, son of Torben, Abbot of Achadh-Ur^g, died on the 10th [*recte* 19th] of March. The battle of Carn-Fearadhaigh^h [was gained] by Failbhe Flann over the Connaughtmen, wherein were slain Conall, chief of Ui-Maine, Maeldubh, Maelduin, Maelruain, Maelcalgaigh, and Maelbreasail, and other nobles and plebeians besides them ; and Guaire-Aidhne was routed from the battle-field ; of which was said :

There fell of the Connaughtmen, at Ath-cuma-an-tseisirⁱ,

Maelduin, Maelruain, Maelcalgaigh, Conall, Maeldubh, Maelbreisil.

“ Lachtain, son of Torben, abbot of Achadh-Ur, in Ossory, and of Bealach Feabhrath, A. D. 622.”

Colgan gives a short Life of this saint at 19 Martii. He was a native of Museraighe [Muskerry], in the present county of Cork, and erected a church at Bealach-Feabhradh, which is probably the place now called Ballagharay, or Ballaghawry, a townland situated in the west of the parish of Kilbolane, barony of Orbhraighe, or Orrery, and county of Cork.

^h *Carn-Fearadhaigh*.—A mountain in the territory of Cliu-Mail, in the south of the county of Limerick.—See note ^g, under A. M. 3656, p. 41, *suprà*. In the Annals of Ulster this

battle is entered under the year 626, and in the Annals of Clonmacnoise under 624, as follows :

“ A. D. 626. *Bellum Cairn-Fearadaig i Cliu*” [i. e. in Cliu-Mail-mic-Ugaine] “*ubi Failbi Flann Feimin victor erat. Guaire Aidhne fugit.*”—*Ann. Ult.*

“ A. D. 624. The battle of Carnferaye, where Falvy Flynn had the victory, and Gawrie Aynie took his flight,—Conell mac Moyleduffe, prince of Imain, Moyledoyne, Moylecalgie, and Moylebressal, with many other nobles, were slain,—was fought this year.”—*Ann. Clon.*

ⁱ *Ath-cuma-an-tseisir* : i. e. the Ford of the Slaughtering of the Six. This name is now obsolete.

Καθι Λεθεο Μιδινδ, ι νΘριμινδ, για βΦιαχνα, mac Demain, τιζερια Dal βΦιαταχ, φορ Φιαχνα, mac μδασοδαιν, ρί Υλαδ. Ρο μεαβαδ αν καθι φορ Φιαχνα mac δασοδαιν, γ εσί ανη. Mac Λαιρρε, ερρεορ γ abb Αρτα Μαα, δέεε.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, ρέ έεδ ριχε ατρί. Colman mac Ua δαρδδαιν (.ι. το Dal δαρδδαινε α έενελ) abb Cluana mic Νόιρ δέεε. Ιαη μβειτη τρι βλιαδνα δέεε το Suibne Meann hi ρπλαιτθεαγ Ειρεανν το εσί λα Congal cClaon, mac Scandlain, ι Τραγη δρένα. Conad δια οιοηιδ ατρυβραδ :

Suibne co ρλοghaiδ δια ροι, το ταρραγη βροναιδ δρεναι,
Ρο μαρβαδ αν ζαετη ζο ηγαλ, λα Congal caech mac Scandail.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, ρέ έεδ ριχε α εΐταρ. Αν εεδ βλιαδαιν το Domnall, mac Αοοθα, mic Αιμμιρεχ, hi ργχε ηΕιρεανν. S. Colman Stellen ο Τίρ τα ζλαρ δέεζ, 26 Μαι. S. Μασδοεε, ερρυεε Ρήινα, δέεε 31 Ιανουαρι. Ροναν,

^k *Lethel-Midim, at Drung.*—This is probably the place now called Cnoc-Lethed, or Knock-layd, and situated in the barony of Cathraighe, or Carey, and county of Antrim. In the Annals of Ulster this battle is noticed under the year 625; and in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at 624, as follows :

“ A. D. 625. *Bellum* Lethed Midind, *in quo cecidit* Fiachna Lurgan. Fiachna mac Deamain *victor erat.*”—*Ann. Ult.*

“ A. D. 624. The battle of Lethed-mynd was fought, where Fiaghna mac Demayne killed Fiaghna mac Boydan, King of Dalnary, and in revenge thereof those of Dalriada challenged Fiaghna mac Demain, and killed him in the battle of Corran by the hands of Conad Kearn.”—*Ann. Clon.*

^l *Mac Laisre*: i. e. the son of Laisir. Ware and Colgan think that he is the person called “ Terenannus Archiepiscopus Hiberniae ” in the Life of St. Laurence, Archbishop of Canterbury. See Colgan’s *Trias Thaum.*, p. 293, col. 2; and Harris’s edition of Ware’s Bishops, p. 39.

^m *Colman Mac Ua Bardani.*—“ A. D. 627.

Pausa Columbani, filii Barddaci *Abbatis* Clono.”—*Ann. Ult.*

“ A. D. 624. Columban mac Bardan, Abbot of Clonvicknose, died.”—*Ann. Clon.*

ⁿ *Traigh-Brena.*—This is not the Brena in the county of Down, mentioned under A. M. 2546, p. 7, *suprà*, but Brentrecht-Maighe-Itha, that part of the shore of Lough Swilly nearest to Aileach, in the barony of Inishowen, and county of Donegal.—See *Battle of Magh-Rath*, p. 37, where it is stated that Suibhne Meann was near Aileach, when he was slain by Congal Claen. Suibneus, Monarch of Ireland, is mentioned by Adamnan in his *Vita Columb.*, lib. i. c. 9, and lib. iii. c. 5. His death is mentioned in the Annals of Ulster, under the year 627: “ *Occisio* Suibne Meann, mic Fiachna, mic Ferdaid, mic Murethaig, mic Eogain, Ri Erenn, la Congal Caech, mac Sganlain i Traig Breni.”

^o *Domhnall, son of Adh.*—He succeeded Suibhne in 628, and died in 642.—*Ogygia*, p. 431. Adamnan says, in his *Vita Columb.*, lib. i. c. 10, that this Domhnall was a boy when the Convention of Druim-Ceat was held (A. D. 590),

The battle of Lethed-Midim, at Drung^k, [was fought] by Fiachna, son of Deman, Lord of Dal-Fiatach, against Fiachna, son of Baedan, King of Ulidia. The battle was gained over Fiachna, son of Baedan, and he fell therein. Mac Laisre^l, Bishop and Abbot of Ard-Macha, died.

The Age of Christ, 623. Colman Mac Ua Bardani^m, of the tribe of Dal-Barrdainne, Abbot of Chuain-mic-Nois, died. After Suibhne Meann had been thirteen years in the sovereignty of Ireland, he was slain at Traigh-Brenaⁿ, by Congal Clacn; of which was said:

Suibhne, with hosts attending him, the destructive people of Brena overtook him;

The valorous sage was slain by Congal Cacch, son of Scannal.

The Age of Christ, 624. The first year of Domhnall, son of Aedh^o, son of Aimmire, in the sovereignty of Ireland. St. Colman Stellan, of Tir-da-ghlas [Terryglas], died on the 26th of May. St. Maedhog, Bishop of Fearna^p, died

and that St. Columbkille there gave him his blessing: "Quem cum Sanctus benedixisset, continuo ait; hic post super omnes suos fratres superstes erit, et Rex valdè famosus: nec unquam in manus inimicorum tradetur, sed morte placida in senectute, et intra domum suam coram amicorum familiarium turba super suum morietur lectum. Quæ omnia secundum beati vaticinium viri de eo vere adimpleta sunt."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 341.

^p *Fearna*.—A place abounding in alder trees, now Ferns, an ancient episcopal seat on the River Bann, about five miles to the north of Enniscorthy, in the county of Wexford.—See note on the battle of Dunbolg, A. D. 594; see also Ussher's *Primordia*, p. 864; and Colgan's edition of the Life of St. Maidocus at 31st January, *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 208, *et seqq.* This saint is now usually called Mogue throughout the diocese of Ferns, and in the parishes of Drumlane and Templeport, in the county of Cavan, and in that of Rossinver, in the county of Leitrim, where his memory is still held in the highest

reputation. The children who are called after him at baptism are now usually, though incorrectly, called Moses by the Roman Catholics, but more correctly Aidan by the Protestants, throughout the diocese of Ferns. His first name was Aedh, of which Aedhan, Aidan, and Aedhoc, are diminutive forms; and the pronoun *mo*, *my*, is usually prefixed to form an *am* *báir*, or name of affection. This custom among the ancient Irish is explained by Colgan as follows, in a note on this name:

"Scribitur quidem in Hibernico vetustiori *Moedoc*, *Maedoc*, *Aodan*, *Oedan*, *Oedoc*, *Aedoc*, in recentiori *Maodog*, *Aedan*, *Aodh*, *Aodhog*: et hinc latinis Codicibus variè *Aidus*, *Aidanus*, *Moedoc*: apud Capgravium *Maedocius*: in Codice Insulæ sanctorum *Aedanus*, *Moedocus*, in hac vita; in aliis Codicibus et præsertim martyrologiis *Oedus*, *Aedus*, et *Moedocus*. Causam tam variæ lectionis in notis ad vitam S. Ite 15 Januarii assignavimus triplicem. Prima est quod ubi Hiberni nunc passim scribunt *Ao* prisci scribebant *Oe* vel *Ae*: et ubi illi litteram

mac Colman, décc. Cath Dúin Ceitheirn nua nDoimnall, mac Aodha, mic Ainmirech, for Congal Caoch, no Claon, mac Scandlain, dú in po marbadh Duairne Dailreach, mac Forannan, 7 aróile rochaidé, 7 po meabaid iaruin for Congal, dia nebrad :

Cath Dúin Ceitheirn dia maibe cru ruad dar puile glara,
 batar for rliocht Congal cruim colla munnrínra marra.

Cath Arda Corann la Condad Cepp, tigeirna Dail Riada, arim in po marbadh Fiachna, mac Déman, ní Ulad.

Aoir Curoc, ré céo fiche a cúg. An dara bliadain do Doimnall. Fionntan Maoluib do écc. Mobai, mac Uí Aodai. Cath Uctairbe eir Maolpirtig, toirreach cenel mic earcca, 7 Egnanne mac Fiacraic, toirreach Cenel Fhraidhaig, du in po marbadh Maolpirtig, mac Aodha Uairiothnaigh. Dhranuib, mac Maicoba, dég.

Aoir Curoc, ré céo fiche areacht. An cétaraicad bliadain do Doimnall. Cath Acha Abla, dú in po marbadh Dicul, mac Fhigura Tuil la Múrian. Imr Meococ dfoctuccad la heppoc Aethan.

g. hic e scribere consueverint. Secunda est, quod solebant diminutiva, loco nominum propriorum ponere, ut loco Paulus Paulinus, et quod diminutiva ordinarie apud eos desinant in an, en, in, vel oc, seu og: et hinc loco Aodh, sæpe Aodhan, Aodhoc, seu Aodog. Tertia quod venerationis et amoris causa, solebant nominibus propriis præfigere syllabam mo quod meum sonat; vel ubi incipiebant nomina a vocali solum præfigebant litteram m, et hinc Aodhog, Oedhoc, appellabant Maodhog et Muedhog. Qui ad hæc attendet, non solum prædictæ variationis, sed et multorum similium originem et causas facile sciet.—*Acta Sanctorum*, p. 216, n. 5.

² *Dun-Ceithern*.—Translated “munitio Ceithirni” by Adamnan in his *Vita Columb.*, lib. i. c. 49. This fort is still known, but called in English “the Giant’s Sconce.” It is a stone fort, built in the Cyclopean style, on the summit of a conspicuous hill in the parish of Dunboe, in the north of the county of Londonderry.

The earliest writer who mentions this battle is Adamnan, who states that it had been predicted by St. Columbkille that it would be fought between “Nelli nepotes et Cruthini populi,” i. e. between the northern Uí-Neill and the Irish Cruithnigh or people of Dalaradia, and that a neighbouring well would be polluted with human slaughter. Adamnan, who was born in the year in which this battle was fought, has the following notice of this battle as foreseen by St. Columbkille:

“In quo bello (ut multi norunt populi) Donnallus Aidi filius victor sublimatus est, et in eodem, secundum Sancti vaticinium viri, fonticulo, quidam de parentelâ ejus interfectus est homo. Alius mihi, Adamnано, Christi miles, Finanus, nomine, qui vitam multis anachoreticam annis juxta Roboreti monasterium campi irreprehensibiliter ducebat, de eodem bello se præsentem commisso aliqua enarrans protestatus est in supradicto fonte truncum cadaverinum se

on the 31st of January. Ronan, son of Colman, died. The battle of Dun-Ceithern^a [was gained] by Domhnall, son of Aedh, son of Ainmire, over Congal Caech, or Claen^r, son of Scannlan, where Guaire Gaillseach, son of Forannan, and many others, were slain; and Congal was afterwards defeated; of which was said:

The battle of Dun-Ceithirn, in which there was red blood over grey eyes;
There were in the track of Congal Crom bodies thick-necked, comely.

The battle of Ard-Corainn^s [was gained] by Connadh Cerr, Lord of Dal-Riada, where Fiachna, son of Deman, King of Ulidia, was slain.

The Age of Christ, 626. The second year of Domhnall. Finntan Mael-dubh died. Mobhai mac Ui Aldai [died]. The battle of Leathairbhe^t between Maelfithrigh, chief of Cinel-Mic-Earca, and Ernaine, son of Fiachra, chief of Cinel-Fearadhaigh, where Maelfithrigh, son of Aedh Uairidhnach, was slain. Brandubh^u, son of Maelcobha, died.

The Age of Christ, 627. The fourth year of Domhnall. The battle of Ath-Abla^w, where Dicul, son of Fearghus, was slain by the Munstermen. [The monastery of] Inis-Medcoit^x was founded by Bishop Aedhan.

vidisse, &c.—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 349.

In the Annals of Ulster this battle is mentioned under the year 628, as follows:

"A. D. 628.—*Bellum Dun Ceithirinn in quo Congal Caech fugit, et Domhnall mac Aedo victor erat, in quo cecidit Guaire mac Forindan.*"

^r *Congal Caech, or Claen.*—He was known by both surnames or sobriquets, Caech meaning blind, or one-eyed, and Claen, squint-eyed or perverse.—See *Battle of Magh-Rath*, p. 37, note ^k.

^s *Ard-Corainn.*—Not identified. There is a piece of land near Larne, in the county of Antrim, called *Corran*. "A. D. 626. *Bellum Arda-Corain. Davriati victores erant; in quo cecidit Fiachna mac Deamain.*"—*Ann. Ult.*

^t *Leathairbhe.*—Not identified. "A. D. 628. *Mors Echdach Buidhe, regis Pictorum, filii Aedain. Sic in libro Cuanach inveni. Vel sicut in Libro Dubhdalethe narratur. Bellum Letirbe inter Cenel-Mic-Earca et Cenel Feradaig, in quo*

Maelfitric cecidit. Ernaine mac Fiachna victor erat."—*Ann. Ult.*

"A. D. 629. *Bellum Lethirbe inter Genus Eugain invicem, in quo Maelfitric cecidit.*"—*Ibid.*

^u *Bran Dubh.*—"A. D. 629. *Jugulatio Branduib mic Maelcobo.*"—*Ann. Ult.*

^w *Ath-Abla.*—Not identified. "A. D. 631. *Bellum Atho Aubla, in quo cecidit Diciull mac Fergusu Tuile la Mumain.*"—*Ann. Ult.*

^x *Inis-Medcoit.*—This island is described in the *Feilire-Aenguis*, at 31st August, as "ἰ ν-ιαρζαρ ζααρζαρζ Σαξαν μ-βιc," "in the north-west of Little Saxon-land, where Aedan, son of Lugain, son of Ernin, was interred." The festival of this Aedan is also entered in O'Clery's Irish Calendar at 31st August, and it is added that he went on a pilgrimage to Inis-Meadcoit, in the north-west of Saxan-Beg. It was probably the British name of the Island of Lindisfarne,

Αοιρ Εριορτ, πέ céδ fiche a hocht. Αν cúcceadó βιαδάν το Δοίναλλ. Cath Αθα Ίοαν, ι μαρτάρ Λιφε, για ρφαolan, mac Colman, γ για Conall, mac Suibne, τοιρεch Μιθε, γ για βφαλζε (no βφαλβε) Flann, ρί Μuñan, αιρμ ιη πο μαρβαδ Εριοιμτann, mac Αοδha, mic Seanaiğ, ρί Λαιğh, co rochaide oile imalle ρρρ. Μόρ Μuñan décc.

Αοιρ Εριορτ, πέ céδ τριοcha. Αν ρechτινάδ βιαδάν το Δοίναλλ. Τα μάc Αοδα Slane το μαρβαδ la Conall, mac Suibne, oc Loch Τρετιη, oc ρρεμόιηη, .i. Congal, τοιρεch θριğh, ρhαθηαιρ Ua cConaηg, γ Αιλιλ Ερριτρε, ρhαθηαιρ Shil ηΔλυθηαιğh. Cath Σεçαιρ, δύ μαρ μαρβαθη Λοcene, mac Nechtan Εhνορoδα, γ Comarccach, mac Αονçαρα. Cath Cuile Caolain ηη ηΔιαρμαιδ, mac Αοδα Slane, αιρμ ιη πο μαρβαδ τα μάc Αονçαρα, mic Colmáin Μόρ .i. Maolúna γ Colcca, γ αραιλλ οile amaille ρρú, οια nebradh:

Cath Cúile Caoláin came, πο βο θασηβαίğ co ηοile,
 Μεαβαδ για ηΔιαρμαιτ Θεala, ρορ ριορα ηfδα Μιθε,
 Ηη ρυβα Colçan εhδóáηη, αγυρ Ηλαολuηa ηηδ ολλçρiάδ,
 Τά mac Αονçαρα αιρηçλóηη, mic ερριτçlan calmóηη Colmáin.

Segene, abb lae Colum Cille, το ποtuccáδ ecclaipe Reçpanne. Conall,

or Holy Island, in Northumberland, concerning which see Bede, *Ecl. Hist.*, lib. iii. c. 3.

¹ *Ath-Goan*: i. e. Goan's Ford; not identified.

² *Iarthar-Liffe*.—That part of the present county of Kildare, embraced by the River Liffey in its horse-shoe winding, was anciently called Oirthear-Liffe, i. e. East of Liffey; and that part lying west of the same winding was called Iarthar-Liffe, i. e. west of Liffey. Both districts belonged to the Uí-Faelain, or O'Byrnes, previously to the English invasion.

³ *Mor-Mumhan*.—She was Queen of Munster, and wife of Finghin, King of Munster, ancestor of the O'Sullivans. Dr. O'Conor mistranslates this entry, mistaking Mor, a woman's name, for Maor, or Moer, a steward, “*Æconomus Momoniæ decessit* ;” but this is childish in the extreme, because Mor is a woman's name, and never means *æconomus*. In Mageoghegan's trans-

lation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, the death of this Queen is entered under 632, as follows:

“A. D. 632. More, Queen of Mounster, and surnamed More of Mounster, died.”

It is added in the margin that she was the wife of Finghin, King of Munster: “Μόρ Μuñan, bean ρηçηη, ριğ Μuñan.”—See note on *Faibhe Flann*, *infra*.

⁴ *Loch Trethin*.—Now Loch Drethin, *anglicè* Lough Drin, a small lough in the parish of Mullingar, about one mile and a half to the east of the hill of Freamhain, or Frewin, in the county of Westmeath. This event is entered in the Annals of Ulster at 633, and in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at 632, as follows:

“A. D. 633. *Jugulatio duorum filiorum Aedo Slaine la Conall mae Suibline occ Loch Treithin ap Fremuin, .i. Congal ri Breag, ocus Ailill Cruidire, senathair Sil Dluthaig.*”—*Ann. Ult.*

The Age of Christ, 628. The fifth year of Domhnall. The battle of Ath-Goan^v, in Iarthar-Liffe^z, by Faclan, son of Colman ; by Conall, son of Suibhne, chief of Meath ; and by Failge, or Failbhe Flann, King of Munster, wherein was slain Crimhthann, son of Aedh, son of Seanach, King of Leinster, with many others along with him. Mor-Mumhan^a died.

The Age of Christ, 630. The seventh year of Domhnall. The two sons of Aedh Slaine were slain by Conall, son of Suibhne, at Loch Trethin^b, at Freamhain, namely, Congal, chief of Breagh, ancestor of the Ui-Conaing, and Ailill Cruitire [i. e. the Harper], ancestor of the Sil-Dluthaigh. The battle of Seaghais^c, wherein were slain Loichen, son of Neachtain Ceamfoda, and Comasgach, son of Aenghus. The battle of Cuil-Caelain^d, by Diarmaid, son of Aedh Slaine, where the two sons of Aenghus, son of Colman Mor, namely, Maelumha and Colga, and some others along with them, were slain ; of which was said :

The battle of the fair Cuil-Caelain, it was [fought] on one side with devotedness, Was gained by Diarmaid, of Deala, over the mead-drinking men of Meath, In which the white-headed Colgan was pierced, and Maelumha of great dignity, Two sons of Aenghus of glorious arms, the son of fine-shaped, great-voiced Colman.

Segene, Abbot of Ia-Coluim Cille, founded the church of Rechrainn^e. Conall,

“ A. D. 632. The killing of the two sons of Hugh Slane, Congal, Prince of Brey, of whom the O’Connyngs descended, and Ailill the Harper, ancestor of Sile-Dluhie, by the hands of Conell mac Swyne, at Lohgtrehan, neer Frewyn, in Westmeath.”

^c *Seaghais*.—See note ^o, under A. D. 499, p. 161, *suprà*. This battle is entered in the Annals of Ulster under the year 634.

^d *Cuil-Caelain* : i. e. Caelan’s Corner, or Angle. Not identified. This battle is entered in the Annals of Ulster under the year 634, and in the Annals of Clonmacnoise under 632, thus :

“ A. D. 634. *Bellum Cuile Coelain pe nDiar-mait mac Aeda Slaine in quo cecidit Maelumai mac Oengusa.*”—*Ann. Ult.*

“ A. D. 632. The battle of Cowle-Keallan

was fought, where Dermot mac Hugh Slane killed Moyleowa mac Enos, and his brother, Colga.”—*Ann. Clon.*

^e *Rechrainn*.—Now Ragharee, or Rathlin Island, situated off the north coast of the county of Antrim.—See note ^e, under A. D. 1551, p. 1521. The erection of the church of Rechrainn is entered in the Annals of Ulster at the year 634, and in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at 632. Dr. O’Conor says that Segienus should be considered rather the restorer than the original founder of the church of Rechrainn, inasmuch as it appears from Adamnan’s *Vita Columb.*, lib. ii. c. 41, that this church was erected by St. Columbkille. But it appears from O’Donnell’s Life of St. Columbkille (lib. i. c. 65), and various other authorities, that the island of Rachrainn, on

mac Suibhne, τοιρεχ Μιθε, γ Μαολυμία, mac Forannán, do nárbaδ la Diarmait, mac Aoda Slane.

Αοιρ Crioιτ, ré céδ τριocha a haon. An tochtiniad bliadain do Donnall. Einnane, mac Fiachna, τοιρεχ Chenél Fíraδhaiγ, do nárbaδ. Aι lar riδe τορχαη Μαολριτρηιγ, mac Aoda Uairiδoηaiγ, hi coath Letherbe. Caprach, .i. Mochuda, mac Fiondaill do ionnarbaδh a Rathain.

Αοιρ Crioιτ, ré céδ τριocha a τρι. An δschiniad bliadain do Donnall. Failbe Flann, rí Muíhan, décc.

Αοιρ Crioιτ, ré céδ τριocha aετταρ. An ταομιαδ bliadain décc do Donnall. S. Eochaid, abb Uιr móip, décc an 17 οΑιρριλ. S. Fionnταιν, mac Telchan, décc an 21 οOctober. Cath Maighe Raτ ria uDonnall, mac

which St. Columbkille erected a church, belonged to the east of Bregia, in Meath. It was the ancient name of the present island of Lambay, near Dublin. Segienus, Abbot of Iona, is mentioned by Bede in *Hist. Eccl.*, lib. iii. c. 5; and by Adamnan in *Vita Columb.*, lib. i. c. 3.—See Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, p. 374, n. 30.

^f *Conall, son of Suibhne.*—“A. D. 634. *Occisio* Conaill mic Suibhne, i tig Mic Nafraig, la Diarmait mac Aeda Slane.”—*Ann. Ul.*

“A. D. 632. Conall mac Sweyne, King of Meath, was slain by Dermot mac Hugh Slane, or rather by Moyleowa mac Forannaine.”—*Ann. Clon.*

^g *Cinel-Fearadhaigh.*—A tribe of the Cinel-Eoghain, seated in the present barony of Clogher, in the county of Tyrone. In the Annals of Ulster this entry is given under the year 635: “*Jugulatio* Ernain mic Fiachae, *qui visit* Mael-fitric filium Aedo Alddain, *in bello* Letirbe.”

^h *Rathain*: otherwise spelled Raithin, i. e. *Filicium*, or Ferny Land, now Rahen, a townland containing the remains of two ancient churches situated in the barony of Ballycowan, in the King's County.—See Petrie's *Round Towers*, where these remains are described. Archdall, and from him Lanigan (*Eccl. Hist.*, vol. ii. p. 353) erroneously state that the place

whence Carthach was expelled is Rathyne in the barony of Fertullagh, and county of Westmeath.—See Ussher's *Primord.*, p. 910. In the Annals of Tighernach, the “*Effugatio*” of St. Carthach from Raithin “*in diebus pascha*,” is entered at A. D. 636, in the Annals of Ulster at 635, and in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at 632.”

ⁱ *Failbe Flann.*—He was the younger brother of Finghin, the husband of Mor Muíhan, from whom the O'Sullivans are descended. This Failbhe, who is the ancestor of the Mac Carthys, seems to have been very unpopular at his accession to the throne of Munster, as appears from the following quatrain, quoted by Keating, and in the Book of Munster:

“*Óheiré gan Finghin, beiré gan Móip,
Do Charéal ηr oamna bpoim,
ηr ion ann ηr beiré gan ní,
Már é Failbe Flann bur rí.*”

“To be without Finghin, to be without Mor,
To Cashel is cause of sorrow,
It is the same as to be without anything
If Failbhe Flann be the King.”

From these lines, which are well known to the shanachies of Munster, it is contended that the O'Sullivans are of a senior branch of the

son of Suibhne^f, chief of Meath, and Maelumha, son of Forannan, were slain by Diarmaid, son of Aedh Slaine.

The Age of Christ, 631. The eighth year of Domhnall. Ernaine, son of Fiachna, chief of Cinel-Fearadhaigh^g, was slain. It was by him Macfithrigh, son of Aedh Uairidhnach, was slain in the battle of Letherbhe. Carthach, i. e. Mochuda, son of Finnall, was banished from Rathain^h.

The Age of Christ, 633. The tenth year of Domhnall. Failbhe Flannⁱ, King of Munster, died.

The Age of Christ, 634. The eleventh year of Domhnall. St Eochaidh, Abbot of Lis-mor^k, died on the 17th of April. St. Finnian, son of Telchan^l, died on the 21st of October. The battle of Magh-Rath^m [was gained] by

royal family of Munster than the Mac Carthys; and indeed there can be little doubt of the fact, as their ancestor, Finghin, son of Aedh Duff, died in 619, when he was succeeded by his brother, Failbhe Flann. In the Annals of Ulster the death of "Failbhe Flann Feimin, rex Mumhan," is entered under the year 636.

^k *Lis-mor*: i. e. Lismore, in the county of Waterford. The festival of this Eochaidh is entered in O'Clery's Irish Calendar at 17th April.

^l *Finnian, son of Telchan*.—This saint was otherwise called Munna, and was the founder of the monastery of Teach-Munna, now Taghmon, in the county of Wexford. He attended the Synod of Leighlin in 630, where he attempted to defend the old Irish mode of computing Easter against the new Roman method.—See Cummanianus's Epistle to Segienus, Abbot of Iona, on the Paschal controversy, in Ussher's *Sylloge*, No. xi.; also *Primordia*, p. 936. In the Annals of Ulster his death is entered under the year 634, but in the Annals of Tighernach at 636, which is the true year. His contemporary, Adamnan, gives a very curious account of this Fintanus filius Tailcani in his *Vita Columb.*, lib. i. c. 2, where he calls him "Sanctus Fintenus per universas Scotorum Ecclesias valde nos-

cibilis, &c. &c. studiis dialis sophiæ deditus, &c." In the *Feilire-Aenguis*, at his festival (21st October), it is stated that his father, Taulehan, was a Druid.

^m *Magh Rath*.—Now Moira, a village in a parish of the same name, in the barony of Lower Iveagh, and county of Down. The earliest writer who notices this battle is Adamnan, who, in his *Vita Columb.*, lib. iii. c. 5, says that St. Columbkille had warned Aidan and his descendants, the Kings of Alba, not to attack his relatives in Ireland, for so surely as they should, the power of their enemies would prevail over them. Adamnan, who was about thirteen years old when this battle was fought, says that a prophecy of St. Columbkille's was fulfilled in the consequences of it. His words are:

"Hoc autem vaticinium temporibus nostris completum est in bello Rath, Domnallo Brecco, nepote Aidani sine causa vastante provinciam Domnill nepotis Ainnirech: et a die illa, usque hodie adhuc in proclivo sunt ab extraneis, quod suspiria doloris pectora incutit."—*Trius Thaum.*, p. 365.

This battle is noticed in the Annals of Ulster and the *Chronicon Scotorum* at the year 636, and in the Annals of Tighernach at 637, which is the true year.—See the romantic story on

Αεθθα, ἡ γὰρ μακαῖβ Αεθθα Σλαίνε πορ Congal Claon, mac Scandlam, πὶ Ulað, οὐ ιετορχαιρ Congal, Ulað, ἡ Allmappaiz ap aon pyp. Cath Saeltire γὰρ cConall cCaol, mac Maoilcoba, πορ Cenel nEoghann.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, πέ ἐέδ τριοχα α κύζ. Αν θαρα βιαδαιν δέcc οο Doimnall. Ailill, mac Aoda Roin, Congal, mac Dunchadha, δέcc. Duinseach, βñ Doimnaill, mic Aoda, πὶ Eireann, δέcc.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, πέ ἐέδ τριοχα α πέ. Αν τρεαρ βιαδαιν δέcc οο Doimnall. S. Mochuda, επρσορ Uyr móir ἡ abb Raitne, δέcc 14 Μαί. Cath Caépac Chindcon la Munian γὰρ nCongur Liaé, πορ Maolóuin, mac Aoda bñdán. Maolódar Macha, πλαῖτ Oirgiall, δέcc. Maolóuin, mac Aoda, οο loρcað i nInyr caoin. Maolóuin, mac Feargura, ἡ Maolóuin, mac Colmáin, δέcc.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, πέ ἐέδ τριοχα α ρschτ. Αν ceépaiað βιαδαιν δέcc οο Doimnall. S. Cronán mac Ua Loegde, abb Cluana mic Noir, δέcc 18 Iulí. S. Mochua, abb Balla, δέcc 30 Μαρτα.

the subject of this battle, printed for the Irish Archaeological Society in 1842.

ⁿ *Saeltire*.—This place is unknown to the Editor. It is stated in the Annals of Ulster, that this battle and the battle of Roth (Magh Rath), were fought on the same day.

^a A. D. 636. *Bellum Roth, et Bellum Saeltire in una die facta sunt.* Conall Cael, mac Maelcobo, *socius* Domhnaill, *victor erat, de Genere Eugain, in bello Saeltire.*"

^o *Ailill, son of Aedh Roin.*—His death is entered in the Annals of Ulster at the year 638.

^p *Congal, son of Dunchadh.*—"A. D. 638. *Jugulatio Congaile mac Duncha.*"—*Ann. Ult.*

^q *Duinseach.*—"A. D. 638. *Obitus Duinsica uxoris Domhnaill.*"—*Ann. Ult.*

"A. D. 637. The death of Downesic, wife of King Donell, and Queen of Ireland."—*Ann. Clon.*

^r *Mochuda.*—The death of this bishop is entered in the Annals of Ulster under the year 637, and in the Annals of Tighernach and those of Clonmaenose under 637 (2 Id. Maii), which is the true date.—See Lanigan's *Ecclesiastical History of Ireland*, vol. ii. pp. 353, 355.

^s *Lis-mor*: i. e. the Great *Lis* or earthen fort, translated *Atrium magnum* by the writer of the Life of St. *Carthach*; now Lismore, on the River Neimh, now the Blackwater, in the west of the county of Waterford, anciently called Crich-na-nDeise. It is evident from entries in these Annals at the years 588 and 610, that there was an ecclesiastical establishment here before the expulsion of St. *Carthach* from Raitin, in Fircall, in 636; but it was remodelled and erected into a bishopric by him a short time before his death. Moelochtride, prince of Nandesi (i. e. the Desies), made him a grant of a considerable tract of land lying round the atrium called Lismore, which was originally a mere earthen enclosure, but in a short time the place acquired an extraordinary celebrity, and was visited by scholars and holy men from all parts of Ireland, as well as from England and Wales, as we learn from the following passage in his Life:

"Egregia et Sancta civitas Less-mor: cujus dimidium est asyllum, in qua nulla mulier audet intrare, sed plenum est cellis et monasteriis

Domhnall, son of Aedh, and the sons of Aedh Slaine, over Congal Claen, son of Scannlan, King of Ulidia, where fell Congal, and the Ulidians and foreigners along with him. The battle of Saeltireⁿ [was gained] by Conall Cael, son of Maelcobha, over the Cinel-Eoghain.

The Age of Christ, 635. The twelfth year of Domhnall. Ailill, son of Aedh Roin^o; Congal, son of Dunchadh^p, died. Duinseach^q, wife of Domhnall, son of Aedh, King of Ireland, died.

The Age of Christ, 636. The thirteenth year of Domhnall. St. Mochuda^r, Bishop of Lis-mor^s and Abbot of Raithin [Raben], died on the 14th of May. The battle of Cathair-Chinncon^t, in Munster, [was gained] by Aenghus Liath, over Maelduin, son of Aedh Beannan. Maelodhar Macha^u, chief of Oirghialla, died. Maelduin, son of Aedh^v, was burned at Inis-caein^x. Maelduin, son of Fearghus, and Maelduin, son of Colman, died.

The Age of Christ, 637. The fourteenth year of Domhnall. St. Cronan Mac-Ua-Loegde^y, Abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, died on the 18th of July. St. Mochua, Abbot of Balla^z, died.

sanctis, et multitudo virorum sanctorum semper illic manet. Viri enim religiosi ex omni parte Hiberniæ, et non solum, sed ex Angliâ et Britanniâ confluent ad eam, volentes ibi migrare ad Christum. Et est ipsa civitas posita super ripam fluminis quendam dicti Nem, modò autem Aban-mor, id est, amnis magnus, in plagâ regionis Nandesi."—Ussher's *Primord.*, p. 943; see also the same work, pp. 910, 919. St. Cathach or Mochuda's festival is entered in the *Feilire-Aenguis* and O'Clery's Irish Calendar, at 14th May.

^t *Cathair-Chinncon.* This was the name of a stone fort near Rockbarton, the seat of Lord Guillamore, in the barony of Small County, and county of Limerick. In the Annals of Ulster this battle is noticed under the year 639, as follows :

"A. D. 639. *Bellum* Cathrach-Cinncon. Oengus Liathdana *victor erat.* Maelduin mac Aeda Benain *fugit.*"

^u *Maelodhar Macha.*—In the Annals of Tigh-

ernach and the Annals of Ulster he is called "rex Orientalium," which is intended for *riġ na n-Oirġear*, i. e. King of the Oriors, two baronies in the east of the present county of Armagh; but in the *Battle of Magh-Rath* (p. 28), he is called *ri noi ceo Oirġiall*, i. e. King of the Nine Cantreds of Oriel, a territory which comprised, at this period, the present counties of Louth, Armagh, Monaghan, and parts of Tyrone.

^v *Maelduin, son of Aedh.*—"A. D. 640. *Combustio* Maelduin *in insula Caini. Jugulatio* Maelduin mic Fergusa, *et* Maelduin mic Colmain."—*Ann. Ult.*

^x *Inis-Caein.*—Now Inishkeen, in the county of Louth, on the borders of Monaghan.

^y *Cronan-mac-Ua-Loeghde.*—"A. D. 637. Cronan macc-U-Loeghdea, *abbas* Cluana-mic-Nois, obiit."—*Ann. Ult.*

"A. D. 637. Cronan mac Oloye, abbot of Clonvicnose, died."—*Ann. Clon.*

^z *Balla.*—Now Balla or Bal, a village in the

Αοιρ Cμιορτ, ρέ έέδ τριοχα α hocht. S. Cμιταν in Αονδρuium δέcc an ρεαάτμαδ δέcc do Maii. Αοδη Dub, abb 7 ερρcor Cille θαρια, δέξ, 7 βα ρί Λαιγλν αρ τορ ερθε. Θαλαρε, mac hU Imdae, abb Λειτηγλιννε, δέcc.

Αοιρ Cμιορτ, ρέ έέδ τριοχα αναοι. S. Θαζαν Inbιr Θαοιλε do έcc 13 September. Ιαρ ιμβειτη ρε βλιαδνα δέξ ι ριγhe ηΕρεανη do Θαοιναλλ, mac Αοδha, mic Αιημιρεch, ρυαρι βάρ ιηδ Αρδ Φοτhaσh, ι τCιρ Αοδha, do ριηηρασh ιαρ ιμβυαδ παιτριγε, υαρι βαοι βλιαδαι ι ηγαλαρ α έcca, 7 ηο caίτεαδ corρ Cμιορτ ζαάa δοιηναγ. Οιλιλλ, mac Colmáin, τοιρεαch Cenel Λαοζαυρε [δέcc].

Αοιρ Cμιορτ, ρέ έέδ ceτpaάa. Αη έέδ βλιαδαιη do Chonall Caol 7 do Cheallach, δά ιιαc Μαοιλεοβα, mic Αοδα, mic Αιημιρεch, ορ Ερηνη ι ριγhe.

barony of Clanmorris, but anciently in the territory of Ceara, in the now county of Mayo.—See note ^a, under the year 1179. The death of this Mochua is also given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at the same year. Colgan gives the Life of this saint as translated from an Irish manuscript by Philip O'Sullivan Beare, at 30th March, which is his festival day, as marked in all the Calendars. He was a disciple of the celebrated St. Comhgal of Bangor.

^a *Aendruim*.—This is not Antrim, but an island in Loch Cuan, or Strangford Lough, in the county of Down.—See notes under the years 496 and 642. The death of Cridan is entered under 638 in the Annals of Ulster and the Annals of Clonmacnoise.

^b *Aedh Dubh*.—The death of this royal abbot and bishop is entered in the Annals of Ulster and in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at the year 638.

^c *Leithglinn*: i. e. the Half Glen, now old Leighlin, in the county of Carlow: "A. D. 638. Erera re" [an eclipse of the moon] "Dolaissi mac Cuinidea, abbas Lethglinne pausat."—*Ann. Ul.*

"A. D. 639. Dolasse mac Winge, Abbot of Leighlin, died."—*Ann. Clon.*

St. Dolaise, of Leighlin, was otherwise called Molaise and Laisren. He was present at the

Synod held at Leighlin in 630, to debate on the proper time for celebrating Easter.—See Cummiánus's epistle to Segienus, Abbot of Iona, in Ussher's *Sylloge*, No. xi. His festival was celebrated on the 18th April, according to the *Feilire Aenguis* and the Irish Calendar of O'Clery.

^d *Inbher-Daeile*: i. e. the Mouth of the River Dael, now Ennereilly, a townland containing the ruins of an old church situated close to Mizen Head, in the south of a parish of the same name, in the barony of Arklow, and county of Wicklow, and about four miles and a quarter north-north-east of the town of Arklow. The river Dael or Deel is now called the Pennycomequick River. In the *Feilire-Aenguis*, at 13th September, Inbher-Doeli is described as in the territory of Dal-Mescorb, in Leinster, and Doel, as "*nomen amnis*," in the east of Leinster.

^e *Ard-Fothadh*, in *Tir-Aedha*.—This was the name of a fort on a hill near Ballymagroarty, in the barony of Tir-Aedha, now Tirlugh, and county of Donegal.—See the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, part ii. c. iii; and Adamnan's *Vita Columb.*, lib. i. c. 10; and Colgan's note (*Trias Thaum.*, p. 375), where he translates this passage from the Irish of the Four Masters, thus:

The Age of Christ, 638. St. Critan, of Aendruim^a, died on the seventeenth of May. Aedh Dubh^b, Abbot and Bishop of Cill-dara [Kildare], died. He had been at first King of Leinster. Dalaise Mac hU-Imdae, Abbot of Leithgluim^c, died.

The Age of Christ, 639. St. Dagan, of Inbher-Daeile^d, died on the 13th of September. After Domhnall, son of Aedh, son of Ainmire, had been sixteen years in the sovereignty of Ireland, he died at Ard-Fothadh, in Tir-Aedha^e, after the victory of penance, for he was a year in his mortal sickness; and he used to receive the body of Christ every Sunday. Oilill, son of Colman, chief of Cinel-Laeghaire^f, [died].

The Age of Christ, 640. The first year of Conall Cael and Ceallach^g, two sons of Maelcobha, son of Aedh, son of Ainmire, over Ireland, in [joint] sovereignty. Scannlan Mor^h, son of Ceannfaeladh, chief of Ossraige [Ossory], died.

“*Anno Christi sexcentesimo trigessimo nono postquam Hiberniæ monarchiam sexdecim annis administrasset, Domnallus, filius Aidi filii Ainmirii, decessit in Ard-fothad regione de Tir-Aodha, post penitentiae palmam. Integro enim anno in sui lethali infirmitate, singulis diebus Dominicis communione Corporis Christi refectus, interiit.*” He then remarks on the Chronology: “Verum non anno 639 (ut Quatuor Magistri referunt); sed anno 642, ex Annalibus Ultoniensibus refert Jacobus Usserus de Ecclesiarum Britannicarum Primordiis pagina 712 ipsum obiisse; et postea in Indice Chronologico, dicens Anno 642. *Domnaldus filius Aidi Rex Hiberniæ, in fine mensis Januarii moritur; succedentibus sibi in regno Conallo et Kellacho, filiis Maelcobi, annis xvi.*”

The death of King Domhnall is entered in the Annals of Ulster, and also in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, at 641; but the true year is 642, as Ussher has it:

“A. D. 641. *Mors Domhnaill, mic Aedo, regis Hiberniæ in fine Januarii.*”—*Ann. Ulst.*

“A. D. 641. Donell mac Hugh, King of Ireland, died in Ardfohie, in the latter end of January.”—*Ann. Clon.*

^f *Cinel-Laeghaire*: i. e. Race of Laeghaire (Monarch of Ireland). These were seated in the baronies of Upper and Lower Navan, in the county of Meath. The hill of Tlachtgha, the ford of Ath-Truim, and the church of Telachard, were in their territory. The death of Ailill, son of Colman, is entered in the Annals of Ulster at 641, and in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at 642.

^g *Conall Cael and Ceallach*.—The Annals of Ulster contain the following curious remarks under the year 642: “Cellach et Conall Cael regnare incipiunt, ut alii dicunt. *Hic dubitatur quis regnavit post Domhnall. Dicunt alii historiographi regnasse quatuor reges, .i. Cellach et Conall Cael, et duo filii Aedo Slaine .i. Diarmait et Blathmac, per commixta regna.*”

^h *Scannlan Mor, son of Ceannfaeladh*.—He was not the Scannlan, King of Ossory, mentioned by Adamnan as a hostage in the hands of Aedh mac Ainmirech, but his cousin-german, Scannlan Mor, son of Ceannfaeladh, son of Rumann, whose brother, Feradhach, was the grandfather of the other Scannlan. This Scannlan Mor, son of Ceannfaeladh, is the ancestor of all the septis

Scanlan móir, mac Cinnraolaí, τοιρεῖ Ορραιγε, δέcc. Cuana, mac Ailcne, τοιρεch Πήρμαιγε, δέcc. Du hé rin Laoḃ Liathmuine.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, ré céo ceatpacha a haon. An dapa bliadain do Chonall 7 do Cheallach. Maolbriḃral 7 Maolanpaioh décc, 7 Flann Enaigh do gúin. Do Chenél cConaill Ḣulban iadren.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, ré céo cḃpaca a dó. An tpeap bliadain do Chonall 7 do Cheallach. S. Cronan bḃcc, eppucc nAonopoma, décc an 7 Ianuarii. Pupaḃpán, mac Deisce, mic Cnanach, τοιρεῖ Ua Mec Uair, décc. Iuaiple inḡhn Suibne, mic Colmán, bḃn Paolán, pigh Laiḡhn, décc. Cath Ḣaḃpa eTip Laiḡhmbh féin.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, ré céo cḃpacha a trí. An cḃpamíad bliadain do Chonall, 7 do Cheallach. Dunchaḃ, mac Píachna, mic Ḑeman, pí Ulaḃ, décc.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, ré céo cḃpacha a cḃair. An cúnceaḃ bliadain do Chonall 7 do Cheallach. Docecluaḃa, tighḡna Ua cCeimḡflaiḡ, décc.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, ré céo ceatpacha a cúcc. An peipeaḃ bliadain do Chonall 7 do Cheallach. S. Mac Laiḡpe, abb bḃncaip, décc an 16 Maí. Raḡ-

of the Mac Gillpatricks, or Fitzpatricks, of Ossory. In the Annals of Clonmacnoise the death of Scanlan More mac Keanfoyle is entered under A. D. 642.

¹ *Lacch Liathmuine*: i. e. the Hero of Liathmuin. There are several places in the county of Cork called Liathmuine; but the place here referred to is Cloch-Liathmuine, in the parish of Kilgullane, in the barony of Fermoy. This Cuana is called Mac Cailchine by Keating, and in the Life of St. Molagga, published by Colgan at 20th January, who describes him as a chieftain of unbounded hospitality, and the rival in that quality of his half brother, Guaire Aidhne, King of Connaught:

“Regni deinde” [i. e. post Donaldum] “societatem iniverant Conallus Tenuis, et Cellachus, Moelcobii filii, nepotes Hugonis seu Aidi, Anmeri pronepotes: quibus pari regnandi postestate gaudentibus, fatis concessit Cuanus Cailcheni filius, Laoḃ Liathmuine, Fearmuiaḡ Rex, qui Guario Colmani filio coætaneus, parem

cum eo liberalitatem, et in egenos erogationem exercuit.”—*Lynch*. See a curious reference to this contest of generosity between Cuana and Guaire, in the Life of St. Molagga.—*Acta SS.*, pp. 146, 148.

This Cuana was the descendant of the celebrated Druid and hero, Mogh Roth, who received a grant of the territory of Fera-Muighfeine, now Fermoy, from Fiacha Muilleathan, King of Munster, for the extraordinary services which he had rendered to the Munster forces in driving the monarch, Cormac Mac Art, from Munster.—See Colgan’s *Acta SS.*, p. 148, n. 2, and note ^r, under A. D. 266, p. 117, *suprà*. Colgan refers to various authorities for this contest of generosity between Cuana and his half-brother, Guaire Aidhne, and, among others, to an ancient manuscript of Clonmacnoise called *Leabhar-na hUidhne* (a fragment of which is now preserved in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy). His words are: “Celebris est hæc competentia in nostris historiis, de qua Ketinus in

Cuana, son of Aileen, chief of Feara-Maighe [Fermoy], died. He was [the person who was called] Laech Liathmhuineⁱ.

The Age of Christ, 641. The second year of Conall and Ceallach. Maelbreasail and Maelfaith^k died; and Flann Enaigh was mortally wounded. These were of the Cinel-Conaill-Gulban.

The Age of Christ, 642. The third year of Conall and Ceallach. St. Cronan Beg^l, Bishop of Aendruim, died on the 7th of January. Furadhran, son of Bec, son of Cuanach, chief of Ui-Mic-Uais^m, died. Uaisleⁿ, daughter of Suibhne, son of Colman, wife of Faclan, King of Leinster, died. The battle of Gabhra^o [was fought] between the Leinstermen themselves.

The Age of Christ, 643. The fourth year of Conall and Ceallach. Dunchadh^p, son of Fiachna, son of Deman, King of Ulidia, died.

The Age of Christ, 644. The fifth year of Conall and Ceallach. Bolgluatha^q, Lord of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, died.

The Age of Christ, 645. The sixth year of Conall and Ceallach. Mac Laisre^r, Abbot of Beannchair [Bangor], died on the 16th of May. Raghallach^s,

historia Regum Hiberniæ. Item in actis *Comgani et Conalli*, et in actis etiam ipsius *Cuanae a Fiacho* [filio *Lyrü*] "synchrono eleganter conscriptis quæ etiãmm in magno pretio extant hodiè in celebri illo et vetusto codice Chuanensi, quem *Leabhar-na-hUidhre* vocant."—*Acta SS.*, p. 149, n. 14.

^k *Maelbreasail and Maelfaith*.—"A. D. 643. *Jugulatio duorum nepotum Bogaine*, i. e. Maelbreasail et Maelfaith. Guin Flaith Aeuai. *Mors Breasail mic seachnasaich*."—*Ann. Ult.*

Cronan Beg.—"A. D. 642. *Quies Cronain Episcopi nOindromo*."—*Ann. Ult.*

"A. D. 642. Cronan, Bishop of Indroyne, died."—*Ann. Clon.*

^m *Ui-Mic-Uais*.—This name is still preserved in the barony of Moygoish, in the county of Westmeath.

"A. D. 644. *Mors Furudrain mic Bece, mic Cuanach ri Ua micc Uais*."—*Ann. Ult.*

"A. D. 642. Furadrayn, the son of Beag, mic Briwyn, or Cwanagh, prince of Mackwaiss, died."

—*Ann. Clon.*

ⁿ *Uaisle*.—"A. D. 642. *Mors hUaisle, filie Suibne*."—*Ann. Clon.*

"A. D. 642. *Uaisle*, in English, *Gentle*, daughter of Swyne mac Colman, King of Meath, Queen of Lynster (she was wife to Foylan, King of Lynster), died."

^o *Gabhra*: i. e. Gabhra-Liffe, not Gabhra, near the Boyne.

^p *Dunchadh*.—"A. D. 646. *Rex Uloth Duncat Ua Ronain jugulatus*."—*Ann. Ult.*

^q *Bolgluatha*.—"A. D. 646. *Bellum Colgan mac Crunmael Builggluatha ri hUae Ceinnsealaig*."—*Ann. Ult.*

^r *Mac Laisre*.—"A. D. 645. *Mac Laisre Abbas Beannchair quievit*."—*Ann. Ult.*

"A. D. 642. Maclaisre, abbot of Beanchor, died."—*Ann. Clon.*

^s *Raghallach*.—His death is entered in the Annals of Ulster at the year 648, which is more correct. In the Annals of Clonmacnoise it is incorrectly entered under the year 642, and the

allach, mac Uatach, mí Connacht, do marbáð la Maolbriúchte, mac Moí-
lácaim, dia doimnaíð do sunnaíð, dia nebraíð :

Rağallach, mac Uatach, ðoeta do míum ðeileich,
Muiríníð ðechmon po cíc, Caéal ðechmon ðepích.
Hí ðreip amu do Caéal, cia concola píað míoğaibh,
Cíara Cathal cen achar, ní a achar cen díoğail.
Míðíð pích aipoc díğail, ačar upo a míneac,
Đonao pe pípu coíçac, oipğíð pé oipçne dáac.
Mo éuipri i ccuma caich, díoğail Rağallaíğ mo paíç,
Píl a ulcha léith im lamí, Maolbriúđi, mic Moílachaim.

Cath Cairn Conaill pía nDiarmaid, mac Aodha Slaim, póp Đuarpe, dú in
po marbáð an da Cuán, .i. Cuán, mac Enoa, mí Mumán, 7 Cuán, mac Conaill,
çaipech Ua Píçínçe, 7 Tolamnach, çaipech Ua Uiačain, 7 po meabáð póp
Đuarpe a hionáð an catha. Ipeað éçeur do luíð Diarmaid do éabairç in
caéa po çria Cluain mic Noip. Do míğhípaç íapom pámað Cíapain eaçla
píu Dia paip, co çipað pían díonçoið a ceopaíğçhca çom. Iap çoaðh íapain
in míğh po eaçhbaip Çuaim nEipic co na pòðlaíð pçíomn (.i. Uiač Manchaim)

translator adds that the O'Reillys are descended
from this Raghallach.

"A. D. 642 [*recte* 649]. Ragally mac Fwa-
dagh, King of Connaught, was deadly wounded
and killed by one Moyle-Bride O'Mothlan. Of
this King Ragally issued the O'Rellyes."

This interpolation is, however, incorrect, for
the O'Reillys (of East Breifny or Cavan) are
descended from Raghallach, son of Cathalan, son
of Dubheron, son of Maelmordha, the eleventh
in descent from Fearghus, the common ancestor
of the O'Reillys, O'Rourkes, and O'Conors of
Connaught. But this Raghallach, son of Uatach,
is the ancestor of the O'Conors, kings of Con-
naught. He had three sons: 1. Fearghus, the
father of Muireadhach Muilleathan, the ances-
tor of the O'Conors; 2. Cathal, who is men-
tioned in the text as the avenger of his father;
and 3. Ceallach.—See Hardiman's edition of
O'Flaherty's *Iar-Connaught*, p. 130.

¹ *Muireann*.—It is stated in an interlined gloss
that she was the wife of Raghallach.

² *Lamented*.—The verb po cíc is glossed, *inter-
líncas*, ".i. po caín."

³ *Avenged*, ðepích.—This is glossed po oipç,
which, in the Brehon laws, signifies to punish,
fine, revenge. "Nocha n-oipçthe neach ma
cmaíð çom o Concoðar; no one was fined for
his real crime by Conchobhar."—MS. T. C. D.,
H. 4. 22, p. 67.

⁴ *Carn-Conaill*.—It appears from an account
of this battle, preserved in *Leabhar na-hUíðhrí*,
in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, that
Carn-Chonaill is situated in the territory of
Aidlne, which was coextensive with the diocese
of Kilmaeduaigh, in the county of Galway. This
place is probably that now called Ballyconnell,
in the parish of Kilbecanty, near Gort. The
battle is noticed in the Annals of Ulster, under
the year 618; and in the Annals of Clonmac-

son of Uatach, King of Connaught, was killed by Maelbrighde, son of Mothlachan, on Sunday precisely, of which was said :

Raghallach, son of Uatach, was pierced on the back of a white steed ;

Muireann^t hath well lamented^u him, Cathal hath well avenged^w him.

Cathal is this day in battle, though he is bound [to peace] in the presence of kings ;

Though Cathal is without a father, his father is not without being revenged.

Estimate his terrible revenge from the account of it related ;

He slew six men and fifty, he committed sixteen devastations.

I had my share like another. in the revenge of Raghallach,

I have the grey beard in my hand of Maelbrighde, son of Mothlachán.

The battle of Carn Conaill^x [was gained] by Diarmaid, son of Aedh Slane, against Guaire, wherein were slain the two Cuans, namely, Cuan, son of Euda, King of Munster, and Cuan, son of Conall, chief of Ui-Fidhgeinte^y; and Tolamhnach, chief of Ui-Liathain^z; and Guaire was routed from the battle field. Diarmaid, on his way to this battle, went first through Cluain-mic-Nois. The congregation of St. Ciaran made supplication to God that he might return safe, through the merits of their guarantee. After the king's return, he granted Tuaim nEirc^a (i. e. Liath-Manchain), with its sub-divisions of land, as altar-sod^b,

noise under 642, as follows :

“ A. D. 648. *Bellum Cairn Conaill, ubi Guaire fugit, et Diarmait mac Aedo Slaine victor erat.*”—*Ann. Ulst.*

“ A. D. 642 [*recte* 649]. The battle of Carn Conell, in the Feast of Pentecost, was given by Dermot mac Hugh Slane; and going to meet his enemies went to Clonvicknose to make his devotion to St. Keyran, was met by the abbot, prelates, and clergy of Clonvicknose in procession, where they prayed God and St. Keyran to give him the victory over his enemies, which God granted at their requests; for they had the victory, and slew Cwan, King of Mounster, and Cwan mac Conell, King of I-Feiginty, and so giving the foyle to his enemies returned to Clonvicknose again, to congratulate the clergy by whose intercession he gained that victory, and bestowed on them for ever Toymenereke,

with the appurtenances, now called Lyavanchan, in honor of God and St. Keyran, to be held free without any charge in the world, insomuch that the King of Meath might not thenceforth challenge a draught of water thereout by way of any charge.”—*Ann. Clon.*

^y *Ui-Fidhgeinte*.—A large territory in the present county of Limerick.—See note ^m, under A. D. 1178, p. 44.

^z *Ui-Liathain*.—A territory in the county of Cork.—See note ^e, under A. M. 2859, p. 11, and note ^e, under A. D. 1579, p. 1722.

^a *Tuaim nEirc*: i. e. Ere's Mound, or *tumulus*. This was the original name of the place where the old church of Lemanaghan, in the barony of Garrycastle, and King's County, now stands in ruins.—See note ^k, under A. D. 1531, p. 1402.

^b *Altar-sod*.—Literally land on the altar, i. e. land belonging to the altar, i. e. church-land.

αἰναιλ φοδ φορ αλτόρ, δο Δία γ δο Χιαραν, γ δο βήρε τεορα τριρτε (.i. mal-
laét) φορ ριγη Μιθε δια μββθη neach δια μιντιρ εἶδ διγη νιρρε ann.
Conaó deπin do peoγapε Διαρμαιτε α ἀθnacal hi cCluain mic Νόιρ.

Αοίρ Cπιορτ, ρέ céδ, cÉpacha ape. An peactiáδ βιαδαιμ do Chonall
γ do Chellach. Cαth Duin Cπιοιόταιμη ρια Conall γ ρια cCeallach, da mac
Maoilcoba, φορ Aongur, mac Doimnaill, γ ρο μαρβαδ Aongur ρan chaé ρin,
γ ρο μαρβαδ εἶτ Cαthapach, mac Doimnaill βρic, ρan cαth ρin beop. Maol-
coba mac Pιachna, mic Deiman ρί Uλαδ, do μαρβαδ la Congal cCíhnpoda,
mic Dunchaúha.

Αοίρ Cπιορτ, ρέ céδ cÉpacha a peacht. An tochtiaó βιαδαιμ do
Chonall γ do Chellach. Dunchaú γ Conall, dá mac βλαίτεμic, mic Aótha
Slane, do μαρβαδ la Λαιγνιβ ι τυρραεé μιλινμ Μαολοόραν, mic Δίωμα
Cρóin. Μαρκαν γ Μαολοόραν ρο ζον ιαδ ανδίρ, ap do ρο ράιδη Μαολοόραν,

Α μιλινδ, ρο μετ anba do τυρρην,

Νί bo commetε φορ ρειρβινδ, an ροιμειτε φορ Uιβ [Síl] CÉpcaill.

Αη ζράν μειλερ an Muileann, ní coipce áct ap úhγ τυρρεann,

δα do ζερεcaú an éροιμη máρ, ροtha μιλινμ Μαολοόραν.

Αοίρ Cπιορτ, ρέ céδ cÉpacha a hochε. An naoiáδ βιαδαιμ do Chonall
γ do Cheallach. Maicheni, abb Meanaopoiχit, do écc. Iomaipεcc Cuile

^c *Dun-Crimhthainn*.—This was the name of a fort situated on the Hill of Howth, to the north of the city of Dublin.—See note ^b, under A. D. 9, p. 92, *suprà*. In the Annals of Ulster this battle is mentioned under the year 649, as follows:

“A. D. 649. *Bellum* Duin Crenthainn, *in quo* cecidit Oengus mac Domhnaill, filii Maeleobo .i. Cellach et Conall Cael, *victores erant: Mors* Cathusaig mic Domhnaill Brie.”

^d *Mill of Maclodhran*.—Connell Mageoghegan, in his translation of the Annals of Clonmaenise, states that this mill is near Mullingar :

“A. D. 618. The two sons of Hugh Slane, Donogh and Conell, were killed by the Lynstermen, near Mollingare, in the mill of Oran, called Mollen-Oran.”

The place where this mill stood is still well known, and is called Muilleann-Odhraín, *anglicè* Mullenoran. It is situated near Lough Owel, in the parish of Portnashangan, in the county of Westmeath, where there was a mill till about the middle of the last century.

The killing of these sons of Blathmac is mentioned in the Annals of Ulster at 650, and in the Annals of Tighernach at 651, which is the true year.—See a short article on the Antiquity of Corn in Ireland in the Dublin P. Journal, vol. i. p. 108–110, where the Editor published this passage.

^e *H'heat*.—In the Annals of Tighernach the reading is : “α μιλινδ εια ρο μετ, μορ οο τυρρην. Ah mill ! what hast thou ground ? Great thy wheat.”

to God and to St. Ciaran ; and he gave three maledictions (i. e. curses) to that king whose people should take even a drink of water there. Wherefore Diarmaid ordered his burial-place at Cluain-mic-Nois.

The Age of Christ, 646. The seventh year of Conall and Ceallach. The battle of Dun-Crimhthainn^e [was gained] by Conall and Ceallach, the two sons of Maelcobha, over Aenghus, son of Domhnall ; and Aenghus was slain in this battle ; and there was also slain in this same battle Cathasach, son of Domhnall Breac. Maelcobha, son of Fiachna, son of Deman, King of Ulidia, was slain by Congal Ceannfoda, son of Dunchadha.

The Age of Christ, 647. The eighth year of Conall and Ceallach. Dunchadh and Conall, two sons of Blathmac, son of Aedh Slaine, were slain by the Leinstermen, in the mill-race of the mill of Maelodhran^d, son of Dima Cron. Marean and Maelodhran mortally wounded the two ; of which Maelodhran said :

O mill ! which grindedst much of wheat^e ;
It was not grinding oats^f thou wert, when thou didst grind the seed of Cearbhall.

The grain which the mill has ground is not oats, but red wheat,
With the scions of the great tree^g Maelodhran's mill was fed.

The Age of Christ, 648. The ninth year of Conall and Ceallach. Maincheni, Abbot of Meanadrochit^h, died. The battle of Cuil-corraⁱ, by Aeldeith

^f *Grinding oats.*—In the Annals of Tighernach the reading is : “ n̄ po coimelt for peppum̄, apo melz for Uib Cearbhuil,” which is the true reading.

^g *The great tree.*—This great tree was Cearbhall. In the Annals of Tighernach the reading is : “ Ip oipogla in cruinn inar foru do mul̄no a Mauloipom̄.”

For a historical dissertation on the antiquity of mills in Ireland, see the Ordnance Memoir of the Parish of Templemore, County of Londonderry, p. 215 ; and Petrie's *History and Antiquities of Tara Hill*, pp. 138-141. The first mill ever erected in Ireland was placed on the stream of Nith, now the River Gabhra, near Tara, by King Cormac Mac Art, in the third century.

Its site is still pointed out, and near its site stands the modern mill of Lisnamullen.

^h *Meanadroichit.*—For the situation of this place see note ^c, under the year 600, p. 225. *suprà*. In the Annals of Ulster these entries are given under the year 651, as follows :

“ A. D. 651. *Dormitatio* Maencha in abbatibus Menadrochit. Imaric Cuile coire, *in qua* cecidit Culene mac Forindain. Maeldeich et Onchu *victores erant.*”

In the Annals of Clonmacnoise the death of “ Manchynus, Abbot of Menadrochat,” is entered under the year 649, which is certainly antedated.

ⁱ *Cuil-corra* : i. e. the Corner or Angle of the Weir or Dam, now Coolarn, near Galtrim, in the county of Meath.

κορρα για ηΑολδειτ̃ γ για ηΟncοim, δύ ηη πο μαρβαδη Cillne, mac Ρορannάim, τοιρεχ Ua bΡαλζε. Cuzamīna, mac Suibne, δέcc.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, γέ cέδ cετραcha αναοι. Αη δεαχmαδ̃ βλιαδαν το Chonall γ το Cheallach. S. Cρionάn Maghe bile δέcc, an peachmαd̃ λά το mί Augurτ. Cαηη απ̃τηρ Sheola, ι Connachταib̃, για cCennραολαδ̃, mac Colgan, γ για Μαοναχ, mac βαοιτ̃m, τοιρεχ Ua mδριύm, ηη πο μαρβαδ̃ Μαριcάn, mac Τοimeine, τοιρεc Ua Maime. Ρ̃ςγυρ mac Τοmnaill, γ Ρ̃ςγυρ, mac Ραζαλλαιζ, γ Αοδη δ̃στρα, mac Cummīne, το μαρβαδ̃ λα ηUib̃ Ρ̃ιαχpach Αιδne. Αοδη Ρόim, mac Μαοιλοδα, δέcc. Maelδοίδ, mac Suibne, πλατ̃ Mide, δέcc.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, γέ cέδ cαοζατ. Αη ταοηmαδ̃ βλιαδαν δέcc το Chonall γ το Chellach. Αιτ̃cen, abb Τιρε δά ζλαγ, δέcc. Cαιλcén ó Λοτηρα δέcc. Cαηη Ρ̃λ̃cαζ για cCρunnμαοι, mac Suibne, τοιρεχ Cenél Eozan, απ̃m ηη πο μαρβαδ̃ Cumarcach, mac Oiliolla, τοιρεχ Ua Cρειm̃ταim. Cρuinδμαοι Eρbuilζζ, mac Ronám, τοιρεχ Λαιζm̃ Oςγδαβαρ, δέcc. S. b̃ςmαδ̃, abb Duib̃linne, το ec̃c.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, γέ cέδ cαοζα α ηαοη. Αη ταρα βλιαδαν δέcc το Chonall γ το Cheallach. S. Αεοηλυζ, mac Cummain, abb Cluana m̃c Νόιρ, [δέcc] αν 26 Ρεβρυαρι.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, γέ cέδ cαοccατ α τοδ. Αη τρεαρ̃ βλιαδαν δέcc το ηα ριοζαib̃ ρειm̃ραιδτε. S. Colman, επ̃ρcορ, mac Αιτελτουib̃, abb Cluana ηλοραιρδ, δέcc 8 Ρεβρυαρι. S. Οιρ̃rene Ροτα, ab Cluana ηλοραιρδ, δέcc Μαι 1°. S. Θαcηua Λααχηρα, abb Ρ̃ςm̃na, δέcc.

^k *Magh-bile*.—Now Movilla, in the county of Down. “A. D. 547. Cronan of Moville, died.”—*Ann. Clon.*

^l *Airthur-Seola*: i. e. the eastern side or part of Magh-Seola, a plain included in the present barony of Clare, in the county of Galway. In the Annals of Ulster this battle is noticed under the year 652, and in the Annals of Clonmaenaise at 649, thus:

“A. D. 652. *Bellum* Connaecht, in quo cecidit Marcan, filius Tomaini.”—*Ann. Ult.*

“A. D. 649. The battle of Connaught, wherein Marcan mac Tomayn, Prince of Imain, in the

province of Connaught, was slain, and Ceanfoyle mac Colgan, and Moynagh, son of Bwyhyn, had the upper hand.”—*Ann. Clon.*

^m *Fearghus, son of Domhnall*.—“A. D. 653. Jugulatio Fergusi mic Domhnaill, Ferguso mic Rogaillnig, et Aedo Bedri et Cuminieni.”—*Ann. Ult.*

ⁿ *Maeldoid*.—“A. D. 650. Moyleboy mac Swyne, King of Meath, died.”—*Ann. Clon.*

^o *Aithchen*.—“A. D. 655. *Mors* Maelaichlein Tire-da-glass.”—*Ann. Ult.*

“A. D. 652. Ailgionn, Abbot of Tierdaglass, and Cailkine of Lohra, died.”—*Ann. Clon.*

and Onchu, where Cillene, son of Forannan, chief of Ui-Failghe [Offaly], was slain. Cugamhna, son of Suibhne, died.

The Age of Christ, 649. The tenth year of Conall and Ceallach. St. Cronan of Magh-bile^k died on the seventh day of the month of August. The battle of Airther-Seola^l, in Connaught, by Ceannfaeladh, son of Colgan and Macnach, son of Baeithin, chief of Ui-Briuin, in which was slain Marcan, son of Toimen, chief of Ui-Maine. Fearghus, son of Domhnall^m, and Fearghus, son of Raghallach, and Aedh Beathra, son of Cuimin, were killed by the Ui-Fiachrach-Aidhne. Aedh Roin, son of Maelcobha, died. Maeldoidⁿ, son of Suibhne, chief of Meath, died.

The Age of Christ, 650. The eleventh year of Conall and Ceallach. Aithchen^o, Abbot of Tir-da-ghlas [Terryglass], died. Cailcen, of Lothra, died. The battle of Fleascach^p, by Crunmael, son of Suibhne, chief of Cinel-Eoghain, in which was slain Cumascach, son of Oilíoll, chief of Ui-Creuhthaim. Crunmael^q Erbuilg, son of Ronan, chief of South Leinster^r, died. St. Bearaidh, Abbot of Duibhlinn^s, died.

The Age of Christ, 651. The twelfth year of Conall and Ceallach. St. Aedhlug^t, son of Cummain, Abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, [died] on the 26th of February.

The Age of Christ, 652. The thirteenth year of the kings aforesaid. St. Colman^u, the bishop, son of Aiteldubh, Abbot of Cluain-Iraird [Clonard], died on the 8th of February. St. Oissene Fota, Abbot of Cluain-Iraird, died on the 1st of May. St. Dachu Luachra, Abbot of Fearná [Ferns], died.

^p *Fleascach*.—Not identified. In the Annals of Ulster this battle is called “Bellum Cumascaig,” thus:

“A. D. 655. *Bellum Cumascaig mic Ailello, in quo*” [ille, i. e. Cumascach] “*cecidit; Cruinnmael mac Suibne victor erat.*”

^q *Crunmael*.—“A. D. 655. *Mors Crunmail Erbuilc, mic Ronain, regis Lageniensium.*”—*Ann. Ul.*

^r *South Leinster*.—Laighin Deasgabhair. This was the name of the country of the Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, for the extent of which see note under A. D. 1183.

^s *Duibhlinn*.—Now Dublin, but it was originally the name of the estuary of the River Liffey.—See note ^e, under A. D. 291, p. 122, *suprà*.

^t *Aedhlug*.—“A. D. 651. *Quies Aidlogo mic Comain Abbas Cluana mic Nois.*”—*Ann. Ul.*

^u *Colman, the bishop, &c.*—“A. D. 653. *Colman Episcopus mac Cudelduib, et Ossene Fota, duo Abbates Cluana Iraird, obierunt. Ducua Loere abbas Fernann, quievit.*”—*Ann. Ul.*

“A. D. 651. *Colman, Bishop, mac Vihelly, and Ossynie Foda, two abbots of Clonarde, died in one year. Dachwa Lwachra, abbot of Fernes, died.*”—*Ann. Clon.*

Αοιρ Cμιορτ, ρέ έέδ ασοκατ α εΐταιρ. Α κύηζ δέεε δο Chonall γ δο Cheallach. S. Nem Mac Ua θιρη, .i. κομάρβα Enne Αιρηε, δο έεε 14 lunι. Suibne, mac Cμιρτε, abb λαε, δέεε. Coineenn Cille Slébe δέεε. Cath Delenn, αιρη ιαρη μαρβαδ Μαολδóιδ mac Conaιηζ.

Αοιρ Cμιορτ, ρέ έέδ ασοκατ α κύεε. Αη ρειρεαδ βλιαδαν δέεε δο Chonall γ δο Chellach. S. Μοόαοιμόεε, abb Λετη μόιρ, δέεε αν τρεαρ λά δέεε δο Μηαρτα. Τρι βλιαδνα δέεε αρ εειρτε εέδ ροδ α ραοζοιλ, αιαιλ δεαρδυρ ιη ρανη :

Σαοζαλ Μοόαοιμόεε Λέιτ, νοχα εεαλατ τρεοιη να τρειηη,
Τρι βλιαδνα δέεε εειρτε εέδ, ní βαοζαλ ní ηιομαρ ηρηζ.

^w *St. Nem.*—“A. D. 654. Nem Macu-Brin pausat.”—*Ann. Ult.*

^x *Enne, of Ara*: i. e. St. Endeus or Eany of Aranmore, an island in the Bay of Galway. The church of this saint was situated at the small village of Killeany, on this island.—See Colgan’s *Acta SS.*, p. 714, and Hardiman’s edition of O’Flaherty’s *Iar-Connaught*, p. 74, *et seq.*

^y *Suibnac.*—“A. D. 656. *Obitus Suibnii* mic Cuirtri, *abbatis Ie.*”—*Ann. Ult.*

“A. D. 553. Swyne mac Cwirtre, Abbot of Hugh” [Iona], “died.”—*Ann. Clon.*

^z *Cill-Sleibhe*: i. e. Cill-Sleibhe-Cuillinn, now Killeavy, situated at the foot of Slieve Gullion, near Newry, in the county of Armagh.—See note ^p, under the year 517, p. 168, *suprà*. In the Annals of Clonmacnoise the death of this Coinnehenn is entered under the year 634.

^a *Delenn.*—This is probably Telenn, in the west of the county of Donegal. In the Annals of Ulster this battle is entered under the year 656 :

“A. D. 656. *Bellum Delend, in quo interfectus est Maeldent mac Conaill.*”

^b *Mochaemhog.*—Called in Latin *Pulcherius*. His death is entered in the Annals of Ulster under A. D. 655. Colgan has published a Life of this saint at 13th March, from the Codex Kilkenniensis, from which it appears that his

father, Beoan, who was of the Conmaicene of Connaught, fled to Munster, and settled in Ui-Conail Gabhra in Munster, where he married Nessa (the sister of the celebrated St. Ita, of Killecody, in the present county of Limerick), who became the mother of this saint. His first name was Coemghin, but St. Ita afterwards changed this to Mochaemhog, which the writer of his life interpreted “*Meus pulcher juvenis.*”

“Unde meruit Beoanus ut haberet talem filium, qui coram Deo et hominibus magnus erit, ejus memoria erit in æternum. Et addidit, dicens; ipse erit pulcher et senex. Inde dederunt ei nomen primum .i. *Coemghin*: sed hoc nomen evertit ipsa Sancta Dei” [Ita] “vocans eum per dilectionem nomine, quo vulgo nominatur .i. *Mochaemog*: quod latinè dicitur meus pulcher juvenis.”—*Acta Sanctorum*, p. 590

The principal church of this saint, called Liath-mor, or Liath-Mochaemhog, is described in the gloss to the *Feilire-Aenguis*, as in the southern Ely, in Munster. It is now called Liath Mochaemhog (*anglicè* Leamokevoige), and is situated in the parish of Two-Mile-Burris, in the barony of Elyogarty, and county of Tipperary. This barony was anciently called the territory of South Ely (Eile óéιρμρτ) to distinguish it from Ely-O’Carroll, which is included in the present King’s County. The

The Age of Christ, 654. The fifteenth year of Conall and Ceallach. St. Nem^w Mac Ua-Birn, successor of Enne, of Ara^x, died on the 14th of June. Suibhne^y, son of Cuitre, Abbot of Ia, died. Coincenn, of Cill-Sleibhe^z, died. The battle of Delemn^a, in which Maeldoid, son of Conaing, was slain.

The Age of Christ, 655. The sixteenth year of Conall and Ceallach. St. Mochaemhog^b, Abbot of Liath-mor, died on the third day of March. Thirteen years and four hundred was the length of his life, as this quatrain proves:

The age of Mochaemhog of Liath, which the great or poor deny not,
Thirteen years four hundred^c, without danger, without exaggeration.

ruins of two churches, one of which is of great antiquity, are now to be seen at Liath-Mochaemhog, but the saint's festival is no longer kept or scarcely known in the parish. There is another church called Cill Močæmóg, from this saint, in the barony of Ida, and county of Kilkenny; but the peasantry are beginning to corrupt it to Kill-Ivory, from a false notion that *Caemhog* denotes *ivory*! Colgan's valuable note on the signification of the name of this saint is well worth the attention of the reader, and the Editor is tempted to lay the whole of it before him in this place:

"*Meus pulcher juvenis, &c.* Pro his et aliis similibus intelligendis adverte tria; Primum quod dictio Hibernica *coemh.* prout veteres scribunt, seu, ut hodiè scribitur *caomh*, idem sit quod pulcher, speciosus, vel delectans, et *gein* idem sit quod genitus vel natus, ita ut *Coemhgheín*, idem sit quod pulcher genitus, seu natus. 2. Quod *mo*, idem sit quod *mí* vel *meus*; estque particula indicans affectum possessionem vel observantiam rei cui præfigitur. Unde apud Priscos Hibernos præfigebatur et conjungebatur nominibus propriis, maximè sanctorum, ita quod ex utraque coalesceret una dictio, quæ postea in nomen proprium cedebat. Quando autem nomen istud incipiebat a vocali tunc littera *o* elisâ, littera *m* jungebatur vocali sequenti. Tertium quòd quod *oe* vel *og*, *au*, *cu*, et *in* in fine dictionum apud

Hibernos maximè priscos indicent quandam diminutionem, seu nomina desinentia, saltem propria esse diminutiva. Ex his contingit eandem numero personam in nostris Hagiologiis aliisque historiis variis secundum apparentiam nominibus appellari, v. g. idem *Lua*, *Luanus*, *Molua*, *Moluanus* scribitur. Item *Cuanus*, *Mochuanus*, *Erninus*, *Erneus*, *Ernanus*, *Mernanus*, et *Mernocus*; *Eltinus*, *Meltinus*, et *Melteocus Dimanus*, *Modhimocus*; *Lochinus*, *Lochenus*, *Lochanus*. Et ad propositum nostrum idem *Mochocmocus*, *Mochocmogus*, *Coemanus*, et respiciendo ad vocis significationem *Pulcherrius*, quam appellationem quia facilius et latinis gratior duximus plerumque in hac vita retinendam, licet in vetusto Codice ejus antigraphum habemus sanctus hic passim vocetur *Mochocmoc.*"—*Acta Sanctorum*, p. 596, n. 9.

^c *Four hundred*, ceṛpe céo.—This is clearly a mistake for ap čœm čéo, above one hundred; but with whom it originated it would be now difficult to determine. Colgan has the following remarks upon it:

"Sed hic obviandum duxi insulso lapsui ejusdam anonimi, qui ad Marianum in margine addit quandam versum Hibernicum, qui alios traxit in errorem: quo nempe indicat S. Mochocmocum vixisse annis 14 supra quadringentos, ubi meo judicio debuit scribere supra centum, &c."—*Acta Sanctorum*, p. 509.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, πέ céδ caoccat a pé. S. Ulltan Mac Uí Concobair, ó Apo bñccain, décc an cértamíad lá do September, iarр an ochtmóccat bliadain ar céт a aoiri.

Iar mbñт peacht mbliadna décc óр Epinn do Chonall 7 do Cheallach, da mac Maolcobá, mic Aodha, mic Annirech, do éр Conall la Diarmaic, mac Aodha Slane, 7 atбал Ceallach i mбpυξ Mic an Oξ. Bλατmac, mac Maolcobá, pí Ulaó, a écc.

Αοιρ Cpioρт, πέ céд caoccat a peacht. An céд bliadain do Diarmaic 7 do Bлатmac, dá mic Aodha Slane, mic Diarmaда, mic Pñgypa Cerr-beoil, i pñghe nEpeann. Ceallach, mac Saрáin, abb Othna móipe, décc. Mochua, mac Lonáin, décc. Dunchaó, mac Aodha Slane, décc.

Αοιρ Cpioρт, πέ céд caoccat a hochт. An dapa bliadain do Diarmaic 7 do Bлатmac. Dioma Dubí, eppcop Condepe, déξ an 6 Ianuarii. Cummine, eppcop nAonpoma, décc. S. Sillan, eppcop Danúnpι, décc an 17 Maí. Eochadó, mac Bлатmic, mic Aodá Slane, décc. Ailill, mac Dunchaó, mic Aodá Slane, décc. Conall Cpanndamna décc. Eoξan, mac Tuatálan, décc. Paolan, τοipech Opραιξι, do mápbaó la Λαιξμβ.

Αοιρ Cpioρт, πέ céд caoccat anaoi. An tpeap bliadain do Diarmaic 7 do Bлатmac. Daimel, eppcop Cinnγapáó, décc an 18 Febyparií. Pionán

^a *St. Ultan.*—In the Annals of Clonmacnoise the death of Ultan, son of O'Connor, is entered under 653, but in the Annals of Ulster, "*Obitus Ultain mic U-Concobair,*" is entered twice, first under the year 656, and again under 662, "*secundum alium librum.*" The Annotations of Tirechan on the Life of St. Patrick, are stated in the Book of Armagh (fol. 16), to have been taken from the mouth of Ultanus, first Bishop of the Conchubrenses, i. e. of the Dal Conchubhair of Ardbraccan. The festival of this saint is set down in the *Feilire-Aenguis*, and in O'Clery's Irish Calendar at 4th September. It is remarked in the latter that he educated and fed with his own hands all the children who were without education in Ireland, and that he was one hundred and eighty-nine years old when he resigned his spirit to heaven in the

year 656.

^c *Ard-Breacain:* i. e. Breacan's Height, or hill, now Ardbraccan, the diocesan seat of the Bishop of Meath, about three miles from the town of Navan, in the county of Meath. This place derived its name from St. Breacan, who erected a church here, before the time of St. Ultan, but afterwards fixed his principal establishment at Templebraccan, on the Great Island of Aran, in the Bay of Galway, where his festival was celebrated on the 1st of May.

^d *Brugh-Mic-an-Og:* i. e. the Brugh, or Fort of Aenghus Og, commonly called Aenghus an Bhrogla, son of Daghdá, King of the Tuatha De Dananns. This place is situated near Stackallan Bridge, near the village of Slane, in the county of Meath.—See Book of Lecan, fol. 279, p. b. In the Annals of Ulster, "*Mors Ceallaigh*

The Age of Christ, 656. St. Ulltan^d Mac-Ui-Conchobhair, of Ard-Breacain^e, died on the fourth day of September, after [completing] the one hundred and eightieth year of his reign.

After Conall and Ceallach, the two sons of Maelcobha, son of Aedh, son of Aimmire, had been seventeen years over Ireland, Conall was slain by Diarmaid, son of Aedh Slaine; and Ceallach died at Brugh-Mic-an-Og^f. Blathmac, son of Maelcobha, King of Ulidia, died.

The Age of Christ, 657. The first year of Diarmaid and Blathmac, two sons of Aedh Slaine, son of Diarmaid, son of Fearghus Cerrbheoil, in the sovereignty of Ireland. Ceallach, son of Saran, Abbot of Othan-mor^g, died. Mochua, son of Lonan, died. Dunchadh, son of Aedh Slaine^h, died.

The Age of Christ, 658. The second year of Diarmaid and Blathmac. Dima Dubhⁱ, Bishop of Conner, died on the 6th of January. Cummine, Bishop of Aendruim [Nendrum, in Loch Cuan], died. St. Sillan, Bishop of Daimhínis^k, died on the 17th of May. Eochaidh, son of Blathmac^l, son of Aedh Slaine, died. Ailill^m, son of Dunchadh, son of Aedh Slaine, died. Conall Cranndamhnaⁿ, died. Faelan^o, chief of Osraighe, was slain by the Leinstermen.

The Age of Christ, 659. The third year of Diarmaid and Blathmac. Daniel, Bishop of Ceann-garadh^p, died on the 18th of February. Finan^q, son of

mic Maelcobo^r is noticed under the year 657, but no mention is made of the killing of Conall.

^e *Othan-mor*.—Now Fahan, near Lough Swilly, in the barony of Inishowen, and county of Donegal.

^h *Dunchadh, son of Aedh Slaine*.—“A. D. 658. Duncat, mac Aedo Slaine, mortuus est.”—*Ann. Ul.*

ⁱ *Dima Dubh*.—“A. D. 558. Dimmaingert, Episcopus Condire, et Cummine, Episcopus n-Aendroma, mortui sunt.”—*Ann. Ul.*

^k *Daimhínis*: i. e. Devenish, in Lough Erne, near the town of Enniskillen, in the county of Fermanagh.

^l *Eochaidh, son of Blathmac*.—“A. D. 659. Mors Ehdach mic Blathmicc.”—*Ann. Ul.*

“A. D. 656. Eaghagh mac Blathmac, son of King Hugh Slane, died.”—*Ann. Clon.*

^m *Ailill, &c.*—“A. D. 656. Aillill, mac Donogh, mac Hugh Slane, died.”—*Ann. Clon.*

ⁿ *Conall Cranndamhna*.—“A. D. 659. Conall Crannamna moritur.”—*Ann. Ul.*

“A. D. 656. Conell Cranndawna died.”—*Ann. Clon.*

^o *Faelan, chief of Osraighe*.—“A. D. 656. Foylan, King of Ossorie, was killed by the Lynstermen.”—*Ann. Clon.*

^p *Ceann-garadh*.—This church is described in the *Feilire-Aenguis*, at 10th August, as in Gallgaedhela, in Alba or Scotland. Threesaints of this place are set down in O’Clery’s Irish Calendar; 1. Daniel, Bishop, at 18th February; 2. Colum, at 1st March; and 3. Blaán, at 10th August.—See also Colgan’s *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 234.

^q *Finan, &c.*—“A. D. 659. Obitus Finiani,

mac Rimeōa, eppcop, décc. Colman Glinne da locha décc an dapa la do December.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, ré céo pεapccατ. An cστρανιαδ̄ βιαδ̄ain do Διαρμαιτ γ do βλατμαc. S. Λαιδ̄gσno, mac βαοιτη, ó Cluain P̄c̄ita Molua, déz an 12 Ianuarii. Conaing Ua D̄aint, abb Imlecha Iobair, décc. Iomaircc 1 nOz̄amain, oc Cinn Copbadain, la muin̄tir Διαρματα, mic Αοδ̄ha Sl̄aine, .i. On̄cú, mac Sap̄ain, γ Μαοlmolchon, γ Κατ̄yραc, mac Eim̄ine, p̄op βλατ̄hmac, mac Αοδ̄ha Sl̄aine, μαιz̄σn in p̄o μαρβ̄ad Conaing, mac Congaile, mic Αοδ̄a Sl̄aine, γ Ulltan, mac Ernaine, τοιp̄ech Cianach̄ta, γ Cennp̄aolaδ̄, mac Z̄ic̄p̄it̄oi, τοιp̄ech Cian̄dāc̄ta Ap̄oδ̄a, γ P̄aolchu mac Maeleum̄ha.

Μαοlúim, mac Αοδ̄ha Bennám, décc. Μαονach, mac P̄inḡin, p̄i Muin̄an, décc. Μaelúim, mac P̄uraδ̄rain, τοιp̄ech Dup̄laip, décc. Μαοlpuατοιz̄, mac Ernaine, τοιp̄ech Cian̄dāc̄ta, do n̄ap̄baδ̄. S. Tomene, mac Ronám, eppcop Ap̄oδ̄a Macha, décc.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, ré céo pεpccατ α haon. An cáicceαδ̄ βιαδ̄ain do Διαρμαιτ γ βλατμαc. S. Cummine P̄oδ̄a, mac P̄iach̄na, eppcop Cluana P̄c̄ita

Episcopi, filii Rimeo; et Colman Glinne da locha *quievit*; et Daniel *Episcopus* Cinnarad."—*Ann. Ult.*

"A. D. 656. Fynian mac Rivea Bushop, died. Colman of Glendalougha died; and Daniel, Bishop of Kingarie, died."—*Ann. Clon.*

¹ *Laidhgenn*.—"A. D. 660. Conainn, *nepos* Daint, abbas Imlecho Ibar, et Laidgenn *sapiens*, mac Baith Bannaig, *defuncti sunt*."—*Ann. Ult.*

"A. D. 657. Conyng O'Dynt, abbot of Imleagh-Iver, died."—*Ann. Clon.*

The festival of this Laidhgenn is set down in the *Feilire-Aengnis* and all the Irish Martyrologies, at 12th January.—See Colgan's *Aeta SS.*, p. 57, and p. 58, n. 9. It is stated in O'Clery's Irish Calendar, that he died in 660, and was buried at Cluain-fearta-Molua [now Clonfertmulloe or Kyle, at the foot of Slieve Bloom, in Upper Ossory].

² *Ogamhain at Ceann-Corbadain*.—Not identified.

"A. D. 661. *Bellum* Ogomain, *ubi ceciderunt* Conaing mac Congaile, et Ultan mac Ernaine,

rex Cianachte, et Cennfaelad mac Gertride. Blamac mac Aedo *victus est*."—*Ann. Ult.*

"A. D. 658. The battle of Ogawyn at Kin-corbadan, where Conaing mac Kenoyle, mac Hugh Slane, was killed, and Ultan mac Ernany, King of Kynmaghty; in which battle King Blathmack was quite overthrown by the army of Dermot mac Hugh Slane; Onchowe mac Saran" [Moymilchon and Cahasagh mac Evin] "were the principal actors."—*Ann. Clon.*

¹ *Maelduin*.—"A. D. 658. Moyldwyne, son of Hugh Beannan, died."—*Ann. Clon.*

This Maelduin fought in the battle of Magh-Rath on the side of the Monarch Domhnall, son of Aedh.—See *Battle of Magh Rath*, pp. 22, 23, 278.

² *Maenach*.—"A. D. 661. Maenach mac Fingin, mic Aedh Duib, mic Crimthainn, mic Feidlimid, mic Aengusa, mic Nadfraich, *rex* Muman, *mortuus est*."—*Ann. Ult.*

"A. D. 658. Moynagh mac Fynin, King of Mounster, died."—*Ann. Clon.*

Rimeadh, a bishop, died. Colman, of Gleann-da-locha, died on the second day of December.

The Age of Christ, 660. The fourth year of Diarmaid and Blathmac. St. Laidhgeann^r, son of Baeth, of Cluain-fearta-Molua, died on the 12th of January. Conaing Ua Daint, Abbot of Imleach Ibhair [Euly], died. A battle [was gained] at Ogamhain, at Ceann-Corbadain^s, by the people of Diarmaid, son of Aedh Slaine, namely, Onchu, son of Saran, Maelmilchon, and Cathasach, son of Eimhin, over Blathmac, son of Aedh Slaine, in which were slain Conaing, son of Conall, son of Aedh Slaine; Ulltan, son of Ernaine, chief of Cianachta; Ceannfaeladh, son of Geirtidi, chief of Cianachta-Arda; and Faelchu, son of Maelumha.

Maelduin^t, son of Aedh Beannan, died. Maenach^u, son of Finghin, King of Munster, died. Maelduin, son of Furadhran^w, chief of Durlas^x, died. Mael-fuataigh^y, son of Ernaine, chief of Cianachta, was slain. St. Tomene^z, son of Ronan, Bishop of Ard-Macha [Armagh], died.

The Age of Christ, 661. The fifth year of Diarmaid and Blathmac. St. Cummine Foda^a, son of Fiachna, Bishop of Cluainfearta-Breanainn [Clonfert],

^w *Maelduin, son of Furadhran.*—"A. D. 661. Socius Diarmodo Maelduin mac Furudrain, mic Bece, mortuus est."—*Ann. Ult.*

^x *Durlas.*—This, which is otherwise written Derlas or Dearlas, was the name of a fort and district in the county of Antrim.—See note ^x, under A. D. 1215, p. 187.

^y *Mael-fuataigh.*—"A. D. 661. Jugulatio Mael-fuathaig, filii Ernani."—*Ann. Ult.*

^z *St. Tomene.*—"A. D. 660. Tommene, Episcopus Ardmache, defunctus est."—*Ann. Ult.*

"A. D. 657. Tomyne, Abbot and Bushop of Ardmach, died."—*Ann. Clon.*

Colgan has collected all that is known of this prelate in his *Acta Sanctorum*, at 10th January, pp. 53, 54. It is said that he was the most learned of his countrymen, in an age most fruitful of learned men.—See Bede, lib. ii. c. 19; Ussher's *Primord.*, p. 936; and Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, pp. 39, 40.

^a *Cummine Foda*: i. e. Cummine the Long or

Tall. "A. D. 661. Anno lxxii. etatis Cummeni Foda, et Saran nepos Certain Sapientis, dormierunt."—*Ann. Ult.*

"A. D. 658. Comyn Foda, in the 72nd year of his age, died. St. Saran mac Cridan (Saran ó zhuḡ Saran), died."—*Ann. Clon.*

The festival of Cummine Foda, who was born in the year 592 (Ussher, *Primord.*, p. 972), is marked in the *Féilire-Acuquis*, and the O'Clerys' Irish Calendar at 12th November. He was of the tribe of Eoghanacht Locha Lein in Kerry. Colgan has the following note upon him in his Annotations on the Life of St. Molagga, at 20th January, *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 149, n. 7:

"*S. Cominus Fada seu Longus*, c. 3. Fuit vir celebratæ sanctitatis et genere illustrissimo: fuit enim filius Fiachna, filii Fiachrii Occidentalis Momoniæ Principis, discipulus S. Ita ab infantia, postea a Guario filio *Colmani* Connaciæ Rege, et ex parte matris fratre, juxta dicta, n. 4, accersitus in Connaciam, factus ibi est Episcopus

Ὑρῆνοη, δέεε ιη παρα λα δέεε το November. Colman Ua Cluasaigh, οἶθε Cummine, πο παῖδὸς να ποιηηρι :

Νι βειηι Lunnlech πορ α οριηη, δεπιλ Μυμῆνεχ ιλΛετη Cumn,
Μαηβαν ιη νοι βα ριύ το, το Cummine mac Ριαχνο.
Μα το τειεῖδὸς ηεαχ παη μυηι, ρειρεαδ ηι ρυῖδε ηῤηηεαιη,
Μαδ α ηεηι νι βυῖ δό, ιηε Cumine Foda.
Μο κυῖαπα ιαη eCumine, οη λο πο ροιηεδ α ἀρε,
Coi mocuil ηηη ηηεαηηδ, τορηδ ηαιλλ ιαη ηῶηαχ α βάρε.

S. Colmán Ua Cluasaigh décc. S. Sarran Ua Criosain décc.

Αοηρ Cριορτ, ρέ ἐέδ ρερκατ α δό. Αη ρειρεαδ βηαδαιη το Διαρμαη
γ το βλατμαε. Σεγαν Mac ηΥῖ Cumn, abb βῆηδῶαη. Tuenócc, mac Ριον-
ταιη, abb Ρῆηα. Ιηδερκαῖε ερρκορ, Οἶμμα ερρκορ. Ξυαιηε (.ι. Αῖδὸη)
mac Colman, ρι Connaéτ δέεε. Ροβ ιοηαη ματαιη το Ξυαιηε γ το Cαιμ-
μνηε ηηηι Cελτρα, αῖηαλ αηβῆηαη :

Cumman, ιηεῖη Οαλλβροηαιε, ματαιη Cαιμμῆη ιη Ξυαιηε,
Μοηηρρειρῆη αη ρεαχτμοεατ, αη ρεδ πο εῖηαη υαιτε.

Chuinertensis, quo munere præclarè functus hac vitâ piissimè defunctus est an. Christi 661, 2 Decembris" [recte, 12 Novembris] "juxta Annales Dungallenses. Verum S. Ængussius in suo festilogio, Marianus, et Ængussius auctus dicunt ejus Natalem celebrari 22 Novembris" [recte, 12 Novembris]. "Ejus acta, seu potius panegyricum de eo scripsit S. Colmanus O-Cluasaigh ejus magister. Vide ejus genealogiam apud Menologium Genealogicum, c. 34, et plura de ipso in actis Comdhani et Conalli Idiotarum; in quibus in apographo, quod vidi, inter plura vera, quædam apochrypha et fabulosa, maximè de S. Declano et Molagga referuntur, &c."

^b *The Luimneach*.—This was the old name of the Lower Shannon. These verses, which are very obscure, seem to allude to the fact of St. Cummine Foda having died in Munster, and his body having been conveyed in a boat up the Shannon to his episcopal church of Clonfert, in the county of Galway, to be there interred. Dr.

O'Conor says that his Acts, written in Irish metre by his tutor, O'Seasain, who died in 661 [665], are extant in an old vellum manuscript in the Stowe Library.

^c *Colman Ua Cluasaigh*.—He was the tutor of St. Cummine Foda, and the author of the panegyric just referred to.—See O'Reilly's Catalogue of Irish Writers, p. 45.

^d *Sarran*.—He is the patron saint of Tisaran, in the barony of Garrycastle, in the King's County.—See note ^e, under the year 1541, p. 1461.

^e *Segan*.—"A. D. 662. *Quies* Segain micc U Chuind, *Abbatis* Bennchair. *Mors* Guaire Aidhne. Tuenog, *filius* Fintain, *Abbas* Fernann; Indereach *Episcopus*, Dima *Episcopus* quiescunt."—*Ann. Ul.*

"A. D. 659. Segan Mae Ikwind, Abbot of Beanchor, died. Tuenoc, Abbot of Fernes, Dearky, and Dima, two Bishops, died."—*Ann. Clon.*

died on the twelfth day of November. Colman-Ua-Clasaigh, the tutor of Cummine, composed these verses :

The Luinneach^b did not bear on its bosom, of the race of Munster, into Leath-Chuinn,

A corpse in a boat so precious as he, as Cummine, son of Fiachna.

If any one went across the sea, to sojourn at the seat of Gregory [Rome],

If from Ireland, he requires no more than the mention of Cumine Foda.

I sorrow after Cumine, from the day that his shrine was covered ;

My eyelids have been dropping tears ; I have not laughed, but mourned since the lamentation at his barque.

St. Colman Ua Chuasaigh^c, died. St. Saran^d Ua Critain died.

The Age of Christ, 662. The sixth year of Diarmaid and Blathmac. Segan^e Mac hUi-Chuinn, Abbot of Beannchair [Bangor] ; Tuenog, son of Fintan, Abbot of Fearná ; Indearaigh, a bishop ; Dimma, a bishop ; Guaire^f (i. e. Aidhne), son of Colman, King of Connaught, died. Guaire and Caimin, of Inis-Cealtra^g, had the same mother, as is said :

Cumman, daughter of Dallbronach^h, was the mother of Caimin and Guaire ; Seven and seventy was the number born of her.

^f *Guaire*.—This King of Connaught, who is so celebrated by the Irish poets for his unbounded hospitality and munificence, is the common ancestor of the families of O'Heyne, O'Clery, Mac Gillakelly, and other families of Aidhne, in the county of Galway ; but not of O'Shaughnessy, as is usually asserted.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, &c., of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 54 ; and the Genealogical Table in the same work.

^g *Inis-Cealtra*.—See note ^a, under 548, p. 187, *suprà*. Colgan says that the name of the mother of Guaire Aidhne was Mugania ; but he quotes the tract on the Mothers of the Irish Saints, written by Aengus Ceile De, in which she is called Rima filia Fiacha, and in which it is stated that she was the mother of Cumine Foda, of Comdan mac Chearda, of Brecan, of Dairinis, of Guaire, son of Colman, King of

Connaught, of Crimhthann, son of Aedh, King of Leinster, and of Cuanna, son of Cailleline, chief of Fermoy.—See *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 148, n. 4. In the Life of St. Caimin, at 24th March, Colgan states that Caimin and Guaire were half brothers, and quotes the above passage from the Four Masters, as follows :

“ *Fratrem habuit germanum Guarium, &c. Ita Quatuor Magistri in Annalibus ad annum 662, dicentes : Guarium Adhuenensis, filius Colmani, Rex Connacix obiit. Cumania filia Dalbronii fuit mater ipsius et S. Camini de Inis-Keltra : de qua vetus author scribit Cumania filia Dalbronii, mater Camini et Guarii : et ex ejus semine prodiisse feruntur septuaginta septem utique sancti, ut colligitur ex Vita S. Forannani data 15 Februarii.*”—*Acta Sanctorum*, p. 747.

^h *Daughter of Dallbronach*.—There was a

Conall ἡ Colccu, δά μας Δοιμναίλλ, μίε Αἰσθα, μίε Αἰμμηρεχ, ὁ μαρ-
βαῶ λα Σεργεῖνδ.

Αἰρη Σεργετ, ρέ ἐέδ ρεαρρεατ ἀρηί. Ἀν ρεαῖτμαῶ βλαῶαιμ ὁσ Διαρ-
ματ ἡ ὁσ βλαῖμαε. βαοταν, Mac Ua Coibhmaic, abb Cluana mic Nóir,
δέεε. Ὁσ Conmaicneῖ μαρα α ἐνεελ. Comῶάν μας Cuthéanne, ὄρηαχ, ἀβ
ὄνδῶαρη, Cernach Sotal, μας Διαρματτα, μίε Αἰσθα δλάιμε, δέεε (ιμαίλλε
μηρ ἀν νόρημμηε ρεῖμηράιτε) ὁσ μορηλαῶ τυαρηεαῖβ ἡ νἔρημμη ἡι Ἰαλλάιμη Αὐεεερη
να βλαῶναρα ἡι Μωηε ἰοθηα, ἡι Ροῶαρηαῖβ.

Αἰρη Σεργετ, ρέ ἐέδ ρεαρρεατ ἀεῖταιρη. Μορηλαῶ ἀῶβαλ ὁσ βειτη ἡ
νἔρημμη ἡ βλαῶαηρη ὁα νεορηεῖ ἀν ὄνδῶε Connaίλλ, ἡ ρο ἐερατ ἡν ὄρηεε ρο ὁσ

mound on or near the Hill of Tara called Fossa Dallbronig.—Betham's *Antiq. Researches*, App. p. xxxiv. This quatrain is quoted from Marian Gorman by Colgan, in a note to the Life of St. Faraman at 15th February (*Acta Sanctorum*, p. 339, n. 17), where he translates it:

“*Ex solo semine Cuimne, &c. Aliis Cumaine, fuit filia Dalbronii, et Soror Brothsechæ, matris S. Brigidæ, femine ob progeniem numerosam et sanctam, nostris hystoriis, valdè celebratam: in quibus lego septuaginta septem Sanctorum albo adscriptos, ex semine prodiisse femine, juxta vulgatum carmen a Mariano Gormano, ejusve Scholiaste compositum:*

“*Cumain inghean Dallbronuigh, mathair Chaimin is Guaire
Moirsheiser ar sheachtmogud, ascadh genuir naidhe.
Cumania filia Dalbronii mater Camini et Guarii,
Septem et Septuaginta ex ea prodierunt. Ex ejus nempe semine.*”

¹ *Conall and Colgu.*—“A. D. 662. *Jugulatio duorum filiorum Domhnaill filii Aedo .i. Conall, et Colga.*”—*Ann. Ul.*

² *Bactan.*—“A. D. 663. Bactan maccu Cormaic, *abbas Cluano, obiit.*”—*Ann. Ul.*

“A. D. 660. Boyhan Mac Cowcormick died, &c.”—*Ann. Clon.*

¹ *Conmaicne-mara*: i. e. the inhabitants of Connamara, or the barony of Ballynahinch, in the north-west of the county of Galway.—See O’Flaherty’s *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 46; and Hardiman’s edition of O’Flaherty’s *Iar-Connaught*, pp. 31, 92, &c.

^m *Comdhan Maccutheanne.*—“A. D. 663. Comgan Maccuitemne *obiit.*”—*Ann. Ul.*

“A. D. 660.—Cowgan Maccutheanne died, &c.”—*Ann. Clon.*

He was probably the brother of Muirchu Maccuthenius, who wrote a Life of St. Patrick from the dictation of Aidus, Bishop of Sletty, as stated in the Book of Armagh, fol. 20, b. 1.

ⁿ *Berach.*—“A. D. 663. Berach, *abb Benchair, obiit.*”—*Ann. Ul.*

^o *Cearnach Sotal*: i. e. Cearnach, the Arrogant or Haughty. The Annals of Ulster agree in the date of his death with the Four Masters, but the Annals of Clonmacnoise enter it under 660.

^p *Magh-Itha, in Fotharta.*—This was a plain in the barony of Forth, in the south-east of the county of Wexford.—See note ¹, under A. M. 2550, p. 8, *suprà*. The first appearance of this plague is noticed in the Annals of Ulster under the year 663, but incorrectly, under 660, in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

“A. D. 663. *Tenebre in Kalendis Maii in ix.*

Conall and Colgu¹, two sons of Domhnall, son of Aedh, son of Ainmire, were slain by Ceirreann.

The Age of Christ, 663. The seventh year of Diarmaid and Blathmac. Baetan^k Mac-Ua-Cormaic, Abbot of Chuain-mic-Nois, died. He was of the sept of Conmaiene-mara¹. Comdhan Maccutheanne^m; Bearachⁿ, Abbot of Beann-chair; Cearnach Sotal^o, son of Diarmaid, son of Aedh Slaine, died, together with the aforesaid persons, of a mortality which arose in Ireland, on the Calends of the August of this year, in Magh-Itha, in Fothartaⁿ.

The Age of Christ, 664. A great mortality prevailed in Ireland this year, which was called the Buidhe Connail^a, and the following number of the saints

hora, et in eadem estate celum ardescere visum est. Mortalitas in Hibernia pervenit in Kalendis Augusti, &c. &c. In campo Ito in Fothart exarsit mortalitas primo in Hibernia. A morte Patricii cciü. Prima mortalitas cciü.—*Ann. Ult.*

“A. D. 660. There was great darkness in the ninth hour of the day, in the month of May, in the Calends, and the firmament seemed to burn, the same summer, with extream heat. There was great mortality through the whole kingdom, which began in Moynith” [in Leinster], “the first of August this year, &c., &c. From the death of St. Patrick to this mortality, there was two hundred and three years.”—*Ann. Clon.*

^a *Buidhe-Connail*. — This term is explained “*icteritia vel aurigo, id est abundantia flavæ bilis per corpus effusæ, hominemque pallidum reddentis,*” by Philip O’Sullivan Beare, in his translation of the Life of St. Mochua, of Balla, published by Colgan (*Acta SS.*, 30th March, p. 790, c. 18). This plague is also mentioned by Bede in his Ecclesiastical History, who writes that, “in the year 664, a sudden pestilence” [called the yellow plague] “depopulated the southern coasts of Britain, and afterwards, extending into the province of the Northumbrians, ravaged the country far and near, and destroyed a great multitude of men. He also states that it did no less harm in the island of

Ireland, where many of the nobility and of the lower ranks of the English nation were, at the time, either studying theology or leading monastic lives, the Scoti supplying them with food, and furnishing them with books and their teaching gratis. In an ancient Life of St. Gerald of Mayo, published by Colgan at 13th March, this pestilence is called in Irish *Budhe Connail*, which is translated *Flava Icteritia*: “*Hæc enim infirmitas in hibernico dicitur Budhe Connail. Hæc enim pestilentia mortui sunt tot homines, quod non remansit tertia pars populi.*”—*Acta Sanctorum*, p. 601, c. 13. To this Colgan writes the following note:

“*De viris sanctis, Regibus, multisque aliis hæc mortalitate extinctis ita scribunt Quatuor Magistri in Annalibus ad annum 664: Ingens hoc anno fuit in Hibernia mortalitas quæ Buidhe Chonnuill (.i. flava Icteritia, sive Ictericiades) vulgo appellatur, quæ plurimi ex clero et populo, et inter alios sequentes sancto extincti sunt: St. Fechinus, Abbas Foveriensis; S. Ronanus filius Berachi; S. Aileranus cognomento sapiens; S. Cronanus, filius Silnei; S. Manchanus de Lieth; S. Ultanus filius Hua Congæ, abbas de Cluain-eraird; S. Colmanus Cassius, Abbas de Cluain-muc-nois; et S. Cumineus, Abbas de Cluain-muc-nois. Item Dermotus et Blathmacus, duo filii Aidi Slane, postquam annis octo in Hibernia correge-*

ναομαῖθ̅ Εἰρεανν υἱ, S. Feichin, abb Ροβαν, 14 Febryuaru, S. Ronan, mac Ὀβροῖθ̅, S. Aileran ino f̅gna, S. Cronan mac Silne, S. Manchan Leche, S. Ultan Mac hUἱ Cunga, abb Cluana hlorairḡ, S. Colman Cap, abb Cluana mic Nḡir, ἡ Cummine abb Cluana mic Noir. Iap mb̅n̅t̅ ocht mb̅l̅aḡḡna ἰ ρἰḡe nEpeann do Diairimat ἡ blaḡmac, d̅a mac Aḡḡḡha Sl̅ame, at̅baḡataḡ don moḡt̅laḡ c̅eḡta. Ro taḡam̅r̅f̅e beoḡ Maolb̅r̅f̅al, mac Maib̅l̅oḡm̅, ἡ Cucemathair, ρἰ Mum̅an. Aḡḡḡur Ulaḡ. At̅baḡl̅r̅f̅e iliomat deccair ἡ do tuair̅t̅ ἰ nEpp̅m̅ don moḡt̅laḡ h̅ir̅in cenmoḡat̅p̅r̅iḡe. Oḡt̅h̅ḡr̅eḡn an t̅p̅ear la do Man.

Αοἱρ Cḡmoḡt, ρ̅e̅ e̅eḡ ρ̅f̅r̅ccat ac̅uḡcc. An e̅eḡ blaḡḡan do Seachn̅r̅ach, mac blaḡmac, h̅i ρἰḡhe nEpeann. Baer̅th̅in, abb Ὀnḡoḡair, d̅eḡc. Aḡl̅l̅ Fl̅anḡ Eap̅ra, mac Doḡn̅n̅all, mic Aḡḡa, mic Ann̅r̅eḡh, d̅eḡc. Maolcaoḡh, mac Sc̅anḡal, t̅oḡp̅eḡh Cḡr̅uḡth̅ne do ρ̅l̅ioḡt̅ Iḡ, d̅eḡc. Eoḡḡaḡ Iap̅l̅aḡt̅e, ρἰ

runt, eadem extincti sunt; Item Maelbressail, filius Moelduini; Caius, cognomento Ganmathair, Rex Momonia; Aengussius Ultonia, et prater hos alii innumeri de clero et populo Hibernia interierunt.—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 603, n. 14. Concerning this mortality, “quæ nostris temporibus terrarum orbem, his ex parte vastaverat majore,” see *Vil. Columb.*, lib. ii. c. 46, where Adamnan remarks that the Picts and Scoti of Britain were not visited by it.

These obits are entered in the Annals of Ulster under the year 664, but in the Annals of Clonmacnoise under 661, which is incorrect.

⁷ *Fobhar*.—Now Fore, in the county of Westmeath.—See note ⁵, under the year 1176, p. 22.

⁸ *On the 14th of February*.—Dr. O’Conor says that these words are in a more modern hand in the Stowe copy. St. Fechin of Fore died on the 20th of January, at which day Colgan gives his Life.

⁹ *St. Aileran the Wise*.—He is supposed by Colgan to be the author of the fourth Life of St. Patrick, published in *Trias Thaum.*, pp. 35 to 47.

¹⁰ *St. Manchan of Liath*: i. e. of Liath-Man-

chain, now Lemanaghan, in the barony of Garrycastle, King’s County.—See note on Tuaim nEire, A. D. 645, and note on Liath-Manchain, under 1531. The death of St. Manchan is entered in the Annals of Clonmacnoise under the year 661, where the translator interpolates the following remark :

“And because the Coworbes of Saint Manchan say that he was a Welshman, and came to this kingdom at once with” [i. e. along with] “Saint Patrick, I thought good here to sett downe his pedigree to disprove their allegations. Manchan was son of Failve, who was son of Angine, who was son of Bogany, who was son of Conell Golban, the ancestor of O’Donnell, as is confidently laid down among the Genealogies of the Saints of Ireland.”

In the Genealogies of the Irish Saints, compiled by the O’Clerys, there is given the pedigree of a St. Manchan of the race of Conall Gulban, the ancestor of O’Donnell; but he was not Manchan of Leath-Manchain, for the pedigree of the latter is traced to Maelcroich, son of Rudhraighe Mor of Ulster.

¹¹ *Cu-gan-mathair*.—See the year 600, where

of Ireland died of it : St. Feichin, Abbot of Fobhar^r, on the 14th of February^s; St. Ronan, son of Bearach ; St. Aileran the Wise^t; St. Cronan, son of Silne ; St. Manchan, of Liath^u; St. Ultan Mac hUi-Cunga, Abbot of Cluain-Iraird [Clonard]; Colman Cas, Abbot of Cluain-mic Nois ; and Cummine, Abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois. After Diarmaid and Blathmac, the two sons of Aedh Slaine, had been eight years in the sovereignty of Ireland, they died of the same plague. There died also Maelbreasail, son of Maelduin, and Cu-gan-mathair^w, King of Munster ; Aenghus Uladh. There died very many ecclesiastics and laics in Ireland of this mortality besides these. An eclipse of the sun^x on the third day of May.

The Age of Christ, 665. The first year of Seachnasach^y, son of Blathmac, in the sovereignty of Ireland. Baeithin, Abbot of Beannchair [Bangor], died. Ailill Flann Easa, son of Domhnall, son of Aedh, son of Aimmire, died. Mael-caeich, son of Scannal, chief of the Cruithne [of Dal-Araidhe] of the race of Ir,

the Four Masters have incorrectly noticed the death instead of the birth of this king. In the Life of St. Molagga, published by Colgan at the 20th of March, the name of this king is written *Cai gan mathair*, which Colgan translates *vagitus seu fletus sine matre*; and the writer of the Life states that he was so called because his mother died at his birth. In the Annals of Ulster, ad ann. 664, he is called Cu-cen-mathair, as above in the text, which may be translated *Canis sine matre*.

^x *An eclipse of the sun.*—This eclipse of the sun, which really happened on the 1st of May, 664, is mentioned by Bede in his Ecclesiastical History, lib. iii. c. 27, where he says that it happened in the year 664, on the 3rd of May, about ten o'clock in the morning. In the Saxon Chronicle it is noticed under 664, as having happened on the fifth, before the Nones of May. In the Annals of Ulster and the Annals of Tighernach it is noticed under the year 663, on which Dr. O'Connor writes the following remark in the Annals of Ulster, p. 55 :

“Annales Anglo Saxonici, Bedæ, Flor. Wigorn.

et alii antiqui ac recentiores, in hac Eclipsi enarranda, duobus vel tribus diebus a veritate Astronomica aberrarunt. *Tighernach, et Annales Ultonienses* non solum diem, sed etiam horam ad unguem designant. V. Dissert. Prælim. IV. *Magistri* ad ann. 664, inquit *Dithgrein antreus la do Mai*” [Eclipsis solis die tertia Maii]. “At quamvis magni æstimandi sint propter puritatem linguæ Hibernicæ, et propter veterum Hibernorum fragmenta metrica quæ ex codicibus antiquis excerpta servaverunt, tamen in rebus Chronologicis valde deficere dolendum est; neque erit aliquis earum rerum æstimator tam injustus, qui a nostra sententia dissentiat, si modo, a partium studiis alienus, notas quas his annalibus apposuimus, quasque fusius in *Dissert., Prælim.* explicavimus diligenter perpendat.”

^y *Seachnasach.*—The accession of this king is noticed in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at A. D. 661, but the true year is 665, as marked by O'Flaherty in *Ogygia*, p. 431.

“A. D. 661” [*recte*, 665] “Seachnassach, son of King Blathmack, began his reign, and was king five years.”—*Ann. Clon.*

Κριυήνε βεορ δέεε. Μαολδύιν, μαε Σκανδαίλ, τοιρεχ Ceneoil Κοιρβρε, δέεε. Ουιβινδρεχτ, μαε Ουνχαθια, τοιρεδ hUa μθριυμ, δέεε. Ceallach, μαε Ξυαρε, δέεε. Καθι Ρεϊρτρι ετιρ Ula γ Κριυήνε, ου ιη πο μαρβαδ Καθι-υραχ, μαε Λαιρμε. Ραολαν, μαε Colman, ρί Λαιζή, δέεε.

Αοιρ Κριορτ, ρέ έεδ ρεαρρεατ α ρέ. Αν θαρα βλιαδαιν δο Σεαχινυραχ. Μορτλαϊδ μόρ ιρη μβλιαδαιρη, δια πο εεερατ εςήμαρ αββαθι ηι μθςινδχαρ Ulaδ, δςραχ, Cummine, Colum, γ Αοδάν α νανμανδα. Καθι Αιμε ετιρ Αραθια γ Uι Ριδςήτε δύ ιη πο μαρβαθι Εοζαν μαε Κρυινδμαιλ. Οραν Ριονν, μαε Μαοιλεοτραιεχ, τοιρεαδ ια ηδέρη Μυμian, δο ιαρβαδ. Διατ-μαε, μαε Μαοιλκοβα, ρι Uλαδ, δέεε.

Αοιρ Κριορτ, ρέ έεδ ρεαρρεατ αρεαχτ. Αν τρεαρ βλιαδαιν δο Σεαχινυραχ. Colman ερρεορ, ζο ραιοίαιδ οίλε ιμαλλε ρρηρ, δο ουλ ζο ηληρη βο ριννε, ζο πο ροθιαδ εεclap ιηητε, κοναδ υατθε ανμμηγήτεαρ ροιμ. Ρεαρζυρ μαε Mucedo [δέεε].

Αοιρ Κριορτ, ρέ έεδ ρεαρρεατ α hocht. Αν εςήραμαδ βλιαδαιν δο Σεαχινυραχ. S. Cummine Ριονν, abb Ιαε Colum Cille, δέεε αν 24 Feb-

^a *Ui-Briuin*.—In the Annals of Ulster at this year, Dublinrecht is called “Rex hUa Briuin-Ai.” It was the name of a tribe descended from Brian, son of Eochaidh Muighmheadhoin, seated in the plain of Magh-Ai, now Machaire-Chonnacht, in the county of Roscommon.

^b *Fearsat*: i. e. a Ford. The word *fearsat* literally signifies a spindle, and is applied topographically to a bank of sand formed in the estuary of a river, where the tide checks the current of the fresh water. The fearsat here alluded to was evidently at Bel-Feirste, now Belfast, on the River Lagan, in the county of Antrim. This battle is entered in the Annals of Tighernach under 666, and in the Annals of Ulster at 667.

^c *Ceallach, son of Guaire*: i. e. Guaire Aidhne, King of Connaught. This entry is given in the Annals of Ulster under 665.

^d *Faelan, son of Colman*.—“A. D. 663. Foylan mac Colman, King of Lynster, died.”—*Ann. Clon.*

^e *Great plague*.—“A. D. 666. *Mortalitas in*

Hibernia. A. D. 667. *Magna mortalitas Buidhe Conaill*.”—*Ann. Ul.*

“A. D. 663. There was a great mortality, whereof four abbots” [of Benchor] “died one after another this year, namely, Bearagh, Comnyne, Colum, and Aidan.”—*Ann. Clon.*

^f *Aine*: i. e. Cnoc Aine, now Knockany, in the county of Limerick. This entry is given in the Annals of Ulster at the year 666, and in the Annals of Tighernach at 667, which is the true year. The Ui-Fidhgeinte and the Aradha were seated in the present county of Limerick, and their territories were divided from each other by the River Maigne and the stream now called the Morning Star River.

^g *Innis-Bo-finne*: i. e. the Island of the White Cow, now Bophin Island, situated off the west coast of the barony of Murrisk, in the county of Mayo. The earliest writer who mentions this church is Venerable Bede, who gives a curious account of it in his Ecclesiastical History, lib. iv. c. 4.—See Ussher's *Primordia*,

died; Eochaidh Iarlaidh, King of the Cruithne, also died. Maelduin, son of Scannal, chief of Cinel-Coirbre, died. Duibhinneacht, son of Dunchadh, chief of Ui-Briuin^a, died. Ceallach, son of Guaire^a, died. The battle of Fearsat^b, between the Ulidians and the Cruithni, where Cathasach, son of Laircine, was slain. Faelan, son of Colman^c, King of Leinster, died.

The Age of Christ, 666. The second year of Seachnasach. A great plague^d [raged] in this year, of which died four abbots at Beannchair-Uladh [Bangor], namely, Bearach, Cummine, Colum, and Aedhan, their names. The battle of Aine^e, between the Aradha and Ui-Fidhgeinte, where Eoghan, son of Crumm-mael, was slain. Bran Finn, son of Maelochtraigh, chief of the Deisi of Munster, was slain. Blathmac, son of Maeleobha, King of Ulidia, died.

The Age of Christ, 667. The third year of Seachnasach. Colman, the bishop, with other saints accompanying him, went to Inis-Bo-finne^f, and he founded a church thereon, from which he is called^g. Fearghus, son of Mucedh^h [died].

The Age of Christ, 668. The fourth year of Seachnasach. St. Cummineⁱ

pp. 825, 964, 1164; and Hardiman's edition of O'Flaherty's *Iar-Connaught*, p. 115, *et seq.*, also p. 294. In the Annals of Ulster the sailing of St. Colman to this island is noticed under the year 667, and in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at 664, which is incorrect, though it agrees with the Saxon Chronicle, and with Ussher's Chronological Index:

"A. D. 667. *Navigatio Columbani Episcopi, cum reliquis Scotorum, ad insulam Vacce Albe, in qua fundavit ecclesiam.*"—*Ann. Ult.*

"A. D. 664. The sailing of Bishop Colman, with the reliicks of the saints" [*recte*, with the rest of the Scoti] "to the island of Innis Bof-fynne, where he founded a church."—*Ann. Clon.*

^g *From which he is called*: i. e. the church was called from the island, and St. Colman was named from the church, namely, Colman of Inis-Bo-finne. The ruins of St. Colman's church are still to be seen on this island, in the townland of Knock; and near it there is a holy well called Tobar-Flannain. Between the townlands

of Westquarter and Fawnmore on this island is situated Loch Bo-finne, i. e. the Lake of the White Cow; and it is still believed that the enchanted white cow, or *Bo-finn*, which gave name to the island, is periodically seen emerging from its waters.

^h *Fearghus, son of Mucedh.*—"A. D. 667. Fergus mac Murcado mortuus est."—*Ann. Ult.*

ⁱ *Cummine Finn.*—"A. D. 668. *Obitus Cummeni Albi Abbatis Iae.*"—*Ann. Ult.*

"A. D. 605. Comyn the White Abbot of Hugh" [Iona], "died."—*Ann. Clon.*

This was the celebrated Cummeneus Albus, who is mentioned by Adamnan in his *Vita Columbae*, lib. iii. c. 5, as the author of a book on the virtues of St. Columbkille.—See Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, pp. 325 to 331. He was also the author of a very curious letter to Segienus, Abbot of Iona, on the Paschal Controversy, published by Ussher in his *Sylloge*, No. xi.—See his Life in Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, at 24th February, p. 408-411.

ρυσαι. Μαολποθαριτοιξ, mac Suibne, τοιρεῖ Cenel Tuirtiri, δέcc. Cenn-
paolaḡ po paḡḡ:

Ni dile, nach ri liompa alaile

O do bpeḡha Maolποθαριτοιξ, ma ghaimhnen do Doire.

Μαολδúin, mac Μαουαigh, do mārβαḡ. Crioταν, abb ḡhḡḡair, δέcc.
Mochue mac Uirτ.

Αοιρ Crioτ, ré céḡ peapccat anaoi. Iar mbliḡ cúicc bliadna ḡr Eriunn
hi riḡhe do Seachnupach, mac ḡlaḡmic, do ceap la Dubdum, plaitḡ Ceneoil
Coirbpe. Ar for Sechnupach do paḡḡḡ an τειρτιμενρι,

ḡa rrianaḡh, ḡa heachlarcaḡh, mteach hi mbidḡ Seachnupach,

ḡa himḡḡa riḡḡeall for plaitḡ hirtauḡh i mbidḡ mac ḡlatmaic.

ḡran Fiom, mac Μαοιλοχτπαich, τοιρεῖ na ḡḡéiri Muḡan. Μαολδúin
Ua Ronain do mārβαḡ. ḡlatmaic, mac Μαοιλοḡḡa, δέcc. Cuana, mac Cel-
laiḡ, do mārβαḡ. ḡran Fim, mac Maeleποθαριταιḡ, δέcc. Dunchaḡ
Ua Ronáin déḡ.

Αοιρ Crioτ, ré céḡ peachtimḡḡat. An céḡ bliadain do Cḡnpaolaḡ,
mac ḡlathmaic, hi riḡhe nEpeann. Dungal, mac Μαοιλετuille, τοιρεῖ Ceneoil

^a *Cinel-Tuirtre*.—Otherwise called Ui-Tuirtre, a tribe descended from Fiachra Tort, son of Colla Uais, Monarch of Ireland in the fourth century. In the time of St. Patrick these were seated in the present baronies of Dungannon, in the county of Tyrone, and Loughinsholin, in the county of Londonderry.—See Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, part ii. cc. 138–140, *Trias Thaum.*, p. 148. It would appear, however, that they were soon after driven from their original territory by the race of Niall of the Nine Hostages, and that they settled on the east side of the River Bann, in the present baronies of Upper and Lower Toome, in the county of Antrim, forming the principal part of the rural deanery, which, in 1291, bore the name of Turtrye.—See Reeves' *Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down and Connor, &c.*, pp. 82, 83, and 292 to 297. See also note ^a, under A. D. 1176,

p. 25, where the Editor of these Annals, misled by Colgan, erroneously places the parishes of Ramoane, Donnagorr, and Killead, in this territory. The parish of Ramoane was in the territory of Tuaisceart, and the others in Magh-Line.

In the Annals of Ulster the death of this chieftain is entered under the same year, thus:

“A. D. 668. *Mors* Moilefothartaig, mic Suibne, *regis Nepotum* Tuirtre apud Tarnan.”—*Cod. Claren.*, tom. 49.

¹ *To Doire*: i. e. to Derry, now Londonderry, i. e. since he was borne on his bier to Derry to be interred there. It is probable that the *Nepotes Tuirtre* had a burial-place at Derry, and that they continued to inter their chieftains there for some time after their settlement in the present county of Antrim.

^m *Critan*.—“A. D. 668. *Obitus Critani ab-
batis* Benchair et Mochuo Maccuist.”—*Ann. Ul.*

Finn, abbot of Ia-Colum Cille, died on the 24th of February. Maelfothartaigh, son of Suibhne, chief of Cinel-Tuirtre^k, died. Ceannfaeladh said :

Not dearer is one king to me than another,
Since Maelfothartaigh was borne in his couch to Doire^l.

Maelduin, son of Maenach, was slain. Critan^m, Abbot of Beannchair [Bangor], died. Mochua, son of Ust, [died].

The Age of Christ, 669. After Seachnasach, son of Blathmac, had been five years in sovereignty over Ireland, he was slainⁿ by Dubhduin, chief of Cinel-Cairbre^o. It was of Seachnasach this testimony was given:

Full of bridles and horsewhips was the house in which dwelt Seachnasach,
Many were the leavings of plunder in the house in which dwelt the son of Blathmac.

Bran Finn^p, son of Maelochtraigh, chief of Deisi-Munhan [died]. Maelduin O'Ronain^q was slain. Blathmac, son of Maelcobha, died. Cuanna^r, son of Ceallach, died. Bran Finn, son of Maelfothartaigh, died. Dunchadh Ua Ronain died.

The Age of Christ, 670. The first year of Ceannfaeladh, son of Blathmac^s, in the sovereignty of Ireland. Dungal, son of Maeltuile, chief of Cinel-Boghaine^t,

^o A. D. 565. Critan, Abbott of Beanchor, and Mochua, Abbot of Beanchor, died.—*Ann. Clon.*

ⁿ Was slain.—“A. D. 670. *Jugulatio* Seachnusaig filii Blaithmic regis Temoirie in initio hiemis. Dubduin rex Generis Coirpri jugulavit illum.”—*Ann. Ult.*

^p A. D. 667. King Seachnassach, in the beginning of Winter, was killed by Duffedoyne, prince of the race of Carbrey, in the King's palace of Taragh.”—*Ann. Clon.*

^q Cinel-Cairbre: i. e. the race of Cairbre, son of Niall of the Nine Hostages, who were at this period seated in the barony of Granard, in the county of Longford, but whose descendants afterwards settled in and gave their name to the present barony of Carbury, in the county of Kildare, and the barony of Carbury, in the

county of Sligo.—See note ^p, under A. D. 492, p. 154, *suprà*.

^r Bran Finn.—“A. D. 670. Brian Finn mac Maelcochtraich moritur.”—*Ann. Ult.*

^s Maelduin O'Ronain.—“A. D. 668. *Jugulatio* Maelduin.”—*Ann. Ult.*

^t Cuanach, &c.—“A. D. 668. *Jugulatio* Cuana mic Cellaid, *Jugulatio* Briani Finn, mic Mailefotharti; Mors Dunchadha I-Ronain.”—*Ann. Ult.*

^u Ceannfaeladh, son of Blathmac.—The Annals of Clonmacnoise place his accession in 668, but O'Flaherty and the Annals of Ulster in 671.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 93. “A. D. 671. Ceannfaelad mac Blathmaic regnare incipit.”—*Ann. Clon.*

^v Cinel-Boghaine.—See note under A. D. 605.

μβοζαμε, δο μαρβαδη λα Λοιγριοχ, μαρ Αοιγυρα, τοιρεδ Cιnel ζConaill. Αρτο Macha γ Τεζη Τελλε δο λορρεαδ. δηνοδαιρι δο λορρεαδ. Cumarccach, μαρ Ρονάιν, δέcc.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, ρέ έεδ ρεαχτμοζατ α ηαον. Αη οαπα βλιαδαιν δο Chem-
ραολαδ. Μαολρμδα, abb δηνοδαιρι, δο ουλ ι ηΑλβαιη, ζο ηο ροτχαιζ eccliar
Αρορροραη. Λορρεαδ Μαιγθε Lungε. Ραιλβε, abb Ιαε Colaim Cille, δο
τοχητ ι ηΕρμηη α ηλαε.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, ρέ έεδ ρεαχτμοζατ α οά. Αη τρεαρ βλιαδαιν δο Cheann-
ραολαδ. Σζαηηλαη, μαρ Ρηηζηη, τοιρεχ Ηα Μείτη, δέcc.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, ρέ έεδ ρεαχτμοζατ α τρι. Ιαη ημβητη ceιτρε βλιαδαιη ηι
ηιγθε ηΕρεαηη δο Cηηοραολαδ, μαρ βλαιτμικ, ηικ Οιαρματα, δο εβι λα
Ριονηαάττα Ρλδδαχ, ηι ccατη Αηρρεαττρα, ος Τηζ Ηα Μαηηε. Νοε, μαρ
Οαηελ, δέcc. Congal Cηηοφοδα, μαρ Ουηηαδθα, ηί Ηλαδ, δο μαρβαδ λα
δec δοιρθε.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, ρέ έεδ ρεαχτμοζατ, α εβταιρι. Αη εέδ βλιαδαιη δο Ριον-

"A. D. 671. *Bellum Dungaile mic Maeletuile, et Combustio Ardmache et Domús Tailli filii Segeni*" [et multi] "deleti sunt ibi."—*Ann. Ult.*

^a *Teach-Telle*: i. e. the House of Teilli, son of Segienus, who was contemporary with St. Fintan of Taghmun, in the county of Wexford. In O'Clery's Irish Calendar the festival of St. Teille is marked at 25th June, and it is stated that his church, called Teagh-Teille, is situated in Westmeath; and in the Gloss to the *Fellire-Acnuis* it is described in the vicinity of Daurmagh, now Durrow. Archdall says it is Teltown, but this is very incorrect, because Teltown is not in Westmeath, but is the celebrated place in East Meath called Taitin by the Irish writers. Lanigan (*Eccles. Hist.*, vol. iii. p. 130) states that Tech Teille is in the now King's County, but he does not tell us where. It is the place now called Tehelly, situated in the parish of Durrow, in the north of the King's County.

^b *Beannchair*.—This was not Bangor, in the county of Down, in Ireland, but Bangor in Carnarvonshire, in north Wales, as appears from

the Annals of Ulster and Clonmacnoise:

"A. D. 671. *Combustio Bennchair Britonum.*"—*Ann. Ult.*

"A. D. 668. Bangor in England was burnt."—*Ann. Clon.*

^c *Cumascach*.—"A. D. 671. *Mors Cumascaich mic Ronain.*"—*Ann. Ult.*

^d *Aporcrossan*.—This would be anglicised Abercrossan, but the modern form of the name is unknown to the Editor. The word Aber, which frequently enters into the topographical names in Wales and Scotland, is synonymous with the Irish *Inbher*, the mouth of a river, a place where a stream falls into a river, or a river into the sea. In the Annals of Ulster this event is entered under the year 672, and in the Annals of Clonmacnoise incorrectly at 669, thus:

"A. D. 672. *Maerubai fundavit Ecclesiam Aporcrossan.*"—*Ann. Ult.*

"A. D. 669. Moyle Rovalie founded the church of Aporcrossan."—*Ann. Clon.*

^e *Magh Lungé*.—"A. D. 672. *Combustio Maigi-Lunge.*"—*Ann. Ult.*

was slain by Loingseach, son of Aenghus, chief of Cinel-Conaill. Ard-Macha [Armagh] and Teagh-Telleⁿ were burned. Beannchair^m was burned. Cumas-cach^x, son of Ronan, died.

The Age of Christ, 671. The second year of Ceannfaeladh. Maelrubha, Abbot of Beannchair, went to Alba [Scotland], and founded the church of Aporerosan^y. The burning of Magh Lunge^z. Failbhe^a, Abbot of Ia-Coluim Cille [Iona], came to Ireland from Ia.

The Age of Christ, 672. The third year of Ceannfaeladh. Scannlan, son of Fingin, chief of Ui-Meith^b, died.

The Age of Christ, 673. After Ceannfaeladh, son of Blathmac, son of Diarmaid, had been four years in the sovereignty of Ireland, he was slain by Finnachta Fleadhach, in the battle of Aircealtair, at Tigh-Ua-Maine^c. Congal^d Ceannfoda, son of Dunchadh, King of Ulidia, was slain by Beag Boirreche.

The Age of Christ, 674. The first year of Finnachta Fleadhach, son of

“A. D. 669. Moyelonge was burnt.”—*Ann. Clon.* p. 148, note ^a.

There is a place of this name near the village of Ballagherreen, in the county of Mayo, adjoining that of Roscommon, and deriving its name from the River Lung, which discharges itself into Lough Gara; but the place referred to in the text is in Scotland, and is the Monasterium Campi Longe referred to by Adamnan in his *Vita Columbe*, lib. ii. c. 39; and in O'Donnell's Life of the same saint, lib. ii. c. 88, (*apud Colgan, Trias Thaum.*, p. 426), as situated on the island of Ethica, and under the government of St. Baithenus.

^a *Failbhe*.—“A. D. 672. *Navigatio Faelbei Abbatis in Hiberniam.*”—*Ann. Ult.*

“A. D. 669. The sailing of Failve, abbot of Hugh, into Ireland.”—*Ann. Clon.*

^b *Ui-Meith*.—There were two tribes of this name in the ancient Oirghialla, one called Ui-Meith Macha, *alias* Ui-Meith Tire, who were seated in the present barony of Monaghan, in the county of Monaghan; and the other Ui-Meith-mara, seated in Cuailgne, in the north of the county of Louth.—See *Leabhar na gCeart*,

“*Mors Scannlain, mic Fingin, Regis hUa (nepotum) Meith,*” is entered in the Annals of Ulster under the year 673, and immediately after it the following passage occurs: “*Nubes tenuis et tremula ad speciem celestis arcus iv. vigilia noctis, vi. feria ante pascha, ab oriente in occidentem, per serenum celum apparuit. Luna in sanguinem versa est.*” The death of Scannlan is also entered in the same Annals under 674.

^c *Aircealtair at Tigh-Ua-Maine*.—There are no places now bearing these names in the country of the southern Ui-Neill. There is a place in the country of the Ui-Maine in Connaught called Ait-tighe Ua Maine, now *anglicè* Attymany, situated in the parish of Cloonkeen-Kerrill, barony of Tiaquin, and county of Galway. The killing of this monarch is noticed in the Annals of Ulster at the year 674: “*Bellum Cinnfaelad filii Blathmic, filii Aedo Slaine, in quo Cinnfaelad interfectus est. Finnsneachta mac Duncha victor erat.*”

^d *Congal*.—“A. D. 673. *Jugulatio Congaile Cennfoti, mic Duncho Regis, Ulot. Becc Bairche interfecit eum.*”—*Ann. Ult.*

δαῖτα Πλδᾶχ, mac Dunchaḍa, hi righe uar Eḗinn. S. Colman, eppcop ó Imp bó pḗnde, décc an 8 lá dAugurḗ. Píonán, mac Aḗrennain, décc. Corccpaḍh Ailigh Pḗrigeinn la Píḗḗneachta, mac Dunchaḍha. Pailḗe, abb lae, do poaḍ ma pḗḗḗḗḗ a hEḗinn.

Αοἱρ Cḗḗḗḗ, pḗ céḗ pḗachḗḗḗḗ a cúḗḗ. An ḗara bliḗḗḗḗ dPḗḗḗḗḗḗḗḗ. Becan Ruimḗḗḗ déḗ ἰ mḗḗḗḗḗḗ 17 Maḗḗḗ. Caḗh eḗḗḗ Pḗḗḗḗḗḗḗ ḗ Laiḗḗḗ la ḗaḗḗ Lochḗ ḗḗḗḗ, ḗ ḗo meḗḗḗḗ an caḗh ḗoḗ Laiḗḗḗḗ. Dunchaḗḗ, mac Ulḗḗḗḗ, ḗoḗḗḗ Aḗḗḗḗḗḗḗ, do ḗaḗḗḗḗ ἰ nḗḗḗḗ ḗoḗḗḗḗ la Maḗḗḗḗḗḗḗ, mac Maḗḗḗḗḗḗḗḗ.

Αοἱρ Cḗḗḗḗ, pḗ céḗ pḗachḗḗḗḗ a pḗḗ. An ḗḗḗḗ bliḗḗḗḗ dPḗḗḗḗḗḗḗḗ. ḗaḗḗḗḗḗḗ, mac Cḗḗḗḗḗḗ, eppcop ḗḗḗḗḗ ḗa Lochḗ [décc], 3 Maḗ. Comman eḗḗḗḗḗ, Maḗḗḗḗḗḗḗḗ, eppcop Pḗḗḗḗ, ḗḗḗḗḗḗḗḗḗḗ, ḗoḗḗḗḗ ḗoḗḗḗḗḗ, do ḗaḗḗḗḗḗḗ la Pḗḗḗḗḗḗḗḗḗḗḗ. Colḗḗḗḗ, mac Pailḗḗḗ Pḗḗḗḗḗ, pḗḗ Muḗḗḗḗ, décc.

Αοἱρ Cḗḗḗḗ, pḗ céḗ pḗachḗḗḗḗḗ a pḗachḗ. An cḗḗḗḗḗḗḗḗ bliḗḗḗḗḗḗḗḗ. S. Pailḗḗḗ, abb lae Colum Cille, décc an 22 ḗo Maḗḗḗḗ. Neach-

“A. D. 670. Congall Keanfoda, King of Ulster, was killed by one Beag Boyrche.”—*Ann. Clon.*

^c *St. Colman.*—“A. D. 675. *Columbanus Episcopus Insolæ Vaccæ Albæ, et Finan, filius Aireani, pousant.*”—*Ann. Ult.*

“A. D. 672. Colman, abbot of Inis-Bofyn, and Finan mac Arenan, died.”—*Ann. Clon.*

See note on Inis-Bofinne, under the year 367, *suprà.*

^f *Finan, son of Airenan.*—The festival of “Finan mac Earanain” is entered in O’Clery’s Irish Calendar at 12th February, and it is added that he died in 577, but this is obviously an error for 677. Dr. O’Conor suggests that this may be the person referred to by Adamnan, lib. i. c. 49, as “Christi miles *Fīnanus*, qui vitam multis anachoreticam annis, juxta Roboreti Monasterium campi” [hodie *Durrow*] “irreprehensibiliter ducebat.”—*Rev. Hib. Scrip.*, tom. iv. p. 60.

^e *Aileach Frigireinn.*—“A. D. 675. *Destructio Ailehe Frigreni la [per] Finsneachta.*”—*Ann. Ult.*

Dr. O’Conor translates Frigireinn by *funditus*, in the Annals of the Four Masters (p. 227), and “*a fundamentis*,” in the Annals of Ulster; but, according to the *Dinnsenchus*, the royal fort of Aileach was sometimes called Aileach Frigireinn, from Frigireann, the architect who built it. —See the Ordnance Memoir of the parish of Templemore.

^b *Returned.*—“A. D. 675. *Faillhe de Hibernia revertitur.*”—*Ann. Ult.*

¹ *Becan Ruiminni.*—“A. D. 676. *Becan Ruimin quicvit.*”—*Ann. Ult.*; *Cod. Clarend.* tom. 49.

“A. D. 673. *Beagan Rumyn* died in the island of Wales [*rectè* Britain].”—*Ann. Clon.*

^h *Loch-Gabhair.*—Now Loughgower, or Logore, near Dunshaughlin, in the county of Meath. “*Jacet autem hic lacus in regione Bregensi in finibus Mediæ juxta nostros hystoricos.*”—Colgan’s *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 412, n. 14. This lake is now dried up, and many curious antiquities have been found at the place.—See *Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy*, vol. i. p. 424.

In the Annals of Ulster this entry is given

Dunchadh, in sovereignty over Ireland. St. Colman^e, Bishop of Inis-bo-finne, died on the 8th day of August. Finan, son of Airennan^f, died. The destruction of Aileach Frigreim^g, by Finushneachta, son of Dunchadh. Failbhe, Abbot of Ia, returned^h back from Ireland.

The Age of Christ, 675. The second year of Finnachta. Becan Ruiminniⁱ died in Britain on the 17th of March. A battle [was fought] between Finnsneachta and the Leinstermen, by the side of Loch-Gabhair^k; and the battle was gained over the Leinstermen. Dunchadh, son of Ultan, chief of Oirghialla, was slain at Dun-Forgo^l, by Maelduin, son of Maelfithrigh.

The Age of Christ, 676. The third year of Finnachta. Dairchell^m, son of Curetai, Bishop of Gleann-da-locha, [died] on the 3rd of March. Coman, bishop; Maeldoghar, Bishop of Fearná [Ferns]; Tuaimsnamhaⁿ, chief of Osraighe [Ossory], was slain by Faclan Seanchostol. Colgu^o, son of Failbhe Flann, King of Munster, died.

The Age of Christ, 677. The fourth year of Finnachta. St. Failbhe^p, Abbot of Ia-Coluim Cille, died on the 22nd of March. Neachtain Neir^q died.

under the year 676, but in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at 673, thus :

"A. D. 676. *Bellum inter Finsneachta et Lagenios, in loco proximo Loch Gabar, in quo Finsneachta victor erat.*"—*Ann. Ult.*

"A. D. 673. The Lynstermen gave a battle to King Fynnaghty in a place hard by Loghgar, where King Fynnaghty was victor."—*Ann. Clon.*

^l *Dun-Forgo*.—Situation unknown. "A. D. 676. *Stella cometa visa luminosa in mense Septembris et Octobris. Duncha mac Ultain occisus est in Dun-Fergo.*"—*Ann. Ult.*

^m *Dairchell*.—The death of this bishop, and of Coman, is noticed in the Annals of Ulster under the year 677, and in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at 674:

"A. D. 677. Daircill mac Curetai *Episcopus* Glinne-da-locha, et Coman *Episcopus* Fernan *pausant.*"—*Ann. Ult.*

"A. D. 674. Darchill mac Cuyletty, Bushop of Glendaloga, died. Coman, Bishop, and Moy-

ledoyer, Bushop, died."—*Ann. Clon.*

ⁿ *Tuaimsnamha*.—"A. D. 677. *Toimsnamha Rex Osraigi quievit.*"—*Ann. Ult.*

"A. D. 674. Twaymsnawa, king of Ossorie, died."—*Ann. Clon.*

^o *Colgu*.—"A. D. 677. *Mors Colggen mic Failbei Flainn, Regis Muman.*"—*Ann. Ult.*

"A. D. 674. Colgan mac Falvè Flyn, King of Munster, died."—*Ann. Clon.*

^p *Failbhe*.—"A. D. 678. *Quies Failbhe, Abbat- tis Iae.*"—*Ann. Ult.*

"A. D. 674. Failve, abbot of Hugh, died."—*Ann. Clon.*

He was succeeded by the celebrated Adamnan, who wrote the Life of St. Columbkille.—See *Vita Columbe* in Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, pp. 340–498, where Adamnan makes the following reference to this Failbhe: "Meo decessore Falbeo intentiùs audiente, qui et ipse cum Segineo præsens inerat."—Lib. i. c. 3.

^q *Neachtain Neir*.—"A. D. 678. *Dormitatio Neachtain Neir.*"—*Ann. Ult.*

ταν Νειρ δέcc. Ceannpraolað, mac Oibholla, ρα in eccna, δέcc. Cath Tailteñ ρια ρβιν̄neachta ρβλ̄ðach ρορ δέcc δοιρ̄ice.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, ρέ céð ρeachtmoζat a hocht. An cuicceað bliaðam oβinaáeta. Colman, abb βñðéari, δέcc. Maolpothartaig, eppcop Arða ρραtha, δέcc. Ρianaíamail, mac Maolcetuile, ρι Λαζ̄ñ, do ζum la ροic-ρeachan, δια μ̄uιnτιρ ρéin, iar na ρορconζia ραιρ oβ̄in̄neáeta β̄leðach. Caatal, mac Raζallaig, δέcc. Cath δoðð̄gna, dú in ρo μαρβαð Conall Oirḡ-gnech, τοιρech Ceneoil Coιρρpe.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, ρέ céð ρeachtmoζat a naoi. An ρειρεað bliaðam oβ̄in̄neachta. S. Ciar ógh, ιγ̄ññ Duib̄pea, δέcc an 5 Ianuari. Dungal, mac Secandail, τοιρech Cpuite, 7 Ceannpraolað, mac Suib̄ne, τοιρech Cian-achta D̄inne D̄am̄in, do loρceað la Maolúin, mac Maolc̄ep̄t̄h̄igh, ι n̄Dun Ceit̄h̄in. Conall, mac Dunchaða, do μαρβαðh h̄i c̄Ciunn típe. Seach- napach, mac Airmedaig, 7 Conaing, mac Congaile, do μαρβαðh.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, ρέ céð ochtmoζat. An ρeacht̄m̄að bliaðam oβ̄h̄ionachta. Suib̄ne, mac Maolúina, coímarba δaιρpe Coρcaighe, δέcc. Cennpraolað, mac Colcan, ρí Connacht, do μαρβαð iar ηγαβ̄áil τιζε ραιρ. Ulchatōr̄ig

^r *Ceannfaeladh.* — “A. D. 678. Cennfaeladh mac Aililla mic Baetain sapiens pausat.”—*Ann. Ult.*

“A. D. 675. Keanfoyle the Wise, died.”—*Ann. Clon.*

The true year is 679, as marked by Tighernach. This Ceannfaeladh is called of Daire Lurain (now Derryloran, in Tyrone), in the preface to *Uracept̄ na n-Eiḡcas*, a work which he is said to have amended. — See O'Reilly's *Descriptive Catalogue of Irish Writers*, pp. 46–48.

^s *The battle of Tailtin.* — “A. D. 678. Bellum Finsneachta contra Becc mBaireche.”—*Ann. Ult.*

^t *Colman, &c.* — These entries are given in the Annals of Ulster at 679, and in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at 675, as follows:

“A. D. 679. Colman, Abbas Benchair, pausat. *Jugulatio* Finawla, mac Maeletuile, *Regis Lageniorum*. Cathal mac Ragallaig moritur. *Mors* Moilefothartaig *Episcopi* Ardsratha. *Bellum* i mBodgna, *ubi cecidit* Conall Oirḡgneach. *Lepra gravissima*

in Hibernia, que vocatur Bolgach.”—*Ann. Ult.*

“A. D. 675. Colman, abbot of Beanchor, died. Finawla, King of Lyuster, was killed. Cathal mac Ragally died. There reigned a kind of a great leprosie in Ireland this year, called the Poxe, in Irish, Bolgagh.”

^u *Bodhbhghna*, otherwise written Badhbhghna, and in the Annals of Ulster (Cod. Clarend., tom. 49), Bogna. It was the name of a mountainous territory extending from Lanesborough to Rooskey, on the west side of the Shannon, in the county of Roscommon; and this name is still preserved in Sliabh Badhbhghna, *anglicè* Slieve Bawne, a well known mountain in this district. The country of the Cinel-Cairbre or race of Cairbre, son of the monarch Niall, was on the other side of the Shannon, opposite Sliabh Badhbhghna, in the present county of Longford.

^v *St. Ciar.* — The festival of this virgin is set down in the *Feilire Aenguis*, and in O'Clery's Irish Calendar, at 5th January, and her church

Ceannfaeladh^r, son of Oilíoll, a paragon in wisdom, died. The battle of Tailtín^s [was gained] by Finshneachta Fleadhach over Becc Boirche.

The Age of Christ, 678. The fifth year of Finachta. Colman^t, Abbot of Beannchair, died. Maelfothartaigh, Bishop of Ard-sratha, died. Fianamhail, son of Maeltuile, King of Leinster, was mortally wounded by Foieseachan, [one] of his own people, at the instigation of Finshneachta Fleadhach. Cathal, son of Ragallach, died. The battle of Bodhbhghnaⁿ, where Conall Oirgneach, chief of Cinel-Cairbre, was slain.

The Age of Christ, 679. The sixth year of Finshneachta. St. Ciar^w, virgin, daughter of Duibhrea, died on the 5th of January. Dunghal, son of Scannal, chief of the Cruithni, and Ceannfaeladh, son of Suibhne, chief of Cianachta-Glinne-Geimhin, were burned by Maelduin, son of Maelfithrigh, at Dun-Ceithirn^x. Conall, son of Dunchadh, was slain at Ceann-tire^y. Seachnasach^z, son of Airmeadhach, and Conaing, son of Conghal, were slain.

The Age of Christ, 680. The seventh year of Finachta. Suibhne, son of Maelumha, successor of Bairre of Corcaich^a [St. Barry, of Cork], died. Ceannfaeladh^b, son of Colgan, King of Connaught, was slain after the house in which

is described as Cill-Ceire in Muscraighe-Thire. It is now called Kilkeary, and is situated in the barony of Upper Ormond, in the county of Tipperary, about three miles south-east of the town of Nenagh. Colgan gives all that he could collect of the Life of this virgin in his *Acta SS.*, at 5th January, pp. 14-16.

^x *Dun-Ceithirn*.—Now the Giant's Sconce, in the parish of Dunboe, in the north of the county of Londonderry.—See note under the year 624.

"A. D. 680. *Combustio Regum in Dun Ceithirn .i. Dungal mac Scannail Rex Cruithne, et Cennfaela Rex Cianachte .i. mac Suibne in initio estatis la* [i. e. per] Maelduin mac Maelifithric."—*Ann. Ult.*

^y *Ceann-tire*: i. e. Head of the Land, now Cantire, in Scotland.

"A. D. 680. *Jugulatio Conaill Coil, filii Duncho i gCiunn-tire.*"—*Ann. Ult.*

"A. D. 676. Conell mac Donnough was killed

in Kynntyre."—*Ann. Clon.*

^z *Seachnasach*.—"A. D. 680. *Jugulatio Seachnasai, mic Airmetaig, et Conaing, mic Congaile.*"—*Ann. Ult.*

"A. D. 676. Seachnasach mac Arvey and Conaing mac Conoyle were killed."—*Ann. Clon.*

^a *Corcaich*.—Now Cork, the chief city of Munster. This name signifies moor, marsh, or low, swampy ground; and Barry's or Finnbharr's original church at Cork was erected in or on the margin of a marsh.—See Lanigan's *Ecclesiastical History of Ireland*, vol. ii. pp. 208, 316. In the Annals of Ulster the death of Suibhne is entered at the year 681, and in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at 677, as follows:

"A. D. 681. *Obitus Suibne, filii Maeleduin, Principis Corcoige.*"—*Ann. Ult.*

"A. D. 677. Swynie mac Moyle-uwaie, Bishop-prince of Corke, died."—*Ann. Clon.* The true year is 682, as marked by Tighernach.

^b *Ceannfaeladh*, &c.—These entries are given

Υα Καλλιθε, δο Χονμαϊενιβ Cúile, πο μαρβ ειρθε. Cath Ratha móipe Maighe line for brétnib, baíl in πο μαρβαδ Καταραχ, mac Μαοιεδύμ, τοιρεδ Cpuítne, γ Ulltan, mac Dicollae.

Αοιρ Cpuort, πέ έεδ ochtmoζat a haon. An τοχτηνάδ βιαδαιμ οβίον-αέτα. S. Ερμβδολαχ, abb Cpaοibe Λαιρρε, δέcc an céδ lá do Ianuari. Colmán ab Cluana mic Nóip, δέcc. O Αιρτεχ δό. Dunchad Muirpcece, mac Μαοιδουιβ, ρί Connachτ, δο μαρβαδh. Cath Coraonn, δύ μαρ μαρβαδ Colcea, mac βλαίτιμc, γ Ρήγυρ, mac Μαοιεδύμ, τοιρεδ Cenel Coirppe.

Αοιρ Cpuort, πέ έεδ ochtmoζat a δό. An ναοιμάδ βιαδαιμ οβίον-αχτα. Mame, abb ηΑονδορμα, δέcc. Loch ηΕατλαχ δο ροαδ ηι ρυιλ. Cath Capil Ριοννβαρρ.

Αοιρ Cpuort, πέ έεδ ochtmoζat a τρι. An δσχηνάδ βιαδαιμ οβίον-αέτα. Ράρυζαδ Muighe brégh la δαχοιβ, ετιρ ecclaur γ τυατη, ηι mí lun

in the Annals of Ulster at the year 681, and in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at 677, thus :

"A. D. 681. *Jugulatio Cinnfacla, mic Colgen, Regis Connacie. Bellum Ratha-moire-Maigi-Line contra Britones, ubi cecidit Cathusach, mac Maeleduin, ri Cruithne, et Ultan filius Dicolla.*"—*Ann. Ulst.*

"A. D. 677. Kinfoyle mac Colgan, King of Connaught, died. The battle of Rathmore was given against the Britons, where Cahasagh mac Moyledoyne, King of the Picts, and Ultan mac Dicholla, were slain."—*Ann. Clon.*

Conmaicne-Cuile.—A sept of the race of Fergus mac Roich (ex-king of Ulster in the first century), seated in the present barony of Kilmaine, in the county of Mayo.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 46.

⁴ *Rath-mor-Maighe-Line.*—Now Rathmore, a townland containing the remains of an ancient rath, or earthen fort, in the parish of Donnegore, in the plain of Moylinny, in the county of Antrim.—See Reeves's *Ecclesiastical Antiquities of the Dioceses of Down and Connor*, &c., pp. 69, 70. See also note on Rath-berc in Magh-Line, under the year 558, p. 200, *suprà*.

⁵ *Craebh-Laisre* : i. e. Laisre's Bush or Branch,

i. e. of the Old Tree ; the name of a place near Clonmacnoise. The festival of Airmeadhach, Abbot of Craebh-Laisre, is set down in the Martyrology of Tamlacht and O'Clery's Irish Calendar at 1st January ; and it is stated in the latter that he died in 681.—See Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, p. 172, n. 49. See this place again referred to at the year 882. In the Annals of Ulster "*Dormitatio Airmedaig na Craibhe,*" i. e. the decease of Airmedhach of Craebh, is entered in the Annals of Ulster under the year 682 ; but Dr. O'Connor translates it, "*Dormitatio Airmedagii Ducis Criveorum,*" which is totally incorrect, and the less to be excused because the old translation in the Clarendon Manuscript, which he had before him, gives the entry very correctly as follows :

"A. D. 682. *Dormitatio Airmedha na Craive i. of the Bush or Branch.*"

⁶ *Airteach* : i. e. of Ciaraighe-Airtich, a sept seated between the Rivers Lung and Brideog, in the old barony of Boyle, and county of Roscommon.—See note under the year 1297. The death of the Abbot Colman is entered in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at the year 678, which is incorrect.

he was taken. Ulcha-dearg [Redbeard] Ua-Caillidhe, [one] of the Conmaicene-Cuile^e, [was the person that] killed him. The battle of Rath-mor-Maighe-Line^d [was gained] over the Britons, wherein were slain Cathasach, son of Maelduin, chief of the Cruithni [Dal-Araidhe], and Ultan, son of Dicolla.

The Age of Christ, 681. The eighth year of Finachta. St. Eirnebeadhach, Abbot of Craebh-Laisre^e, died on the first day of January. Colman, Abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, died; he was of Airteach^f. Dunchadh Muirsece^g, son of Mael-dubh, King of Connaught, was slain. The battle of Corann, wherein were slain Colga, son of Blathmac, and Fearghus, son of Maelduin, chief of Cinel-Cairbre.

The Age of Christ, 682. The ninth year of Finachta. Maine, Abbot of Aendruim^h [Nendrum], died. Loch nEathachⁱ was turned into blood. The battle of Caiséal-Finnbhair^j.

The Age of Christ, 683. The tenth year of Finachta. The devastation of Magh-Breagh^k, both churches and territories, by the Saxons, in the month of

^e *Dunchadh Muirsece*.—Dr. O'Conor incorrectly translates this, "Duncha Dux maritimus," in his edition of the Annals of Ulster, in which these entries are given under the year 682, thus: "Duncha Muirsece, filius Maelduib *jugulatus*. *Bellum Corainn, in quo cecidit Colgu, filius Blaimie, et Fergus, mac Maeleduin, rex Generis Coirpri*." Dunchadh Muirsece, who was of the Ui-Fiachrach Muaidhe, was called Muirsece from his having lived, or been fostered, in the territory of Muirisc (i. e. the *marshes* or *fens*), in the north of the barony of Tíreragh, in the now county of Sligo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, &c., of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 314.

^h *Aendruim*.—"A. D. 683. *Mors Maine Abbatis Noindromo, et Mors Derforgail*."—*Ann. Ult.*

ⁱ *Loch nEathach*.—Now Lough Neagh.—See note ^f, under A. D. 331, p. 124, *suprà*.

"A. D. 683. Loch Eathach do soid hi fuil."—*Ann. Ult.* Edit. O'Conor.

"The lake called Logheagh touned into blood this yeare."—*Ann. Ult.* Cod. Claren. tom. 49.

"A. D. 680. Logh Neagh was turned into

blood this year."—*Ann. Clon.*

^j *Caiséal-Finnbhair*: i. e. Finnbharr's Stone Fort. Situation unknown.

"A. D. 683. *Bellum Caissil-Finbair*."—*Ann. Ult.*

Under the year 682 the Annals of Ulster record "*Initium mortalitatis puerorum in mense Octobris*;" and under 683, "*Mortalitas parvulorum*." The Annals of Clonmacnoise mention the beginning of the mortality of children under the year 678.

^k *Magh-Breagh*.—A territory in East Meath, comprising five cantreds, and lying principally between Dublin and Drogheda, i. e. between the Rivers Boyne and Liffey.—See note ^e, under A. D. 1292, pp. 455, 456. Colgan translates this passage as follows, in *Trias Thaum.*, p. 385: "*Auno Christi 683, et Fiennacte decimo. Devastatur regio Magbregensis in mense Junio, per Saxones, qui nec populo nec clero pepererunt: sed et multos captivos et multas prædas ad suas naves retulerunt*."

The devastation of Magh-Breagh by the Saxons, is noticed in the Annals of Ulster under the

δο ηρονηραδ, η μυζηρατ βραιζοι ιομδα leo αρ ζαχ ιοναδη ηι παρκαδρφε αρ
 πυδ Μαιζηε δρλζη, μαλλι πε ηεαδαλοιβ ιομδαιβ οιλε, ζο νοδερατ ιαρομν δο
 cum a long. Congal mac Ξυαιρε δεεε. Δρεαπαλ, mac Ρηζυρα, τοιρεδ
 Coda [δεεε].

Αοιρ Ερωρετ, ρε εεδ οχητομοζατ α εσταιρ. Αη ταοημιαδ βλιαδαν δεεε
 οβιοναετα. Ρορερον, abb Cluana mic Νοιρ, δεεε. Αρ αρ ηα ηυλιβη εφε-
 ριαδ α εοοιτεηνε, ιρη υιλε δομιαη, εο διυδ τεορα μβλιαδαν εο να τεημα ειδ
 αση αρ αν ηιλε θα ζαδ εeneλ ανμανν αρεενα. Sicc μορ ιρη μβλιαδαν ρηη
 εο ρο ρειδρφε locha η αβηε Ερεαηη, η διοη ρο ρεοδ αν μυρ ειτιρ Ερηηη η
 Αλβαν, εο μβιδ ιματηζιδ εατορρη ρορρ αν ηεε εαζηα. Αοαιηηαη δο ουλ
 ζο δαχαιβ δο ευνουζιδ ηα βρατε δο βηερατ δαχαηη τυαιρφερε leo α Μυηη

year 684, and in the Annals of Clonmaenise at 680, thus:

“A. D. 684. *Ventus magnus. Terremotus in insula. Saxones campum Breg vastant, et Ecclesias plurimas in mense Junii.*”—*Ann. Ul.*

“A. D. 680. There was an extream great winde and Earthquake in Ireland. The Saxons, the plains of Moyebrey, with divers churches, wasted and destroyed in the month of June, for the allyance of the Irish with the Brittons.”—*Ann. Clon.*

This descent of the Saxons upon Ireland is mentioned by Venerable Bede, in his Ecclesiastical History, lib. iv. c. 26, where he writes that, “in the year of our Lord’s incarnation 684, Egfrid, King of the Northumbrians, sending Beretus, his general, with an army, into Ireland [Hiberniam], miserably wasted that inoffensive nation, which had always been most friendly to the English [nationi Anglorum semper amicissimam]; insomuch that in their hostile rage they spared not even the churches or monasteries. The islanders, to the utmost of their power, repelled force with force, and, imploring the assistance of the divine mercy, prayed long and fervently for vengeance; and, though such as curse cannot possess the kingdom of God, it is believed that those who were justly cursed on

account of their impiety did soon after suffer the penalty of their guilt from the avenging hand of God; for the very next year that same king, rashly leading his army to ravage the province of the Picts, much against the advice of his friends, and particularly of Cuthbert, of blessed memory, who had been lately ordained bishop, the enemy made show as if they fled, and the king was drawn in the straits of inaccessible mountains” [at Dun Nechtain.—*Ann. Ul.* 685], “and slain, with the greater part of his forces, on the 20th of May, in the fortieth year of his age, and the fifteenth of his reign. His friends, as has been said, advised him not to engage in this war; but he having the year before refused to listen to the most reverend father, Egbert, advising him not to attack the Scots, who did him no harm, it was laid upon him, as a punishment for his sin, that he should not now regard those who would have prevented his death.

“From that time the hopes and strength of the English crown began to waver and retrograde; for the Picts recovered their own lands, which had been held by the English and the Scoti that were in Britain, and some of the Britons their liberty, which they have now enjoyed for about forty-six years.”—See also

June precisely; and they carried off with them many hostages from every place which they left, throughout Magh-Breagh, together with many other spoils, and afterwards went to their ships. Congal, son of Guaire, died. Breasal^l, son of Fearghus, chief of Cobha^m, died.

The Age of Christ, 684. The eleventh year of Finachta. Foreronⁿ, Abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. A mortality^o upon all animals in general, throughout the whole world, for the space of three years, so that there escaped not one out of the thousand of any kind of animals. There was great frost^p in this year, so that the lakes and rivers of Ireland were frozen; and the sea between Ireland and Scotland was frozen, so that there was a communication between them on the ice. Adamnan^a went to Saxon-land, to request [a restoration] of the pri-

Adamnan's *Vita Columb.*, lib. ii. c. 46; *Trias Thaum.*, p. 363.

^l *Breasal, &c.*—"A. D. 684. *Mors Congaile mic Guaire, et mors Bresail mic Fergusa, morbo.*" *Ann. Ult.*

^m *Of Cobha*: i. e. of Ui-Eathach-Cobha, the present baronies of Iveagh, in the county of Down.

ⁿ *Foreron.*—"A. D. 681. Foreron, Abbot of Clonvicknose, died."—*Ann. Clon.*

^o *Mortality.*—Adamnan refers to a great mortality, which, for two years after the war with Egid, swept the whole world except the Picts and Scots of Britain, who, he says, were protected against it by the intercession of their patron, St. Columba:

"*De Mortalitate.* Et hoc etiam, ut existimo, non inter minora virtutum miracula connumerandum videtur de mortalitate, quæ nostris temporibus terrarum orbem, bis ex parte vastavit majore. Nam ut de cæteris taceam latioribus Europæ regionibus, hoc est Italia, et ipsa Romana Civitate, et Cisalpinis Galliarum" [i. e. Gallorum] "provinciis, Hispanis quoque Pirinæi montis interjectu disternatis, oceani Insulæ per totum videlicet Scotia et Britannia binis vicibus vastatæ sunt dira pestilentia, exceptis duobus populis, hoc est, Pictorum plebe et Sco-

torum Britannicæ, inter quos utrosque Dorsi montes Britannici disternunt, &c. &c. Nos verò Deo agimus crebras grates, qui nos, et in his nostris Insulis, orante pro nobis nostro venerabili Patrono a mortalitatum invasionibus defendit: et in Saxonia Regem Aldfridum visitantes amicum adhuc non cessante pestilentia et multos hinc inde vicis devastante, ita tamen nos Dominus, et in prima post bellum Egidii visitatione, et in secunda interjectis duobus annis, in tali mortalitatis medio deambulantes, periculo liberavit, ut ne unus etiam de nostris comitibus moreretur, nec aliquis ex eis aliquo molestaretur morbo."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 363.

Florence of Winchester notices this plague in his *Annales* at the year 685: "Magna pestilentie procella Britanniam corripens lata nece vastavit."

^p *Great frost.*—There is no reference to this frost in the *Annals of Ulster* or *Clonmacnoise*.

^a *Adamnan.*—Colgan, in a note on this passage, translates the above passage from the *Four Masters*, as follows:

"*Anno Christi, 684. Finnachta Regis undecimo. S. Adamnanus Legatus missus venit ad Saxones, ad prædas et captivos quos Septentrionales Saxones (hoc est Northumbri) ex supra memorata regione Bregurum diripaerunt, repetendos. Et ab eis*

ὄρισθι ἀν βλιαῶσιν πέμπρατε. Πυαρὶ ἀ χαίρες υατθα ἰαρ νόσναῖν φήτε ἡ μοιρβᾶλ φιαῶ νὰ ριογηαῖβ, ἡ ὄο βήτερατ ὀνόρι ἡ ἀρημῖοδιν μόριμ ὄο ἰαραῖν ἰμαλλῖ με ἠοῖαρεαῶ ἡαχὶ νεῖτη ῖο εὐνῖηλι εὐεα.

Αοιρ Εριορτ, πέ ἑῶ ὀχτημοῖατ ἀ εὐῖ. Ἀν ὄαρα βλιαῶσιν ὄεῶ ὄβιον-ἀῶτα. Ὀοϋμμαῖοῖνόῖ, ἀβ Ἰλινδε ὄα λοχα, ὄεῶ. Ροιρρενι, ἀβ Κοιραιῖε μόριμ, ὄεῶ. Ὀρρενι ερρεορ Μαιμῖτρεαχ, βιονταν, μαε Τυλχαν, ὄεῶ. βεραῶαχ, μαε Κογγαῖε, ὄο μαρβᾶθ. βιμῖνεαχτα, ἀν ρί, ὄο ὄυλ δια οἰλιῖμ.

Αοιρ Εριορτ, πέ ἑῶ ὀχτημοῖατ ἀρέ. Ἀν τρεαρ βλιαῶσιν ὄεῶ ὄβιον-ἀῶτα. Καθὶ Ἰμβλεαχα βηιχ ρια Νιᾶλλ μαε Εήμαχ ὄοτοῖλ, φορ Κογγαλαῖ, μαε Κοναῖη, ἀρημ ἡ ῖο μαρβᾶθ Ὀυῶδανβήρ, τοιρεῖ Ἀρῶα Γιανναχτα, ἡ ἠυαρεριῶδε ἠυα Ὀρενε, τοιρεῖ Κοναῖε Μαιρῖεῖμνε, ἡ ῖο ρηαοῖμεαῶ ἀν καθὶ φορ Κογγαλαῖ ἰαραῖν. Ἀρ δια νοῖδεαῶαῖβ ῖο ραιῶεαῶ :

ὄρονᾶ Κοναῖλι ἡοῖυ, ὄσῖῖβιρ ὄοῖβ ἰαρ ἡυαρεριῶῖν,
Νι βα ἠεαῖλῖα βιερ ἡη, ἡ ἡρῶ ἰαρ ἡὈυῶδανβήρ.

S. Seghene, ερρεορ Ἀρῶα Μαχα, ὄο ἑῶ. Ὀ Ἀχαῶ Κλαῶβ ὄοριῶδε.
S. Cutbert, ερρεορ βήρῖνα, ἀ ὄαροῖβ, ὄεῶ.

honorificè exceptus, et coram nonnullis signis et miraculis perpetratis omnia quæ petit impetravit."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 385, n. 40.

"A. D. 686. *Adamnanus captivos reduxit ad Hiberniam l.*"—*Ann. Ul. Cod. Clarend.* tom. 49.

"A. D. 682. Adamnanus brought 60 captives to Ireland."—*Ann. Clon.* See Bede's *Ecclesiastical History*, lib. v. c. 15, where it is stated that Adamnan made some stay in England on this occasion with King Alfred, the successor of Egfrid, and that he conformed to the Catholic or Roman mode of keeping Easter, and inculcated the same on his arrival in Ireland. It is added that his own monks of Hii would not conform to what they considered an innovation, and that St. Columbkille's monasteries in Ireland also refused to conform.

¹ *Documnaichonog.*—These entries are given in the Annals of Ulster under the year 686, as follows :

"A. D. 686. *Jugulatio* Feradaig mic Congaile. *Quies* Documai Conoc, *Abbatís Vallis* da locha" [Glendalough]. "*Dormitatio* Rosseni *Abbatís* Corcaide Moire. *Mors* Osseni *Episcopi* *Monasterii*. Fintain mac Fingaine" [quievit].

² *Corcach-mor* : i. e. the great Corcaeh or Marsh, now Cork, the chief city of Munster. It is also frequently called Corcaeh-mor-Mumhan, i. e. the great Cork of Munster.

³ *Imleach Phich.*—This, which is otherwise called Imleach-Fia and Imleach-Fio, is the present Emlagh, a townland in a parish of the same name, about four miles north-east of the town of Kells, in the county of Meath :

"A. D. 687. *Bellum* Imlecho-Pic, *ubi cecidit* Dubdainber, *rex* Arda-Cianachte, et Huareridenepos Osseni, et Congalach, mac Conaing, *fugitivus evasit*. Niall mac Cernaig *victor erat.*"—*Ann. Ul.*

⁴ *Ard-Cianachta.*—Now the barony of Fer-

soners which the North Saxons had carried off from Magh-Breagh the year before mentioned. He obtained a restoration of them, after having performed wonders and miracles before the hosts; and they afterwards gave him great honour and respect, together with a full restoration of everything he asked of them.

The Age of Christ, 685. The twelfth year of Finachta. Docummaich-omnog^r, Abbot of Gleann-da-locha, died. Roisseni, Abbot of Corcach-mor^s, died. Osseni, Bishop of Mainistir; Fintan, son of Tulchan [*rector* of Fingaine], died. Fearadhach, son of Conghal, was slain. Finshneachta, the king, went on his pilgrimage.

The Age of Christ, 686. The thirteenth year of Finachta. The battle of Imleach Phich^t [was fought] by Niall, son of Cearnach Sotal, against Congalach, son of Conaing, wherein were slain Dubhdainbher, chief of Ard Cianachta^u, and Uairciridhe Ua Oisene, chief of Conaille-Muirtheimhne^w; and the battle was afterwards gained over Congalach. Of their deaths was said:

Sorrowful are the Conailli this day; they have cause after Uairciridhe^x,
Not in readiness shall be the sword, in Ard^y, after Dubhdainbher.

St. Seghene, Bishop of Ard-Macha, died. He was from Achadh-claidhibh^z. St. Cuthbert, Bishop of Fearn^a, in England, died.

rard, in the county of Louth.—See note under the year 660.

^w *Conaille-Muirtheimhne*.—This tribe gave name to a territory comprising, at this period, the baronies of Ardec, Louth, and Upper Dundalk. Magh-Muirtheimhne was originally more extensive than the country of the Conaille since the settlement of the Cianachta in Meath.—See note ^u, under A. M. 2859, p. 10, and note ^h, under A. D. 226, p. 110, *suprà*.

^x *Uairciridhe*.—Dr. O'Connor translates this "Nimia festinatio illis causa doloris;" but this is childishly incorrect, as Uairciridhiu is a man's name.

^y *Ard*: i. e. in Ard-Cianachta. Dr. O'Connor translates this "inter Nobiles," which is incorrect.

^z *Achadh-claidhibh*.—Situation unknown to the Editor. The festival of this holy bishop is marked in O'Clery's Irish Calendar at 24th of May, and it is added that he died in the year 687, which agrees with the Annals of Ulster. Ware places his death in 688, which is the true year.—See Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, p. 294, and Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 40.

^a *Of Fearn*: i. e. of Farne, a small island in the parish of Holy Island, Durham, about two miles eastward of Bambrough Castle, and about nine from Lindisfarn.—See Bede's *Ecc. Hist.*, lib. iii. cc. 3, 16, 27. This bishop was the illegitimate son of an Irish king, as appears from a Life of him given by John of Tinnmouth, and from him by Capgrave at 20th March.—See Ussher's *Primordia*, pp. 944, 945.

Αοιρ Οριορτ, ρέ έέδ, ochtmoζατ α ρεαχτ. Αν εστραμαδ βλιαδαιν δέεε υβιοναάτα. Beccan Cluana hlorarpo δέεε. Ζηατηνατ, banabb Cille παρα, δέεε. Congal, mac Maeledúin, mac Aoda δνωδαιν, ρί Iarmúman, do μαρβαδ. Ardmacha do loρρεαδ. Bran, mac Conall, ρί Λαιζην δέεε. Finguine Foττα δέεε. Fhavadhach Méιτη, mac Nechtlice, δέεε.

Αοιρ Οριορτ, ρέ έέδ ochtmoζατ α hochτ. Αν εύνεεαδ βλιαδαιν δέεε υβινηεαατα. Cronan Macu Caulne, abb δνωδαιρ, δέεε αν 6 do November. Fhócellach, mac Flainn, τοιρεδ Ua Máine, Iolan, eppcop Cimngarat, δέεε. Dochinne Oaire bpuchari, δέεε.

Αοιρ Οριορτ, ρέ έέδ ochtmoζατ α ναοι. Αν ρειρεαδ βλιαδαιν δέεε υβηινηεαατα. Dabecog Cluana hAipδ δέεε. Fhizar, mac Uodain, ρί Ulad, do μαρβαδ la hUib Eachdach.

Αοιρ Οριορτ, ρέ έέδ nochατ. Αν ρεαατημαδ βλιαδαιν δέεε υβινηεαατα. Oiparιth, eppcop Fhina, δέεε αν 27 Iuli. Bran Ua Paolain, ρί Λαιζην, δέεε. Cαth eτiρ Oρpαιζηδ η Λαιζmu, ban in po μαρβαδh Paolcop Ua Maolódopa. Ro fhiaδ ρεαααδ ροla ι Λαιζmδ ιpην βλιαδαιpι. Ro ραδ

^b *Beccan of Cluain-Iraid.*—This is a mistake for Beccan of Cluain-ard.—See note on Dabhecog, 689. These entries are given in the Annals of Ulster, under the year 689, except that relating to the death of Bran, King of Leinster, and Gnothnat, abbess, which they omit altogether.

“A. D. 689. Congal mac Maeleduin, mic Aeda Bennain, *Ree* Iarmuman, et Dunnecaid, mac Oiredoit, et Ailill mac Dungaile, et Eilne mac Scandail, *jugulati sunt.* *Combustio* Ardmacha. *Mors* Finguine Longi et Feredaig Meith (ffatt, Cod. Clarend., 49) mic Neichtlice, et Coblath, *filia* Canonn *moritur.* Debecog [Beccan] Cluana airdo *pausat.*”

In the Annals of Clonmacnoise the deaths of Bran mac Connell, King of Leinster, and of “Gnalnat, abbess of Kildare,” are noticed under the year 685.

^c *Cronan Macu Caulne.*—“A. D. 690. Cronan Maccuchmaíne, *Abbas* Benchuir, *obit.* Fitchillach mac Flaínn, *rex* hUa Máine, *moritur.*”—*Ann. Ult.*

“A. D. 686. Cronan Maccowcaylne, abbot of Beanchor, died. Fihellagh mac Flynn, prince of Imaíne, died.”—*Ann. Clon.*

^d *Ceanngaradh.*—See note under the year 659. “A. D. 688. Iolan, *Episcopus* Cimngarat, *obit.*”—*Ann. Ult.*

^e *Doire-Bruchaisi.*—Now Derrybrughis, *alias* Killyman, in the county of Armagh. According to O’Clery’s Irish Calendar, the memory of St. Aedhan was venerated at this church on the 29th of March.

^f *Cluain-ard:* i. e. the High Lawn or Meadow. This was the ancient name of the place on which stands Kilpeacan old church, at the foot of Sliabh gCrot, in the barony of Clanwilliam, and county of Tipperary. Dabhecog, in this entry, is the same person as Beccan, incorrectly called of Cluain-Iraid, whose death is entered by the Four Masters under the year 688. In the *Feilire Aenguis*, and in O’Clery’s Irish Calendar, at 26th May, it is stated that Beccan of Cluain-ard

The Age of Christ, 687. The fourteenth year of Finachta. Beccan^b, of Chlain-Iraird, died. Gnathnat, Abbess of Cill-dara, died. Congal, son of Mael-duin, son of Aedh Beannan, King of West Munster, was slain. Ard-Macha was burned. Bran, son of Conall, King of Leinster, died. Finguine Foda died. Feradhach Meith, son of Nechtlig, died.

The Age of Christ, 688. The fifteenth year of Finshneachta. Cronan Macu Caulne^c, Abbot of Beannchair [Bangor], died on the 6th of November. Fidhgellach, son of Flann, chief of Ui-Maine, [died]. Iolan, Bishop of Ceann-garadh^d, died. Dochinne, of Doire-Bruchaisi^e, died.

The Age of Christ, 689. The sixteenth year of Finshneachta. Dabhecog, of Chlain-ard^f, died. Fearghus, son of Lodan^g, King of Ulidia, was slain by the Ui-Eachdhach [people of Iveagh].

The Age of Christ, 690. The seventeenth year of Finshneachta. Dirraith^h, Bishop of Farna, died on the 27th of July. Bran Ua Faelain, King of Leinster, died. A battle between the Osraighiⁱ and the Leinstermen, wherein Faelchar Ua Maelodhra was slain. It rained a shower of blood^k in Leinster this year.

was otherwise called Mobecoe (synonymous with Dabecoe), and that his church is situated in Museraighe-Breogain, in Munster, or at Tigh Ui Conaill, in Ui-Briuin-Cualann. Keating, speaking of the same saint (regimine Diarmada mic Fearghusa Ceirbheoil), states that he consecrated the church of Cill-Bheacain, in Museraighe-Chuire, on the north side of Sliabh gCrot. For the varieties of form of the names of the Irish saints, by prefixing mo, da, or do, and postfixing an, en, in, og, oc, see note on Mochaemhlog, under the year 655.

^c *Fearghus, son of Lodan.*—"A. D. 691. Fergus mac Aedain rex in Coicid [*provincie*] obiit. Luna in sanguinem colorem in Natali S. Martini versa est."—*Ann. Ult.*

^h *Dirraith.*—"A. D. 492. Dirath, *Episcopus Fernan et Bran nepos Faelain rex Lageniensium et Cellach, mac Ronain, mortui sunt.*"—*Ann. Ult.*

"A. D. 688. Dyrath, Bushop of Fernes, and Bran, nephew" [*rectè* grandson] "to Foylan, king of Lynster, died."—*Ann. Clon.*

The festival of Dirraith, Bishop of Ferns, is marked in O'Clery's Irish Calendar at 27th August, and it is added that he died in the year 690.

ⁱ *Osraighi:* i. e. the People of Ossory, sometimes considered a part of Munster, because they were generally tributary to the king of that province. This battle is noticed in the Annals of Ulster under the year 692.

^k *A shower of blood.*—This is not given in the Annals of Ulster, but it is entered in the Annals of Tighernaech at the year 693, which add that the blood flowed in streams for three days and three nights. In the Annals of Clonmacnoise, the battle between Leinster and Ossory, these prodigies are given under the year 688, thus:

"A. D. 688. There was a battle between Lynstermen and those of Ossorie, wherein Foylchor O'Moyloyer was slain. It reigned [rained] Blood in Lynster this year; butter was turned into the colour of Blood; and a wolf was seen and heard speak with human voice."

imm ann beór hi parrtib epo 7 pola, comta roppell do cach i coitcinne é. Acélor an faol ag labairt do glor daonna, zomba haúat la caé.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, ré céo nochat a haon. An tochtmao bliaoain décc oPpínneachta. Decpola eppcop décc. hUiopeim Mhaizhe bile décc.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, ré céo nochat a do. An naomiao bliaoain décc oPpion-
aéta. Cronan decc, abb Cluana mic Nóir, décc ó Appil. Cronan balnae [decc].

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, ré céo nochat απρί. Ζaimide Lugmaio décc. Meann boirne, abb Achabo bó, décc. Iar mberth ríce bliaoain hi ruzhe Epeann oPpionachta Pleaáo, mac Dunchaoha, do efr la hAoo, mac nOluéaiz, mic Aililla, mic Aoa Slaine, tairé Pfr Cul, 7 la Congalach, mac Conaing, mic Congaile, mic Aoa Slaini, hi cath, hic Dreallaiz Dollaith. Do pocair beor brearal, mac Pionnaéta, ipin cath ipin apason pía a athair. Taoz, mac Fairbe, do marbaoh hi nElinn nZaimin.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, ré céo nochat a cétair. An céo bliaoain do Loingreac, mac Aongura, hi ruzhe nEpeann. Loicheme Meann, eaznaio, abb Cille taira, décc. Cummem Muozopne oég. Pinnguine mac Coi zén maéair, pi

At the year 685 the Saxon Chronicle records that a shower of blood fell that year in Britain, and that the milk and butter were moreover turned into blood. Caradoc says, that in the fifth year of Ivor, King of the Britons, who began his reign A. D. 689, showers of blood fell in Britain and Ireland, which caused the milk and the butter to be turned into a sanguine colour. — See *Caradoci Hist. Brit. Lond.*, 1702, p. 15, and also the *Philosophical Transactions*, vol. xix. p. 224. Giraldus, in his *Topographia Hibernia*, dist. ii. c. 19, tells a long story about a wolf which spoke to a certain priest in Meath, and predicted that the English would conquer Ireland on account of the sins of the Irish; but it would appear from the story, that this was not a real wolf, but one of the human inhabitants of Ossory, two of whom were turned into wolves every seventh year, in consequence of a curse pronounced against that territory by St. Natalis.

¹ *Beefhola*.—“A. D. 693. Beefhola, *Episco-*

pus, quievit. Huidren Campi Bile quievit.—*Ann. Ul.*

^m *Cronan Beg*: “A. D. 693. Cron Beg, *Abbas Cluana mic Nois, obiit. Obitus Cronain Balni.*—*Ann. Ul.*

“A. D. 689. Cronan Beag, Abbott of Clonvicirose, died.”—*Ann. Clon.*

ⁿ *Gaimide*.—“A. D. 694. Gaimide Lugmaid *dormivit. Quies Min-Bairen, Abbatis Acha-bo.*—*Ann. Ul.*

“A. D. 690. Myn Baireann, Abbott of Achabo, died.”—*Ann. Clon.*

^o *He was slain*.—The Annals of Tighernach agree with the Four Masters. In the Annals of Ulster the death of Finsnechta is entered under the year 694, and in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at 690, thus:

“A. D. 694. Finsnechta *rex* Temro, et Bresal, *filius suus, jugulati sunt a nGrellaig Dollaith ab Aed mac Dluthaigh, et a Congalach, mac Conaing, mic Aeda Slaine.*—*Ann. Ul.*

Butter was there also turned into lumps of gore and blood, so that it was manifest to all in general. The wolf was heard speaking with human voice, which was horrific to all.

The Age of Christ, 691. The eighteenth year of Finshneachta. Becfhola¹, bishop, died. Huidhreini of Magh-bile [Movilla], died.

The Age of Christ, 692. The nineteenth year of Finachta. Cronan Beg^m, abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, died on the 6th of April. Cronan Balnae [i. e. of Balla], died.

The Age of Christ, 693. Gaimideⁿ of Lughmhaidh, died. Meann Boirne, abbot of Achadh-bo, died. After Finachta Fleadhach, son of Dunchadh, had been twenty years in the sovereignty of Ireland, he was slain^o by Aedh, son of Dluthach, son of Ailill, son of Aedh Slaine, chief of Feara-Cul^p, and Congalach, son of Conaing, son of Congal, son of Aedh Slaine, in a battle at Greallach-Dollaith^q. Breasal, son of Finachta, also fell in this battle along with his father. Tadhg, son of Failbhe, was killed in Gleann-Gaimhin^r.

The Age of Christ, 694. The first year of Loingseach^s, son of Aenghus, in the sovereignty of Ireland. Loichene Meann^t, the Wise, Abbot of Kildare, died. Cummeni of Mughdhorna [Cremorne] died. Finnguine, son of Cu-gan-

^o A. D. 690. King Finaghty was killed by Hugh mac Dlubie, son of Hugh Slane, at a place called Greallagh Tollye, and Prince Breasal, the king's son."—*Ann. Clon.*

^p *Feara-Cul.*—This, which is otherwise called Feara-Cul-Breagh, is a territory in Bregia, comprising the barony of Kells, in the county of Meath. The parishes of Moybolgue and Emlagh are mentioned as in this territory.—See O'Clery's Irish Calendar, at 5th April and 26th November.

^q *Greallach-Dollaith.*—This is probably the place called, in Irish, Greallach, and *anglicè* Girley, situated about two miles to the south of the town of Kells, in Meath.

^r *Gleann-Gaimhin:* otherwise Gleann-Geimhin. This was the old name of the vale of the River Roe, near Dungiven, in the county of Londonderry. In the Annals of Ulster this is called *vallis*

pellium, which is the true translation of Gleann-Gaimhean, but it has no connexion with Pellar Manor, in this territory, which is not older than the plantation of Ulster.

^s *Loingseach.*—"A. D. 695. Loingsech mac Aengusa *regnare incipit.*"—*Ann. Ul.*

"A. D. 689. Longseagh mac Enos began his reign, and was king 8 years."—*Ann. Clon.*

O'Flaherty follows the Annals of Ulster in placing the accession of this monarch in 695.

^t *Loichene Meann, &c.*—"A. D. 695. *Jugulatio Domhnaill, filii Conaill Crandamhnaí. Finguine mac Cucenmathair*" [Canis sine matre, Cod. Clarend. 49], "*rex Mumhan, moritur. Fergal Aidne, et Fianamail, mac Macnaic, moriuntur. Locheni Sapiens, Abbas Cille-daro jugulatus est. Cummene Mugdorne pausat. Congalach, mac Conaing, filii Congaile filii Acdo Slaine moritur.*"—*Ann. Ul.*

Μυϊναν, δέξ. Βήγαλ Αϊόνη, μί Connacht, δέξ, mac pīde Ξυαιpe Αϊόνη. Βιαναιμάλ, mac Maenach, δέξ. Congalach, mac Conaing, mic Congaile, mic Αόδα Slaine, δέcc.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, πέ céδ nochat a cúg. Αν θαpa βιαδαιν το Λοιηγεαc. Cαριν, περιβιδό ό Λυρcca, δέξ. Μαιλοποθαριταιξ, mac Μαιλουιβ, τιξήρινα να nΑιργιαιλ, δέcc. Μαgh Μυιρτέμνη το páρυγαδ la δριcτοιβ η la hUlτοιβ. Ιομαιρεcc Cρανδcha, dú μαρ μαρβαδ Βήιαδαc, mac Μαιλεδοιτη.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, πέ céδ nochat apé. Αν τριξ βιαδαιν το Λοιηγεαc. S. Μολιηξ Λυαcρα eppecop, δέcc an 17 Μαυ. Cατη ι τCυλοιξ Ξαριραιcc, ι ββήηιμναιξ, bal in πο μαρβαδ Concobar Macha, mac Μαιουδύμ, τοιρεc να nΑιρτέρι, η Αοδ Αιρέδ, τοιρεc Θαλ Αιαιδη. Μυιηγιυρ, mac Μαιλεδυμ, τιξήρινα Cήειοιλ Cοιρppe, δέcc.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, πέ céδ nochat a peacht. Αν cέτραμιαδ βιαδαιν το Λοιηγεαc. Βοριανθαν, abb Cille θαpa, δέcc.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, πέ céδ nochat a hocht. Αν cuiccead βιαδαιν το Λοιη-

^o *Lusca*.—Now Lusk, in the barony of Balruddery, about twelve miles north of the city of Dublin. The word *λυρca* signifies a cave, crypt, or subterranean habitation, and is explained *τεαc talman* [a house in the earth] by O'Clery. These events, and others totally omitted by the Four Masters, are given in the Annals of Ulster as follows, under the year 696:

"A. D. 696. *Taracín de regno expulsus est. Ferchar Foda moritur. Adomnánus ad Hiberniam pergit, et dedit legem innocentium populis. Eochu nepos Domhnaill jugulatus est. Maelfothartaig, mac Maelduib, rex na nAirgiall mortuus est. Imarecc Cranchae, ubi cecidit Feradaeh mac Maeleodith. Moling Luachra dormiuit. Britones et Ulaid vastaverunt campum Murtheimne. Casau, scriba Luscan, quieuit.*

^o *Cramach*: i. e. Arbores Place or Woodland. There are many places of this name in Ireland, but nothing has been discovered to prove the situation of the one here referred to.

^o *St. Moling Luachra*.—He erected a church at a place originally called Ros-broc, now Tigh-

Moling, *anglicè* St. Mullin's, on the River Barrow, in the Kavanaghs' country, in the county of Carlow, where his festival was celebrated on the 17th of June. In the Annals of Clonmacnoise the death of St. Moling is entered under the year 692, as follows:

"A. D. 692. Moling Lwachra, a man for whose holyness and sainety King Finaghty remitted the great taxation of the Borowe of the Lynstermen, died."

According to the ancient historical tale called *Borumha-Laighean*, St. Moling obtained a remission of this taxation while the celebrated Adamnan was in Ireland (for some account of which see Bede, lib. v. c. 15), and contrary to the latter's will, who wished that the Leinstermen should pay it to the race of Tuathal Teachtmhar for ever. It appears, however, that Moling's sanctity prevailed against the representative of Tuathal and his aristocratic relative, Adamnan, Abbot of Iona; for by a singular use of the ambiguity of the Irish word *luam* (which means Monday, and also the day of

mathair, King of Munster, died. Fearghal Aidhne, King of Connaught, died; he was the son of Guaire Aidhne. Fiamhail, son of Maenach, died. Congalach, son of Conaing, son of Conghal, son of Aedh Slaine, died.

The Age of Christ, 695. The second year of Loingseach. Caisin, scribe of Lusca^u, died. Maelfothartaigh, Lord of the Oirghialla, died. The devastation of Magh-Muirtheimhne by the Britons and Ulidians. The battle of Cranach^w, wherein Fearadhaich, son of Maeldoith, was slain.

The Age of Christ, 696. The third year of Loingseach. St. Moling Luachra^x, bishop, died on the 13th of May. A battle [was fought] at Tulach-Garraisc, in Fearnmhagh^y, wherein were slain Conchobhar Macla, son of Maelduin, chief of the Airtheara [Oriors], and Aedh Aired, chief of Dal-Araidhe. Muirghius^z, son of Maelduin, Lord of Cinel-Cairbre, died.

The Age of Christ, 697. The fourth year of Loingseach. Forannan^a, Abbot of Kildare, died.

The Age of Christ, 698. The fifth year of Loingseach. Aedh, Anchorite^b

judgment), in his covenant with the monarch, he abolished this exorbitant tribute, not till Monday, as the monarch understood, but till the day of judgment, as the saint intended. A writer in the *Dublin University Magazine* for February, 1848, p. 225, says that "it would have been better for the people of Leinster to have continued to pay the Borumean tribute to this day, than that their Saint Moling should have set an example of clerical special pleading and mental reservation, in the equivocation by which he is represented to have procured their release from that impost." On this it may be observed that if St. Moling was really guilty of this equivocation, his notions of morality were not of a very lofty pagan character, and not at all in accordance with the doctrine of the Gospel and the practice of the primitive Christians; but it is to be suspected that the equivocation had its origin in the fanciful brain of the author of the historical romance called *Borumha-Laighean*, who displays his own, not St. Moling's, morality, in the many strange in-

cidents with which he embellishes the simple events of history. We may very easily believe that Adamnan wished that the race of Tuathal Teachtmhar should for ever remain the dominant family in Ireland; but were we to believe that he was such a person as this story represents him to have been, we should at once reject as fictitious the character of him given by Venerable Bede, who describes him as "Vir bonus et sapiens, et scientiâ scripturarum nobilissimè instructus."—*Ecc. Hist.*, lib. v. c. 15.

^y *Tulach-Garraisc, in Fearnmhagh.*—This name would be anglicised Tullygarrisk, but there is no place now bearing the name in Fearnmhagh, or the barony of Farney, in the county of Monaghan.

^z *Muirghius, &c.*—"A. D. 697. *Mors Muirgisa, mic Maelduin, regis Generis Coirpri.*"—*Ann. Ul.*

^a *Forannan, &c.*—"A. D. 697. *Mors Forannain Abbatis Cille-dara, et Maelduin mic Mongain.*"—*Ann. Ul.*

^b *Aedh, Anchorite.*—This was the Aidus of

ρεαδ. Αοδ Ανκοιρε, ο Sleibhtiu, δεcc. Ιαρνλαϊτ, abb Λιρμοιρ, δεcc. Φιαν-
αμιαλ Υα Δυνχασθα, τοιρεδ Δαλ Ριαδα, γ Φλαη, mac Cinnφαολαισ, mic
Suibne, τοιρεδ Cenél Εοζαν, do μαρβαδ. Αιρthuille Υα Cruinnμαοιλ, τοιρεδ
Cenil Εοζαν, διοηναρβαδ αρ ηη ριγhe, ι μδρϊσταν. Φλανδ Φινδ, mac Μαοιλ-
τουιλε ηΥι Cruinnμαοιλ, τοιρεδ Cenil Εοζαν, δεcc. Conall, mac Suibne,
τοιρεδ ηα ηΔειρ, δεcc.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, ρε εεδ nochat αναοι. Αη ρειρεαδ do Λοηγρεαδ. Colman,
Λιηηe Uachaille, δεcc αη 3ο Μαρτα. Αηιλλ, mac Cui ζαν ματαρ, ρι Μυιαν,
δεcc. Conall, mac Δοιηημοιζ, τοιρεαδ Υα Φιδζεμπε. Νηαλλ Υα Cήρναιζ
do μαρβαδ ι ηΔρο μαηΥα Cαραη, ια ηλοργαλαδ, mac Conaηζ.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, ρεαχτ εεδ. Αη ρεαχτιμαδ βλιαδαν do Λοηγρεαδ. Col-
man Υα ηΕιρc, abb Cluana Ιοραιορ, δεζ. Μυιρδσach Μυιζε ηΑαοι, ριζ
Connachτ, mac Φήργυρα, ο ττατ Σιολ Μυιρεαδαηζ, δεζ. Ιοργαλαδ Υα Con-

Sleibte mentioned in Tirechan's Annotations on the Life of St. Patrick, preserved in the Book of Armagh.

* *Sleibte*.—Now Sleaty, or Sletty, on the western margin of the River Barrow, a short distance to the north of the town of Carlow. In the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, quoted by Ussher (*Primordia*, p. 864), the situation of Civitas Sleibhti is described as “juxta flumen Berbha in Campo albo.” This church was called from its situation near Sliabh Mairge. These obits are entered in the Annals of Ulster under the year 699: “*Quies Aedo Anachorite o [de] Sleibhtiu. Dormitatio Iarnlaig Abbatis Lismoir. Fiannain nepos Duncho, rex Dalriati, et Flann, mac Cinnfaelad, mic Suibne, jugulati sunt. Airthuille, nepos Cruinmail, de regno expulsus, in Britanniam pergit. Flann Albus mac Maeltuile, nepos Cruinmail, de Genere Eugain moritur.*” The same annals contain the following important notices, totally omitted by the Four Masters:

“A. D. 699. *Accensa est bovina mortalitas in Hibernia in Kalendis Februarii in Campo Trego i Tethbai*” [Moytra, in the county of Longford].
“*Fames et pestilentia tribus annis in Hibernia*

facta est, ut homo hominem comederet.”

In the Annals of Clonmacnoise, which are very meagre about this period, the notices of the murrain and famine, &c., are entered under the years 694 and 695, thus:

“A. D. 694. A great morren of cows throughout all England.”

“A. D. 695. The same morren of cowes came into Ireland next year, and began in Moyhrea in Teaffa. Hugh of Sleiwtyve, Anchorite, died. There was such famyne and scarsitie in Ireland for three years together, that men and women did eat one another for want.”

^d *Conall, son of Suibhne*.—“A. D. 700. *Jugulatio Conaill, mic Suibhne, regis na nDesi.*”—*Ann. Ul.*

* *Linn-Uachaille*: otherwise called Linn-Dua-chaille, now Magheralin, on the River Lagan, (which was anciently called Casan-Linne as well as Abhainn-Locha, the River of the Lough), about five miles north-west of Dromore, in the county of Down. Colgan has put together, at 30th March, all the scattered notices that he could find of St. Colman of this place, who was son of Luachan, of the royal house of Niall of the Nine Hostages. He quotes the Annotations

of Sleibhte^e, died. Iarna, Abbot of Lis-mor, died. Fianambail Ua Dunchadha, chief of Dal-Riada, and Flann, son of Ceannfaeladh, son of Suibhne, chief of Cinel-Eoghain, were slain. Airthuille Ua Crummaeil, chief of Cinel-Eoghain, was driven from his chieftainry into Britain. Flann Finn, son of Maeltuile Ua Crummaeil, chief of Cinel-Eoghain, died. Conall, son of Suibhne^d, chief of the Deisi, died.

The Age of Christ, 699. The sixth year of Loingseach. Colman, of Linn-Ua-chaille^e, died on the 30th of March. Ailill^f, son of Cuganmathair, King of Munster, died. Conall, son of Doineannaigh, chief of Ui-Fidhgeinte, [died]. Niall Ua Cearnaigh was killed at Droman-Ua-Casan^g, by Irgalach-Ua-Conaing^h.

The Age of Christ, 700. The seventh year of Loingseach. Colman-Ua-hEirc, Abbot of Chuain-Iraird [Clonard], died. Muireadhach of Magh-Aeiⁱ, King of Connaught, son of Fearghus, from whom are the Sil-Muireadhaigh,

of Cathaldus Maguire on the *Feilire-Aenguis*, to show that Uachuill, or Duachail, was the name of a demon who infested this place before St. Colman's time: "*Quod erat nomen demonis in Cassan-Linne, qui nocebat multis ante Colmanum.*"—*Acta Sanctorum*, p. 793, n. 10.

^f *Ailill*, &c.—"A. D. 700. *Bovina adhuc mortalitas.* Ailill, mac Con-sine-mutre, rex Muman, moritur. Conall mac Doinennaig, rex Nepotum Figeinti, moritur. *Occisio* Neill, mic Cearnaig. Irgalach, nepos Conaing, occidit illum."—*Ann. Ul.*

^g *Droman-Ua-Cassan*.—The Ridge or Long Hill of the Ui-Casain. Not identified.

^h *Irgalach-Ua-Conaing*.—It is stated in a poem describing the remains at Tara, that Adamnan cursed this chieftain at a synod held in the Rath of the Synods on Tara Hill.—See Petrie's *History and Antiquities of Tara Hill*, pp. 122, 148. Adamnan came to Ireland in the year 697, according to the Annals of Tighernach. It appears from Bede, lib. v. c. 15, that his principal object in visiting Ireland on this occasion was to preach to the people about the proper time of keeping Easter.—See note under the year 704.

ⁱ *Magh-Aei*.—Now Machaire-Chonnacht, a large plain in the county of Roscommon, lying between the towns of Roscommon and Elphin and Castlerea and Strokestown.—See note ^h, under A. D. 1189, p. 87. The people called the Sil-Muireadhaigh were the O'Conors of this plain, and their correlatives, who, after the establishment of surnames, branched into various families and spread themselves over the neighbouring territories, as the Mac Dermots, Mae Donoughs, O'Beirnes, O'Flanagans, Mage-raghtys, O'Finaghtys.—See note ^m, under the year 1174, pp. 12, 13. Some of these entries, and others omitted by the Four Masters, are given in the Annals of Ulster under the year 700, and some under 701, as follows:

"A. D. 700. Colman Aue Oirc, Ceallach mac Maeleracha *Episcopus* Dichuill, *Abbas* Clnana Anis *mortui sunt*.

"A. D. 701. Muredach *Campi Ai moritur*. Irgalach, *nepos* Conaing, a *Britonibus jugulatus in* Insi mic Nechta. Maenia *rex Nepotum* Ehdach Ulat" [Iveagh, *et*] "Ailill mac Cinnfaelad, *rex* Cianachta, *mortui sunt*. Garba Mide, et Colgga mac Moenaig, *Abbas* Lusca, et Luathfoigde, *et* Cracherpais, *sapientes mortui sunt*."

αυγ το μαρβαδ λα δριφεννιη. Αεδ, mac Ολυταγ, δέγ. Conall, mac Suibne, τιγλρινα na ηΘείρι, δέcc. Ceallach, mac Maelepora eppcop, Ουιουλλ, abb Cluana hΘοιρ, δέcc.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, ρεacht ccéd a haon. Ραολδοβαρ Clochar δέcc 29 lún. Ιαρ ινβίctη ocht ινβιαδνα ηι ριγhe Ερεανν το Λοιγγρεach, mac Αοιγγυρα, mic Οοιιναλλ, το ροchar, ηι ccacth Copann, λα Ceallach Λοχα Cιme, mac Ραγallaγ, αιιαλ δεapδυρ Cellach ιριη ρανν,

δα ινlee εινlee, ματαν ρομβι oc Γλαιρ εινlee,

δεορα Λοιγγρεac ανθ το charγ (αρθρι Ερεανν ιμα cuipθ) .i. ιμα cuairt,

Τορραταρ τρα α ερι meic ιναλλι ριρ, Αρτζαλ, Conachtach, η Ρλανθ Γριγγδ. Ρο μαρβατ οηι da mac Colcθ ann, η Ουιθουβιργ, mac Ουηγαιle, η Ριργυρ Ρορραιαη, η Conall Γαδρα, η αροιle ραepclanna cennoταpιθε. Conall Meann, mac Capbpe, ρο ραιδ na ροιηηι, η βα ηειριθεν ροchann an cactha,

Οια τι Λοιγγρεach οηι δanna, co na τpιοcha céθ ιμme,

Γιαλλραδ, ciθ leabap a liach, Cellach Λιαη Λοχα Cιmme.

Τεραοη Ceallach ceipτε cμινne, cpo τpια ρινne boδδ μορ λιηε

Λα ριγ Λαιιδιρce Λοχα Cιmme.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, ρεacht ccéd a δó. Αν céθ βιαδαν το Congal Cιηη

¹ *Clochar*.—Now Clogher, the head of an ancient episcopal see in the county of Tyrone. The name is said to have been derived from a stone called Cloch-oir, i. e. golden-stone, at which the pagan Irish worshipped a false god called Kerman Kelstach.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 22. The Annals of Ulster also place the death of Faeldobor Clochair in this year.

¹ *Loingseach*.—"A. D. 702. *Bellum Corainn, in quo cecidit Loingseach mac Oengusa, rex Hiberniarum*, i. e. mac Domhnaill, mic Aed, mic Ainmirech, u [per] Ceallach Locha Cime mac Radallaig, cum tribus filiis suis, et duo filii Colgen, et Dubdibergg, mac Dungaitle, Fergus Foreraith, et Congal Gabhra, et ceteri multi duces: iv. 1d. *Julii, sexta hora die Sabbathi hoc bellum confectum est.*"—*Ann. l'II.*

"A. D. 699. King Loingseagh, with his three sons, named Artghall, Connaghtagh, and Flann Gearg, were slain in the battle of Corann, the 4th of the Ides of July, the 6th hour of Saturday."—*Ann. Clon.*

^m *Corann*.—A famous ancient territory, now a barony in the county of Sligo.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 69.

ⁿ *Loch Cime*.—This was the ancient name of Lough Haekett, in the parish of Donaghpatrick, barony of Clare, and county of Galway.—See note p, under A. M. 3506, p. 32, *suprà*.

^o *Testifies*.—It is stated in the *Leabhar-Gabhalu* of the O'Clerys, p. 194, that Ceallach composed these lines to boast of his triumph over Loingseach. From Fearghus, the brother of this Ceallach, all the O'Conors of Connaught, and other septis, are descended.

died. Irgalach Ua Conaing was killed by the Britons. Aedh, son of Dluthach, died. Conall, son of Suibhne, Lord of the Deisi, died. Ceallach, son of Mael-roca, bishop, [and] Diucnill, Abbot of Chuain-Eois [Clones], died.

The Age of Christ, 701. Faeldobhair of Clochar^k died on the 29th of June. After Loingseach^l, son of Aenghus, son of Domhnall, had been eight years in the sovereignty of Ireland, he was slain in the battle of Corann^m, by Ceallach of Loch Cimeⁿ, the son of Raghallach, as Ceallach himself testifies^o in this quatrain :

For his deeds of ambition, on the morning he was slain at Glais-Chuilg ;
I wounded Loingseach there with a sword, the monarch of [all] Ireland round.

There were slain also his three sons along with him, Artghal, Connachtach, and Flann Gearg. There were also slain there the two sons of Colcen, and Dubhdibhearg, son of Dunghal, and Fearghus Foreraith, and Conall Gabhra, and other noblemen besides them. Conall Meann, son of Cairbre, composed these quatrains, and that was the cause of the battle :

If Loingseach^p should come to the Banna, with his thirty hundred about him,
To him would submit, though large his measure, Ceallach the Grey, of Loch Cime.

Ceallach of the round stones was well trained; a paling of spears was leaped over
By the Redhanded King of Loch Cime.

The Age of Christ, 702. The first year of Congal of Ceanm Maghair^q, son

^l *If Loingseach.*—This quatrain is quoted by Michael O'Clery, in his Glossary, under the word *bhac*; but the reading he gives there is different from that in the Annals, and is as follows :

“Θα οτί Ceallac don Banna, zona tpuocaid
céo ime
Ziallpaio cioh leabair a bhac, Ceallac
lac loca Cime.”

“If Ceallach should come to the Bann, with
his thirty hundred about him,
He should submit, though long his penis, Ceal-
lach the Grey of Loch Cime.”

^q *Ceanm-Maghair.*—This place is still so called in Irish, and anglicised *Kinnaweer*, and is situated at the head of Mulroy Lough, in the barony of Kilmacrenan, and county of Donegal.—See note ^x, under A. D. 1392, p. 725. In the old translation of the Annals of Ulster, preserved in Cod. Claren. tom. 49, the accession of Congal is thus noticed under 704, which is the true year: “Congal mac Fergusa *regnare incipit in Cenn-Magair .i. Fanad.*” In the Annals of Clonmacnoise it is noticed under 701: “Congall Ceanmayor reigned King of Ireland 19 years, and died of a sudden sickness.”—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 93, p. 43.

Μαζαρι. mic Βήζυρα Ραναδ, uar Ερινν hi ριζhe. Colman mac Βιοννβαρ, abb Uir móir, décc. CATH FOR Cloin aeth, ρια Ceallach Cualonn, FOR Ροζαρταχ (ιαροιν na ρί Ερινν) Ua Cήρνοιζh, αιρμ in ρο μαρβαδ βοδβχαδ Μιδε, mac Διαρματα, γ ρο μεαβαδ FOR Ροζαρταχ.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, ρεαχτ ccéo a τρί. An ταρα βιαδαιν το Conzal. Αδαμναν, mac Ronán, abb Iae Colum Cille, décc an 23 το September, iar mbeit pé βιαδνα ριχfē i nabδaine, γ iar ρεαcτ mβιαδνα ρεαχτμοζατ a αιρe. βα μααη τρα an τι ναοιν Αδαμναν, το πέρρ ριαδναρρ ναοιν βέδα, όρρ βα δεραχ, βα ηαιτριζech, βα ηυρνηζτέech, βα ηιννειτέηech, βα ηαιοιτεech, γ βα ηήραδα, δαιζ ní λοιηζfōh το ρίρi acτ δια δοίηηαζ γ δια ταρδαιοη nama.

¹ *Colman, son of Finnbar.*—“A. D. 702. Colman mac Finbair, Abbas Lismoir, moritur.”—*Ann. Ul.*

² *Claen-ath.*—Now Claenadh, or Clane, in the county of Kildare :

“A. D. 703. *Bellum* FOR Cloenath” [at Cloenath. Cod. Clarend. 49], “*ubi victor fuit* Ceallach Cualann, *in quo cecidit* Bodbeath Mide mac Diarmato. Focartach *nepos* Cernaig *fugit.*”—*Ann. Ul.*

³ *Adamnan, son of Ronan.*—The pedigree of this illustrious man is given in the Genealogies of the Saints compiled by the O’Clerys, up to Heremon, son of Milesius. He was the seventh in descent from Conall Gulban, the common ancestor of the tribes of Tirconnell. Adamnan was the son of Ronan, who was son of Tinne, who was son of Aedh, son of Colman, son of Sedna, son of Fearghus Ceannfada, son of Conall Gulban.—See Colgan’s *Trias Thann.*, p. 480.

⁴ *St. Beda.*—Venerable Bede calls Adamnan, “Vir bonus et sapiens et scientia scripturarum nobilissimè instructus,” in his *Ecc. Hist.*, lib. v. c. 15. He says, in the same chapter, that after his return from England, whither he had been sent by his nation, as an ambassador to King Alfred, he endeavoured to bring his people of Hii to the true observation of Easter, which he had learned and warmly embraced in England,

but that in this he could not prevail. That he then sailed over into Ireland to preach to the Irish, and that by modestly declaring the legal time of Easter he reduced many of them, and almost all that were not under the dominion of Hii, to the Roman or Catholic mode, and taught them to keep the legal time of Easter. During his stay in Ireland, he is said to have censured the monarch for having remitted the Borumean tribute to the Leinstermen, in proof of which the O’Clerys have inserted in their *Leabhar-Gabhala* an Irish poem condemnatory of Finachta Fleadhach, by whom it was remitted. In this poem Adamnan is made to say, that, were he Finachta, and King of Tara, he would not do what Finachta had done ; and adds, “*μαρζ ρί ρο ηιαé a cíopa,*” “wo to the king who forgave his rents,” “*ar μαρζ leonap το ηιαéu,*” “wo to those who follow grey-headed men ;” and that if he were a king, he would erect fortifications, fight battles, and subjugate his enemies. He is also said to have promulgated a law among the Irish called *Cain Adhamhain*, and *lex innocentium* in the Annals of Ulster, at the year 696. This law exempted women from going on expeditions or into battles.—See the *Leabhar Breac*, fol. 38, b. ; and the Book of Lecan, fol. 166, p. a. col. 4. After having established this law at a synod held at Tara, and

of Fearghus of Fanaid, in sovereignty over Ireland. Colman, son of Finnbar^r, abbot of Lis-mor, died. A battle [was fought] at Claen-ath^s by Ceallach Cuallann, against Fogartach Ua-Cearnaigh, who was afterwards King of Ireland, wherein Bodhbhchadh of Meath, son of Diarmaid, was slain, and Fogartach was defeated.

The Age of Christ, 703. The second year of Congal. Adamnan, son of Ronan^t, abbot of Ia-Colum Cille, died on the 23rd of September, after having been twenty-six years in the abbacy, and after the seventy-seventh year of his age. Adamnan was a good man, according to the testimony of St. Bede^u, for he was tearful, penitent, given to prayer, diligent, ascetic, and temperate; for he never used to eat excepting on Sunday and Thursday only; he made a slave

after having celebrated the canonical Easter in Ireland, he returned to Iii or Iona, where he most earnestly inculcated the observance of the Catholic or Roman time of Easter in his monastery, but without being able to prevail; and Bede remarks that it so happened that he departed this life before the next year came round, the divine goodness so ordaining it, that, as he was a great lover of peace and unity, he should be taken away to everlasting life before he should be obliged, on the return of the time of Easter, to quarrel still more seriously with those that would not follow him in the truth.

Of Adamnan's works we have still remaining, 1. his *Vita Columbae*, which is a remarkable piece of biography, in the purest style of Latin then in use. Mr. Pinkerton says that, "among the Irish writers, Adamnan has given in the Life of Columba the most complete piece of biography that all Europe can boast of, not only at so early a period, but through the whole middle ages." 2. His account of the holy places in Judea, from the relation of Arculph, a French bishop, and which he presented to King Alfred. An abridgment of this was given by Bede, but Mabillon has published it at full length. There are other prose tracts and poems in Irish, which are ascribed to him, but these have not been

yet published or translated. The death of Adamnan is entered in the Annals of Ulster at the year 703, and in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at 700, but the true year is 704.

"A. D. 703. *Adomnanus lxxvii anno etatis sue Abbas Jæ, pausat.*"—*Ann. Ult.*

"A. D. 700. Adawnanns, Abbott of Hugh, in the 78th year of his age, died; of whom Syonan, in Kynealeagh, is named in Irish [Suidhe Cíóannám], which is as much in English as the seat of Adawnan; but no church land, as I take it."—*Ann. Clon.*

The Syonan, here referred to, is the name of a townland containing the ruins of a castle, in the parish of Ardnurcher, barony of Moycashel, and county of Westmeath.—See the Ordnance Map of that county, sheet 31, and also the Miscellany of the Irish Archaeological Society, vol. i. p. 197, note ". According to the tradition in the country, St. Adamnan, on his visit to Ireland, preached to his relatives, the race of Fiacha, son of Niall, on a hill in this townland, which has ever since been dignified by his name. The churches at which the memory of St. Adamnan was particularly venerated are those of Raphoe and Drumhome, in Tirconnell, Dunbo, in Kienachta, and Skreen, in Tire-ragh, in Connaught. According to O'Clery's

Ἐο ποινε μογι δε πέιν το να πυβάλειβρι, ἡ βεορ βα θεαγναῖο, εολαχ ιλλερε τυεριονα αν ναοιμπεριορτυρα διαδα. Ceallach mac Raǵallaigh, μὲν Con-dacht, ιαρ νουλ τό ρά ευηγ ελέρεετα δέεε. Ιομαρπεεε Κορμεοδρυαῖο, βαλ μ πο μαρβαδὴ Celechar, mac Commam.

Αοιρ Οριορτ, πεαχτ εεῖο α εῖταρ. Αν επεαρ βιαδαν το Congal. Οἰνηραολαῖο Ἰα Αοδα ὀρπεε, abb ὀνδῶταιρ, δέεε αν 8 Αρρμλ. Ὀαῖοννα Ὀαιρι, ἡ Ceallán, mac Seachnaraig, εεεναῖο, δέεε. Οιορπενε Ρρηemann, mac Ἰαλλ-υιρτ, abb Ολυανα με Νόιρ, δεεε. Ὀο Καρραγε Τετὴβα α εενελ. Concubair, mac Μαειλυῖομ, τοιρεῖ Οεμυλ Κοιρρηε. ὀεεε ὀοιρθε, ρί Ἰλαῖο, το γαβάλ βαχλαε, ἡ α ἔεε μα οιηῖρε, ι φοιρέεην οα βιαδαν δέεε ιαρ ρμ. Ρλανν Ρεαβλα, mac Σγανμλαμ, abb Αρρα Μαχα, το ἔεε.

Αοιρ Οριορτ, πεαχτ εεῖο α εῖγ. Αν εῖραμιαῖο βιαδαν το Congal. Κοιῖοβναχ, επρεοβ Αρρα ρραθα, δέεε 26 Nouember. Κονοθαρ, abb Ροῖθαρ, δέεε 3 Nouember. Ινεχταχ, mac Ὀυνχαῖοθα Μυιρπεεε, ρί να τεεορα Κοιναχτ, το μαρβαῖο λα Ρήγαι, mac Μαοιλεῖομ, ἡ λα Ρήγαι mac Οοιγγ-ρμχ, με Αοιγγυρα, ἡ λα Κοιναλλ Μῖνδ, τοιρεῖ Οεμυλ Κοιρρηε. Σλοεεχῖοδὴ λα Κοιγαλ Ομῖο Μαζαρι, mac Ρήγυρα Ρανατ, ρορ Λαζμῖν, εο τεπατα α ρέιρ υαῖοιῖ. Αῖγ τοχτ το οον επλοιγῖν ἡρμν αθερετ Κοιγαλ μμιο :

Irish Calendar, his body was buried at Iona, but his reliques were afterwards removed to Ireland.

^a *Ceallach*.—"A. D. 704. Ceallach mac Rogallaigh, *Rex Connacht, post clericatum obiit.*"

^b *Coremodhruadh*.—Now Coreomroe, a barony in the west of the county of Clare.

"A. D. 704. *Bellum Corcomodhrnadh, ubi cecidit Celachar, mac Comain.*"—*Ann. Ul.*

^c *Ceanfaeladh*.—"A. D. 704. Ceanfaela, *nepos Aedo Bric, Abbas Bennchair, dormiuit.*"—*Ann. Ul.*

^d *Duchonna of Dairi*: i. e. of Doire-Mochonna:

"A. D. 705. Duchanna, et Oissene filius Galhrist, Abbas Cluana-mac-Nois, *pausant*. Bruide, mac Derili *moritur*. Conchobar mac Maeleduin, *Rex Generis Coirpre jugulatur*. Ceallan, mac Seachnusaig, *sapientis, obiit.*"—*Ann. Ul.*

^e *Calraighe-Teathbha*.—A territory in the county of Longford, the position of which is

determined by Sliabh gCalraighe, now Slieve Golry, near the village of Ardagh.—See note on Sliabh Calraighe Bri-Leith under A. D. 1444, p. 937.

^f *Beg Boirche*.—"A. D. 706. The Crostaff [Cross-staff] of Bec Bairrche."—*Ann. Ul.; Col. Clarend.*, tom. 49.—See Dr. O'Connor's note on this passage in his edition of the Annals of Ulster, pp. 70, 71, where he quotes various authorities to shew that persons were enjoined various penances for crimes, before the seventh century: "Clericus si genuerit filium vii annis pœniteat, vel exul portet cilicium et virgam. *Cumean De Mensura pœnitentiarum*, c. 3. Si quis Laicus per cupiditatem perjurat, totas res suas vendat, et donet Deo in pauperibus, et conversus in Monasterio usque ad mortem serviat Deo. Si autem non per cupiditatem, sed quia mortis periculum incurrit, tribus annis incermis exul pœniteat in pane et aquâ."—*Ib.*, c. 6.

of himself to these virtues; and, moreover, he was wise and learned in the clear understanding of the holy Scriptures of God. Ceallach^w, son of Raghallach, King of Connaught, died, after having gone under the yoke of priesthood. The battle of Coremodhruadh^x, in which Celechar, son of Comman, was slain.

The Age of Christ, 704. The third year of Congal. Ceannfaeladh^y, grandson of Aedh Breac, Abbot of Beannchair [Bangor], died on the 8th of April. Dachonna of Dairi^z, and Ceallan, son of Seachnasach, a wise man, died. Oissene of Freamhainn [Frewin], son of Gallust, Abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. He was of the tribe of Calraighe-Teathbha^a. Conchubhar, son of Maelduin, chief of Cinel Cairbre [died]. Beg Boirche^b, King of Ulidia, took a [pilgrim's] staff, and died on his pilgrimage at the end of twelve years afterwards. Flann Feabhla^c, son of Scanlan, Abbot of Ard-Macha [Armagh], died.

The Age of Christ, 705. The fourth year of Congal. Coibhdeanach^d, bishop of Ard-sratha, died on the 26th of November. Conodhar, abbot of Fobhar, died on the third of November. Inreachtach, son of Dunchadh Muirisce, King of the tripartite Connaught, was slain by Fearghal, son of Maelduin, and Fearghal, son of Loingseach, son of Aenghus, and Conall Meann, chief of Cinel-Cairbre. A hosting^e was made by Congal of Ceann-Maghair, son of Fearghus of Fanaid, against the Leinstermen, and he obtained his demand^f from them. On returning from this expedition Congal composed these lines:

^e *Flann Feabhla*.—He is set down as archbishop of Armagh for twenty-seven years in the list of the prelates of Armagh preserved in the fragment of the Psalter of Cashel already often referred to. He held a synod in Ireland, in the year 697, at which Adamnan was present.—See Colgan's *Acta SS.*, p. 473, and *Trias Thaum.*, p. 294, and also Harris's edition of Ware's *Bishops*, p. 40. In the Annals of Ulster his death is entered under the year 714, and in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at 712.

^d *Coibhdeanach*, &c.—“A. D. 706. Conodhar Fabuir obiit. Occisio, Indrechtaig, mic Duncha, Muirsece, Fergal mac Maeleduin, et Fergal mac Loingsig, et Conall Menn, rer Gencriis Coirpri, occiderunt cum. Becc nepos Dunchado jugulatur. Coibdenach, Episcopus Ardsratha quievit. Duo

terremotus septimana in eadem, in mense Decembris in Aquilonari parte Hibernie. Bachall Beicece Bairehe. Mors Colmain Aui Suibhne. Slogad Congaile, filii Fergusa rop Laigniu. Duncha principatum Icc tenuit.—*Ann. Ult.*

^e *A hosting*, ṛloiccfo.—This is the first occurrence of the word ṛloiccfo, henceforward so frequently used in the Irish Annals. It means the making of an expedition, excursion, or incursion, with an army mustered for the purpose, like the old English word “*hosting*,” by which the Editor shall henceforward translate it. It is rendered “*exercitus ductus*,” by Dr. O’Conor, and “*an army led*,” by the old translator of the Annals of Ulster, in Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

^f *His own demand*.—This would seem to mean

Celeanair daín, a Liffe, ar loir rodo bo hie znáir,
Alainn beppéán fil ropt, ba plán co tpoit a Dún Náir.
Da Mağ Liffe maò co ré, inoiu ar mağ fonaithe,
Ticubra dia aithruine, aitéspach co naéniu.

Cath Usthairbe ría cCongal, mac Fírgora Fánatt, rop Chenél nEocáin, dú in po marbadh Maoldúim, mac Maoilepíricch, tígíuna Cheneoil nEoghain.

Αοιρ Cpiopt, reacht ccéó aré. An cúnceaò bliadain do Congal. Cucuarán, rí Cpuithne ḡ Ulaò, do marbadh la Fionnéoin hUa Ronáin. Fiachra, mac Dungaile, do ḡuim la Cpuéniu.

Αοιρ Cpiopt, reacht ccéó a reacht. An peireaò bliadain do Congal. Maoldobaréon, eppcop Cille dara, décc 19 Febryari. Cath Dola i Mağ Ele, airm in po marbaò Leathlobar, mac Eatac, Cualaò, ḡ Cúidonairec. Cath Selgze hi Ropthuathab Laignín, in po marbaò dá mac Ceallaiğ Cualann, Fiachra, ḡ Fianainair, ḡ arail do bpsénuib tanzatar hi rocpaide Ceallaiğ.

Αοιρ Cpiopt, reacht ccéó, a hocht. Conamhal mac Failbe, abb lae, [décc]. Colmán, mac Seachnurağ, abb Usthera, décc. Iar mbíth rícht mbliadna hi riḡe nEreann do Congal Cinnmağair, mac Fírgura Fanat, po tatain do bfoğ aonuairc. Cill dara do loyceaò.

Αοιρ Cpiopt, reacht ccéó anaoi. An céio bliadain oFírgal mac Maoileúim, mac Maoilepíriugh, hi riḡhe uar Erimn. Cínoraolaò, abb Fobar, décc. Diccolan egnaiòe [décc]. Teéğal, eppcop ó Laimn Ela, décc 16 Appil.

that he renewed the Borumean tribute. It is stated in the *Leabhar Gabhala* of the O'Clerys, that Congal made this excursion to wreak his vengeance on the Leinstermen for the death of his great grandfather, Aedh mac Ainmirech, whom the Leinstermen had slain in the battle of Dun-bolg; but that he obtained his *oighreir*, or full demand, from them without any opposition.

* *Bid me farewell.*—These lines are also quoted by the O'Clerys, in their *Leabhar Gabhala*, p. 194.

^b *Leathairbhe.*—Not identified. This entry is not in the Annals of Ulster.

^c *Cucuaran.*—“A. D. 507. *Canis Cucaran, rex Cruithne, jugulatur. Bovina strages iterum in-*

ccndit.”—*Ann. Ult.*

^k *Fiachra.*—“A. D. 709. *Fiachra mac Dungaile apud Cruithne jugulatus.*”—*Ann. Ult.*

^l *Maeldobharchon.*—“A. D. 708. *Maeldoborcon, Episcopus Cille-daro, pausavit.*”—*Ann. Ult.*

^m *Dola, in Magh-Elc.*—Magh Ele, which should be Magh Elle, or Magh Eilne, is a plain on the east side of the River Bann, near the town of Coleraine.—See Reeves's *Ecclesiastical Antiquities of the Diocese of Down and Connor, &c.*, p. 330. In the Annals of Ulster this battle is noticed under the year 708:

“A. D. 708. *Bellum Dolo in Campo Eilni, ubi jugulati sunt Lethlabhar mac Echdach, Cual-*

Bid me farewell^e, O Liffé ! Long enough have I been in thy lap ;
 Beautiful the fleece that is [was] on thee ; thou wert safe, except thy roof,
 O fort of Nas !

The plain of Liffé was so till now, to-day it is a scorched plain ;
 I will come to resorch it, that it may know a change.

The battle of Leathairbhe^b [was gained] by Congal, son of Fearghus Fanad, over the Cinel-Eoghain, where Maelduin, son of Maelfithrigh, Lord of the Cinel-Eoghain, was slain.

The Age of Christ, 706. The fifth year of Congal. Cucuaranⁱ, King of the Cruithni and of Ulidia, was killed by Finnchu hUa Ronain. Fiachra^k, son of Dunghal, was mortally wounded by the Cruithni.

The Age of Christ, 707. The sixth year of Congal. Maeldobharchon^l, Bishop of Kildare, died on the 19th of February. The battle of Dola^m, in Magh-Ele, where Leathlobhar, son of Eochaidh, Cu-allaidh, and Cu-dinaise, were slain. The battle of Selggeⁿ, in Fortuatha-Laighean, wherein were slain the two sons of Ceallach Cualann, Fiachra and Fianamhail, and some of the Britons, who had joined the army of Ceallach.

The Age of Christ, 708. Conamhail^o, son of Failbhe, Abbot of Ia, [died]. Colman, son of Seachnasach, Abbot of Lothra [Lorha], died. After Congal^p of Ceann-Maghair, son of Fearghus-Fanad, had been seven years in the sovereignty of Ireland, he died of one hour's sickness. Cill-dara was burned.

The Age of Christ, 709. The first year of Fearghal^q, son of Maelduin, son of Maelfithrigh, in sovereignty over Ireland. Ceannfaeladh^r, Abbot of Fobhar [Fore], died. Diccolan the Wise [died]. Tethghal, Bishop of Lann-Ela [Ly-

laidh et Cudinaiise."—*Ann. Ult.* See note ⁱ, on Tola, at A. D. 571, p. 208, *suprà*.

ⁿ *Selgge* : i. e. a Place of Hunting. This was the name of a place near Glendalough, in the county of Wicklow. In the Annals of Ulster this battle is noticed under the year 708, thus:

"A. D. 708. *Bellum Selgge* hi Forthuathaibh-Laighin, *contra nepotes* Cennselaigh, *in quo ceciderunt duo filii* Cellaich Cualann, Fiachra et Fiannamhail ; *et Luirgg cum Britonibus* Ceal-lachi."—*Ann. Ult.*

^o *Conamhail*.—"A. D. 709. Conainn, mac

Failbe, *Abbas Iæ, pausat*. Colman, mac Sechnusaig, abbas Lothra, *moritur*."—*Ann. Ult.*

^p *Congal*.—"A. D. 709. Congal mac Fergusa Fanad" [mic Domhnail mic Aedha, mic Ainmire mic Sedna mic Fergusa Cinnfoda] "mic Conaill Gulban, *re.c Temorie, subita morte perit*. Combustio Cille-dara."—*Ann. Ult.*

^q *Fearghal*.—"A. D. 709. Fergal mac Maeleduin *regnare incipit*."—*Ann. Ult.* O'Flaherty places his accession in the year 711.

^r *Ceannfaeladh*.—"A. D. 710. Ceannfaela, abbas Fobair, *moritur*. Diccolan *sapiens, et*

Ultan, mac Cumimme, décc. Eppcop Telca Olaino [décc]. Cath Slebe Fhuait ma pFeargal for Uib Méit, in po marbad Tnuachach, mac Mochloingí, toipec Ua Méit, 7 Curoi, mac Aoda, mic Dluithaig.

Aoir Crioirt, reacht ecéó a deic. An dapa bliadain dFergal. Coeodi, eppcop Iae, décc. Dubgualai, abb Glinne dá Locha, décc. Ro fsiad iomaircec eir phlochc Aoda Slane, in po marbad Niall, mac Chmaiç, la Flann, mac Aoda, mic Dluithaig. Cucerca, toipec Oirraige, décc. Imaireacc la Laighnib Deargabair, du in po marbad Bran Ua Maoiduin 7 a mac. Dluithach, mac Fitecellaig, do lorcead. Cath Chairn Fsiadaig lar an Deir tuairghrioiç, in po marbadh Cormac, mac Fingin, pí Muinan.

Aoir Crioirt, reacht ecéó a haon ndécc. An treap bliadain dFergal. Baotan, eppcop Iuri bo Finne, décc. Failbe decc, abb Cluana mic Nóir, décc. Do Galnigab Corainn dó. Cormac, mac Oiliolla, pí Muinan, do marbadh hi ceath. Seachnurah, toipec Ua Maine, [décc]. Cucerca, tiçfina Oirraige, décc.

Aoir Crioirt, reacht ecéó a do décc. An ceatrainad bliadain dFergal. Iomaircec eir dá mac beiccboirche 7 clann drepairil, toipecha Ua nEthaic Ulad, 7 po meabaid for cloinn drepairil. Fozairtach Ua Cernoig dionnarbad 1 mBreacab la Fergal pi Eireann.

Ultan mac Cummiéni, *Episcopus* Telca-Olain, *moriuntur.*—*Ann. Ul.*

^a *Tlach Olainn.*—This place is mentioned in the Irish Calendar of O'Clery, at 23rd January and at 7th August, as the church of St. Molaga, but its situation is not pointed out.—See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 151, note 32. It is sometimes written Tulach-Ualann.

^b *Sliabh-Fuail.*—A mountain near Newtown-Hamilton, in the county of Armagh.—See note ^c, under A. M. 3500; and note ^d, under A. D. 1607. In the Annals of Ulster this battle is noticed under the year 710, as follows:

“A. D. 710. *Bellum nepotum* Meith, ubi Tnudaeh, mac Mochloingse, *Rex Nepotum* Meith, et Curoi, *filius* Aedo, *fili* Dluithaigh, *ceciderunt.*”

^c *Coedli.*—“A. D. 711. Cocddi, *Episcopus* Iae, *punsat.*”—*Ann. Ul.* This and many other en-

tries shew that the Presbyterian writers are wrong in supposing that there were no bishops at Iona.

^d *Dubgualai.*—“A. D. 711. Dubgualai, *Abbas* Glinne da locha, *perit.*”—*Ann. Ul.*

^e *A battle.*—“A. D. 711. *Bellum inter duos nepotes* Aedo Slane *in quo* Maine, mac Neill, *jugulatus est.* Flann, mac Aedo, mic Dluithaig, *victor erat.* Ulait *prostrati, ubi* Dubtach, *filius* Beece Bairche, *occubuit.* Duo *fili* Feradaig mic Maelduin *in cede Generis* Laegaire *perierunt.* *Bellum apud* Lagenienses *Deteriores*” [Laighnibh Desgabhair] “*ubi* Bran *nepos* Maelduin, *et filii* *ejus ceciderunt.* Dluithach, mac Fitecellaig, *igne uritur.*”—*Ann. Ul.*

^f *Cucerca.*—His death is again entered under the year 711.

^g *The northern Des*: i. e. Deis-Beg, a territory

nally], died on the 16th of April. Ultan, son of Cummine, Bishop of Telach Olainn^s. The battle of Sliabh Fuaid^t [was gained] by Fearghal over the Ui-Meith, wherein were slain Tmuthach, son of Mochloingi, chief of Ui-Meith, and Curoi, son of Aedh, son of Dluthach.

The Age of Christ, 710. The second year of Fearghal. Coeddi^u, Bishop of Ia, died. Dubhgualai^w, Abbot of Gleann-da-locha, died. A battle^x was fought between [two parties of] the race of Slaine, wherein Niall, son of Cearnach, was slain by Flann, son of Aedh, son of Dluthach. Cucerea^y, chief of Osraighe, died. A battle by the south Leinstermen, wherein Bran Ua Maelduin and his son were slain. Dluthach, son of Fithcheallach, was burned. The battle of Carn-Fearadhaigh by the northern Des^z, wherein Cormac, son of Finghin, King of Munster, was slain.

The Age of Christ, 711. The third year of Fearghal. Baetan, Bishop of Inis-Bo-finne^a, died. Failbhe Beg, Abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, died; he was of the Gailenga^b of Corann. Cormac, son of Oilioll, King of Munster, was killed in a battle. Seachmasach, chief of Ui-Maine, [died]. Cucearca^c, Lord of Ossory, died.

The Age of Christ, 712. The fourth year of Fearghal. A battle^d [was fought] between the two sons of Beg Boirche and the sons of Breasal, chiefs of Ui-Eathach Uladh [Iveagh]; and the victory was gained over the sons of Breasal. Fogartach^e Ua Cearnaigh was banished into Britain by Fearghal, King of Ireland.

in the county of Limerick, containing the town of Bruff and the hill of Knockany. For the situation of Carn-Feradhaigh see note ^s, under A. M. 3656, p. 41, *suprà*. In Dr. O'Connor's edition of these Annals some lines are here left out by mistake.

^a *Inis-bo-finne*.—Now Boffin, or Bophin Island, off the south-west coast of the county of Mayo.

"A. D. 712. Baetan, *Episcopus Insole Vacce Albe obiit*. Faelbus *Modicus, Abbas Cluana-mac-Nois, pausat*. Cormac, mae Aillello, *rex Muman, in bello jugulatus est*. Cuchereca, *rex Osraigi, moritur*. Sechnusach *rex, hUa Maine, moritur*."—*Ann. Ult.*

^b *Gaileanga*.—These were a sept of the race

of Oilioll Olum, King of Munster, seated in the diocese of Achonry, in the province of Connaught. Corann is now the name of a barony in the county of Sligo.

^c *Cucearca*.—See his death before entered under the year 710, which is the wrong year.

^d *A battle*.—"A. D. 711. *Ulait prostrati, ubi Dubthach filius Becce Bairche occubuit*."

"A. D. 713. *Bellum inter duos filios Becce Bairche, et filium Bresail regem Nepotum Echdael, in quo victores filii Becce*. Fogartach hUa Cearnaig *de regno expulsus est, [et] in Britanniam iuit*."—*Ann. Ult.*

^e *Fogartach*.—Dr. O'Connor says that it is interpolated in a more modern hand in the copy

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, ρεαχτ ccéd a τρί décc. A cúicc oPεapγal. S. Oopbanne Poda, abb Iae, décc 28 oOctober. Mochonna Cluana airéne décc 3o do September. Cillene, eppcop abb Pήna, décc. Πλαίτια eccnaid, mac Colccan, décc. Ceallac Cualann, mac Tεppτιde, pι Λαιγñ, décc. Murchad, mac Oiapματα, mic Airmóhaiγ Caoich, πλαίτ Ua Nell Chloinne Colmáin, do mápbaó la Conall Tpanτ Ua Cήnoich. Aodh Dub, τοιρech Ua Pιδγειπι, décc.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, ρεαχτ ccéd a cétap décc. An pειpeaó bliádam oPήγal. Celeτιγήnaγ, abb Cluana heouip, décc. Tεpnocc, mac Ciapain, décc. Πλανo Poirbée, mac Pογαρταιγ, décc. Pογαρταc Ua Cήnaγ do τοιδεαχτ δια ionnapbaó a úpctain. Paolehu, mac Oopbbene, do oiponeaó i nabðanne Iae an cétpamíac Kalamo do September, δια δατυρη do ponnao, ipin ceat-pamaó bliádam pεaétmoγat a aoipi.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, ρεαχτ ccéd a cúicc décc. An pεαχτινάo bliádam oPήγal. Aonach Tαλλεñ do óñnañ la Pήγal, mac Maouleóuin, γ Pογαρταch Ua Cήnoγ do meapccbaópeaó an aonaiγh, uair po mápð Maolpuha, γ mac Oubplébe.

at Stowe, and that this Fogartach was afterwards King of Ireland: "An Pογαρταch pin ιapam na pγg nEipeann." The Annals of Ulster have some curious entries immediately after the notice of the expulsion of Fogartach, which have been totally omitted by the Four Masters, viz.:

"Coscrad .i. Garbsalcha in Midin" [the massacre of Garbhsalach] "*in quo cecidit Forbasach, nepos Comgaile, rex hUa Failgi, apud viros Mide, uno die et bellum predictum. Siccitas magna. In hoc anno interfecti sunt Peregrini apud Mumneses .i. in clairineach cum tota familia sua. Nox lucida in Autumno.*"

The slaying of the pilgrims in Munster is noticed in the Annals of Clonmaenise under the year 710, as follows:

"There were certain pilgrims killed by the Mounstermen, viz., Clarinach, with all his family. There was a shining and extream clear light in harvest."

Dorbaine.—This entry is not in the Annals of Ulster, which contain most of these entries under the year 714, as follows:

"A. D. 714. Ceallach Cualann *rex Lagenie*, Flann Febla, mac Sganlain, *Abbas Ardmache*, Cilleni, *Episcopus Fernann, mortui sunt. Jugulatio Murchado, mac Dermato, filii*" [Armedi] "*Ceci, Regis Nepotum Neill. Aed Dub, Rex Nepotum Fidgenti, Flaithnia, mac Colggen sapiens et Mochonna Cuerne*" [*rectè Cluana-airne*] "*dormierunt. Sloghadh la* [per] Mureha, mac Brain, du Caisil."

Four of these entries are given in the Annals of Clonmaenise under the year 712, thus:

"A. D. 712. Ceallagh Cwallann, King of Lynster, died. Flann Feavla, Abbott of Ardmagh, died. Killin, Bushop and Abbott of Fearnese, died. Murragh mac Brayn with a great army went to Cashell."

Cluain-airne.—The festival of Mochonna of Cluain-airne is set down in O'Clery's Irish

The Age of Christ, 713. St. Dorbaine^f Foda, Abbot of Ia, died on the 28th of October. Mochonna, of Cluain Airdne^g, died on the 30th of September. Bishop Cillene, Abbot of Fearnna [Ferns], died. Flaithnia the Wise, son of Colgan, died. Ceallach Cualann^h, son of Gerrtide, King of Leinster, died. Murchadh, son of Diarmaid, son of Airmeadhach Caech, chief of Ui-Neill of Clann-Colmain, was slain by Conall Grantⁱ Ua Cearnaigh. Aedh Dubh, chief of Ui-Fidhgeinte^k, died.

The Age of Christ, 714. The sixth year of Fearghal. Cele-Tighearnaigh^l, Abbot of Cluain-Eois [Clones], died. Ternog^m, son of Ciaran, died. Flann Foirblithe, son of Fogartach, died. Fogartach Ua Cearnaigh returned from his exile in Britain. Faelchu, son of Dorbene, was appointed to the abbacy of Ia, on the fourth of the Calends of September, on Saturday precisely, in the seventy-fourth year of his age.

The Age of Christ, 715. The seventh year of Fearghal. The fair of Tailltinⁿ was celebrated by Fearghal, son of Maelduin; and Fogartach Ua Cearnaigh disturbed the fair, for he killed Maelrubha, and the son of Dubhsleibhe.

Calendar at 30th September. Colgan conjectures that Cluain-airdne may be the church of Cluain-aird, in the territory of Airteach, in the diocese of Elphin.—See *Trias Thaum.*, p. 178, n. 115. There are countless places of the name in Ireland, but the Editor has discovered nothing to prove which of them is the one referred to in the text.

^h *Ceallach Cualann.*—He was the ancestor of a tribe called Ui-Ceallaigh Cualann, seated in the north of the present county of Wicklow. Duaid Mac Firbis gives the names of twelve generations of his lineal descendants as follows: “Cathal” [chief of Ui-Ceallaigh Cualann] “son of Amhalgaidh, son of Tuathal, son of Culochair, son of Madudan, son of Raghallach, son of Flann, son of Dubhdaitheach, son of Madudan, son of Cathal, son of Ceallach, son of Edersgel, son of Ceallach Cualann.”

ⁱ *Conall Grant*: i. e. Conall the Grey. “*Ḑpanz .i. liaz.*”—*O'Clery*.

^k *Ui-Fidhgeinte.*—A tribe giving name to a

great territory in the present county of Limerick.—See note under A. D. 645, *suprà*, and also note ^m, under the year 1178, p. 46.

^l *Cele-Tighearnaigh*: i. e. Servant of St. Tighearnach. In the Annals of Ulster these, and other entries omitted by the Four Masters, are given under the year 715, as follows:

“A. D. 715. *Jugulatio regis Saxonum* Osrith, *fili Aldfrith nepotis* Ossu. Garnat, *filius* Deile-roit, *moritur*. Fogartach, *nepos* Cernaig *iterum regnat*. *Pasca commutatur in Ia Civitate*. Faelchu, mac Dorbeni, *kathedram Columbe lxxiv., ctatis sue anno iv Kal. Septembris, die Sabbathi suscepit* *Obitus Celi-Tigernaich, Abbatis Cluana-Eois*. Flann Foirbthe, mac Fogartaich, *moritur*. *Mors* Ardbrani, mac Maelduin.”

^m *Ternog.*—This Ternog was interred at Kilnasagart, near Jonesborough, in the county of Armagh, where his grave is still marked by a pillar stone exhibiting his name, *Ṭernoc macc Ciapam*.

ⁿ *Tailltin.*—Now Teltown, on the River Sele

Αοιρ Cμιορτ, ρεαχτ ccéd aré décc. Αν τοχτινάδ βλιαδαιν οΨεαρζαλ. S. Dunchadh, mac Cinnraolad, abb Iae Colaim Cille, décc an 25 Man. Cronán Ua Eoain, abb Uir móir Moéuda, décc 1 lún. Dubdúim Ua Faoláin, eppcop 7 abb Cluana hEpaipθ, décc. Becc boipee décc. Fionamail Ua Doḡaine, mac Fínn, [décc]. Cacth Cñannh'o pua cConall nḤpant Ua Cñpnaig, in po marbadh Tuatal Ua Faolcon, 7 Ḥormḡal, mac Aoda, mic Dluthaig, 7 Amalḡad Ua Conaing, 7 Fñḡal a bpaatar. Ro marbadh ona Conall Ḥpant pcpim iar noib míoρab lap in pḡ, la Fcpazal. Tpi ppoρa mḡḡnaḡaḡa ipin βλιαδαιnp, ppoρ aipccio pop Othain móir, ppoρ mealae pop Othain mbicc, 7 ppoρp pola hi Λaḡmb.

Αοιρ Cμιορτ, ρεαχτ ccéd a ρεαχτ décc. Αν ναοίναδ βλιαδαιν οΨεαρζαλ. S. Cuanna ó Roρ eo décc an 10 Appil. Ḥpoρtan Ḥaipḡe décc 1 nApo ḡpccain. Iomapeacc Fionnaḡpach la Λaḡmb, in po marbadh Aod, mac Ceallaḡ. Aipmḡad, mac Taḡḡ, 7 Cpiochan, τοipech Ua Mic Uair, vo marbadh. Paρuḡad Λaḡfn po cúcc 1 naom βλιαδhain la hUib Néill. Cacth eḡp Chonnaḡtaib 7 Coρca ḡaipcinn, inar marbadh mac Talamnaḡ. Paρ-

or Abha-dhubh, near Navan, in the county of Meath.—See note ^o, under A. M. 3370, p. 22, *suprà*. “A. D. 716. *Commixtio Agonis* Talten la Fogartach, *ubi cecidit filius Rubai et filius Duiblslebe*.”

^o *St. Dunchadh*.—“A. D. 716. Duncha mac Cinnfaelad, *Abbas Iae, obiit*.”—*Ann. Ult.*

^p *Cronan, &c.*—These entries, and others omitted by the Four Masters, are given in the Annals of Ulster, under the year 717, as follows :

“A. D. 717. *Filius* Cuidine, *rex Saxonum, moritur*. Becc Baireche *obiit*. *Bellum* Ceninnsa, *ubi cecidit* Tuathal, *nepos* Faelcon, et Cellaeh Diathraibh, et Gormgal, mac Aedo, mic Dluthaig, et Amalḡai hUa Conaing, et Fergal, *frater ejus, occiderunt*. Conall Grant *victor erat*; et Conall Grant, *nepos* Cernaig, *in fine duorum mensium post bellum interfectus est* la” [per] “Fergal mac Maeleduin. Cronan hUa Ecaín, *Abbas* Lismoir, *moritur*. Fianamail, *nepos* Bogaine mic Finn *Inisule princeps* Maigi Sam” [Inismacsaint], “et Dubduin, *nepos* Faclain, *Episcopus Abbas*

Cluana-Irardo. Conri mac Congaile Cennfotai, et Ailil mac Finsnechta, *jugulati sunt*. *Pluit* fros melo pop Othain Big; *pluit* fros *sanguinis supra fossam Lageniorum, et inde vocatur* Niall Frosach mac Fergaile, *qui tunc natus est*. *Eclipsis lune in plenilunio suo*.”

The Annals of Clonmaenaise, which are very meagre at this period, notice the falling of three showers under the year 715, such as the Four Masters describe, thus :

“A. D. 715. It reigned [rained] a shower of honie on Ohinbeg, a shower of money on Ohinmore, and a shower of Blood upon the fosses of Lynster, for which cause Neal Frossagh, who then was born, was called Neal Frossagh.”—See the *Philosophical Transactions*, t. xviii. No. 139, April, May, June, 1677, 1678, p. 976, &c.

^q *Othain-mor*.—This was another form of the name of Fathan, now *anglicè* Fahan, near Lough Swilly, in the barony of Inishowen, and county of Donegal.—See note under the year 657. Othain-beg was probably in the same

The Age of Christ, 716. The eighth year of Fearghal. St. Dunchadh^o, son of Ceannfacladh, Abbot of Ia-Colum Cille, died on the 25th of May. Cronan^p Ua Eoan, Abbot of Lis-mor, died on the 1st of June. Dubhduin Ua Faelain, Bishop and Abbot of Cluain-Iraird, died. Becc Boirche died. Fian-amhail Ua Boghaine, son of Einn, [died]. The battle of Ceanannus [Kells, in Meath] by Conall Grant (i. e. the Grey) Ua Cearnaigh, wherein were slain Tuathal Ua Faelehon, and Gormghal, son of Aedh, son of Dluthach, and Amhalaigh Ua Conaing, and Fearghal, his brother. Conall Grant himself was also slain, in two months afterwards, by King Fearghal. Three wonderful showers [fell] in this year: a shower of silver on Othain-mor^a, a shower of honey on Othain-Beag, and a shower of blood in Leinster.

The Age of Christ, 717. The ninth year of Fearghal. St. Cuanna, of Ros-co^r, died on the 10th of April. Drostan^s Dairthighe died at Ard-Breacain. The battle of Finnabhair^t by the Leinstermen, in which Aedh, son of Ceallach, was slain. Airmeadhach, son of Tadhg, and Crichan, chief of Ui-Mac-Uais, were slain. Leinster^u was five times devastated in one year by the Ui-Neill. A battle [was fought] between the Connaughtmen and the Corca-Baiscinn^w, wherein the son of Talamhnaigh was slain. Magh-Breagh was devastated by

neighbourhood.

^r *Ros-co*: i. e. the Wood of the Yews, now Rush, a village to the north of Lusk, in the county of Dublin. In O'Clery's Irish Calendar, Ros-co, where the festival of St. Cuanna was celebrated on the 10th of April, is described as in Magh Lacha, in the east of Magh Breagh. In the Annals of Ulster "Mors Cuannae Rois-eu" is entered at the year 720.

^s *Drostan*.—"A. D. 718. Airmedaeh mac Taidg, et Crichan, Rex nepotum Maccuais, jugulati; et Ertuile, mac Fergusa Guill, jugulatus. Drostan Deartaighe quievit in Ardbreccain. Congressio apud Lagenienses, ubi Aed mac Ceallaig cecidit i. bellum Finnabhrach."—*Ann. Ult.*

^t *Finnabhair*.—There are several places of this name in Leinster, anglicised Finner, or Fennor. The place here referred to is, in all probability, Fennor, in the parish of Duneany,

barony of Offaly, and county of Kildare, and about a mile and a half from the Curragh.

^u *Leinster*.—This devastation of Leinster is noticed in the Annals of Ulster under the year 720, and in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at 716; thus in the latter: "A. D. 716. All Lynster was five times wasted and prey'd in one year by the O'Neals."

^w *Corca-Baiscinn*.—A territory forming the south-west part of the county of Clare, and comprising, at the period of which we are treating, the present baronies of Clonderalaw, Moyarta, and Ibrickan: "A. D. 720. Bellum inter Connachta et Corco-Baiscinn, ubi cecidit Mac Talamnaigh. Vastatio Maigi Breagh ou" [per] "Cathal mac Finguine, & ou Murcha, mac Brain. Inred Laighen fri Fergal & maidm" [naidm] "inna Boraime & maidm" [naidm] "na ggiallne Laigen fri Fergal mac Maelduin."

ucáð Mairge ðrfg la Catál, mac Þionngvine, 7 la Murchað, mac ðrain. Inðrfd Laigñ, 7 naðm na ðoroina ðoríðiri, 7 na gianna la Þrfgal.

Αοιρ Crioιr, reachr céd a hochr décc. Iar mbeirð deir mbliaðna hi miçe uar Eriinn ðrfgal, mac Maoileðúin, mic Maoilepíririç, ðo pócari hi ccath Alimane la Dunchað, mac Murchaða, 7 la hAð mac Colgan, ðaimna miç. Ατιαð líon tançatar píol cCunn ðon çat pin .i. mile ar píçr. Ατιαð líon tançatar Laigin, ðon leir ele, naoi mile. Ar ðo ðar Þrfgal ðo paðeað,

Dunchað mac Murchaða micað, Að mac Colgan claidñin puað,
Marþiρar Þrfgal poidm ngale, hi ccar eplam Alimane.

Ατιαð annpo na hairiç 7 na toiρiç toiρepatar ipin cath ipin, maraen la Þrfgal, ðo Uçh Cunn, Conall Meann, toiρec Ceneoil Coιpppe, Þorþarach, toiρeach Cheneoil mðoçane, Þrfgal Ua Aιrhcðuae, Þrfgal, mac Eacþað Lmhna, toiρec Ταίμναιç, Conðalac, mac Conairç 7 Ecneç mac Colgan, toiρec na nAιrçñ, Coιðñiach, mac Þiachpach, Muipçiuρ, mac Conall, Leaçairçeach, mac Concarar, Annçað, mac Conçarar, Aedgen hUa Maççaimne, Nuaða mac Eιpç, toiρech Ðuill 7 Ipçhuill, 7 ðechneþar ðo hSíol Mailepíririç. Þaτar iaðpíðe eapþaða arpçh 7 toiρçh an tuairçeiρ. Τñþaða Ua Néill an ðeiρeiρ, Flann, mac Raçhallaiç, Aileall, mac Þrþaðaiç, Suibne mac Conçalac, Að Laighean Ua Ceapnaç, Nia mac Copñaic, Ðaðacpíoch, mac Ðuibðamþear, Ailill mac Conall Ðpauτ, Þlaçeanical, mac Ðluçaiç, Þrçiuρ Ua hEoçam. Τοιρepatar ðin tpi píçr ar céd ðaimpabh Þrfgal amalle puρ na paopçlanðað pin, cenmo τáo

^v *Battle of Almhain* : i. e. of Allen, a celebrated hill in the county of Kildare, about five miles north of the town of Kildare. This battle is noticed in the Annals of Ulster at the year 721, and in the Annals of Tighernaeh at 722, which is the true year, as indicated by the *criteria* which he furnishes, iii. *Id. Dec. fer. 6, Cyclo Solis* iii. *Luna* i. The Annals of Clonmacnoise notice it under the year 720, as follows :

“A. D. 717. Before King Fohartagh began his reign, the battle of Allone was fought, wherein King Ferall was slain by the Lynstermen, on Friday the 3rd of the Ides of December,

in the year of our Lord, 720. King Ferall had in his army twenty-one thousand men well armed, and the Lynstermen nine thousand. These are they that were slain on the King's side in that battle: first, King Ferall himself with one hundred and sixty of his guard; Conell Meann, prince of the race of Carbrey; Forbasagh, prince of the race of Bowyne; Ferall O'Hagheaghty; Ferall mac Eahagh Leawna, prince of Tawnye; Conallagh mac Conyng; Eigneach mac Colgan, prince of the Narhirs” [*rex Orientalium.—Ann. Ul.*]; “Cowdenagh mac Fiaghraçh; Morgies mac Conell; Leaha-

Cathal, son of Finngúine, and Murchadh, son of Bran. Leinster was plundered, and the Borumha again enjoined, and the hostages, by Fearghal.

The Age of Christ, 718. After Fearghal, son of Maelduin, son of Maelfithrigh, had been ten years in sovereignty over Ireland, he was slain in the battle of Almhain^s, by Dunchadh, son of Murchadh, and Aedh, son of Colgan, an heir presumptive to the sovereignty. The number which the race of Conn brought to this battle was twenty-one thousand, and the number brought by the Leinstermen was nine thousand. Of the death of Fearghal was said :

Dunchadh, son of Murchadh the Noble, Aedh, son of Colgan of the Red Swords, Slew Fearghal of valiant fight, in the vigorous battle of Almhúin.

The following were the chieftains and leaders of Leath-Chuinn who fell in this battle together with Fearghal : Conall Menn, chief of Cinel-Cairbre ; Forbasach, chief of Cinel-Boghaine ; Fearghal Ua Aitheachdae ; Fearghal, son of Eochaidh Leamhna, chief of Tamhnach ; Connalach, son of Conaing ; and Egnech, son of Colgan, chief of the Airthera [the Oriors] ; Coibhdeanach, son of Fiachra ; Muirghius, son of Conall ; Leathaitheach, son of Concarat ; Anmchaidh, son of Concharat ; Aedhgen Ua Mathghamhnae ; Nuada, son of Eire, chief of Gull and Irgull^r ; and ten of the race of Maelfithrigh. These were the losses of the chieftains and leaders of the North. The losses of the South were : Flann, son of Raghallach ; Aileall, son of Fearadhach ; Suibhne, son of Congalach ; Aedh Laighean Ua Cearnaigh ; Nia, son of Cormac ; Dubhdachrich, son of Dubhdainbher ; Aileall, son of Conall Grant ; Flaitheamhail, son of Dluthach ; Fearghus Ua Eoghain. One hundred and sixty of Fearghal's satellites, and numbers

yegh mac Concharad ; Edgen O'Mathgawna ; Anmchad mac Concharad ; Nwa mac Oirck, prince of the Orades^s [rectè of Gull and Irgull] ; "the ten nephews" [rectè, ten of the descendants] "of Moylefithry. These were of the O'Neales of the North ; the O'Neales of the west and south were those that were slain in the said battle. Flann mac Rogally ; Ailill mac Feraye ; Hugh Lynster O'Kearnie ; Swyne mac Konoloye ; Nia mac Cormack ; Dufflakrieh mac Duffdainver ; Ailell mac Conell Gaint ; Flayheawil mac Dluhye, and Fergus O'Heoaine ;

all which number were slain. There were nine that flyed in the ayre, as if they were winged fowle, and so saved their lives. Of both armies there were slaine but seven thousand, both kings garde and all."

^s *Gull and Irgull*.—Mageoghegan renders this by "the Orades," but he is decidedly in error, as Gull is the district now called Ros-Guill, and situated in the parish of Mevagh, in the north of the county of Donegal ; and Irgull was the old name of Hornhead, opposite Rossguill, on the west side of Sheephaven.

pocharde oile. Naonbar tra yrw lozar hi panndeaλ γ ι ngealzac̄ ar m cath rin. Seēt mile yrpead̄ torcair idiu γ amall fctorrae. [Inpac̄ac̄, mac Donnchaδa Muirpce, ruz̄ Connaēt do marbaδ pan gcombluoēt rin Almuine maδ p̄ior.]

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, reacht ccēd̄ anaoi dēcc. Poxartach, mac Néill, mic C̄r̄inaγ̄ Sotail, hi ruz̄e nEpeann an blaδanri, co torcair hi ccaē Delzean la Cionaeth, mac Iorgalaiγ̄. S. Sionach Inri Cloz̄rann dēcc an p̄ic̄t̄maδ̄ lā do mí Ar̄r̄il. Aelchu Mainirp̄rech̄ huiri [dēcc]. Indreachtach, mac Muirpeathaiγ̄, p̄i Connaēt, dēcc. Cluan mic Noir do Iorccaδ. Sealbach, tuz̄s̄r̄na Oal-Riada, do dol ι cclep̄cēt.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, reacht ccēd̄ p̄iche. An cēd̄ blaδan do Chionaot̄, mac Iorgalaiγ̄h, mic Conaiḡ Cuip̄ri, hi ruz̄he Epeann. S. Paolchu, mac Dorbbe, abb Iae, S. Cunnol̄s̄r̄, abb Cluana mic Noir, γ S. Sionach Tait̄r̄n, dēcc. Cath Cinn Delzen p̄ia c̄Cionaot̄, mac nIorgalaiγ̄h, m po marbaδ Poxartach Ua C̄r̄inaγ̄h. S. Caochr̄c̄mle, p̄ep̄ib̄neoir̄ Doire Chalggaiγ̄, dēz̄. S. Cillene Ua Colla, abb Ait̄ne, dēcc 3 Ianuari. S. Colman Uamach, p̄ep̄ib̄neoir̄ Ar̄pa Maāa, γ S. Colman δamban, p̄ep̄ib̄neoir̄ Cille daia, dēcc. S. Ruib̄in, mac mic Connao, p̄ep̄ib̄neoir̄ Mun̄am, mac p̄ide h̄pocam̄ ó Tuz̄h Telle. Techeo (.i. p̄eal̄buēt̄aδ) Ulaδ̄ p̄ia c̄Cionaot̄ mac Congalaiγ̄.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, reacht ccēd̄ p̄iche α haon. An daia blaδan do Chionaot̄.

¹ *Panic and lunacy.*—Mageoghegan translates this: "There were nine persons that flyed in the ayre as if they were winged fowle;" but this is not exactly correct.—See *Battle of Magh Rath*, p. 231, and p. 234, note °.

² *Iurachtach.*—This entry is inserted in a more modern hand in the Stowe copy. According to Duaid Mac Firbis, Dunchadh Muirsḡe, son of Tibraide, King of Connaught, was slain by Fearghal, son of Loingseach, Lord of the Kinel-Connell, and Fearghal, son of Maelduin, Lord of the Kinel-Owen.—See *Genealogies, &c., of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 315.

³ *Fogartach.*—"A. D. 723. *Bellum Cinn-delggden, in quo cecidit Fogartaeh hUa Cernaig, mic Neill, mic Cearnaig Sotail, mic Diarmata, mic Aedo Slaine. Cinaeth mac Irgalaig victor erat.*"

⁴ *Innis-Clothrann.*—Now Inishcloghran, an island in Lough Ree in the Shannon. This entry is not in the Annals of Ulster.

⁵ *Mainistir-Buite.*—Now Monasterboice, in the county of Louth. "A. D. 722. *Combustio Cluana-mic-Nois. Mors Ailehon Mainistrech-Buiti. Indrehtach, mac Muireadaig, rex Connaecht, moritur in clericatu. Selbach Sinach Tailten moritur.*"—*Ann. Ul.*

⁶ *Faelchu.*—"A. D. 723. *Faelchu mac Dorbeni, Abbas Ia, dormit. Cillenius Longus ei in principatu Ia successit. Bellum Cinn-delggden, in quo cecidit Fogartaeh hUa Cernaig mac Neill mic Cernaieh Sotail, mic Diarmato, mic Aedo Slaine. Cinaeth, mac Irgalaig, victor erat. Cunnles Abbas Cluana mic Nois, obiit. Jugulatio Letaitigh mic Concarath Caechseuile, Scriba*

of others, were slain besides these nobles. Nine was the number of persons that fled with panic and lunacy^z from this battle. Seven thousand was the number that fell on both sides between them. [Inrachtach^a, son of Dunchadh Muirisce, King of Connaught, died in that battle of Almhain, if true].

The Age of Christ, 719. Fogartach^b, son of Niall, son of Cearnach Sotal, [was] in the sovereignty of Ireland this year, until he fell in the battle of Delgean, by Cinaeth, son of Irgalach. St. Sinach, of Innis-Clothramm^c, died on the 20th day of the month of April. Aelchu, of Mainistir Buite^d, [died]. Indreachtach, son of Muireadhach, King of Connaught, died. Cluain-mic-Nois was burned. Sealbhach, Lord of Dal-Riada, went into holy orders.

The Age of Christ, 720. The first year of Cinaeth, son of Irgalach, son of Conaing Cuirri, in the sovereignty of Ireland. St. Faelchu^e, son of Dorbhe, Abbot of Ia; St. Cuindles, Abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois; and Sinach, of Tailtin, died. The battle of Ceann-Delgen^f, by Cinaeth, son of Irgalach, in which Foghartach Ua Cearnaigh was slain. St. Caechscuile, scribe of Doire-Chalgaigh, died. St. Cillene Ua Colla, Abbot of Athain^g, died on the 3rd of January. St. Colman Uamhach, scribe of Ard-Macha, and St. Colman Banban, scribe of Cill-dara [Kildare], died. St. Ruibin, son of the son of Connad, [chief] scribe of Munster, [died]; he was son of Brocan, of Tigh-Telle^h. Ulidia was taken possession of by Cinaeth, son of Congalach.

The Age of Christ, 721. The second year of Cinaeth. St. Maelrubha,

Doire Calggaed, *quievit*."—*Ann. Ul.*

^f *Ceann-Delgen*.—Otherwise written Ceann-Delgthen.—See note under A. D. 617.

^g *Athain*.—Also written Othain and Fathain, now Fahan, near Lough Swilly, in the barony of Inishowen, and county of Donegal.

"A. D. 724. Cilleni *nepos* Collae, *Abbas* Othnae, et Aldchu. *Doimliagg moriuntur*. Ailen mic Craith *construitur*. Simul, *filius* Druis *constringitur*. Colman humach, *scriba* Ardmaehae, Rubin, mac Conad, *scriba* Muman, *filiusque* Broecain o [de] Thaigh Theille, *qui magister bonus Evangelii Christi erat*, et Colman Banban, *scriba* Cille-daro *omnes dormierunt*."—*Ann. Ul.*

^h *Tigh-Telle*.—In a gloss on the *Feilire Aenguis*

in the *Leabhar-Breac*, at 25th June, it is stated that "τῖς Τελλί" is "ἰ φαῖλ Ὀαυρμουῖ," i. e. "in the vicinity of Durrow." Mageoghegan, in his translation of the Annals of Cloumaenose, anglicises this name Tehill:

"A. D. 723. Rubyn, chief scribe of Mounster, died, and the son" [*rectè*, he was the son] "of Brogain of Tehill, who" [*rectè*, and] "was a good preacher and divine."

This place, which lies close to Durrow, in the north of the King's County, is still called τῖς Τελλί in Irish, and anglicised Tyhilly, or Tihelly.—See the published Inquisitions, *Lagenia*, Com. Regis. No. 16, Car. I.—See also note under the year 670.

Abbot of Beannchair [Bangor], after having gone to Alba [Scotland], died in his own church at Apurcrosanⁱ, on the 21st of April; eighty years, three months, and nine days, was the length of his life. St. Celechrist died^k. St. Conall, son of Moudan, received the crown of martyrdom. Feardachrich, son of Conghalach, died. Cuanan, of Cill-Delge^l; Deirir, of Daimhinis [Devenish], of the Ui-Colla; Cuana, of Druim Cuilinn^m; and Cillene, of Loch Gergⁿ, died. The battle of Druim-fornocht^o [was fought] by Flaithbheartach, son of Loingseach, and the Cinel-Conaill, against Aedh Allan, son of Fearghal, and the Cinel-Eoghain. Aedh Allan was defeated. These chieftains were slain on the side of Aedh, [namely] Flann, son of Erthaile, and Snedgus Dearg Ua Brachaidhe. Murchadh, son of Bran, King of Leinster, died. Crimthann, son of Ceallach Cualann, was slain in the battle of Bealach-lice^p. Ailill, son of Bodhbhecha, of Meath, died. A battle [was fought] by Cinaeth, son of Irgalach, against the Leinstermen; and he obtained his demand. The battle of Inis-Breagain^q, wherein were slain Edersgeoil, son of Ceallach Cualann, and Congal, son of Bran. Cathal Cerr, chief of the south of Breagh, died.

The Age of Christ, 722. St. Flann, of Aentrebh^r, Abbot of Beannchair [Bangor], died. After Cinaeth, son of Irgalach, had been three years in sovereignty over Ireland, he fell in the battle of Druim-Corcrain^s, by Flaithbhear-

or Dymphna, whose festival was celebrated there on the fifteenth of May. Near the site of the church was a holy well called Tobar-Damhnata, nearly dried up when the Editor examined the locality.

^m *Druim-Cuilinn*: i. e. Ridge or long Hill of the Holly, now Drumcullen, an old church in ruins, situated in the south of the barony of Egligh, in the King's County. This church stands on the boundary between the ancient Meath and Munster.

ⁿ *Loch Gerg*.—Now Lough Derg, so famous for containing the island of St. Patrick's Purgatory, in the parish of Templecarn, barony of Tirhugh, and county of Donegal.

^o *Druim-fornocht*: i. e. the Naked or Exposed Ridge or Long Hill. There are several places of this name, but there can be little doubt that

this is the Druim-fornacht mentioned in the foundation charter of the abbey of Newry, and which comprises the present townlands of Crobane and Coreagh, in the lordship of Newry.

^p *Bealach-lice*: i. e. the Road of the Flag or Flat Rocky Surface. Not identified.

^q *Inis-Breagain*.—Now obsolete.

^r *Aentrebh*.—Also written Oentrebh, Aoin-trebh, Oentribh, and Oentrabh. This was the ancient name of the town of Antrim, and is to be distinguished from Aendruim, or Oendruim, which is the old name of Nendrum Island, now Inishmahee in Loch Cuan, or Strangford Lough, in the county of Down.—See *Ecclesiastical Antiquities of the Dioceses of Down and Connor*, &c., p. 63, note ^b, and pp. 277, 278.

^s *Druim-Corcrain*: i. e. Corcrain's Ridge, or Long Hill. Not identified:

Τορχαῖρ Ευδορ, mac Ailella, γ Μαολδουῖν, mac Βῆραδαῖζ, ἰρῖν cath ῖν la Dunchaδ, mac Cορbmaic. Cath Aillinne εἰρ da mac Μυρchaδa, mic ὀρῖαν, ἰν πο μαρβαδ Dunchaδ ῖρῖοιρ. Doimnall, mac Ceallaῖζ ῖν Connacht, [δῆζ].

Αοῖρ Cριορτ, ρεacht ccῆd ῖche a τῖρῖ. An cῆd blaδaῖν do Flaῖτῆρταῖ, mac Loῖngῖch, mic Aongῖra, uar Epῖnn ἡ ρῖzhe. S. Gall Lilcaῖgh δῆcc. S. Facltna, mac Folachtain, abb Cluana ῖρῖτα ὀρῖῆανῖν, δῆcc.

Αοῖρ Cριορτ, ρεacht ccῆd ῖche a cῆταιρ. An δapa blaδaῖν do Flaῖτῆρταῖ. Mac Onchon, ρεερῖνεοῖρ Cille δapa. Mac Concumba, ρεερῖνεοῖρ Cluana mic Nῖοῖρ, Cochall οῖαρ, ρερῖνῖδ ὀρῖnchuir, δῆζ.

Αοῖρ Cριορτ, ρεacht ccῆd ῖche a cῖῖz. An τῖεap blaδaῖν do Flaῖτῆρταῖch. S. Dochonna Cρῖaῖδeach, epῖcop Condepe, δῆcc an 15 Maῖ. S. Cillene ῖoδa, ab la, δῆcc. S. Adamnan, epῖcop Raῖta Maῖzhe ἡAonaῖz. S. Maῖnchῖn Ἰcῖzῖlῖne δῆcc. S. Paῖlδοβαῖρ δῆcc, eccῖnaῖd ῖoδap, δῆcc. Cῖl ῖaῖtaῖν do loρcaῖd. Cath εἰοῖρ Cρῖuῖthῖu γ Oal Raῖda, ῖ Μυρbulz, ἰν πο μαρβαδ ὀρῖoῖz ῖῖοῖρ do Chρῖuῖthῖu. S. Colmῖn Ua Lioῖttaῖn, doctῖῖρ τοzῖaῖde, δῆcc. S. Eochaῖd, mac Colzan, ancῖοῖρ Aρῖamacha, S. Colman Tealcha Ualaῖn, γ ὀρεac δeapῖa, δῆcc. Coblaῖτ, ἰῖzῖn Ceallaῖz Cualann, δῆcc.

Αοῖρ Cριορτ, ρεacht, ccῆd ῖche apῆ. An cῆρῖaῖaῖd blaδaῖν do Flaῖτῆρταῖ. Aolchῖ, abb Cluana ἡloῖapῖd, Flann Sionna Ua Colla, abb Cluana mic Noῖρ [δῆcc], do Uῖb Cρῖeῖῖtaῖnῖo δῖ. Zapaῖte Maῖzhe heo δῆcc an 13 do Maῖpta. Seῖδann, ἰῖzῖn Cuirc, banab Cille δapa, δῆcc. Timnen Cille Zapaῖd,

"A. D. 727. *Bellum* Droma Coreain inter Flaithbertach, mac Loingsig, et Cinaed, *filium* Irgalaig, *in quo* Cinaed et Endus, mac Aillelo, Maelduin, mac Feradaig, et Duncha, mac Cormaic, *ceciderunt*. *Bellum* Ailenne, *inter duos Germanos filios* Murchada, mic Brain, et Duncha *Senior jugulatur, junior* Faclanus *regnat*. Flann Oentrib, *Abbas* Benchuir, *obiit*. *Bellum* Monideroib *inter Pictores invicem, ubi* Oengus *victor fuit, et multi ex parte* Eilpini *Regis perempti sunt*. *Bellum* lacrimabile *inter eodem gestum juxta Castellum* Credi, *ubi* Elpinus *effugit*. Domhnall mac Ceallaig, *rex* Connacht, *moritur*. *Quies filii* Bethach, *viri sapientis Momonic*."—*Ann. Ul.*

¹ *Flaithbheartach*.—O'Flaherty places the accession of this monarch in the year 727.—See *Ogygia*, p. 433.

² *St. Gall Lilcaigh*.—See notes i, k, under the year 512, p. 167, *suprà*. The death of "Gall of Lilcach" is entered in the *Annals of Ulster* at the year 729.

³ *St. Facltna*.—"A. D. 726. Faghtna mac Folaghtaine, Abbot of Clonfert of St. Brandon, died."—*Ann. Ul.*

⁴ *Mac Onchon*.—"A. D. 729. Mac Onchon, scriba Cille-daro, *filius* Concumbu, *scriba* Cluana mic Nois, *dormierunt*. Coculodor, *scriba familie* Benchuir, *dormivit*."—*Ann. Ul.*

⁵ *St. Dachonna*.—The festival of this bishop is marked in O'Clery's *Irish Calendar* at 15th May. Some of these entries are given in the *Annals of Ulster* under the year 730, thus:

"A. D. 730. *Combustio* Cuile-raithin. *Bellum* *inter* Cruithni et Dalriati, *in* Murbuilgg, *ubi*

tach, son of Loingseach. Eudus, son of Ailell, and Maelduin, son of Fearadhach, fell in that battle by Dunchadh, son of Cormac. The battle of Aillinn [was fought] between the two sons of Murchadh, son of Bran, in which Dunchadh, the senior, was slain. Domhnall, son of Ceallach, King of Connaught, died.

The Age of Christ, 723. The first year of Flaithbheartach^t, son of Loingseach, son of Aenghus, in sovereignty over Ireland. St. Gall Lilcaigh^u died. St. Fachtna^w, son of Folachtan, Abbot of Cluain-fearta-Brenainn [Clonfert], died.

The Age of Christ, 724. The second year of Flaithbheartach. Mac Onchor^x, scribe of Cill-dara [Kildare]; Mac Concumba, scribe of Cluain-mic-Nois; Cochall-odhar, scribe of Beannchair, died.

The Age of Christ, 725. The third year of Flaithbheartach. St. Dachonna^r the Pious, Bishop of Condere [Connor], died on the 15th of May. St. Cillene Foda, Abbot of Ia [Iona], died. St. Adamnan, Abbot of Rath-Maighe hAenaigh^z, [and] St. Mainchin, of Leithghlinn, died. St. Faeldobhar Beg the Wise, of Fobhar, died. Cul-rathain was burned. A battle [was fought] between the Cruithni at Murbholg, wherein a great number of the Cruithni was slain. St. Colman O'Liadain, a select doctor, died. St. Eochaidh, son of Colgan, anchorite of Ard-Macha; St. Colman, of Tealach Ualann; and Breac-Bearbha, died. Cobhlaith, daughter of Ceallach Cualann, died.

The Age of Christ, 726. The fourth year of Flaithbheartach. Aelchu, Abbot of Cluain-Iraird [Clonard]; Flann Sinna^a Ua-Colla, Abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, [one] of the Ui-Creamhthainn, [died]. Gerald, of Magh-eo, died on the 13th of March. Sebhdann, daughter of Core, Abbess of Cill-dara, died.

Cruithni devieti fuerunt. Faeldobur Becc sapiens Fobair. Adomnanus Episcopus sapiens Ratho Maighi Oinaigh; Colman, nepos Littain, religiosus doctor, pausant. Jugulatio Moenaig, mic Sechnusaig. Mors Echdach, mic Colggen, anacorete Ardmache. Colman Telcha-Ualann, et Brecc Berba dormierunt. Coblaith, filia Cellaig Cualand, moritur."

^z *Rath-Maighe hAenaigh.*—A church situated in Tir-Enna, in Tirconnell.—See note under 779.

^a *Flann Sinna.*—"A. D. 731. Mors Flainn Sinna Aui Collae, Abbatu Cluana macennois. Jugulatio Daitgusa, mic Baith, regis na nDeisse;

Dubhdalethe mac Dunchon, et Flanncurrigh, mac Aithechdai, moriuntur. Bellum Connacht in quo cecidit Muredach, mac Inrechtaig. Pontifex Maigi heu Saxonum, Garalt, obiit. Magnus philosophus Hibernie, nepos Mitrebhtha extinctus est. Ceallach, ingen Duncha, do Uib Liathain, Regina optima, et benigna dormiuit. Teimnen Cille-Garad, religiosus clericus quieuit. Cellach mac Tuathail, rex Nepotum Cremthainn jugulatus est. Bellum inter Laigniu Desgabair et Muimnechu, quo Aed, mac Colggen, victor erat. Fergus Sebdan, filia Cuire, dominatrix Cill-daro, obiit. Fergus, mac Conaill Oircnigh, et Ferdornach Scriba Ard-

Νεαχται, mac Δερλι [δέcc], Σuin Δοεδηγαπα, mac Δαιτ, τοιρεc να ηΔείρι. Μυιρδαχ, mac Ινδρεαχταιγ, do ηαρθαδ, επρορ Μαγχε εύ εριδε. Ιομαρεcc επιη Λαγμου Διργαθαρη γ Μυιρνεcα, γ πο μεαθαδ για ηΑοδ, mac Colgan. Ρηδομναc, ρηριβνεορη Αρδα Μαχα, Ρηργυρ, mac Conall Οιρημγ, δέcc. Congalach Cnúcha δέcc. Ceallach, ηγλη Ουηαθαθα, do Uib Liacháin, δέcc.

Αορη Cρηορη, ρεαχτ cceδ ρiche α ρεαχτ. Αη cúnceαδ βλιαθαη do Ρλατδερταc. Ιομαρεcc επιη Αοδ, mac Ρηργαηε, γ Cenel cConall, ι Μαγχ Ιοθα, baη ηη πο μαρθαδ Conaηγ, mac Congaηε, ηιc Ρηργυρα, γ ροcαθε ele do Cenel Εογαν. Εοχαηδ, mac Εαθαc, τοιρεc Δαιη Ριατα, δέcc. Conall, mac Concúβαρη, δέcc. S. Dochumma δολγγαν, αηορηε Αρδα Μαχα, δέcc. Αοδ, mac Conaηγ, τοιρεc Ιοηλυαcρα, do ηαρθαδ. Ατcρη βό ι ηΔειηγημρη Cuaηan, αοηcήηδ γ αση cορη le γο α ρηηδcηαδ, δά cορη ο α ρηηδcηαδ

mache, *obierunt* Congalach Cnucho *moritur*.”—*Ann. Ul.*

^b *Bishop of Magh-co.*—This is clearly a mistake of the Four Masters. Doctor O’Conor, in his *Rerum Hibernicarum Scriptores*, denies that the Annals of Ulster and Tighernach record the death of St. Gerald at 732. He says that at this year they record the death of Muiredhach, one of his successors, and that St. Gerald himself died long before. See his notes on the Annals of Ulster at the year 731, of Tighernach at 732, and of the Four Masters at 726. It is true that Dr. O’Conor is borne out in his opinion by the Annals of the Four Masters, in which it is expressly stated that Muiredhach was Bishop of Mayo; but the Editor is of opinion that the Four Masters have mistaken the original Annals of Tighernach, in which the passage stands as follows, without any punctuation:

“A. D. 732. Cath Connacht in quo cecidit Muiredach Mac Inopachtarγ Pontifex Muige h-Εο Saxonum γαπαητ οβιτ.”

Now it is quite clear from the two verbs *cecidit* and *obit*, that two distinct persons are referred to in the entry, and that the passage

should be thus punctuated: “A. D. 732. Cath Connacht, in quo cecidit Muiredach Mac Inopachtarγ. Pontifex Muige h-Εο Saxonum, γαπαητ, οβιτ;” i. e. “A. D. 732. The battle of Connaught, in which fell Muiredach, son of Indrachtach. The Pontiff of Mayo of the Saxons, Gerald, dies,” i. e. “Gerald, Pontiff of Mayo of the Saxons, dies.” It is quite clear that Muiredhach was a chieftain, not a bishop, and it is more than probable that he was the son of the Indrachtach, King of Connaught, who is said to have been slain in the year 718.—*Vide supra*, p. 315, note ^b.

Colgan also, at Mart. xiii. seems to think that St. Gerald of Mayo died earlier than 732; and Ussher thinks that he must have died before the year 697; but Dr. Lanigan clearly proves that both these opinions are groundless. The Four Masters enter the death of St. Gerald under the year 726; and in Mageoghegan’s translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise it is entered under the year 729; but as these Annals are antedated by a few years, it is obvious that the same date is intended as in Tighernach. But it should be confessed here that Mageoghegan has mistaken the construc-

Timmen, of Cill-Garadh [in Scotland]; Neachtan, son of Derili, [died]. The mortal wounding of Doedhghus, son of Baeth, chief of the Deisi. Muireadhach, son of Indrechtach, was slain; he was Bishop of Magh-eo^b. A battle [was fought] between the South Leinstermen and the Munstermen; and the victory was gained by Aedh, son of Colgan. Feardomhnach, scribe of Ard-Macha, [died]. Fearghus, son of Conall Oireneach, died. Congalach, of Cnucha^c, died. Ceallach, daughter of Dunchadh, of the Ui-Liathain, died.

The Age of Christ, 727. The fifth year of Flaithbheartach. A battle^d was fought between Aedh, son of Fearghal, and the Cinel-Conaill, at Magh-Itha, where Conaing, son of Congal, son of Fearghus, and many others of the Cinel-Eoghain, were slain. Eochaidh, son of Eochaidh, chief of Dal-Riada, died. Conall, son of Conchubhar, died. St. Dachonna Bolgan, Anchorite of Ard-Macha, died. Aedh, son of Conaing, chief of Irluachair^e, was slain. There was a cow seen^f at Deilginis-Cualann^g, having one head and one body as far as her

tion of his original, which he renders thus :

“A. D. 729. The battle of Connaught was fought, wherein Moriegh Mac Inreaghty, Bushop of Moyoe of the English, was slain. Geralt died.” It should be: “The battle of Connaught was fought, wherein Moriegh Mac Inreaghty was slain. The Bushop of Moyoe of the English, Garalt, died.”—See *Genealogies, Tribes, &c., of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 452, 453.

^c *Cnucha*.—Now Caislean-Cnucha, or Castleknock, near Dublin.—See note ^f, under A. M. 3579, p. 39, *suprà*; and, in line 4, col. 1, for “probably” read “certainly.” “A. D. 729. Konolagh of Castle-Cnock, died.”—*Ann. Clon.*

^d *A battle*.—These entries are given in a different order in the Annals of Ulster as follows, under the year 732 :

“A. D. 732. *Congressio iterum inter Aed, mac Fergaile, et Genus Conaill in Campo Itho, ubi cecidit Conaing mac Congaile, mic Ferguso, et ceteri multi. Nativitas Duncha, mac Domhnaill. Occisio Aedo, mic Conaing, Regis Irlachrae. Occisio Ehdach Cobo, filii Breasail. Coscraic Cathail do Domhnall a Tailtæ acus coscraic Fallomain do Cathal a Tlachtgha*” [the onsett

of Cahall to Daniell at Tailtten, and the onsett of Fallomain to Cahal at Tlachtga.—*Cod. Clarend.* tom. 49]. “*Jugulatio Dunlaing, filii Dunchon. Flann Finn, Abbas Cluana-mic-Nois, obiit do cumhaid*” [of grief]. “*Bolggan, ancoretæ Ard-machæ, pausat. Vacca visa est in Delggenis Cualann, se cossa lea .i. da corp iar niarthar, oen cheann sair do omlacht fo thri olnais caich mbleguin.*”—*Ann. Ul.*

^e *Irluachair*.—The position of this territory is marked by Da Chich Danainne, or the Pap Mountains, in the south-east of the county of Kerry.—See *Leabhar-na-gCeart*, pp. 74, 75.

^f *A cow seen*; *æt cer bó*.—This phrase is translated “*Vacca visa est*” in the Annals of Ulster. Mageoghegan gives the passage as follows, in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise :

“A. D. 730. There was a cow seen in Deilginis this year (mine author reporteth to have had conference with divers that did eat part of her milk and butter) which was formed with one body, one neck, and two hynder parts, with two tails and six feet.”

^g *Deilginis-Cualann*.—Now Dalkey Island,

ριαρ, γ δά ερball. δάταρ γέ κορα ρυρρε, νο βλιζτί φο τρί ή γαχ λαοι, γ βα μοα αρ ζαέ νυαρ α χαρρ. Ρο τοιμλεαδ λα θαοιμδ ιομδα α χαρ, γ νί δον ιμ το ποναδ δε.

Αοιρ Οριορτ, ρεαχτ κέεδ ριχε α hocht. Αν ρειρεαδ βλιαδαι το Ρλαιτβερταδ. Ιομαρφέε ή Μαζ Ιοτθα ετιρ cloim Λοιγγιό, μιε Αογγυρα, γ cloim Ρβηζαλι, μιε Μαιολεδύμ, ου ιμ πο μαρβιαδ ροχαιδε το CeneI Εοζαν. Ρλαιτβερταδ το τοχuirεδ μυρκόβλαζ το Θαλ Ριατα το έum ηΕρεανν, γ ιαρ να πορραχταμ, νί πο αιρρβταρ κο ραγγαταρ Ιμρ ηΟιμαε, γ πο ρβιαδ εατη ειτιρ Ρλαιτβήρταχ κο να αιρραβ, γ Οιαμναχτα, γ αραιλλ οΥλτοιβ γ οοCheneI Εοζαν, γ πο μύδαιζεαδ ορρηζ οιρμμε οΥλτοιβ, οο CheneI Εοζαν, γ οο Οιαμναχταιβ ανη, ιμ Concubair, mac Λοιχene, γ ιμ ορρανόοιη, mac ορραη, γ πο βαυδαδ λιον οίρμμε οιβ ιρμ ιμδαοα, ιαρ ρραομεαδ ρορρα.

Αοιρ Οριορτ, ρεετ κέεδ ριέ αναοι. Ιαρ μβηέ ρεχτ μβλιαδαι το Ρλαιτβήρταχ, mac Λοιγγιέχ, μιε Αογγυρα, ι ριγχε ηΕρεανν, ατβαλ ιμδ Αρομαχα ιαραμ, ιαρ τερπέεαδ α ριζε αρ έλίρρεαετ. Συιβνε, mac Ορρημμαιοι, μιε Ροναν, ερρκορ Αρδα Μαά, οο έεε, 21 lum. Το Υιβ Νιαλλάμ δό.

Αοιρ Οριορτ, ρεετ κέεδ τριοά. Αν κέο βλιαδαι οΑοη Αλλαν, mac Ρβηζαλε, μιε Μαιολεδύμ, ορ Ερμν. S. Μοβρποου θεαλαζ Ρελε, δέεε. S. Ρλανη, mac Conaηζ, abb Cille μόιρμ Οιοεραιβ, οο μαρβανη. S. Οεζέτ-

near Dublin.—See note ⁿ, under A. M. 3501, p. 26. *suprà*.

^b *Her milk was greater*: that is, she yielded more milk at noon than in the morning, and in the evening than at noon. Dr. O'Conor renders this: "et magna erat feroeitas ejus dum mulgeretur," which is incorrect.

^c *Magh-Itha*. — "A. D. 733. *Congressio in Campo Itho inter Flaithbertach filium Loingsigh, et Aed Allan mac Fergaile, ubi Nepotes Echdach cesi sunt.*"

^b *Inis hOinae*.—In the Annals of Clonmaenise this is called Inis-Owen, which is probably correct.

"A. D. 730. Fergus brought an army out of Dalriady, into Inis-Owen, in Ulster, upon whom there was great slaughter made, among whom Connor, son of Locheny, and Branchowe, the

son of Bran, were slain, and many others drowned in the River Banne."

^d *Cianachta*: i. e. the Cianachta Glinne-Geimhin, who were seated in the present barony of Keenaght, in the county of Londonderry.

^m *The Banna*: i. e. the River Bann, rising in Beanna Boirehe, in the county of Down, flowing by a circuitous course through the county of Down, falls into Lough Neagh, from which it escapes at Toom Bridge, after which it expands itself into Lough Beg, and then, contracting its dimensions, it flows between the counties of Down and Antrim, and between the plains anciently called Magh-Li and Magh-Eilne, and falls into the sea below the town of Coleraine.

ⁿ *A monastic life*. — *Cléiriceét* or *clericatus* does not appear to mean always the state of being in priest's orders. This passage is not in

shoulders, two bodies from her shoulders hindwards, and two tails; she had six legs, was milked three times each day, and her milk was greater^b each time. Her milk, and some of the butter made of it, were tasted by many persons.

The Age of Christ, 728. The sixth year of Flaithbheartach. A battle [was fought] in Magh-Ithaⁱ, between the sons of Loingseach, son of Aenghus, and the sons of Fearghal, son of Maelduin, where numbers of the Cinel-Eoghain were slain. Flaithbheartach sent for a marine fleet of Dal-Riada to Ireland, and on their arrival they made no delay till they arrived in Inis hOinae^k; and there was a battle fought between Flaithbheartach with his guards and the Cianachta, and others of the Ulidians and the Cinel-Eoghain; and a countless number of the Ulidians, Cinel-Eoghain, and Cianachta^l, were cut off, together with Conchubhar, son of Loichene, and Branchu, son of Bran; and a countless number of them was drowned in the Banna^m, after their having been defeated.

The Age of Christ, 729. After Flaithbheartach, son of Loingseach, son of Aenghus, had been seven years in the sovereignty of Ireland, he died at Ard-Macha [Armagh], having resigned his kingdom for a monastic lifeⁿ. Suibhne, son of Cronmael, son of Ronan, Bishop of Ard-Macha, died on the 21st of June; he was of the Ui-Niallain^o.

The Age of Christ, 730. The first year of Aedh Allan^p, son of Fearghal, son of Maelduin, over Ireland. St. Mobrigu, of Bealach-Fele^q, died. St. Flann^r, son of Conaing, Abbot of Cill-mor-Dithraibh^s, was slain. St. Oegheachair,

the Annals of Ulster, or in the Annals of Clonmacnoise. O'Flaherty writes: "Flahertius Longsechi regis filius R. H. septem annos: inde [734] factus monachus."—*Ogygia*, p. 433.

^o *Ui-Niallain*.—This tribe, who furnished so many archbishops to the see of Armagh, were seated in the present baronies of Oneilland, in the county of Armagh.—See Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, p. 294, and Harris's edition of Ware's *Bishops*, p. 40.

^p *Aedh Allan*.—"A. D. 733. Aedh Ollan regnare incipit."—*Ann. Ul.*

"A. D. 732. Hugh Allon reigned nine years."—*Ann. Clon.*

^q *Bealach-Fele*.—Not identified. The obit of this Mobrigu is not given in the Annals of Uls-

ter or Clonmacnoise.

^r *St. Flann*.—"A. D. 734. Oedgedcar, *Episcopus Aendromo pausat. Bellum inter Mumain et Laigniu, ubi multi de Laigniu, pene innumera-biles de Momonia perierunt; in quo Ceallach mac Faelcair, rex Osraigi, cecidit. Sed Cathal, filius Finguine, rex Mumhan evasit. Airechtach nepos Dunchado Muirsee, rex Nepotum Fiachrach, et Cathal, filius Muredaig, rex Connacht moriuntur. Jugulatio Flainn, mic Conaing, Abbatís Cille moire Dithribh. Draco ingens in fine Autumnii, cum tonitru magno post se, visus est. Beda sapiens Saxonum quievit.*"—*Ann. Ul.*

^s *Cill-mor-Dithraibh*.—Colgan, in note 108 on the fifteenth chapter of Adamnan's *Vita Columbe*, asserts that this was the old name of

char, eppcop nAonopoma, décc. Caḗ bealaiḡ Ele etip Caḗal, mac Finn-
guine, mí Muḡan, ḡ Laiḡnu, arim in po marbaḡ rochaide do Laiḡmb. Do
poḗair do Muḡneachaib ann, Ceallach, mac Faelḗair, toipeḗ Oḡraiḡe, ḡ
dá mac Coḡbmaic, mic Rora, toipeich na nDḗiri, co tpeib mílb amalle ppiú.
Caḗal, mac Muḡreathaiḡh, mí Connacht, décc. Airéḗtach Ua Duḡḗatha
Muḡpce, toipeḗ Ua Fiachará, décc.

Aoir Cḡopt, peacht ccḗḗ tpeocha a haon. An ḡara bliḗḗan ḡAḡḡh
Allan. Fianamail, mac ḡerpeḗe, abb Cluana Iorairḡ, décc. Cḡunmail,
mac Colḡan, abb Uḡra, ḡ Daniel, mac Colman, abb Airḡ ḡreḗán, décc.
Colman, mac Muḡḗon, abb Maḡe bile, décc. Maḡrothartaig, mac Maḡle-
tuile, do Laiḡmb, ḡ ḡoḡḗḗḗ, mac Conaill ḡaḡra, toipeḗ Cairppe, décc.

Aoir Cḡopt, peḗt ccḗḗ tpeoḗa a ḡó. An tpear bliḗḗan ḡAḡḡh Allan.
Ronán, abb Cinn ḡaraiḡh, Conamail Ua Uoichene, abb Cluana mic Nḡir,
do Ciannaḗḗaib ḡreaiḡ, ḡ ḡraipḡiḡḡ, abb Imleacha Fia, décc. Failbe, mac
ḡuaire, coḡarba Maḡlepuḗa, do báḗḗḗ ḡo ḡpḡipim a lunge amalle ppiḡ.
Diar ar píḗt allḡon. Fianḡalach, mac Muḡchaḗa, toipeḗ Ua Mail, [décc].
Scannḡ etip Shiḡl Aḡḗa Sláine, in po marbaḡ Caḗal, mac Aḡḗa, ḡon taḡḡ
toip do Uícc Ailbe, la Conaḡḡ, mac Aḡḡḗaḗa. Muḡḡḡi, mac Fḡḡḡra

Kilmore: "Sedes Episcopalis in regione Breffin-
niæ, seu comitatu de Cavan."—*Trias Thaum.*,
p. 381. But the Editor thinks that it is Kilmore,
near the Shannon, in the territory of Tir-Briuin,
in the county of Roscommon.

¹ *Bealach-Ele.*— "Locus in Elia [Carolina]
Regione Momonæ."—Colgan, *Acta SS.*, Ind.
Topogr., p. 873.

² *Fianamhail, &c.*—"A. D. 735. *Mors* Fian-
amhla, mic Gertuide, *Abbatis* Cluana-Iraird; *et*
Mors Crunnmail, *filii* Colggen, *Abbatis* Luscaín.
Daniel, mac Colmain Iudmin, *Abbas* Ardbreccain,
et Colman mac Murchon, *Abbas* Maigi-bile *quie-*
rerunt. *Jugluntio* Maeleothartaig, *filii* Maele-
tuile di Laignib, *vir sapiens et ancorita* *Insole*
Vacce Albe" [Insi-Bo-Finne] "Dublitter et
Samson *nepos* Corcraín, *dormierunt.* Bodbtach
mac Conaill Gabri, *rex* Coirpri *moritur.*"—*Ann.*
Ult.

³ *Cairbre*: i. e. of Cairbre-Gabhra, a sept de-
scended from Cairbre, son of Niall Naighiallach,
and seated in the present barony of Granard,
in the north of the county of Longford, the
mountainous portion of which is still called
Sliabh Chairbre.

⁴ *Ronan.*—"A. D. 736. *Mors* Ronain, *Abbatis*
Cinngaraid. Failbe, mac Guaire, *Maclrubi heres*
[Apor] crosain, *in profundo pelagi dimersus est*
cum, suis nautis numero xvi. Conmal, *nepos*
Lochene, *Abbas* Clonomaceunois, *pausat.* *Cong-*
gressio invicem, inter nepotes Aedo Slaine, *ubi*
Conaing, mac Amalgaid, *moritur;* Cernach *vicit;*
et Cathal mac Aedo *occidit juxta Lapidem Ailbe,*
ab orientali parte, gestu est. Muirgis, mac Ferguso
Forerid, *jugalatur.* Breasal, mac Concobair Aird,
occisus est. Oengus, mac Aillello, ri Airddae
Ciannachta, *moritur.* *Mors* Graifni, *Abbatis*
Imleco Fia. Dal ('a parole' Cod. Clarend. 49)

Bishop of Aendruim [Nendrum], died. The battle of Bealach-Ele^t [was fought] between Cathal, son of Finguine, King of Munster, and the Leinstermen, where many of the Leinstermen were slain. There fell of the Munstermen here Ceallach, son of Faelchair, chief of Osraighe [Ossory], and the two sons of Cormac, son of Rossa, chief of the Deisi, with three thousand along with them. Cathal, son of Muireadhach, King of Connaught, died. Airechtach, grandson of Dunchadh Muirsee, chief of Ui-Fiachrach, died.

The Age of Christ, 731. The second year of Aedh Allan. Fianamhail^u, son of Gertide, Abbot of Chuain-Iraird [Clonard], died. Crunnmael, son of Colgan, Abbot of Lusca, and Daniel, son of Colman, Abbot of Ard-Breacain [Ardraccan], died. Colman, son of Murchu, Abbot of Magh-bile [Movilla], died. Maelfothartaigh, son of Maeltuile, [one] of the Leinstermen, and Bodhbhchadh, son of Conall Gabhra, chief of Cairbre^v, died.

The Age of Christ, 732. The third year of Aedh Allan. Ronan^x, Abbot of Ceann-Garadh [in Scotland]; Conamhail Ua-Loichene, Abbot of Chuain-mic-Nois, of [the sept of] Cianachta-Breagh; and Graiphnidh, Abbot of Imleach-Fia^x, died. Failbhe, son of Guaire, successor of Maelrubha^z, was drowned, and the crew of his ship along with him; they were twenty-two in number. Fiangalach, son of Murchadh, chief of Ui-Mail^a, [died]. A battle [was fought] between [two parties of] the race of Aedh Slaine, wherein Cathal, son of Aedh was slain, on the east side of Lic-Ailbhe^b, by Conaing, son of Amhalgaidh.

inter Aed nAldan ocus Cathal oc [at] Tir-daglas. *Lex Patricii tenuit Hiberniam.* Fiangalach, mac Murchado, *rex Ua-Mail moritur.*—*Ann. Ult.*

^z *Imleach-Fia.*—Now Emlagh, an old church giving name to a parish lying to the north-east of the town of Kells, in the county of Meath.

^z *Of Maelrubha:* i. e. Abbot of the Monastery erected by Maelrubha, Abbot of Bangor, at Aporecrossan, in Scotland. Mageoghegan mistakes the meaning of this passage in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, where he has: “A. D. 734. The work done at” [*rectè* the

Coarb of] “Opercrossann was sunck in the dept of the sea, and certain seafareing men to the number of 22.”

^a *Ui-Mail.*—The position of this territory is determined by the Glen of Imaile, near Glendalough, in the barony of Upper Talbotstown, and county of Wicklow.—See note ^z, under A. D. 1376, p. 664.

^b *Lic-Ailbhe.*—This was the name of a large stone which stood at Moynalvy in the barony of Deece, and county of Meath, till the year 992, when, according to these Annals, it fell, and was formed into four mill-stones by Mael-seachlainn, or Malachy II., Monarch of Ireland.

Ροιρραϊό, δο μαρβαό. Αεγγυρ, mac Αιλεαλλα, τισήρινα Αιρδε Γιανναάτα, δέcc.

Caith Focharta i Maiz Muirteinne ría nAodh Allán, 7 ría cclandaid Néll an tuairceirte roir Uiltaid, im ro marbaó Aod Róin, rí Ulaó, 7 ro bñao á cñd de roir Cloic an cõmmaiz i ndoiaf teampall Focháirde, 7 ro marbaó Conáó, mac Cuanaich, toirce Cõba, go rochuidib oile amalle ríú. Da he pochann an chaitha Cill Cunna do rárucáó la Ua Sezáin, do muirteir Aodá Róin, dia nebairt Aod Ron feirín, ní rcappam a conn rpir an Tairr, uair taoó pe taoó ata ceall Cunna 7 Ceall Tairre. Congar, comarba Patraicc, do righne an rann ro do gíearacé Aodá Allán a ndiozail rárarizte na cille, ar roib éiriuñ anmáira Aodha, co neibairt,

Abair pe hAod Allán nuair, dom ríacht roirán la ríuaiz ríuil,
Rom nelacé Aod Róin arriáir, im Chonna Cill an cáin ciúil.

Τιονόλιό Αοδη Αλλάν α ρλοζα ζο Ροχαίρδ, conáó ann ατβερε Αοό Αλλάν occ imépiall im caitha :

Im Chunna im cill manamecarate, einziu anú céim ar conair,
Ράιερϊό Αοό Ροιν α cñd lim, no rúicrítepa laróðain.

Ar don caith cedna at rúbradh :

Ar nUlaó im Aod Róine la hAod Allán rí Epe,
Ar coimnín do Chill Chonna cuirpíom bonna rpi méde.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, rcaicht ccéd τριοά α τρι. An cētraimáó bliáðain dAodh. S. Tola, mac Dunchaóa, eppcop Cluana Iriaró, milid diongimála do Cpioρτ, δέζ. Dpñral, mac Aodá Róin, rí Ulaó, do marbaó acc Dun Celtehar.

^c *Ard-Cianachta*.—Now the barony of Ferrard, in the county of Louth.

^d *Fochart*.—Now Faughard, in the county of Louth.—See note ^b, under A. D. 248, p. 114, *sup*.

^e *Cloch-an-chommailh*: i.e. the Stone of Breaking or Decapitation. This is still pointed out at the doorway of the church of Faughard. Dr. O'Connor translates this "Saxum circuli conventionis Seniorum," which is incorrect.—See *Lec-comaigh-cnamb*, note ^b, under the year 594.

^f *Cobha*.—Otherwise called Magh-Cobha, a plain in Iveagh, in the county of Down.

^g *Cill-Cunna*.—Now Kileoony, in the parish of Ballyellog, barony of Dungannon, and county of Tyrone.—See the Ordnance Map, sheet 39.

^h *Its Conn*.—This is a pun on the names of the churches, but in what sense the witty king intended *conn* and *tairr* to be taken, it is not easy to determine. *Conn* means *sense* or *reason*, and *Tairr* is probably the name of the patron saint of Ccall-Tairre; or he might have intended by "ní rcappam a conn rpir an tairr," to mean "ní rcappam a ceann rpirin ccolann," i. e. "I will not separate the head from the body,"

Muirgheas, son of Fearghus Forcraidh, was slain. Aenghus, son of Ailell, Lord of Ard-Cianachta^c, died.

The battle of Fochart^d, in Magh-Muirtheimhne [was fought] by Aedh Allan and the Clanna-Neill of the North, against the Ulidians, where Aedh Roin, King of Ulidia, was slain; and his head was cut off on Cloch-an-chommaigh^e, in the doorway of the church of Fochard; and Conchadh, son of Cuanach, chief of Cobha^f, was also slain, and many others along with him. The cause of this battle was the profanation of Cill-Cunna^g by Ua Seghain, one of the people of Aedh Roin, of which Aedh Roin himself said: "I will not take its *Conn*^h from Tairr," for Ceall-Cunna and Ceall-Tairreⁱ are side by side. Congus, successor of Patrick, composed this quatrain, to incite Aedh Allan to revenge the profanation of the church, for he was the spiritual adviser of Aedh, so that he said: Say unto the cold Aedh Allan, that I have been oppressed by a feeble army; Aedh Roin insulted me last night at Cill-Cunna of the sweet music.

Aedh Allan collected his forces to Fochard, and Aedh Allan composed [these verses] on his march to the battle:

For Cill-Cunna, the church of my confessor, I take this day a journey on the road;
Aedh Roin shall leave his head with me, or I shall leave mine with him.

Of the same battle was said:

The slaughter of the Ulidians with Aedh Roin [was made] by Aedh Allan, King of Ireland;

For their coigny^k at Cill-Cunna he placed soles to necks^l.

The Age of Christ, 733. The fourth year of Aedh. St. Tola^m, son of Dunchadh, bishop, a worthy soldier of Christ, died. Breasal, son of Aedh Roin, King of Ulidia, was slain at Dun-Celtchairⁿ.

which would not be a far-fetched pun, when he intended to give *Conn* and *Tairr* a similar profane treatment.

ⁱ *Ceall Tairre*.—Now Cill-Thairre, *anglicè* Kilharry, a glebe in the parish of Donaghmore, in the same barony.—*Ord. Map*, sheet 46.

^k *Coigny*: i. e. Refection. It would appear that the King of Ulidia had forcibly obtained refection in these churches, contrary to their

privilege, being free from all customs and visitations of temporal lords.

^l *Soles to necks*.—This is an idiom expressing indiscriminate carnage, in which the sole of the foot of one body was placed over against or across the neck or headless trunk of another.

^m *Tola*.—"A. D. 737. *Tole, Episcopus* Cluana-*Iraird, dignus Dei miles, pausat.*"—*Ann. Ul.*

ⁿ *Dun-Celtchair*: i. e. the Fort of Celtchar, son

Αοδ Ολλαν, ρί Ερεανν, δο ειονόλ Λεϊτε Chunn, δο δουλ ι Λαιγνις ζο ράιμικ Αε Σήναιε. Ρο εταρεελαμνιτε Λαιγνι in lion conpanzatar δο εορναίν α ειντε ρνρι. Ρο ρήιαδ κατ ανμίνιν τετορρα ιριν μαϊγνι ριν. Δο δεαχαϊδ in ρι Αοδ Αλλαν ρειριν ιριν εατ ζο ναρεεαϊν αν τυαιρπειρε α μαϊλλι ρνρι. Τανζαταρ τοιριζ Λαιγνι ιμο ριοζανβ ιριν εατ, εορβα ρυλεε ροιρνιατα ρα ρήιαδ αν ζλεο ριν τετορρα διβλινιβ. Ρο μαετατε λαοιε, γ ρο ταϊννατε colla leó. Ιμο εοιηραμικ οΑοδ Ολλαν γ οΑοδη mac Colgan, δο ριζ Λαιγνι, γ τορεαρ Αοδ, mac Colgan la hΑοδ Ολλάν. Ρο μαρβαδ γ ρο μυδαϊεεεαδ, ρο διοτ-αιεεεαδ, γ ρο διοελαϊεεεαδ Λαιγνι εο hanbfoill ιριν εαϊεζλεο ριν, εονά τεήινα ερρ διβ αετμαδ τιρυναρρι mβicc, γ ρεεεολαζα τεήεα. Ιαταρ ιατορ να τοιριζ, γ να ηαιριζ τορρεαταρ ο Λαιγνιβ .ι. Αοδη mac Colgan, ρί Ua cCeinn-ρelaiz, δραν δεεε mac Μυρchaδa, αν θαρρα ριζ βοι ρορ Λαιγνιβ, Ρήιζγυρ mac Μαεναϊζ γ Δυδδαεριοε δά τιζήινα Ροταρτε, mac hUa Cellaiζ, mac Τρειν, Ριανζαλαχ Ua Μαελεαϊεζην, Conall Ua Αϊτεχδαι, εεϊτρε μεϊε Ρλοϊνν Uí Congaile, Eladhach Ua Μαολυϊδρι, γ ροεαϊδε οϊλε ρο βυδ εϊμϊτε θαρρηερ.

of Duach, one of the heroes of the Red Branch in Ulster, who had his residence here in the first century of the Christian era. This was one of the old names of the large fort near Downpatrick, in the county of Down.—See Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, p. 566, n. 52, and *Battle of Mugh-Rath*, pp. 206, 206, note ".

" *Ath-Seanaith*.—Called Ath-Senaich in the Annals of Ulster, now Ballyshannon, in the county of Kildare, four miles south-west of Kilkullen Bridge. Ballyshannon, in Ulster, is also called Ath-Senaith, or Ath-Senaich, in Irish. The Bally prefixed in both instances is a corruption of Bel-atha, i. e. *os vadi*, ford-mouth. This place was otherwise called Uchbhadh. In the Annals of Ulster this battle is noticed at the year 737, and in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at 735, as follows :

" A. D. 737. *Bellum Atho-Senaich inter Nepotes Neill et Lagenienses*, .i. Cath Uchba, *viii. Septembris, die vi. ferie, crudeliter gestum, est in quo binates Reges celsi visporis pectoris, armis alternim congressi sunt*, .i. Aed Alddan, *rex Temoric,*

*et Aed mac Colggen, ri Laigin; e quibus unus superstes vulneratus, .i. Aed Alddan vixit, alius vero militari mucrone capite truncatus est. Tunc nepotes Cuinn immensa victoria ditati sunt, cum Lagenos, suos enulos, insolito more in fugam mittunt, calcant, sternunt, subvertunt, consumunt, ita ut usque ad interuiccionem unicersus hostilis pene deletus exercitus, paucis nunciis renunciantibus, et in tali bello tantos cecidisse ferunt, quantos per transacta retro secula, in uno succubuisse impetu, et feroci cecidisse conflictu non comperimus. Ceciderunt in hoc autem bello optimi duces .i. Aed mac Colggen, et Bran Bece, mac Murcado, .i. da ri Laigin, Fergus, mac Moínaig, et Dubdaerich, mac Aincellaig, mic Triein" [duo magnates regionis Fotharta], "et Fingalach hUa Maeleaitcen, Conall hUa Aitechdai; cethre mic Flaínn, Aui Congaile; Eladhach Aui Maeuidhir, et eteri multi quos compendii causa omisimus."—*Ann. Ult.**

" A. D. 735. The battle of Athseanye, on the 14th day of the Kallends of September, was cruelly and bloodily fought between the O'Neales and Lynstermen, where the two

Aedh Allan, King of Ireland, assembled [the forces of] Leath-Chuinn, to proceed into Leinster; and he arrived at Ath-Seanaith^o. The Leinstermen collected the [greatest] number they were able, to defend his right against him. A fierce battle was fought between them. The king, Aedh Allan himself, went into the battle, and the chieftains of the North along with him. The chieftains of Leinster came with their kings into the battle; and bloodily and heroically was the battle fought between them both. Heroes were slaughtered, and bodies were mutilated. Aedh Allan, and Aedh, son of Colgan, King of Leinster, met each other [in single combat]; and Aedh, son of Colgan, was slain by Aedh Allan. The Leinstermen were killed, slaughtered, cut off, and dreadfully exterminated, in this battle, so that there escaped of them but a small remnant, and a few fugitives. The following were the leaders and chieftains of the Leinstermen who fell, namely: Aedh, son of Colgan, King of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh; Bran Beg, son of Murchadh, the second king who was over the Leinstermen; Fearghus, son of Maenach, and Dubhdacrioh, two lords of Fotharta^p; the son of Ua Ceallaigh; the son of Trian; Fiangalach Ua Maeleathgin; Conall Ua Aithechdai; the four sons of Flann Ua Conghaile; Eladhach Ua Maeluidhir^q; and many others, whom it would be tedious to enumerate. The [people of] Leath-Chuinn were joyous after this victory, for they had wreaked

Kings, heads of the two Armies, did so roughly approach one another, as King Hugh Allan, King of Ireland, and Hugh Mac Colgan, King of Lynster, whereof the one was sore hurt, and lived after; the other, by a deadly blow, lost his head from the shoulders. The O'Neales, with their King, behaved themselves so valiantly in the pursuit of their enemies, and killed them so fast in such manner, as they made great heapes in the fields of their carcasses, so as none or very few of the Lynstermen escaped to bring tyding to their friends home. In this battle the two joynt Kings of Lynster, Hugh Mac Colgan, and Bran Beag Mac Murchowe; Fergus Mac Moynay, and Dowdachrich, the two Lords of Foharte; Mac O'Kelly; Mac Treyn; Fiangalagh O'Moyleaigh-ten; the four sons of Flann O'Conoyly; Eala-

gach O'Moyleoyer, and many others which my Author omitteth to relate, for brevity's sake, were slain, and sayeth that this was the greatest slaughter for a long time seen in Ireland."—*Ann. Clon.*

^p *Two Lords of Fotharta.*—The Fotharta at this period appear to have constituted two lordships, namely, Fotharta-Fea, afterwards Fotharta-Ui Nuallain, now the barony of Forth, in the county of Carlow, and Fotharta-an-Chairn, now the barony of Forth, in the county of Wexford. There were many other tribes of the Fotharta at an earlier period.

^q *Ua Maeluidhir.*—O'Moyleer, or, as the name is now generally anglicised, Myler. He was probably the chief of Sil-Maeluidhir, now the barony of Shelmalier, in the county of Wexford.

δαταρ φαλιζ Ἐῖ Chuinn iarr an ceorccar rin, uair no d'óghairisot a nain-
mne, 7 a naincride for Laiḡnib. Naoi mile arís torácar d'ib, aínair arbfhar:

Ο κατ̄ Uchbáð co naine, imbið trpuclam Fñi Féne,
Ní dóiḡ fo ḡrém̄ ḡil ḡainniḡ riol nach Laiḡniḡ in hEpe.
Naoi mile do moepatar, i ccát̄ Uchbáð co ndéne,
Do ḡloḡ ḡairian ḡér̄ ḡuimic̄, móri do múriub̄ Fñi Féne.

Αοὸ Allán cecim̄t,

Αη τΑοὸ ἴριη ἴρι, αη ρί ἴριη ρυαῖῃ,

Αη tenán̄ don delad̄ [in ténán̄ d'ib déin, *Lib. Lec. fol. 311*], la Ciarán̄ i cCluain.

Samthann cecim̄t riarr an cat̄h,

Μα conripar̄ na dá Αοὸ, bið mórraeṭ̄ a nepḡair̄e,
Mað̄ co dul daípra ar̄ raeṭ̄ Αοὸ la hΑοὸ mac Fñiḡair̄le.

Faolan, mac ḡrain, ρí Laiḡñ, décc iar̄ ndiḡb̄ct̄haid. Cearnach, mac
Foḡartaigh, mic Néll, mic Cñmaigh Shotaib, mic Diarmatta, mic Αοὸα
Slane, do marbáðh. Fñiḡair̄ mac Creim̄tann do marbáð. Slóiḡheath̄ la
Caṭal, mac Fimngune, co Laiḡniu, co ρuz ḡialla ó ḡrain ḡricc mac Murcáð̄a,
co ρuz maíne móra.

Αοιρ̄ Crioḡt, r̄eacht̄ ccéð̄ t̄riocha acf̄air̄. Αη cínccaeð̄ bliad̄ain d'Αοὸ.
S. Samthann oḡh, ó Cluain ḡrónaigh̄ i t̄Teb̄ct̄ha, décc an 19 do Decem̄ber.
Αρ̄ ρuir̄rī tuz Αοὸ Allán an t̄ñiḡt̄ ρi,

¹ *Fir-Féini*: i. e. *populi Feniorum*. "A Fenisio Farsaidh Hiberni nominantur *Fenii*. Unde apud nos *Oie-Pheni* posterii Fenii, in plurali numero dicuntur ab illo."—*Fiac'h's Scholiast*, in *Trias Thaum.*, p. 5, not. 23. *Féine* is also explained *br̄uḡaid̄*, a farmer, or yeoman.

² *The posterity of*.—In this and the battle of Almhain, fought in 718, the Leinstermen were nearly extirpated by the race of Conn of the Hundred Battles, so that the remission of the Borumcan tribute, through the intercession of St. Moling, was but of little advantage to the Leinstermen.

³ *Cluain*: i. e. Cluain-mic-Nois, now *anglicè*

Clonmacnoise, of which St. Ciaran is the patron saint.

⁴ *Samthann*.—According to the *Leabhar-Gabhalo* of the O'Clerys, the Samthann who composed this quatrain was the virgin saint of Cluain-Bronaigh.—See her death noticed under the year 734, *infra*.

⁵ *Faolan, &c.*—"A. D. 737. Faolan, *nepos* Brain, *Lageniensium rex, immatura etate, et inopinata morte perit*. Cernach, *filius* Fogartaig, *a suis sceleratis sociis dolosè jugulatur, quem vacca-rum vituli, et infame orbis mulieres tediosè flevissent*. *Jugulatio* Fergusa, mic Creimthainn, &c. Sloghadh Cathail, mic Finguine, co Laigniu, co ruce

their vengeance and their animosity upon the Leinstermen. Nine thousand was the number of them that was slain, as is said in these verses :

From the battle of Uchbhadh the great, in which a havoc of the Fir-Feini^r
 [i. e. the farmers] was made,
 There is not known on the fair sandy soil the posterity of^s any Leinsterman in
 Ireland.

Nine thousand there fell in the battle of Uchbhadh with vehemence,
 Of the army of Leinster, sharp-wounding, great the carnage of the Fir Feini.

Aedh Allan *cecinit* :

The Aedh in the clay, the king in the churchyard,
 The beloved pure dove, with Ciaran at Cluain^t!

Samhthann^u *cecinit* before the battle:

If the two Aedhs meet, it will be very difficult to separate them,
 To me it will be grievous if Aedh [son of Colgan] fall by Aedh, son of Fearghal.

Faelan^w, son of Bran, King of Leinster, died, after a well-spent life. Cearnach, son of Foghartach, son of Niall, son of Cearnach Sotal, son of Diarmaid, son of Aedh Slaine, was slain. Fearghus, son of Creamhthann, was slain. A hosting was made by Cathal, son of Finguine, into Leinster; and he obtained hostages from Bran Breac, son of Murchadh, and carried off much property.

The Age of Christ, 734. The fifth year of Aedh. St. Samhthann^x, virgin, of Cluain-Bronaigh, in Teabhtha, died on the 19th of December. It was of her Aedh Allan^y gave this testimony :

giallu O Faelain, ocus eo ruce maine mara."
 [An armie by Cathal mae Finguine into Leinster, and he brought pledges, with great booties, from I-Faelain.—*Cod. Clarend.*, 49.]—*Ann. Ult.*

"A. D. 735. Cahall mae Finguyne prepared a great army and went to Lynster, and there-out brought hostages from Bran Brick mae Murchowe, with many rich bootys."—*Ann. Clon.*

^z *St. Samhthann, virgin, of Cluain-Bronaigh.*—

"A. D. 738. *Dormitatio* Samthainne Cluano-Bronaig."—*Ann. Ult.*

She was abbess of Clonbroney, in the barony of Granard, and county of Longford.—See Colgan's *Acta SS.*, p. 347, n. 26, and Archdall's *Monast. Hiber.*, p. 438. In the *Feilire Aenguis*, and O'Clery's *Irish Calendar*, the festival of Samhthann Cluana-Bronaigh is marked at 19th December, and it is added in the latter that she died in 739, which is the true year.

^y *Aedh Allan.*—That some Irish verses were believed to have been composed by this monarch appears from the *Leabhar-Gabhala* of the

Samthann fpi roilri painmanò, moò poḡab̄ ḡeanpa ḡlanbarr,
 Tuad̄ maiz̄ m̄de maò m̄nglann, moḡ paeth̄ fo p̄ne Saĩtann.
 Ro ḡab̄ an ní naò ara, aim̄ fpi riḡe r̄l̄ra;
 Dā maip̄ fpi teipa tuarai, batari epuaða a eperra.
 Araò fpi m̄me n̄thiu, ḡlan a ep̄d̄hiu fpi baetha,
 Inucht̄ r̄iaðat̄ fpi ḡlanbarr, ap̄ po la Saĩtann paetha.

Flann, mac Ceallaiḡ, mic Cpuindmaoil, eppcop Reac̄rainne, d̄ecc. Cuana
 Ua ḡerrain, p̄p̄ib̄neoir̄ Tpeoir̄ [d̄ecc]. F̄h̄ḡur̄ ḡlutt̄ toipeç̄ Coda [d̄ecc].
 Ateç̄r̄ ḡoip̄de aer̄ ulc̄ ḡ aĩd̄m̄ll̄ti aḡ tealḡaḡ ḡrain̄tpeleiz̄ in po laip̄r̄ ioḡaða
 ma aḡið̄ p̄air̄, conaḡ é p̄ochann a baip̄. Ailill, mac Tuathail, tiḡh̄ina Ua
 cCpuim̄t̄ann, d̄ecc.

Aoir̄ Cpuort̄, p̄eacht̄ cc̄éð̄ tpeioða a eũicc. An p̄eipeaḡ bliað̄ain ḡAod̄.
 S. ḡran, Laim̄de h̄eala, d̄ecc. Mancheine Tuama ḡp̄eine, d̄ecc. Flano
 Peabla, abb ḡoir̄t̄ conaḡ, i Muḡḡoḡnaibh Muḡh̄in, d̄ecc. Ceallaç̄, mac
 Sech̄oi, ḡo Chonmaic̄n̄b̄, abb Cluana mic N̄oir̄, d̄ecc. ḡub̄ḡaḡoip̄r̄n̄ḡ, abb
 F̄oð̄air̄, d̄ecc. F̄oḡbarach, mac Ailealla, tiḡh̄ina Oḡp̄p̄uiz̄e, ḡo maip̄baḡh.

Aoir̄ Cpuort̄, p̄eacht̄ cc̄éð̄ tpeioða ap̄é. An p̄eacht̄maò bliað̄ain ḡAod̄.
 Conḡla, tiḡh̄ina Teab̄ta, d̄ecc. Aĩnalḡaḡ, mac Caḡaraiz̄, toipeç̄ Conaille,
 d̄ecc. Muḡchaḡ, mac Peap̄ḡaile, mic Maileḡũin, ḡo maip̄baḡh. Caḡh̄ Caiḡn

O'Clerys, p. 198, and in these Annals at the year 738, where the last quatrain composed by him is quoted.

¹ *Reachrainn*.—The Editor is not able to decide whether this is the Reachrainn in the east of Bregia, where St. Columbkille erected a church, or Reachrainn, now Rathlin, or Ragharee Island, off the north coast of Antrim.

² *Treoit*.—Otherwise written Trefoid, now Trevet, in the barony of Skreen, and county of Meath. In the *Feilire Aenguis* the festival of St. Lonan mac Talmaigh, of Treoit, is marked at 13th November, but in O'Clery's Irish Calendar it is marked at 1st November, thus, “Lonán ó Tpefoit̄ i m̄ḡpeaḡab̄,” i. e. “Lonan of Trefoil, in Bregia.” It is stated in the ancient Irish tract called *Senchus na Relec*, i. e. the History of the Cemeteries, preserved in *Leabhar-na-*

hUidhri, fol. 41, b., that Art, son of Conn Cedchathach, monarch of Ireland, was interred here; and it is added, in the historical story called *Cath Maighe Mueraimhe*, that the place was called *Tri-foid*, i. e. *Three Sods*, because “three sods were dug there in honour of the Trinity, when the grave of Art was being dug there.” It is stated in this story that Art, who believed in Christianity, predicted that a Christian church would be afterwards erected over his grave. These passages are given in the Annals of Ulster, under the year 738, as follows:

“A. D. 738. Fergus Glutt, rex Cobo, *sputis venenatis maleficorum hominum, obiit*. Cuana, nepos Bessain, *scriba Treoit, pausat*. *Dormitatio Samthainne Cluano Bronaig, et dormitatio nepotis Maeledathnein Episcopi*. *Combusti Muintire Domhmaill i m̄Bodbraith, ubi cecidit Bregleith*

Samhthann for enlightening various sinners, a servant who observed stern chastity,

In the northern plain of fertile Meath, great suffering did Samhthann endure ;
She undertook a thing [that was] not easy, fasting for the kingdom above ;
She lived on scanty food ; hard were her girdles ;
She struggled in venomous conflicts ; pure was her heart amid the wicked ;
To the bosom of the Lord, with a pure death, Samhthann passed from her sufferings.

Flann, son of Ceallach, son of Crummael, Bishop of Reachrainn^a, died. Cuanna Ua Bessain, scribe of Treoit^a, [died]. Fearghus Glut, chief of Cobha, [died]. It appeared to him that wicked and destructive people used to cast spits, in which they put charms, in his face, which was the cause of his death. Ailill, son of Tuathal, Lord of Ui-Crimhthainn, died.

The Age of Christ, 735. The sixth year of Aedh. St. Bran, of Lann-Eala [Lynally], died. Maincheine, of Tuaim-Greine^b, died. Flann Feabhla, Abbot of Gort-conaigh^c, in Mughdhorn-Maighen [Cremorne], died. Ceallach, son of Sechdi, one of the Conmaicene, Abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Dubhdabhoireann, Abbot of Fobhar [Fore], died. Forbasach, son of Ailell, Lord of Osraighe [Ossory], was slain.

The Age of Christ, 736. The seventh year of Aedh. Connla, Lord of Teabhtha, died. Ambalgaidh, son of Cathasach, chief of Conaille, died. Murchadh, son of Fearghal, son of Maelduin, was slain. The battle of Carn-Fear-

in domo cenæ. Mors Ailella, mic Tuathail, regis nepotum Cremthainn. Flann mac Ceallaich, filius Crumhail, Episcopus Rechrainne, moritur." In the Annals of Clonmacnoise, which are very meagre at this period, the notice of Fergus Glut is given under the year 736, thus :

"A. D. 736. Fergus Gluth, prince of the Race of Cova [i. e. of Eochie Cova], with the spittle of men and witchcraft, died."

^b *Tuaim-Greine* : i. e. the mound or *tumulus* of Grian, a woman's name, now Tomgraney, in the barony of Upper Tullagh, and county of Clare.

^c *Gort-conaigh* : i. e. Field of the Fire-Wood. This was the name of a monastery in the barony

of Cremorne, and county of Monaghan. These entries, and some others omitted by the Four Masters, are given in the Annals of Ulster at the year 739, as follows :

"A. D. 739. *In clericatu Domhnall exiit. Jugulatio nepotis Ailello tigherna Ceniuil Fiachach*" [Lord of Kynaleagh.—*Ann. Clon.*, 737]. "*Terremotus in Ile secundo Id. Aprilis. Flann nepos Congaile moritur. Cubretan, mac Congusa, moritur; et mors Cellaig, filii Sechnadi, Abbatis Cluana mic Nois. Dubdabairenn, Abbas Fobhair*" [*moritur*]. "*Dormitatio Sancti Brain Lainne Ela. Flann Febla Abbas Goirt Connaigh, moritur.*"

Ρήσασθαιξ, in πο μαρβάσθι Τορσαν Τινερίο. Ρυρεαχταχ, αιρίνδεαχ
Inri Caoil, [7] Flann Aigle, eppcop Echóromá, décc.

Αοιρ Cpiope, peacht ccéδ τμocha α peacht. An τοχτημάδ βλιαδαι
υΑοδ. Αιρετταχ, mac Cuanach, abb Ρήμα, décc. Μαολοχτραιεχ, abb
Cille Ροιρβριξ, décc. Ρήρδαεμoch ab Imlscha η Λειτζλιννε, décc. Όαχua,
mac Inoiaγhe, anγcoipe, décc, η Curogeal, ab η ροριβμό Λυζμαίο, décc.
Ροιρεθε Ceneoil Ριαχach, η Όεαλβna la hOppaigibh. Cathal mac Ρινο-
zune, μί Mumian, décc. Flano Ρεορna, τιζήμα Cορco Μοδρυσάδ, décc. Αοδ
βαλβ, mac Inoρeαχταδ, ρί Connacht, décc. Αρτραχ, mac Αιτεαχθα,
τιζήμα Ua Méιτη, déz.

Αοιρ Cpiope, peacht ccéδ τμocha α hocht. Αρριατ, abb Μαίγε διλε,
décc. Αρρrica, banabb Cille δαpa, décc. Cummem Ua Ciarain, abb Rech-
paine, decc. Αοδη Allan, mac Ρήγαιλε, mic Μαοιλεδύιν, do ετιριμ ι ccaτ
Μαίγε Σεριξ, ι. Cήιαουρ, ειδη δι Τεαδτα, la Όοιnnall, mac Μυρchaδa,
ιαρ mbeιτη ναοι mbliadna ι ριγε Epeann. Τυζpann Αοδα Αλλάν,

Όια nom αιριοδ mo Όια οιλ, ρορ ηpu Uocha Sailcedáin,
Iarain dia mbeinnri ppi col, πο βαδ μαοιν do inoz manacol.

Τορchaη δεορ ηηm caτ céδna Cumarccaδ, mac Concubairi, τιζήμα na
nAipéη, η Μαοnach mac Conδalaig, τιζήμα Ua ζCpínήταnn, η Μυρεασθαδ,
mac Ρήγyρα Ρορεριαδ, τιζήμα Ua Τυιρτερε. Cath Όαμνδειρεc ι mδpήζαιβ
μια nnoρeαχτaχ hUa Conaig, in πο μαρβαδ Όungal, mac Ρλοinn, τιζήμα,
Ρήρ cCúl, η Ρήγyρ mac Oηρτιξ zo ροcαδib oile. Ceallaδ, mac Raγallaig,

⁴ *Inis Caél*.—Now Inishkeel, an island off the west coast of the barony of Boylagh, and county of Donegal.—See note under the year 619.

⁵ *Eaclathruim*: i.e. Equi Mons vel Collis [Colgal. *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 632], now Aughrim, a village in the county of Galway, about four miles west of Ballinasloe.

⁶ *Cille-Foirbrigh*.—Archdall (*Monast. Hib.*, p. 52) identifies this with Kilmalboy, in the barony of Ibrickan, and county of Clare; but it is more probably Kilbrew in Meath.—See note under the year 768; and see it again referred to at the years 782, 809, 837.

⁷ *Core Modhrualh*.—A territory in the county of Clare, the name of which is still preserved in that of the barony of Coreomroe.—See note ^o, under A. D. 1175. The most of these entries are given in the Annals of Ulster at the year 741:

“A. D. 741. *Mors Airechtaig filii Cuanach, principis Fernan. Foirtbe Ceiniuil Fiachach acus Delyna la Osraighi. Mors Cathail mic Finguine, regis Caisil. Mors Maeleochtraigh, Abbatis Cill Fobrich. Mors Cuidghile, scribe et Abbatis Lughnaidh. Mors Aido Bailb, regis Cianachte. Jugulatio Artrach, filii Aitehdai, righ nepotum Craumthainn. Lepra in Hibernia.*”

adhaigh, in which Torcan Tinereidh, was slain. Fuireachtach, Airchinneach of Inis Caeil^d, [and] Flann Aighle, Bishop of Eachdhruim^e, died.

The Age of Christ, 737. The eighth year of Aedh. Aireachtach, son of Cuana, Abbot of Fearná [Ferns], died. Maelochtraigh, Abbot of Cille-Foir-brigh^f, died. Feardachrich, Abbot of Imleach and of Leithghliun, died. Dachua, son of Indaighe, an anchorite, died; and Cuidgheal, Abbot and Scribe of Lughmhadh [Louth], died. The devastation of Cinel-Fiachach and of Dealbhua by the Osraighe. Cathal, son of Finguine, King of Munster, died. Flann Feorna, Lord of Corc Modhruadh^g, died. Aedh Balbh, son of Innrechtach, King of Connaught, died. Artrach, son of Aitheachda, Lord of Ui-Meith, died.

The Age of Christ, 738. Affiath, Abbot of Magh-bile [Movilla], died. Africa, Abbess of Cill-dara [Kildare], died. Cuimmen Ua Ciarain, Abbot of Rechrainn, died. Aedh Allan, son of Maelduin, fell in the battle of Magh-Seirigh^h (i. e. Ceanannus), between the two Teabhthas, by Domhnall, son of Murchadh, after having been nine years in the sovereignty of Ireland. The last quatrain of Aedh Allan :

If my beloved God would look upon me on the brink of Loch Sailchedainⁱ,
Afterwards if I should be found at guilt, it would be wealth to a servant to
save me.

There were also slain in the same battle Cumascach, son of Conchubhar, Lord of the Airtheara [the Oriors]; Maenach, son of Connalach, Lord of Ui-Creamh-thainn; and Muircadhach^j, son of Fearghus Forcraidh, Lord of Ui-Tuirtre. The battle of Damh-dearg^k, in Breagh, by Indrechtach Ua Conaing, in which were slain Dungal, son of Flann, Lord of Feara-Cul^l; and Fearghus, son of Oisteach, with many others. Ceallach, son of Raghallach, King of Connaught,

^h *Magh-Seirigh*.—This was the name of the plain lying round Dun-Chuile Sibrinne, now Ceanandus, or Kells, in the county of Meath.—See note ^r, under A. M. 3991, p. 56, *suprà*.

ⁱ *Loch Sailchedain*.—This is called Loch Saileach in these Annals at A. M. 3790, but Loch Sailchedain by Keating at the same period, when it is said to have first burst from the earth; and it is again referred to at the year 1122, where it is described as in Meath. Nothing

is clearer than that this is the place in Meath now called Loughsallagh, and situated in the parish and barony of Dunboyne, near Dunshaughlin, in the county of Meath.—See Ordnance Map of the County of Meath, sheets 50, 51.

^k *Damh-dearg*: i. e. the Red Ox. Not identified.

^l *Feara-Cul*.—See note under A. D. 693. The entries given by the Four Masters under this year (738), are given, with a few others totally

ρί Connacht, δέcc. Ολυθach, mac Ριτέεallaiξ, τιξήνα Ua Maine, δέcc. Dubhδοεραε, τιξήνα Ua μδριύν Cualann, do ζυν. Concheann, μξήν Ceallaiξ Cualann, δέcc.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, ρεacht ccέδ τριocha αναοι. Αν cέδ βλιαδαν do Δομνall, mac Μυρχαδά, mic Διαρματα ορ Ερηνν; [cέδνα μξ Clanne Colmáin ρunn]. Colmáin, επρcop Λαεppain, δέcc. Λαιδζnen, mac Δοιμεανнайξ, abb Σαιξρε, Ρήρζυρ, mac Colmáin Cυτlaiξ, eccnaiδ οιρρδερc, δέcc. Ρεachtαδρατ, mac Ρήρζαιλε do Connachtaiδ, δέcc. Ιομαρeacc Αιλιυν δά βερnach, in πο μαρδαδ Dubδασορ, mac Μυρζαιλε [γ] δά Ua Ceallaiξ Cualann, Κατάλ γ Οιλιλ. Ρο chuyr in μιυρ μίολ μόρ ι ττίρ ι ccoiccead Uλαδ, ι μδοιρce do ρunnραδ. Δο δεachaiδ ζαc aon βαοι na ρόρpaiδ δια δεcραin ap a μηζηnaiτε. Αν ταν πο βαρ acca cορcραδ πο ρριτε τρι ριαcλα όρι ma cήνδ, cαocca unζa in ζach ριαcοιλ διδριδe. Ρο chuyr Ριαcάna, mac Αοδha Ροιη, ρί Uλαδ, γ Εοchaíδ mac Δρiρail, ρλαιτ Ua ηθαταc, ριαcail διδ ζο δήmáαρ, ζο ραιβε ρμ ρέ cian ρορ ατόιρ μδήmáοιρ, ζυρ bo ροιρρείλ do cachi η ccoicéinne hí.

omitted by them, in the Annals of Ulster, under 742, as follows :

"A. D. 742. *Mors Affrice dominatricis* Cille-dara. *Bellum* Daimderg, *in quo ceciderunt* Dungal mac Flainn ri Cul" [i. e. King of Feara-Cul] "et Fergus, mac Oistic. Inneachtach, *nepos* Conaing, *victor erat*. *Mors* Cumene, *nepotis* Ciarain, *Abbatis* Rechrainne. *Bellum* Serethmaighe" [at Kells, *Cod. Clarend.* 49], "in quo cecidit Aed Alddain, mac Fergaile, et Cumascach mac Concobair, ri na nAirthir" [rex Orientalium] "et Moenach mac Conlaich, *rex nepotum* Cremthainn, et Muredach, mac Fergusa Foreraid, *rex Nepotum* Tuirtre. *Bellum* inter Ui-Maine et Ui-Fiachrach Aidhne. *Bellum* Luirg inter UinAilollo et Gailengo. *Hec quatuor bella pene in una estate perfecta sunt*. *Lex nepotis* Suanai. Concenn, ingen Ceallaich Cualann, *moritur*. *Jugulatio* Duibdoithre, *regis Nepotum* Briuin. *Afliath, Abbas* Maighi-bile" [*moritur*] "*Commutatio* Martirum. Treno Cille Delgge, et in Bolgach."

^m *Dubhdoltra*: i. e. the Black Man of the

Dothair, now the River Dodder, in the county of Dublin.

ⁿ *Ui-Briuin-Cualann*.—A sept giving name to a territory comprising the greater part of the barony of Rathdown, in the present county of Dublin, and some of the north of the county of Wicklow. The churches of Cill-Inghine-Leinin, now Killiney, Tigh-Chonaill, now Staggonnell, and Dun-mor, are set down in O'Clery's Irish Calendar as in this territory.

^o *Domhnall, son of Murchadh*.—"A. D. 742. Domhnall, mac Murcha, *regnare incipit*."—*Ann. Ul.*

^p *Clann-Colmain*.—This observation in brackets is, according to Dr. O'Conor, an interpolation in a more modern hand in the Stowe copy.

^q *Laessan*.—Written *Lessan* in the Annals of Ulster, which is more correct. It is the name of a parish situated at the foot of Slieve-Gallion, in the counties of Londonderry and Tyrone. The most of these entries are given in the Annals of Ulster, under the year 743, as follows:

died. Dluthach, son of Fithcheallach, Lord of Ui-Maine, died. Dubhdothra^m, Lord of Ui-Briuin-Cualannⁿ, was mortally wounded. Coincheann, daughter of Ceallach Cualann, died.

The Age of Christ, 739. The first year of Domhnall, son of Murchadh^o, son of Diarmaid, over Ireland; [he was the first king of the Clann-Colmain^p]. Colman, Bishop of Laessan^q, died. Laidhgnen, son of Doineannach, Abbot of Saighir, [died]. Fergus, son of Colman Cutlach, a celebrated philosopher, died. Reachtabh^rat, son of Fearghal, one of the Connaughtmen, died. The battle of Ailiun-da-bernach^r, in which were slain Dubhdados, son of Murghal, [and] the two grandsons of Ceallach Cualann, [namely], Cathal and Oilioill. The sea cast ashore a whale in Boirche^s, in the province of Ulster. Every one in the neighbourhood went to see it for its wondrousness. When it was slaughtered, three golden teeth were found in its head, each of which teeth contained fifty ounces. Fiachna, son of Aedh Roin, King of Ulidia, and Eochaidh, son of Breasal, chief of Ui-Eathach [Iveagh], sent a tooth of them to Beannchair, where it remained for a long time^t on the altar, to be seen by all in general.

“ A. D. 743. *Jugulatio* Laidggnein, *filii* Doi-
nennaig, *Episcopi et Abbatis* Saighre. Domhnall
in clericatu iterum. *Jugulatio* Colmain, *Episcopi*
Lessain, la Uibh Tuirtri. *Bellum* Cliach, *in quo*
cecidi Concobar dia Uib Fidgeinte. *Bellum*
Ailiuiu-dabrach, *in quo cecidi* Dubdados, mac
Murghaile, da Uae Ceallaig Cualann .i. Cathal
et Ailill, interfecti sunt. *Jugulatio* Murgusa, *filii*
Anluain, i Tuilain. Foirdbe Corcundruaid
don Deis” [the spoyle of Corcundrua by the
Desies.—*Cod. Clarend.*, 49]. *Lex* Ciarain, *filii*
Artificis, et lex Brendaui simul, la Fergus, mac
Cellaig. *Mors* Fergus, mic Colmain Cutlaig,
sapientis.”—*Ann. Ult.*

^r *Ailiun-da-bernach* : i. e. Island of the Two
Gaps. Situation unknown.

^s *Boirche*.—This was the ancient name of the
Mourne mountains, in the south of the county
of Down. Giraldus Cambrensis, referring to
this wonderful fish, says that it was cast ashore
at Carleufordia, now Carlingford, which is op-
posite the Mourne moutains; but Giraldus,

who only knew the whereabouts, marks the
place by the nearest English castle.—*Topographia*
Hiber., dist. ii. c. 10 :

“ In Ultonia apud Carlenfordiam inventus
est piscis tam quantitatis immensæ, quam qua-
litate inusitata. Inter alia sui prodigia, tres
dentes, ut fertur, aureos habens, quinquaginta
unciarum pondus continentes. Quos aureos
quidem exteriore quadam similitudine, aurique
nitore, potius quam natura crediderim, &c. Nos-
tris quoque diebus in Britannia majori, foresta
scilicet Dunolmensi, inventa et capta est eerva,
omnes in ore dentes aurei coloris habens.”

The notice of the casting of this whale with
the three golden teeth, ashore, in Boirche, is
given in Irish in the Annals of Ulster at the
year 752, in nearly the same words as used by
the Four Masters; and in the Annals of Clon-
macnoise at 740.

^t *For a long time*; ꝑꝑꝑ ꝑꝑ ꝑꝑꝑ.—An *alias*
reading is inserted in a more modern hand :
“no ꝑꝑꝑ ꝑꝑ ꝑꝑꝑ.”

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, ρεαχτ ccέδ cέραχατ. Αν δαρα βλιαδαν το Δοιμνall. Ρορανδαν, abb Cluana hEpaipδ, δέcc. Cummene hUa Maonaig, abb Lainne Léire, δέγ. Congur, ancoipe Cluana Tibrinne, δέcc. Ceanoραολαδ, com-αρα Δρομα Cuilinn, δέcc.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, ρεαχτ ccέδ cέραχατ α haon. Αν τρεαρ βλιαδαν το Δοιμνall. Κορβμαc, επρεορ Αθα Τρυιμ, δέcc. Δυδαβοιρiνδ Ua δεccán, abb Cluana hEoar, Αongur, mac Tioβραιττε, abb Cluana Ροττα δαοτταν Αθα, Cιατρiοcc, abb Γλαρι Ναοiδε, δεοcáλλ Αρδachaδ, Ριονγαλ Uιρ μóιρ, Μαολαμπαδ Cille achaδ Δρομφοττα, Seachnapac, mac Colgán, τiγίφρα Ua cCenpealaig, δέcc. Iomaρpecc Ratha cúile ρια nAnmcaδ, ι ττορcaρ hUaρgur, mac Paátna.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, ρεαχτ ccέδ ceathpachaτ α δó. Αν cέραμαδ βλιαδαν το Δοιμνall. S. Cuanan Γlιnne, abb Μαiγε bile, δέcc 3 April. Abel, abb Imleacha Pía, δέcc. Sárian, abb hCmcaρ, δέγ. Comman ιnδ Ροιρ, γ ba habb Cluana mic Νοιρ ειρiδε, ba ρíρ lán το ρατh Δέ é δεορ, γ α écc. Píρ-δαρiόch, abb Δαιρiνρι, δέcc. Cucummne, eccnaδ τογαδε ειρiδε, το écc. Αρ δó το ροιne Αδαμnan an ρann, δια γρεαρachaτ ρíρ leiγionn.

Cucummne, ρο leγ íuιtne co θρυιμne,
 Alléth aile αρρατha ρο lecc αρ α chaillecha.

¹ Forannan, &c.—These entries, and a few others omitted by the Four Masters, are given in the Annals of Ulster under the year 744 :

“In nocte sigum horrible et mirabile visum est in stellis. Forannan, Abbas Cluana Iraird, obiit, et Congus anchorita Cluana-Tibrinne; Cummene Aua Maenaig, Abbas Lainne-leire, mortuus est. Bellum inter Nepotes Tuirtre & na hAir-thiern. Congal mac Eignieh victor fuit, et Cucongalt, filius nepotis Cathasaig, fugitivus evasit, et cecidit Bocaill, mac Concobair, et Ailill, nepos Cathasaig; i n-innis itir da Dabul gestum est” [at Inis betweene the two Davuls it was fought. —Cod. Clarend., 49]. “Mors Conaill Foltechain, scribe. Mors Cinnfacla, principis Droma-enilinn. Mors filií Indfertaigse, Abbatis Tighe Taille.”

² Lann-Leire.—Now the old church of Lyn, on the east side of Lough Ennell, in the barony

of Fartullagh, and county of Westmeath. Cummene hUa Maenaig is anglicised “Comynge O’Mooney” by Connell Mageoghegan, in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise at the year 741.

³ Cluain-Tibrinne.—Now Clontivrin, a townland in the barony of Clankelly, on the confines of the counties of Monaghan and Fermanagh, and about one Irish mile west of the town of Clones. The ruins of an old church were to be seen in this townland till about forty-three years ago, when they were destroyed by a farmer of the name of Stephenson, who tilled the spot, and removed every trace of its sanctity. In O’Clery’s Irish Calendar, at 24th October, the church of “Cluain Tibrinne” is placed in the territory of “Cluain Ceallaiγ.”

⁴ Druim-Chuilinn.—Now Drumcullen, in the

The Age of Christ, 740. The second year of Domhnall. Forannan^a, Abbot of Cluain-Eraird [Clonard], died. Cuimmene hUa Macnaigh, Abbot of Lann-Leire^w, died. Congus, anchorite of Cluain-Tibhrinne^x, died. Ceannfacladh, Comharba of Druiim-Chuilinn^y, died.

The Age of Christ, 741. Cormac^z, Bishop of Ath-Truim [Trim], died. Dubhdabhoireann Ua Beccain, Abbot of Chuain-Eois [Clones]; Aenghus, son of Tibraide, Abbot of Cluain-foda Baedain-abha [Clonfad]; Cialtrog, Abbot of Glais-Nacidhe [Glasnevin]; Beochail, of Ard-achadh [Ardagh]; Finghal, of Lis-mor; Maelanfaidh, of Cill-achaidh-Droma-foda [Killeigh]; and Seachmasach, son of Colgan, Lord of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, died. The battle of Rath-cuile^a, by Anmchadh, in which Uargus, son of Fahtua, was slain.

The Age of Christ, 742. The fourth year of Domhnall. St. Cuanan^b Glinne, Abbot of Magh-bile [Movilla], died on the 3rd of April. Abel, Abbot of Imleach-Fia, died. Saran, Abbot of Beannchair [Bangor], died. Comman of Ross^c, who was Abbot of Chuain-mic-Nois, and eke a man full of the grace of God was he, died. Feardacrich, Abbot of Dairinis^d, died. Cucummne, a select philosopher, died. It was for him Adamnan composed a quatrain, to stimulate him to learning :

Cucummne read the authors half through,
The other half of his career he abandoned for his hags.

south of the barony of Firca, or Eglis, in the King's County.—See note under the year 721.

^z *Cormac, &c.*—These entries are given in the Annals of Ulster under the year 745, with a few others omitted by the Four Masters, as : “ *Dracones in celo visi sunt. Sarnghadh Domhnaigh Phadraig ; vii Cimmidi crucifixi.*” [The forcible entry of Donaghpatrick, and six prisoners crucified or tortured.]—*Ann. Ult. Ed. O'Conor, et Cod. Clarend., 49.*

^a *Rath-cuile.*—This is probably the Rath-cuile, *anglicè* Rathcoole, a townland in the parish and barony of Ratoath, and county of Meath.—See the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, published by Colgan, part iii. c. 14, *Tr. Thaum.*, p. 151.

^b *St. Cuanan, &c.*—These entries are given in the Annals of Ulster under the year 746.

^c *Comman of Ross.*—According to Colgan (*Acta Sanctorum*, p. 791, n. 12) this was the patron saint of Rosecommon.—See note under the year 746.

^d *Dairinis* : i. e. Oak-Island. There were two monasteries of this name in Ireland, one on an island in the bay of Wexford, and the other, which is probably the one here referred to, on the Abhainn-mhor, or Blackwater River, and about two miles and a half north-west of Youghal, in the county of Waterford. The place is now called Molana, from St. Maelanfaidh, its patron saint. In O'Clery's Irish Calendar at 31st January, the Dairinis, of which St. Maelanfaidh was patron, is described as near Lis-mor-Mochuda, now Lismore, in the county of Waterford; and in the Gloss to the *Feilire-*

Ἐπιρραπ Cucuimne :

Cucuimne, πο λέιζ ριιthe co θριιimne,
 Αλλεη αιε αραιo cui, λεζραo huile coρορ ριι.

Ἐυαθαλαν, abb Cunn Ρίζμοναιo, oέζ. Αιδνεαχ βαρλιγγε, oέcc. Iacob
 Ἐα Ἐοραννάν, ρροικερατίζ ἑρζνα ινα αιιριρ, oέζ. Ruman, mac Colmán,
 ραιι ιη eccna, ι ceρiomic, γ ι ριιoecht, oέcc. Μυρσoach Μνo, τοιρεc
 Ἐα Μέιτη, oο ιιαρβαo ι cCúil Cummarγ, ια ηυιταo. Αεo Μυινοoρζ, mac
 Ἐλαιoδoρταγ, τιζoρνα αν Ἐυαιρceοιρ, oέζ. Seachnupach, mac Colgan, ρι
 Λαιζιη Ooρζαβαρ, oέcc. Iomapecc Cairn Ailche ιa Μυμαιη, ιη πο μαρβαo
 Coιρρpe, mac Conoioaparγ. Iomapecc ρια ηΑιιηαιo, ι τοοιραιρ Coιρρpe,
 Ἐρζορ, αγορ Caircρ μειc Cuιρραταγ, co ρé τοιρechoiθ oέcc ιmaille ριι.
 Ἐιαχηρα, mac Ἐαρoδoρηη Μιoε, oο βαoαo ι Loch Rib. Ounlanγ, mac Oun-
 con, τιζoρνα Ceneoιl Αρoζαι, oέcc.

Αοιρ Cριορ, ρeaχη ccéo cεραχαα α τρι. Αη cuiceaoθ blaοaιη oο
 Ooinall. Αραρceac abb Μυιcηρι Reγυι, oο βαoαoη. Ooοιιmóc, ανcoιρι,

Aenguis, at the same day, it is described near the mouth of the River Abhann-mor.

* *Cucuimne*.—These lines are given in the *Liber Hymnorum*, fol. 10, a, in a preface to a hymn by Cucuimne in praise of the Virgin Mary, from which it appears that he was leading a bad life: “quia conjugem habuit, et in mala vitá cum illa fuit: no comao oο ρéζιζao ρεμι α ηeιχ ηao ρoache λειρ oια λέγυηo oο ζηeηη ιη μολαo ρα oο Μαρε.” [Or it was to facilitate his progress in what he had not compassed of his studies that he composed this praise of the Virgin Mary.]

† *Cann-Righmonaidh*.—In the *Féilire-Aenguis* and O’Clery’s Irish Calendar, this monastery is called Cill-Righmonaidh, and described as in Alba, or Scotland. It was the ancient name of St. Andrews.

‡ *Baisleac*: i. e. *Basilica*, now Basliek, in the barony of Ballintober, and county of Roscommon. This church is called Baisleac-mor, *Basilica magna*, in the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, lib. ii. c. 52.—See Colgan’s *Trias Thaum.*, p. 177,

note 104, where it is described as “Ecclesia parrochialis Diocesis Alfinnensis in regiuncula et decanatu de *Siol-Muireadhuih*.”

§ *Ua-Forannain*.—“A. D. 746. *Quies Jacobi O’Farannain predicatoris maximi tempore suo*.”—*Ann. Ul. Cod. Clarend.*, 49.

¶ *Rumann, son of Colman*.—The death of this poet, Rumann (who is called the Virgil of Ireland in his genealogy in the Book of Ballymote) is entered in the Annals of Ulster at the year 746, and in the Annals of Tighernach at 747, which is the true year: “Rumann mac Colman, *poeta optimus, quievit*.”—*Ann. Tig.* For a curious notice of this poet see Petrie’s *Round Towers*, pp. 348, 349.

‡ *Cuil-Cummaig*: i. e. the Corner or Angle of the Conflict. Not identified.

§ *Tuaisceart*: i. e. the North. The word Tuaisceart is used here and generally in the Irish annals to denote the country of the northern Ui-Neill. It was also sometimes applied to a territory in the now county of Antrim, ex-

Cucuímne replied :

Cucuímne^c read the authors half through,

During the other half of his career he will read till he will become an adept.

Tuathalan, Abbot of Ceann-Righmonaidh^f, died. Aidhneach, of Baisleac^g, died. Jacob Ua Forannain^b, a learned preacher in his time, died. Rumann, son of Colmanⁱ, an adept in wisdom, chronology, and poetry, died. Muireadhach Meann, chief of Ui-Meith, was slain at Cuil-Cummais^j by the Ulidians. Aedh Muindearg, son of Flaithbheartach, lord of Tuaisceart^k, died. Seachnasach, son of Colgan, King of South Leinster, died. The battle of Carn-Ailche^l [was fought] by the Munstermen, in which Cairbre, son of Cudinaisg, was slain. A battle [was fought] by Anmchadh, in which Cairbre, Fearghus, and Caicher, sons of Cumascrach, were slain, and sixteen chieftains along with them. Fiachra, son of Gaphran, of Meath, was drowned in Loch Ribh^m. Dunlaing, son of Dunchu, lord of Cinel-Ardghailⁿ, died.

The Age of Christ, 743. The fifth year of Domhnall. Arasgach, Abbot of Muicinis-Riagail^o, was drowned. Dodimog, the anchorite, Abbot of Cluain-

tending from Rathlin Island, on the north, to the River Ravel on the south, and comprising the modern baronies of Cary and Dunluee, the greater part of Kilconway, and the north-east Liberties of Coleraine.—See Reeves's *Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down and Connor*, &c., pp. 71, 324.

^l *Carn-Ailche*: i. e. the Carn of Ailche, a man's name. This is most probably the place now called Carnelly, near the town of Clare, in the county of Clare.

^m *Loch Ribh*.—Also called Loch Ríge, an expansion of the River Shannon, between Athlone and Lanesborough.

ⁿ *Cinel-Ardghail*.—Situation of this tribe not determined.

^o *Muicinis-Riagail*: i. e. Hog-Island of St. Riagail or Regulus, now Muckinish, in Loch Deirdheire, now Lough Derg, an expansion of the Shannon between Killaloe and Portumna. Dr.

O'Conor translates this passage in the Annals of the Four Masters, p. 268, "Arasgachus Abbas Mucinisensis ab Alienigenis dimersus;" and in the Annals of Ulster, where a parallel passage occurs under the year 747, p. 92, he renders it, "Dimersio Arascachi Abbatis insulæ porcorum ab alienigenis;" to which he appends the following note: "Hic Dani vel Norwegi, nomine Alienigenarum subintelligi videntur. In his enim Annalibus semper Hibernice appellantur gall, goll, et guill." On this Mr. Moore improves in his *History of Ireland*, vol. ii. p. 2, n., as follows: "The Annals of Ulster refer to A. D. 747 the date of this attack upon Rechrain by the Danes, and record, as the first achievement of these marauders, the drowning of the Abbot of Rechrain's pigs. Badndh Arascach ab Muicinnse re guil." Thus has Irish history been manufactured! Dr. O'Conor mistranslates the Irish of the Annals, and Mr. Moore mistranslates

abb Cluana hIraipθ, γ Cille θαρα, δέcc. Cobtach, abb Reachrainne, δέγ. Cuan Camm εγναθ, δέγ. Cuan angcoipe ó Uolcaic, δέγ. Muirfnθ, ιγfn Ceallaiγ Cualann, βfn Iorγalaiγ, δέcc. Congal, mac Eιγmic, τιγfn na nAιpπtfn, do μαpβαθ ι Raπh Eγclair la Donn boο, mac Conbrftan.

Αοιρ Cpιοpτ, pεacht ccéd cftpachat a cftaip. An pειpεαθ bliαθain do Doimnall. θpεapal, mac Colγan, abb βfnna, δέcc. Liber, abb Maige bile, δέcc. Conall, abb Tuama θpεine, δέγ. Seizeine Clapach δέcc. Mac Cuanach, eccnaθ do Cenel Coιppe, δecc. Cluain pfnτα θpfnainn do Iorccaθ. Anpaθ mθp do tεacht ιpη mbliαθainp, co po bάντεαθ θpouγ mθp do mupτηp Iae Colaim Cille. Condmach, mac nOendenoιγ, δέcc. Iomaipcc Aιpθε Cιanachta la Dungal, mac Amalγαθhα, ιn po μαpβαθ Aιllil, mac Duιθθαcpioch hI Chιnθpαolaθ, γ ιn po μαpβαθ Doimnall, mac Cιonaoo, ιι ppoσthγun ιap mbuaθuγaθ ó an céθ pftct. Coιppe, mac Muγchaθhα Mιθhιγ, δέcc, γ δecc θaele, mac Eathach.

Dr. O'Conor's Latin! That Muicinis-Riagail is the name of an island in Lough Derg, and that it received that name from St. Riagail or Regulus, its patron saint, will appear from the *Feilire-Aenguis*, and O'Clery's *Irish Calendar*, at 16th October, in which he is called, "Riagail Muicinne pof Loé Deirgceipc," i. e. Riagail of Muckinish or Hog-Island, in Loch-Deirgdheirc." Had Dr. O'Conor, and his humble follower, Mr. Moore, studied Colgan's *Acta SS.*, they would have learned that Riagail or Regulus was the name of a saint whose festival was celebrated on Muic-inis, i. e. Hog-Island, in Loch Deirgdhearc, in Dal Cais, and that it has no reference to Danes or foreigners. Colgan has the following note on *Regulus* in the Life of St. Farannan, at 15th January: "*Regulus de Mucinis in regione de Dal Cais, c. 7. Ejus natalis celebratur 16 Octobris in insula lacus Deirgdhearc, quæ Muc-inis appellatur, ut docent Martyrolog. Tamhl. et Aengussius auctus ad eundem diem.*"—*Acta SS.*, p. 339, n. 24. This mistake is the less excusable in Dr. O'Conor, because the old translator of the Annals of Ul-

ster (Cod. Clareud. 49) renders the passage correctly: "The drowning of Arascagh Abbas Muicinsc-Regail," and because he might have learned, even from Archdall, who refers to the proper authority, that "Regulus, who was living in the time of the great St. Columb, was abbot of Mucinis, in Lough-Derg, bordering the county of Galway, where his festival is held on the 16th of October."—*Monast. Hibern.*, p. 294.

By what process of reasoning Mr. Moore came to the conclusion that the abbot referred to in this passage, at A. D. 747, was abbot of Rechrainn (a place which was not attacked by the Danes till the year 795), the Editor cannot even imagine, and whence he inferred that it was the abbot's pigs that were drowned, and not the abbot himself, looks still stranger, for O'Conor's Latin, literally translated, means "The drowning of Araseach, abbot of Pig-island, by the foreigners." The name of St. Reguil or Regulus has been, by O'Conor, split in two, and, by a false analysis, converted into the preposition *pe*, "by," and γallaθ, "foreigners." The passages given by the Four Masters under the

Iraird [Clonard], and Cill-dara [Kildare], died. Cobhthach, Abbot of Reachrainn, died. Cuan Cam the Wise, died. Cuan, Anchorite of Lilcach^p, died. Muireann, daughter of Cealach Cualann, [and] wife of Irgalach, died. Congal, son of Eigneach, lord of the Airtheara [the Oriors], was slain at Rath-Esclair^q, by Donnboo, son of Cubreatan. Ships^r, with their crews, were plainly seen in the sky this year.

The Age of Christ, 744. The sixth year of Domhnall. Breasal^s, son of Colgan, Abbot of Fearná [Ferns], died. Liber, Abbot of Magh-bile, died. Conall, Abbot of Tuaim-Greine, died. Seigeine of Clarach died. Mac Cuach the Wise [one] of the Cinel-Cairbre^t, died. Cluain-fearta-Brenainn [Clonfert] was burned. A great storm^u occurred in this year, so that a great number of the family of Ia-Coluim Cille [Iona], were drowned. Commach, son of Oendenog, died. The battle of Ard-Cianachta by Dungal, son of Amhaldaidh, in which was slain Ailill, son of Dubhdachrich Ua Cinnfaelaidh, and in which was slain Domhnall, son of Cinaedh, in the heat of the conflict, after he had, at the first, gained the victory. Cairbre, son of Murchadh Midheach, died, and Becbaile, son of Eochaidh.

year 743, are entered in the Annals of Ulster under 747, together with a few others totally omitted by the Four Masters, as follows :

“ A. D. 747. Badubh Arascaich, Ab. Muiccinnse Reguil” [the Drowning of Arascaich, Abbot of Muiccinnis-Regail.—*Cod. Clarend.* 49.] “ *Quies Cuaind Caimb Sapientis. Nix insolite magnitudinis, ita ut pene pecora deleta sunt totius Hibernie, et postea insolita siccitate mundus exarsit. Mors Indrechtai, Regis Cianachte. Dormitatio Dodimoc, Anchorite Abbatis Cluano-Iraird et Kildaro do chumhaidh*” [of grief]. “ *Sapiens Murenn, filia Ceallaig Cualann, Regina Irgalaig*” [principis] “ *mori-tur. Oecisio Congaile, mic Eienig, regis na nAirthir i rRaith Esclaith. Lex Au Suanach for Leith Cuimm. Flann Foibrthe, mac Fogartaig, et Cuan Ancorita ó Lilcach moriuntur.*”

The Annals of Clonmacnoise, which are very meagre at this period, notice the great snow, and the drought which ensued it, and the establishment of the Rules of O’Suanaigh, under

the year 744.

^p *Lilcach*.—See notes ⁱ, ^k, under A. D. 512, p. 167, *suprà*.

^q *Rath-Esclair*: i. e. Esclar’s Fort. This is probably the place now called Rathesker, situated about two miles and a half west of Dunleer, in the county of Louth.

^r *Ships*.—“ A. D. 648. *Naves in aere vise sunt, cum suis viris os cinn Cluana maccunois*” [over Clonmacnoise].—*Ann. Ult.* See Hardiman’s edition of O’Flaherty’s *Iar-Connaught*, p. 33, note ^h.

^s *Breasal, &c.*—These entries are given in the Annals of Ulster, at the year 748.

^t *Cinel-Cairbre*: i. e. the Race of Cairbre, son of the monarch Niall of the Nine Hostages, seated in the present barony of Granard, in the county of Longford.

^u *A great storm*.—“ *Dimersio familiæ Iæ propter ventum magnum.*”—*Ann. Ult.* *Cod. Clarend.*, 49.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, pŕŕht cĕĕd cŕthpachar a cúg. An pŕŕhtimāð bliaðam do Doimnall. S. Suairleach, eppcop Fobair, décc 21 Marti. Dubdálaithe na Ğraipne, abb Cille Scíre, décc. Mac Neainnall, abb Ğiorrae, décc. Comorbach, mac Cellain, ab Cille móir Inir, dég. Fobor 7 Doimnach Paoracc do Iorccad. Cathal Maenmaighe, tiğŕina Ua Maime, décc. Ğlathnias, mac CoibĞniasg, tiğŕina Muirceraide, décc. DubdaboirŕnĞ, tiğŕina Ua Fioğeinte, décc. Annchaid, toipŕch Ua Liathain, dég. Iomairpeacc Inre Snairc pna nAnnmaid, mac Concŕra. Cudionairc Ua Fŕŕgura nUĞ Fiachrach, décc. Fiachrá, mac Ailene, tiğŕina Muğoorn, do Ğairbad. [Eozon mac Tmpoit, abb, décc].

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, pĕcht cĕĕd cŕthpachar apé. An tochtimāð do Doimnall. Maoliomarchair, eppcop EacĞpoma, décc. Cuangur, abb Léth móir, décc. Colman na mĞrŕtan, mac Paolán, abb Slane, décc. Nuada, mac DuĞplebe, abb Cluana hEoir, dég. Pypira, abb Leacnae Mide, décc. Lorğlaiğde eacenaĞ dég. Eochaid Cilli Toma, Cele Dulari ó Danimur décc. Mac hUige Ur móir [décc], Iorccad leth aiple Cluanah IorairĞ. Ğran, mac Ğairteire, décc. [S. Comán .i. naomĞ Ropra Comam, agur ip uad ammniğ ĕear Rop Chomán deerppe ran bliaðam pin, no ran bliaðam Ğair ndiağ

* *Suairleach*, &c.—These entries are given in the Annals of Ulster under the year 749.

† *Cill-Scire*: i. e. the Church of the Virgin, St. Scire, who flourished about the year 580, now Kilskeery, in the county of Meath, about five miles north-west of the town of Kells. The festival of St. Scire of this church is set down in the *Feilire-Aenguis*, and in O'Clery's Irish Calendar, at the 24th of March.—See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 337. This Dubdathethe seems to have been the author of Irish annals referred to in the Annals of Ulster.

‡ *Cill-mor-Inir*.—Called in the Annals of Ulster Cill-mor-Einir. This is the church of Kilmore, situated about three Irish miles east of the city of Armagh.—See Magh-Enir at A. D. 825, and Cill-mor-Maighe-Emhir at A. D. 872.

§ *Domhnach-Padraig*: i. e. Patrick's Church, now Donaghpatrick, a townland giving name

to a small parish situated near Tailtin, midway between the towns of Kells and Navan, in the county of Meath.—See Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, p. 129.

¶ *Muscraighe*.—There were many territories of this name in Munster, but the one here referred to is probably Muscraighe Mitine, now the barony of Muskerry, in the county of Cork. This would appear from its contiguity to Uí-Fidhgeinte, the plains of the now county of Limerick, and Uí-Liathain, in the county of Cork.—See notes under the years A. M. 2859, 3273, and A. D. 1579 and 1583.

‡ *Annchaidh*.—He was the ancestor of O'hAnnchadha, chief of Uí-Liathain, before the English Invasion.

§ *Inis-Snaig*.—Now Inishnag, a townland giving name to a parish situated at the confluence of the River Abhainn Righ, or Callan River,

The Age of Christ, 745. The seventh year of Domhnall. St. Suairleach^a, Bishop of Fobhar [Fore], died on the 21st of March. Dubhdaleithe of the Writing, Abbot of Cill-Scire^x, died. Mac Neamhmaill, Abbot of Birra [Birr], died. Comorbach, son of Ceallan, Abbot of Cill-mor-Inir^y, died. Fobhar and Domhnach-Padraig^z were burned. Cathal Maenmaighe, Lord of Ui-Maine, died. Blathmhac, son of Coibhdeanach, Lord of Museraighe^a, died. Dubhdabhoireann, Lord of Ui-Fidhgeinte, died. Anmchaidh^b, chief of Ui-Liathain, died. The battle of Inis-Suaig^c, by Anmchaidh, son of Cucearca. Cudinaise Ua-Fearghusa [one] of the Ui-Fiachrach, died. Fiachra, son of Ailene, lord of Mughdhorna^d, was killed. [Eogon^e, son of Tripot, an abbot, died].

The Age of Christ. 746. The eighth year of Domhnall. Maelimarchair, Bishop of Eachdruim^f [Aughrim], died. Cuangus, Abbot of Liath-mor, died. Colman of the Britons, son of Faelan, Abbot of Slaine, died. Nuada, son of Dubhsleibhe, Abbot of Cluain-Eois [Clones], died. Fursa, Abbot of Leacain-Midhe^g, died. Losglaigde the Wise died. Eochaidh, of Cill-Toma^h, [and] Ceile-Dulaisi, of Daimhinis [Devenish], died. Mac hUige, of Lis-mor, died. The burning of half the Granary of Cluain-Iraird [Clonard]. Bran, son of Baitbeitre, died. [St. Comanⁱ the Saint, of Ros-Chomain, and from whom Ros-Chomain

with the Nore, near Thomastown, in the county of Kilkenny.

^d *Mughdhorna*: i. e. of Crich-Mughdhorna, now the barony of Cremorne, in the county of Monaghan.

^e *Eogon*.—This is inserted in a modern hand in the Stowe copy.—See Dr. O'Conor's Ed., p. 270.

^f *Of Eachdruim*.—"A. D. 747. Moyle-Imerchor, Bushop of Achroym O'Mayne" [Aughrim Omany], "died."—*Ann. Clon.*

^g *Leacain-Midhe*: i. e. Leacain of Meath, now Leekin, an old church, near Bunbrusna, in the barony of Corkaree, and county of Westmeath. This church was built by St. Cruimin, who was contemporary with St. Fechin of Fore, and whose festival was celebrated here on the 28th of June.—See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, pp. 141, 231. In the Annotations to the *Féilire-Aenguis*, preserved in the *Leabhar-Breac*, this

church is called Leacain-mor Midhe, and placed in the territory of Ui-Mic-Uais Midhe. It is not in the modern barony of Ui-Mic-Uais, or Moygoish, but lies a short distance from its eastern boundary, in the adjoining barony of Corkaree, which shows that in forming the baronies the exact boundaries of the territories were not preserved.

^h *Cill-Toma*.—Now Kiltoom, near Castlepollard, in the county of Westmeath. These entries are given in the Annals of Ulster at the year 749.

ⁱ *St. Coman*.—This is inserted in a hand more modern than the autograph in the Stowe copy. According to Colgan (*Acta Sanctorum*, p. 791, not. 12), the Coman, whose death, as abbot of Clonmacnoise, is mentioned by the Four Masters at the year 742, was the saint after whom Ros-Chomain, now Roscommon, was named. His

αγυρ ρηριβέταρ αιρ γο παιβ πέ δά céo bliadain daoir. Ατά impearan eoir na hannaiaib cia acu bliadain inaí éγ πέ, Ἧεα.]

Αοιρ Crioρτ, peacht ccéo cḗpachac a peacht. An noimáð bliadain do Doimnall. S. Cilem Droigtech, abb Iae, ἡ ανγοιρε, décc 3 Iulii. Cathal, mac Forannain, abb Cille dapa, déγ. Dicolla, mac Meimne, abb Inri Muirfohaiγ, décc. Fiachna Ua Maicmað, abb Cluana pḗpta bḗrḗnainn, Oḗbran, ανγοιρε, ἡ eppcop Cluana epḗna, Reachtaḗpaτ Ua Ḥuaire, abb Tuama Ḥpéne, Maoletuile, abb Tḗpe dá glap, décc. Flaithberach, mac Conaill Minn, τοιρεḗ Cenel Cairbre, décc. Imreachtach, mac Muireadhoiγ Minn, déγ. Foidmḗnð, mac Fallaiγ, τοιρεḗ Conalle Muirḗemne, Conaig Ua Duib-dúin, τιγḗrḗna Cairpḗ Teabḗta, déγ. Flann, mac Ceallaiγ, τιγḗrḗna Muir-epaige, décc.

Αοιρ Crioρτ, peacht ccéo cḗpachac a hoct. An deacimáð bliadain do Doimnall. S. Maccoccet, abb Uir móip, déγ 3 December. S. Luicrið, abb Cluana mic Nóip, déγ 29 April. S. Cellan, abb Cluana pḗpta bḗrḗnainn, décc. Scannlán Dúnn Uḗglairi, décc. Mobaí décc. Fḗrblai, mac Marḡura, eacnaid, déγ. Scannlan Cluana boipḗnð décc. Pupa Eapa mic nEiρc déγ. [Eap mic nEiρc pḗp dúill Eap Uí Floinn amú]. Tomaltaḗ, mac Maoletuile do inaḗbað.

Αοιρ Crioρτ, peacht ccéo cḗpachac anaoi. An taonimáð bliadain décc do Doimnall. Cḗrban Daímliag décc. Abel Aḗha Oḗine déγ. Loingrioc

death is entered in the Annals of Ulster at the year 746. According to O'Clery's Irish Calendar, at 26th December, the Coman, who was the founder and first Abbot of Roscommon, was a disciple of St. Finian of Clonard, and was a young man in the year 550, and it is added that the year of his death is unknown. The same is stated in an extract given from an old Life of Coman by Ussher, in *Primord.*, p. 1066; so that, if we may rely upon these authorities, it is quite evident that the Coman who died in 742, or 746, was not the Coman who founded Roscommon.

¹ *Cilleni Droigthech*: recte, Droichteach, i. e. Cillini the Bridge-maker. These entries are given in the Annals of Ulster at the year 651.

Fiachna, son of Aedh Roin, King of Ulidia, was called Fiachna Dubh Droichteach, i. e. Black Fiachna of the Bridges, because he built Droiched-na-Feirse and Droiched-Mona-Damh. — See Reeves's *Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down and Connor*, &c., p. 359.

² *Inis-Muireadhaigh*: i. e. Muireadhach's Island, now Inishmurray, an island off the coast of the barony of Carbury, in the county of Sligo, on which are the ruins of a primitive Irish monastery, consisting of small churches and cells, surrounded with a stone wall, built of cliff stones, in the Cyclopean style, without cement of any kind.

³ *Cluain-craimha*: i. e. the Lawn or Meadow of the Wild Garlic, now Clooncriff, near Elphin,

is named, died this year, or the year after it. There is a discrepancy in the Annals as to which year he died, &c.]

The Age of Christ, 747. The ninth year of Domhnall. St. Cilleni Droigthech^k, Abbot of Ia, and an anchorite, died on the 3rd of July. Cathal, son of Forannan, Abbot of Cill-dara [Kildare], died. Dicolla, son of Meinide, Abbot of Inis-Muireadhaigh^l, died. Fiachna Ua Maicniadh, Abbot of Cluain-fearta-Brenainn [Clonfert]; Osbran, anchorite, and Bishop of Cluain-creamha^m; Reachtabhrat Ua Guaire, Abbot of Tuaim Greine [Tomgraney]; Maeltuile, Abbot of Tir-da-ghlas [Terryglass], died. Flaithbheartach, son of Conall Meann, chief of Cinel-Cairbre, died. Innrechtach, son of Muireadhach Meann, died. Foidmeann, son of Fallach, chief of Conaille-Muirtheimhne; Conaing Ua Duibhduin, lord of Cairbre-Teabhthaⁿ, died. Flann, son of Ceallach, lord of Muscraige [Muskerry], died.

The Age of Christ, 748. The tenth year of Domhnall. St. Maccoigeth^o, Abbot of Lis-mor, died on the 3rd of December. St. Luicridh, Abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, died on the 29th of April. St. Cellan, Abbot of Cluain-fearta-Brenainn, died. Scannlan, of Dun-Lethglaise [Downpatrick], died. Mobai died. Fearblai, son of Margus, a wise man^p, died. Fursa, of Eas-mic-n-Eire, died. [Eas-mic-n-Eire on the Buill, at this day Eas-Ui-Fhloinn^q]. Tomaltach, son of Maeltuile, was slain.

The Age of Christ, 749. The eleventh year of Domhnall. Cearban^r, of Daimhliag [Duleek], died. Abel, of Ath-Oirne^s, died. Loingseach, son of

in the county of Rosecommou.—See note ^c, under A. D. 1451, p. 975; and A. D. 1405, p. 783.

ⁿ *Cairbre-Teabhtha*: i. e. Carbury of Tefia, now the barony of Granard, in the county of Longford.

^o *St. Maccoigeth, &c.*—These entries are given in the Annals of Ulster under the year 752, but the true year is 753, as appears from an eclipse of the sun mentioned in the Ulster Annals as having occurred in 752, for that eclipse really happened on the 9th of January, at 11 o'clock A. M.—See *Art de Ver. les Dates*, tom. 1, p. 66.

^p *A wise man.*—“A. D. 752. *Mors* Ferblai, *filii* Nargusso, *sapientis.*”—*Ann. Ult.*

^q *Eas-Ui-Fhloinn.*—Now Assylin, near the town of Boyle, in the county of Rosecommon.—See note ^s, under A. D. 1209, p. 161. The words enclosed in brackets are in a modern hand in the Stowe copy.—See Dr. O'Connor's edition of these Annals, p. 272.

^r *Cearban, &c.*—These entries are given in the Annals of Ulster, at the year 753.

^s *Ath-Oirne.*—In the Annals of Ulster, at the year 753, and in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, at 750, this place is called Ath-Omna, i. e. Ford of the Oak, which is the true form of the name. According to O'Clery's Irish Calendar, St. Seisein was venerated at Ath-Omna, on the 31st

mac Flaithberthoig, tigshina Ceneoil Conaill, dég. Flann, mac Concubair, tigshina Maige hAi, décc. Tuathlathie, ingh Caéal, bh níg Uaigín décc. Iomairpecc Airb Naescan eitir Ua mhruin ḡ Cenel Coirppe, du m po maibhád rochaide. Foirthe Fothart Fea uOrraiḡib. Catharach .i. ní Uaó, mac Ailealla, do maibhád i Rait bethelch. Congur reuibhíd, eppcop Arda Maía, do écc. Do Chenel nAinmire doirde.

Aoir Crioirt, reacht ccéó caoga. An dara bhiaóan décc do Doimnall. Daolgur, abb Cille Scipe, décc. Fiangalach, mac Anncaóda, mic Mailecurac, abb Inri bo rinne por Uó Rí. Sneithceirt, abb nAondroma, décc. Fíomame Ua Suanaig, angoipe Raíne, décc. Cluan mic Noir do lorcead 21 do Marta. Cathal mac Diarmata, eccnaó, décc. Flaithmaó, mac Tnuithaig, tigshina Ua Meit, dég. Inishechtach, mac Uluthaig, tigshina Ua Mane, décc. Flaithma, mac Flann, mic Congale, toirec Ua Failge, décc. Iomairpecc Cindebraí, i ttorichair bhóghal, mac Fhigail. Fiangalac mac Anncaóda, décc.

Aoir Crioirt, reacht ccéó caoga a haon. An trear bhiaóan décc do Doimnall. Aolgal, angoipe, ó Inlioch Pordeoraí, ḡ o Cluan mic Noir, décc. baethallaí, mac Colmán hUi Suibne, abb Acha Trum, dég. Corbmac, mac Paolain hUi Silne, décc. Poraman, eppcop Míthair Trum, décc.

of August. This may have been the ancient name of Port-Omna, now Portumna, on the Shannon, in the barony of Longford, and county of Galway.

¹ *Ard-Naescan*.—Now Ardnyskine, near Ardagh, and county of Longford.

² *Fotharta-Fea*.—More anciently called Magh-Fea, now the barony of Forth, in the county of Carlow.—See note ¹, on Magh-Fea, under A. M. 2527, p. 5, and note ², on Cill-Osnadha, under A. D. 489, p. 152, *suprà*. According to the Book of Ballymote, fol. 77, a remarkable hole-stone (now called Cloch a' phoil, situated two miles to the south of the town of Tullow) is in the territory of Fotharta-Fea, near the ford of Ath-fadhat, on the bank of the River Slaney. In Grace's Annals and Anglo-Irish records this territory is called Fohart O'Nolan, from O'No-

lan, its chieftain, after the establishment of surnames.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 64.

³ *Rath-Bathech*.—Now Rathbeagh, a townland on the Nore, in the barony of Galway, and county of Kilkenny.—See note ², under A. M. 3501, p. 26, *suprà*.

⁴ *Congus*.—He succeeded in 730. See Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, p. 294, and Harris's *Ware's Bishops*, p. 41.

⁵ *Inis-Bo-finne*: i. e. the Island of the White Cow, now Inishbofin, an island in that part of Loch Ribh or Lough Ree, which belongs to the county of Longford, where St. Rioch erected a monastery in the sixth century.—See Colgan's *Acta SS.*, pp. 266 and 268, nn. 6, 7, and the Map to *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*. The most of these passages are given in the Annals of Ulster

Flaithbheartach, lord of Cinel-Conaill, died. Flann, son of Conchubhar, lord of Magh-Ai, died. Tuathlaithe, daughter of Cathal, wife of the King of Leinster, died. The battle of Ard-Naescan^t, between the Ui-Briuin and Cinel-Cairbre, wherein many were slain. The devastation of Fotharta-Fea^u by the men of Osraighe [Ossory]. Cathasach, son of Ailell, King of Ulidia, was slain at Rath-Bethech^w. Congus^x, the scribe, Bishop of Ard-Macha [Armagh], died; he was of the race of Ainmire.

The Age of Christ, 750. The twelfth year of Domhnall. Daelgus, Abbot of Cill-Scire [Kilskeery], died. Fiangalach, son of Annchadh, son of Maelcu-raich, Abbot of Inis-Bo-finne, in Loch Ribh^y, [died]. Sneithecheist, Abbot of Aendruim [Nendrum, in Loch Cuan], died. Fídhmuine Ua Suanaigh, anchorite of Raithin^z, died. Cluain-mic-Nois was burned on the 21st of March. Cathal, son of Diarmaid, a wise man^a, died. Flaithniadh, son of Tnúthach, lord of Ui-Meith, died. Inrechtach, son of Dlúthach, lord of Ui-Maine, died. Flaithnia, son of Flann, son of Congal, chief of Ui-Failghe, died. The battle of Ceann-Fheabhrat^b, in which Badhbhghal, son of Fearghal, was slain. Fiangalach, son of Annchadh, died.

The Age of Christ, 751. The thirteenth year of Domhnall. Aelgal, anchorite of Imleach-Fordeorach^c, and of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Baethallach, son of Colman Ua Suibhne, Abbot of Ath-Truim [Trim], died. Cormac, son of Faelan Ua Silne, died. Forannan, Bishop of Meathas Truim^d, died. Beannchair-

at the year 754.

^t *Raithin*.—Now Rahen, in the King's County. —See Petrie's *Round Towers*, pp. 240, 241. In the Annals of Ulster the death of Fídhmuine, *nepos* Suanaich, *Ancorita* Raithin, is entered under the year 756. In the Annals of Clonmacnoise it is entered under the year 751:

“A. D. 751. Luanus alias Fimoyne O'Swanaye of Rahin, died.”

^a *A wise man*.—“A. D. 754. Cathal, mac Diarmato, *sapiens*, et Doelgus, *Abbas* Cille-Scire, *mortui sunt*.”—*Ann. Ult.*

^b *Ceann-Fheabhrat*.—See note ^z, under A. D. 186, p. 107, *suprà*.

^c *Imleach-Fordeorach*.—Not identified. In the Annals of Ulster, at the year 755, Ailgal is

called “*Ancorita* Cluana-Cormaic.”

^d *Meathas-Truim*.—Called in the Annals of Ulster “*Metus-tuirinn*.” Not identified.

“A. D. 755. Fergus, *filius* Fothgaideirg, *fili* Muredaig, *rex* Connacht, Ailgal, *ancorita* Cluana-Cormaic, Forindan, *Episcopus* Methuis-tuirinn, Baethallach, *filius* Colmain, *nepotis* Suibne, *mortui sunt*. Sloghadh Laighin la Domhnall fria Niall co robhadar i Maigh Muirtheimne” [“The armie of Leinster by Daniel upon Niall, untill they were at Magh Murhevne.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, 42.] “*Naufragium* Delbnae. i. xxx etar” [‘thirty vessels.’—*Cod. Clarend.*, 49] “*præter unam in Stagno Ri*” [Lough Ree] “*erga duces*. i. Diumasach.”—*Ann. Ult.*

The shipwreck of the Dealbhna-Nuadhat is

Ἰννχαιρ μόν το λορκαδ λά πέλε Πατραϊε. Φήγυρ, mac Ceallaiḡ, ní Connacht, décc. Σλοἰγεαδ Λαιḡλή la Ḍoinnall, mac Muirchaḋa, ppi Niall co mbatar i Muἰḡ Muirḡemne. Λοἰḡβριρεαδ Ḍealbna Nuadac pop Loch Rib, ima τιḡλήνα Ḍιυμαραδ, con το πο ράἰδεαδ :

Τρι ναιι νḡταιρ ιρ α τρι, τον Ḥamanpαιḡε Locha Rib,
Ní τλήνα διβ i mbḡtḡaiδ amáin, acht lucḡ aenḡtaiρ.

Κατ δελαιḡ ερο ρια ḡCpιοḡḡann pop Ḍealbna Ua Maini, in πο μαρβαδ Φινδ mac Airḡ, τιḡλήνα Ḍealbna, οḡ Τιορραιτ Φινν, ḡ ár Ḍelḡna imme, ḡ αρ δε ριν ατά Λοḡan δελαιḡ ερο, ḡ Τιορρα Φινδ, uair αḡ κορναḡ an τριοχαιτ κέδ επιρ Suca ḡ Σιονανν βαταρ hUi Maine ppiu, αρ ποβ ιρἰδε τριοχα κέδ Ḍelbna. Αρ διορἰδε πο ραἰδεαδ :

Κατḡ ḡpḡc buḡḡnech δελαιḡ ερḡ, ba τpυαḡ τυρυρ Ḍealbna δḡ,
Cpιοḡḡann δεαḡḡac διḡ το ραττ, pop Ḍealbna νεἰḡḡec Nuadac.
Φινν mac Airḡ, árτορι Ḍelbna, πο ḡonaδ το ḡáib leaḡpa,
Ḍon κατḡ ερḡδα πο ba cḡḡ, co τορχαιρ ic Τιρραιτ Φινν.

Αοιρ Cpιορτ, pεacht κέδ καοκα αδḡ. An κḡραἰαδ βλιαḡain δέcc το Ḍoinnall. Σιονchu, abb Λιρ μḡρι δέcc. Σιαḡal Linne Ḍuachail δέcc. Cill μḡρι Ḍιḡḡραιδ το λορκαδ la hOaib Cpυḡḡann. Cumarḡcaδ, τιḡλήνα

noticed in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, under the year 752, thus :

“ A. D. 752. The shipprack was this year of Delvyn Nwagat (which is between the River of Suck and Syninn), on Loch Rye, against their Capitaine, Dimasach.”

^c *Beannchair-mor* : i. e. the Great Beanchair, i. e. the Great Monastery of Bangor, in the county of Down.

^f *Ganhanraighe of Loch Ribh*.—These were a sept of the Firbolgs, who were seated in that part of the now county of Roscommon lying between the River Suck and that expansion of the Shannon called Loch Ribh or Lough Ree. These had been subdued, but not expelled, at an early period, by a sept of the Dal-Cais of Thomond, called Dealbhna, and both were subdued by the Ui-Maine, in the ninth century.—

See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 83, note ¹, and the map to that work.

^e *Bealach-cro* : i. e. the Pass of Blood, or Bloody Pass. This name, which would be anglicised Ballaghero, is now obsolete.

^h *Finn, son of Arbh*.—He was chief of Dealbhna-Nuadhat and of the race of Lughaidh Dealbh-Aedh, third son of Cas, the ancestor of the Dal-Cais of Thomond. The Ganhanraidhe were his serfs.

ⁱ *Lochan-Bealigh-cro* : i. e. the Pool or small Lough of the Bloody Pass. This may be the lough now called Lougherone, situated near Turrock, in the barony of Athlone, which is a part of *Dealbhna-Nuadhat*, lying between the Suck and the Shannon.

^k *Tibra-Finn* : i. e. Finn's Well. There are various wells of this name, but the one here re-

mor^c was burned on Patrick's day. Fearghus, son of Ceallach, King of Connaught, died. The army of Leinster was led by Domhnall, son of Murchadh, against Niall [i. e. the Ui-Neill], until they arrived in Magh-Muirtheimhne. The shipwreck of the Dealbhna-Nuadhat on Loch-Ribh, with their lord, Diumasach, of which was said :

Thrice nine vessels and three, of the Gamhanraighe of Loch Ribh^f;
There escaped of them with life except alone the crew of one vessel.

The battle of Bealach-cro^g [was gained] by Crimhthann over the Dealbhna of Ui-Maine, in which was slain Finn, son of Arbh^h, Lord of Dealbhna, at Tibra-Finn; and the Dealbhna were slaughtered about him. From this are [named] Lochan-Bealaigh-croⁱ, and Tibra-Finn^k. The Ui-Maine were contending^l with them for the cantred between the Suca [the River Suck] and the Sinainn [the River Shannon], for this was [called] the cantred of Dealbhna. Of this was said :

The battle of the speckled hosts of Bealach-cro, pitiable the journey of the Dealbhna to it.

Crimhthann the warlike brought destruction on the fierce Dealbhna-Nuadhat. Finn, son of Arbh, chief king of Dealbhna, was wounded with large spears, Of the fierce battle was he chief, until he fell at Tibra-Finn.

The Age of Christ, 752. The fourteenth year of Domhnall. Sinchu, Abbot of Lis-mor, died. Siadhail, Abbot of Linn-Duachail^m, died. Cill-mor-Dithraibhⁿ was burned by the Ui-Crumthainn^o. Cumasgach, lord of Ui-Failghe [Offaly],

ferred to was probably in Magh-Finn, in the barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon.

^l *Contending*.—When the Ui-Maine, who at this time were seated at the west side of the River Suck, in the now county of Galway, had learned that the fleet of the Dealbhna had been destroyed by a storm on Lough Rec, they made this attack to annihilate them; and succeeded so effectually in doing so, that the Dealbhna disappear from history early in the next century. For some account of the original settlement of the Ui-Maine in the province of Connaught, see the extract from the Life of St. Grellan, in *Tribes*

and *Customs of Hy-Many*, pp. 8 to 14.

^m *Linn-Duachail*.—Now Magheralin, in the county of Down.—See note ^c, under the year 699, p. 300, *suprà*.

ⁿ *Cill-mor-Dithraibh*.—See notes under the year 730, p. 327, *suprà*.

^o *Ui-Crumthainn*.—A sept descended from Crumthann Cael, son of Breasal, son of Maine Mor, seated in and giving name to Crumthann, now *anglicè* Cruffon, a district in Hy-Many, comprising the barony of Killyan, and part of that of Ballymoe, in the county of Galway.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 73, note ^c.

Ua Failge, do marbhad la Maolduin, mac Aoda bhannan, ri Muirhan. Donn, mac Cumaccoid, toirrech Ua mbruiuin an deirceire, d'eg. Bodhbhal mac Fhigaille, abb Mungairde, do marbhad. Tomaltach, tighearna Cianachta Ghlinne Seimh, decc.

Αοιρ Crioirt, reacht cc'ed caoccat a tpi. An c'ugead bliadain decc do Doimnall. Muirb'ach, mac Corbmaic Slaine, abb Luighne, d'eg. Eirin Glairi Naidh d'eg. Fiodhadac Cille Delce decc. Martha, ingh Dubain, banabb Cille Dara [decc]. Torman, comarba Mochta Luighne, decc i cCluain mic Noir, ina ailtire, 7 ba heird' a' tair Torbaid, comarba Pasraice. Niallgur, mac Doit, tighearna na nDeire b'f'g, decc. Cathal Ua Cionaotha, toirreac Ua cCeirleaid, decc. Iomairreac Orroma ro'adac, f'p'p' a' pait'ri ca' b'p'ec'naige, e'p'ri U' Fiac'raich 7 U' b'ruin, in po marbhad tpi h'U' Ceallaid, .i. tpi meic Fhigaura, mic Rogallaid .i. Cathrannach, Cathmuig, 7 Ardbrian, a nanmana.

Αοιρ Crioirt, reacht cc'ed caogat a c'ctair. An peiread bliadain d'eg do Doimnall. Eochaid, mac Conall Minn, abb Pasoirrain decc. Dubdroma, abb Tuilen, decc. Feidhmiud, no Failbe, abb Iae, decc, iar pe'ct mbliadna oc'tmo'gat a aeiri. Coirpetach, abb Luighne, decc. Eochaid, mac Fiac'raic, eccnaid, d'eg. Reachtabrat, mac Duncon, tighearna Mu'g'orin, decc. Iomairreac Gabrain p'ia nAnmchaid for Laidhb. Ca' Eaimna Macha p'ia b'Fiac'hna, mac Aoda Roin, for Uib Neill, du in po marbhad Dun'gal Ua Conaing 7 Donnbo.

^p *Mungairid*.—Now Mungret, situated about three miles south-west of the city of Limerick. An abbey was founded here by St. Patrick, who placed over it a St. Nesson, who died in 551.—See Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, pp. 157, 158, 186, and note ^f, under the year 551, p. 188, *supra*. In the Annals of Ulster, in which these entries occur, at the year 756, Bodhbhghal is called "*princeps* Mungairt;" and Dr. O'Connor, who evidently assumed that Bodhbhghal was a chieftain, not an abbot, identifies this place with Mountgarret; but he is clearly wrong, as "*princeps*" is constantly applied to abbots in the Ulster Annals, and Mountgarret is not an ancient name.

^a *Torbach*.—He was Archbishop and Abbot of

Armagh, and died in the year 808. The entries which the Four Masters have given under the year 753, are set down in the Annals of Ulster under 757.

^r *Deisi-Breagh*: i. e. the Desies of Bregia, otherwise called-Deisi Teamhrach, i. e. the Desies of Tara, now the baronies of Deece, in the south of the county of Meath.

^s *Breachmhagh*: i. e. Wolf-field. There are several places of this name in Connaught, but the one here referred to is probably the place now called *anglicè* Breaghwy or Breally, a townland in a parish of the same name, in the barony of Carra, and county of Mayo:

"A. D. 754. The battle of Dromrovay, fought

was slain by Maelduin, son of Aedh Beannain, King of Munster. Donn, son of Cumasgach, lord of the southern Ui-Briuin, died. Bodhbhghal, son of Fearghal, Abbot of Mungairid^p, died. Tomaltach, Lord of Cianachta-Glinne-Geimhin, died.

The Age of Christ, 753. The fifteenth year of Domhnall. Muireadhach, son of Cormac Slaine, Abbot of Lughmhagh [Louth], died. Elpin, of Glais-Naidhean [Glasnevin], died. Fidhbhadhach of Cill-Delge [Kildalkey], died. Martha, daughter of Dubhan, Abbess of Cill-dara [Kildare], died. Gorman, successor of Mochta of Lughmhagh, died at Cluain-mic-Nois, on his pilgrimage; he was the father of Torbach^q, successor of Patrick. Niallgus, son of Boeth, lord of Deisi-Breagh^r, died. Cathal Ua Cinaetha, chief of Ui-Ceinscailigh, died. The battle of Druim-robhaich, which is called the battle of Breachmhagh^s, [was fought] between the Ui-Fiachrach and Ui-Briuin, in which were slain the three Ui-Ceallaigh, i. e. the three sons of Fearghus, son of Roghallach, i. e. Catharnach, Cathmugh, and Artbran, their names.

The Age of Christ, 754. The sixteenth year of Domhnall. Eochaidh, son of Conall Meann, Abbot of Faebhran^t, died. Dubhdroma, Abbot of Tuilen^u, died. Feidhlimidh or Failbhe, Abbot of Ia [Iona], died, after the eighty-seventh year of his age. Coissetach, Abbot of Lughmhagh [Louth], died. Eochaidh, son of Fiachra, a wise man, died. Reachtabhra^t, son of Dunchu, lord of Mughdhorna [Cremorne], died. The battle of Gabhran^w [was gained] by Anmchaidh, over the Leinstermen. The battle of Eamhain-Macha^x [was gained] by Fiachna, son of Aedh Roin, over the Ui-Neill, wherein were slain Dunghal Ua Conaing and Donnbo.

between the Fiachraches and the O'Briwynes, where Teige mac Murdevour and three O'Kellies were slain, viz., Cathrannagh, Caffry, and Ardovan. Aileall O'Donchowe had the victory."—*Ann. Clon.*

^t *Faebhran*.—At the year 811 this monastery is placed in Graigrighe, which originally comprised the barony of Coolavin, in the county of Sligo, and a great portion of the north of the county of Roscommon. In O'Clery's Irish Calendar the festival of Aedh, son of Roigh of Foibhren, is set down at the 1st November.

^u *Tuilen*.—Now Dulane, a parish situated a short distance to the north of Kells, in the county of Meath. There was a monastery here dedicated to St. Cairneach.—See *Battle of Magh Rath*, pp. 20, 147.

^w *Gabhran*.—Now Gowran, a small town in a barony of the same name, county of Kilkenny.

^x *Eamhain-Macha*.—Now the Navan fort, near Armagh.—See note ^u, under A. M. 4532, p. 73, *suprà*. The events noted by the Four Masters at the year 754, are entered in the Annals of Ulster at 758, with a few others, as:

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, ρεαχτ ccéd caozat a cúγ. Αν ρεαcτμάδ βλιαδαιν δέcc do Doimnall. Conoatη, abb Λιρ μόιρ, δέcc. Suarilioch, abb δίνochar, δέcc. Αιζμο, mac Ξοί, ρμοίρ abbaíδ Cluana ηηαρ, δέcc. Ξαιμοιβλα, abb Αιρνε, δέcc. Fulartach, mac δρicc, ανζοιρ [δecc]. Μυρκαδach, mac Μυρκαδα, no Ua δραιν, ρι Λαιζη, δέζ. Flann, mac Eιρ, τιζήρνα Ua Pιδγειντε, δέcc. Eιτιζήρ, eppcop, do μαρβαδ la ραcαρτ oc αλτόιρ δριζde, i cCill δαρα, .i. eτιρ an epocanηel γ an αλτοιρ. Αρ αρ ριν ρο ράρ co na deni ραcαρτ oippenh i ριαδηαιρ eppcoip oρin alle a Cill δαρα.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, ρεαχτ ccéd caozat a ré. Αν τοcητμάδ βλιαδαιν δέcc do Doimnall. Doimnall, mac Μυρcήρταιζ, τιζήρνα ηUa Nell, δέcc. Pιρρνεαcητα, mac Pοζαρταιζ Uι Cήρναιζ, δέcc. Iomapeacc δealaiζ Ξαβρίαρ eτιρ Λαιζμου γ Oρραιζήβ, co ροeμíδ ρια mac Concήρca, γ ρο μαρβαδ Doηηgal, mac Λαιδηειν, τιζήρνα Ua cCeιρκαλαιζ, γ apoile τοιριζ imaille ρριρ. Iomapecc Αθηα δαινα eιτιρ Ulταδ γ Uι Eαηach, in ρο μαρβαδ Αιλλ, mac Pειδηιμíδ, τιζήρνα Ua ηEαcηach.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, ρεαχτ ccéd caozat a ρεαcητ. Αναοι δέcc do Doimnall. Coρbmac, abb Cluana mic Nόιρ, δέcc. Oo Cenel Coιρbpe Cρuim do. Ro-βαρταcη, mac Cuanach, abb Αιcηne μόιρ; Suibne, abb Cluana ρήρτα, Ooηηarach, abb Imleaδ each; Pεapρio, mac Pαιbpe, eccnaíδ, abb Coιρpape

"*Estas pluvialis. Benn Muilt effudit amnem cum piscibus.*"

¹ *Eutighern.*—This event is given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at the year 756, and in the Annals of Ulster at 761, but the true year is 762, as marked by Tighernaeh :

"A. D. 761. *Nix magna et Luna tenebrosa. Occisio Ectighern, Episcopi, a sacerdote in dertaig*" [in Oratorio] "Cille-daro. *Nox lucida in Autumno, &c.*"—*Ann. Ul.*

"A. D. 756. Eghtigern, Bushop, was killed by a priest at Saint Bridgett's Alter, in Killdare, as he was celebrating of Mass, which is the reason that since that time a Priest is prohibited to celebrate mass in Killdare in the presence of a Bushopp."—*Ann. Clon.*

Under the same year the latter Annals contain the following, omitted, perhaps intention-

ally, by the Four Masters :

"A. D. 756. There was great scarcity of victualls this year, and abundance of all manner of the fruites of trees. There was a field fought between those of Clonviacknose and the inhabitants of Byrre, in a place called in Irish Moyne-Koyse-Bloy."

The parallel entries to these are found in the Annals of Ulster at the year 759: "*Fames et Mess mar. Bellum etar*" [inter] "Muintir Clono et Biroir in Moin Coisse Blac."

² *Crocaingel.*—Dr. O'Conor translates this, "inter Crucem maximam et altare;" but this is incorrect, for the *Crocaingel* is defined in Cormac's Glossary as the latticed partition which divided the laity from the clergy, after the manner of the veil of Solomon's Temple.—See Petrie's *Inquiry into the Origin and Uses of*

The Age of Christ, 755. The seventeenth year of Domhnall. Condath, Abbot of Lis-mor, died. Suairleach, Abbot of Beannchair [Bangor], died. Ailgnio, son of Gno, Prior-Abbot of Cluain-Iraird [Clonard], died. Gaim-dibhla, Abbot of Ara [Aran], died. Fulartach, son of Breac, an anchorite, [died]. Muireadhach, son of Murchadh, or grandson of Bran, King of Leinster, died. Flann, son of Erc, lord of Ui-Fidhgeinte, died. Eutighern^y, a bishop, was killed by a priest at the altar of [St.] Brigit, at Kildare, between the Cro-caingel^z and the altar; from whence it arose that ever since a priest does not celebrate mass in the presence of a bishop at Kildare.

The Age of Christ, 756. The eighteenth year of Domhnall. Domhnall, son of Muirchertach, lord of the Ui-Neill, died. Finsneachta, son of Fogartach Ua Cearnaigh, died. The battle of Bealach Gabhrain^a [was fought] between the men of Leinster and Osraighe [Ossory], in which the son of Cucerea had the victory, and Donngal, son of Laidhgnen, lord of Ui-Ceinsealaigh, and other chieftains along with him, were slain. The battle of Ath-dumha^b [was fought] between the Ulidians and Ui-Eathach [people of Iveagh], in which Ailill, son of Feidhlimidh, lord of Ui-Eathach, was slain.

The Age of Christ, 757. The nineteenth year of Domhnall. Cormac, Abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. He was of the race of Cairbre Crom^c. Robhartach, son of Cuana, Abbot of Athain-mor [Fahan]; Suibhne, Abbot of Cluain-fearta [Clonfert]; Domhgnasach, Abbot of Imleach-each^d; Ferfio, son of Faibhre, a

the Round Towers of Ireland, p. 202.

^a *Bealach Gabhrain*: i. e. the Road of Gabhran, now Gowran, in the county of Kilkenny. This road extended from Gowran in the direction of Cashel, as we learn in the *Tertia Vita S. Patricii*, published by Colgan:

“Tunc venit Patricius per *Belach-Gabran*, ad reges Mumuniensium; et occurrit ei in Campo Femin Oengus, filius Natfraich, Rex Mumuniensium, et ille gavisus est in adventu Patricii, et adduxit eum secum ad habitaculum suum, qui dicitur Caissel.”—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 26, c. 60.

The battle of Bealach Gabhrain is noticed in the Annals of Ulster at the year 760 [*rectè*, 761]: “The battle of Gavran’s Pace, where

Dungal mac Laignen, *rex Nepotum Cinselai*, was slain, and other kings.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^b *Ath-dumha*: i. e. Ford of the Tumulus, or Sepulchral Mound. Not identified.

“A. D. 760. *Bellum Atho-dumai inter Ultonienses et Nepotes Echach, in quo cecidit Ailill mac Feitelmito.*”—*Ann. Ult.*

^c *Cairbre Crom*.—He was chief of Ui-Maine, or Hy-Many, in Connaught, and contemporary with St. Ciaran of Clonmacnoise.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, pp. 15, 27, 80, 81. The death of the Abbot Cormac is entered in the Annals of Ulster at the year 761, and in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at 757, but the true year is 762.

^d *Imleach-each*: i. e. the Strath or Marsh of

Μηδε, δέcc. Ιομαρπεcc Caille Ταϊδβιγ, in πο μεαθαϊ φορ Λυιγμ για cCenel Coirppe. Φογαρταχ, mac Εαταχ, τιγςηνα ηελε, Celepfoap, abb Αρσα Μααα, do εcc. Οο Υιβ ηηρφαλ do.

Αοιρ Cμιορτ, ρεαχτ ccεδ caoccat a hoct. δεclαιτναε, abb Cluana Ιοραιο, δεγ. Ριοδαρλε Ua Suanaγ, abb Ραιτνε, δεcc cεδ λα doOctober. Ρεοοδαϊδε, abb Ρηηα, δεcc. Αηρασαν, abb Λινδε Δυαχαη, [δεcc]. Ραολ- chu Ριονηγλαρι δεcc. Ιαρ ηβειτη ρiche βλιαδαν ι ριγε ορ Εριμη do Δομ- nall, mac Μυρχαδα, mic Διαρματτα, ρυαρ βαρ, η βα ηειρϊδε cεδο ρι Ερεανν ο Clonn Colman, η πο ηαδηαισαδ ι ηδρρηαιγ co ηοηορι, η co ηαιρηιουη. Αρ do πο ραϊδεαδ :

Coρpin uair πο ηucaδ δε, Δομnall docum ηΔεαρμαγε,
Nocha ραβα διογαλ ηρειρ ηα τρειρ φορ λαρ δρβγηαιγε.

the Horses, now Emlagh, in the barony of Costello, and county of Mayo. In Colgan's Life of St. Loman of Trim (*Acta Sanctorum*, p. 362), this place, where a church was erected by St. Brocadius, is described as in "Kierragia Con-nacia regione;" and in O'Clery's Irish Calendar, at 9th July, it is called Imleach-Brocadha, and described as in Mayo. Archdall (*Monast. Hib.* p. 610) is wrong in placing it in the county of Roscommon.

^e *Comlraire-Midlie*.—Now Kilcomreragh, near the hill of Uisneach, in the county of Westmeath.—See note ², under A. M. 3510, p. 33, *suprà*. Dr. O'Conor translates this, "Abbas Coadjutor Midiaë," in the Annals of the Four Masters (p. 278), and "prædicator Midiaë" in the Annals of Ulster (p. 99); but he is wrong in both, and is the less to be excused, because it is rendered correctly in the old translation of the Annals, which he had before him, and in Mageoghegan's Annals of Clonmaenise, which he ought to have consulted, thus:

"A. D. 761. Ferfio mac Faivre, *Sapientis, et Abbas Covraire, in Meath, obiit.*"—*Ann. Ult.*, Cod. Clarend., 49.

"A. D. 758. Fearfio, the son of a smith,

abbot of Cowrier" [Coιρραι], "in Meath, died."—*Ann. Clon.*

^f *Caille-Taidbig*: i. e. the Wood of Taidhbeg. This is probably the place now called Kiltabeg, situated near Kiltucker, in the county of Longford. The septa between whom the battle was fought were seated in the ancient Meath; the Cinel-Cairbre in Teflia, in the present barony of Granard, in the county of Longford; and the Luighne, in the present barony of Luighne, or Lune, and in the adjoining districts, in the county of Meath. The notice of this battle is entered in the Annals of Ulster at the year 761, and is correctly printed by Dr. O'Conor, thus: "A. D. 761. *Bellum Caille Taidbig, ubi Luigni prostrati sunt. Cenel Coirpre victoriam accepit.*" But the old translator, in Cod. Clarend. 49, has mistaken the meaning of it, in the following version: "Battle of the wood called Taidbig, where Luigni of Connaught were overthrowne, and *Generatio Cairbre conquerors jam*" [*victoriam*] "*accepit.*" It should be: "The battle of the wood called Caille-Taidbig, where the Luigni" [of Meath] "were overthrowne, and *Generatio Cairbre victoriam accepit.*"

^g *Cele-Pcadair*: i. e. the Servant of Peter.

wise man, Abbot of Comhraire-Midhe^e, died. The battle of Caille-Taibbig^f, in which the Luighne were defeated by the Cinel-Cairbre. Fogartach, son of Eochaidh, lord of Eile [died]. Cele-Peadair^g, Abbot of Ard-Macha, died. He was of the Ui-Breasail.

The Age of Christ, 758. Beclaitnac, Abbot of Cluain-Iraird [Clonard], died. Fidhairle Ua Suanaih^h, Abbot of Raithin, died on the first of October. Reoddaidhe, Abbot of Farna [Ferns], died. Anfadan, Abbot of Linn-Duachail, [died]. Faelchu, of Fimnghlaisⁱ, died. After Domhnall, son of Murchadh^k, son of Diarmaid, had been twenty years in sovereignty over Ireland, he died. He was the first king of Ireland of the Clann-Colmain, and he was buried at Dearnhagh [Durrow] with honour and veneration. Of him was said :

Until the hour that Domhnall was brought to Dearnhagh

There was no avenging conflict or battle on the plain of Breaghmhagh.

He succeeded Congusa in the year 750.—See Harris's Ware's *Bishops*, p. 41. He was of the Ui-Breasail-Macha, seated on the south side of Lough Neagh, in the now county of Armagh, and descended from Breasal, son of Feidhlim, son of Fiachra Casan, son of Colla Dachrich.—See *Leabhar-na-gCeart*, p. 147, note ^v.

^h *Fidhairle Ua Suanaih*.—He became the patron saint of Rahen, near Tullamore, in the King's County, after the expulsion thence of St. Carthach, or Mochuda, who settled at Lisamore, in the county of Waterford.—See Petrie's *Inquiry into the Origin and Uses of the Round Towers of Ireland*, p. 241. The death of Fidhairle is entered in the Annals of Ulster at 762, but the true year is 763, as marked by Tighernach.

ⁱ *Fimnghlais*: i. e. the Bright Stream, now Finglas, a small village in the barony of Castleknock, about two miles and a half north of the city of Dublin. The festival of St. Cainneach of this place is set down in the *Feilire-Aenguis* and in O'Clery's Irish Calendar at 15th of May. In the Gloss to the copy of the *Feilire*, preserved

in the *Leabhar-Breac*, Findglais is described as "i taebh Atha cliath," i. e. by the side of Dublin.

^k *Domhnall, son of Murchadh*.—This monarch's death is entered in the Annals of Ulster at the year 762; but it appears from an eclipse of the sun noticed at the same year, that 763 is the true year.—See *Art de Ver. les Dates*, tom. i. p. 66 :

"A. D. 762. *Mors Domhnaill, filii Murchadha, regis Temorie xii. Kal. Decembris, &c. &c. Sol tenebrosus in hora tertia diei.*"—*Ann. Ulst.* See also O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, p. 433.

"Donaldus filius Murchadi, &c. &c., obiit 12 *Calendas Decembris Anno 763, in Iona Insula, quo peregrinationem susceperat.*"—*War.*

In the Annals of Clonmacnoise, which are about five years antedated about this period, the death of King Domhnall is entered under the year 759, as follows :

"King Donell was the first King of Ireland of Clann-Colman, or O'Melaghlyns, and died quietly in his bed the 12th of the Kalends of December, in the year of our Lord God 759."

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, ρεαχτ ccέδ caozar anaoi. An céid bliadain do Niall Ppiozac, mac Pcapzale, uap Epinn hi ριzhe. Piacpa, mac Potaio, abb δαιρ licce, décc. Ronan, abb Cluana mic Noip, décc. Oo Luizhniδ do. Cορb-mac, mac Aililla, abb Μαιμipτρεαχ δμιτε, δέz. Oonait, mac Tohence, abb Cορcaizε, décc. Pcipzup, mac Ceallaiz, ρί Connacht [décc]. Scanlan Pemin, mac Aeozale, décc. Flann ζapaδ, τιzina Cenél mic Capca, δέz. Iomairεacc Ouin bile ρια nOonchaδ, mac Ooinnall, ρορ Ppioza tulach. Oonchaδ, mac Eozain, τιzina na nOéiri, décc. Μυρχαδ, mac Μυιρcφip-ταιz, do mαrβαδ la Connachταib. Tpi ppoza do pεapεthan hi Cpich Μυιρεαδαιz i nIup Eozain .i. ppoρ do apccar ζil, ppoρ do cρυιτεναacht, 7 ppoρ do ml. Conaδ doiβpide ρο ραιδεαδ :

Τpί ppoρpa Aipδ uillinne, ap ζpaδ Oé do mn
Ppoρp apzaitτ, ppoρp τυιρinne, azup ppoρp do ml.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, ρεαχτ ccέδ pεapccar. An oapa bliadain do Niall Ppiozac.

¹ *Niall Frosach* : i. e. Niall of the Showers.— See the year 716. “A. D. 762” [*rectè* 763]. “Niall Frosagh *regnare incipit*.”—*Ann. Ult.*

^m *Baisleac*.—Now Baslick, near Ballintober, in the county of Roscommon.—See note under the year 742.

ⁿ *Dun-bile* : i. e. the Fort of the Ancient Tree. This was probably the name of a fort in the barony of Farbil, in the county of Westmeath, but the name is now obsolete. There is a Bile-rath, which is nearly synonymous with Dun-bile, in the barony of Rathconrath, in the same county. The events which the Four Masters give under the year 759 are given in the Annals of Ulster at 763, with other curious notices totally and intentionally omitted by the Four Masters :

“A. D. 763. *Nix magna tribus fere mensibus, Ascalt mor et fumus. Bellum Arggamain inter familiam Cluana-mic-Nois et Dermaigi, ubi cecidit Diarmaid Dub, mac Doinnnaill, et Diglae, mac Duibhiss et ce viri de familia Dermaigi. Breasal, mac Murela victor fuit, cum familia Cluana mic Nois. Siccatas magna ultra modum. Ruith fola*”

[bloody flux] “*in tota Hibernia.*”

^o *Three showers*.—These showers are noticed in the Annals of Ulster at the year 763, in the same Irish words used by the Four Masters, and thus translated in *Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49 : “The shedding of three showers in Muireach his land, at Inis-Owen, viz., a shower of bright silver, a shower of wheat, and a shower of hony.”—See a notice of three similar showers at the year 716. The famine, the falling of the three showers, and other events, are noticed in the Annals of Clonmacnoise under the year 759, as follows :

“A. D. 759. Nealle Frassagh, son of King Ferall, began his reign immediately after the death of King Donell, and reigned seven years.

“There was a great famyne throughout the whole kingdome in generall in the time of the beginning of his reign, in so much that the King himself had very little to live upon; and being then accompanied with seven goodly Bushops, fell upon their knees, where the King very pitifully before them all besought God of his

The Age of Christ, 759. The first year of Niall Frosach¹ in sovereignty over Ireland. Fiachra, son of Fothadh, Abbot of Baisleac^m, died. Ronan, Abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. He was of the Luighne. Cormac, son of Ailill, Abbot of Mainistir-Buite [Monasterboice], died. Donait, son of Tohence, Abbot of Corcach [Cork], died. Fearghus, son of Ceallach, King of Connaught, [died]. Scanlan Feimhin, son of Aedhgal, died. Flann Garadh, lord of Cinel-Mic-Earca, died. The battle of Dun-bileⁿ [was gained] by Donnchadh, son of Domhnall, over the Fearsa-Tulach [Fartullagh]. Dunchadh, son of Eoghan, lord of the Deisi, died. Murchadh, son of Muirheartach, was slain by the Connaughtmen. Three showers^o fell in Crich-Muireadhaigh^p, in Inis-Eoghain [Inishowen], namely, a shower of pure silver, a shower of wheat, and a shower of honey, of which was said:

Three showers at Ard-Uillinne, fell, through God's love, from heaven:
A shower of silver, a shower of wheat, and a shower of honey.

The Age of Christ, 760. The second year of Niall Frosach. Folachtach^q,

Infinite Grace and Mercy, if his wrath otherwise could not be appeas'd, before he saw the destruction of so many thousands of his subjects and Friends, that then were helpless of relieve, and ready to perish, to take him to himself, otherwise to send him and them some relieve for maintenance of his service; which request was no sooner made, than a great Shower of Silver fell from heaven, whereat the King greatly rejoiced; and yet (said he) this is not the thing that can deliver us from this famyne and imminent danger; with that he fell to his prayers again, then a second Shower of heavenly Honey fell, and then the King said with great thanksgiving as before; with that the third Shower fell of pure Wheat, which covered all the fields over, that like was never seen before, so that there was such plenty and abundance that it was thought that it was able to maintain a great many Kingdomes. Then the King and the seven Bishops gave great thanks to our Lord.

“There was a battle fought between the

families of Dorowe and Clonvicknose, at Argamoyn, where Dermott Duff mac Donell was killed.

“There was exceeding great drowth this year.

“Allell O Donchowe, King of Conaught, died.

“Donnough, son of King Donell, gave a battle to the families of the O'Dowlies in Fertulagh.

“Moll, King of England, entered into Religion.

“Flaithvertagh mac Longsy, King of Taragh, died in the habit of a religious man.

“Follawyn mc Conchongailt, King of Meath, was wilfully murdered.”

^p *Crich-Muireadhaigh*: i. e. Muireadhach's Territory. This district comprised that portion of the present barony of Inishowen, in the county of Donegal, comprising Aileach and Fahan.—See the year 716.

^q *Folachtach, &c.*—This and most of the other entries given by the Four Masters under the

Polachtach, mac Sarrpaelaða, abb ðiorra, décc. Loarin, abb Cluana Iorairð, décc. Cellbil Cluana ðronaig décc. Tola Cairð ðreacain décc. Ailil, mac Craoibecháin, abb Mungariar, [décc]. Flaitðfirtaç, mac Loingricé, pí Epeann, décc i nCairð Macá, iar mbeiréal poða i cclépcéat. Suibne, mac Murchaða co na ðír mac do marbað. Iomairce Cairn Fiachaç eitir dá mac Domnaill .i. Donnchað 7 Murchað, 7 Aelgal tigrina Teatða, in po marbað Fallomon, mac Concongalt, la Donnchað, 7 po marbað Murchað ann, 7 po meabairð for Aelgal. Dungalac, toirpé Ua Liaátáin, décc. Uargal, toirpéac Conaille, décc. Torpéta, mac Círnac, tigrina na nÐéiri, déç.

Cair Criorc, reacht ecéd peparcat a haon. An tpeap bliaðain do Niall Crioiméann, mac Reachtgoile, abb Cluana firta [décc]. Aodan Uir nóiri [décc]. Iomaircéc Spuéra eitir Uir mðrium, 7 Conmaicne, in po marbað pocáide do Conmaicnu, 7 Aod Dub, mac Toichlig. Ro meabairð an t-iomairpé rin pira nÐuibnðreachtac, mac Caéal. Iomairce eitir pira Mide 7 ðrfça, in po marbaðh Maoluma, mac Toiril, 7 Dongal, mac Ðoirpé.

Cair Criorc, reacht ecéd peparcat adó. An cétpamáð bliaðain do Niall Cubran, abb Cille achair [décc]. Fioðaðach, abb ðfnócar, décc. Dubðainðfir, mac Cormaic, abb Mairpétreac ðuiri, do báðað ipin bóinn. Slebene, mac Congale, do Chenel Conail Gulban, abb Iae, déç. Mac an tpeap, abb Eanraig ðuib, décc. Glainðuibair, abb Laéraig ðrium, décc. Murchað, mac Flaitðfirtaig, tigrina Cenel Conail, do marbað. Ceallaç, mac

year 760, are given in the Annals of Ulster under 764.

¹ *Cluain-Bronaigh*.—Now Clonbroney, near Granard, in the county of Longford.—See note under the year 734.

² *In religion*: i. cclépcéat, in clericatu.—“A. D. 764. In nocte signum horribile et mirabile in stellis visum est. Mors Flaithbertaig filii Loingsich, regis Temorie, in clericatu.”—*Ann. Ult.*

³ *Carn-Fiachaich*: i. e. the Carn of Fiacha. This place was called from a carn, or sepulchral heap of stones, erected in memory of Fiacha, son of Niall of the Nine Hostages, and ancestor of the family of Mageoghagan. The place is

now called Carn, and is situated in the barony of Moycashel, in the county of Westmeath:

“A. D. 764. *Bellum Cairn Fiachaich inter duos filios Domhnaill .i. Donnchadh et Murchadh*; Falloman la Donnchadh, Ailgal la Murchadh. *In bello cecidit Murchadh*; Ailgal *in fugam versus est*.”—*Ann. Ult.*

⁴ *The Deisi*: i. e. the Desies, in the now county of Waterford. The Annals of Ulster add “*defectus panis*” at 764, which corresponds with 760 of the Four Masters, the true year being 765.

⁵ *Sruthair*.—Now Shrule, or Abbeyshrule, in the barony of Shrule, and county of Long-

son of Sarfaeladh, Abbot of Birra, died. Loarn, Abbot of Cluain-Iraird [Clonard], died. Cellbil, of Cluain-Bronaigh^r, died. Tola, of Ard-Breacain [Ardbraccan], died. Ailill, son of Craebhachan, Abbot of Mungarait [Mungret], died. Flaithbheartach, son of Loingseach, died at Ard-Macha [Armagh], after having been some time in religion^s. Suibhne, son of Murchadh, with his two sons, was slain. The battle of Carn-Fiachach^t [was fought] between the two sons of Domhnall, i. e. Donnchadh and Murchadh, and Aelghal, lord of Teathbha, wherein Fallomhan, son of Cucongalt, was slain by Donnchadh, and Murchadh was also slain, and Aelghal was defeated. Dungalach, chief of Ui-Liathain, died. Uargal, chief of Conaille, died. Torptha, son of Cearnach, lord of the Deisi^u, died.

The Age of Christ, 761. The third year of Niall. Crimthann, son of Reachtghal, Abbot of Cluain-fearta, [died]. Aedhan of Lis-mor [died]. The battle of Sruthair^w [was fought] between the Ui-Briuin and Conmaicne, in which numbers of the Conmaicne were slain, as was Aedh Dubh, son of Toichleach. This battle was gained by Duibhinreachtach, son of Cathal. A battle [was fought] between the men of Meath and the men of Breagh, in which were slain Maelumba, son of Toithil, and Dongal, son of Doireith.

The Age of Christ, 762. The fourth year of Niall. Cubran, Abbot of Cill-achaidh^x, [died]. Fidhbhadhach, Abbot of Beannchair [Bangor], died. Dubhdainbher, son of Cormac, Abbot of Mainistir-Buithi [Monasterboice], was drowned in the Boinn^y. Slebhene, son of Congal, of the race of Conall Gulban, Abbot of Ia^z, died. Mac an-tsair, Abbot of Eanach-dubh^a, died. Glaindiubair, Abbot of Lathrach-Briuin^b, died. Murchadh, son of Flaithbheartach, lord of

ford.—See note ⁿ, under A. D. 236, p. 112, where, for “county of Louth,” read “county of Longford:”

^x A. D. 765. *Bellum Sruthre etir hUi-Briuin ocus Conmaicne, ubi plurimi ceciderunt di Conmaicnibh, et Aed Dubh, filius Toichlich cecidit. Dubinrecht, filius Cathail, victor fuit.*—*Ann. Ult.*

^y *Cill-achaidh*.—Now Killeigh, near Geshill, in the King's County. “A. D. 766. Conbran, Abbas Cille-achaidh, moritur.”—*Ann. Ult.*

^z *The Boinn* : i. e. the River Boyne. Mainistir-Buithi, now *anglicè* Monasterboice, is about four

miles to the north of this river.

^a *Abbot of Ia* : i. e. of Iona. For the pedigree of this abbot see Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, p. 482, n. 40.

^b *Eanach-dubh* : i. e. the Black Marsh, now Annaghduff, a townland and parish near Drumsna, in the county of Leitrim.—See note ^l, under A. D. 1253, p. 349.

^b *Lathrach-Briuin* : otherwise written Laithreach-Briuin, now Laraghbrine, near Maynooth, in the barony of Salt, and county of Kildare. According to O'Clery's Irish Calendar, and the

Coirpre, mic Fozartaig, do marbad la latrondaib. Iomairécc Airé na mbrecc nua τTuamhnaína, mac Flonn.

Αοιρ Crioirt, reacht ecéd rearcac acrí. An cúigeaó bliadaim do Niall. Gormgal, mac Ailiolla, décc. Aedan, ab Uir móir, décc. Ceimnealaic, mac Conboirne, abb Imliḡ Iubair, décc. Coibófnach, abb Cille Toma décc. Forḡla ppuíte Cluana mic Nóir déḡ. Dubhlinrecht, mac Caḡail, rí Connacht, décc. Eirne, inḡln bpsail bpsḡ, bñ rí Tshnac décc, iar naipilleaó pócraice ó Dhia tma déḡḡnóimab, ḡ tma aitérige ndócpa ma tairmteachtuib. Iomairéacc eipr Laḡnib buóḡéirín .i. eipr Cionaeó, mac Flainn, ḡ Aeó, ḡ Forpripin, in po marbaó Aeó. Concubair, mac Cumarcacaiḡ, tḡḡrha Aíone, décc. Niall mac Diaimata, tḡḡrha Míthe décc. ḡuin Tuamhnaína, tḡḡrha Oipraḡe.

Αοιρ Crioirt, reacht ecéd rearca a ceatair. An reireaó bliadaim do Niall. Murgal, mac Ninneaó, abb Rschranne, décc. Encorach hUa Doḡain, abb ḡlinne da Loch, décc. Commán Eanaḡh Daíthe décc. Iomairécc eipr Oipraḡib féirpín nua Tuamhnaína in po meabaó for cloinn Cheallaḡ, mic Faelcáir. Iomairécc Fhna nua cCeimnealachab, in po marbaó Dubcailḡ, mac Laóḡnen.

Αοιρ Crioirt, reacht ecéd rḡcca a cúḡ. An reachtmaó bliadaim do Niall. Arḡgal, abb Clocáir mic nDaimhine, décc. Píachra ḡranairé décc.

Feilire-Aenguis, the festival of St. Senan was celebrated here on the 2nd of September; this place is described as in the territory of Uí-Faelain.

¹ *By robbers.*—“A. D. 766. Cellach, *filius* Coirpri, *filii* Fogartaig, *a latrone jugulatus est.*”—*Ann. Ult.*

² *Ard-na-mBreac*: i. e. Height of the Trouts, or speckled Persons. Not identified. It was in Ossory.

³ *Gormghal, &c.*—This, and most of the entries given by the Four Masters under the year 763, are given in the Annals of Ulster under 767.

⁴ *Cill-Toma.*—Now Kiltoom, near Castlepollard, in the county of Westmeath.—See note under the year 746.

⁵ *Sruíthe.*—This is translated “Forglans sapiens Cluanae-mac-nosiæ, obiit,” by Dr. O’Conor,

but incorrectly, because *forḡla* is not a man’s proper name, but a common noun substantive, signifying *the most, or greater part or number.*

But it is probably a mistake of the Four Masters. The parallel passages in the Annals of Ulster run as follows in *Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49:

“A. D. 767. Duvinrecht mac Cahail, *rex Connacie, mortuus est a fluxu sanguinis.* Gormgal, mac Ailella, *mortuus est.* Aedan, Abbas Lismoir, et Lyne *sapiens Cluanae-mac-Nois, mortui sunt.*”

⁶ *Reward.*—The word *pócraic* is generally used in the best Irish writings to denote “eternal reward.” This passage is given in Latin, in the Annals of Ulster, as follows, under the year 767:

“A. D. 767. Eithne, ingin Breasail Breg,

Cinel-Conaill, was slain. Ceallach, son of Cairbre, son of Fogartach, was slain by robbers^c. The battle of Ard-na-mBreac^d [was fought] by Tuainsnamha, son of Flann.

The Age of Christ, 763. The fifth year of Niall. Gormghal^e, son of Ailioll, died. Aedhan, Abbot of Lis-mor, died. Ceinnsealach, son of Cuboirne, Abbot of Imleach-Iubhair [Emly], died. Coibhdeanach, Abbot of Cill-Toma^f, died. The most of the Sruithe^g [religious seniors] of Cluain-mic-Nois died. Duibh-inrecht, son of Cathal, King of Connaught, died. Eithne, daughter of Breasal Breagh, [and] wife of the King of Teamhair [Tara], died, after having deserved reward^h from God for her good works, and for her intense penance for her sins. A battle was fought between the Leinstermen themselves, namely, between Cinacch, son of Flann, and Aedh, at Foirtrinnⁱ, where Aedh was slain. Conchubhar, son of Cumasgach, lord of Aidhne, died. Niall, son of Diarmaid, lord of Meath, died. The slaying of Tuainsnamha^k, lord of Osraighe [Ossory].

The Age of Christ, 764. The sixth year of Niall. Murchal, son of Ninidh, Abbot of Reachrainn, died. Enchorach Ua Dodain, Abbot of Gleann-dalocha, died. Comman, of Eanach-Daithe^l, died. A battle between the Osraighe^m themselves, by Tuainsnamha, in which the sons of Ceallach, son of Faelchar, were routed. The battle of Fearna [Ferns] [was fought] by the Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, in which Dubhchalgach, son of Laidhgnen, was slain.

The Age of Christ, 765. The seventh year of Niall. Ardghal, Abbot of Clochar-mac-nDaimhineⁿ, died. Fiachra, of Granard, died. Feirghil, of Cill-

Regina Regis Temorie, Regnum celeste adipisci meruit post penitentiam."

ⁱ *Foirtrinn*.—Dr. O'Conor translates this, "in regione Pictorum;" but he is decidedly wrong, for we must assume that Foirtrinn was the name of a place in Leinster in Ireland, unless we suppose that the Leinstermen went over to Foirtren in Scotland to fight a battle between themselves there.

^k *Tuainsnamha*.—This entry is a mistake, and should have been struck out by the Four Masters.—See the notice of the death of this chieftain under the year 765.

^l *Eanach-Daithe*: i. e. Daithe's Marsh. Not identified. This name does not occur in O'Clery's

Irish Calendar, or in the gloss to the *Feilire-Aenguis* in the *Leabhar-Breac*.

^m *The Osraighe*: i. e. the People of Ossory. "A. D. 768. Cosrad itir Osraigi invicem, ubi filii Ceallaig, filii Faelchair in fugam versi sunt. Toimsnamha victor evasit."—*Ann. Ul.*

The Annals of Ulster contain, under the year 768, the following notices, totally omitted by the Four Masters:

"Longus Coirpri, mic Foghertaig, re nDonncha" [the expulsion of Cairbre, son of Foghartaich, by Donnchadh]. "*Terremotus, fames, et morbus lepre, multas invasit. Habundantia diarmesa glandium.*"

ⁿ *Clochar-mac-nDaimhine*: i. e. Clogher of the

mor-Eimhire^o, died. Fearghus, son of Cathal, a bishop, died. Folachtach, son of Teach Tuac^p, Abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Crummael, Bishop and Abbot of Cill-mor-Eimhire, died. Conmhach, son of Brenainn, Abbot of Cluain-Tochne^q, died. hUa Bece, Abbot of Fobhar [Fore], died. Tuaimsnamha, son of Flann^r, lord of Osraighe, was slain. Narghal, son of Natshuaigh, died. A battle between the Leinstermen themselves, wherein Ceallach, son of Dunchadh, had the victory, and in which Cinaedh, son of Flann, and his brother, Ceallach, and Caithnia, son of Bece, and many others besides them, were slain. A conflict between the Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, in which Edersgel, son of Aedh, son of Colgan, had the victory, and in which Ceinnsealach, son of Bran, was slain by him. The battle of Ocha^s by the men of South Breagh upon the Leinstermen. The battle of Bolg-Boinne^t against the men of South Breagh, in which were slain Flaithbheartach, son of Flann, son of Roghallach; Uairehridhe, son of Baeth; Snedhgus, son of Ainsteach; and Cearnach, son of Flann Foirbhthe. The battle of Ath-cliaith^u, by the Cianachta-Breagh^v, against Ui Tegh^x; and there was great slaughter made of the Leinstermen, and numbers of the Cianachta were drowned in the full tide on their returning. Niall Frosach^y, son of Fearghal, was seven years king over Ireland [when he resigned]; and he died at I-Colum-Cille, on his pilgrimage eight years afterwards.

The Age of Christ, 766. The first year of Donnchadh, son of Domhnall, in sovereignty over Ireland. Flann Ua Dachua, Abbot of Inis-cain-Deagha^z, died. Failbhe Erdaimh died. Forbasach Ua Cearnaigh, Abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, died; he was of the Ui-Briuin. Aedhgen, Bishop and Abbot of Fobhar

mic Rogellaig, Uarchroi, mac Baih, Snedhgus, mac Ainfitre, and Cernach mac Faelain Foirfe, were slaine."—*Ann. Ult. Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^u *Ath-cliaith*: i. e. Dublin. "A. D. 769. The skirmish of Dublin" [σχορησιὸν Ἀθὰ κλιαθ̄] "by Cianachte upon the Teigs" [ἄπορ ἡυἰβ̄ Τεἰγ̄]. "Great slaughter of Lenster. Great many of the Cianachtes were drowned in the sea-tyde at their returne."—*Ann. Ult. Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^v *Cianachta-Breagh*.—A sept of the race of Cian, son of Olioll Olum, King of Munster, seated at and around Duleek, in the county of

Meath.

^x *Ui-Tegh*.—A sept seated in Imail, in the now county of Wicklow.

^y *Niall Frosach*.—This entry is in a modern hand in the Stowe copy. Niall Frosach commenced his reign in the year 763, and after a reign of seven years, he became a monk in the monastery of Iona in Scotland in 770, and died there in 778.—See Annals of Ulster, A. D. 778; O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, p. 433.

^z *Inis-cain-Deagha*.—Now Inishkeen, a church, near which are the remains of a round tower, giving name to a parish lying partly in the county

λαίτ, ινζην Κατάλ, banab Cluana Cuibhinn, δέξ. Ro fáir eapanta eir Ceallaic, mac Dúinchaða, mí Laighín, 7 an mí Donnchað, mac Donnnaill. Do rónað do no léreimol Ua Neill la Donnchað zo Laighinib. Ro riacatapar Laighin miar an ríx co na rócraide zo pangapar Sciath nEacétain. Aimiud Donnchað co na rlog i nAilinn. Ro zabrapð dna a muinntiri for dóð, 7 loiceað, ionnparð, 7 argam an éozid co cñn reacémame, co ro miaraidrfe Laighin é ró deoið. Coirprie, mac Fogartaig, tighina bñg, δέξ. Decc, mac Conla, tighina Teatba, décc. Aongur, mac Fhialdai, tighina Ceneoil Laozair, δέξ do bñg. Catál, mac Conall Minn, tighina Coirprie Moire, décc. Dúnzolaic, mac Taidhig, toirpaic Laigne δέξ. Arzgal, mac Conall, tighina Coirprie Ttba, δέξ.

Aoir Crioirt, reacht ecéd rearcca a reacé. An dapa bliadain do Donnchað. Aepiað Cluana Iorapð δέξ. S. Suibne, abb Iae Colum Cille, δέξ. Maelaitighen, abb Cluana heðmiz, Sealbaic, mac Conalta, ab Coirpaige, Eðmuic, mac Epc, abb Léth [decc]. Aonach na laimcomarta, uair tucca-tar aipðna aigéide aduaémara an tan rin, ro ba rañalta fpi hainpðib laoi bpaía .i. toirpaic 7 teinntaic aipoi, zur bó uipulainz do éac for éloirpéc no faireri aipole. Zabaid dna aduaé 7 oman riora Eireann zur no fupail-reac a rpuiri forpa dá épðan do denam imaille re hepnazéte noioéra 7 aon ppoim itopia ríde dia rnaðað 7 rpaiað ar écðmam im pel Mióil do ronnparð, conað de rin boi an laimcomart dia merbpað an tene do

of Monaghan, and partly in the county of Louth.—See Shirley's *Account of Farney*, pp. 180, 181.

^a *Cluaim-Cuibhinn*.—The festival of St. Fintina, virgin, of Cluain-Guithbhinn, is set down in O'Clery's Irish Calendar, at 1st November. The place is now called Cluain-Guithbhinn, *anglicè* Clongullin, and is situated in the parish of Rathcore, barony of Lower Moyfenrath, and county of Meath.

^b *Sciath-Neachtain*: i. e. Neachtain's Shield. This was the ancient name of a place near Castledermot, in the south of the county of Kildare. This attack upon Leinster is noticed in the Annals of Ulster, at the year 769, as follows:

“A. D. 769. *Congressio* Donnchada mic Donnnaill et Cellaich mic nDonnchaid, et *exiit* Donn-

chad *cum exercitu* Nepotum Neill eu Laighniu, et *effugerunt eum* Laigin, et *exierunt* i Sciath-Nechtain, et *manserunt* hUi Neill i Raith Ailinne, et *accenderunt igne omnes terminos* Laigin.”

^c *Ailinn*.—Now Cnoc-Ailinne, a hill on which are the remains of a very large fort, near old Kildcullen, in the county of Kildare.—See note ^c, under A. M. 4169, p. 58, *suprà*.

^d *A sudden fit*.—“A. D. 770. Oengus, mac Fogertaigh, ri Ceniuil Laegaire, *subita morte periit*.”—*Ann. Ul.*

^e *Cairbre-mor*.—The addition of *mor* to Cairbre here is probably a mistake by the Four Masters. It is thus given in the Annals of Ulster. “A. D. 770. Cathal, mac Conall Minn, ri Coirpri, *mori-tur*.”

[Fore], died. Cobhlaithe, daughter of Cathal, Abbess of Cluain-Cuithbhinn^a, died. There arose a dissention between Ceallach, son of Donnchadh, King of Leinster, and the monarch Donnchadh, son of Domhnall. Donnchadh made a full muster of the Ui-Neill [and marched] into Leinster. The Leinstermen moved before the monarch and his forces until they arrived at Sciath-Neachtain^b. Donnchadh, with his forces, remained at Aillinn^c; his people continued to fire, burn, plunder, and devastate the province for the space of a week, when the Leinstermen at length submitted to his will. Cairbre, son of Fogartach, lord of Breagh, died. Becc, son of Connla, lord of Teathbha, died. Aenghus, son of Fearadhach, lord of Cinel-Laeghaire, died of a sudden fit^d. Cathal, son of Conall, lord of Cairbre-Mor^e, died. Dunghalach, son of Taithleach, chief of Luighne^f, died. Artghal, son of Conall, lord of Cairbre-Teathbha, died.

The Age of Christ, 767. The second year of Donnchadh. Aerlaidh of Cluain-Iraird [Clonard], died. St. Suibhne, Abbot of Ia-Coluim-Cille, died. Maelaithgen, Abbot of Cluain-Eidhneach^g; Sealbhach, son of Cualta, Abbot of Corcach [Cork], [and] Edhniuch, son of Erc, Abbot of Liath^h, [died]. The fair of the clappingⁱ of hands, [so called] because terrific and horrible signs appeared at the time, which were like unto the signs of the day of judgment, namely, great thunder and lightning, so that it was insufferable to all to hear the one and see the other. Fear and horror seized the men of Ireland, so that their religious seniors ordered them to make two fasts, together with fervent prayer, and one meal between them, to protect and save them from a pestilence, precisely at Michaelmas. Hence came the Lamhchomart, which was called the

^a *Luighne*.—Now the barony of Leyny, in the county of Sligo.

^g *Cluain-eidhneach*.—Now Clonenagh, a townland near Mountrath, in the Queen's County. In the Life of Fintan, the patron saint of this place, published by Colgan in his *Acta Sanctorum*, at 17th of February, p. 350, the name *Cluain-Eidhnach* is translated "*latibulum hederosum*." The foundations of various buildings are traceable at Clonenagh, but no ruins of a church of an antiquity greater than four centuries are now visible.

^h *Of Liath*.—Colgan takes this to be the

Liath-mor-Mochaemhog, near Thurles, in the county of Tipperary.—See his *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 598.

ⁱ *Clapping of hands*.—This fair is noticed in the Annals of Ulster, under the year 771, as follows:

"A. D. 771. Oenach ina lamcomarthe *in quo ignis et tonitruum in similitudinem diei iudicii*. Ind lamcomairt hi Feil Michil dia nepred in tene dia nim." Dr. O'Connor and the old translator take Lamcomairt to be the name of the place where the fair was held, but this is clearly a mistake.

νή. Αὐὸ Αἰλζην, τἰζήνα Ὑα Μαινε, το ἡαρθαὸ. Αρτ, mac Πλαίτια, τοἰρεαὸ Αἰδνε, το ἡαρθαὸ. Οὐηζαλ, mac Ceallaig, τἰζήνα Ορραιζε, δέζ. Cennpealaç, τἰζεαρηνα Ὑα Πῖδζεντε, δέcc.

Αοἰρ Cριορτ, ρεαχτ ccέδ ρήρεα α ἡοῦτ. Ἰν τρεαρ βλιαδαν το Θονη-
chað uap Ερηνη ἰ ρἰζε. Μαenaç, mac Colman, abb Slaine, ἡ Cille ροιβρηχ,
δέζ. Daniel Ὑα Foilene, ρεἰβνεοἰρ Λεταβαἰ δέζ. S. Μαρταν .i. ερρεcop
Ἰηρἰ εδἡμζ, δευζ ἰ November. Ζαλλβραη Ὑα Ὑηζαηη, ρεἰβνεοἰρ Cluana mic
Noir, Αεδαν, ερρεcop Μαἰζε eu, Cethhynach ἡὙα Ερηmono, abb Cluana
ρῆἰτα ὕρηναηη, Λεἰταν, banabb Cille θαρηα, Αεὸ, mac Coirppe, abb Rç-
pauine, Donnchað, ρἰ Connaçt, δευζ.

Αοἰρ Cριορτ, ρεαῦτ ccέδ ρήρεα αναοἰ. Ἰν εσθηραἡαἰὸ βλιαδαν το Θονη-
chað ορ Ερηνη. Αβραη, mac Ροἰδμηζ, abb Τρεοἰτ μοἰρ, δέcc εἰρ τἰ θαρηζ.
Ὑλταν ἡὙα ὕεροδερἰζ, abb Οῦηνα μοἰρε, δέζ. Ερηναδὰç, mac Echm, abb
Λεἰζήληνε, δέζ. Ροραηδὰη, ρεἰβνεοἰρ, ἡ ερρεcop Τρεοἰτ, δέυζ. Σοαρηλαç
Ὑα Concuairiàn, abb Ὑρ μοἰρ, δέυζ. Sñcàn, abb Imleaca ἡβαἰρ, δέυζ.
Ἰομραἰτεαç Τἡληνε Clοἰτἰζε, ἀνῑοἰρε, δέυζ. Τομαλταç, mac Μυρζαηε,
τἰζήνα Μαἰζε ἡΑἰ, δευζ. Ὑαδβὰç, mac Εαῦτζυρα, τοἰρεαὸ Ceneoἰl Μἰç
Εαρηα, δέζ. Ceallaç, mac Dunchaða, ρἰ Λαἰζήη δέcc. Εοζαη, mac Colman,
δέζ. Cédcoηζβαἰ Ταἡηλαχτα Μαηερηαη.

Αοἰρ Cριορτ, ρεαχτ ccέδ ρῆτμοζαὸ. Ἰν εἰζεαδ βλιαδαν το Θονη-
chað ἡρη ρἰζε. Οοηδζαλ, mac Nuadh, abb Ὑζἡἡαἰδ, δέυζ. Ρἡαῖç, abb

¹ *Cill-Foibrigh*.—Now probably Kiltrew, near Ashbourne, in the county of Meath.

¹ *Leathabha*: i. e. called *Letuba*, in the Annals of Ulster. There is no place of this name in the *Feilire-Aenguis*, or the Irish Calendar of O'Clery, or in Colgan's published works, nor has the Editor been able to find any monastery of the name in Ireland. In the *Feilire-Aenguis*, at 26th March, mention is made of "Leatha, *nomen sylve magnæ* i nDeisibh Mumhan." In O'Clery's Calendar, at 30th March, is set down the festival of St. Liber of Leathidumha, which is probably the same as the Letubai of the Annals of Ulster, but its situation is not known.

^m *Inis-Eidhnuigh*.—The festival of St. Martin

of Inis-Eidhnuigh is set down in O'Clery's Irish Calendar, at 1st November, but its situation is not pointed out. It is probably the ancient name of Inishnee, in the mouth of the Owenmore River, in the west of the county of Galway. The entries which the Four Masters have transcribed under the year 768, are given in the Annals of Ulster under 772; but the true year is 773, as appears from a notice of the eclipse of the moon noticed in these latter Annals as having taken place "ii Non. Decembris."—See *Art de Ver. les Dates*, tom. i. p. 66. The Annals of Ulster contain the following notices of the weather, &c.

"A. D. 772. Macnaeh, mac Colmain, Abbas

Fire from heaven. Aedh Ailghin, lord of Ui-Maine, was slain. Art, son of Flaitnia, chief of Aidhne, was slain. Dunghal, son of Ceallach, lord of Osraighe, died. Ceimnsalach, lord of Ui-Fidhgeinte, died.

The Age of Christ, 768. The third year of Donnchadh in sovereignty over Ireland. Maenach, son of Colman, Abbot of Slaine and Cill-Foibrich^k, died. Daniel Ua Foilene, scribe of Leathabla^l, died. St. Martin, Bishop of Inis-Eidh-nigh^m, died on the 1st of November. Gallbran Ua Lingain, scribe of Chnain-mic-Nois; Aedhan, Bishop of Magh-eo [Mayo]; Cethernach Ua Ermono, Abbot of Cluain-fearta-Brenaim [Clonfert]; Lerthan, Abbess of Cilldara [Kildare]; Aedh, son of Cairbre, Abbot of Reachrainn; [and] Donnchadh, King of Con-naught, died.

The Age of Christ, 769. The fourth year of Donnchadh over Ireland. Albran, son of Foidmeach, Abbot of Treoit-mor [Trevet], died between the two Eastersⁿ. Ultan, hUa Berodherg, Abbot of Ohain-mor [Fahan], died. Ernadhach, son of Echin, Abbot of Leithghlinn, died. Forannan, scribe and bishop of Treoit [Trevet], died. Soairleach Ua Concuarain, Abbot of Lis-mor, died. Seanchan, Abbot of Imleach-Iubhair [Emly], died. Imraiteach of Gleann-Cloitighe^o, anchorite, died. Tomaltach, son of Murghal, lord of Magh-Aei, died. Badhbhadh, son of Eachtghus, chief of Cinel-Mic-Earca, died. Ceallach, son of Dunchadh, King of Leinster, died. Eoghan, son of Colman^p, died. The first erection of Tamhlacht-Mailruain^q.

The Age of Christ, 770. The fifth year of Donnchadh in the sovereignty. Donnghal, son of Nuadhad, Abbot of Lughmhadh [Louth], died. Fianchu,

Slaine et Cille-Foibrich, a fluxu sanguinis moritur. Insolita siccitas, et ardor solis, ut pene panis omnibus deperit. Dairmess mor inna deadhaig^r [great store of acorns after it.—*Cod. Clarend.*, 49], “&c. &c. Luna tenebrosa ii Non. Decembris.”

ⁿ Between the two Easters: i. e. between Easter Sunday and *Minnchaig*, i. e. Little Easter or Dominica in Albis; in England called “Low Sunday,” and in the Greek Church, “New Sunday:” Κυριακή διακαινήσιμος; νέα or καινή κυριακή.

“A. D. 773. *Mors* Albrain, mic Foidmid, *Abbatis* Treoit, in *feria inter duo Pasca*.”—*Ann. Ul.*

^o *Gleann-Cloitighe*: i. e. the Vale of the River Clody, probably the vale of the river near Newtown-Barry, in the county of Wexford.

^p *Eoghan, son of Colman*.—“A. D. 773. Eogan, mac Colmain, a fluxu sanguinis moritur, et multi alii ex isto dolore mortui sunt.”—*Ann. Ul.*

^q *Tamhlacht-Mailruain*.—Now Tallaght, near the city of Dublin.—See note ^c, under A. M. 2820, pp. 8, 9, *suprà*. The festival of St. Maelruain Tamhlachta, whose first name was Colman, is set down in the *Feilire-Aenguis* and in O’Clery’s Irish Calendar, at 7th July; and it is added in the latter work that he died in the year 787.

Λυγίναδ, δευγ, γ Conall, abb Μαίγε Λινγε. Ciaran Cpairbdeac Bealaid
duin véy 14 Iun. Suairpleac, abb Linne [vécc]. Αρδμαία, Ceall dapa,
Ζλνδ δά Λάα, γ Imr δαιοίτην το Ιορρεαδ. Donnchaδ, mac Doimnaill, πί
Ερεανν το έιονόλ πλόιζ λαιρ ι Μυμιαμ. Αν Μημια δφάρυεάδ λαιρ, γ ποάιθε
μόρι το Μημιννέσκιβ το νάρβαδ τον τυριρ ριν. Το βήετρατ ιαραν α πέρ
δó. Ρήρζυρ, mac Colzan, vécc. Αελζαλ, mac Ρλανο, mic Conlai, τοιρεαδ
Τεατβα, δέζ. Ιομαρπεacc Αchaδ liacc επιρ Υι μδριυιη γ Υιβ Μαίνε, ιη
πο μεαβαδ πορ Υιβ Μάινε. Ουιβιηηρλέταδ, τιζήμα Αραδ, δέυζ. Cuccoin-
zealta, τιζήμα Κορρα Λαιζδε, δευγ.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, ρεαχτ ccéd ρέετμοζαδ α haon. Ιη ρήρεαδ βλιαδαιη το
Donnchaδ ιριη ριζε. Colam Ρinn, Ancoipe, δευγ. Maccoiccofó, abb Cluana
μόιρ Μαεδόcc, vécc. Τηυεζαλ, abb Σαιζρε, δευγ. Ζαιοδεαλ Cluana Ιοραιρδ
δέζ. Πορβαρα, abb Ρατα Αοδα, δέζ. Collbran, abb Cluana mic Νόιρ,
δέυζ. Εοζαιη, mac Roméinn, abb Λιρ μόιρ, δέυζ. Μαολμαεναιζ, abb Chinn
ζαραδ, δευγ. Μαολρυβα Υα Μαεναιζ δέυζ. Μυρεαδαδ, mac Ανδέαλ-
λαιζ, δέυζ. Ιομαρπεacc επιρ Θαλ Αραιθε πέριη ι Sléb Μιρ, ιη πο μαρβαδ
Νια, mac Concongelta. Ιομαρπεacc οίλε το ριδιρι επιρ Θαλ ηΑραιθε ρια
ηΕοχαδ, mac Ριαένα, γ ρια ττομαλταδ mac Ιοηρπεαδταιζ, ιη πο μαρβαδ
Cιοναδ Cιαιρριζε, mac Καταραιζ, γ Ούηζαλ Υα Ρήρζυρα, ζο ηδριυηζ ele
cenmozaδpoim. Ιομαρπεacc Ατα Ουμα επιρ ηα ηΑιρτζια, γ ηΥι Εαχδαδ

¹ *Magh-Luinge*.—See note ², under A. D. 671, p. 283, *suprà*.

² *Bealach-duin*: i. e. the Road or Pass of the Fort. This was the ancient name of Disert-Chiarain or Castlekieran, near Kells, in Meath.—See note under the year 868. In O'Clery's Irish Calendar the festival of St. Ciaran of Bealach-duin is set down at 14th June.

³ *Linn*.—This is copied from the Annals of Ulster, in which this obit is entered, under the year 774, but something has been omitted. The name intended is probably Linn-Duachail, now Magheralin, in the county of Down.

⁴ *Inis-Baeithin*: i. e. St. Baeithin's Island, now Inishboheen, or Inishboyne, a townland in the parish of Dunganstown, barony of Arklow, and

county of Wicklow. Here are the ruins of an old church wherein the rectors of Dunganstown, up to the present one, were inducted. The festival of St. Baeithin, son of Fianach or Finnach, of this place, is set down in the *Feilire-Aenguis* and O'Clery's Irish Calendar, at 22nd of May.

⁵ *Munster was devastated*.—This devastation of Munster is noticed in the Annals of Ulster, under the year 774, thus:

"A. D. 774. *Congressio inter Mumunenses et Nepotes Neill; et fecit Doncha vastationem magnam in finibus Mumunensium, et ecciderunt multi di Muimlmeachaibh.*"

⁶ *Achadh-liag*: i. e. the Field of the Stones. Dr. O'Conor says in the Annals of Ulster (A. D. 774), that this is Athleague in Connaught,

Abbot of Lughmbadh, died; and Conall, Abbot of Magh-Luinge^r, [died]. Ciarran, the Pious, of Bealach-duin^s, died on the 14th of June. Suairleach, Abbot of Linn^t, [died]. Ard-Macha, Cill-dara, Gleann-da-locha, and Inis-Baeithin^u, were burned. Donnchadh, son of Domhnall, King of Ireland, mustered an army and marched it into Munster. Munster was devastated^w by him, and great numbers of the Munstermen were slain on that expedition. They afterwards gave him his own demand. Fearghus, son of Colgau, died. Aelghal, son of Flann, son of Conla, chief of Teathbha, died. The battle of Achadh-liag^x [was fought] between the Ui-Briuin and Ui-Maine, wherein the Ui-Maine were defeated. Duibhinrechtach, lord of Aradh^y, died. Cuchoingalta, lord of Corca-Laighdhe^z, died.

The Age of Christ, 771. The sixth year of Donnchadh in the sovereignty. Colum Finn, anchorite, died. Maccoigeadh, Abbot of Cluain-mor-Maedhog, died. Tmuthghal, Abbot of Saigher [Serkieran], died. Gaeidheal of Cluain-Iraird [Clonard], died. Forbasa, Abbot of Rath-Aedha^a, died. Collbran, Abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Eoghan, son of Roinechenn, Abbot of Lis-mor, died. Maelmaenaigh, Abbot of Ceann-garadh, died. Maelrubha Ua Maenaigh^b, died. Muireadhach, son of Ainbheallach, died. A battle was fought between the Dal-Araidhe themselves at Sliabh-Mis^c, in which Nia, son of Cucougalt, was slain. Another battle [was fought] between the Dal-Araidhe, by Eochaidh, son of Fiachna, and Tomaltach, son of Innrechtach, where Cinaedh Ciarge, son of Cathasach, and Dunghal Ua Fearghusa, and others besides them, were slain. The battle of Ath-dumba^d [was fought] between the Airtheara^e and

but that cannot be true, because Athleague is called in Irish, *Ath-liag*, i. e. Ford of the Stones. The Achadh-liag referred to in the text is probably the place now called Achadh-leaga, situated on the east side of the River Suck, in the barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, pp. 7, 15, 83.

^r *Aradh*.—Now the barony of Ara or Duharra, in the county of Tipperary.

^z *Corca-Laighdhe*.—This was the tribe name of the O'Driscolls and their correlatives, who possessed a territory coextensive with the dio-

cese of Ross, forming the south-western portion of the present county of Cork.

^a *Rath-Aedha*: i. e. Aedh's or Hugh's Rath or Earthen Fort, now Rathlugh, in the barony of Moycashel, and county of Westmeath.

^b *Ua-Maenaigh*.—"A. D. 769. Moyle-Rovay O'Mooney died."—*Ann. Clon.*

^c *Sliabh Mis*.—Now Slemish, a mountain in the barony of Lower Antrim, and county of Antrim.

^d *Ath-dumba*.—See note under the year 756.

^e *Airtheara*.—Now the Oriors, two baronies forming the eastern portion of the now county of Armagh.

Coba, in po marbadh Thormgal, mac Conaill Crái, tigearna Coba. Iomair-
eacc eip Dhonnchað 7 Congalaç, i toipcaip Fhígal, mac Elaðaiç, tighina
Ua mbearaial beip. Ceallaç, mac Dúnchaða, pí Laiçen, vécc. Tuatal,
mac Criuméainn, Doimnall mac Fogaritariç, toipeac na hAipde, véuç. Aoð
Finn, tigearna Dál Riada, veuç. Fhíðácipioch, abb Aipda Maça, mac pìde
Suibne, mic Rónáin, mic Criummaoil, do écc.

Aoip Cripot, peacht ecfo peactmoçað aadó. An pscémað bliaðain do
Dhonncað óp Eipno. Ban baðbhna, eaznaið, véuç. Iomair-eacc occ Oðraib
tshípac eip dá Cummarcaiz, so po marb an dapa peap aipole. Iomair-eacc
Cala epomina eip da Ua Chínaiz .i. Niall 7 Cumaracá, i toipcaip Eacétpur,
mac baç, 7 rochaibí imaille ppu. Plátpoi, mac Doimnall, pi Connaçt, veç.
Sloizcað Laiçín do éabairt lá Dhonnchað for bhíçta. Coçað eip Dhonnchað
7 Congalaç.

Aoip Cripot, peact ecéð pscémoçað aapí. An toçtmaðh bliaðain do
Dhonncað óp Eipno. Snéðhchept, mac Tuamçon, abb bhínehuip, véuç.
Conall, mac an epaioip, eznaið, 7 abb bhínehuip, véç. Anðceallaç, abb Con-
depe 7 Laimne hEala, veuç. Fionan, abb Cluana hEup, véuç. Siçmaic,
bannabb Chluana boipín, véç. Eéne, mçín Cianadon, véucc. Cluain mic
Nóip do lopecað. An coçað céðna eip Dhonnchað 7 Congalaç, i toipcaip
Congalaç, mac Conanz, toipeac bpeaz, Cuana mac Eccmiz, 7 Duncáð mac
Alene, tighina Muçtoph, 7 Diapmuio, mac Cloçnai, co rochaibí imaille
ppu. Ro ppaíneað an caç ppa nDhonnchað. Ap don caçh pin po paðeað :

[†] *Ui-Euchdhach-Cobha* : i. e. the people of Iveagh, in the now county of Down.

[‡] *Ard* : i. e. Ard-Cianachta, now the barony of Ferrard, in the county of Louth.

[§] *Feardachrich*.—He is set down as Archbishop of Armagh in the Catalogue in the Psalter of Cashel. He succeeded in 758. See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 41.

^{||} *Buthbhghua*.—Now Slieve-Baune, in the county of Rosecommon.

[¶] *Odhra-Teamhrach*.—Now Odder, in the parish of Tara, barony of Skreen, and county of Meath. "A. D. 776. *Jugulatio* mic Cumaseaigh oc Odhraibh, *alius vivit, alius mortuus est.*"—*Ann. Ul.*

¹ *Cala-truim*.—Now Galtrim, in the county of Meath.—See note [†], under the year 1176. The most of the entries transcribed by the Four Masters, under the year 772, are given in the Annals of Ulster under 776, and the following notices of the weather, diseases, &c., totally omitted by the Four Masters :

"A. D. 776. Ind uile gainh issin samhradh .i. fleochodh mor, ocus gaeth mor. Ind riuth fola, galrai imdai olchena. *Pene mortalitas*, in boar mar [i. e. all Winter in the Summer, i. e. great wet and great wind. The bloody flux, and many other diseases ; *pene mortalitas* ; the great murrain]."

In the Annals of Clonmacnoise these diseases

the Ui-Eachdhach-Cobha^f, in which Gormghal, son of Conall Crai, lord of Cobha, was slain. A battle [was fought] between Donnchadh and Conghalach, in which Fearghal, son of Eladhach, lord of Ui-Breasail Beiri, was slain. Ceallach, son of Dunchadh, King of Leinster, died. Tuathal, son of Crimhthann, [died]. Domhnall, son of Foghartach, chief of Ard^g, died. Aedh Finn, lord of Dal-Riada, died. Feardachrich^h, Abbot of Ard-Macha, the son of Suibhne, son of Ronan, son of Crunmael, died.

The Age of Christ, 772. The seventh year of Dunchadh over Ireland. Ban of Badhbhghnaⁱ, a wise man, died. A battle [was fought] at Odhra-Teamhrach^k between the two Cumascachs, so that the one killed the other. The battle of Cala-truim^l [was fought] between the two Ua Cearnaighs, namely, Niall and Cumascach, wherein Eachtghus, son of Baeth, and numbers along with him, were slain. Flathroi, son of Domhnall, King of Connaught, died. The army of Leinster was brought by Conchadh over Breagh. A war between Donnchadh and Congalach.

The Age of Christ, 773. The eighth year of Donnchadh over Ireland. Snedhchest, son of Tuamchu, Abbot of Beannchair [Bangor], died. Conall, son of the artificer, a wise man and Abbot of Beannchair, died. Ainbhealach, Abbot of Connor and Lann-Eala [Lynally], died. Finan, Abbot of Cluain-Eois [Clones], died. Sithmaith, Abbess of Cluain-Boireann^m, died. Eithne, daughter of Cianadon, died. Cluain-mic Nois was burned. The same warⁿ [continued] between Donnchadh and Conghalach, during which fell Congalach, son of Conaing, chief of Breagh; Cuana, son of Eigneach; Dunchadh, son of Alene, lord of Mughdhorna [Cremorne]; and Diarmaid, son of Clothna, and many others along with them. The battle was gained by Donnchadh. Of this battle was said:

are noticed under the year 770, thus:

“A. D. 770. There reigned in Ireland many diseases about this time. A great morren of cowes came over the whole kingdom, called the Moylegarb.”

^m *Cluain-Boireann*.—Now Cloonburren, near the Shannon, in the barony of Moyearnan, and county of Roscommon.—See note ⁿ, under A. D. 577, p. 209, *suprà*.

ⁿ *The same war*.—This war is noticed in the

Annals of Ulster under the year 777: “*Bellum Forcalaidh in Ui Forciunn*.” It is stated in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, at the year 771, that a battle was fought between Donnogh and Conolagh at Cala:

“A. D. 771. There was a battle in Cala, fought between Donnogh and Conolagh, in which Conolagh mac Comyn, prince of Moybrey, Cwana mac Eigny, Donnagh mac Elene, with many other nobles, were slain.”

Ἐὸ ἐὰτ Φορκαλαῖὸ φοραεραῖὸ, δοῖννὰχ δοῦαὸ δερὰὸ,
 ὅα ἰοῖδα μαῖταιρ βαεῖὸ βρῶναὸ ἰρ ἰνὸ λυαν ἀρ να βάρὰὸ.

I mḃuile in Scáil atá an rannra :

Ἰαῖὸ cō nimbuid accan [accaín] an maḃan hī Φορκαλαῖὸ,
 Ρῖα nḌonncaḃ Mide mḃmair caḃ ἰνιτ apail Congalaḃ.

Ἐτερρελ, mac Aeda, mic Colgan, τῖζήνα Ὑα Cennrealaig, δέζ. Niall,
 mac Conaill Ἰρριαντ, τοῖρεὸ δερρεπτ ἄρῖζ, δέυζ. Τυαῖαλ, mac Cnūmḃtairn,
 τοῖρεὸ Cualaann, δέυζ. Flannabhro, τῖζήνα Ὑmhall, δέυζ.

Ἄοῖρ Cnūort, ῖῖετ ccedo peacḃtmoḃad a cḃḃair. In nḃmḃad bliadain do
 Ḍonnchaḃ. Fulartach, eppcop Cluana hlorairn, δέυζ. Λεαρḃal, eccnaḃ,
 mac Neimic, abb ḃiorair, δέυζ. Moenan, mac Corbmaic, abb Caḃraḃ Pypa
 ἰρῖν Ppianc, δέυζ. Φορβαραḃ, mac Mailetola, abb Rora Comán, deucc.
 Sluaigead la Ḍonnchaḃ, mac Ḍonnnaill, ἰρῖν Φoḃla, ḡo ττυc ḡialla o Ḍhom-
 nall, mac Aoda Muindeirg, τῖζήνα ἰν Τυαιρρεῖρτ. Ιομαῖρεacc Cille Coice,
 ἰ τοποḃair Pḃrḃal, mac Ḍunḡale, mic Paoḃcon, τῖζήνα Φορḃuaḃ Λαιḡen, lar
 an ῖῖζ Ḍonnchaḃ. Cell ḃara do loḃcaḃ. Cluain ἰοῖρ Μαεḃoḡ, ḡ Ceall
 Delḡi do loḃzaḃ. Aenḡar, mac Ailem, τῖζήνα Μυḡḃoῖρn, δέcc. Flaḃrae,

^o *Caladh*, or *Forcaladh*.—This is probably the district in the barony of Clonlonan, and county of Westmeath, called the Caladh of Calraighe, included in the present parish of Ballyloughloe.

^p *Buile-an-Scail*: i. e. the Hero's Furor, or Rhapsody. This was evidently the name of a poem, or historical tale, like that called *Buile Shuibhne*.—See *Battle of Mugh-Rath*, pp. 236, 237, note ^a.

^q *Umhall*.—A territory comprising the baronies of Murrisk and Burrenhoole, in the now county of Mayo.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, &c., of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 499; and the map prefixed to that work. The Four Masters should have transcribed those entries under the year 778. The Annals of Ulster, which are antedated by one year at this period, give the most of them under 777, together with a notice of the prevalence of a bloody flux, and a murrain among

the cattle: "Ind ruith folo; in bó-ár mar."

^r *Birar*.—This sometimes appears as an old form of the name Birra, now Birr, in the King's County, which is to be distinguished from Achadh-Biroir, now Aghaviller, in the county of Kilkenny.

^s *Cathair-Fursa*: i. e. the City of Fursa, i. e. Peronne, in France, where St. Fursa, an Irishman, erected a monastery in the latter end of the sixth century.—See Bede, lib. iii. c. 19; and Colgan's edition of the Life of Fursa in his *Acta Sanctorum*, xvi. Jan. It is curious to see that this monastery was supplied with abbots from Ireland.

^t *The North*.—"A. D. 772" [*rectè*, 779]. "King Donnogh brought an army to the North, and tooke hostages of Donell mac Hugh, King of the North."—*Ann. Clon.*

^u *Cill-Coice*: i. e. the Church of St. Coc, now

Of the battle of Forcaladh^o came slaughter on a melancholy and tearful Sunday ; Many a mother was distracted and sorrowful on the Monday following.

The following quatrain is in Buile-an-Scail^p:

There will be increase of lamentation in the morning at Forcaladh ;
By Donnchadh of Meath the battle shall be won in which Congalach
shall perish.

Edersgel, son of Aedh, son of Colgan, lord of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, died. Niall, son of Conall Grant, chief of South Breagh, died. Tuathal, son of Crumhthann, chief of Cualann, died. Flannabhra, chief of Umhall^q, died.

The Age of Christ, 774. The ninth year of Donnchadh. Fulartach, Bishop of Cluain-Iraird [Clonard], died. Learghal, a wise man, son of Neimhith, Abbot of Birar^r, died. Moenan, son of Cormac, Abbot of Cathair-Fursa^s, in France, died. Forbhasach, son of Maeltola, Abbot of Ros-Comain [Roscommon], died. A hosting was made by Donnchadh, son of Domhnall, into the North^t, so that he brought hostages from Domhnall, son of Aedh Muindearg, lord of the North. The battle of Cill-Coice^u, in which Fearghal, son of Dunghal, son of Faelchu, lord of Fortuatha-Laighean^w, was slain by the king Donnchadh. Cill-dara was burned. Chuain-mor-Maedhog^x and Cill-Delge [Kildalkey] were burned. Aenghus, son of Aileni, lord of Mughdhorna [Cremorne], died.

Kilcock, in the barony of Clane, and county of Kildare, where the festival of the Virgin Coc was celebrated on the 6th of June.—See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 465, n. 29 ; and Archdall's *Monast. Hib.*, p. 321.

^w *Fortuatha-Laighean*.—The Glen of Imaal and Glendalough were included in this territory.—See note under the year 707.

^x *Chuain-mor-Maedhog*.—There are two places of this name, now *anglicè* Clonmore, in Leinster ; one near the River Slaney, in the barony of Bantry, and county of Wexford, and the other in the barony of Rathvilly, and county of Carlow. There is at the latter a holy well called Tober-Mogue, and the Editor is of opinion that it is the place referred to in these

Annals as Chuain-mor-Maedhog. Most of the entries transcribed by the Four Masters under the year 774 are given in the Annals of Ulster under 778, together with the following, totally omitted by the Four Masters :

“ A. D. 778. *Bom mortalitas, et mortalitas hominum de penuria*. In Bholgach for Eirinn huile.” [The pox through all Ireland.—*Cod. Clar.*, 49.] “*Ventus maximus in fine Autumni*.”

These notices are entered in the Annals of Clonmacnoise under the year 772, thus :

“ A. D. 772” [779]. “The morren of the Cowes in Ireland still continued, and, which was worse, great scarcity and penury of victualls among the men continued. The Poxe” [the small pox] “came over all the kingdom.”

πί Connaēt, déuz. Μυρβασά, mac Aonγυρα, τοιρεάσ Αρδα Γιανναάτα, το μαρβασά.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, ρεάτ cέδ ρσέτμοδα α cύcc. Αν δσέμαδ βλιαδαιν το Θhonnchaδ. Scandal abb, coimarbha Caindiγ, δέζ. Maicmaδ, mac Ceallaiγ, abb Dhúnlstéγlairi, δέcc. Augyrtin δhndcúip déuz. Séopaδ, mac Sobair-tann, δέζ. Adaréu easnaio δέζ. Porphlaié, inγh Chomlai, banabb Chluana δpónaiγ, δέζ. Iomairsc hUilne γuairé, i τοpáairi Flann, mac Ceallaiγ, γ Scannlán, mac Fiannaátaiz.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, ρσέτ cέδ ρεάτμοδα α ρέ. Αν ταιονίαδ βλιαδαιν δέζ το Θhonnchaδ. Ailγmaδ, eppcop Αρδα δρscáin, Sfnáan, abb Imleaca lúbaip, Opach, abb Uipmóip, γ abb Inri Doimle, Saerγal hUa Dúngnae, abb Cluana ρspta Molua, Duibinopeét, mac Pshγyρα, abb Pshna, Maenaδ Ua Maonaiz, abb Lanne Léipe, Pεάctnaδ, abb Póbaip, γ Saerγal Ua Cathail eγnaio, δέcc. Aelbran hUa Lagudon, abb Cluana Dolcan, Nuatha Ua Dolcan, abb Tomma Daolann, Flaiémaδ, mac Congaile, abb Cluana pεapta δpen-ainn, no éccpat pin uile an βλιαδαιν ρi. Colcca, mac Ceallaiγ, τizhina Ua cCpeiméainn. Dúngal, mac Flaiémaδ, τizhina Uinall, déuz. Condalac, mac Ailella, το inarbasá i nApo Macá. Cath Ríγhe ρia ρshab δpeaz ρoi

¹ *Successor of Cainneach* : i. e. Abbot of Aghaboe, in the now Queen's County. Mageoghegan renders it, "Scannall, Abbot of Kilkenny, died," in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise at the year 773; but this is a mere conjecture.

² *Cluain-Bronaigh*.—Now Clonbroney, near Granard, in the county of Longford. This passage is given in the Annals of Ulster at the year 779, together with the following passages omitted by the Four Masters :

"A. D. 779. *Combustio Aloeluae in Kal. Jan. Fuga Rnadhrai o Ochta Ocha; et Coirpri, mac Laidgnein, cum duobus generibus Lagin. Donhad persecutus est eos cum suis sociis, vastavitque, et combussit fines eorum et ecclesias. Nix magna in April. Fergus Maighi dumai moritur. Congressio Sinodorum Nepotum Neill et Laginensium in oppido Temro, ubi fuerunt scribe, et Anchorite*

multi, quibus dux erat Dublitter. Lex tertia Commain et Aidain incipit."

The flight of Ruadhraich and the Synod at Tara is noticed in the Annals of Clonmacnoise under the year 773, but the true year is 780.

^a *Uillcann-Guaire* : i. e. Guaire's angle, or elbow. Not identified. This battle is not noticed in the Annals of Ulster or Clonmacnoise.

^b *Inis-Doimhle*.—In O'Clery's Irish Calendar, at 4th July, Inis-Doimhle is described as in Ui-Ceinnsealaigh.—See also Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 597, n. 14. It would appear to be the place now called Inch, situated in the barony of Shelmaliere, and county of Wexford.

^c *Lann-Leirc*.—See note under the year 740. "A. D. 778. Moynagh O'Mooney, Abbot of Loynlere, died."—*Ann. Clon.*

^d *Cluain-Dolcan* : i. e. Dolcan's Lawn or Meadow, now Clondalkin, in the barony of

Flathrac, King of Connaught, died. Muireadhach, son of Aenghus, chief of Ard-Cianachta [Ferrard], was slain.

The Age of Christ, 775. The tenth year of Donnchadh. Scannal, abbot, successor of Cainneach^v, died. Maicniadh, son of Ceallach, Abbot of Dunleath-ghlaisi [Downpatrick], died. Augustin, of Beannchair [Bangor], died. Sedrach, son of Sobharthan, died. Adharchu, a wise man, died. Forbflaith, daughter of Connla, Abbess of Cluain-Bronaigh^z, died. The battle of Uilleann-Guaire^a, wherein fell Flann, son of Ceallach, and Scannlan, son of Fianachtach.

The Age of Christ, 776 [*rectè* 781]. The eleventh year of Donnchadh. Ailgniadh, Bishop of Ard-Breacain [Ardraccan]; Seanchan, Abbot of Imleach, Iubhair [Emly]; Orach, Abbot of Lis-mor, and the Abbot of Inis-Doimhle^b; Saerghal Ua Dungnae, Abbot of Cluain-fearta-Molua [Clonfertmalloe]; Duibh-innrecht, Abbot of Fearná [Ferns]; Maenach Ua Maenaigh, Abbot of Lann-Leire^c; Feachtnach, Abbot of Fobhar [Fore]; and Saerghal Ua Cathail, a wise man, died. Aelbran Ua Lagudon, Abbot of Cluain-Dolcain^d; Nuada Ua Bolcain, Abbot of Tuaim Daolann^e; Flaithniadh, son of Congal, Abbot of Cluain-fearta-Brenainn [Clonfert]: all these died this year. Conga, son of Ceallach, lord of Ui-Cremhthainn; Dunghal, son of Flaithniadh, lord of Umhall; died. Condalach^f, son of Ailell, was slain at Ard-Macha. The battle of Righ^g [was gained]

Newcastle, and county of Dublin, where there is an ancient Round Tower in good preservation. St. Cronan, otherwise called Mochua, was venerated here on the 6th of August.—See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 577; and Archdall's *Monasticon*, p. 131.

^e *Tuaim-Daolann*.—This is another form of Tuaim-da-ghualann, which was the ancient name of Tuam, in the county of Galway.

“A. D. 780. Nuad O-Bolgain, *Abbas Tuama Daolan (Dagualan), defunctus est.*”—*Ann. Ul. Cod. Clarend.*, 49.

^f *Condalach*.—“A. D. 780. *Magna commixtio in Ardmacha in quinquagesima, in qua cecidit Condalach mac Aillello.*”—*Ann. Ul.*

“A. D. 778. There was a great fraye in Ardmagh on Shrovetide, where Conolagh mac Conoylye died.”—*Ann. Clon.*

^g *Righ*.—Now the River Rye, which divides the counties of Meath and Kildare for several miles, and unites with the Liffey at Leixlip.

“A. D. 780. *Bellum Rige re feraib Breg for Laigniu die Samuae, in quo cecidit Cucongalt ri Ratho-Inbhir, Diarmait, mac Conaing, et Conaing, mac Dungaile, da ua Conaing, et Maelduin mac Fergusa, et Fogartach, mac Cumasgaid. Duo nepotes Cernaig victores erant, belli Rigi.*”—*Ann. Ul.*

“A. D. 778. There was a battle given at the River Rie, by the inhabitants of Moybrey, to Lynstermen, where the Lynstermen had the victory” [*rectè*, were overthrown]. “This was the first of November, in the year of the margent quoted; which overthrow was prophesied long before by the words *Ar fiet rigi iugi.*”—*Ann. Clon.*

Λαζμβ, la Saíma do íonnpaò, in no mapbaò Cucongalc, τιζήνα Ρατα mδip, γ Πήζαλ, mac Ailella, τιζεapna Cemuil Uchae. Αριαò badap τοιριζ όρφαib όρτζ αγ ppaueaò in óata hup, Διαpμυò, mac Conaing, Conaing, mac Dunçale, Μαολóuin, mac Πήζypa, γ Ρόζapταc, mac Cumapcaiz. Αρ do pin no paòeaò :

Λοδap Λαζin ap Saíman, do εiz óαιζήp nat cappat,
Nip paçaiò luza óiçe, φοp bpú Ríche no anpat.

Πήζyp, mac Eaðac, τιζεapna Dal Riada, óecc.

Αοip Cpupc, pεacò ccεò pécòmoða a pécò. An óapa bliaðain óecc do Donnchaò. Cophmac, mac ópípaì, abb Αipò ópεacain γ ceall naile óecc. Scandal Ua Taidz, abb Achaò bó, óecc, ipi mbeiò epí bliaðna ap dá piciò i nabðanne. In péil Coiñçauì aτbaò poim. óanðan, ab Claonca, óéz. Aóðan, abb Ropa Comáin, óecc. Daniel Ua Aíemic, abb Óaipupi [óecc]. Ciarán Tizhe Munða óecc. Πήδοimnach Tuama Óaζualann óéz. Μυipóhaò, mac Uapçale, ppiop la Colum Cille, óecc. Ulcan pípizihp óεanóhup, óεcan Λipeacair, Tailepaué, inçñ Μυpchaò, banabb Cluana Cuipein, óecc lomapeacc Cuipiz la ταòb Cille óapa an ui. Kal. September, dia Μαιpε epip Ρuaòpauich, mac Paolan, γ ópan, mac Μυipeaðhaiz, in no mapbaòh Mucchpon, mac Floinn, τιζήνα Ua Paizze, γ Óubóacpíoch, mac Λaíðgnein hi ppiçap. Ρia Ρuaòpí no meaðaò. Αpτζαì, mac Caéau, pí Connaòc, do ζabáil baéla, γ a óol co hl dia oilepe an bliaðain ap ccinò.

Αοip Cpupc, pεacò ccéð pεacòmoða a heòc. An tpeap bliaðain óecc

^b *Rath-inbhir*: i. e. the Rath or earthen Fort at the Inver or Mouth of the River, so called because it was situated at Inbher-Dea, or the mouth of the River Dea. Ussher thinks that this was the ancient name of Oldcourt, near Bray, in the county of Wicklow.—See Ussher's *Primordia*, p. 846; and Colgan's *Trius Thaum.*, p. 31, n. 29.

^c *Dal-Riada*.—This entry is given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise under 778; but the true year is 781. “A. D. 778. Fergus mac Cahall, King of Dalriada or Reade Shanckes, died.”

^d *The festival of St. Comhgall*: i. e. 10th of May.

^e *Cluainadh*.—Now Clane, a village giving

name to a barony in the north of the county of Kildare. In the gloss to the *Feilire-Aenguis*, preserved in the *Leabhar-Breac*, it is stated that Cluainadh is situated in Ui-Faclain, in Magh-Laighen.

^m *Dairinis*.—See note under the year 742.

ⁿ *Cluain-Cuifthin*.—Now Clonguffin, near Rathcore, in Meath.—See note under 766.

^o *Cuirreach*, by the side of *Cill-dara*.—Otherwise called Cuirrech-Liffe, now the Curragh of Kildare.—See note ⁿ, under the year 1234, p. 272. This battle is noticed in the Annals of Ulster, thus:

“A. D. 781. *Bellum Cuirrich, in confinio*

by the men of Breagh over the Leinstermen, on the day of Allhallows precisely, wherein were slain Cucongalt, lord of Rath-inbhir^h, and Fearghal, son of Ailell, lord of Cinel-Ucha. These were the chieftains of the men of Breagh who were routing in that battle : Diarmaid, son of Conaing ; Conaing, son of Dunghal ; Maelduin, son of Fearghus ; and Fogartach, son of Cumascach. Of this was said :

The Leinstermen went on Samhain to the house of a good man, whom they loved not ;
They left not the least of drink ; on the brink of the Righ they remained.

Fearghus, son of Eochaidh, lord of Dal-Riadaⁱ, died.

The Age of Christ, 777 [*rectè* 782]. The twelfth year of Donnchadh. Cormac, son of Bresal, Abbot of Ard-Breacain [Ardbraccan], and other churches, died. Scannal Ua Taidhg, Abbot of Achadh-bo [Aghaboe], died, after having been forty-three years in the abbacy. He died on the festival of St. Comhgall^k. Banbhan, Abbot of Claenadh^l, died. Aedhan, Abbot of Ros-Comain [Roscommon], died. Daniel Ua Aithmit, Abbot of Dairinis^m [died]. Ciaran of Teach-Munna [Taghmon], died. Feardomhnach of Tuaim-da-ghualann [Tuam], died. Muireadhach, son of Uarghal, Prior of Ia-Colum-Cille [Iona], died. Ultan, Œconomus of Beannchair [Bangor] ; Becan Lifeachair ; [and] Tailefhlaith, daughter of Murchadh, Abbess of Cluain-Cuifthinⁿ ; died. The battle of Cuirreach, by the side of Cill-dara^o [was fought] on the sixth of the Calends of September, on Tuesday^p, between Ruadhriach, son of Faelan, and Bran, son of Mureadhach, wherein Mughron, son of Flann, Lord of Ui-Failghe, and Dubhdachrich, son of Laidhgnen, were slain in a combat. The victory was gained by Ruaidhri. Artghal, son of Cathal, King of Connaught, took the [pilgrim's] staff^q, and went to Hi on his pilgrimage.

The Age of Christ, 778 [*rectè* 783]. The thirteenth year of Donnchadh.

Cille-daro, *in vi. Kal. Septembris iii. feria inter Ruadraich, mac Faelain, et Bran, mac Muire-daig, ubi ceciderunt Mughron, mac Flainn, rex Hua Foilgi, et Dubdacrich, mac Laidgnein, hi frecur. Ruaidhri victor fuit ; Bran captivus ductus est.*—*Ann. Ult.*

^p On the 6th of the Calends of September, on

Tuesday.—These criteria indicate the year 782.

^q The staff.—“A. D. 781. Bachall Airtgaile, mic Cathail, ri Connacht, et peregrinatio ejus in sequenti anno ad insulam Iae.”—*Ann. Ult.*

“The Crosstaff taken by Ardgal, King of Connacht, and his pilgrimage the year after to Iland Iae.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, 49.

δο Θοννχαδ̄. Φεαρζυρ, επρορ δομλιασ̄, Οεγζυρ, mac Cpunn̄maoil, abb
 Δομλιασ̄, Συαπλεαχ, ανζοιρε Λιρ μοιρ, Mac Φλαιε̄μαδ̄, abb Cluana
 ρ̄ιρτα, Rēc̄t̄l̄āt̄n̄ β̄οβαιρ ecc̄naid̄, Ααρ̄ον εαγ̄ναid̄, Ραελζυρ, mac Τ̄νυε̄-
 ζ̄αile, εacc̄naid̄ Cluana η̄ε̄ραιρ, Αιηιλλ Ua Τιορραιττε, γ̄ δεcc̄, mac Cu-
 μαρ̄εααχ, δεcc̄. [Ciarán o bhelaig d̄uin, do r̄ḡn̄ib̄ beāta Ph̄āōraic, δεcc̄.]
 Αρ̄ομαχα γ̄ Μαγ̄η εο δο Ιορcc̄ad̄ δο ε̄νε ραῑgnein αῑδ̄ει σᾱταιρ̄η δο
 ρ̄ονηραδ̄, ιρ̄η ε̄ε̄ρᾱμαδ̄ νο̄η Αυγυρτ. Ua τ̄οιρ̄νεᾱc̄, τ̄ειντεᾱc̄, ζ̄αο̄τᾱc̄, αῑ-
 αῑη̄ρ̄η̄νᾱc̄, αν ο̄ιδ̄ε η̄ιρ̄η, γ̄ ιρ̄ ιρ̄ιδ̄ε ᾱω̄αιδ̄ ρο διο̄τ̄λ̄αῑε̄ρ̄ῑζ̄c̄ μᾱη̄η̄ρ̄οιρ Cluana
 β̄ρ̄ο̄νᾱῑζ̄. Δο̄μ̄νᾱλλ, mac Φλαιε̄μαδ̄ τοιρ̄εᾱc̄ Ua ρ̄̄ailze, δο η̄αρ̄β̄αδ̄ η̄ι
 c̄Cluam Conāρ̄ε. Ιομᾱρ̄εᾱcc̄ Δ̄ο̄μᾱ ᾱχῑδ̄ εῑτιρ̄ Δ̄ᾱλ η̄Ᾱρ̄αῑδε, η̄ι τ̄τορ̄ε̄αιρ̄
 β̄ο̄ε̄αρ̄τα η̄Ua Conāλτα. Ρορ̄υρ ε̄ana ρ̄ά̄τ̄ρ̄αῑcc̄ ι c̄Cp̄uāc̄ain la Δ̄ῡβ̄δᾱλε̄ῑτε,
 γ̄ λ̄ά Τιορραιττι, mac Τ̄αῑδεcc̄.

Αοιρ Cp̄ιορτ, ρεᾱc̄t̄ c̄c̄ēd̄ ρ̄̄c̄t̄μο̄δᾱ αναοι. Αν ε̄ε̄ρᾱμαδ̄ η̄λιαδ̄αιν δεcc̄
 δο Θοννχαδ̄. Φ̄lann, επρορ, εαγ̄ναid̄, γ̄ abb Ιη̄ρ̄ι C̄αῑνο̄ζ̄η̄α, Rēc̄t̄ma,
 abb Cluana mic Νο̄ιρ, δο Σ̄ῑο̄λ C̄hoiρρ̄ρ̄ι Cp̄uim, Ciarán, abb Ρᾱτᾱ Μᾱῑζε
 Ε̄ο̄νᾱῑζ̄ γ̄ Τῑζε Μορ̄ιο̄ν̄δα, Cεαρ̄η̄νᾱc̄, mac Σ̄ῡῑβ̄η̄ε, ρ̄ρ̄ιοιρ Αρ̄δᾱ Μᾱᾱ, γ̄
 Conall, mac Cp̄unn̄maoil, abb Λυρ̄εαν, δεcc̄. Ρ̄ῑο̄γ̄η̄δᾱλ ε̄τ̄τιρ̄ Θοννχαδ̄,
 mac Δ̄ο̄μ̄νᾱλλ, γ̄ β̄ιᾱc̄na, mac Ᾱο̄δᾱ Ρ̄ο̄ιν, ᾱζ̄ Ιη̄ρ̄ι na ρ̄ῑζ̄ ι πᾱρ̄τ̄εαρ̄ β̄ρ̄ῑζ̄.
 Αρ̄ ο̄ι ρο ρ̄ά̄ιδ̄εαδ̄.

¹ *Bealach-duin*.—Now Castlekieran, near the town of Kells, in the county of Meath. Dr. O'Connor says that this passage is inserted in a modern hand in the autograph copy at Stowe.

² *Thunder and lightning*.—"A. D. 782. *Com-bustio Airdmachæ, et Maighi heu Saxonum. Ignis horribilis tota nocte Sabbati, et tonitruum in iv. Non. Augusti, et ventus magnus, et validissimus, destruxit monasterium Cluana-Bronaig.*"—*Ann. Ul.*

Most of the entries transcribed by the Four Masters under 778 are given in the Annals of Ulster under 782, with a notice of an affray which took place at Ferns between the Economist and the Abbot, intentionally left out by the Four Masters.

³ *Dunha-achaidh*.—This is called "*Bellum Dunai-Achaidh*" in the Annals of Ulster. It was the name of a fort in the townland of Bal-

lyereggagh, parish of Dunaghy, in the county of Antrim.—See the Ordnance Map of that county, sheet 27.

⁴ *Dubdaleithe*.—He was Archbishop of Armagh. Doctor O'Connor renders "*Forus cana Phattruig*," by "*Collectio tributi S. Patricii*;" but he is clearly wrong.—See Petrie's *Antiquities of Tara Hill*, pp. 148, 149.

⁵ *Inis-cac̄in-Deagha*.—Now Iniskeen, in the barony of Farney, and county of Monaghan.—See note under the year 766.

⁶ A. D. 783. Flann, *Episcopus, sapiens, Abbas Inse Cainteigho veneno mortificatus est.*"—*Ann. Ul.*

⁷ *Rath-maigh̄e-Eonaigh*.—In O'Clery's Irish Calendar, at 1st November, is set down the festival of St. Ciaran, Abbot of Rathmoighe and Teach-Mofhinna; and it is added that he resigned his spirit in the year 783. In the same

Fearghus, Bishop of Daimhliag [Duleek]; Oenghus, son of Crunnmhael, Abbot of Daimhliag; Suairleach, anchorite of Lis-mor; Mac Flaithniadh, Abbot of Cluain-fearta [Clonfert]; Reachtlaiten of Fobhar [Fore], a wise man; Aaron, a wise man; Faelghus, son of Tnuthghal, a wise man of Cluain-Iraird [Clonard]; Ailill Ua Tibraide; and Becc, son of Cumasgach, died. [Ciaran of Bealach-duin^r, who wrote the Life of Patrick, died.] Ard-Macha and Magh-co were burned by lightning on Saturday night, precisely on the fourth of the Nones of August. That night was terrible with thunder, lightning^s, and wind-storms; and it was on this night the monastery of Cluain-Bronaigh [Clonbroney] was destroyed. Domhnall, son of Flaithniadh, chief of Ui-Failghe, was slain at Cluain-Conaire [Cloncurry]. The battle of Dumha-Achidh^t, between the Dal-Araidh, wherein Focharta Ua Conalta was slain. The promulgation of Patrick's law at Cruachain by Dubdaleithe^u, and Tibraide, son of Tadhg.

The Age of Christ, 779 [*rectè* 784]. The fourteenth year of Donnchadh. Flann, Bishop, wise man, and Abbot of Inis-Caindeagha^w; Reachtnia, Abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, of the race of Cairbre Crom; Ciaran, Abbot of Rathmaighe-Eonaigh^x, and Teach-Mofhinna [Taghmon]; Cearnach, son of Suibhne, Prior^v of Ard-Macha; Conall, son of Crunnmhael, Abbot of Lusca [Lusk], died. A royal meeting between Donnchadh, son of Domhnall, and Fiachna, son of Aedh Roin at Inis-na-righ^z, in the east of Breagh. Of it was said:

Calendar, at 1st September, is set down the festival of Brudhach, Bishop of Rath-moighe hAenaigh, who is noticed in the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, as, "Episcopus Brugacius, qui est in Rath Mugeaonaich, a sancto Patricio ordinatus Episcopus."—Part ii. c. 136, *Trias Thaum.*, p. 147. The Four Masters, as quoted by Colgan in *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 347, note 6, and as in the Stowe copy, record the death of St. Adamnan, Bishop of Rath-Maighe-hAenaigh, at the year 725, which corresponds with the year 730 of the Annals of Ulster.—See note ^v, under the year 725, p. 323, *suprà*. Colgan is of opinion that the Rath-maighe Aenaigh mentioned in this passage is Airthir-maighe, now Armoy, in the county of Antrim, but he loses

sight of the clue afforded by O'Donnell, in his Life of St. Columbkille, lib. i. c. 32, where he states that the church of the Bishop Brugacius is in Tir-Enna. It is probably the church of Rath, in the district of Tir-Enna, near Manor-Cunningham, in the barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal.—See note ^m, under A. D. 1566, p. 1606.

^v *Prior*.—In the Annals of Ulster, A. D. 783, he is called "Cernach mac Suibne *equonimus* Ardmacha," i. e. house-steward of Ardmagh.

^z *Inis-na-righ*: i. e. the Island of the Kings. Not identified. This "kingly parlee" between the Monarch of Ireland and Fiachna is noticed in the Annals of Ulster at the year 783.—See *Cod. Clarend.*, 49.

Σίρι βριζ, an dal oc Inri na ριζ,
 Donnchað ni dicet for muir, Fiachna ni dicet hi tír.

Ιομαρρεcc Cairn Conaill, ¹ nAíðne, ρια τΤιορραιττε, mac Taidg, ρί Connaét, γ ρο ρραοιμεαð ρορ Uib Fiaépaç. Μαολóυν, mac Aongura, τιζήνα Cenuil Laozáire, Inpéctac, mac Dunchaða, Aeðgal, τιζήνα Umhaill, Coipenimech Ua Ppedene, τιζήνα Ua nEaéac Ulað, Maelcaec, mac Cumreraicé Mino, Cuzamína, mac Naoinðfaiç, τιζήνα Cenél cCoirpui, décc.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, ρfét ccéd océτμοða. An cúigeað bliaðain décc do Dhonnchað. Maelócτραιç, mac Conaill, abb Chille Cuirinn, γ ρεπιβνεοιρ Cille na manaç. Μοçτίζήν eaznað, Mac Ceallaiç, abb Inri Cealτρα, Ιορεβ Ua Faeláin, abb bioραρ, Eochað mac Pocarται, abb Pocláða, γ Inri Cloépann, γ Ellbriç, banabb Cluana ðponaiç, décc. Sínéan, eppcop γ ab Imliç Iobair, décc χii. December. Ruaiðiri, mac Paolain, ρι Laiçh, Concúbar mac Colgan, Dunchað Ua Ðairinne, τιζήνα Ua Maine, Maelóυν, mac Páigura, τιζήνα Loça Ðobair, Pλαίεμα, τιζήνα Coirpui Cpuim [décc]. Ιομαρρεcc Muaiðe ρια τΤιορραιττε, mac Taidg, ρί Connaét, γ ρο meaðað ροιμε. Ραοινð oile ρια τΤιορραιτε ρορ Mhuimnschaib.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, ρfét ccéd ochτμοða a haon. An ρήρεαð bliaðain décc do Dhonnchað. Τιορραιττε, mac Páicair, abb Cluana ρήριτα ðpénann, Mael-combair, abb Ðinne ða Loça, Snehpaçail, abb Cluana mic Nóιρ, do Calpαιγιð Aolmairige ðó, Paeðarðaiç, abb Tulain, Maelóυν, mac Aeða ðhnam, τιζήνα hpluachra, Scanolán, mac Floinn, τοιρεαç Ua Píðgeimτε, Τιορραιτε,

^a *Curn-Conaill*.—A place in the barony of Kiltartan, in the south-west of the county of Galway.—See note ², under A. D. 645, p. 260, *suprà*.

^b *Cill-na-manach*: i. e. Church of the Monks, now Kilnamanagh, in the barony of Crannagh, and county of Kilkenny, where St. Natalis erected a monastery about the middle of the sixth century.—See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, pp. 169–174. The festival of St. Natalis of Cill-na-manach is set down in O'Clery's Irish Calendar at 31st July, which seems correct, though Colgan thinks that he is the same as St. Naile of Kilnawley, in Breifny, and of Inver-Naile, in

Tireconnell, whose festival is set down in the same Calendar at 27th January. St. Natalis of Cill-na-manach is the abbot referred to by Cambrensis, *Topographia Hibernia*, Dist. ii. c. 19, as having left a curse on the men of Ossory, which caused two of that people, a man and a woman, to be transformed into wolves and expelled their territory every seventh year.

^c *Fochluth*.—This was the name of a woody district near Killala, in the barony of Tirawley, and county of Mayo, wherein were two churches, namely, Domhnach-mor and Cros-Phadruig.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, &c., of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 463.

Of what effect was the conference at Inis-na-righ?

Donnchadh would not come upon the sea, Fiachna would not come upon the land.

The battle of Carn-Conaill^a, in Aidhne, by Tibraide, son of Tadhg, King of Connaught, and the Ui-Fiachrach were defeated. Maelduin, son of Aenghus, lord of Cinel-Laeghaire; Innrechtach, son of Dunchadh; Aedhghal, lord of Umhall; Coisemhech Ua Predene, lord of Ui-Eathach-Uladh [Iveagh]; Maclaeach, son of Cumscrath Meann; [and] Cuganhna, son of Naeinneanaigh, lord of Cinel-Cairbre, died.

The Age of Christ, 780 [*rectè* 785]. The fifteenth year of Donnchadh. Maeloetraigh, son of Conall, Abbot of Cill-Cuilinn [Kilcullen], and Scribe of Cill-na-manach^b; Mochtighearn, a wise man; Mac Ceallaigh; Joseph Ua Faelainn, Abbot of Biror [Birr]; Eochaidh, son of Fogarta, Abbot of Fochladh^c, and Inis-Clothrann^d; and Ellbrigh, Abbess of Cluain-Bronaigh [Clonbroney], died. Seanchan, Bishop and Abbot of Imleach-Ibhair [Emly], died on the 12th of December. Ruaidhri, son of Faelan, King of Leinster^e; Conchubhar, son of Colgan; Dunchadh Ua Daimhine, lord of Ui-Maine; Maelduin, son of Fearghus, lord of Loch Gobhair^f; Flaithnia, lord of [the race of] Cairbre Crom [died]. The battle of Muaidh^g by Tibraide, son of Tadhg, King of Connaught, and he routed [the enemy] before him. Another victory was gained by Tibraide over the Munstermen.

The Age of Christ, 781 [*rectè* 786]. The sixteenth year of Donnchadh. Tibraide, son of Fearchair, Abbot of Cluain-fearta-Brenainn [Clonfert]; Maelcombair, Abbot of Gleann-da-locha; Snedriaghail, Abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, [one] of the Calraighe of Aelmhagh^h; Faebhardaith, Abbot of Tulean [Dulane]; Maelduin, son of Aedh Beannan, lord of Irluachairⁱ; Scanlann, son of Flann,

^a *Inis-Clothrann*.—An Island in Lough Ree, in the Shannon.—See note under the year 719.

^e *King of Leinster*.—"A. D. 784. Ruaidhri, mac Faelain, *rex cunctorum Laginensium*, et Conobar mac Colgenn, *perierunt*."—*Ann. Ul.*

^f *Loch Gobhair*.—Now Loughgower, or Logore, near Dunshaughlin, in the county of Meath.—See note under the year 675, p. 284, *suprà*.

^g *Muaidh*.—Now the River Moy, which for

several miles divides the counties of Mayo and Sligo.—See note ^e, under A. D. 1249, p. 333.

^h *Calraighe of Aelmhagh*.—See note ^a, under A. M. 3790, p. 50, *suprà*. This sept of the Calraighe was probably that otherwise called Calraighe-an-Chala, and seated in the barony of Clonlonan, and county of Westmeath.

ⁱ *Irluachair*.—See note ^e, under A. D. 727, p. 325, *suprà*.

mac Taid̄, p̄ Connacht [δέεε]. Cath [Αθη] Liacc Finn̄ ειτη Donnchaδ̄, mac Muirchaδ̄, γ̄ p̄ol Aoda Slane, in p̄o marbaδ̄ Fiac̄ra, mac Caθail, τοιρεαδ̄ Fear̄ cCúl, γ̄ Fogartaδ̄, mac Comarccaiγ̄, τοιρεαδ̄ Loča Gabar, γ̄ dá Ua Conaing, .i. Conaing γ̄ Diarmuid Doibil. Ceallaδ̄ mac Maenaiγ̄, Ceallaδ̄, mac Corbmaic, τοιρεαδ̄ Arda Ciannaδ̄ta, δέεε. Forbarac̄, mac Seachnuraic̄h, τοιρεδ̄ Ceneoil m̄bógaine [δέεε]. Iomair̄eacc ειτη Ūi Eataδ̄ γ̄ Conaille, in p̄o marbaδ̄ Caθrae, τοιρεαδ̄ Muγ̄dorp̄h, γ̄ Rim̄id̄, mac Cearnaic̄. Faelan, mac Forbaraiγ̄, do Oγ̄raiγ̄ib̄, do marbaδ̄ leo buδ̄deip̄in. Raimead̄ p̄ia Maoldúim, mac Aoda Allain, p̄or Dhom̄nall, mac Aoda Muin̄deip̄ec̄.

Αοιρ̄ C̄p̄orp̄t, p̄eaδ̄t̄ cced̄ oδ̄t̄m̄oda a δ̄ó. An̄ p̄eaδ̄t̄inaδ̄ bliad̄ain δέεε do D̄honnchaδ̄. Lom̄ēuile, ep̄p̄ucc Chille d̄ara, γ̄ Duib̄d̄áboip̄eann, abb Cluana h̄Ēraip̄o, δέε. Sneδ̄b̄raip̄, ep̄p̄cop Cille d̄ara, Colza, mac Cp̄un̄n̄iaoīl, abb L̄yp̄ccan, Roδ̄ar̄t̄ach, mac Maenaiγ̄, p̄ep̄t̄iγ̄ir̄ Sláine, γ̄ abb Cille F̄óib̄p̄iγ̄, Muir̄f̄oach, mac Caθail, abb Cille d̄ara, Rech̄taδ̄ra, mac Duib̄comm̄air̄, abb Eac̄d̄op̄omma, Leap̄γ̄ur̄ Ua F̄iδ̄c̄áin, sc̄enaδ̄ Cille Maic̄n̄h̄m, Alaδ̄h̄cu anchoip̄e Ratha Oen̄bo, γ̄ Cuan Im̄leaδ̄a luδ̄air̄, δέεe uile. Conall, mac F̄iδ̄ḡaile, t̄iγ̄̄ina Ua Maime, δέεε. Iomair̄̄cc̄ (.i. Cath̄ h̄cop̄a) ειτη Chenel Conall, γ̄ Eoγ̄ain p̄ia Maolduim, mac Aoda Allain, in p̄o meab̄aδ̄ p̄or

^k *The battle of [Ath] Liacc-Finn.*—Dr. O'Conor states that the word *Ath* is interpolated between the lines, he knows not on what authority. The passage is given as follows in the Annals of Ulster:

“A. D. 785. *Bellum Liac-fin̄ inter Donnchad̄ et Genus Aedo Slane, in quo ceciderunt Fiachrai, mac Cathail, et Foghartach, mac Cumusaig, rex Locha Gabor, et duo nepotes Conaing, i. e. Conaing et Diarnait.*”

Ath-liag Finn is the ancient name of Ballyleague, the western or Connaught portion of Lanesborough, on the Shannon, in the county of Roscommon. But the interpolated *Ath* seems incorrect. Liagfinn is more probably the place now called Leafin, situated in the parish of Nobber, barony of Morgallion, and county of Meath.—Ordnance Map, sheet 5.

^l *Feara-Cul.*—See note ^p, under the year 693,

p. 297, *suprà*.

^m *Cinel-Boghaine.*—A sept of the Cinel-Conaill, who were seated in and gave name to the present barony of Banagh, in the west of the county of Donegal.

ⁿ *Conaille:* i. e. The Conaille-Muirtheimhne, the ancient inhabitants of the level portion of the now county of Louth.

^o *Fuelan.*—“A. D. 785. *Bellum inter Osraigi invicem, in quo cecidit Faelan mac Forbasaig.*”—*Ann. Ult.*

The obits and other entries given by the Four Masters under the year 781, are given in the Annals of Ulster under 785, together with the following, totally omitted by the Four Masters:

“A. D. 785. *Ventus maximus in Januario. Inundatio in Dairinis. Visio terribilis hi Cluain-mic-Nois. Penitentia magna per totam Hiberniam. Pestis que dicitur Scannach.*”

chief of Ui-Fidhgeinte; Tibraide, son of Tadhg, King of Connaught [died]. The battle of [Ath] Liacc-Finn^k between Donnchadh, son of Murchadh, and the race of Aedh Slaine, wherein was slain Fiachra, son of Cathal, chief of Feara-Cull^l; Fogartach, son of Comasgach, chief of Loch-Gabhair; and the two Ua Conaings, namely, Conaing and Diarmaid Doibil. Ceallach, son of Maenach, [and] Ceallach, son of Cormac, chief of Ard-Cianachta [Ferrard], died. Forbhasach, son of Seachnasach, chief of Cinel-Boghaine^m, [died]. A battle [was fought] between the Ui-Eachach [people of Iveagh] and the Conailleⁿ, in which Cathrae, chief of Mughdhorna [Cremorne], and Rimidh, son of Cearnach, were slain. Faclan^o, son of Forbhasach, [one] of the Osraighe, was slain by [the Osraighe] themselves. A victory was gained by Maelduin, son of Aedh Allan, over Domhnall, son of Aedh Muindearg.

The Age of Christ, 782 [*rectè* 787]. The seventeenth year of Donnchadh. Lomtuile, Bishop of Cill-dara [Kildare], and Dubhdabhoiream, Abbot of Chuain-Iraird [Clonard], died. Snedhbran, Bishop of Cill-dara; Colga, son of Crunnmael, Abbot of Lusca [Lusk]; Robhartach, son of Maenach, *Æconomus*^p of Slaine, and Abbot of Cill-Foibrigh; Muireadhach, son of Cathal, Abbot of Cill-dara; Rechtabhra, son of Dubhchomar, Abbot of Eachdhrum [Aughrim]; Learghus Ua Fidhechain, a wise man of Cill-Maighnenn^q; Aladhchu, anchorite of Rath-Oenbo^r; and Cuan of Imleach-Iubhair, all died. Conall, son of Fidhghal, lord of Ui-Maine, died. A battle (i. e. the battle of Ircoir^s) between the Cinel-Conaill and Cinel-Eoghain, in which Domhnall, son of Aedh Muindearg,

The disease called *Scamhach* is noticed in the Annals of Clonmacnoise under the year 783, thus:

“There was a general disease in the kingdom this year called the *skawaghe*.”

But the Editor has not been able to ascertain what kind of disease it was.

^p *Æconomus*: the Spenser, or House Steward. —“A. D. 784. Lergus O’Fichayn, the sadge of Kilnaynum, Rovartagh mac Mooney, Spenser of Slane and Abbot of Fobrie, and Moriegh mac Cahall, Abbot of Killdare, died.”—*Ann. Clon.*

^q *Cill-Maighnenn*: i. e. the Church of St.

Maighnenn, now Kilmainham, near the city of Dublin. St. Maighnenn (son of Aedh, son of Colgan, of the race of Colla Dachrich) erected a monastery here, towards the close of the sixth century, and his festival was observed on the 18th of December. — See Colgan’s *Acta SS.*, pp. 584 and 713, and *Obits and Martyrology of Christ Church*, Introduction, p. xlvi.

^r *Rath-Oenbo*: i. e. the Rath or Earthen Fort of one Cow. Not identified.

^s *Ircoir*. — This is probably the place now called Urker, situated between the villages of Creggan and Crossmaglen, in the county of Antrim.

Θομννall, mac Aoda Muinveirg. Ar Ua m̄briuin Um̄aill la hUib Fiac̄rach Muirsee, 7 tor̄p̄raoap rochaib̄e ann ima tor̄p̄eac̄, Flātgal, mac Flaun̄-ab̄paτ.

Αοιρ C̄p̄ioρτ, p̄c̄et c̄ēēd ōc̄tmōda aτp̄i. An tōc̄tmāō blīāōam d̄ēcc do Θhonnchāō. Colum, mac Paelgura, sp̄p̄cop Lōp̄ra, Dūb̄ōāt̄uāt̄, ep̄p̄cop 7 abb Rāta Aoda, 7 Mac̄c̄ōcc, abb Sāḡpe d̄ēcc. Ξuaip̄e, mac Dūnḡalāḡ d̄ēcc. Τῑξ̄ip̄na Ua m̄briuin Cualann ep̄īōe. Maoloūin, mac Aoda Allan, p̄i an p̄ōc̄la, d̄ēcc. Doip̄e Calḡanc̄h do lōḡāōh. Lex Chiāp̄am p̄ōi Chon̄-nach̄taib̄.

Αοιρ C̄p̄ioρτ, p̄c̄et c̄ēēd och̄tmōda ac̄f̄taip̄. An naoi d̄ēcc do Θhonnchāō, Mūr̄gal, abb Cluana mic Noip̄, do Chenel Fiac̄p̄ac̄, mic n̄Eathach Moiḡ-m̄f̄oim ūō. P̄eāōhach, mac Cōp̄b̄maic, abb Lūḡmāō, Slane, 7 Doim̄liāḡ, d̄ēḡ. Ξōp̄m̄gal, mac Elāōāḡ, τῑξ̄ep̄na Cnōḡba, d̄ēcc i cl̄ēip̄c̄ēt. P̄sp̄p̄ūḡaill, ep̄p̄cop Cluana Dolcan, d̄ēcc. Sluāḡf̄ōac̄, tor̄p̄eac̄ Conaill, d̄ēcc. P̄ep̄ḡil .i. an γεομετερ, abb Achāō b̄ō, d̄ēcc p̄an n̄ξ̄ip̄m̄anne p̄an 3o blīāōam dia eāpp̄cop̄īō. Iomaip̄icc Claūīge ep̄īp̄ Cenel Eōḡain 7 Conaill, 7 p̄o mēāb̄-āō p̄ōi Doimnall. Sāp̄uc̄hāō bāc̄la lōpa 7 m̄onn Pāupācc la Dōn̄nchāō

¹ *Was routed.*—"A. D. 785. *Bellum inter Genus Conaill et Eogain, in quo victor fuit Maelduin, mac Aeda Alddain, et Domhnall, mac Aedo Muinderg in fugam versus est.*"—*Ann. Ul.*

² *The Uí-Briúin Umhaill:* i. e. descendants of Brian, son of the monarch Eochaidh Muighneadhoin, who were seated in the territory of Umallia, now the Owles, in the county of Mayo. After the establishment of surnames the chief family of this sept took the surname of O'Maille. They descend from Conall Orison, son of Brian, who was contemporary with St. Patrick.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 79.

³ *Uí-Fiáchrach-Muirisce.*—These were the inhabitants of the present barony of Tireragh, in the county of Sligo. For the position of the district in this barony called Muirise, see *Genealogies, Tribes, &c., of Hy-Fiáchrach*, p. 257, note ^b, and the map to the same work.

⁴ A. D. 786. Ar [eades] *Nepotum* Briuin

hUm̄aill *per Nepotes* Fiachrach Muirsee, *ubi homines optimi circa Regem Flathgalum, filium. Flannabrait ceciderunt.*"—*Ann. Ul.*

⁵ *Uí-Briúin-Cualann.*—Dr. O'Conor says, in his edition of the Annals of Ulster, p. 113, that these were "the O'Byrnes of the county of Wicklow;" but he is in error.

⁶ *The North.*—Foehla is used in the Irish Annals to denote the North of Ireland, or province of Ulster.—See *Circuit of Muirchertach Mac Neill*, p. 9, note ^b.

⁷ *Doire-Calgaigh.*—Now Derry or Londonderry.—See note ⁵, under A. D. 535, p. 178. These entries are given in the Annals of Ulster under the year 787, but the year intended is 788, as appears by an eclipse of the moon recorded in those Annals to have occurred on the 12th of the Calends of March. This eclipse really took place on the 26th of February, 788.—See *Art. de Ver. les Dates*, t. i. p. 67.

was routed^t. The slaughter of the Ui-Briuin-Umhaill^u, by the Ui-Fiachrach-Muirisce^w; and many of them were slain, together with their chief, Flathghal, son of Flannabhrath.

The Age of Christ, 783 [*rectè* 788]. The eighteenth year of Donnchadh. Colman, son of Faelghus, Bishop of Lothra [Lorha]; Dubhdathuath, Bishop and Abbot of Rath-Aedha [Rathlugh]; and Maccog, Abbot of Saighir [Serkieran], died. Guaire, son of Dungalach, died; he was lord of Ui-Briuin-Cualann^x. Maelduin, son of Aedh-Allan, King of the North^y, died. Doire-Calgaigh^z was burned. The law of Ciaran^a was promulgated among the Connaughtmen.

The Age of Christ, 784 [*rectè* 789]. The nineteenth year of Donnchadh. Murchal, Abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, of the race of Fiachra, son of Eochaidh Muighmheadhoin; Feadhach, son of Cormac, Abbot of Luglumbadh [Louth], Slaine, and Daimhliag [Duleck], died. Gormghal, son of Eladhach, lord of Cnoghbha^b, died in religion. Fearfughail, Bishop of Cluain-Dolcain [Clondalkin], died. Sluaigheadhach, chief of Conaille [Muirtheimhne], died. Ferghil, i. e. the Geometer^c, Abbot of Achadh-bo, [and Bishop of Saltsburg], died in Germany, in the thirteenth year of his bishopric. The battle of Claideach^d, between the Cinel-Eoghain and Cinel-Conaill, in which Domhnall was routed. The profanation of the Bachall-Isa^e and the relics of Patrick by Donnchadh, son

^a *The law of Ciaran*.—"A. D. 785. The rules of St. Keyran were preached in Connaught."—*Ann. Clon.*

^b *Cnoghbha*.—Now Knowth, in the parish of Monksnewtown, near Slane, in the county of Meath.

"A. D. 788. Gormgal, mac Eladaig, *rex* Cnod-bai *in clericatu obiit*."—*Ann. Ult.*

^c *Ferghil the Geometer*.—His death is entered in the Annals of Ulster under the year 788, but the true year is 789. This is the celebrated Virgilius Solivagnus, who, after having been for some time Abbot of Aghaboe in Ossory, in Ireland, became Bishop of Saltsburg, in Germany, about the year 759. He was one of the most distinguished mathematicians of his time, and the first who asserted that there were Antipodes, for which it is said that he was declared a here-

tic, but never excommunicated or divested of the priesthood. A suspicion of heterodoxy was, however, associated with his memory till the year 1233, when he was canonized by Pope Gregory IX.—See Harris's edition of Ware's *Writers*, p. 49, and Dr. O'Connor's edition of the Annals of Ulster, p. 172.

^d *Claideach*.—Now Clady, a small village on the Tyrone side of the River Finn, about four miles to the south of Lifford.

"A. D. 788. *Bellum Cloitigi inter Genus Eugain et Conaill, in quo Genus Conaill prostratum est, et Domhnall evasit*."—*Ann. Ult.*

^e *Bachall-Isa*: i. e. *Baculus Jesu*. This was the name of St. Patrick's Crozier, for an account of which see note ^f, under A. D. 1537, pp. 1446, 1447.

"A. D. 788. The dishonoring of the Crostaffe

mac Donnall acc Raic Airteir ar an aonac. Cluain Eriaird do Iorccad aithe Charz do ionnrao. Iomairsec Orroma Droi eir Connactair, 7 po meabair for Fogartac, mac Catal.

Αοιρ Crioirt, peact ceo ochtmoa a cuiz. An piceitad bliadain do Dhonnchaod. Noe, abb Cinnzaraod, Siadhail, abb Duibhlinoe, decc. Dungal, mac Laezaire, abb Dumlfezlairi, 7 Maelconcubair, abb Glinne da Uoca, decc. Cinaeo, mac Anncaoa, tizhina Ua Liaatam, dez. Fiachna, mac Aetha Rom, pi Ulaod dez. Iomairsec Acha Roir pia nuib Ailella for Luizimu, in po marbadh Dubdaetuae, mac Flaetzura, tizhina na tTri sloinnte. Iomairsecc Cluana Mholain, i ttorcair Maelduin, mac Cu-marccairz, la Fhizal.

Αοιρ Crioirt, peacht ceo ochtmoa ae. An taemmad bliadain pice do Dhonnchaod. Caencomrac, eppcop Fionnzlairi Caimiz, Saerbfec abb Cluana mic Noir, decc. Siornae, abb hInoairi, 7 Muireadae, mac Aozura, abb Lurccan, decc. Omfiraod, mac Mozadairz, ancoiri, decc. Ardgal, mac Catal, pi Connact, decc i nlae Colum Cille, ma oiltre. Ainalzair, tizhina Ua Mane, decc. Iomairsecc Airb Abla in po marbadh Diarmuid, mac bece, tizhina Teatba la Fhizur, mac Ailzille.

Αοιρ Crioirt, peacht ceo ochtmoa a peact. An dara bliadain pice do Dhonnchaod. S. Maelruan, eppcop Tamlaeta Maolruan, decc an 7 la lul. Aeoan hUa Concumba, eppcop, 7 milio toccaide do Crioirt, decc. Terocce,

called Bachall-Isa, and the reliques of Patricke, by Donogh Mac Daniell, at the faire of Rath-airhir."—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, t. 49.

¹ *Rath-airthir*: i. e. the Eastern Fort. This was the name of the most eastern fort in the district where the fair of Tailltin was held. The place is still so called in Irish, and anglicised Oristown.—See the third Life of St. Patrick published by Colgan in *Trias Thaum.*, p. 25, c. 44, and Jocelin's Life of St. Patrick, c. 44, *ibid.*, p. 77, and p. 111, not. 62.

² *Druim-Gois*.—Not identified. The entries which the Four Masters have transcribed under the year 781, and which really belong to 789, are given in the Annals of Ulster under 788,

with the following curious passages totally omitted by the Four Masters:

"A. D. 788. *Nix magna tertio Kal. Maii. Contencio in Ardmacha in qua jugulatur vir in hostio oratorii. Combustio Cluana fearta Mongain la Oengus mac Mugroin, in qua cecidit Aed mac Tomaltaig, et Oratorium combustum. Bellum inter Pictos, ubi Conall mac Taidg victus est, et evasit, et Constantin victor fuit.*"

³ *Ceann-garadh*.—See note ², under the year 659, p. 269, *supra*.

⁴ *Duibhlinn*.—Now Dublin. See notes under the years 291 and 650.

⁵ *Maelconchubhair*.—He is called "Maelcomhair" in the Annals of Ulster at the year 790,

of Donnall, at Rath-airthir^f, at the fair. Cluain-Iraird [Clonard] was burned on Easter night precisely. The battle of Druim-Gois^g between the Connaughtmen, where Fogartach, son of Cathal, was routed.

The Age of Christ, 785 [*rectè* 790]. The twentieth year of Donnchadh. Noe, Abbot of Ccann-garadh^h, [and] Siadhhal, Abbot of Duibhlinⁱ, died. Dunghal, son of Laeghaire, Abbot of Dunleathglas [Downpatrick], and Maelconchubhair^k, Abbot of Gleann-da-Locha, died. Cinacdh, son of Anmhaidh, lord of Ui-Liathain, died. Fiachna, son of Aedh Roin, King of Ulidia, died. The battle of Ath-Rois^l [was gained] by the Ui-Ailella^m over the Luighniⁿ, in which Dubhdathuath, son of Flaithghius, lord of the Three Tribes, was slain. The battle of Cluain-Milain^o, in which Maelduin, son of Cumasgach, was slain by Fearghal.

The Age of Christ, 786 [*rectè* 791]. The twenty-first year of Donnchadh. Caencomhrac, Bishop of Finnglais-Cainnigh^p, [and] Saerbhearg, Abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Sirna, Abbot of Beannchair [Bangor], and Muireadhach, son of Aenghus, Abbot of Lusca [Lusk], died. Dineartach, son of Mogadhach, anchorite, died. Ardghal, son of Cathal, King of Connaught, died at Ia-Coluim-Cille [Iona], on his pilgrimage. Amhalgaidh, lord of Ui-Maine, died. The battle of Ard-abhla^q, in which Diarmaid, son of Bec, lord of Teathbha, was slain by Fearghus, son of Ailghil.

The Age of Christ, 787 [*rectè* 792]. St. Maelruain, Bishop of Tamhlacht Maelruain^r, died on the 7th of July. Aedhan Ua Concumba, a bishop, and select soldier of Christ, died. Terog, Abbot of Corcach [Cork]; Aedhan of

^f *Ath-Rois*: i. e. Ford of the Wood. Not identified.

^m *Ui-Ailella*: i. e. the Inhabitants of the Territory of Tir-Ailella, now the barony of Tirerrill, in the county of Sligo.

ⁿ *Luighni*: i. e. the Inhabitants of the barony of Leyny, in the same county.

“A. D. 789. *Bellum Atho-Rois re nOaib Aillelo for Luignin, in quo cecidit Dubdatuath, mac Flaithginsa, dux na Tri Slointe*” [Captain of the Three Surnames. *Cod. Clar.* 49].—*Ann. Ult.*

^o *Cluain-Milain*: i. e. Milan's Lawn or Meadow, now Clonmellon, a small town in the barony of Delvin, and county of Westmeath.

^p *Finnglais-Cainnigh*: i. e. St. Cainneach's Finnglais, or Bright Stream, now Finglas, near Dublin.—See note under the year 758.

^q *Ard-abhla*: i. e. the Height or Hill of the Apple Trees, now Lis-ard-abhla, *anglicè* Lissardowlin, a townland in the parish of Templemichael, about three miles to the east of the town of Longford, in the county of Longford.—See note ⁿ, under the year 1377, p. 669.

“A. D. 690. *Bellum Aird-ablae, ubi cecidit Diarmait, mac Beice, rex Tethbae. Fergus mac Ailgaile victor fuit.*”—*Ann. Ult.*

^r *Tamhlacht-Maelruain*.—Now Tallaght, near Dublin.—See note under the year 769.

abb Coptaige, Aedhan Raithne, Cronan Liae Fhinae, 7 Soermugh Eanaig duib d6g. Tomaltach, mac Inneccataig, pi Ula6, do marbad la hEochaid, mac Fiachna. Breasal, mac Flaera, tigfina Da6l Araide, Maelbriaral, mac Aeda, mic Cri6ain, tigfina Ua Fiacr6ac, Fiachan, tigfina Conalle, Donncoir6e, tigfina Da6l Riata, 7 Ca6muig, tigfina Calpaige, d6cc. Tomarpeacc rruite Cluana Ar6gaid, 1 ttop6air Cionaed, mac Artgaile, la Muirg6r, mac Tomaltai6. Tomarpeacc Air6d mic Rime, pia Muirg6r, mac Tomaltai6, be6r for Uibh nAilella, 1 ttop6air Concubair 7 Aireactac Ua Ca6ail, Cathmugh, mac Fla6berpataig, tigfina Coirppe, 7 Corbmac, mac Duib6airi6, tigfina Breirne.

Αοιρ Crioirt, reacht cc6d o6tmo6a a hocht. An tpeap bli6ain pi6t do Dhonnchad. Crunn6aol Droma Inepclainn, abb Cluana Iorair6. Cionaed, mac Cumapcaig, abb Deap6aige, Doim6eac, Airchin6eac Trep6oit m6ir, Air6aile, abb O6na, Fla6geal, mac Taichlic, abb Droma r6tcha, Maelto6a, abb La6raic6 Druim, Cucap6ach Sa6pe, Re6tme Eatar6abla, Cuan A6a eapcepach, Coirppe, mac La66nen, tigfina La66n D6r6abair, [d6cc]. Lex Commam l6 hAel6obair .i. ab Rora Commam, 7 la Muirg6r for 66ra Connactaib. Lex Ailbe Imli6 I6bair for Mu6ain.

Αοιρ Crioirt, reacht cc6d o6tmo6a anaoi. An c6rap6ad bli6ain pi6t do Dhonnchad. Tomar, abb 66n6air, Ca6ma Ua 6uairpe, abb Thuamma

^a *Lia Fearna* : i. e. the Stone of Ferns. This may have been the name of a stone church at Ferns, in the county of Wexford ; or Lia may be a corruption of *liath*, grey, and an epithet of Cronan.

^b *Fanach-dubh*.—See note under the year 762.

^c *Ui-Fiachrach* : i. e. Ui-Fiachrach Arda-Sratha, seated along the River Derg, in Tyrone.—See note ^b, under A. D. 1193.

^d *Sruth-Cluana-argaid*.—Not identified.

^e A. D. 791. *Bellum Sraithe Cluana-argain, ubi occidit Cinaed, mac Artgaile. Muirgis, mac Tomaltaig, victor fuit, et incitum regni ejus.*—*Ann. Ult.*

^f *Ard-mic-Rimidh* : i. e. Height or Hill of the Son of Rimidh. Not identified.

^g *Druim-Ineasglainn*.—This name is still re-

tained, and is applied to a village near Castle-Bellingham, in the county of Louth, where there remains a considerable portion of a round tower. The place is now called in English Drumiskin, but always Druminisklin by the natives of the Fews and Cuailgne, who speak the Irish language very fluently. Colgan, Archdall, and Lanigan, are wrong in identifying Druim-ineasglainn with Drumshallon, in the same county.—See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 141; and Lanigan's *Ecclesiastical History of Ireland*, vol. iii. p. 52.

^h *Airchinneach* : i. e. the hereditary Warden of the Church.—See note ^a, under A. D. 601, p. 229; and note ^a, under A. D. 1179; and correct “the first mention made of this office in these Annals occurs at the year 788,” into, “the

Raithin [Rahin]; Cronan Lia Fearna^a; and Saermugh of Eanach-dubh^t, died. Tomaltach, son of Innreachtach, King of Ulidia, was slain by Eochaidh, son of Fiachna. Breasal, son of Flathrai, lord of Dal-Araidhe; Maelbreasail, son of Aedh, son of Crichan, lord of Ui-Fiachrach^u; Fiachan, lord of Conaille; Donncoirche, lord of Dal-Riada; and Cathmugh, lord of Calraighe, died. The battle of Sruth-Cluana-arggaid^v, in which Cinaedh, son of Artghal, was slain by Muirgheas, son of Tomaltach. The battle of Ard-mic-Rime^x [was fought] also by Muirgheas, son of Tomaltach, against the Ui-nAilella, wherein were slain Conchubhar and Aireachtach Ua Cathail, [and] Cathmugh, son of Flaithbheartach, lord of Cairbre, and Cormac, son of Dubhdachrich, lord of Breifne.

The Age of Christ, 788 [*rectè* 793]. The twenty-third year of Donnchadh. Crunnmael of Druim-Inesglainn^y, Abbot of Cluain-Iraird [Clonard]; Cinaedh, son of Cumasgach, Abbot of Dearthach [Darrow]; Doimtheach, airchinneach^z of Trefoit-mor [Trevet]; Aurthaile, Abbot of Othain [Fahan]; Flaithgheal, son of Taichleach, Abbot of Druim-ratha^a; Maeltoia, Abbot of Laithreach-Briuin [Laraghbrine]; Cucathrach of Saighir [Serkieran]; Rechtime of Eadargabhal^b; Cuan of Ath-eascrach^c; Cairbre, son of Laidhgnen, lord of South Leinster, [died]. The law^d of [St.] Comman [was promulgated] by Aeldobhair, i. e. Abbot of Ros-Commain [Roscommon], and by Muirgheas, throughout the three divisions of Connaught. The law of Ailbhe of Imleach [Emly], in Munster.

The Age of Christ, 789 [*rectè* 794] The twenty-fourth year of Donnchadh. Thomas, Abbot of Beannchair [Bangor]; Cathnia Ua Guaire, Abbot of Tuaim-

first mention made of this office in these Annals occurs at the year 601." In the Annals of Ulster, at A. D. 792, Doimthech is called "Princeps Treoit moir."

^a *Druim-ratha*: i. e. Church of the Fort. Colgan says that this is a church in Leyny, in the province of Connaught.—See *Acta Sanctorum*, Ind. Top., p. 876.

^b *Eadargabhal*: i. e. Between the Fork. There are several places of this name in Ireland; but the place here referred to is probably Addergool, a townland giving name to a parish in Glen-Nephuin, in the south of the barony of Tirawley, and county of Mayo.

^c *Ath-eascrach*.—Now Ahascragh, in the east of the county of Galway, where the festival of St. Cuan is still celebrated on the 15th of October.—See note ^v, under A. D. 1307, p. 487.

^d *The Law*.—"A. D. 792. Lex Comain by Allover and Muirges, in the three parts of Connaught. *Lex Ailve* in Mounster, and the ordination of Artroi mac Cahail upon the kingdome of Mounster."—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, 49.

"A. D. 790. The rules of St. Coman were preached and put in execution in the three parts of Connaught, and the lawes of Ailve of Imleagh, in Mounster. Artry mac Cahall was ordained King of Mounster."—*Ann. Clon.*

Ἐρίμε, Ιοσηφ Ὑα Ἐρηναίη, ἀββ Κλουάνα μὴ Νόϊρ, δο Χιαννάταβ ὄρεαχ, Ἐαρηβανβαν, αἰρὶνδεαχ Κλουάνα ὄρεααν, Κολζυ Ὑα Ὀυνεαχθα, φη-
λειγῖνδ Κλουάνα μὴ Νοϊρ, ἀρέ δο ποινε ἀν Σεαυρ Χρηβαίωη. Σλοϊζεαὸ λα
Ὀννὶαὸ δὴμαρθεαν Ἐαίγῆ ἀρ Μῆμῖνεαχαιβ.

Αοιρ Ἐμορε, φέττ εεθ νοέατ. Ἀν εῦεε φέττ δο Ὀμονηαὸ. Τιορ-
ραιττε, μαε φηέαυρ, ἀββ Κλουάνα φητα ὄρέναμν, Ἐυαρε Ὑα Τιορραιττε,
ἀββ Κλουάνα φοτα, Μαοναχ, ἀββ Κλουάνα φητα Μολυα, Μυρχαθῆ, μαε
φηαδθαίγῆ, [ὄεεε]. Ἐορρεαθῆ Ῥέχρηαινδε ὁ ὄβεαρεααβ, ἡ α Σεφρίνε δο
έοιρεαο ἡ δο λομραὸ. ὄραν Αἰρὸέκῆνδ, φὶ Ἐαίγῆ, ἡ Εἶεθε, ιηγῆ Ὀμῖναλλ
Μῖδῖγ, δο μαρβαὸ λα φηρηέτα Ἐσχαρὸέρεε, μαε Σεαλλαίγ, ἠι εΚιλλΧύιλε
δυῖνα ἀν φηρεαὸ οἰὸε δο φαῖραὸ δὴα Ἐέδαοιμ δο φονηραὸ. Κομῶ δο δο
ράνδεαὸ :

* *Colgu.*—This is the Colcu, Lector in Scotia, to whom Alcuin, or Albin, one of the tutors of Charlemagne, wrote the Epistle, published by Ussher in his *Sylloge*, No. xviii., and reprinted by Colgan from Ussher, in his *Acta Sanctorum*, at 20th February. At the same day Colgan gives a short Life of Colehu, from which it appears that he was supreme moderator and prelector of the school of Clonmacnoise, and that he arrived at such eminence in learning and sanctity that he was called chief scribe and master of the Scots of Ireland. The reader may form an idea of Alcuin's high estimation of his character from the following extract from this letter. After describing the success of Charlemagne's arms in subduing the Slavi, Greeks, Huns, and Saracens, he says :

“De cætero (Pater sanctissime) sciat reverentia tua, quòd ego, filius tuus, et Joseph Vernaculus tuus (Deo miserante) sani sumus : et tui amici toti, qui apud nos sunt, in prosperitate Deo serviunt. Sed nescio quid de nobis venturum sit. Aliquid enim dissentionis, diabolico fomento inflamante, nuper inter Regem Carolum et Regem Olfam exortum est : ita ut utrinque navigatio interdicta negotiantibus cesset. Sunt qui dicunt nos pro pace esse in illas

partes mittendos : sed obsecro ut vestris sacrosanctis orationibus manentes vel euntes muniamur. Nescio quid peccavi, quia tuæ Paternitatis dulcissimas litteras multo tempore non merui videre : tamen pernecessarias orationes sanctitatis tuæ me quotidie sentire credo.”

† *Scuaip Chrabhaidh* : i. e. the Besom of Devotion. Colgan states that he had a copy of this work transcribed from the Book of Cluain, which is probably the manuscript called *Leabhar-na-hUidhri* :

“Exstat apud me ex Codice Cluanensi, et aliis vetustis membranis, quoddam hujus sancti viri opusculum, titulum n. 8 dedi, et Hibernicè *Scuaip chrabhaigh*, id est, Scopa devotionis. Estque fasciculus ardentissimarum precum per modum quodammodo Litaniarum : opus plenum ardentissima devotione et elevatione mentis in Deum.”—*Acta Sanctorum*, p. 379, n. 9.

‡ *To protect Leinster.*—Dr. O'Conor translates this “per limites Lageniæ ;” but if he had compared it with the Annals of Ulster and the translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, he would have found that this interpretation was incorrect :

“A. D. 793. Sloghadh la Donnchadh *ad auxiliium Lageniensium* contra Mumenenses.”—*Ann.*

Greine [Tomgraney]; Joseph Ua Cearnaigh, Abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, [one] of the Cianachta-Breagh; Learbaubhan, airehinneach of Cluain-boireann [Cloonburren]; Colgu^c Ua Duineachda, lector of Cluain-mic-Nois, he who composed the Scuaip-Chrabhaidh^f, [died]. A hosting was made by Donnchadh, to protect Leinster^g against the Munstermen.

The Age of Christ, 790 [*rectè* 795]. The twenty-fifth year of Donnchadh. Tibraide, son of Fearehair, Abbot of Cluain-fearta-Brenainn [Clonfert]; Guaire Ua Tibraide, Abbot of Cluain-foda; Maenach, Abbot of Cluain-fearta-Molua; [and] Murchadh, son of Fearadhach, [died]. The burning of Reachrainn^h by plunderersⁱ; and its shrines were broken and plundered. Bran-Airdcheann^k, King of Leinster, and [his wife] Eithne, daughter of Domhnall Midheach, were killed by Finsneachta Ceathairdhere, son of Ceallach, at Cill-cuile-dumha^l, on the sixth night of summer precisely. Of this was said :

Ult., Ed. O'Conor.

"A. D. 793. An army by Donnogh in assistance of Leinster against Mounster."—*Cod. Clarend.*, t. 49.

"A. D. 791. King Donnogh sent an army to assist the Lynstermen again the Mounstermen."—*Ann. Clon.*

^h *Reachrainn*.—This was one of the ancient names of the Island of Rathlinn, off the north coast of the county of Antrim; but it was also the ancient name of Lambay, near Dublin, which is probably the place here referred to.—See the year 793, and the note under A. D. 747.

ⁱ *Plunderers*.—This should be ó *Gentib*, i. e. by the Gentiles, or Pagan Danes, as in the Annals of Ulster :

"A. D. 794. Losgad Raehrainne o Gentibus a serine do coscradh ocus do lomrad." [The burning of Rechrainn by Gentiles, who spoyled and impoverished the shrines.—*Cod. Clarend.*, 49.]—*Ann. Ult.*

"A. D. 792. Raehryn was burnt by the Danes."—*Ann. Clon.*

This is the first attack on record made by the Danes upon any part of Ireland, for Dr.

O'Conor's attempt to show that they attacked the island of Muie-inis-Riagail in Loch-Deirdheire, in Dal-Cais, so early as 747, has been already proved to be erroneous. They had attacked England a year or two earlier.—See the Saxon Chronicle at the years 787 and 793. The Annals of Ulster have the first notice of the devastation of the British Isles by the Pagans at the year 793, and the Annals of Clonmacnoise at 791 (the true year being 794), as follows :

"A. D. 793. *Vastatio omnium insularum Britannie a Gentibus*."—*Ann. Ult.*

"A. D. 791. All the Islands of Brittain were wasted and much troubled by the Danes: this was their first footing in England."—*Ann. Clon.*

^k *Bran Airdcheann*: i. e. Brau the High-headed. "A. D. 794. Bran Arddcenn, *rex Laginensium, occisus est, et Regina ejus, Eithne, ingen Domhnaill Midhe. Finsnechta Cethardere, mac Ceallaig, occidit eos hi Cill Chuile-dumai, in vi. nocte post Kal. Maii, iv. feria*."—*Ann. Ult.*

"A. D. 792. Bran, King of Leinster, and his wife, Eihnie, daughter of Donell of Meath, Queen of Lynster, died."—*Ann. Clon.*

^l *Cill-Cuile-Dumha*: i. e. Church of the Angle

Αιδοθερ ὕραιν, ολε ρρι ταιδι, ι Cill Chúile dumaí,
Ειτηνε, ιηγήν Όοιναίλλ Μιδιζ, βα οηρραν δο ρυιδιου.

Cono Cetaoach, mac Donnchaða, do marbað hi ταιζ Cumalcaich hi
Crich Ua nOlcain, la Flainn, mac Conzalach. Ar do óar Cuinn po páioeað:

Coipm do ρonað la hUa Olcáin ippeð dot éat de linn zráin,
Tuceta deρcaid do ó Flainn co ρuc a cenð o bebaíl.

Caatarach, mac Toirpreea, τιζήνα Ua nEathach déz. Cúdínaire, mac
Conaraigh, abb Arda Maáa, décc.

Αοιρ Cpiope, ρeaét ceéd noéat a haon. An ρειρεað βιαðain ρiét do
Othonchað. Clothchu, eppcop η Anzcoipe Cluana Iopaipð, Suibne, eppcop
Áta Tpuim, [décc]. Duibhiteip, abb Pιηzλαipe, décc an 15 Man. Oleobap,
mac Flainn, mic Eipe, ρepibmð, eppcop, η ancoipi, décc. Colecca eznaið
décc. Sfnéan, abb Cille Achað Opuimmoza η bioρaip, Maenach, mac
Aonzupa, ppuoiρ λυρcau, η Eochaið, mac Cήncaich, pήpizip Arða Macha,
décc. Maeleoða, mac Flainn Peopna, τιζήνα Ciaρpaiζε λυaéra, Pozap-
tach, mac Caéail, τιζήνα Μαιζε Αί, η Duineachað Ua Oaipe, τιζήνα
Ciaρpaiζε Αί décc.

Αοιρ Cpiope, plet ceéd nochat a dó. Donnchað .i. mac Doimnaill, mic
Mupchaða, a plet plet zo neρbaile iap mbuaio aipizipe ran λxiu βιαðain
oia aoiρ. Conað occa eccaoime do páiohfoh an pañð :

Donnchaðh Ppeimann plait puaata cloithpí Epeann eít céte,
Ní puil buρ liach do maiaipe, uap nap anachta a téte.

Indpechtach, mac Doimnaill, dñpðpaéap an piz Donnchaða, décc. Dub-
oalete, mac Sionaz, abb Arða Maáa, do écc. Conoal, ιηγήν Mupchaða,

of the Mound, now probably Kileool, near New-
town-Mountkenedy, in the barony of New-
castle, and county of Wicklow.

^m *Crich-Ua-nOlcain*: i. e. the Territory of the
Ui-Olcain. A small district in Meath, but its
position has not been yet determined.

ⁿ *Cudinaisc*.—He is set down as archbishop in
the list of the Archbishops of Armagh preserved
in the Psalter of Cashel.—See Harris's Edition

of Ware's Bishops, p. 42.

^o *Colca the Wise*.—See this distinguished scho-
lar already noticed under the year 789 [794].

^p "A. D. 795. Dublitter Finnglaissi, et Colggu
nepos Duncchde, Oleobhur, mac Flainn, filii Eire,
rex Mumhan, Scribe et Episcopi, et anchorite dor-
mierunt."—*Ann. Ul.*

^r *Eochaidh, son of Cearnach*.—"A. D. 795.
Equoninus Ardmachæ, Echu mac Cernaig mo-

The death of Bran, evil the deed, at Cill-Chuile-dunhai,
Of Eithne, daughter of Domhnall Midheach, was woful to him.

Conn Cetadhach, son of Donnchadh, was slain in the house of Cumalcaich, in
Crich-Ua-nOlcan^m, by Flann, son of Congalach. Of the death of Conn was said :

A feast was made by Ua Olcain, which was partaken of in odious ale ;
Dregs were given to him by Flann, so that he bore away his head after
his death.

Cathasach, son of Toirpthea, lord of Ui-Eathach [Iveagh], died. Cudinaiseⁿ,
son of Conasach, Abbot of Ard-Macha, died.

The Age of Christ, 791 [*rectè* 796]. The twenty-sixth year of Donnchadh.
Clothchu, bishop and anchorite of Cluain-Iraird [Clonard]; Suibhne, Bishop
of Ath-Truim [Trim], died. Duibhlitter, Abbot of Finnghlais [Finglas], died
on the 15th of May. Olcobhar, son of Flann, son of Ere, scribe, bishop, and
anchorite, died. Colea the Wise^o died. Seanchan, Abbot of Cill-achaidh-droma-
foda [Killeigh], and of Birra; Macnach, son of Aenghus, Prior of Lusea [Lusk];
and Eochaidh, son of Cearnach^p (Economus of Ard-Macha, died. Maeleobha,
son of Flann Feorna, lord of Ciarraighe-Luachra [in the county of Kerry];
Fogartach, son of Cathal, lord of Magh-Aei; and Duineachaidh Ua Daire, lord
of Ciarraighe Aei^q, died.

The Age of Christ, 792. Donnchadh^r, i. e. the son of Domhnall, son of
Murchadh, reigned twenty-seven years, when he died, after the victory of
penance, in the sixty-fourth year of his age; in lamentation of whom this quatrain
was composed :

Donnchadh of Freamhainn, dreaded prince, famed King of
Ireland, of the hundred fair greens ;
There is no more mournful loss, as he did not quiet his fair.

Innrechtach, son of Domhnall, brother of King Donnchadh, died. Dubh-
daleithe, son of Sinach, Abbot of Ard-Macha, died. Condal, daughter of Mur-

ritur immatura morte.—*Ann. Ul.*

^a *Ciarraighe-Aei.*—Now Clann-Keherny, a dis-
trict near Castlerea, in the county of Roscom-
mon.—See note ^b, under A. D. 1225.

^r *Donnchadh.*—“ A. D. 796. *Mors* Donncha,
mic Domhnaill, *regis* Temhro, *et* Innrechtai

mic Domhnaill, *frater ejus.*—*Ann. Ul.*

O'Flaherty places the accession of Donn-
chadh in the year 770, and his death in 797,
which is the true chronology. He adds: “ Quo
rege, Anno 795, Dani Scotiæ, et Hiberniæ oras
infestare cœperunt.”—*Ogygia*, p. 433.

banabb Cille Dara, Conamail, abb Léith, Olcobar, mac Flainn, aircinneach Inri Cattaigh, Aelmuðair peirtighir Cluana mic Noir, do ríol Maolmuanaid doirde, Cumurac, mac Fogartaig, tigearna Déircepe bríġ, décc i ccléir-cfcht. Muireadac, mac Flainn Ġarað, tigearna Cenel Mic nEarca, déġ. Curoai, mac Aongura, tigearna Cenel Laoġaire, [décc].

Aoir Curope, reacht ccéd nochat atri. An céd bliadain dAod Oiridne, mac Néill Fhioraig, hi riġe uar Eriinn. Eudur hUa Dúcolla, abb Cille Dara, Conníach, mac Duirbotha hua Ġuairc Aíone, reiridneoir Cluana mic Nóir, ġ Eochaid Fhiorc Aeda, décc. Cath Droma riġ ríu nAod nOiridne i ttorcáradar dá mac Doinnall, Fínríctá ġ Dáirmuid, Fínríeactá mac Folláin, ġ rocaíde oile nach airtíctá imaille ríu. Ar dia foraithe-met do randó :

Cia do rochar Aod la Doinnall corcar cicar,
Fírrin Aod rínn rí, i ccát Droma riġ ro hicaó.

Aed Oiridne do faruccad Míde ġur bo ríarac óó. Inri Rádráicc do loircad la hAllmuirechaid, ġ rġrín Dóonna do breic óib, ġ imída do denaí óib éna eir Eriinn ġ Albain. Airtá, ercep Arda Macha, ġ Airtach Ua Faoláin, abb Arda Macha, décc i naen oíche.

Aoir Curope, reacht ccéd nochat a cfcar. An dara bliadain dAod

* *Inis-Cathaigh*.—Now Scattery Island, in the Shannon, opposite the town of Kilrush, in the county of Clare.—See note †, under A. D. 1188. See also Ussher's *Primordia*, p. 873, and Archdall's *Monasticon Hibernicum*, p. 49.

† *Cumaseach*.—"A. D. 796. Cumaseach, mac Fogartaig, *rex Deiscirt Bregi in clericatu*" [obit].—*Ann. Ult.*

‡ *Feart-Aedha*: i. e. Aedh's or Hugh's Grave. Not identified.

§ *Druim-rígh*: i. e. the King's Ridge or Long Hill, now Drumry or Dromree, near Ratoath, in the county of Meath.

¶ A. D. 796. *Bellum Droma rígh, in quo ceciderunt duo filii Doinnail i. Finsnechta, et Diarmait hOdor, frater ejus, et Finsnechta mae Follomhainn, et alii multi.* Aedh, mae Neill, *fili*

Fergaile, victor fuit."—*Ann. Ult.*

* *Devastated*.—"A. D. 796. *Vastatio Mide la [per] Aedh mac Neill Frosraig, et incium regni ejus.*"—*Ann. Ult.*

† A. D. 794. Hugh Ornye succeeded King Donnogh, and reigned twenty-seven years. In the beginning of his reign he wasted and spoiled all Meath, for none other cause but because they stuck to the" [ancestors of the] "O'Melaughlins, which were his predecessors in the government."—*Ann. Clon.*

‡ *Inis-Padraig*: i. e. Patrick's Island, now Patrick's Island, near Skerries, in the county of Dublin.—See Ussher's *Primordia*, p. 846, and Archdall's *Monasticon Hibernicum*, p. 218. This notice of the burning of Inis-Padraig is entered in the Annals of Ulster at the year 797, and in

chadh, Abbess of Cill-dara; Conamhail, Abbot of Liath; Oleobhar, son of Flann, Airchinneach of Inis-Cathaigh^s; Aelmidhair, Œconomus of Chuain-mic-Nois, who was of the Sil-Maelruanaidh, died. Cumaseach^t, son of Fogartach, lord of South Breagh, died in religion. Muireadhach, son of Flann Garadh, lord of Cinel-Mic-Earca, died. Curoi, son of Aenghus, lord of Cinel-Laeghaire, died.

The Age of Christ, 793 [*rectè* 798]. The first year of Aedh Oirdnidhe, son of Niall Frosach, in sovereignty over Ireland. Eudus Ua Dicholla, Abbot of Cill-dara; Conmhach, son of Burbotha, a descendant of Guaire Aidhne, scribe of Chuain-mic-Nois; and Eochaidh of Feart-Aedha^u, died. The battle of Druim-righ^w by Aedh Oirdnighe, wherein were slain the two sons of Domhnall, Finshneachta and Diarmaid; Finshneachta, son of Follamhan; and many others along with them not enumerated. To commemorate which was said:

Though Aedh was slain by Domhnall, a greedy triumph;
By the true fair Aedh it was avenged, in the battle of Druim-righ.

Aedh Oirdnidhe devastated^x Meath, until it submitted to him. Inis-Padraig^f was burned by foreigners, and they bore away the shrine of Dochonna; and they also committed depredations between Ireland and Alba [Scotland]. Affiath^z, Bishop of Ard-Macha, and Aireachtach Ua Faelain, Abbot of Ard-Macha, died on the same night.

The Age of Christ, 794 [*rectè* 799]. The second year of Aedh Oirdnidhe.

the Annals of Clonmacnoise at 794, but the true year is 798.

“A. D. 797. *Combustio Innse Patricii* o Gentib ocus borime na crich do breith, ocus scrin Dochonna do briseadh doaibh, ocus indreda mara doaibh cene etir Erin ocus Albain.”—*Ann. Ulst. Ed. O’Conor.*

“A. D. 797. The burning of St. Patrick’s Iland by the Gentiles. The taking of the countries’ praies, and the breaking of Dochonna’s shryne by them, and the spoyles of the sea between Ireland and Scotland.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

“A. D. 794. The Island of Patrick was burnt by the Danes; they taxed the lands with great taxation; they took the relicks of St. Dochonna, made many invasions to this kingdome, and took

many rich and great booties from Ireland, as from Scotland.”—*Ann. Clon.*

^z *Affiath*.—The list of the Archbishops of Armagh, in the Psalter of Cashel, omits Affiath and gives Aireachtach as archbishop for one year.—See Harris’s edition of Ware’s *Bishops*, p. 42. In the Annals of Ulster the deaths of these ecclesiastics are thus noticed:

“A. D. 793. Airechtach O’Fleadhaig, *abbas Airdmachæ, et Affiath Episcopus, in pace dormierunt in una nocte.*”

From this passage it might appear that the abbot and the bishop were different persons; but Ware thinks that the person called Comharba of Patrick, or Abbot of Armagh, was the Primate of all Ireland.

Οιρομδε. Ρήραδὰς, mac Σεῖγενι, abb Reachrainne, Anale, abb Cluana mic Nóir, .i. do Uib̄ ḡruin [δέεε]. S. Siadál Ua Commáin, abb Cinnláca, déεε an 8 Μαρτα. Βλαῖμας, mac Ξυαίρε, abb Cluana baedáin, Ριανnachta Ρήνα, Suibne Cille Delgde, ἡ ḡperlen ḡerpe, déεε. Cluain Ioraird̄ do Iorccad̄ ἰ ττόρ Saípraíð. Ailell, mac Inpreatáit, τῖξεαρνα Ua Maine Connaéτ, déεε. Doínnall, mac Donnchaða, do marbað la a ḡráit̄m̄b̄. Dúnplait̄, m̄ḡln̄ Plait̄-ḡh̄it̄ait̄, mic Loingriḡ, déεε. Iomaireacc Dúine Ξανḡe ειτηρ Chonnaéταib̄ péir̄m̄, ἰ ττορḡαιρ̄ Coscrach, mac Duinn, ἡ Ξαιρccḡad̄, ἡ rochaide oile imaille p̄r̄iú. Iomaireacc Fínnabhrach ἰ Τḡḡḡa p̄ia Muirḡdach, mac Doínnall, ττορḡεραταρ̄ maíte iom̄da im̄ Ρḡḡḡar, mac Ailḡile, τῖḡḡḡnae Cheneóil Coirp̄pe, im̄ Dhuib̄inopreat̄, mac Apḡḡaile, ἡ im̄ Muirḡd̄ad̄, mac Connmaḡ, ἡ im̄ Coscrac̄ [mac] Ceit̄ḡnaḡ. In̄o laim̄comair̄t̄ ἰ péil̄ M̄ic̄il̄ na bliad̄na ro, dia nebh̄rað an tene do nimh. Ρaom̄dealach, mac Maenaḡh, abb Ar̄ḡa Maáca, déεε iar̄ m̄beit̄ dó Dhub̄d̄aleit̄e ἰ nim̄p̄raim̄ p̄r̄iur̄ céτup̄ im̄on̄ abbdaíne, ἡ do Ξhorm̄ḡal̄ mā ḡeas̄haíð.

Αοιρ̄ Crioρτ, p̄eacht̄ ccéð nochat a cúcc. An̄ τp̄ḡḡ bliad̄ain̄ ḡAod̄ ἰ p̄ḡḡe. Αιρ̄m̄ḡḡad̄, abb ḡf̄m̄chuir̄, Ael̄ḡoḡair̄, abb Rora Commáin, M̄im̄ḡḡn̄ach, abb Ξl̄inne ḡa Locha, Ταρ̄ḡel̄bach, abb Cille achaíð, Loingreat̄, mac

^a *Ceann-lacha*: i. e. Head of the Lake, *anglicè* Kinlough. There are several places of this name in Ireland; the place here referred to may be Kinlough, at the north-west extremity of Lough Melvin, in the barony of Roselagher, and county of Leitrim.

^b *Cluain-Baedain*.—Otherwise called Cluain-foda-Baedain, and Cluain-foda-Baedain-abha, now Clonfad, in the barony of Farbil, and county of Westmeath.—See note ^u, under the year 577, p. 209, *suprà*.

“A. D. 798. *Jugulatio* Blathmic, mic Guaire, *abbatis* Cluana-fota Boetain o [per] Maelruanaig, et o [per] Fallomhain filiis Donncha.”—*Ann. Ul.*

^c *By his brothers*.—This might be translated “by his cousins,” or “by his kinsmen,” but it is expressed by “*a fratribus suis*,” in Latin, in the Annals of Ulster, as follows:

“A. D. 798. Domhnall, mac Donncha, *dolosè a fratribus suis jugulatus est.*”

^d *Dun-Guibhe*.—Not identified. “A. D. 798. *Bellum* Duin-Gamba *inter* Connachta *invicem, ubi* Coscrach, mac Duinn, et Gaiscedhach, *et alii multi* ceciderunt.”—*Ann. Ul.*

^e *Finnabhair*.—Now Fennor, in the county of Westmeath. It was the seat of Edward Nugent, who died on the 10th November, 1601.—See Inquisitions, *Lagenia*. Westmeath, No. 62. Jae. I.; and Ordnance Map, sheet 13.

“A. D. 798. *Bellum* Finnubhrach hi Tethbui, *ubi reges multi occisi sunt* .i. Fergus, mac Algaile, Coscrach mac Cethernaich, *reges Generis* Coirp̄ri .i. Dubiunrecht, mac Artgaile, et Murcha mac Condmaigh. Murcha, mac Domlínail, *victor fuit.*”—*Ann. Ul.*

^f *Lanhechomairt*: i. e. Clapping of Hands.—See note under the year 767. In the old trans-

Fearadhach, son of Seigheni, Abbot of Reachraim; Anaile, Abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, who was of the Ui-Briuin, [died]. St. Siadhál Ua Commáin, Abbot of Ceann-lacha^a, died on the 8th of Martí. Blathmac, son of Guaire, Abbot of Cluain-Baedain^b; Fiannachta, of Fearná; Suibhne, of Cill-Delge [Kildalkey]; and Breslen, of Berre, died. Chuain-Iraird [Clonard] was burned in the beginning of summer. Ailell, son of Innrechtach, lord of Ui-Maine-Connacht, died. Domhnall, son of Donnchadh, was slain by his brothers^c. Dunfhlaith, daughter of Flaithbheartach, son of Loingseach, died. The battle of Dun-Gainbhe^d between the Connaughtmen themselves, wherein fell Coscrach, son of Donn, and Gaisgeadhach, and many others along with them. The battle of Finnabhair^e, in Teathbha, by Muireadhach, son of Domhnall, in which many chiefs were slain along with Fearghus, son of Ailghil, lord of Cinel-Cairbre, with Duibhinnrecht, son of Artghal, with Muireadhach, son of Connmhach, and with Cosgrach, son of Ceithearnach. The Lamhchomhairt^f at the Michaelmas of this year, which was called the fire from heaven. Faindealach, son of Maenach, Abbot of Ard-Macha, died, after Dubhdaleithe had been in contention with him about the abbacy first, and after him Gormghal^g.

The Age of Christ, 795. The third year of Aedh in the sovereignty. Airmeadhach, Abbot of Beannchair [Bangor]; Aeldobhar, Abbot of Ros-Commáin [Roscommon]; Mimtheanach, Abbot of Gleann-da-locha; Tairdhealbhadh, Abbot of Cill-achaidh [Killeigh]; Loingseach, son of Fiachra, Abbot of Dun-Leath-

lation of the Annals of Ulster in *Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49, this passage is translated, A. D. 798: "The pestilence at Michaelmas, whereof sprung the *tene di nim*;" but this is incorrect. The Lamhchomairt was evidently a horrific thunder-storm, which struck the people with such terror and dismay, that they clapped their hands with despair. The Saxon Chronicle mentions, under the year 793, the occurrence of excessive whirlwinds and lightnings in Northumbria, which miserably terrified the people. The year 794 of the Four Masters corresponds with 798 of the Annals of Ulster, which contain, under that year, the two notices following, which have been totally omitted by the former:

"A. D. 798. *Nix magna in qua multi homines*

et pecora perierunt. Lex Patricii for Connachta la Gormgal mac Dindataigh."

^g *Gormghal*.—He is not mentioned in the list of the Archbishops of Armagh given in the fragment of the Psalter of Cashel now in the Bodleian Library. There are irreconcilable differences among the Irish writers concerning the succession of the Archbishops of Armagh at this period; and Harris, in his additions to Ware's *Bishops*, remarks, p. 42, that "there is no way to reconcile these differences, but by supposing that the great contests about the succession, at this time, created a schism in the see; and that the contending parties became reciprocally in possession of the archiepiscopal cathedral, as their factions prevailed or declined."

glaisi, [died]. Maelochtraigh, Abbot of Doire-Edhnigh^b, was slain. Conmhach, son of Donat, Abbot of Corcach-Mor [Cork], and Ferghil Ua Taidhg, scribe of Lusca, [died]. Ailillⁱ, son of Fearghus, lord of South Breagh, was thrown from his horse on the festival of Maccuilim^k of Lusca, and he died immediately. A battle^l [was fought] between the Cinel-Laeghaire and Cinel-Ardghail, in which was slain Fiangalach, son of Dunlaing, by Conall, son of Niall, and Conghalach, son of Aenghus.

The Age of Christ, 796 [*rectè* 801]. The fourth year of Aedh. Bresal^m, son of Segeni, Abbot of Ia, died, after having been twenty-one years in the abbacy. Feidhlimidh Ua Lugadon, Abbot of Cluain-Dolcain [Clondalkin]; Catharnach, son of Cathal Maenmaighe; and Ninnidh, anchorite, died. Ruamnus, Abbot of Domhnach-Seachnaillⁿ, died. The relics of Ronan^o, son of Bearach, were placed in a shrine formed of gold and silver. Befhail, daughter of Cathal, queen of Donnchadh, son of Domhnall, died. A battle^p between the Ulidians and the Ui-Eathach-Cobha, wherein Eochaidh, son of Ailell, lord of Cobha [Iveagh], was slain.

The Age of Christ, 797 [*rectè* 802]. The fifth year of Aedh. Ailill, son of Cormac, Abbot of Slaine, a wise man and a learned judge^q, died. Muireadhach, son of Olcobhar, Abbot of Cluain-fearta-Brenainn; Connachtach, a select scribe, and Abbot of Ia [Iona]; Clemens, of Tir-da-ghlas; [and] Macoige, of Aporrosain, Abbot of Beannchair [Bangor], died. Cosgrach Ua Fraeich, Abbot of

Trias Thaum., p. 523; and also to Petrie's *Inquiry into the Origin and Uses of the Round Towers of Ireland*, pp. 194 to 201.

^m *Bresal*.—"A. D. 800. Bresal, mac Segeni, abbas Iae, anno principatus sui xxxi. dormivit."—*Ann. Ul.*

ⁿ *Domhnach-Seachnaill*: i. e. the Church of Seachnaill, or Secuudinus, uow Dunshaughlin, in the barony of Ratoath, and county of Meath.—See note ^p, under the year 448, p. 134, *suprà*.

^o *Ronan, son of Bearach*.—He is the patron saint of Druim-Ineasclainn, in Conaille-Muirtheimhne, now Drumiskin, where, according to the Irish Calendar, his festival was kept on the 18th of November.

"A. D. 800. *Positio reliquiarum Ronain, filii*

Beric, in arca auri et argenti."—*Ann. Ul.*

^p *A battle*.—"A. D. 800. *Bellum inter Ultu et nepotes Echdhach Cobho, in quo cecidit Echu, mac Aililla, rex Cobho, et cecidit Cairell, mac Cathail ex parte adversa belli, et exercitus ejus victor fuit.*"—*Ann. Ul.*

The year 796 of the Four Masters corresponds with 800 of the Annals of Ulster, which contain the two notices following, omitted by the four Masters:

"A. D. 800. Bresal, mac Gormgaile, *de Genere Loegaire, a fratribus suis dolose occisus est. Estus pluviialis.*"

^q *A learned judge*.—"A. D. 801. Ailill, mac Cormaic, abbas Slaine, *sapiens et judex optimus, obiit.*"—*Ann. Ul.*

Doimnall, tighina Míde, décc. Aedh Oirioide do dól i Míde, co ro parrn Míde eirí dá mac Donnchaða .i. Concubair 7 Ailill. Ailill do marbhad lá Conchaðar an bhaðain ar ndiaid i gcaé. Euginia, inghín Donnchaða, mic Doimnall, moðain rið Tímhra [.i. rið bhrígh] décc. Hi Cholúmb Chille do lopecað la hallmuraðairb .i. la Noirtmanoibh. Togail Locha Riáe la Muirgíur, mac Tomaltaig. Feargal, mac Annchaða, tighina Oirraige, dég. Artri, mac Aililla, tighina Muðdorn Maighín, décc.

Aoir Criorc, reacht ccéð nochat a hoct. An peireað bhaðain dAod. Flann, mac Naerðale, ro ñodairíde pé bhaðna décc i tpeblaid dícumairg ar Dhia, co ro écc iarairh. Mac lairpe, an ruí ó Inir Muiríðairg, décc. Airpindan, abb Tailláeta Maeilepuan, décc. Iomaircec Ruba Conaill eirí dá mac Donnchaða, in ro marbhad Ailill la Concubair. Oengar Ua Muðrom, tighina Ua Faighe, do marbhad tpe ceilec la a muintir féin. Finaéta, mac Cellairg, do marbhad. Dunchað mac Congaile, tighina Locha Cal, do marbhad la a bhrátair.

Aoir Criorc, reacht ccéð nochat a naoi. An reachtmað bhaðain dAod. Carabran, abb Uir móir, Faelán, mac Cellairg, abb Cille ðara, 7 Corbmac, mac Conaill, peiréigir Lurcan, décc. Duibhíreacht, mac Caðair, rí Connaét, décc. Laegairi, mac Ferðale, tighina Dhrímuinan, décc. Doimnall, mac Aoda Muindoirg, mic Flaéðbercraig, mic Loingrig, mic Congara, mic Doimnall, mic Aoda, mic Ainmireac, tighina an Tuairceirt, décc. Cinaed,

^r *Divided Meath.*—“A. D. 801. An armie by Hugh in Meath; and [he] divided Meath between Duncha's two sons, viz., Conor and Ailill.”—*Ann. Ul. Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

“A. D. 799. Hugh, King of Ireland, came with a great army to Meath, and divided it into two parts, whereof he gave one part to Connor, son of” [the late] “King Donnogh, and the other part to his brother, Ailill.”—*Ann. Clon.*

^s *Of Bregagh.*—The words enclosed in brackets are inserted in a modern hand in the Stowe copy. King of Teamhair, or Tara, at this period, did not mean Monarch of Ireland, but King of Bregia, or East Meath.

“A. D. 801. *Euginia*, filia Donncha, *Regina regis Temorie moritur.*”—*Ann. Ul.*

“A. D. 799. *Eugenia*, daughter of King Donnogh and Queen of Ireland” [*rectè* of Meath] “died.”—*Ann. Clon.*

^t *Hi-Colum-Cille.*—“A. D. 801. Hi Columb Cille a *Gentibus combusta.*”—*Ann. Ul.*

^u *Loch-Riach.*—Now Lough Reagh, near the town of the same name, in the county of Galway. See note ^v, under A. M. 3506, p. 33, *suprà*. This is the oldest reference to this lake as a fortress. Dr. O'Conor translates this passage in the Annals of Ulster, p. 193, “*Vastatio Laeus Rigie a prædonibus maritimis;*” but this is incorrect, for Muirghius, i. e. Maurice, was the name of a chieftain who afterwards became King of Connaught.—See the year 803. In the old translation of the Annals of Ulster,

Lughmhadh [Louth], died. Muireadhach, son of Domhnall, lord of Meath, died. Aedh Oirdnidhe went to Meath, and divided Meath^r between the two sons of Donnchadh, namely, Conchubhar and Ailill. Ailill was slain the year following, by Conchubhar, in a battle. Euginia, daughter of Donnchadh, son of Domhnall, queen of the King of Teamhair [i. e. of the King of Breagh^s], died. Hi-Colum-Cille^t was burned by foreigners, i. e. by the Norsemen. The demolition of Loch-Riach^u by Muirghius, son of Tomaltach. Fearghal, son of Anmchaidh, lord of Osraighe, died. Artri, son of Ailill, lord of Mughdhorna-Maighean [Cremorne], died.

The Age of Christ, 798 [*rectè* 803]. The seventh year of Aedh. Flann^v, son of Narghal, after having suffered sixteen years under severe sickness for God, died. Mac Laisre the Learned^x, of Inis-Muireadhaigh [Inishmurry], died. Airfhindan, Abbot of Tamhlacht-Maclernain [Tallaght], died. The battle of Rubha-Conaill^y, between the two sons of Donnchadh, in which Ailill was slain by Conchubhar. Oenghus Ua Mughroin^z, lord of Ui-Failghe, was slain through treachery by his own people. Dunchadh, son of Conghal, lord of Loch-Cal^a, was slain by his brother.

The Age of Christ, 799 [*recte* 804]. The seventh year of Aedh. Carabrau, Abbot of Lis-mor; Faclan, son of Ceallach, Abbot of Cill-dara; and Cormac, son of Conall, (Economus^b of Lusca, died. Duibhinrecht, son of Cathal, King of Connaught, died. Laeghaire, son of Fearghal, lord of Desmond, died. Domhnall, son of Aedh Muindearg, son of Flaithbheartach, son of Loingseach, son of Aenghus, son of Domhnall, son of Aedh, son of Ainmire, lord of the

in *Cod. Clarend.*, 49, it is rendered correctly:

“A. D. 801. The breaking of Lochriach by Murges;” and in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at 799: “Loghriagh was destroyed by Morgies.”

^v *Flann*.—“A. D. 802. *Quies Flainn, mic Narghaile, qui in temptatione doloris xvi. annis incubuit.*”—*Ann. Ult.*

^x *The learned*.—“A. D. 800. Mac Laysre, the excellent of Inismoyrè, died.”—*Ann. Clon.*

^y *Rubha-Conaill*.—Now Rowe, a townland in the barony of Rathconrath, and county of Westmeath.

“A. D. 802. *Bellum Rubhai Conaill inter duos*

filios Donncha, ubi Ailill cecidit, et Concobar victor fuit.”

^z *Oenghus Ua Mughroin*.—“A. D. 802. Oengus mac Mugroin, *rex Nepotum Failghi, jugulatus est dolosè a sociis Finsnechte filii Cellaich, consilio Regis sui.*”—*Ann. Ult.*

^a *Loch-Cal*.—Now Loughgall, in the barony of West Oneilland, and county of Armagh.—See note ^x, under A. M. 2859, p. 10, *suprà*.

“A. D. 802. Duncha mac Conghaile, *rex Locha Cal, a fratribus suis jugulatus est.*”—*A. Ult.*

^b *Economus*.—“A. D. 803. Cormac, mac Conaill, *equonimus Luscan moritur.*”—*Ann. Ult.*

μας Ουιναχδα, ἡ Ἐφιναχ, μας Ουιναχδα, τιξερνα Μυξοορν, δέξ. Πα-
ρυζαὸ Λαιζήν πα δὸ ἰ ναοιν μίρ λα ηὐιβ Νέιλλ, conaò δὸ δο ράιδεαὸ :

Ιαρραν ροαιρ co Λαιζμου, Αεὸ net nat ιmcaib̄ οξρου,
Νίρ an ante τρὶ ταδεαχ, condo παρcaib̄ ἰ mbrοξnu.

Αοδη Οιρδοιθε δο εἰονόλ ρλόιξ λάνηόρι δο ὄολ ἰ Λαιζνib̄, ἡ Λαιζιν δο
ράρυcaò ρο δι α ναοιν μί. Ὁο ροναὸ λείρηονόλ περ ηΕρεανν δο ριόρι λειρ
(cenmoctat Λαιζιν), ειτηρ λαοcαib̄ ἡ ελείρηcib̄, ζο ριαct̄ Ὀύν Cυαιρ, ἰ coiccpioch
Μιθε ἡ Λαιζήν. Τάνιε ann Conmhaic̄, coimharba Ράτραιcc, co ccléir Λειτε
Cynn imaille ρπιρ. Νίρ δὸ ματ̄ lap na ελείρηcib̄ τοct̄ ρορ ρλόιξf̄η ιτηρ.
Αζαοιρηcοt̄ α ηιμηcf̄η ρπιρ an ριξ. Αρβερεt̄ oin an ρί .ι. Αοδ, no ζέβαὸ amail
ατεβραὸ Ροct̄αὸ na Canóine, conidh anò ρuccp̄iθε an mbrειt̄, dia ρο ῥαορ
ελείρηξ Ερεανν ρορ ρεαct̄ ἡ ρλοιξf̄ib̄ δο ḡp̄ep, co nepepe t̄ :

Ecclap Ὁέ bi, léicc di, na ρναί,
διο α cepe ρορ leat̄, peb̄ ap̄ deac̄ ρο βαοι.
Ζαχ ριορ ἠαναc̄ ριλ, ρορ α εὐβαip̄ ηγλαν,
Ὁον fclclair̄ διαν oip̄ ζηὸ amail ζαc̄ μοδ.
Ζαχ διh̄man̄ ιαρ ριν, ριλ ζαν ρεche ζαν ρέip̄
Cf̄e ciā τειρ ρπῑ βαζ̄ Αεὸα ἠαιρ ηic̄ Νέιλλ.
Α ρι an ριαζαil̄ cepe, pec̄ ní móp̄ ηι b̄lcc,
Ροζναὸ cac̄ α μοδ, ζαν on ζαν ecc. Ecclap.

Devastation.—“A. D. 803. *Vastacio Laginensium apud filium Neill duabus vicibus in uno mense.*”—*Ann. Ult.*

“A. D. 801. King Hugh wasted Lynster two times in one month, tooke away all their preys and bootyes.”—*Ann. Clon.*

^d *Dun-Cuair*: i. e. Cuar’s Dun or Fort. This place is now called by the synonymous name of Rath-Cuair (*idem enim, nempe arcem seu munitionem, significant dun et rath*), *anglicè* Rathore, which is a small village, situated in the barony of Lower Moyfenrath, in the county of Meath, and not far from the confines of the ancient Leinster with Meath.

“A. D. 803. *Congressio Senatorum Nepotum*

Neill, cui dux erat Condmaeh, abbas Ardmachæ in Duncuair.”—*Ann. Ult.* “This yeare the cleargi of Ireland were freed from rying out, or any such, by Hugh Oirnie, by the judgment of Fahadh Canonist.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^e *Fothadh na Canoine.*—For some account of this writer see Colgan’s *Acta Sanctorum*, at 11th March, p. 581, c. 13, and p. 583, n. 13, where he translates this passage as follows :

“*Illam autem expeditionem, Clerique exemptionem in annum 799*” [*rectè* 804] “*referunt nostri annales. Ita tradunt Quatuor Magistri ad eundem: Collegit Rex Aidus Ordnidhe ingentem exercitum, et suscepit expeditionem in Laginiam; camque secundo infra unius mensis spatium*

North, died. Cinaedh, son of Duinechda, and Cearnach, son of Dunchadh, lord of Mughdhorna [Cremorne], died. The devastation^e of Leinster twice in one month by the Ui-Neill, of which was said :

Afterwards he returns to Leinster, Aedh, a soldier who shunned not battles ; The robber king did not cease till he left them in dearth.

Aedh Oirdnidhe assembled a very great army to proceed into Leinster, and devastated Leinster twice in one month. A full muster of the men of Ireland (except the Leinstermen), both laity and clergy, was again made by him [and he marched] until he reached Dun-Cuair^d, on the confines of Meath and Leinster. Thither came Connmhach, successor of Patrick, having the clergy of Leath-Chuinn along with him. It was not pleasing to the clergy to go upon any expedition ; they complained of their grievance to the king, and the king, i. e. Aedh, said that he would abide by the award of Fothadh na Canoine^e; on which occasion Fothadh passed the decision by which he exempted the clergy of Ireland for ever from expeditions and hostings, when he said :

The Church of the living God, let her alone, waste her not,

Let her right be apart, as best it ever was.

Every true monk, who is of a pure conscience,

For the Church to which it is due let him labour like every servant.

Every soldier from that out, who is without [religious] rule or obedience,

Is permitted to aid the great Aedh, son of Niall.

This is the true rule, neither more nor less:

Let every one serve in his vocation without murmur or complaint.

The Church, &c.

vastavit. Denuò collegit alium exercitum ex universæ Hiberniæ, et populo et Clero, exceptis Lageniis tunc tumultuantibus, et venit usque Dun-Cuair, in Lageniæ et Midie confinibus: venit cum eo tunc Connmachus, Patricii successor (hoc est Archiepiscopus Ardmacanus) Aquilonaris Hiberniæ Clero comitatus. Clerus autem iniquo animo ferebat se ad Bellicas expeditiones vocari: et coram Rege tali gravamine conqueritur. Rex promisit se in hac re facturum quod Fothadius, cognomento de

Canonibus indicaret expedire. Fothadius autem tulit sententiam pro clero, quæ cum a Bellicis expeditionibus de cætero liberavit."

This decision of Fothadh na Canoine is referred to in the preface to the *Feilire-Acuquis*, preserved in the *Lcabhar Breac*, fol. 32. On this occasion Fothadh wrote a poem by way of precept to the king, in which he advises him to exempt the clergy from the obligation of fighting his battles. There is a copy of the

Ὁ οὐὸ Ἀοῦ Οἰρωμῖδε ιαραῖν εο μῆς Λαιγῆν, ἡ ρυαρ α οἰγρέιρ ὁ Λαιγῆν, ἡ οο βερτ Ρινρνεαχτα, μῖ Λαιγῆν, γελλ ἡ εἰωρε ὀό. Ταρλα ζαεῖ ανβοιλλ, τῴρνεαῖ, ἡ τεἰνδεαῖ ἰρῖν λό μῖα πέιλ Ράδραεε να βλιαῖνα ρο, ζο ρο μαρβαῖ οειρένεβαν αρ μῖλε ἡι ερῖῖ Κορκα βαιρμῖν, ἡ εο ρο μανῖ αν μῖυρ οἰλεν Ρῖταε ἡ τρῖβ μανῖανῖ.

Αοιρ Εριορτ, οχτ εῖέδ. Αν τοχτῖναῖ βλιαῖαν ὀΑοῦ Οἰρωμῖδε. Ρο-βαρταχ, abb ὀνῖνῖυρ, Μῖυρῖῖαῖ, mac Αἰῖνῖργῖν, abb Λεῖτῖλῖννε, Cuana, abb Μανῖρτρεχ ὀυῖτε, Μαοναῖ, mac Colgan, abb Λυρκαν, Ουῖδῖαβοιρῖνῖν Ua Ουῖβαν, abb Cluana Ιορῖαρῖν, Ρῖανγυρ, abb Ρῖυρ Ερέ, Κορβμαε, mac Μῖυρῖγῖυρα, abb βαιρῖεε, Ρῖνε, banabb Cille ταρα, [δέεε]. Ceall achaiῖ οο λορρεαῖ εο να ὀρῖταῖγ νῖ. Μῖυρῖῖρταχ, mac Οῖονῖγαἰε, τῖγῖρῖνα ὀρειρνε, Μaelbracha, mac ὀρερῖλέν, τῖγῖρῖνα Κορκα Λοῖγῖδε, ἡ Ρῖονῖναῖτα, mac Οῖονῖγαἰε, δέεε. Εῖρῖναῖ, mac Ρῖρῖγῖυρα, τῖγῖρῖνα Λοῖα Ζαῖβαν, δέεε. Ρῖνρνεαῖτα, mac Ceallaiῖγ, μῖ Λαιγῆν, οο ζαῖβῖν εῖέιρρεαῖτα. Ὁ ὀεαχῖαῖ Ἀοῦ Οἰρωμῖδε εο Οῖν Cuair, εο ρο ροἰνῖ Λαιγῖμῖ ετερ να ὀά Μῖυρρεαῖῖαῖ, .i. Μῖυρῖῖαῖ, mac Ρῖαῖῖρῖαχ, ἡ Μῖυρρεαῖῖαχ, mac ὀραν.

Αοιρ Εριορτ, οῖτ εῖέττ α ἡον. Αν ναοῖναῖ βλιαῖαν ὀΑοῦ Οἰρωμῖδε. Κογῖαῖ, mac Moenach, abb Sláne, ρῖῖ νεεενα, ἡ οεχ ἰῖῖαν εἰρῖδε, ἡ Λοῖῖεαχ, οοετορ ὀνῖνῖαἰρ, δέεε. ἡ Colum Chille οο ἰονῖρῖαῖ λα ἡαῖῖμῖυραῖοῖβ, ἡ ροχῖαῖδε μῖρῖ οο λαοχαῖβ ἡ οο εῖέιρῖεῖβ οο ἡαρβαῖ ἡο .i. οῖτῖρ αρ ῖρῖῖβ

entire poem preserved in a vellum manuscript, in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, II. 2. 18. It is also quoted in the *Leabhar-Gabhalta* of the O'Clerys, p. 199.—See O'Reilly's *Descriptive Catalogue of Irish Writers*, p. 55.

^f *Great wind.*—"A. D. 803. *Tonitruum validum cum vento, et igne, in nocte feriam precedente Patricii dissipantes plurimos hominum, i. e. mille et x. viros i tir Corco-Baiscinn; et mare divisit insulam Fitae in tres partes; et illud mare cum arena terram Fitae abscondit .i. med da boo deac do tir.*"—*Ann. Ul.*

"Greate thunder with a greate wynde and fyre *in nocte preecedenti Patricii feriam dissipantes plurimos hominum, viz. 1010, betweene Corcabascinn and the rest of the country; and the sea divided the Iland of Fihe into three parts; and*

the sea covered the land of Fihe with sand, i. e. the extent of twelve cows of land."—*Cod. Clar.* 49.

"A. D. 801. There was such horrible and great thnnder the next day before St. Patrick's day, that it put asunder a thousand and ten men between Corck-Bascynn and the land about it; the sea divided an island there in three parts, the seas and sands thereof did cover the earth near it."—*Ann. Clon.*

^g *Island of Fiha.*—According to the tradition in the country this is the island now called Inis-caerach, or Mutton Island, lying opposite Kilmurry-Ibrickan, in the west of the county of Clare. The whole of the barony of Ibrickan anciently belonged to the territory of Corca-Bhaiscinn.—See Dr. Todd's *Irish Version of Nennius*, p. 205.

Aedh Oirdnidhe afterwards went to the King of Leinster, and obtained his full demand from the Leinstermen; and Finsneachta, King of Leinster, gave him hostages and pledges. There happened great wind^f, thunder, and lightning, on the day before the festival of Patrick of this year, so that one thousand and ten persons were killed in the territory of Corca-Bhaiscinn, and the sea divided the island of Fitha^f into three parts.

The Age of Christ, 800 [*rectè* 805]. The eighth year of Aedh Oirdnidhe. Robhartach, Abbot of Beannchair [Bangor]; Muireadhach, son of Aimhirgin, Abbot of Leithghlinn; Cuana, Abbot of Mainistir-Buite [Monasterboice]; Maenach, son of Colgan^h, Abbot of Lusca [Lusk]; Dubhdabhoireann Ua Dubhain, Abbot of Cluain-Iraird [Clonard]; Fiangus, Abbot of Ros-Creⁱ; Cormac, son of Muirghius, Abbot of Baisleac [Baslick]; Fine, Abbess of Cill-dara, [died]. Cill-achaidh [Killeigh] was burned, with its new oratory^k. Muirheartach, son of Donnghal, lord of Breifne; Maelbracha, son of Breslen, lord of Corca-Loighdhe^l; and Finnachta, son of Donnghal, died. Cearnach, son of Fearghus, lord of Loch-Gabhair^m, died. Finnshneachta, son of Ceallach, King of Leinster, entered into religion. Aedh Oirdnidhe went to Dun-Cuairⁿ, and divided Leinster between the two Muireadhachs, namely, Muireadhach, son of Ruadhrach, and Muireadhach, son of Bran.

The Age of Christ, 801. The ninth year of Aedh Oirdnidhe. Congal^o, son of Maenach, Abbot of Slaine, who was a learned sage and a pure virgin; [and] Loitheach, doctor of Beannchair [Bangor], died. Hi-Colum-Cille^p was plundered by foreigners; and great numbers of the laity and clergy were killed by

^h *Maenach, son of Colgan.*—“A. D. 804. Moe-nach mac Colgen, *Lector bonus, lacrimabiliter vitam finivit.* Dubhdabhairenn hUa Dubain *princeps* Cluana Iraird *patribus suis additus est.*”—*Ann. Ult.*

ⁱ *Ros-Cre.*—Now Roserea, in the barony of Ikerrin, and county of Tipperary, where St. Cronan, the son of Odhran, erected a monastery in the latter end of the sixth century.—See Ussher’s *Primordia*, p. 969; and Archdall’s *Monasticon Hibernicum*, p. 672.

^k *Oratory.*—“A. D. 804. Cell-achaidh *cum oratorio novo ardescit.*”—*Ann. Ult.*

^l *Corca-Loighdhe.*—See note under A. D. 746, and note ^s, under 1418, p. 832.

^m *Loch-Gabhair.*—Otherwise written Loch-Gobhair, now Loughgower, or Logore, near Dunshaughlin.—See A. M. 3581, and A. D. 675, 781.

ⁿ *Dun-Cuair.*—Now Rathcore in Meath.—See note under 799.

^o *Congal.*—“A. D. 805. Congal, mac Moenaig, *abbas* Slaine, *sapiens, in virginitate dormivit.*”—*Ann. Ult.*

^p *Hi-Colum-Cille.*—“A. D. 805. *Familia Iac occisa est a gentibus .i. lx. octo.*”—*Ann. Ult.*

ρίετιβ. Φλαίτιυρα, mac Cionaeða, τιζήνα Ua Φαίλζε, do mairbæð i Raie Imgain. Τίρ da ζλαγ do λορρεαð. Φινναέτα, mac Ceallaiζ, pí Laiζήn, do ζαβάλ pίζε do pίδοpι. Commach, bpe-theamh Ua mðpúin, déζ.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, ocht ccéd a dó. An dscímað bliaðain ðAðð Oipomðe. Cñoφaolað, eppcop Cluana pñita, décc. Elaup, anζcoipe, γ pεpibneóip Λoça Cpέα, décc. Lemnaτα Cille manac décc. Ecclap Cholun Chille h cCñannup do ðioeλάιeπιuccað. Inp Μυipñoçhaiζ do λορρεαð la hallmupachaiβ, γ a nvol ιpτεζ pοp Ροp Commáin. Copbmac mac Donζalaiζ, τιζήνα an Φhocla, décc. Μυpçað Ua Φloinn, τιζήνα Ua Φiðzeinte, décc.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, ocht ccéd a τpí. An ταeνníað bliaðain décc ðAðð. Τομαp, eppcop pεpibneóip, γ abb Unne Dóachail, Φaelζup, abb Cille hAçhaið, [décc]. Φιpνεαέτα, mac Ceallaiζ, pí Laiζήn, décc i cCill ðapa. Cínaeð, mac Concòðair, do mairbæð i Μαίζ Còða la Cpυieñib. Slóιζñoç la Μυip-

"A. D. 803. There was sixty-eight of the familie of Hugh of Columkill slain by the Danes."—*Ann. Clon.*

^a *Rath-Imghain*: i. e. Imghan's Fort, now Rathangan, a well-known town in the barony of Eastern Offaly, and county of Kildare. The rath, which gave name to this town, is still to be seen in a field near the church-yard, to the right of the road as you go from Rathangan to Edenderry. It is about 180 feet in diameter.—See note ^m, under A. D. 1546, p. 1495; and Cox's *Hibernia Anglicana*, pp. 79, 84.

"A. D. 805. Flaithnia, mae Cinaeda, *rex Neopotum* Foilgi, *jugulatus est* i rRaith-Imgain."—*Ann. Ult.*

"A. D. 803. Flathnia mac Kinoye, King of Offalie, was killed in Rathangan."—*Ann. Clon.*

^r *Finnachta*.—"A. D. 805. Finsnechta mac Cellaig *regnum suum* [*rursus*] *accepit*."—*Ann. Ult.*

^s *Judge*.—"A. D. 805. Connmach, *Judex Neopotum* Briuin, *moritur*."—*Ann. Ult.*

The year 801 of the Four Masters corresponds with 805 of the Annals of Ulster, which contain under that year the entries following, totally omitted by the former :

"A. D. 805. *Pestilencia magna in Hibernia. Lex Patricii* la Aedh mae Neill."

ⁱ *Loch-Crea*.—This is called "*Stagnum Cree*" in the Life of St. Cronan, as quoted by Ussher (*Primord.*, p. 969) : "In quo est insula modica, in qua est monasterium monachorum semper religiosissimorum." According to this life, St. Cronan of Roscrea had erected a cell near this lough (evidently at the place now called Corbally), before he erected his great church of Roscrea; but the church on the *insula modica*, which is the "*Insula viventium*" of Giraldus Cambrensis, and the *Inis-Locha-Cre* of the Irish writers, was dedicated to this St. Helair, or Hilarius, referred to in the text, whose festival was there kept on the 7th of September, as appears from O'Clery's Irish Calendar. This lough is now dried up, but the church, which is of considerable antiquity and of remarkably beautiful architecture, is still to be seen in ruins in the middle of a bog in the townland of Moin-na h-innse, *anglicè* Monahincha, parish of Corbally, barony of Ikerrin, and county of Tipperary, and about two miles to the south-east of Roscrea. For an account of this wonderful island

them, namely, sixty-eight. Flaithiusa, son of Cinaedh, lord of Ui-Failghe, was slain at Rath-Imghain^a. Tir-da-ghlas [Terryglass] was burned. Finnachta^r, son of Ceallach, King of Leinster, took the government again. Commhach, Judge^s of Ui-Briuin, died.

The Age of Christ, 802 [*rectè* 807]. The tenth year of Aedh Oirdnidhe. Ceannfacladh, Bishop of Cluain-fearta [Cloufert], died. Elarius, anchorite and scribe of Loch-Crea^t, died. Lemnatha of Cill-manach^u died. The church of Coluim-Cille at Ceanannus^w was destroyed. Inis-Muireadhaigh^x was burned by foreigners, and they attacked Ros-Commam. Cormac, son of Donghalach, lord of the North, died. Murchadh Ua Flainn, lord of Ui-Fidhgeinte, died.

The Age of Christ, 803 [*rectè* 808]. The eleventh year of Aedh. Thomas, Bishop, Scribe, and Abbot of Linn-Duach; [and] Faelghus, Abbot of Cillachaidh, [died]. Finshneachta, son of Ceallach, King of Leinster, died at Cill-dara. Cinaedh, son of Conchobhar, was slain at Magh-Cobha, by the Cruithni

see Giraldus Cambrensis, *Top. Hib.*, Dist. ii. c. 3; and Archdall's *Monasticon Hibernicum*, p. 667. In the Annals of Ulster the death of *Elarius, anchorita et scriba Lochu Crea*, is entered under the year 806, and in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at 804, where he is called *Hillarius*.

^a *Cill-manach*.—Now Kilmanagh, in the barony of Crannagh, and county of Kilkenny.—See note under A. D. 780.

^w *Ceanannus*.—Now Kells, in the co. of Meath.

“A. D. 806. *Constructio nove Civitatis Columbe Cille hi Ceninnus*.”—*Ann. Ul.*

“A. D. 804. There was a new church founded in Kells in honour of St. Columbe.”—*Ann. Clon.*

^x *Inis-Muireadhaigh*.—Now Inishmurry, an island off the coast of the county of Sligo.—See note under the years A. D. 747, 798. This entry is given in the Annals of Ulster at the year 806, and in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at 804, thus:

“A. D. 806. *Gentiles Combusserunt insulam Muredaich, et invadunt Roscommam*.”—*Ann. Ul.*

“A. D. 804. The Danes burnt Inis-Moriey and invaded Roscommam.”—*Ann. Clon.*

Most of the entries given by the Four Masters at the year 802 are to be found in the Annals of Ulster at 806, together with the following, totally omitted by the former:

“*Condmach mac Duibdaleithi, abbas Ard-machæ subita morte perit. Occisio Artghaile, mac Cathasaig, regis Nepotum Cruinn na nAirthir. Jugulatio Conaill mic Taidg o Conall mac Aedain i Ciunn-tire. Luna in sanguinem versa est. Bellum inter familiam Corcaighi, et familiam Chuana ferta Brendain, inter quas cedes innumerabiles hominum Ecclesiasticorum et sublinium de familia Corcaighi ceciderunt.*”

The Four Masters have intentionally omitted all the battles recorded in the older annals as having been fought between the ancient monastic establishments, but the Editor has inserted them in the notes to this edition. The eclipse of the moon recorded in the Annals of Ulster as having taken place in this year, shews that these annals are antedated by one year, for a total eclipse of the moon occurred in the year 807, on the 26th of February.—See *Art de Ver. les Dates*, tom. i. p. 67.

ζεαρ, mac Tomaltauig do cConnaétab imme, do éonhnaím la Concóbair, mac Donnchaá, mic Doimnall, do míllfoh fear Míde, co ríacátaar tír an aenaig. Táimic an rí, Aed, dímhógaíl fíh Míde, 7 ro éuir Concúbair co na ríóbraide i raon maóma erci, aímáil babaír mímá 7 cfeháta (.i. caoirí). Ro loirc iaráim an ro ba tairíri do Dhonnachá do érih Míde.

Αοιρ Crioρτ, oét céd a cfeáir. An dára bliááin décc dAed Oipómíde. Aed, abb Glinne dá Ucha, Maolpoárapauí, mac Flann, abb Fínoábraic ábae, 7 Cille monai, déz. Fínbil, banabb Cluana bónoaí, 7 Dunchu, abb Tealcha íer, do márbáó. Cuáiaran, ppioir Cluana, déz, 7 báetan Cluana tuairceirτ. Iomaircec la hUltoib eττir dá mac Fíána, 7 ro rraíneó ríac cCairpell for Eoááí. Iomaircec eirir Uí cCímhrelauí, i ττορcair Cellac, mac Donnhaile. Ionópaó nUlaó la hAed Oipómíde, lar m rí, i noiozail rárarígeε Scríne Ráóbraicε for Duncóim. Tene do éoimúó do mím, lar ro marbáó dáoine i nDεpétoíz Aedáim.

Αοιρ Crioρτ, ocht céd a cúicc. An τρεαρ bliááin décc dAed Oipómíde. Caréna, abb Doimíacc, Tíghínach, lar ro ποάauíó Dairé Mele, abb Cille aáaí, Guairé, abb Glinne dá lacha, 7 Maolóim, mac Donnhaile,

¹ *Tír-an-aenaigh*: i. e. the Land of the Fair. This was the land of Taitlin, where the great national Irish fair was annually held, and where there is a hollow pointed out still called *Lag-an-aenaigh*, i. e. the hollow of the fair.—See note ⁴, under A. M. 3370, where, for “near the Boyne,” read “near the Sele or Blackwater River,” which unites with the Boyne at Navan.

² *As if they were goats and sheep*.—Aímáil babaír mímá 7 cεzhaóa. The word cεzhaóa is glossed by caoirí, i. e. *sheep*, in the Stowe copy. Dr. O’Conor translates this, “quo tempore fuere onusti rebus pretiosis et pecoribus;” but had he taken the trouble to compare the Irish text of the Four Masters with the Annals of Ulster he would have found that this was not the true meaning. The passage is given in the latter annals as follows:

“A. D. 607. Sloghadh Muirgissa, mic Tomaltaig, co Connachtaib, la Concobur, mac nDonncha co rígi tír an aenaig; et fugerunt repente post

tres noctes, et migravit Aed, mac Neill, in obeiam corrum, et combussit terminos Midi; eorumque fuga capris et hínulis simulata est.”

³ *Finnabhair-abha*.—According to the gloss on the *Féilire-Aenguis*, and O’Clery’s Irish Calendar, this place is on the margin of the River Boinn, in Bregia. It is now called Fennor, and is situated on the River Boyne, in the parish of the same name, in the barony of Lower Duleek, and county of Meath.—See the Ordnance Map of Meath, sheet 19. Neachtain, a disciple of St. Patrick, and the son of his sister, Liemania, is set down in the Irish Calendars as the patron saint of this place, where his festival was kept on the 2nd of May.

⁴ *Cill-monai*: i. e. Church of the Bog, now Kilmooine, in the barony of Skreen, and county of Meath.

⁵ *Tealach-tias*: i. e. Hill of the Huts or Cabins, now Tullalcase, an old church in the barony of Orrery, in the north of the county of Cork.

[of Dal-Araidhe]. A hosting by Muirgheas, son of Tomaltach, with the Connaughtmen about him, to assist Conchobhar, son of Donnchadh, son of Domhnall, to destroy the men of Meath, and they arrived at Tir-an-ae-naigh^v. The king, Aedh, came to protect the men of Meath; and he drove Conchobhar and his forces to flight out of it, as if they were goats and sheep^z. He afterwards burned that part of the country of Meath which was dearest to Donnchadh.

The Age of Christ, 804 [*rectè* 809]. The twelfth year of Aedh Oirdnidhe. Aedh, Abbot of Gleann-da-locha; Maelfothartaigh, son of Flann, Abbot of Finnabhair-abha^a and Cill-monai^b, died. Finbil, Abbess of Cluain-Bronaigh, and Dunchu, Abbot of Tealach-lias^c, were slain. Cuciaraín, Prior of Cluain[mic-Nois], and Baedan, of Cluain-tuaisceirt^d, died. A battle by the Ulidians between the two sons of Fiachna, and Cairell defeated Eochaidh. A battle between [two parties of] the Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, in which Ceallach, son of Donnghall, was slain. The plundering of Ulidia by Aedh Oirdnidhe, the king, in revenge of the profanation of the shrine of Patrick^e, against Dunchu. Fire came from heaven, by which persons were killed in Dearthach-Aedhain^f.

The Age of Christ, 805 [*rectè* 810]. The thirteenth year of Aedh Oirdnidhe. Caithnia, Abbot of Daimhliag; Tighernach, by whom Daire-Melle^g was founded, Abbot of Cill-achaidh^h; Guaire, Abbot of Gleann-da-locha; and Mael-

^a A. D. 808. The killing of Duncho, prince of Tulach-less, in Patric's Shrine's place, in the abbot of Tulach-less his house.—*Ann. Ult. Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^d *Cluain-tuaisceirt*: i. e. the North Lawn, or Meadow, now Clontuskert, near Lanesborough, in the barony of South Ballintober, and county of Roscommon.—See note ^x, under A. D. 1244, p. 310; and Archdall's *Monasticon Hibernicum*, p. 607.

^e *The shrine of Patrick*.—See A. D. 784.

^f A. D. 808. The spoyle of Ulster by Hugh mac Nell, for the dishonoring of the Shrine upon Dunchu.—*Ann. Ult. Cod. Clarend.*, 49.

^f *Dearthach Aedhain*.—Called *Oratorium Nodan* in the Annals of Ulster. This oratory was probably at Disert-Nuadhain, now Eastersnow, near Elphin, in the county of Roscommon,

where the memory of St. Nuadhan is still held in veneration.—See note ^p, under A. D. 1330, p. 546, *infra*.

^g A. D. 508. *Ignis celestis percussit virum in Oratorio Nodan*.—*Ann. Ult.*

^g *Daire-Melle*.—*Id est quercetum sive roboretum Sancte Melle*. This place is described as on the margin of Loch Melghe, now Lough Melvin, in the Lower Breifne. A nunnery was erected here by St. Tighernach for his mother Melle, who died here before the year 787.—See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 796. This name is now unknown. The place is situated in the parish of Rossinver, barony of Rosslogher, and county of Leitrim.

^h *Cill-achaidh*: i. e. Church of the Field. The exact situation of this place is nowhere pointed out. Archdall places it in the county of Cavan,

περτίγιρ Αρθα Μαά, δέcc. Μαιλοθηρταιγ, .i. ρερίβνιό, mac Αεόγαile, abb Αιρεccail Δαχiarog, δέγ. Ανluan, mac Concóβαη, τισίρνα Αιόne, δέγ. Ταόγ η Ρλαιάna, δά mac Μυρξίρ, mic Τομαλταιγ, do μαρβαό la Λιγνιό, η ράρυγαό Λιγνε la Μυρξίρ ina νοιογαί. Λαoch do Λιγνιό αρυβαηρτ :

Ro inaίβ Μυρξίρ mo mac ρα, ba ρο νόρ ρο dom τέρ, Αρ μεηρ impυβαηρ calee ρορ βραγαό Ταόγ ναρ έρη.

Cathal, mac Ριαόρach, τισίρνα Ραθα αιρτίρ η Ρίρ ccúl, δέcc. Ζορμγα, mac Οηδαγθαηγ, abb Αρθα Μαά η Cluana ηeοαρ, δέcc.

Αοηρ Cριορτ, ocht ccéδ a ρέ. Αν ετέραίαό βλιαόain δέcc οΑοό Οηρ-οηόe. Τυατέγα, abb ρρuiτε Cluana, δλαέmac ηUa Μυρθεαβαη, abb Θεαρ-μαηγε, Οηmman Αραό, ανγορη [δέcc]. Τερβαό αιγαe οenaίγ Ταητση να Saάτηρ, co ná ραachτ each na cappaτ la ηΑεό, mac Neill, .i. μυνητηρ Ταηlachταe do ναρορba επé ράρύγαό τερρμανο Ταηλαάτα Maelρuan do Uib Néill. Οο ρατ Αεό Οηροηόe ιαρηό a νοηγηαρ do μυνητηρ Ταηlachτα, maillé ρέ ηαρcaόοιό ile. Ιρ in mbliάoainηι τάmic an Cele δé doη ραηρce

but there is no place now bearing the name in that county. The festival of St. Tighernach was kept here on the 4th of November.—*Aeta Sanctorum*, p. 796.

¹ *Maelduin*.—"A. D. 809. Maelduin mac Donnagaile, *equonimus* Ardmachæ, *moritur*."—*Ann. Ult.*

² *Airegal-Dachiarog*: i. e. St. Dachiarog's residence, or habitation, now Errigalkeeroge, in the barony of Clogher, and county of Tyrone.—See note under A. D. 1380 and 1557.

³ *Rath-Airthir and Feara-Cul*.—Rath-airthir is the ancient name of Oristown, near Teltown, and Feara-Cul was the name of a district comprising the baronies of Upper and Lower Kells, in the county of Meath.—See note ², under A. D. 693, p. 297; and note ¹, under 784.

⁴ *Religious seniors*.—The word *sruithie* is translated *seniores* by Colgan in *Trias Thaum.*, p. 298, and *sapientes* by Ussher in *Primordia*, p. 895. In the old English version of the Annals of Ulster, in *Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49, the death of

this abbot is noticed thus :

"A. D. 810. Tuahgall, *Abbas sapiens* Clona, *moritur*;" but in Dr. O'Conor's edition, p. 197, the reading is: "Tuathgal, Ab. Sruithie Cluana, *moritur*."

⁵ *Dearnhach*.—Now Durrow, in the King's County. "A. D. 810. *Strages Gentilium* in Ulster. Blathmack, nepos Muirdivar, Abbot of Dorowe, died."—*Ann. Ult. Cod. Clarend.*, 49.

⁶ *Aradh*.—Now the barony of Arra, or Du-harra, in the county of Tipperary.

⁷ *The prevention*.—"Τεαρβαό .i. οealuγαό."—*O'Clery*. "Τεαρβαό .i. ιονηαρba no οealuγαό."—*D. Mac Firbis*.

⁸ *Celebration*.—Αγα .i. cup, ue epτ, βοι Αηlell η Meob αγ αγα in αonaίγ, i. e. *agha*, to carry on, celebrate, as, "Ailell and Medhbh were celebrating the fair."—MS., T. C. D., H. 3. 18, fol. 232.

⁹ *Prevented it*.—Οαρορβαέ .i. ο'ά εοηρμεαρe. "Ρορben .i. εοηρμεαρe, prevent."—*Old Gloss*, MS., T. C. D., H. 2. 15.

duinⁱ, son of Donnghal, Œconomus of Ard-Macha, died. Maelfothartaigh, i. e. the scribe, son of Aedhghal, Abbot of Airegal-Dachiarog^k, died. Anluan, son of Conchobhar, lord of Aidhne, died. Tadhg and Flaithnia, two sons of Muirgheas, son of Tomaltach, were slain by the Luighni; and Luighne [Leyny] was laid waste by Muirgheas, in revenge of them. A hero of the Luighni said :

Muirgheas slew my son, which very much wounded me ;

It was I that struck the sword into the throat of Tadhg afterwards.

Cathal, son of Fiachra, lord of Rath-Airthir and Feara-Cul^l, died. Gormghal, son of Dindaghaigh, Abbot of Ard-Macha and Cluain-Eois, died.

The Age of Christ, 806 [*rectè* 811]. The fourteenth year of Aedh Oirdnidhe. Tuathghal, Abbot of the religious seniors^m of Cluain; Blathmac Ua Muirdheabhair, Abbot of Dearmhachⁿ; and Dimman of Aradh^o, anchorite, died. The prevention^p of the celebration^q of the fair of Taltin, so that neither horse nor chariot was run, by Aedh, son of Niall; i. e. the family of Tamhlacht prevented it^r, in consequence of the violation of Termon^s of Tamhlacht-Maelruain. Aedh Oirdnidhe afterwards gave their full demand to the family of Tamhlacht, together with many gifts^t. In this year the Ceile-Deiⁿ came over the sea, with

^k *The violation of the Termon: γάρυξάδ Τεαρμανδ*: i. e. the violation of the sanctuary, or plundering of the termon lands of the monastery of Tallaght, near Dublin. The old translator of the Annals of Ulster renders it: "after dishonoring of the privilege of Taulaght-Maelruain by the O'Neylls."

^l *With many gifts.*—"Postea familie Tamlachtæ multa munera reddita sunt."—*Ann. Ult.* The old translator of the Annals of Ulster and Doctor O'Conor have mistaken the grammatical construction of the language of this passage; and Mr. Moore, who has helped to perpetuate the errors of O'Conor, in his own clear and beautiful style, throughout his *History of Ireland*, notices this event as follows, in vol. ii. p. 24 :

"In the year 806, say the annalists, a violent interruption of the Taltine sports took place, owing to the seizure and retention, by the monks of

Tallagh, of the monarch's chariot horses; this step having been taken by them in consequence of the violation of their free territory by the O'Neills. It is added, that ample reparation was made to the monastery of Tallagh, as well as gifts in addition bestowed upon it by the king."

ⁿ *The Ceile-Dei*: i. e. the Vassal of God. This term is usually latinized *Calicola* or *Colideus*, and anglicised Culdee. This entry is not in the Annals of Ulster or Clonmacnoise. It has been also copied by the Four Masters into their *Leabhar-Gabhala*, but where they found it the Editor has not been able to determine. Dr. O'Conor, in a note to this passage in his edition of the Annals of the Four Masters, p. 315, conjectures that the Culdees were of Druidic origin, and that after the reception of Christianity they retained some of their pagan tenets :

α νόσρ κοραιβη τιορμαιῖ cen ἴχαρ ιωιρ, γ δο βερτέα ρουαḡ ρεριοῖῑα δο μιν ὀό τριαρ α νῑναῖῑ ῑροισρτ δο Ἰθαοιδελαῖῑ, γ δο βερτί ρυαρ δορῑῑορῑ ἰ αν ταν ταιρκεῖῑ αν ῑροισρτ. Νο τειγῑῑῑ αν mac ἴκαλρῑ cech λαοι ὠαρρ αν ραιρρḡε ρῑῑῑρ ιαρ τταιρκερῑν αν ῑροισρτα. Αρ ιννε τε ὠνα δο ριḡῑῑῑ ρυῑῑ δο να βαρḡḡῑῑῑῑ, γ νο ῑῑῑῑ αν ρυῑῑ ειρτιῑ occa τερρεαῑ. Αρ ιννε βεορ νο ἑανταοῑρ να ηεῑῑν αν ἑανταν ὀαονῑα. Αῑμοερ, ιḡḡῑ Αεῑα Λαιḡῑ, ὀεῑῑ ινα ρῑῑῑαται ιαρ νῑειḡῑῑῑῑῑ. Connmach, mac Ὀυῑῑῑαλεῑτε, abb Αρῑα Macha, ὀο ἑῑῑ ḡo hopann.

Αοῑρ Ορῑορτ, ocht ceῑῑ α ρεacht. Αν εῑῑῑῑῑῑ βλιαῑῑαν ὀεῑῑ ὀΑῑῑ Οῑρῑοῑῑ. Flann, mac Ceallaiḡ, abb Ρῑοιḡḡλαιρῑ, ρερῑβνεῑορῑ, ανḡκοῑρε, γ ερρκορ, ὀεḡ. Εοχαῑῑ, ερρκορ γ ανḡκοῑρε, κοῑαρβα, Μαελρυαν Ταῑῑῑῑῑῑ, Κοῑῑαῑ, abb Σαιḡρε, Καταραῑ, mac Αῑῑα, ρρῑορ Αρῑα Μαῑα, γ abb ceall ιοιῑῑῑ ele, γ Ρλαῑῑῑῑῑῑῑ, mac Κοῑρρῑε, abb Cille μῑοῑρε Εῑῑρ, ὀεῑῑ. Αβελ ὀερϑῑ ὀεḡ. Εοχαῑῑ, mac Ριαχῑα, μῑc Αεῑα Ρῑῑν, ρῑ Ὀλαῑ, γ Καρῑεall, α ἑραῑαρῑ, ὀο ῑαῑαρτ caῑῑα ὀιαρῑοῑε, ḡυρ ρο μεαῑῑῑ ρορ Εοχαῑῑ. Flann, mac Κοḡḡαλαιḡ, τῑḡḡῑῑα Οῑανναῑῑα, Αῑῑ Ρῑῑν τῑḡḡῑῑα Κορκα ὀαρῑῑῑῑ, ὀεῑῑ. Αρ ἰα ρῑορα Ὀῑῑῑῑῑ ρορ allῑῑῑῑῑῑῑ. Αρ ἰα hallῑῑῑῑῑῑῑ ρορ Chon-μαῑῑῑῑῑῑ. Αρ Καρῑαιḡε Λωρḡ ἰα ηῑῑῑ ὀρῑῑῑ. Αρ ἰα ηῑῑῑ μῑc Ὀαρ ρορ Κορκαρῑῑῑῑ Μῑῑε. Αρ ἰα Κοῑῑαῑ mac Μαῑῑῑῑῑῑ, τῑḡεαρῑα Λοῑα Λεῑν, ρορ allῑῑῑῑῑῑῑ. Κορḡῑῑῑ, mac Νῑῑῑῑῑῑ, τῑḡḡῑῑα Ἰαρῑῑῑῑῑ, γ Οῑῑῑῑῑ,

“Ordo erat religiosa, antiquitus, ni fallor, Druidica, quæ abjecto Ethnicismo, et Christi fide amplexa, nonnulla tamen veterum instituta servasse videtur. Colideorum austeritate, et aliquando etiam fictis miraculis, vulgi simplicitas decepta erat.”

But this is a mere conjecture, as there exists not the shadow of an authority to shew that the pagan Irish had any religious order called Ceile-De.

“*Converted into blood.*—Literally, “that blood was made of the cakes.” These strange events are not noticed in the Annals of Ulster. They were evidently regarded as ominous of the calamities brought upon the Irish by the Scandinavian invaders. The Saxon Chronicle also notices, at the year 793, dire forewarnings of the cala-

mities brought on the Northumbrians by the heathen men.

² *Admoer.*—“A. D. 810. Admoer,ingin Aida Laigen, in senectute bona mortua est.”—*Ann. Ult.*

³ *Connmhach.*—According to the Catalogue of the Archbishops of Armagh, in the Psalter of Cashel, Connmacus was Primate for fourteen years. Harris makes him succeed in 798, and die in 807.—See his edition of Ware’s Bishops, p. 42.

⁴ *Cill-mor-Emhir.*—See notes under the year 745 and 765.

⁵ *Connaicni*: i. e. the People of Connamara, in the west of the county of Galway.

“A. D. 810. There was a great slaughter of these of Iarlar-Connaught by the Danes.”—*Ann. Clon.*

dry feet, without a vessel; and a written roll was given him from heaven, out of which he preached to the Irish, and it was carried up again when the sermon was finished. This ecclesiastic used to go every day southwards across the sea, after finishing his preaching. It was in it [i. e. this year], moreover, that the cakes were converted into blood^w, and the blood flowed from them when being cut. It was in it also the birds used to speak with human voice. Admoer^x, daughter of Aedh Laighen, died at an advanced age, after a well-spent life. Conmhach^v, son of Dubhdailethe, Abbot of Ard-Macha, died suddenly.

The Age of Christ, 807 [*rectè* 812]. The fifteenth year of Aedh Oirdnidhe. Flann, son of Ceallach, Abbot of Finnghlais, scribe, anchorite, and bishop, died. Eochaidh, bishop and anchorite, successor of Maelruain of Tamblacht; Cobhthach, Abbot of Saighir; Cathasach, son of Aedh, Prior of Ard-Macha, and abbot of many other churches; and Flaithbheartach, Abbot of Cill-mor-Emhir^z, died. Abel Berchi died. Eochaidh, son of Fiachna, son of Aedh Roin, and Caireall, his brother, gave battle to each other, in which Eochaidh was defeated. Flann, son of Conghalach, lord of Cianachta; Aedh Roin, lord of Corca-Bhaiscinn, died. A slaughter was made of the foreigners by the men of Umhall. A slaughter was made of the Conmaicni^a by the foreigners. The slaughter of Calraighe-Luirg^b by the Ui-Briuin. A slaughter was made of the Ui-Mic-Uais by the Corca-Roidhe^c of Meath. A slaughter was made of the foreigners by Cobhthach, son of Maelduin, lord of Loch-Lein^d. Cosgrach, son of Niallghus,

“A. D. 811. The slaughter of the Gentiles by the men of Uvall, and the slaughter of Convaicne by the Gentiles. The slaughter of the Gentiles by the Maunsterians, viz., by Covhach mac Maoileuin, kinge of Loch Lein.”—*Ann. Ul., Cod. Clarend.*, 49.

Dr. O’Conor, in his edition of the Annals of Ulster, p. 198, quotes Eginhart, who, in his Annals of the Achievements of Carolus Magnus, has the following passage under the year 812: “Classis Nordmannorum Hiberniam Scottorum Insulam aggressa, commisso prælio cum Scotis, parte non modica Nordmannorum interfecta, turpiter fugiendo domum reversa est.” He also quotes Egolismensis, who also notices the

defeat of the Danish fleet by the Scoti of Hibernia.

^b *Calraighe-Luirg*.—A sept of the Calraighe seated in the territory of Magh-Luirg, in the county of Roscommon.

^c *Corca-Roidhe*.—Now the barony of Corkaree, in the county of Westmeath. These were divided from the Ui-Mic-Uais by the River Eithne or Inny. The latter were seated in and gave name to the adjoining barony of Moygoish.

^d *Loch-Lein*: i. e. Lord of Eoghanacht-Locha Lein, a territory comprised in the present county of Kerry. Loch Lein was originally applied to the lakes at Killarney.—See note ^k, under A. M. 3579, p. 39, *suprà*.

mac Flaiteua tighina, Muḡdorn mḡreacch, dḡ. Torbach, mac Ḥormáin, reibmḡ, leḡtḡir, ḡ abb Arda Maca epide [dḡcc]. Do Chenel Torbaḡ, .i. O Ceallaiḡ ḡreacḡ, ḡ ro ba dibhride Conn na mboct ro baí lu cCluain mic Nóir, ḡ ar aipe atberití Conn na mbocht pḡir, ar a mḡd do ḡḡtaib no biaḡadh do ḡrḡr.

Αοιρ Cḡioḡt, ocḡ ccḡd a hocht. An pḡirfo bliadhain dḡcc ḡAḡḡ. Conall, mac Daímḡiḡ, abb Tḡeoiḡ, Ceallac, mac Eachḡach, abb Cille Toma, Fḡraḡhach, mac Scanḡail, reibḡneoir ḡ abb Achacḡ bo Canmḡiḡ, ḡ Congalḡach, mac Eḡuini, pḡiḡir Cluana Fḡarḡa, dḡcc. Dunlaimḡ, mac Flannchaḡa, tighaḡina Ua nEathach [dḡcc]. Iomaḡeacc eḡir pḡoḡa Umáill ḡ allmḡraḡiḡ, m ro láḡ ár pḡḡi nUmáill, ḡ i tḡoḡḡair Coscraḡ mac Flannabḡar, ḡ ḡúnaḡac, tighina Umáill. Toicḡeach Ua Tighinaḡ .i. ḡ Thir Iomḡlair, abb Arda macha, do écc.

Αοιρ Cḡioḡt, ocht ccḡd a naoi. An pḡacḡmaḡ bliadhain dḡcc ḡAḡḡ. Eḡirpḡél, mac Ceallaiḡ, epḡcop ḡ abb Ḥlinne dá loḡa, Feḡilmḡ, abb Cille Monne, anḡcoipe ḡ reibḡneḡir ḡḡḡraḡiḡḡe, Fḡirḡeallac Fḡbair, abb Cluana mic Nóir, do Ḥhaileanḡaib moḡaib ḡḡ, Oḡḡanaḡ, abb Cille Fḡoiriḡ, Cionaḡḡ, mac Ceallaiḡ, epḡcop ḡ aḡḡḡneach Tḡelecc, Fḡraḡhach, abb Saḡḡre, Maḡdúin, epḡcop ḡ aḡḡḡneach Eachḡoḡomma, blaḡmac, mac Aḡḡḡra, abb Tḡipe ḡa ḡlaḡ, Ronan Ua Loḡḡeirc epḡcop, blaḡmac, ḡalta Colḡan, abb Inḡḡi bó pinne, ḡ Suibne, mac Maonaḡiḡ, pḡḡḡiḡir Sláine, dḡḡ. Tuathal, mac

^e *Garbhros* : i. e. the Rough Wood. Situation unknown.

^f *Mughdhorna-Breagh*.—A sept of the Oirghialla seated in Bregia, in East Meath, but their exact position has not been determined. They are to be distinguished from the Mughdhorna-Maighen, who were seated in and gave name to the barony of Cremorne, in the county of Monaghan.

^g *Torbach*.—He is given in the list of the Archbishops of Armagh, in the Psalter of Cashel, as Primate for one year. This passage is translated by Colgan as follows, in *Trias Thaum.*, p. 294 :

“ A. D. 807. *S. Torbacus, filius Gormani,*

Scriba, Lector, et Abbas Ardmachanus obiit. Fuit ex Kind-Torbaich .i. Hui Kellaich regionis Bregarum oriundus; ex quibus etiam fuit Constantius cognomento Pauperum, qui claruit Cluanmacnoisæ, et sic cognominatus est quia consuevit multos pauperes quotidie alere.”

^h *Scannal*.—“ A. D. 812. Feradaeh, mac Scanmail, scriba et sacerdos, Abbas Achaboo, feliciter vitam finivit.”—*Ann. Ul.*

ⁱ *Unhall*.—Now the Owles, comprising the baronies of Murresk and Burrishoole, in the county of Mayo.

“ A. D. 812. The slaughter of them of Uval by the Gentiles, where fell Coscraeh mac Flannavrad and Dunaach, king of Uvall.”—*Ann. Ul.*,

lord of Garbhros^e, and Cearnach, son of Flaithnia, lord of Mughdhorna-Breagh^f, died. Torbach^g, son of Gorman, scribe, lector, and Abbot of Ard-Macha, [died]. He was of the Cinel-Torbaigh, i. e. the Ui-Ceallaigh-Breagh; and of these was Conn na mbocht, who was at Chuain-mic-Nois, who was called Conn na mbocht from the number of paupers which he always supported.

The Age of Christ, 808 [*rectè* 813]. The sixteenth year of Aedh. Conall, son of Daimhtheach, Abbot of Treoit; Ceallach, son of Eochaidh, Abbot of Cill-Toma; Fearadhach, son of Scannal^h, scribe and Abbot of Achadh-bo-Cainnigh; and Conghaltach, son of Etguini, Prior of Cluain-fearta, died. Dunlaing, son of Flannchaidh, lord of Ui-Eathach, died. A battle between the men of Umhallⁱ and the foreigners, in which the men of Umhall were slaughtered, and Cosgrach, son of Flannabhrat, and Dunadhach, lord of Umhall, were slain. Toictheach Ua Tighearnaigh, of Tir-Imchclair, Abbot of Ard-Macha, died.

The Age of Christ, 809 [*rectè* 814]. The seventeenth year of Aedh. Edirscel, son of Ceallach, Bishop and Abbot of Gleann-da-locha; Feidhlimidh, Abbot of Cill-Moinne^k, anchorite and celebrated scribe; Foircheallach of Fobhar, Abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, one of the Gaileanga-Mora^l; Orthanach, Abbot of Cill-Foibrigh; Cinaedh, son of Ceallach, Bishop and Airchinneach of Trelecc^m; Fearadhach, Abbot of Saighir; Maelduin, Bishop and Airchinneach of Eachdhrum; Blathmac, son of Aelghus, Abbot of Tir-da-ghlas; Ronan Ua Lochdeire, bishop; Blathmac, fosterson of Colgan, Abbot of Innis-bo-finne; and Suibhneⁿ, son of Maenach, Œconomus of Slaine, died. Tuathal, son of

Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

^k *Cill-Moinne*.—This is called Cill-monai at the year 804; now Kilmoone, in the barony of Skreen, and county of Meath.

“A. D. 813. Fedilimid, *Abbas Cille-moinni, et moer Breg o Phatruic, Aneurita precipuus, scriba et doctor Cluana-miccunois, dormiuit.*”—*Ann. Ult.*

“Felim, Abbot of Killmoinni and Serjeant of Bregh from Patrick, a chief anchorite and an excellent scribe, happily ended his life.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49. By “*moer Bregh o Phatruic*” in this passage, is meant Collector of Patrick’s dues in Bregia, i. e. the person appointed by the Archbishop of Armagh to collect Patrick’s

tribute in Bregia.

^l *Gaileanga-Mora*: i. e. the inhabitants of the barony of Morgallion, in the county of Meath.

^m *Trelecc*.—Now Trillick, in the barony of Omagh, and county of Tyrone. In the Annals of Ulster, at the year 813, this place is called *Trelic-moer*, which Dr. O’Conor explains, “*Monasterii seu oppidi Magni Tralee;*” but he is in error, as the town of Tralee in Kerry is never called Trelic in Irish, but Traigh Li.—See note ^x, under A. D. 1468, p. 1052.

ⁿ *Suibhne*.—“A. D. 813. Suibne, mac Moenaig *equonimus et, Gormgal, mac Neill, filii Fergaile, mortui sunt.*”—*Ann. Ult.*

Θυβταε, περιβνεόρι, εζηαδ, η δοοτορι Cluana mic Noip, η βοελγαλε Αάιαδη ύιρ, δέcc. Δροεαν, mac Ruαδραχ, πρέανφρι Λαζίν, Νιαλλ, mac Αεδα, τιζήρινα Ua Corbmaic, δέcc. Δρυαδαρ, τιζεαρινα Ua Ριουζεμτε, δέζ.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, ocht ccéd a δειό. Αν τοχτημάδ βλιαδαιν δέcc δΑοδ Οιρδονδε. Ceallaç, mac Conγαλε, abb Ιαε Cholam Chille, Concoδαρ, abb Σαζρε, Cele ίορα, abb Cille Μόιννε, Μαολεκαναζ, ανγοριρε Λυζίμαδ, Κατ-απαç, abb Cille Ιτε, Ξορμλαιç, ιηζήν Ρηλαιτναç, banabb Cluana Δροναζ, [η] Μυρζή, mac Τομαλταζ [ατάρι Τηαιδζ ιμόρι, ρι Connaçτ], ρι Connaçτ, δέcc. Colman, mac Νέιλλ, δο ιαριβαδ Ια Cenel cConaill. Cατη Ια ΗΑοδ Ιαριαιν φορ Cenel Conaill, ι ετορέαρι Ροζεαλλαç mac Ρλαιτζήρα. Οριζαν Cluana ερλήνα, η ζυην δαεινε ινδι υρεαριαιδ Δρειρνε, η δο Σίολ cCαταίλ. Conall, mac Νέιλλ, τιζεαρινα Δερρεαριτ Δρεαζη, δέcc. Ροçαριτα, mac Cεαρι-ναζ Ιεττοιρεαç Δειρρειριτ Δρεζ, δέcc. Νυαδα, abb Αρδα Macha δο δολ ζο Connachταabh. Sluacchaδ Ια ΗΑεδ ηΟιρδονδε φορ Cenel cConaill δια ηδωρεαρι Ροζαλλαç, mac Ρλαιτηυρα.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, ocht ccéd a Ιαονδεcc. Αν νομαδ βλιαδαιν δέcc δΑοδη.

^ο *Hero of Leinster.*—“A. D. 813. Broen mac Ruadrach satrapa *Legenorum moritur.*”—*Ann. Ulst.*

^ρ *Ui-Cormaic.*—There were several tribes of this name in Ireland, as Ui-Cormaic-Moenmaighe, in Connaught; Ui-Cormaic, in Iveagh, in the now county of Down; and Ui-Cormaic, near Sliabh Callain, in Thomond. The year 809 of the Four Masters corresponds with 813 of the Annals of Ulster, under which the following curious entries occur, which have been totally omitted by the Four Masters:

“A. D. 813. Sloghadh Ια Muirgius ocus Forcellach for Uv Maine Deiseeirt, *ubi plurimi interfecti sunt innocentes. Bellum inter Laginenses invicem, ubi Nepotes Cennselaig prostrati sunt et filii Briuin victoriam acceperunt. Ceallach Abbas Ιαε, finita constructione templi Cenindsa, reliquit principatum et Diarmicius alumpnus Daigri pro eo ordinatus est. Lex Quiarani for Cruachna elevata est Ια Muirgius. Saeth mor ocus trom galair.*” [Great sadness and heaVIC diseases.—*Cod. Clarend.*, 49.]

On *Diarmicius alumpnus Daigri*, above mentioned, Dr. O’Conor has the following note in his edition of the Annals of Ulster, p. 199:

“Hic est ille Diarmitius, de quo Quatuor Magistri, ad annum 816, æræ communis 821, inquirunt: ‘Diarmitius, Abbas Hiensis, cum scrinio S. Columbæ, ex Hibernia rediit Albaniam.’ Unde sequitur falsum esse, corpora SS. Patricii, Brigidæ, et Columbæ, in eodem tumulo condita fuisse, Duni in Ultonia, ante annum 821.”

^α *Cille-Ite*: i. e. the Church of St. Ite, or Ide, now Killeedy, in the barony of Upper Connello, and county of Limerick, where there are some remains of a beautiful ancient Irish church. The place was otherwise called Cluain Creadhail.—See note ¹, under the year 546, p. 184, *suprà*.

^ε *Father of.*—The words enclosed in brackets are interpolated in a modern hand in the Stowe copy.

^ζ *Cluain-creamha.*—Now Clooneraff, situated to the east of Elphin, in the county of Roscommon.—See note ^m, under A. D. 747, p. 350,

Dubhta, scribe, wise man, and doctor of Cluain-mic-Nois, and Boelgaile of Achadh-ur, died. Broean, son of Rudhrach, hero of Leinster^o; Niall, son of Aedh, lord of Ui-Cormaic^p, died. Bruadar, lord of Ui Fidhgeinte, died.

The Age of Christ, 810 [*rectè* 815]. The eighteenth year of Aed Oirdnidhe. Ceallach, son of Conghal, Abbot of Ia-Coluim-Chille; Conchobhar, Abbot of Saighir; Ceile-Isa, Abbot of Cill-Moinne; Maelcanaigh, anchorite of Lughmhadh; Cathasach, Abbot of Cille-Ite^q; Gornlaith, daughter of Flaithniath, Abbess of Cluain-Bronaigh; and Muirgheas, son of Tomaltach [the father of^r Tadhg Mor, King of Connaught], King of Connaught, died. Colman, son of Niall, was slain by the Cinel-Conaill. A battle was afterwards fought by Aedh against the Cinel-Conaill, in which Rogheallach, son of Flaithgheas, was slain. The plundering of Cluain-creamha^s, and the slaying within it of some of the men of Breifne, and of the Sil-Cathail^t. Conall, son of Niall, lord of South Breagh, died. Focharta, son of Cearnach, half-chieftain of South Breagh, died. Nuadha, Abbot of Ard-Macha, went to Connaught. A hosting was made by Aedh Oirdnidhe against the Cinel-Conaill, by which Roghallach^u, son of Flaithghius, was slain.

The Age of Christ, 811 [*rectè* 816]. The nineteenth year of Aedh.

suprà; and note ^c, under A. D. 1451, p. 975, *infra*.

^v *Sil-Cathail*.—Otherwise Clann-Cathail, i. e. the race or progeny of Cathal. This was the name of a sept of the Sil-Muireadhaigh, the chief of whom, after the establishment of surnames, took that of O'Flanagan. They were seated in the barony and county of Roscommon.—See note ^c, under A. D. 1289, p. 448.

^w *Roghallach, &c.*—This is a repetition, but the Editor thinks it better not to strike it out, as it stands so in the autograph copy at Stowe.

“A. D. 814. *Direptio organorum Ecclesie Cloncreve, et jugulatio hominis intra Ecclesiam ab incolis Brehnai et Sil-Cathail.*”—*Ann. Ul.*

“The taking away of the organs of Cloncreve, and the hurting of a man within the church, by the men of Brehni and by Kindred Cahail.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

It looks rather remarkable here that what is made *orgain*, plunder, by the Four Masters, is made *organorum* in Latin, by the compiler of the Annals of Ulster. The probability seems to be that the compiler of the Annals of Ulster mistook the Irish word *orgain*, plunder, for *orgain*, *organa*, organs; but Dr. O'Conor, who thinks that the passage is genuine, adds, in a note to the Annals of Ulster, p. 199:

“Sinceritate horum Annalium minime officit. Organa in Ecclesiasticis officiis ad Psalmodym, ab antiquissimis temporibus in Ecclesia Orientali usurpari solita, nec nuperum esse inventum in Ecclesia occidentali, jam antea, in Annotatione 2, ad sæculum viii. satis dilucide demonstravi, ex S. Augustino in Psal. 56, ex Isidoro, l. 2; Orig. c. 20; Amalaris, l. 3, c. 3, de Eccl. Offic.; et ex Monachi S. Gallensis, l. i. c. 10, de Gestis Caroli Magni *suprà*, p. 153, &c.”

Suibne, mac Cuanach, abb Cluana mic Nóir, do hUib̄ Briúin Seola dó, γ Ιορεβ̄, ρεπιβνεοιρ Κορρα Commán, δέcc. Ceallach, mac Muirgiura, abb Droma carad̄ [δέcc]. Cluain mic Noir do Ιορccασh. Ιαρ ττροcάστ λατε ιαραmh πο ρραοιναδ̄ ρια ηDιαριμαδ̄, mac Tomaltaiγ, πορ Uib̄ Fiaépac̄h Muirpce. Ro Ιορccεαδ̄ γ πο ηαιρccεαδ̄ Fοιβρέν ι ερχη Dραεριγε, γ πο μαριβατ ροχαιδε ann. Tυαταλ, mac Dοιηηαλλ, τιγ̄h̄να Αιρ̄τιρ Uffe, Dυη-ζαλ, mac Cuanach, τιγ̄h̄να F̄h̄ Roir, Ιορζαλαc̄, mac Maolumha, τιγ̄h̄να Corca Soghain, Nuath̄a Uoc̄a hUama, eppcop, ancoipe, γ abb Αρ̄θα Μαc̄α, δέζ.

Αοιρ Cρηορτ, οc̄τ ccέδ α δό δέcc. Αη ριχh̄c̄tμαδ̄ βλιαδ̄αιη υCαδ̄. Tιο-βραιτε, mac Cετερναιγ, abb Cluana ρεαρτα Dρέναιηη, Μαολτωιλε, abb Dεηηc̄αιρ, Cοηδ̄μαc̄, mac Dοηαιτ, abb Cορcαιγε, Cυμαρζαc̄, mac C̄h̄ρναιγ, ρ̄h̄τιγ̄ιρ Αρ̄θα Μαc̄α [δέcc]. Dερτεαc̄ Fοδ̄αιρ υο Ιορccαδ̄. Cαταλ, mac

^w *Ui-Briuin-Seola*: i. e. the race of Brian of Magh-Seola, a sept seated in the present barony of Clare, and county of Galway.—See O'Flaherty's *Chorographical Description of West Connaught*, edited by Mr. Hardiman for the Irish Archaeological Society, p. 368.

^x *Druim-caradh*.—Now Drumcar, a townland in a parish of the same name, in the barony of Ferrard, and county of Louth.—See the year 868, where this place is referred to as in Ard Cianachta, now the barony of Ferrard. See also Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, p. 173. Archdall identifies this with Drumree, in the barony of Delvin, and county of Westmeath, but this was a mere guess, and is obviously erroneous.

^y *Foibhren*.—See note ^l, under the year 754, p. 357, *suprà*.

^z *Graicraighe*.—Otherwise called Greagraighe, a territory comprising the present barony of Coolavin, in the county of Sligo, and a considerable portion of the north of the present county of Roscommon. The hill of Druim-Greagraighe, and the church of Cill-Curcaighe, now Kilcorkey, near Belanagare, in the county of Roscommon, are referred to in the Irish an-

nals and calendars as in this territory:

“A. D. 815. The breaking of a battle upon the O'Fiachrachs of Mursee, by Diarmaid mac Tomaltai, who burnt and praied Foivren in Gregrai, where many ignobles were killed.”—*Ann. Ult. Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^a *Airthear-Liffe*.—Otherwise written Oirthear-Liffe. That part of the present county of Kildare, embraced by the River Liffey in its circuitous course, was anciently known by this name.—See note ^z, under A. M. 628, p. 250, *suprà*.

^b *Feara-Rois*.—A tribe seated in the south of the present county of Monaghan, and in the adjoining parts of the counties of Louth and Meath.—See note ^l, on Dubh-chomar, under A. D. 322, p. 122, *suprà*.

^c *Corca-Soghain*: i. e. race of Soghan Salbhuidhe, son of Fiacha Araidhe, King of Ulster. There were three distinct tribes of this race in Ireland: one in the barony of Tiaquin, and county of Galway; another in the barony of Farney, in the county of Monaghan; and the third in Meath.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, pp. 72, 159.

Suibhne, son of Cuanach, Abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, one of the Ui-Briuin-Seola^w; and Joseph, scribe of Ros-Commam, died. Ceallach, son of Muirghius, Abbot of Druim-caradh^x, [died]. Cluain-mic-Nois was burned. In thirty days afterwards a victory was gained by Diarmaid, son of Tomaltach, over the Ui-Fiachrach-Muirisce. Foibhren^y, in the territory of Graicrighe^z was burned and plundered, and numbers were slain there. Tuathal, son of Domhnall, lord of Airthear-Liffé^a; Dungal, son of Cuana, lord of Feara-Rois^b; Irghalach, son of Maelumha, lord of Corca-Soghain^c; Nuadha^d of Loch-Uamha^c, bishop, anchorite, and abbot of Ard-Macha, died.

The Age of Christ, 812 [*rectè* 817]. The twentieth year of Aedh. Tibrade, son of Cethernach, Abbot of Cluain-fearta-Brenainn; Maeltuile, Abbot of Beannchair; Connmhach, son of Donat, Abbot of Corcach; Cumasgach, son of Cearnach, *Œconomus*^f of Ard-Macha, [died]. The oratory^g of Fobhar was

^d *Nuadha*.—Colgan gives a life of this saint at 19th January. The Annals of Ulster agree with those of the Four Masters in the date of this Nuadha's death. In most other entries at this period they differ about four years, the Four Masters being five years, and the Annals of Ulster one year antedated.

^e *Loch-Uamha*: i. e. Lake of the Cave. The situation of this lake has not yet been identified, though it was well known in the time of Colgan, who describes it as follows:

“Est in finibus Breffniæ occidentalis sive inferioris, quæ Breffne-III Ruairc appellatur, hic lacus e vicinâ quadam specu, unde et *Loch-uamha* i. lacus specûs appellatur, exoriens, et in eandem sæpè prodigiôsè refluens: quod indigenæ observant passim contingere quando illius regionis Dynastis, eorumque filiis mortis imminet periculum.”—*Acta Sanctorum*, p. 373; see also Lanigan's *Ecclesiastical History of Ireland*, vol. iii. p. 254; and Harris's edition of *Ware's Bishops*, p. 43.

^f *Œconomus*.—“A. D. 816. Cumasgach, mac Cernaigh, *Equonimus* Ardmachæ, *dormiit*.”—*Ann. Ult.*

^g *The oratory*.—“A. D. 815. *Ventus Magnus in Kal. Novembris. Oratorium Fobair combustum est*.”—*Ann. Ult.*

The year 812 of the Four Masters corresponds with 816 of the Annals of Ulster, which give under that year the following notice of a battle between the monks of Taghmon and Ferns, in the present county of Wexford, and of the cursing of Tara, which have been intentionally omitted by the Four Masters:

“A. D. 816. *Bellum* re Cathal, mac Dunlaing, ocus re Muinntir Tighe-Mundu, for Muinntir Fernan, *ubi cccc. interfecti sunt*. Muinntir Coluim Cille do dul i Temhair do escuine Aeda.” [The men of Colum Cille went to Tarach to curse Hugh.—*Cod. Clarend.*, 49.]

These entries are given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise under the year 814, as follows:

“A. D. 814. There was a battle fought between Cahall mac Dunluing, and those of Timonna, of the one side, against the family of Farnes, where there were 400 of laye and churchmen slain. The families of St. Columb went to Taragh, and there excommunicated King Hugh, with bell, book, and candles.”

Αρεπαῖ, τιγῆρινα Μυζόορι, Μασοδούν, τιγῆρινα Ρῆι Ροιρ, Ξοριμῆγ, τιγῆρινα Μαιγε ἡλοθα, Δυηῆγ, τιγεαρινα Αῖρδα Γιανναῖτα, ἡ Καῖτα, mac Ailella, τιγεαρινα Υα Ρῆιαῖριach, δέξ. Καῖ εἰτιρ ριορα δερχειρτ ἕριξ ἡ Γιανναῖτα, ἡ τοριραταρ ἡλε ὁο Γιανναῖταῖ.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, ocht ceéd a epí décc. Αη ταοημάδ βλιαῖαν ριχῆτ ὁΑοῦ. Μασοδούν, mac Cινηραοιαῖ, ερρκορ Ραῖτα ἕοῖ, Cυερμυῖνε, κομαρβα Columaη Ela, ἡ Διαῖαλ, abb ἡ ερρκορ Ρορα Commann, δέcc. Αηῖεαλλαῖ, mac Daelgura, τιγῆρινα Υα Ροῖαῖο τῖρε, δέcc. Μυιρεαδῆach, mac ἕριαν, leῖρι Λαιῖρι, δέcc.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, ocht ceéd a cῖταιρ δέcc. Αη ὁαρα βλιαῖαν ριχῆτ ὁΑοῖ Οἱριῖοι. Ινορῖῖταῖ, ερρκορ Cille mic Duach, Ρῆιγυρ Ραῖτα Λύριεῖ, abb Ριοηηῖλαιρ, Cillem, abb Ρῆινα, Ουῖβῖριρ ρῆριῖνεοῖρ Cluana mic Νόιρ, Cυμυρccach, mac Cῆριναῖξ, ρερτιγῖρ Αῖρδα Μαῖα, ἡ Αῖλβε Cινημαρα, δέξ. Cύκοιηῖεαλτα, mac Καῖταῖ, τιγεαρινα Λαιῖεαν Θεαρῖαβαρ, δέcc.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, ocht ceéd a cúicc décc. Αη τρεαρ βλιαῖαν ριῖετ ὁΑοῖ. Ρεαχταῖρα Υα ἡΑηδολα, abb Δαιῖηριρ, δέcc. Αοῖ Οἱριῖοι, ρί Εῖρεαην, ὁο ὁυλ κο ρλυαιεcheaῖ λάν μόρ κο Δύν Cυαρ ὁοριῖοιρ, κο ρο ρανη Λαιῖμι εἰτιρ δά Υα ἕριαν. Αῖῖρεαῖ αναῖεαητα ἡ ρηεαχτα μόρ ἡριη ηβλιαῖαν ρο, ὁ Νοτταῖε κο ἡμῖτ.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, ocht ceéd a ré décc. Αη εῖτραῖμαῖδ βλιαῖαν ριῖετ ὁΑοῖ. Αηῖῖῖταῖ Cille ὁαρα, ἡ Οῖομα, mac Ριαηῖγυρ, abb Ρορρα Cῖρέ, δέcc. Mac Lachta, τιγερινα Cιαρραῖῖε Λααχῖρα, δέξ. Ιομαρῖεε Ραῖτα Ρεαρῖο ρια

^h *Rath-both*: i. e. rath or earthen enclosure of the booths, huts, or tents, now Raphoe, the head of an ancient bishopric, in the county of Donegal.

ⁱ *Successor of Colman Ela*: i. e. Abbot of Lynamally, near Tullamore, in the King's County.

^k *Ui-Fothaidh-tire*.—The baronies of Iffa and Offa, in the county of Tipperary, are called “Ui-Fothaidh agus O’Fathaidh” in Irish; but there was more than one tribe of the name in Ireland.

^l *Cill-Mic-Duach*: i. e. Mac Duach’s Church, now Kilmacduagh, in the barony of Kiltartan, and county of Galway, where the ruins of seven

ral churches and a round tower in good preservation are still to be seen.

^m *Rath-Luirigh*.—This is written Rath-Luirigh in the Annals of Ulster at the year 815. It was the ancient name of Maghera, in the county of Londonderry.—See note ^l, under A. D. 1218, p. 193.

ⁿ *Ceanmhara*: i. e. Head of the Sea, now Kinvara, a small seaport town in a parish of the same name, in the west of the barony of Kiltartan, and county of Galway. St. Coman is the patron of this parish.

^o *Dun-Cuar*.—Now Ratheore, in Meath.

“A. D. 817. Hugh mac Neill went with an

burned. Cathal, son of Artrach, lord of Mughdhorna; Maelduin, lord of Feara-Rois; Gormghal, lord of Magh-Itha; Dunghal, lord of Ard-Cianachta; and Cathal, son of Ailell, lord of Ui-Fiachrach, died. A battle between the men of South Breagh and the Cianachta, in which many of the Cianachta were slain.

The Age of Christ, 813. The twenty-first year of Aedh. Maelduin, son of Ceannfaeladh, Bishop of Rath-both^h; Cucruithne, successor of Colman Elaⁱ; and Siadhail, Abbot and Bishop of Ros-Commair, died. Ainbhcheallach, son of Daelghus, lord of Ui-Fothaidh-tire^k, died. Muireadhach, son of Bran, half-king of Leinster, died.

The Age of Christ, 814. The twenty-second year of Aedh Oirdnidhe. Innrechtach, Bishop of Cill-Mic-Duach^l; Fearghus of Rath-Luirigh^m, Abbot of Finnghlais; Cilleni, Abbot of Farna; Duibhinsi, scribe of Cluain-mic-Nois; Cumasgach, son of Cearnach, Economist of Ard-Macha; and Ailbhe of Ceannmharaⁿ, died. Cuchoingelta, son of Cathal, lord of South Leinster, died.

The Age of Christ, 815. The twenty-third year of Aedh. Reachtabhra Ua hAndola, Abbot of Daimhinis, died. Aedh Oirdnidhe went a second time with a very great army to Dun-Cuar^o, and divided Leinster between the two grandsons of Bran. There were unusual ice and great snow^p in this year, from Christmas to Shrovetide.

The Age of Christ, 816. The twenty-fourth year of Aedh. Airbheartach of Cill-dara; and Dima, son of Fianghus, Abbot of Ros-Cre, died. Mac Lachtna, lord of Ciarraighe-Luachra, died. The battle of Rath-Fhearadh^q by the chief-

armie into Leinster to Duncuar, and divided the countrie between two of the Birnes."—*Ann. Ult. Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^p *Great snow*.—"A. D. 817. Wonderful frost and great snowe from Christmas to Shrovetide, that men might goe drie shod any broad waters and most rivers, as if they had been smooth loghes" [roads?]. "Horsloads and carriages upon LoghEagh; Stags and hynds taken without any chasing of hounds; timber for great buildings" [sent] "out of the country of Connaght into the country of Crywhan, by Logh Erne, upon ice, as if it had beene firme dry land. Many such other unknown things don this yeare by

meanes of the frost and hayle." [*Aliaque incognita per gelu et grandines in hoc anno facta sunt.*]—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^q *Rath-Fhearadh*: i. e. Fearadh's Rath, or Fort, now Rahara, a townland in a parish of the same name, in the barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon. Dealbhna-Nuadhat was the old name of the territory lying between the Suca and the Sinainn, i. e. the Suck and the Shannon, i. e. the baronies of Moycarnan, Athlone, &c.—See notes ^f and ^l, under A. D. 752. This battle is noticed in the Annals of Ulster at the year 817, and in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at 815, as follows:

ετοιρεαχαῖβ Ὑα μῆριύν, Διαρμυῖδ, μαε Τομαλταιῖ, ἡ Μαολκοῦταιῖ, μαε Ρογαρταιῖ, φορ τιῖρνα Ὑα Μαινε, Κατάλ, μαε Μυρχαῦα, οcc Θεαλβνα Νυαῦατ, ειτιρ Δυα ἡ Σιοναιν, αιρμ α τοποῖαιρ Κατάλ ἡ αραῖε παερῖλanna ιmalee φριρ. Ιομαρειαcc ειτιρ Ὑλταῖβ φῖρμ, ιη πο μαρβαῖδ Καρπεαλλ, μαε Ριαचना, ιη Ὑλαῖδ, λα Μυρειαῦαῖ μαε Εαῖδαῖ. Διαρμυῖδ, abb λαε Columm Cille, ὄο nul ι ηAlban.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, ocht ccéd a peacht décc. Ρεαῖταβρα Ὑα Μυῖτσιῖρμ, εαῖναῖδ ἡ abb Ιηλεαῖα Ιυβαρ, Μυρειαῖοαχ, μαε Cρυννῖαοιρ, abb Οῖριρτ Τερνόcc, Cρυννῖαελ, μαε Αιελλα, κοῖηαρβα Cιανῖν Οομῖιαcc, Λαιρρῖν Chille ὡαα, Cρυνῖμαελ Τιῖε Μυνῖα, ἡ Cονῖμαῖδ Ὑα Κατάλ, εῖναῖδ Cluana φῖρτα ὄρῖναιν, ὄεῖ. Ράρυccῖαῖδ ερῖε Cυαλann ἡ Λαιῖν ῖο Ἰλῖνῖ ὡά λοῖα, λαρ ιη ρῖῖ, λα ηΑῖδ Οῖρῖομῖε. Ιομαρειαcc ειτιρ Ceneλ Conaill ἡ Ceneλ ηΕοῖαν, ιη πο μαρβαῖδ Μαολπεραλ, μαε Μυρχαῦα, τιῖεαρνα Ceneοιρ cConaill, λα Μυρχαῦα μαε Μαιῖδῖν. Κατάλ, μαε Ουνλαῖνῖ, τιῖρνα Ὑα cCeimrεαλαῖ, ὄεcc. Cονῖαλαῖ, μαε Ρῖρῖαῖε, τιῖρνα Ρῖρ cCῖλ, ὄεῖ. Ιαρ ιμβῖῖ cῖνῖ βλιαῖνα ρῖῖτ ι ηαιρῖοιῖε ηα ηΕρεανν ὡΑῖδ Οῖρῖομῖε, μαε Νῖῖλ Ρραραῖ, ατβαῖ αῖ Αῖ ὡά ρεαρτα, ι Μυῖῖ Cοναῖῖε, ιαρ ιμβυαῖδ ηαιῖρῖε. Αιρτιρ, μαε Cονῖοβαρ, co ρεῖρῖν Ρατραιcc ὡο ὄοι ηι cConnachταῖβ. Ιηορεαῖδ Λαιῖν λα ηΑῖδ ηΟῖρῖομῖε .ι. τῖρ Chualand ῖο Ἰλῖνῖ ὡά λαῖα.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, ocht ccéd a hocht décc. Αη ῖῖδ βλιαῖαν ὡο Chonῖοβαρ, μαε Οοηηαῖα, ιηc Οοῖηαῖῖ, ὄρ Ερῖν ηι ρῖῖε. Μαιετῖε, abb ὄνῖο-

“A. D. 817. *Bellum gestum est in regione Delbnae Nodot ic Ath-forath, ubi nepotes Maine cum rege eorum .i. Cathal, mae Murchada, et multi alii nobiles prostrati sunt. Reges Nepotum Briuin .i. Diarmait, mae Tomaltaig, et Mael-cothaigh, filius Foghertaich victores erant.*”—*Ann. Ul.*

“A. D. 815. A battle was fought in Delvin Nwadatt, where the [ancestors of the] “O’Kellys of Omanie, with their prince, were overthrown. This Delvin lyeth between the rivers of Synen and Suck.”—*Ann. Clon*

’ *Disert-Ternog* : i. e. St. Ternog’s or Ternoc’s desert or wilderness. According to the gloss to the *Feilire-Aenguis*, and O’Clery’s Irish Ca-

lendar, at 8th February, St. Ternoc’s church was situated on the west side of the Barrow, but the name of the territory is not given.

’ *The devastation.*—“A. D. 818. *Vastacio Laigin la Aed mae Neill i tir Cualann usque Glenn duorum stagnorum.*”—*Ann. Ul.*

“A. D. 816. All Lynster was destroyed and wasted by King Hugh to Gleann dalogha.”—*Ann. Clon.*

’ *Ath-da-fhearta* : i. e. Ford of the Two Graves, or of the two miracles.—See note †, under A. D. 607, p. 234.

“A. D. 818. *Mors Aeda, mic Neill, iusta Vadum duorum mirabilium, in Campo Conaille.*”—*Ann. Ul.*

tains of Ui-Briuin, Diarmaid, son of Tomaltach, and Maelcothaigh, son of Fogartach, against the lord of Ui-Maine, Cathal, son of Murchadh, in Dealbhna-Nuadhat, between the Suca and the Sinnainn, where Cathal and many other nobles along with him were slain. A battle between the Ulidians themselves, in which Caireall, son of Fiachna, King of Ulidia, was slain by Muireadhach, son of Eochaidh. Diarmaid, Abbot of Ia-Colum Cille, went to Alba [Scotland].

The Age of Christ, 817. Reachtabhra Ua Muichtighearn, wise man and Abbot of Imleach-Iubhair; Muireadhach, son of Crummhael, Abbot of Disert-Ternog^r; Crummhael, son of Ailell, successor of Cianan of Daimhliag; Laisren of Cill-dara; Crummhael of Tigh-Munna; and Conmach Ua Cathail, wise man of Cluain-fearta-Brenainn, died. The devastation^s of the territory of Cualann, and of Leinster as far as Gleann-da-locha, by Aedh Oirdnidhe. A battle between the Cinel-Conaill and Cinel-Eoghain, in which Maelbreasail, son of Murchadh, lord of Cinel-Conaill, was slain by Murchadh, son of Maelduin. Cathal, son of Dunlaing, lord of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, died. Conghalach, son of Fearghal, lord of Feara-Cul, died. After Aedh Oirdnidhe, the son of Niall Frasach, had been twenty-five years in the sovereignty of Ireland, he died at Ath-da-fhearta^t, in Magh-Conaille, after the victory of penance. Artri, son of Conchobhar, went to Connaught with the shrine of Patrick. The plundering of Leinster^u by Aedh Oirdnidhe, i. e. the territory of Cualann, as far as Gleann-da-locha.

The Age of Christ, 818. The first year of Conchobhar^w, son of Donnchadh, son of Dombnall, in sovereignty over Ireland. Maeltuile, Abbot of

"A. D. 816. King Hugh, son of King Neale Frassagh, died at the Foarde of the two vertues."—*Ann. Clon.*

O'Flaherty places the accession of Aedh Oirdnidh in 797, and his death in 819, which is the true chronology:

"Aidus Ordnidius, Nielli Nimbosi regis filius, R. II. viginti duos annos: *regnum tenuit per annos plus, minus 22, obiit 819, vel ut alii habent 820, atatis sue sexagesimo.* War.

"Hoc rege, Dani, Norwegi, vel Ostmanni, ut a diversis vocantur, Anno 798, iterum Ultoniam, et Hebrides piraticâ infestarunt. Anno 807,

Hiberniam primum incursionibus intrarunt; deinde anno 812, Demum anno 815, Turgesius Norwegus in Hiberniam appulit, et exinde ibidem fixas sedes habere cœperunt."—*Ogygia*, par. iii. c. 93, p. 433.

^u *The plundering of Leinster.*—This is an incorrect repetition, which the Four Masters should have struck out.

^w *Conchobhar.*—O'Flaherty places the accession of Conchobhar, son of Donnchadh, in the year 819, and the Annals of Clonmacnoise in 816. The first mention of him in the Annals of Ulster occurs at the year 820:

chair, Crundmael, mac Oórain, abb Cluana hIoraird, γ Οάλach, mac Congura, comarba Cianán Donnhaice, décc. Slóighé la Murchaó, mac Maile-dóinn, do Druim Indech go nUib Néill an tuairceirt immaille ppi. Táime Conchoobar, piḡ Epeann, co nUib Néill an deirceirt a nois, γ co Laigmb don leiré oile, γ iar poétain co haon máigin dóib táime, do miorbailib Dé, go po rḡarrat ppiá poile an tan pin ḡan fuiluccaó ḡan foirdearḡaó ó neach díb ppi ápoile.

Αοιρ Crioirt, ocht ccéd a naoi décc. An dapa bliádan do Chonchoobar. Cónraolad, mac Ruaman, ppiubneóir, eppcop, anḡcoipe, γ abb Áta Tpuim, γ Flann Dairinri décc. Oḡain Eoar la ḡallaid, γ bpoio móri do mnáib do bpeiré leo. Oḡain decc-Epeann, γ Dairinri Caoḡán leo doḡidiri. Slóighéad la Concobar, mac Donnhaóa, co hArḡachaid Sleibe Fuait, go po páraiḡé na hArḡéira uile lair go piacht Eamian Macha.

Αοιρ Crioirt, ocht ccéd a pié. An tpeap bliádan do Choncobar. Mac Riḡail Ua Maglena, ppiubneóir, eppcop, γ abb bioarar, Laiḡbeartach, mac Aenḡara, eppcop Cluana pḡita ḡpenann, Eóca Ua Tuatall, anḡcoipe, eppcop, γ abb Lughniad, Olcobar, mac Cummuḡcaig, abb Cluana pearra ḡpénoinn, Ppḡbarac, abb Achaid bó Canmigh, γ Ailoeabar Cille manac, décc. Slóighé la Murchaó, mac Maile-dóinn, co bpearaid mo Pócla imme, co ráime Arḡ mḡpeacám. Ro elaidpeat iaiain ppi bpiḡ γ Síol Aóda Sláime emḡe, co po ḡiallrat dó acc Druim Pḡḡara. Cumarpeac, mac

“A. D. 816. Connor mac Donnogh, third monarch of the O'Melaghlyns” [*rectè* Clann-Colmain], “began his reign, and governed this land fourteen years.”—*Ann. Clon.*

^x *Druim-Indech*.—This is probably the place now called Drimnagh, near Dublin :

“A. D. 819. Slógh la Murcha do Druimindoch co n-Oib Neill in tuasceirt. Concobur co n-Oib Neill in deisceirt a ndes ocus co Laigmb, *donec Dominus eos separavit per suam potentiam.*” —*Ann. Ult.*

ⁱ *Edar*.—This was the ancient name of the peninsula of Howth, near Dublin. The hill of Howth is still called Binn-Eadair by the native Irish.—See note ^b, under A. D. 9, p. 92, *suprà*.

^j *Beg-Fire* : i. e. Little Ireland, now Begery,

a small island close to the land in Wexford Haven. This name is translated *Parva Hibernia* in the Lives of St. Ibar and St. Abban, quoted by Ussher (*Primord.*, p. 794, 1061). According to O'Clery's Irish Calendar, St. Ibar, who died in the year 500, erected a church on this island, where his festival was kept on the 23rd of April. Begery is destined to lose its insular character in the improvements of Wexford Haven which are now in progress.

^a *Dairinis-Caemhain* : St. Caemhain's Oak-island ; an island in Wexford Haven.

^b *Ardachadh of Shlabh-Fuaid*.—A place near Newtown-Hamilton, in the county of Armagh.—See note ^c, under A. M. 3500, p. 26, *suprà* ; and note ^v, under A. D. 1607.

Beannchair; Crummhael, son of Odhran, Abbot of Cluain-Iraird; and Dalach, son of Conghus, successor of Cíanan of Daimhliag, died. An army was led by Murchadh, son of Maelduin, to Druim-Indech^x, having the Uí-Neill of the North along with him. Conchobhar, King of Ireland, with the Uí-Neill of the South and the Leinstermen, came from the South, on the other hand; and when they came to one place, it happened, through the miracles of God, that they separated from each other for that time without slaughter, or one of them spilling a drop of the other's blood.

The Age of Christ, 819. The second year of Conchobhar. Ceannfaeladh, son of Ruaman, scribe, bishop, anchorite, and Abbot of Ath-Truim, and Flann of Dairinis, died. The plundering of Edar^y by the foreigners, who carried off a great prey of women. The plundering of Beg-Eire^z and Dairinis-Caemhain^a by them also. An army was led by Conchobhar, son of Donnchadh, to Ardachadh of Sliabh-Fuaid^b; and all the Airtheara^c were devastated by him, as far as Eamhain-Macha^d.

The Age of Christ, 820. The third year of Conchobhar. Mac Riagail^e Ua Maglena, scribe, Bishop, and Abbot of Birra; Laithbheartach, son of Aenghus, Bishop of Cluain-fearta-Brenainn; Eocha Ua Tuathail, anchorite, Bishop, and Abbot of Lughmhadh; Olcobhar, son of Cummuscach, Abbot of Cluain-fearta-Brenainn; Forbhasach, Abbot of Achadh-bo-Cainnigh; and Aildeabhair of Cill-manach, died. An army was led by Murchadh, son of Maelduin, having the men of the North with him, until he arrived at Ard-Breacain. The men of Breagh and the race of Aedh Slaine went over to him, and gave him hostages at Druim-Fearghusa^f. Cumascach, son of Tuathal, lord of Ard-Cianachta, was

^c *Airtheara*: i. e. *Orientalis*, the eastern parts of the territory of Oirghialla. This name is still preserved in that of the baronies of Upper and Lower Orior, in the east of the county of Armagh.

^d *Eamhain-Macha*: i. e. Emania, now the Navan Fort, near Armagh.—See note ^b, under A. M. 4532, p. 73; and A. D. 331, p. 125, *suprà*.

^e A. D. 820. Slogh la Concobur, mac Donncha, co hArdacha Sleibe Fuait. *Vastacio na nAirthear con rice Emain-Machae.*—*Ann. Ul.*

^e *Mac Riagail*.—For some account of a manuscript copy of the Gospels made by this scribe, see Dr. O'Connor's *Prolegom. ad Annales*, ii. p. 142.

^f *Druim-Fearghusa*: i. e. Fergus's Ridge, or Long Hill. Not identified.

“A. D. 819. Murrogh mac Moyledoyne, with the O'Neales of the North, came to Ardbrackan, where they were mett by those of the countryes of Moybrey, with the race of King Hugh Slane, whose chief was Dermott, and they were joynt partakers with him against King Connor.”—*Ann. Clon.*

Τυατάιλ, τίζεαρνα Αιρθε Γιανναάτα, το μαρβαδ λα Μυρchaδ. Ραοινδ
 φορ βιορα Αιρθε Γιανnachτα, ηι κατ Cairn Conain, μια εComarccaac, mac
 Congalαιγ, ηη πο μαρβαδ Εοδορ, mac Τιζεαρναιγ, η ποchaide οίλε αρ αση μυρ.
 Ραοινδ μια ηΑοιδ Γαρβαν η Cuirpene φορ Delbnae. Ορζαν ηηρι Doimle,
 η Κορcaige λα Γαλλαδ.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, ocht ccéo piche α haon. Αη εστραμhaδ βιαδαιη το Chon-
 cobar. Διαρμαιτ, mac Donnchaδa, abb Roιρρ each, Dubdácρioó, mac
 Maοileτmle, abb Chille achaid, Μυρσhaac, mac Ceallaig, abb Chille vapa,
 Seachnupach Locha Cendin, epρcop η ancoιρη, Cucacch, abb Cluana hUaima,
 Forbarach, comarba δαιρpe Κορcaige, Sealbach ηηρι Ρίχ, η Congal, mac
 Iorgalαιγ, pρioρ Cluana ηηc Noιρ, δέγ. Pmeachta, mac δaδbchaδa, τίζ-
 εαρνα ηα ηDéιρη, δέγ. Pcapzal, mac Caτapnaicó, τίζεαρνα Λοca Ριαc, δέcc.
 Conainγ, mac Congal, τίζεαρνα, Teatba, δέγ. Αιτριζεαδ Μυρchaδa, ηηc
 Maοiledúin, λα ηiall Caille, mac Aeda Oipθηide, η λα Cenel ηEozain.

^a *Carn-Conain*: i. e. Conan's Carn, or sepulchral heap of stones. Now unknown.

^b *Inis-Doimhle*.—See note ^b, under A. D. 776, p. 381. Archdall says that this was the ancient name of Cape Clear Island, in the county of Cork, the most southern land in Ireland; and refers to Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 629, where, however, there is no authority to support this assertion.

"A. D. 819. The island of Corek and Inis-Dowill were spoyled and ransacked by Danes."—*Ann. Clon.*

The year A. D. 820 of the Four Masters corresponds with 821 of the Annals of Ulster, which contain the following notice of a great frost in that year, which was 822 of the common era:

"A. D. 821. Wonderfull frost at" [on] "seas, loghs, and rivers, that horses, chattle, and carriages might be lead over and over."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

This frost is noticed in the Annals of Clonmacnoise under the year 819, thus:

"A. D. 819. There was such frost this year

that all the loghes, pooles, and rivers of Ireland were so dried upp and frozen that steeds and all manner of cattle might pass on them without danger."

The Annals of Ulster also contain the following passages, omitted by the Four Masters:

"A. D. 821. *Bellum Tarbgi inter Connachta invicem: Nepotes Briuin prostrati sunt, plurimi nobiles interfecti erga Duces* .i. Duncha, mac Moinaig, et Goringal, mac Duncha. *Nepotes Maine victores erant, et Diarmait mac Tomaltaig. Strages virorum Breibne erga Regem suum* .i. Maelduin, mac Echtghaile, la Cenel Fedelmito."

^c *Ross-each*.—See note ^c, under the year 614, p. 238, *suprà*.

^d *Loch-Cendin*.—This is now corrupted to Lough Kineel, which is the name of a lake situated about a mile east from Abbeylara, in the county of Longford. The tendency to change final *n* and *r* to *l*, in this part of Ireland, is remarkable in this instance as well as in Loch Ainninn, which is made Lough Ennell, and Loch Uair, which is anglicised Lough Owel.

^e *Cluain-uamha*: i. e. the Lawn or Meadow of

slain by Murchadh. A victory was gained over the men of Ard-Cianachta, in the battle of Carn-Conain^g, by Comascach, son of Conghalach, wherein was slain Eodhos, son of Tighearnach, and many others along with him. A victory was gained by the Ui-Garbhain and the Cuirene over the Dealbhna. The plundering of Inis-Doimhle^h and Corcach [Cork] by the foreigners.

The Age of Christ, 821. The fourth year of Conchobhar. Diarmaid, son of Donnchadh, Abbot of Ross-eachⁱ; Dubhdachrich, son of Maeltuile, Abbot of Cill-achaidh; Muireadhach, son of Ceallach, Abbot of Cill-dara; Seachnasach of Loch-Cendin^k, Bishop and anchorite; Cucaech, Abbot of Cluain-uamha^l; Forbhasach, successor of Bairre of Corcach; Sealbhadh of Inis-Pich^m; and Conghal, son of Irghalach, Prior of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Fineachta, son of Badhbhadh, lord of the Deisi, died. Fearghal, son of Catharnach, lord of Loch-Riach, died. Conaing, son of Conghal, lord of Teathbha, died. The deposing of Murchadh, son of Maelduin, by Niall Caille, son of Aedh Oirdnidhe, and by the Cinel-Eoghain.

the Cave, now Cloyne, the head of a bishop's see, in the barony of Imokilly, and county of Cork.

^m *Inis-Pich*.—In O'Clery's Irish Calendar at 7th April, this is called Innis-Picht; and in Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum* it is described as in "regione Momoniæ Muscragia nuncupata." The name is now obsolete. The year 821 of the Four Masters corresponds with 822 of the Annals of Ulster, which have under that year the three entries following, omitted by the former:

"A. D. 822. Ronan, *Abbas Cluana-mic-Nois reliquit principatum suum*. Galinne na mBretann *exhausta est cum tota habitatione sua et cum oratorio*, o Feidlimidh. Tene diuu for Foruth na nAbbadh i nArdmacha conid ro loisce."—*Ann. Ul.*

"Ronan, Abbot of Clonmacnoise, left his principality. Gailinne of the Britons thoroughly wasted by Felim, with the whole habitation and oratory burnt. The fyre Domini [i. e. lightning] upon the Abbot his mansion in Ardmach, that it was burnt."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

The burning of "Galen of the Welshmen" is noticed in the Annals of Clonmacnoise under the year 820:

"A. D. 820. Galen of the Welshmen was altogether burnt by Felym mac Criwhan, both houses, churches, and sanctuary."

Dr. O'Connor states in a note to the Annals of Ulster, p. 204, that Galinne na mBretann is Gallovia, i. e. Galloway, in Scotland, and that Pinkerton therefore errs in saying that the name Gallovia was unknown till the twelfth century. But this is one of Dr. O'Connor's own unaccountable blunders, for Galinne-na-mBretann is the old name of Gallen, in the barony of Garrycastle, and King's County, where St. Canocus, a Welshman, erected a monastery for British monks towards the close of the fifth century, and the place was called "*na mBretann*," i. e. of the Britons, in the same way as Mayo was called *na Sacson*, i. e. of the Saxons.—See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 311. Connell Mageoghegan, in the dedicatory epistle prefixed to his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise,

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, ocht ccéd piche a dó. An cúiccead bliadain do Choncú-
bar ran riže. Muireadhach, mac Ceallaiž, abb Conlaed [δέcc]. Oρζαιν
δεαννίαιρ la Gallaid, 7 corcepaó a deρταίζε, 7 peleci Comžall do épothaó
ap an pžrín ina paδρατ, amáil no éairiρζιρ Comžall féiriρ, dia nebaiρτ :

bió pír, pír, do deoiρ áipopiž na ríž,
depτορ mo enáma žan epón, ó dheanócuρ baža do Eanpobh.

Niall, mac Peapžupa, τιžeαρνα Ua Pορannáin, décc. Iomaipeacc Pion-
nabpach ειτιρ píoρa Tσthá féiriρ, in no μαρbaó Aodh, mac Pοζαρταιž, 7
apoule pochaióe. Eochaid, mac Dpíρail, τιžήρνα Dail Aρaióe an tuairceιρτ,
do máρbaó la a inuιτιρ féiriρ. Spealán, mac Sloižfóaiž, τιžήρνα Conailli
Muipéimne, décc. Τιžeαρναc, mac Caτμοζa, τιžήρνα Aíone, 7 Pionnacán,
mac Corcepaiž, τιžήρνα Dpeažmame, déž. Lex Páτpαιcc pορ Muíman
la Pelim, mac Cpioinéainn, 7 la hAιρτιρ, mac Concóbaip, .i. epρcop Aρda
Macha.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, ocht ccéd piche a τpí. An peipead bliadain do Choncúbar.
Cuana Lužmáid, eažnaió 7 epρcop, Diapmuio Ua Aíoa Róin, anžcoιρe 7
voócuιρ dšpρcaίžte epíde, Cuimnc, abb Pionnžlaiρi, Aíoan, abb Tam-
lachta Maelepuain, Suibne, mac Pšpžaiρa, abb Dáin Ušžlaiρi, anžcoιρi, 7
epρcop, Plannabpa, abb Maίže bile, Colman mac Ailealla, abb Slane 7
ecclap oile ap éna ipiρ pPpaine 7 i nepunn, Maelpuá, anžcoιρe, epρcop 7

remarks that the Irish gave "to the English-
men a college in the town of Mayo, in Con-
naught, which to this day is called *Mayo of the
English*, and to the Welshmen the town of
Gallen, in the King's County, which is likewise
callen *Gallen of the Welshmen*, or *Walles*."

ⁿ *Conlaedh*.—This is probably a corruption of
Cluain-laedh, now Clonleigh, near Lifford, in
the county of Donegal.

^o *The plundering of Beanchair*: i. e. of Bangor,
in the county of Down. This is given in the
Annals of Ulster at the year 823, and in the
Annals of Clonmaenise at 821, but the true
year is 824.

^p *Eantrobh*.—Now Antrim, in the county of
Antrim.—See note ^r, under 722, p. 321, *supra*.

"A. D. 823. The spoile of Benchair ag arti"
[*rectè* Benchair ag ardu, i. e. in Ard-Uladh],
"by the Gentiles, and fallinge downe his build-
inge shaken the reliques of Cougal out of the
shrine."—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, 49.

"A. D. 821. Beanchor was spoiled and ran-
sacked by the Danes, together with St. Cow-
gall's church yard."—*Ann. Clon.*

^q *Finnabhair*.—Now Fennor, in Westmeath.
—See Ordnance Map, sheet 13.

^r *The law of Patrick*.—"A. D. 820. Felym
mac Criowhayn, king of Mounster, caused to be
put in practice through that province the rule
and constitutions of St. Patrick."—*Ann. Clon.*

The year 822 of the Four Masters corre-
sponds with 823 of the Annals of Ulster, which

The Age of Christ, 822. The fifth year of Conchobhar in the sovereignty. Muiredhach, son of Ceallach, Abbot of Conlaedhⁿ, [died]. The plundering of Beannchair^o by the foreigners; the oratory was broken, and the relics of Comhghall were shaken from the shrine in which they were, as Comhghall himself had foretold, when he said :

It will be true, true, by the will of the supreme King of kings,
My bones shall be brought, without defect, from the beloved
Beannchair to Eantrobh^p.

Niall, son of Fearghus, lord of Ui-Forannain, died. The battle of Finnabhair^a between the men of Teathbha themselves, in which Aedh, son of Fogartach, and many others, were slain. Eochaidh, son of Breasal, lord of Dal-Araidhe of the North, was slain by his own people. Spealan, son of Sloigheadhach, lord of Conaille-Muirtheimhne; Tighearnach, son of Cathmogha, lord of Aidhne; and Finnagan, son of Cosgrach, lord of Breaghmhaine, died. The law of Patrick^r [was promulgated] over Munster by Felim, son of Crimthann, and by Airtri, son of Conchobhar, i. e. Bishop of Ard-Macha.

The Age of Christ, 823. The sixth year of Conchobhar. Cuana of Lughmhadh, wise man and bishop; Diarmaid^s, grandson of Aedh Roin, who was an anchorite, and a distinguished doctor; Cuimneach, Abbot of Finnghlais; Aedhan, Abbot of Tamhlacht Macleruain; Suibhne, son of Fearghus, Abbot of Dun-Leathglaisi, anchorite and Bishop; Flannabhra, Abbot of Magh-bile; Colman^t, son of Aileall, Abbot of Slaine, and also of other churches in France and Ireland; Maelrubha, anchorite, Bishop and Abbot of Ard-Breacain; Flann,

have under that year the two entries following, omitted by the former :

“A. D. 823. Roscomain *exusta est magna ex parte. Bellum inter Connachta invicem, in quo ceciderunt plurimi. Eitgal Sceligga a Gentilibus raptus est, et citò mortuus est fame et siti.*”

^s *Diarmaid.* — “A. D. 824. Diarmaid Ua hAedha Roin, *anchorita et religionis doctor totius Hiberniæ, obiit.*” — *Ann. Ult.*

^t *Colman.* — “A. D. 824. Colman *filius Aillello, Abbas Slaine, et aliarum civitatum in Francia et*

Hibernia, periit.” — *Ann. Ult.*

The year 823 of the Four Masters corresponds with 824 of the Annals of Ulster, which give under that year the following entries, omitted by the former :

“A. D. 824. *Magna pestilencia et fames panis.* Fallomain, mac Fogartaich, *jugulatus est a fratre suo, qui nominatur Ceallach.*” The defeat of the Danes in Maighinis is noticed in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at the year 822; but the true year is 825.

abb Αἰρὸ δρεακάιν, Πλαιν, mac Φοιρέαλλαιζ, abb Ἱρ μόρι, δέcc. Φεαρζάλ, mac Καθηρανδαιζ, τιζεαῖνα Λοχα Ριαὸ τέζ. Αεγγυρ mac Μαοιλεδύιν, τιζήνα Λοὰ Ζάβαρ, δέcc. βλατmac, mac Πλαιν, do ζαβάλ copóna μαρτιρ, uair do μαρβαὸ ρομη λα Ζαλλοιβ in hi Colum Cille. Ούν da λσθζλαῖρ διορζαιν λα Ζαλλοιβ. Λορccao Μαίγε bile co na δεαρταίζιβ leo θεόρ, γ ορζαιν Ἰηρὶ Οοιῖλε. Ροinedh i Μυιζιουρ για n Ἰλτοιβh φορ Ζhallαιβ, du in πο μαρ-bhασh ροχαίθε, Ραonneασh για ηΖαλλανὶ φορ Ορραταίζιβ. Μaelbρῖραῖ, mac Oilella Coða, τιζεαῖνα Θαῖλ Αραιθε, δέcc.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, ocht ccéd ρiche a cῑταιρ. An ρeachtῖmáð bliaðain do Choncóβαρ. Clemenρ eρρcop, abb Cluana hλοραιο, Ruthmael, eρρcop γ abb Cluana ρήρτα δρénainn, δέcc. Conδmách, mac Saepζupa, abb Ρuir αιλίτηρ, δαεθλοχα, abb διοραιο, δέcc. Μαολδύιν, mac Ζορμζαῖλι, τιζήνα Ἰα Μέτ, δέcc i ccléιρceachτ. Διαρμουδ, mac Νέιλλ, τιζήνα δειρceιρτ δρῖζh, Νιall, mac Διαρμαδα, τιζήνα Μῖθε, δέcc. Αρτ, mac Διαρμαδα, τιζήνα Τεατβα, do μαρβαὸ. Λορccao [Dealbna] δῖτρα λα Ρειδλιμιὸ, mac Cριοιῖταινν. Λέχ Ρατρραicc φορ τεοραιν Connaῑταιῖ λα hΑιρτρι, mac Con-cόβαρ, .i. eρρcop Αρδα Μαὰα.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, ocht ccéd ρiche a cúζ. An τοχτῖmáð bliaðain do Chon-cόβαρ. Εῑτζυρ, comarba Maeilepuain Ταmlachτα, δέcc. Αβμερ, abb Cille hacharð, δέcc. Μαοναὸ, mac Cρunnῖmáoil, ρρῖοίρ Ρήρ Ροιρ, δέcc. Σάρμυζhað Εοζαν Μααιρτρεαὸ in ρρῖοῖmáidecῑ Αρδα Μαὰα, δια ροῑυρ Cumρccach, mac Καταῖ, τιζήνα Αιρζιall eρτε cco haῖmῖdeonáὸ é, γ πο chuρ Αιρτρι, mac Concóβαρ (mac máτaρ eρῖde do Cumρccach) ina ionað. Εοζhan imoppo, ρήρλείζιnn Μααιρτρεαch, do ριζne an ρann ρο, δια πο ῑυρ a ρρῖαῖmῖcῑτλαζ δaccalaῖn Νέιλλ Chaille, αρ ba heιρμῖn πο banmῑara do

¹ *Ros-aillithir*: i. e. the Wood of the Pilgrims, now Rosearbery, the head of an episcopal see, in the county of Cork. In the Life of Saint Fachtna, the patron, Rossailithri is described as "in australi Hiberniæ parte juxta mare."—See Ussher's *Primordia*, pp. 907, 908.

² *In religión; in clericatu.*—"A. D. 825. Maelduin mac Gormgaile, rex Nepotum Meith, in clericatu obiit."—*Ann. Ul.*

³ *Beultra.*—"A. D. 826. The burning of

Bethre by Felim, the army of Mounster with him."—*Ann. Ul., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

"A. D. 823. Delvyn Beathra was burnt by King Felym."—*Ann. Clon.*

⁴ *The law of Patrick.*—"A. D. 824. *Lex Patrickii* for teora Connacht la Artrigh mac Conchobhair."—*Ann. Ul.*

"A. D. 822. Artry mac Counor, King of Connaught" [*rectè* Primate of Ireland], "caused to be established the Lawes of St. Patrick through-

son of Foircheallach, Abbot of Lis-mor, died. Fearghal, son of Cathasach, lord of Loch-Riach, died. Aenghus, son of Maelduin, lord of Loch-Gabhar, died. Blathmac, son of Flann, received the crown of martyrdom, for he was killed by the foreigners at I-Coluim-Cille. Dun-da-Leathghlas was plundered by the foreigners. The burning by them, moreover, of Magh-bile, with its oratories, and the plundering of Inis-Doimhle. A battle was gained in Magh-inis [Lecale] by the Ulidians over the foreigners, wherein many were slain. A victory was gained by the foreigners over the Osraighi. Maelbreasail, son of Ailell Cobha, lord of Dal-Araidhe, died.

The Age of Christ, 824. The seventh year of Conchobhar. Clemens, bishop, Abbot of Cluain-Iraird; Ruthmael, Bishop and Abbot of Cluain-fearta-Brenainn, died. Connmhach, son of Saerghus, Abbot of Ros-ailithir^m; [and] Baethlocha, Abbot of Birra, died. Maelduin, son of Gormghal, lord of Ui-Meith, died in religion^w. Diarmaid, son of Niall, lord of South Breagh; Niall, son of Diarmaid, lord of Meath, died. Art, son of Diarmaid, lord of Teathbha, was slain. The burning of [Dealbhna] Beathra^x by Feidhlimidh, son of Crimhltham. The law of Patrick^y [was promulgated] throughout the three divisions of Connaught by Airtri, son of Conchobhar, i. e. Bishop of Ard-Macha.

The Age of Christ, 825. The eighth year of Conchobhar. Echtghus, successor of Maelruain of Tamhlacht, died. Abnier, Abbot of Cill-achaidh, died. Maenach, son of Crummhael, Prior of Feara-Rois, died. The violation^z of Eoghan Mainistreach, as to the primacy of Ard-Macha; for Cumasgach, son of Cathal, lord of Airghialla, forcibly drove him from it, and set up Airtri, son of Conchobhar (half-brother of Cumasgach by the mother), in his place. Eoghan, [who was] lector of Mainistir^a, composed this quatrain, when he sent his psalm-singer to converse with Niall Caille—he being Niall's spiritual adviser—

out the three thirds of Connaught.”—*Ann. Clon.*

The Ulster Annals mention also under 825, “Great fright throughout all Ireland, viz., a forewarning of a plague given by Mac Fallan; also the Law of Daire upou Connaght again.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, 49.

^r *The violation.*—“A. D. 826. Sarughadh Eugain i nArdmdcha la Cumuscach, mac Cathail, agus la Artry, mac Conchobair.”—*Ann. Ul.*

“The dishonoringe Owen, or sacrilege comitted against him, being Bishop of Armach, by Cumuscach, mac Cahail, and by Airtri, mac Connor.”—*Cod. Clarend.* 49.

“A. D. 824. Owen Mainisdreagh was overcome and put out of Ardmach by Artry mac Connor, and Comaskagh mac Cahail.”—*Ann. Clon.*

^a *Mainistir:* i. e. of Mainistir-Buithe, now

Νιλλ, im cōmarbur Ράδραicc do cōrnam dō, ór ro ba nhr̄m̄ar fom̄ .i. Νιλλ im̄ Ulltoib̄ :

Αβαιρ πέ Νιλλ ni maða, ζυε Εοζαν, mic Anm̄c̄aða,
Ni bioð ran miγhe i paða, munab abb a anm̄c̄aia.

Ip̄e tra a cōmar, tionóil̄o Νιλλ a pl̄oza .i. Conaill γ Εοζαν. Τιονóil̄o Cumur̄ccach, τιζ̄sr̄na Air̄giall, γ Μυιρεαδ̄ac̄, mac Eathach, τιζ̄sr̄na Ua Eac̄ach Ulað, Air̄gialla γ Ulað, γ φεap̄ταιρ cað ep̄oða Itoppa, .i. cað Leite cam, hi Maiγ Em̄p. Ap̄ do tair̄ngire in caða rin ro t̄iopean Th̄ac̄iaroicc .i. nam̄ a h̄Air̄iccul :

Leite cam, do φaētraç m̄oγ ngerac̄ ann,
Tap̄m̄p̄taç occ l̄it̄ lum̄ cið cian, cið cum̄ ip̄ cið mall.

Ap̄ do tair̄ngire an caða c̄eðna aubeip̄ becc, mac D̄e :

Leite cam, con̄icpað diaρ am̄nur̄ ann,
ioð ri Eozan ap̄ Eozan, ap̄o an gl̄eozal̄ diaρ ano.

Ro com̄alleað̄ ram̄lað, ap̄ do meað̄að̄ for̄ buioñib̄ Air̄iz̄ r̄ia n̄Air̄giallaib̄ ip̄in d̄a l̄a toip̄iz̄, an t̄reap̄ l̄a im̄oip̄o, dia t̄taim̄e Νιλλ φ̄eip̄in ip̄ in cað oc Uñit̄i Lum̄ hi ccoim̄poccur̄ leit̄i cam̄ ro meað̄að̄ for̄ Air̄giallaib̄, γ ro d̄iōt̄aiz̄it̄, γ ro l̄nt̄a co Craib̄ caille, ór Callainn, φ̄ri h̄Ap̄o Maða am̄ar, γ ro meað̄að̄ an cað for̄ Ulltoib̄ γ Air̄giallaib̄, γ ro lað a n̄ap̄. Ro mar̄bað̄ ann Cumur̄ccac̄ γ Conz̄alað̄, d̄a mac Caðail, γ ap̄anle paop̄elanna do Air̄giallaib̄. Ro z̄ab̄ iar̄om̄ Eozan Man̄ip̄t̄reac̄ ap̄o ccoim̄arbur̄ Ράδραicc φ̄ri pé naoi mb̄liað̄an iar̄ rin t̄p̄e neap̄t̄ Neill c̄aille, γ̄c. S̄noip̄ do m̄uip̄tir̄ Ap̄ra Maða aubeip̄t̄ iar̄ n̄ap̄ Air̄giall hi ccað Leit̄i cam̄ :

anglicè Monasterboice, in the county of Louth. See note ¹, under the year 521, p. 171, *supra*.

^b *Leithi-cam*.—This was the name of a place in the parish of Kilmore, situated about three miles to the east of Armagh, but it is now obsolete.—See note on Cill mor-Maighe-Emhir at A. D. 872.

^c *Airigul*.—Now Errigal-Keeroge, in the county of Tyrone.—See note ^b, under A. D. 805.

^d *Leithi-Luin*.—This was the name of a place in the same parish, but it is now forgotten, and the Editor has not as yet discovered any document to enable him to identify it.

^e *Craabh-Caille*.—This is probably the place now called Kilreevy, and situated in the parish of Derrynoose, in the barony and county of Armagh.

^f *Callainn*.—Now the River Callan, which

concerning the successorship of Patrick, for he (i. e. Niall) was powerful in Ulster :

Say to Niall that not lucky for him will be the curse of Eoghan, son of Anmchadh ;

He will not be in the kingdom in which he is, unless his spiritual adviser be abbot.

The summary [result] was, that Niall mustered his forces, namely, the races of Conall and Eoghan ; [and] Cumusgach, lord of Airghialla, and Muireadhach, son of Eochadh, lord of Ui-Eathach-Uladh, mustered the Airghialla and the Ulidians ; and a spirited battle was fought between them, i. e. the battle of Leithi-cam^b, in Magh-Enir. It was to foretell this battle that Dachiarog, i. e. the Saint of Airigul^c, prophesied :

Lethi-cam ! great heroes shall perish there,
They shall be caught at Leth-Luin, though
far, though late, though slow.

It was to predict the same battle that Beg mac De said :

Leithe-cam ! a fierce pair there shall meet ;
Eoghan shall be king over Eoghan ; noble
the conflict which will be there.

This was fulfilled accordingly, for the victory was gained over the troops of Aileach, by the Airghialla, on the two first days ; but on the third day, when Niall himself came into the battle at Leithi-Luin^d, in the vicinity of Leithi-cam, the Airghialla were defeated, cut down, and pursued to Craebh-Caille^e, over the Callainn^f, to the west of Ard-Macha ; and the battle was gained over the Ulidians and Airghialla, and a slaughter made of them. There were slain here Cumusgach and Conghalach, two sons of Cathal, and other nobles of the Airghialla. Eoghan afterwards assumed the arch-successorship, [which he retained] for a period of nine years afterwards, through the power of Niall Caille, &c. A senior of the family of Ard-Macha said, after the slaughter of the Airghialla in the battle of Leithi-cam :

flows through the barony of Armagh, in the county of Armagh, and unites with the Black-water, near Charlemont.—See note ², under A. M. 3656, p. 43, *supra*.

Νί μα ρυεεραμ αρ μβάρη, νί μά λωδμαρ ρεχ λείρη,
Νί μαρξγαβραμ Εοζαν ρεεεε νδεοραϊό ινδ Ερη.

Ρίοξόάλ οεε διορραε ετιρ Concubair, mac Donnchaða, ρί Ερεανν, γ Ρεδ-
λιμϊδ, .i. mac Crioiméanm, ρί Muimian. Φλαιηήν, mac Donnghalaid, τιξήρηνα
αν Φhocla, do μαρβαδ. Κορβμαε, mac Donnnaill, τιξήρηνα να ηΘείρη, δέεε.
Λυρεεα do ορηαιμ λα Γαλλαϊβ. Φλανηγαρ, mac Λοιηηρηη, abb Αρθα Macha,
δέεε. Κορραδ αοναιξ Ταλλεήν ρορ Γαλληηαϊβ, λα Concoðair, mac Donn-
chaða, dia ρο μαρβαδ ροχαϊδε. Κορραδ αοναιξ [Colmain la Muireðac
ρορ Λαιηνιβ Θεαργαβαρ δύ ιη ρο μαρβαδ ιλε. Κορραδ Δυναϊδ Λαιηεαν]
ι ηΘρημ λα Γειηεϊβ, du ιη ρο μαρβαδ Conaηη, mac Concongele, τιξήρηνα
να ρΡορταε, εο ροχαϊδιβ ιλε.

Αοιρ Ερηορ, οηεε εεέδ ριχε αρέ. Αν νομηαδ βλιαðαιη do Choncoðair.
Αοδ, mac Ceallaid, abb Cille ðara, Ροβαρταη, mac Κατυραϊξ, αιρεινδεαδ
Cluana móir αρθα, Conðmác Ua Lochéne, abb Σαιηρη, Μυρειμ, abb Θρομα
μηρλαηη, Γιαρϊν, εεεαδ ό Ρορ Ερέ, γ Clemenr, abb Λιηηε Δυαηαϊλλ,
δέεε. Μαρηρα Θεϊμην ανηεορηε λα Γαλλαϊβ. Κατρηραοηεαδ ρορ Γαλλαϊβ
ρηα εΚοιρηη, mac Cathail, τιηεαρηνα Ua εCeimrpalaid. Κατρηραοηε ρηα

^a *Leire*.—It is remarked in an interlined gloss that this means *Lano Léire*, i. e. *the church of austerity*, which is the name of a monastery near Lough Ennell, in the county of Westmeath.—See note ^w, under the year 740, p. 342, *suprà*.

^b *A royal meeting*.—"A. D. 826. A kingly parlee at Byre between Felim and Connor."—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

"A. D. 824. There was a meeting between King Connor and Felym at Byrre."—*Ann. Clon.*

^c *The foreigners*.—"The spoile of Lusca by Gentiles, burninge and prayinge it and Cianachta untill" [i. e. as far as] "Ochtar-ungen, and" [they] "spoyled the English" [*rectè* the Galls] "of the North-east after."—*Ann. Ult. Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^k *Abbot of Ard-Macha*.—In the list preserved in the Psalter of Cashel he is set down as Mae Longsechus, Archbishop of Armagh for thir-

teen years.—See Dr. O'Conor's *Rer. Hib. Script.*, vol. iii. p. 107; and Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 43.

¹ *Destruction*.—The Irish word κορραδ is rendered *skirmish*, or *onset*, in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster; but the original compiler of these Annals translates it by *destructio*. Thus, κορραδ Αιλιξ Φρηηρηηη, occurring in the Annals of Tighernach at the year 675, and in the Annals of the Four Masters at 674, is given in Latin, "*Destructio Ailche Frigreni*," in the Annals of Ulster at 675.—See note ^g, p. 284, *suprà*. These passages are given more correctly in the Annals of Ulster under the year 826, thus :

"A. D. 826. Coserad oinaig Tailkten for Galengaib, la Concoðair, mac nDonncha, *in quo ceciderunt multi*. Coserad oinaig Colmain la Muredhach, for Laignib Desgabair, *in quo ceciderunt multi*. Coserad Dunaid Laigen do Gentib,

Not well have we gained our goal, not well have we passed by Leire^g,
Not well have we taken Eoghan in preference to any pilgrim in Ireland.

A royal meeting^h at Birra between Conchobhar, son of Donnchadh, King of Ireland, and Feidhlimidh, i. e. son of Crimthann, King of Munster. Flaitheamh, son of Donghalach, lord of the North, was killed. Cormac, son of Domhnall, lord of Deisi, died. Lusca was plundered by the foreignersⁱ. Flannghus, son of Loingseach, Abbot of Ard-Macha^k, died. The destruction^l of the fair of Tailltin, against the Gaileanga^m, by Conchobhar, son of Donnchadh, on which occasion many were slain. The destruction of the fair [of Colman by Muireadhach, against the South Leinstermen, where many were slain. The destruction of Dun-Laighen], at Druimⁿ, by the Pagans, where Conaing, son of Cuchongelt, lord of the Fortuatha, was slain, with many others.

The Age of Christ, 826. The ninth year of Conchobhar. Aedh, son of Ceallach, Abbot of Cill-dara; Robhartach, son of Cathasach, airchinneach of Cluain-mor-arda^o; Connmhach Ua Loichene, Abbot of Saighir; Murchiu, Abbot of Druimineasclainn; Ciaran the Wise, of Ros-cre; and Clemens, Abbot of Linn-Duachail, died. The martyrdom of Temhnen, anchorite, by the foreigners. A battle was gained^p over the foreigners by Cairbre, son of Cathal, lord of

ubi ceciderunt Conall, mac Concongalt *rex* na Fortuath *et alii innumerabiles.*—*Ann. Ul.* Ed. O'Conor.

"A. D. 826. The skirmish of Aenach Tailten upon the Galengs by Connor, mac Duncha, where many were slain. The onsett of Aenach-Colmain by Muireach upon Leinster Desgavar, *in quo ceciderunt plurimi.* The battle" [*rectè* destruction] "of Dunlaiden by Gentiles, *ubi ceciderunt* Conall mac Congalt, king of the Fortuaths in Leinster, *et alii innumerabiles.*"—*Cod. Clar.*, 49.

^m *Gaileanga*: i. e. the inhabitants of the barony of Morgallion, and some of the neighbouring districts in the county of Meath, in whose territory Tailtin was situated.

ⁿ *At Druim.*—This has been incorrectly copied by the Four Masters, who have skipped one line, which the Editor has supplied in brackets from the Annals of Ulster. The fair of Aenach-Col-

main, or *Circinim* Colmain, was held on the present Curragh of Kildare, in *Campo Lippi*, where the royal fair and sports of Leinster were celebrated.—See Appendix, pedigree of O'Donovan, p. 2434.

^o *Cluain-mor-Arda.*—Now Clonmore, a townland giving name to a parish in the territory of Cianachta-Arda, now the barony of Ferrard, in the county of Louth.

^p *A battle was gained*: *Caerpaomfö.*—This term is rendered "battle-breach" in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster, thus:

"A. D. 827. Cathroined re Lethlabar, mac Loingsig, ri Dal-Araidhe for Genti. Cathroined ele for Genti re Coirpre, mac Cathal, ri hUa Ceinnselaig ocus re muintir Tighe Mundu."—*Ann. Ul.*

"A. D. 827. Battle-breach by Lehlovar mac Loingsi, kinge of Dalaraí, upon the Gentiles.

Λέλοβαρ, mac Λοιγγιχ, ρί Υλαδ, ρορ Ξhallaiβ. Μυρβηαδ, mac Ρυαδραδ, ρί Λαιγεαν, δέcc. Cιοναεδ, mac Μοξρρόν, τιξήνα Υα ρΡαιζε, δέcc. ηυαδα, mac Διαρμαδα, τιξήνα Τεαβτα, do μαρβαδ.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, οετ ccéd ρiche a ρeacht. Αν δεακίναδ βλιαδαιν do Chon-
còβαρ. Μαολδοβαρcon, abb Cille Υαρaille, Cορβμαc, mac Μυρξήρα, abb
Sήηρμυβ, Μαολμύνα, mac Cετερναιξ, ρριοιρ ϒιονναδραχ, Αεδαν Υα Con-
dumhai, ρερμβνεοιρ Δερμναιξι, Cήρball, mac ϒιονναετα, τιξήνα Δελβνα
δεατρα, δέcc. Δρυζαν, mac Ταυδξ, τιξήνα Υα Μέιτ, δέcc.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, ocht ccéd ρiche a hocht. Αν ταονίναδ βλιαδαιν δέcc, do
Choncòβαρ. Cορβμαc, mac Cυιβνε, abb Cluano ηλορραιρδ, ρερμβνεοιρ η
ερρκορ, Τηρρατε mac Ρεεταδρατ, abb Cluana Δολcáin, Ιορeph, mac Nech-
ταν, abb Ροιρ Commáin, Cιαδal, mac Ρήραδηαιξ, abb Cille δαρι, Cαιτι,
mac Cιρc, abb Ρβδα δύμ, Cεallaδ, mac Conδmαιξ, ανξκοιρc Διρρητ Cεal-
λαιξ, Μυριuccán Cille δαρα, Αονξυρ, mac Δονηχαδα, τιξήνα Τεαλcα Μιδε,
δέcc. ϒιονηρνεαετα, mac Δοδβcάδα, τιξεαρνα Ceneoil mic Cαρca, δέcc.
Δunchaδ, mac Conαιηξ, τιξήνα Cιανναετα, δέξ. Ρollumáin, mac Δονη-
chaδα, do μαρβαδ la Μυμνεαχαιβ.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, ocht ccéd ρiche anaoi. Αν δαρα βλιαδαιν δέcc do Chon-
còβαρ. Αηρμβηαχ, comarba ϒινδein Μαηξε bile, do βάταδ. Μυρβηδ
banab Cille δαρα, δέcc. Cειτήηαδ, mac Δυνcon, ρερμβνεοίρ, ρaccαρτ, η

Another upon them by Cairbre, mac Cahail, king of Cinselai, and by the men of Tymuna."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

The defeat of the Gentiles, or Danes, by the Ui-Ceinnsealaigh is noticed in the Annals of Clonmacnoise under the year 825, thus: "There was an overthrow given to the Danes by the O'Keannscaleys, and those of Tymonna."

The year 826 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 827 of the Annals of Ulster, which contain under that year the three entries following, which have been omitted by the former:

"A. D. 827. Muc-ár már di mucaibh mora i nairer nArdae-Ciannaachta, o Gallaib. Guin C'inaeda, mic Cumascaig, ri Arddae-Ciannaachta, a Gallaib. Ar Dealbhna hi félló."—*Ann. Ult.*,

Edit. O'Conor, p. 207.

"A. D. 827. A great slaughter of greate hogs in the borders of Ard-Cianachta by the *English*" [*rectè* the Galls, i. e. Norsemen]. "The wounding of Cinaeh mac Cumascaí, king of Cianacht, by the said foreigners, and the burninge of Lain-lere and Cluonmor by them alsoe. The slaughter of the Delvinians by murther or in guilefull manner."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

¹ *Cill-Uasaille*.—Now Killossy, or Killashee, near Naas, in the county of Kildare.—See note ², under the year 454, p. 142, *suprà*.

² *Scantrabh*.—Now Santry, a village in the barony of Coolock, and county of Dublin.

³ *Finnabhair*.—Now Fennor, near Slane, in the county of Meath.

"A. D. 828. Maelumai, mac Cethernaigh,

Ui-Ceinnsealaigh. A battle was gained by Leathlobhar, son of Loingseach, King of Ulidia, over the foreigners. Muireadhach, son of Ruadhrach, King of Leinster, died. Cinaedh, son of Moghron, lord of Ui-Failghe, died. Uada, son of Diarmaid, lord of Teathbha, was slain.

The Age of Christ, 827. The tenth year of Conchobhar. Maeldobhar-chon, Abbot of Cill-Uasaille^a; Cormac, son of Muirgheas, Abbot of Seantrabh^r; Maelumha, son of Ceithearnach, Prior of Finnabhair^s; Aedhan Ua Condumhai, scribe of Dearmhach; [and] Cearbhall, son of Finnachta, lord of Dealbhna-Beathra^t, died. Drugan, son of Tadhg, lord of Ui-Meith, died.

The Age of Christ, 828. The eleventh year of Conchobhar. Cormac, son of Suibhne, Abbot of Cluain-Iraird, scribe and bishop; Tibraide, son of Rechtabhar, Abbot of Cluain-Dolcain; Joseph, son of Nechtain, Abbot of Ros-Commain; Siadhal, son of Fearadhach, Abbot of Cill-dara; Caitli, son of Erc, Abbot of Fidh-duin^u; [and] Aenghus, son of Donnchadh, lord of Tealach-Midhe^w, died. Finnsneachta^x, son of Bodhbhchadh, lord of Cinel-Mic-Earca, died. Dunchadh, son of Conaing, lord of Cianachta, died. Follamhain, son of Donnchadh, was slain by the Munstermen.

The Age of Christ, 829. The twelfth year of Conchobhar. Airmheadhach, successor of Finnen of Magh-bile, was drowned. Muirenn, Abbess of Cill-dara, died. Ceithearnach^y, son of Dunchu, scribe, priest, and wise man of Ard-Macha,

equonimus Finnabhrach, mortuus est.—*Ann. Ult.*

^a *Dealbhna-Beathra.*—Otherwise called Dealbhna-Eathra. This was the ancient name of the present barony of Garrycastle, in the King's County. The year 827 of the Four Masters corresponds with 828 of the Annals of Ulster, which contain under that year the following entries, omitted by the former:

“A. D. 828. *Jugulatio* Conaing, mic Ceallaich, o Eachaidh, mac Cernaig, *per dolum*. Diarmait, *abbas Iae*, do dul i nAlbain co minnaib Colum Cille” [with Colum Cille's reliques. — *Cod. Clar.*, 49]. “Roined for Chonnachta re feraib Midhe, *in quo ceciderunt multi.*”

The removal of the relics of St. Columbkille to Scotland, and the defeat of the Meathmen, are noticed in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at 825.

^u *Fidh-duin.*—Otherwise written Feadh-duin, i. e. Wood of the Fort, now Fiddown, in the barony of Iverk, and county of Kilkenny, where, according to O'Clery's Irish Calendar, the festival of St. Maidoc, or Mo-Maidoc, was kept on the 18th of May.—See also Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 727.

^w *Tealach-Midhe:* i. e. the Hill of Meath. This is probably Tealach-ard, now Tullyard, near the town of Trim, in Meath, where the chief of Ui-Laeghaire had his residence.

^x *Finnsneachta.*—“A. D. 829. Fineachta, mac Bodhbocoda, *rex Generationis filiorum Erca, obiit.*” —*Ann. Ult.*

^y *Ceithearnach.*—“A. D. 830. Cernach, mac Duncon, *scriba, et sapiens, et sacerdos Ardmachae, pausavit.*” —*Ann. Ult.*

eccnaið Arða Macá, déz. Ionnpað Conaille la Gallaið co ra gabað Maol-
briðe an rí, 7 Canannan a bratair, 7 puccrat leo iað dochum a long.
Suibne mac Farniðz, abb Arða Macha rri pé dá ní, do écc. Feidlimið,
mac Crioinéaimn, co rloz Muinan 7 Laižen, do éoct co Fionnabair bpiðz, do
ionnpað fear mðpeaðz, 7 mðpeað Upe la Concobair, mac Donnchaða, lá rí
Epeann.

Αοιρ Cpiopt, ocht ccéd tpiocha. An tpeap bliaðain décc do Choncobair.
Céona oργαν Arða Macha. Arð Macha do oργαν po épi i naoin ní la
Gallaið, 7 ní po hoιpzið la heachtaρcēnela riaið zo rin. Oργαν Ðamliacc
Chianám, 7 rine Chiannaácta, co na cceallaið uile, la Gallaið. Oibill, mac
Colzan, do epzabail leo ðna. Oργαν Luziáaið, 7 Macpnaíma, 7 Ua Meit,
7 Ðpoma mic hUa blaē, 7 apoile cealla apcēna leó beop. Tyaatal, mac
Fpashaiðz, do bpeit do Zhallaið leo, 7 rcpin Adaimnán ó Ðoinnac maizēn.

Αοιρ Cpiopt, ocht ccéd tpiocha a haen. An cēpaniáð bliaðain décc
do Choncobair. Reacēzal, mac Suibne, paccap Arða Macha, décc. Oργαν
Rácta Lípiz, 7 Conðpe ó Zhallaið. Oργαν Lip móip Mochuda. Lopcað

* *The plundering of Conaille*: i. e. of Conaille-
Muirtheimhne, in the present county of Louth.
This is noticed in the Annals of Ulster at the
year 830. The old translator in *Cod. Clarend.*,
tom. 49, takes Conaille to mean Tireconnell, but
this is a great error.

^a *Suibhne*.—"A. D. 829. Suibne, mac Foran-
nan, *abbas duarum mensium* in Ardmacha, *obiit.*"
—*Ann. Ul.*

"A. D. 827. Swynye mac Farnye, abbot for
two months in Armagh, died."—*Ann. Clon.*

The person called Abbot of Armagh, by the
Irish annalists, is generally the Archbishop or
Primate of all Ireland; but this Suibhne is not
given in the list of the Archbishops of Armagh
preserved in the Psalter of Cashel.—See Harris's
edition of Ware's Bishops, pp. 44, 45.

^b *Finnabhair*: i. e. Fennor, near Slane.

"A. D. 830. Felim mac Crivhain, together
with the force of Mounster and Leinster, came to
Finnir to spoil the men of Bregh. Lyfii spoyled
by Conor."—*Ann. Ul. Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

"A. D. 828. Felym mac Criwhan, with the
forces of Mounster and Lynster, came to Fynore
to destroy, prey, and spoyle Moybrey. The
lands about the Liflie were preyed and spoyled
by king Connor" [ancestor of] "O'Melaugh-
lyn."—*Ann. Clon.*

^c *Ard-Macha*.—This passage is translated by
Colgan in his *Trias Thaum.*, p. 294, thus:

"A. D. 830. Ardmacha spatío unius mensis
fuit tertio occupata et expilata per Normannos
seu Danos. Et nunquam ante per exteros oc-
cupata."

The first plundering of Armagh by the Norse-
men is noticed in the Annals of Ulster at the
year 831 (the true date being 832), as follows:

"A. D. 831. Cetna orggain Ardmachae o
Gentib fo thri i noenmis."—*Ann. Ul.*

The plundering of Armagh and other churches
in Ulster is noticed in the Annals of Clonmac-
noise, under the year 829, as follows:

"A. D. 829. The first outrages and spoyles
committed by the Danes in Armagh was this

died. The plundering of Conaille^z by the foreigners, who took Maelbrighde, its king, and Canannan, his brother, and carried them with them to their ships. Suibhne^a, son of Fairneach, Abbot of Ard-Macha for the space of two months, died. Feidhlimidh, son of Crimhthann, with the forces of Munster and Leinster, came to Finnabhair-Breagh^b, to plunder the men of Breagh; and the Liffie was plundered by Conchobhar, son of Donnchadh, King of Ireland.

The Age of Christ, 830. The thirteenth year of Conchobhar. The first plundering of Ard-Macha. Ard-Macha^c was plundered thrice in one month by the foreigners, and it had never been plundered by strangers before. The plundering of Daimhliag and the tribe of Cianachta, with all their churches, by the foreigners. Oilill, son of Colgan, was also taken prisoner by them. The plundering of Lughmhadh and Mucshnamh^d, and Ui-Meith^e, and Druim-Mic-Ua-Blae^f, and of other churches, by them also. Tuathal, son of Fearadhach, was carried off by the foreigners, and the shrine of Adamnan from Domhnach-Maighen^g.

The Age of Christ, 831. The fourteenth year of Conchobhar. Reachtghal, son of Suibhne, priest of Ard-Macha, died. The plundering of Rath-Luirigh^h and Connor by the foreigners. The plundering of Lis-mor-Mochuda.

year, and they ransacked these ensuing churches, Louth, Mucksnawe, Oameith, Droym-Mac-Awley, and divers other religious houses, were by them most paganly ransacked. Also the relics of Adannan were most outrageously taken from Twahall mac Feraye out of Downaghmoyen by the Danes, and with the like outrage they spoyled Rathlowrie and Conrye in Ulster.”

^d *Mucshnamh*.—Now Mucknoe, a parish comprising the little town of Castleblayney, in the east of the county of Monaghan.—See Colgan’s *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 713.

^e *Ui-Meith*.—This should be the churches of Ui-Meith-Macha, a tribe and territory in the present county of Monaghan. It comprised the churches of Tehallan, Tullycorbet, Kilmore, and Mucknoe, in this county.—See *Leabhar-na-gCeart*, p. 151, and note ^z, under the year 605,

p. 231, *suprà*.

^f *Druim-Mic-Ua-Blae*.—This church, at which the memory of St. Sedna was venerated on the 9th of March, is described as in the territory of Crimhthann, which comprised the baronies of Upper and Lower Slane, in the north of the county of Meath; but there is no church of this name now to be found in these baronies.—See Colgan’s *Acta Sanctorum*, pp. 569, 830; and Archdall’s *Monasticon Hibernicum*, p. 532.

^g *Domhnach-maighen*: i. e. the Church of Moyne, or the small plain, now Donaghmoyne, in the barony of Farney, and county of Monaghan.—See Colgan’s *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 424; also Shirley’s *Account of the Territory or Dominion of Farney*, pp. 151, 152, 153.

^h *Rath-Luirigh*.—This should be Rath-Luraigh, as it is written in the Annals of Ulster at the year 831, thus: “A. D. 831. Orggain Ratha

τσίρμωνν Γιάράιν λά Ρείδλίμιδ, mac Γριμώταινν. Ινδρσίη [Θεαλίνα] δέστρα πο επί λαρ βεόρ. Ινδρσίη Cille δαπα λα Cellaé mac δραιν. Cιοναεό, mac Εαθhαch, τιξήνα Θαίλ Αραιοε αν Τυαρπειρτ δο μαρβαδ. Cιοναεό, mac Αιρέηαch, τιξήνα Cυαλανν, η Διαρμυιδ, mac Ρυαδρhαch, τιξήνα Αιρέιρ Λιρε, δέcc. Ιαρ μβειέ cειρέρι βλιαδνα δέcc ι ναιρδριγε να ηΕιρεανδ δο Choncóδαρ, mac Δοννεhαδa, mic Δοιinnaίλλ, αδβάε ιαρ mbυαίδ ναιέριεε.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, ocht ccéd τριόca α τό. Αη céδ βλιαδαν δο Νιαλλ Chaille, mac Αεδα Οιρδωδε, ηι ριέce όρ Ειρηνν. Ρεαέταβρα, abb Chille αάιό, η Ιορζαλαέ, abb Σαιξρε, δέcc. Ραεινεαδη ρια Νιαλλ cCaille η ρια Μυρchaδ πορ Θhαλλυιδ, ηι ηΘοιρε Chαλζαιξ, co ρο λάδ α νάρ. Ορζαιν Cluana Δολcaν δο Θhαλλαιδ. Δρoηξ μόρ δο μινντιρ Cluana mic Νόιρ δο μαρβαδ λά Ρείδλίμιδ, mac Γριμώταινν, ρι Cαριλ, η ρο λοιρceαδ α τσίρμωνν υλε λαρ ζο δοπαρ α cille. Ρα éncυμα μινντιρε Δήρμαιξε λαρ δνα, ροη ccυμα cέττα co δοπαρ α cille. Διαρμαιτ, mac Τομαλταξ, ρί Connachτ, δέcc. Cοβέαch, mac Μαελεδύιν, τιξήνα Ιαρμυίαν, δο μαρβαδ. Ορζαιν Locha Δριρpenν

Luraigh ocus Connire o Genntib." Rath-Luraigh, i. e. Lurach's Fort, was the ancient name of Maghera, in the county of Londonderry.— See note under A. D. 814.

¹ *Tearmann-Chiarain*: i. e. St. Ciaran's Termon or Sanctuary. This was the Termon of Clonmacnoise, in the King's County.

² *Beathra*: i. e. the barony of Garrycastle, containing the monastery and termon lands of Clonmacnoise.

"A. D. 829. Felym mac Criowhan burnt, spoyled, and preyed the lands belonging to St. Keyran, called Termyn-lands, and Delym Bethra, three times."—*Ann. Clon.*

¹ *The plundering of Cill-dara*.—"A. D. 832. Cath-roiniud for Muinntir Cille-daro, ina cill, re Cellach mac Brain, *ubi jugulati sunt multi in feria Johannis in Autumno*."—*Ann. Últ.*

"A. D. 830. Ceallagh, mac Bran, gave an overthrow to the clergy of Kildare, within their own house, where there were many and infinite number of them slain on St. John's day in harvest."—*Ann. Clon.*

^m *Airthear Liffè*.—See note under A. D. 811.

ⁿ *Conchobhar*.—O'Flaherty places his accession in 819, and his death in 833, which is the true chronology.—*Ogygia*, p. 433. The Annals of Ulster, which are antedated by one year, place it in 832.

"A. D. 832. Artri, mac Concobhair, *Abbas Ardmachae, et Concobhar, mac Donncha, rex Temro, uno mense mortui sunt*."—*Ann. Últ.*

The Annals of Clonmacnoise, which are about four years antedated at this period, notice the death of King Connor Mac Donogh under the year 829, and give a list of the names of Danish captains, as follows:

"A. D. 829. Connor mac Donnogh" [ancestor of] "O'Melaughlyn, king of Taragh and Ireland, died this year. The Danes intending the full conquest of Ireland, continued their invasions from time to time, using all manner of cruelties, &c. Divers great fleets and armies of them arrived in Ireland, one after another, under the leading of sundry great and valiant captains,

The burning of Tearmann-Chiarain^l by Feidhlimidh, son of Crimhthann. The plundering of [Dealbhna] Beathra^k thrice by him also. The plundering of Cill-dara^l by Ceallach, son of Bran. Cinaedh, son of Eochaidh, lord of Dal-Araidhe of the North, was slain. Cinaedh, son of Arthrach, lord of Cualann, and Diarmaid, son of Ruadrach, lord of Airthear-Life^m, died. After Conchobharⁿ, son of Donnchadh, had been fourteen years in the monarchy of Ireland, he died, after the victory of penance.

The Age of Christ, 832. The first year of Niall Caille^o, son of Aedh Oirdnidhe, in sovereignty over Ireland. Reachtabhra, Abbot of Cill-achaidh; and Irghalach, Abbot of Saighir, died. A battle was gained by Niall Caille and Murchadh over the foreigners, at Doire-Chalgaigh^p, where a slaughter was made of them. The plundering of Cluain-Dolcain by the foreigners. A great number of the family of Cluain-mic-Nois were slain by Feidhlimidh, son of Crumhthau, King of Caiseal; and all their termon^q was burned by him, to the door of the church. In like manner [did he treat] the family of Dearnhach, also to the door of its church. Diarmaid, son of Tomaltach, King of Connaught, died. Cobhthach, son of Maelduin, lord of West Munster, was slain. The plundering of Loch-Brirenn^r, against Conghalach, son of Eochaidh, [by the foreigners];

as Awuslir, Fatha, Turgesius, Imer, Dowgean, Imer of Limbrick, Swanchean, Griffin, Arlat, Fyn Crossagh, Albard Roe, Torbert Duff, Fox Wasbagg, Gotma, Algot, Turkill, Trevan, Cossar, Crovantyne, Boyvan, Beisson, the Red Daughter, Turmyn mac Keile, Baron Robert, Mylan, Walter English, Goslyn, Talamore, Brught, Awley, King of Deanmark, and king of the land in Ireland called Fingall; Ossill and the sons of Imer; Ranell O Himer; Ottar Earle, and Ottarduffe Earle."

^o *Niall Caille*.—O'Flaherty places the accession of this monarch at A. D. 833, which is the true year. In the Annals of Clonmacnoise it is placed in 829; but, as already remarked, those Annals are antedated by four years at this period:

"A. D. 829. Neale Caille, son of Hugh Ornie, began his reign after the death of King Connor, and reigned sixteen years. After whose reign

the most part of the kings that were in Ireland, untill King Bryan Borowe's time, had no great profit by it, but the bare name; yet they" [the Irish] "had kings of their own that paid intolerable tribute to the Danes."—*Ann. Clon.*

^p *Doire-Chalgaigh*.—Now Derry, or Londonderry. The defeat of the Danes at Derry, and the plundering of Cluain-Dolcain, now Clondalkin, near Dublin, are given in the Annals of Ulster, at the same year.

^q *Their Termon*.—This is also noticed in the Annals of Ulster at the year 832, and in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at 830, thus:

"A. D. 830. Felym mac Criowhyn killed and made a great slaughter upon the clergy of Clonviacknose; burnt and consumed with fire all Clonviacknose to the very door of the church; and did the like with the clergy of Dorowe to their very door also."—*Ann. Clon.*

^r *Loch-Brirenn*: i. e. the Lake of Brierinn,

ρορ Congalach, mac Eacdhach, γ α εργάβαλ, γ α μαρβαδη occá longab̄ iarain. Αιρτρι, mac Concoðar, abb Αρτα Μαχα, do écc. Δράταιρ do ρίγ Οιργιάλλ εριόέν. Ρυαδρι, mac Μαιολεροταρταιγ, lfttaoireac̄ Ua cCrimthainn, décc.

Αοιρ Crioρτ, oc̄t ccéð τριόα α τρι. Αν ναρα βιαδαν do Niall Caille. Τυατέαρ, εppucc γ περιβνεοιρ Cille ναρα, Αpppαιc, banabb Cille ναρα, Dunlainn, abb Coρcαιγε, γ Ceallach, mac Fimnaéta, abb Cille Ite, décc. Ceallach, mac Δραιν, ρί Λαιγfn, décc. Cionaed, mac Conaηg, τιγfnηa Δρfgη. γ Διαρμαιτ, mac Conaηg, τιγfnηa Τftba, décc. Κατ πορ Gallab̄ ma nDunaðac̄, mac Scannlán, τιγfnηa Ua Fiógainte, du ι τοροέρατταρ ile. Οργαν Γlinne dá locha, Sláine, γ Fionnaðrach abae la Gallab̄. Dunaðac̄, mac Scannlán, τιγfnηa Γαβρα, décc. Suibne, mac Αιτρach, τιγfnηa Μυg-νορην, do μαρβαδ la α cénél féιρην. Congalach, mac Aengyρα, τιγfnηa Cheneoil Λαογαιpe, décc. Eogan Mainiρtreac̄, abb Αρτα Μαᾱ γ Cluana hEpaip̄, do écc.

Αοιρ Crioρτ, ocht ccéð τριχα α cftaρ. Αν τpeap̄ βιαδαν do Niall Δpeapal, mac Coρbμαic, αιρcίνoc̄, .i. abb Cille Dúina γ ceall naile, décc. Αοδagan, mac Τορβαγ, abb Luccmaíð, décc ma αιλετpe hi cCluana mic Nóιρ. Eogan, mac Aeðagan, po αιρiðe hi cCluana mic Nóιρ, conað uaða po cιpft̄ Meic Cunn na mboct̄ ιnne. Cumyρgach, mac Aengyρα, pρiόιρ Cluana mic Nóιρ, décc. Caoncoiρac̄, mac Διαδαιλ pft̄τiγiρ Cille ναρα, décc.

who was one of the chiefs of Ulster in the first century ; now *anglicè* Loughbrickland, a small town near a lough of the same name in the barony of Upper Iveagh, and county of Down.— See note ², under A. D. 1434, p. 862, *infra*.

³ *Aítrí*.—According to the list of the Archbishops of Armagh, preserved in the Psalter of Cashel, he sat in the see of Armagh for two years. Ware makes him succeed Flannus in 822, and sit for eleven years; but it is quite clear that he was disturbed by Eoghan Mainistreach, who was Lector of Monasterboice, and who was supported by Niall Caille, King of Aileach.

⁴ *Uí-Crimthainn*.—Otherwise Uí-Creamhthainn, a tribe of the Oirghialla seated in the present baronies of Upper and Lower Slane, in

the county of Meath. — See Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, p. 184, n. 9; and O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 76. See also note on Druim-Mic-Ua-Blae, under A. D. 830, *suprà*; and note on Achadh-fareha under A. D. 503, p. 163.

⁵ *Of Gabhra*: i. e. of Uí-Conaill-Gabhra, now the baronies of Upper and Lower Connello, in the county of Limerick. This Dunadhach was the head chieftain of all the Uí-Fidhgeinte.— See Appendix, *Pedigree of O'Donovan*, p. 2436, line 2. In the Annals of Ulster his death is thus noticed at the year 834: “*Mors Dunadh-aig, mic Scainlain, regis hUa Fidgenti.*”

⁶ *Eoghan Mainistreach*: i. e. Eoghan of Mainistir-Buithe, now Monasterboice. “Eugenius Monaster” is set down in the list of the Arch-

and he was taken prisoner, and afterwards killed at their ships. Artri^s, son of Conchobhar, Abbot of Ard-Macha, died; he was brother of the King of Oir-ghialla. Ruaidhri, son of Maelfothartach, half-chieftain of Ui-Crimhthainn^t, died.

The Age of Christ, 833. The second year of Niall Caille. Tuathechar, Bishop and scribe of Cill-dara; Affric, Abbess of Cill-dara; Dunlaing, Abbot of Corcach; and Finnachta, Abbot of Cill-Ite, died. Ceallach, son of Bran, King of Leinster, died. Cinaedh, son of Conaing, lord of Breagh, and Diarmaid, son of Conaing, lord of Teathbha, died. A battle [was gained] over the Danes by Dunadhach, son of Scannlan, lord of Ui-Fidhgeinte, wherein many were slain. The plundering of Gleann-da-locha, Slaine, and Finnabhair-abha, by the foreigners. Dunadhach, son of Scannlan, lord of Gabhra^u, died. Suibhne, son of Artrach, lord of Mughdhorna, was killed by his own tribe. Conghalach, son of Aenghus, lord of Cinel-Laeghaire, died. Eoghan Mainistreach^v, Abbot of Ard-Macha and Cluain-Eraird, died.

The Age of Christ, 834. The third year of Niall. Bresal, son of Cormac; Airchinneach, Abbot of Cill-dumha^x and other churches; Aedhagan, son of Torbach, Abbot of Lughmlhadh, died on his pilgrimage at Cluain-mic-Nois. Eoghan, the son of [this] Aedhagan, remained at Cluain-mic-Nois, and from him descended Meic-Cuinn-na-mBocht^v there. Cumasgach^z, son of Aenghus, Prior of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Caenhomhrac, son of Siadhál, *Economus* of

bishops of Armagh, given in the Psalter of Cashel, as successor of Artrigius, and Primate of Ireland for eight years.

^x *Cill-dumha*.—This should be Cill-dumhagloinn, now Kilglinn, in the parish of Balfeghan, barony of Upper Deece, and county of Meath.—See the Ordnance Map, sheet 49.

“A. D. 834. Bresal mac Cormaic *princeps* Cille-dumagloinn, *et aliarum civitatum*, moritur.”—*Ann. Ul.*

The church of Dumhagloinn is described in the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick (*apud* Colgan, *Trias Thaum.*, p. 129, col. 1), as “in regione Bregarum;” and it appears from O’Clery’s Irish Calendar that the festival of Bishop St. Mogenog

was kept there on the 26th of December.—See also Lanigan’s *Ecclesiastical History of Ireland*, vol. ii. p. 235.

^v *Meic-Cuinn-na-mBocht*.—“A. D. 832. Aegan mac Torbie, abbot of Louth, died in pillgrimage in Clonvicknose aforesaid, whose son, Owen mac Torbey, remained in Clonvicknose aforesaid, of whome issued the families of Connemoght and Muintyr-Gorman. They are of the O’Kellys of Brey.”—*Ann. Clon.*

^z *Cumasgach*.—“A. D. 834. Cumuscach, mac Oengusa, Seenas Cluana mic Nois *moritur*.”—*Ann. Ul.*

“A. D. 832. Comasgach mac Enos, Abbot of Clonvicknose, died.”—*Ann. Clon.*

Slóighfóh la Niall Caille, lá níg Epeann, co Laighniu, co ro ordaiḡ ní forpo .i. Bran mac Faeláin, ḡ do beir a réir. Inbífó Míde la Niall Caille, co ro loircead lair co tŷgh Maelconoc, tighŷina Dealbna bŷera i mboðammair. Orḡain Fearna, ḡ Cluana móir Maedócc, ḡ Orpoma hInḡ la Gallaid. Uorccad Munḡairdi ḡ araire ceallu i nUrniumian leo din. Fearḡur, mac Daðbcað, tighŷina Cairrḡe bpaçaiðe, do marbað la Mumneachaid. Dúnaðac, mac Scannláin, tighŷina Ua Fíðḡemte, décc. Eochað, mac Conconḡalta, tighŷina Ua Tuirḡre, décc. Eḡabáil Cairrḡe, mic Caçal, tighŷina Laighni Dŷḡabair. Sáruccað Cluana mic Nóir do Caçal, mac Ailella, tighŷina Ua Maime, for Fhlann, mac Flaitbepḡaiḡ, oUib Forḡḡo, pḡoir a Mumian, con do tapð irin Sionainn, co nðorchari. Dŷḡfó un. ceall do Chiapán ḡ maincine móir. Maðm pía cCaçal, mac Ailealla, for Feðlimið, mac Criomŷtáinn, pí Cairil, hi Maiḡ ní, baíl in ro marbaḡ rochariðe, conað do ro ráiðeað :

Roḡtar tḡén Connaçta, hi Maiḡ ní nḡtar fanna,
Abpað nŷe pe Feðlimið, cið dia tḡá Uoç na calla.

Caemclúð abbað i nAro Maçá .i. Forandán ó Raít mic Malair i monaðh Diarḡatta Uí Tighŷinaigh.

^a *A hosting*.—“A. D. 834. Slogh la Niall co Laighniu con ro digestar ri foraib .i. Bran mac Faelain.”—*Ann. Ul.*

“A. D. 832. King Neale prepared an army, and went to Lynster, where he ordained Bran mac Foylan king of that provence.”—*Ann. Clon.*

^b *The plundering of Meath*.—“A. D. 832. King Neale preyed and spoyled all Meath to the house of Moyleconoge, prince of Delvin Bethra, now called Mac Coghlan’s countrey.”—*Ann. Clon.*

^c *Bodhammair*.—Not identified. There was another place of this name near Cahir, in the county of Tipperary, but the name is lost there also.

^d *Druim-hIng*.—This, which was a monastery of St. Finntain, is mentioned in O’Clery’s Irish Calendar, at 10th October, as in “Ui-Seaghain,” a tribe and territory situated near Rath-Cuile, in the barony of Ratoath, and county of Meath.—See note ^a, under A. D. 741, p. 343, *suprà*.

It is probably the place now called Dromin, situated near Dunshaughlin, in the county of Meath. The situation of Ui-Seaghain, in which Druim-hIng is placed, will appear from the following passage in the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick (*apud Colgan, Trias Thaum.*, p. 151):

“Inde” [ex Ath Iii-Liolcaigh juxta Enach-Conglais] “profectus vir sanctus ad fines Midia, venit ad arcem *Rath-cuile*, appellatum: ibique salutaria ejus consilia caelestemque doctrinam amplectentes, populos de *Fera-cuil*, et populos de *Ily-Segain* suæ benedictionis hæreditate locuplevit. Et mox veniens ad locum *Bile-tortan* vocatum jecit ibi fundamenta Ecclesiae prope *Ard-breccain* que et *Domnach-Tortan* postea dicta est.”—Part iii. c. 14.

^e *Carraig Brachaidhe*.—A territory forming the north-west portion of the barony of Inishowen, in the county of Donegal.

^f *Ui-Forga*.—This was the name of a tribe

Cill-dara, died. A hosting^a was made by Niall Caille, King of Ireland, into Leinster; and he appointed a king over them, namely, Bran, son of Faclan, and obtained his demand. The plundering of Meath^b by Niall Caille; and it was burned by him as far as the house of Maelconoc, lord of Dealbhna Beathra, at Bodhammair^c. The plundering of Fearná, Cluain-mor-Maedhog, and DruimhIng^d, by the foreigners. The burning of Mungairid and other churches in Ormond by them also. Fearghus, son of Badhbhchadh, lord of Carraig-Brachaidhe^e, was slain by the Munstermen. Dunadhach, son of Scannlan, lord of Ui-Fidhgeinte, died. Eochaidh, son of Cuchongalt, lord of Ui-Tuirtre, died. The capture of Cairbre, son of Cathal, lord of South Leinster. Cluain-mic-Nois was profaned by Cathal, son of Ailell, lord of Ui-Maine, against the prior, Flann, son of Flaithbheartach, [one] of the Ui-Forga^f of Munster, whom he cast into the Sinainn^g, and killed. The rights of seven churches^h [were for this] given to Ciaran, and a great consideration. A defeat was given by Cathal, son of Ailill, to Feidhlimidh, son of Crimlthann, King of Caiseal, in Magh-Iⁱ, where many were slain; of which was said:

The Connaughtmen were mighty; in Magh-I they were not feeble;
Let any one inquire of Feidhlimidh, whence Loch-na-calla^k is [named].

A change of abbots^l at Ard-Macha, i. e. Forannan of Rath-mic-Malais^m in place of Diarmaid Ua Tighearnaigh.

seated at and around Ardcroney, near Nenagh, in the county of Tipperary.

^g *Sinainn*: i. e. the Shannon.

^h *The rights of seven churches*: i. e. the revenues of seven churches in Hy-Many were forfeited to Clonmacnoise, and other considerations given in atonement for the profanation of the church and slaying of the prior. The same fact is referred to in the pedigree of Ui-Maine, in the Book of Lecan, fol. 90. The *eric*, however, did not fully atone for the sacrilege, for it appears from the genealogies that the senior line of Maine Mor became extinct in Cathal mac Ailella, and the chieftainship was transferred to the race of his distant relative, Ceallach mac Finnachta, i. e. the O'Kellys.

ⁱ *Magh-I*.—This should be Magh-Ai, or Machaire-Chonnacht.

^k *Loch-na-calla*: i. e. Lake of the Shouting; a name imposed by the Ui-Maine after their victory over the King of Munster. The name is now obsolete.

^l *A change of abbots*.—"A. D. 834. Fit Mutatio Abbatis Ardmachae Farennanus de Rathmic-Malus sufficitur loco Diermitii Hna Tigernaich."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 295.

"A. D. 834. The changinge of Abbots in Ardmacha, viz., Forannan of Rath-Malnis in place of Dermod Ua Tiernaig."—*Ann. Ul. Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^m *Rath-mic-Malais*: i. e. the Rath of the Son of Malus. Not identified.

Αοιρ Crioirt, ocht ccéo tpuocha a cúicc. An cfépaíad bliadain do Níall. Forbarach, eppcop ἡ ανγοοιρε Λυρca, Suibne, mac Iorép, abb Ḃlinne da locha [δέcc]. Ceallach, mac Forbaraiḡ, aipéinneach Rora Commáin, do márbad. Saorḡar Ua Cionaeóa, abb Deapmáige, Píacra, mac Duibóacpíoch, abb Cluana foda Liobriam, ἡ Robaríac, mac Maeluóir, abb Achaió bó Canmíḡ, décc. Dunlang, mac Caḡuraiḡ, comarba ḡarḡa Corcaige, décc. Ḃabail deptaiche Cille daipa for Forannán, abbaó Arda Macha, co paíad Páopaiacc apéna, la Feólimió, mac Cpuoméainn, co caḡ ἡ ioóna, ἡ po ḡabaó na cléiriḡ leip co na nuíalóit. Cluain móri Maédooc do loiccaó oíóce Noúlace la Ḃallaib, ἡ rochaíde móri do márbad leo, amaille lé bpaḡoióib ionóaióib do ḡreit leo. Deptech Ḃlinne da locha do loiccaó leó óna. Cpuoch Connacht uile do dioélaíapmughaó leó maḡ an ccéona. Meap móri eḡir óno meap ἡ daip mór, ἡ po iaó ḡlaip co po anpaḡ do muḡ. Ceall daipa do oḡḡain do Ḃhallaib Inḡip Óeaa, ἡ do loiccaó léth na cille leo. Cairbpe, mac Maóileóúin, tḡḡḡina Locha ḡabar, do márbad la Maólcḡnaíḡ. Diaḡmaḡḡ do dol ḡo Connaḡtaíó le lex Paḡḡaiacc. Ḃoppaió, mac Pḡḡḡura, toipeach Oipḡiall do iméḡet ḡo hAlban do nḡḡḡḡaó Óhal Ríada, tḡé foróonḡraó Chionate mic Ailpín.

ⁿ *Cluain-foda-Librain*: i. e. St. Libran's long Lawn or Meadow; now Clonfad, a townland containing the ruins of an old church in a parish of the same name, about two miles to the north of Tyrell's Pass, in the barony of Fertullagh, and county of Westmeath. Colgan has given all that he could gather of the history of St. Libranus of this place, in his *Acta Sanctorum*, at *vi. Martii*, p. 584; but he states that he does not know whether he was of Cluain-foda in Fera-Tulach, in Meath, or of Cluain-fota in Fiadh-mor, in Leinster. But in a note in the copy of the *Féilire-Aenguis*, preserved in the *Leabhar-Breac*, at 21st August, it is stated that Cluain-foda-Fine, in Fera-Tulach, was otherwise called Cluain-foda-Librein. The same statement is to be found in O'Clery's Irish Calendar, at 21st of August, thus: "*Duodecimo Cal. Sept.*, Seanac, Eppoc ó Chluain foda fine i bḡearuib Tulac a Cluain foda Librein, aḡur comarba Fin-

nem, i. e. *Duodecimo Cal. Sept.* Seanach, Bishop of Cluain-foda-Fine, in Fera-Tulach, i. e. Cluain-foda-Librein, and successor of St. Finnen." It is to be distinguished from Cluain-foda-Baetaín-abha, which is situated in the adjoining barony of Farbill; for some account of which see Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, pp. 304, 306; and note ^u, under A. D. 577, p. 209, *suprà*.

^o *Dunlang*.—"A. D. 835. Dunlang mac Cathusaigh, *princeps* Corcaige moire, *moritur sine communionē*, in *Caisil Regum*."—*Ann. Ult.*

^p *Foraman*.—These are given under the same year in the Annals of Ulster, and in the Annals of Clomnacnoise under 833, as follows:

"A. D. 833. Felym mac Criowhayn took the church of Killdare on Foranan, abbot of Ard-mach, and substitute of St. Patrick, and therein committed outrages. The church of Gleandalogha was burnt, and the church of Killdare ransacked by the Danes. The Danes, upon the

The Age of Christ, 835. The fourth year of Niall. Forbhasach, Bishop and anchorite of Lusca, [and] Suibhne, son of Joseph, Abbot of Gleann-da-locha, [died]. Ceallach, son of Forbhasach, airchinneach of Ros-Commáin, was slain. Saerghus, Abbot of Dearmhach; Fiachra, son of Dubhdachrich, Abbot of Cluain-foda-Librain^a; and Robhartach, son of Maeluidhir, Abbot of Achadh-bo-Cainnigh, died. Dunlang^o, son of Cathasaigh, successor of Bara of Corcach, died. The taking of the oratory of Cill-dara upon Forannan^p, Abbot of Ard-Macha, with all the congregation of Patrick likewise, by Feidhlimidh, by battle and arms; and the clergy were taken by him with their submission. Cluain-mor-Maechog was burned on Christmas night by the foreigners; and a great number was slain by them, and many prisoners were carried off. The oratory of Gleann-da-locha was also burned by them. All the country of Connaught^q was likewise desolated by them. Great produce both of masts and acorns, which so choked up the brooks that they ceased running. Cill-dara was plundered by the foreigners of Inbher-Deaa^r, and half the church was burned by them. Cairbre, son of Maelduin, lord of Loch-Gabhar^s, was slain by Maelcearnaigh. Diarmaid^t [Archbishop of Ard-Macha] went to Connaught with the law of Patrick. Gofraidh, son of Fearghus, chief of Oirghialla, went to Alba, to strengthen the Dal-Riada, at the request of Cinaeth, son of Ailpin.

Nativity of our Lord, in the night, entered the church of Clonmore-Moyeog, and there used many cruelties, killed many of the clergy, and took many of them captives. There was abundance of nutts and acorns this year; and they were so plenty that, in some places, where shallow brookes runn under the trees, men might go dry shod, the waters were so full of them. The Danes this year harried and spoyled all the province of Connaught, and confines thereof, outrageously.”

^aConnaught.—“*Vastatio crudelissima a Gentilibus omnium Connachtorum.*”—*Ann. Ult.*

^rInbher-Deaa: i. e. *Ostium Fluminis Deæ portus regionis Cuolenorum.* This was the ancient name of the mouth of the little River Vartry, which falls into the sea at Wicklow, and has its present name from flowing through the territory

of Fip Típe.—See Ussher’s *Primordia*, pp. 845, 846. See also note ^b, under A. D. 430; and note ^d, under 431, pp. 129, 130. This place was in the territory of Ui-Garchon, which contained Gleann Fhaidhle, now Glenealy, and Rath-Naoi, now Rathnew, near Wicklow.

^sLoch-Gabhar.—Now Lagore, near Dunshaughlin, in Meath.

“A. D. 835. Coirpre mac Maelduin, rex Locha-Gabhor *jugulatus est* o Maelcernaig, et Maelcerna *jugulatus est* o Coirpriu in eodem hora, et mortui sunt ambo in una nocte. *Prima predæ gentilium* o Deiscert Breg .i. o Thelcaibh Droman et o Dermaigh-Briton, et captivos plures *duxerunt et mortificaverunt multos, et captivos plurimos abstulerunt.*”—*Ann. Ult.*

^tDiarmaid.—“A. D. 835. Dermaid do dul eo Connachta *cum lege et vexillis Patricii.*”—*Ann. Ult.*

Αοιρ Cπιορτ, ocht ccéo τριοχα ἀρέ. Ἀν cúigeaó blaóann do Niall Chaille. Flaétri, abb Maimpópech ðuíte, eppcop ἡ ανγοοιρε, Feoach, abb Cille Delce, ἡ Μαρταιν, eppcop Cluana caoin, décc. Raoinfó πορ Μuimneachaib̄ για Caéal, mac Μuipḡiura. Caéal, mac Μuipḡeapa, mic Tomaltaig, p̄i Connacht, décc iaroin̄. Riagan, mac F̄innaéta, leḡp̄i Laiḡín, décc. Maelóuin, mac S̄schuapagh, τiḡḡina F̄li cCúl, décc. Duibletir Oóap ó Teimraiḡ do eḡgabail do ḡallaib̄, ἡ báḡ cuim̄p̄iḡ do umbirt φαḡḡ ina longaib̄ iaroin̄, co ndoḡc̄aḡḡ leó. Coḡlach ep̄i p̄ichit long do Noḡtman̄ib̄ πορ bóinn. Lucht ep̄i p̄icit long oile πορ aḡann L̄ip̄te. Ro anḡḡḡe ἡ πο ionnp̄aḡḡḡe an dá nóḡi coḡlac̄ p̄in Μαḡ L̄ip̄te, ἡ Μαḡ ḡp̄iḡ, ειḡḡḡ cealla ἡ congḡala, naoin̄e ἡ δειḡḡḡeḡa, cḡoḡ ἡ cḡḡḡa. Raen̄fó για b̄peap̄aib̄ ḡp̄iḡ πορ ḡhallaib̄ ἡ Μuḡḡoḡḡnaib̄ ḡp̄iḡ, co ττοḡc̄ḡḡḡḡḡḡ p̄é p̄icit̄ do ḡhallaib̄ ḡḡḡḡ nḡleo p̄in. Caḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ για nḡhallaib̄ oc̄ Inḡeap̄ na mbaḡc̄ πορ Uib̄ Néill ó Sionann

¹ *Cluain-caeín* : i. e. *secessus amœnus sive delectabilis*, the beautiful lawn or meadow, now Clonkeen, in the barony of Ardee, and county of Louth. This church is described in the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick as in Fera-Rois.—See *Trias Thaum.*, pp. 162 and 185, n. 96.

² *A fleet of sixty ships.*—These entries are given in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster, thus :

“A. D. 836. A navy of thre score ships of the Northmans upon Boinn, another of three score upon Lifi, who carried away in those two shipings all that they could lay hands on in Mabregh and Malifi, and in all their churches, townes, and houses. An overthrow by the men of Mabregh upon the foreigners at Decinn, in that parte called Mughidorna-Bregh, that six score of them were slain. A battle given by the Gentiles of Invernemark by the Nury, upon O’Nells, from Sinan to sea, where such a havock was made of the O’Nells that few but their chief kings escaped.”—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

In Mageoghegan’s translation of the Annals of Clommacnoise these events are noticed under

A. D. 834, as follows :

“A. D. 834. A fleet of 60 sailes was on the river of Boyne by the Danes, and another of 60 on the river of Liffie, which two fleets spoyled and destroyed all the borders of Liffie and Moybrey altogether. Moybrey [men] gave an overthrow to the Danes in Mogorn, where there were 120 of them killed. The O’Neales gave” [*rectè* received] “a great overthrow to” [*rectè* from] “the Danes, at Inver-ne-marke, where they were pursuing them from Synan to the sea, and made such slaughter on them that there was not such heard of in a long space before ; but the chiefest captaines of the Danes” [*rectè* of the Ui-Neill] “escaped.”

This last passage is very incorrectly translated by Mageoghan.

³ *Abhainn-Liphthe.*—*Anglicè* Anna-Liffey, i. e. the River Liffey, which washes Dublin.

⁴ *Magh-Liphthe* : i. e. the Plain of the Liffey. Keating (in the reign of Niall Cailne) states that Magh-Liffé was the county of Dublin ; and this is taken for granted by old Charles O’Conor of Belanagare, who makes it the same as the county of Dublin on his map of *Scotia Antiqua*,

The Age of Christ, 836. The fifth year of Niall Caille. Flaithri, Abbot of Mainistir-Buithe, bishop and anchorite; Fedach, Abbot of Cill-Delge; and Martin, Abbot of Cluain-caein^u, died. A victory was gained over the Munstermen by Cathal, son of Muirghius. Cathal, son of Muirghius, son of Tomaltach, King of Connaught, died [soon] after. Riagan, son of Finnachta, half king of Leinster, died. Maelduin, son of Seachnasach, lord of Feara-Cul, died. Dubhlithir Odhar, of Teamhair, was taken prisoner by the foreigners, who afterwards put him to death in his gyves, at their ships, and thus he fell by them! A fleet of sixty ships^w of Norsemen on the Boyne. Another fleet of sixty ships on the Abhainn-Liphthe^x. These two fleets plundered and spoiled Magh-Liphthe^r and Magh-Breagh^z, both churches and habitations of men, and goodly tribes, flocks, and herds. A battle was gained by the men of Breagh over the foreigners in Mughdhorna-Breagh^a; and six score of the foreigners were slain in that battle. A battle was gained by the foreigners, at Inbhear-na-mbarc^b, over [all] the Ui-Neill^c, from the Sinainn to the sea, where such slaughter was made as never

in his Dissertations on the ancient History of Ireland; but Magh-Liphthe lies principally in the present county of Kildare, through which the Liffey winds its course; for we learn from the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick (part iii. c. xviii., *apud* Colgan, *Trias Thaum.*, p. 152), that the churches of Killashee and old Kileullen are in it.—See Lanigan's *Ecclesiastical History of Ireland*, vol. i. pp. 273, 276.

^r *Magh-Breagh*.—A great plain in the east of ancient Meath, comprising five cantreds or baronies, and lying principally between Dublin and Drogheda. The church of Slane is described in an old Life of St. Patrick, quoted by Ussher (*Primord.*, p. 850), as “*in regione Breg prope fluvium pulcherrimum et fertilem Boyn* ;” and the churches of Magh-bolg, Ros-eo, Trevet, and Daimhliag, are mentioned in various authorities as in this plain.—See note ^b, under A. D. 683, p. 289, *suprà*; and note ^c, under A. D. 1292, pp. 455, 456, *infra*.

^a *Mughdhorna-Breagh*.—See note under A. D. 807.

^b *Inbhear-na-mbarc*: i. e. the *inver* or river-mouth of the barques or ships. According to the old translator of the Annals of Ulster, this place was “by the Nury;” but this would appear to be an error, as it is not in the original Irish, and it is more probable that Inbhear na mBarc was the ancient name of the mouth of the river of Rath-Inbhir, near Bray.

^c *Over the Ui-Neill*: i. e. over all the southern Ui-Neill, or race of Niall of the Nine Hostages, who were seated in the ancient Meath, extending from the River Shannon to the sea. Mageoghegan has totally mistaken and reversed the meaning of this passage, as if he wished to rob the Danes of this victory, and give it to his own sept, the Nepotes Neill-Naighiallaigh. But the old translator of the Annals of Ulster, and the original Irish of the passage, as preserved by the Four Masters, and in the Annals of Ulster, enable us to correct him. It is given as follows in the Annals of Ulster:

“A. D. 836. *Bellum* re Genntib oc Inbiur na mbarc for hUib Neill ó Sinainn co muir, du

co muir, dú in po ládh ár nat rairimíoh riam, acé nama ternaipste na moga
 7 na puirig, na triata 7 na toirecha gan aipleach gan acúma. Cealla
 Loáa hEirne do dílgnit la Gallab im Cluain Eoair, 7 im Daiminir, 7c.
 Cealla Laicteine, Imr Cealtra, 7 Cill Finnée, do loyccad la Gallab. In-
 píoh Cemuil Coirppe Crum la Feidlimid, mac Criontáinn. Saxolb, toireac
 na nGall, do mairbad la Cianacátaib. Ar for Ghallab occ Eap Ruaid.
 Ar forra ag Carr Fhádaig. Maíom na bFearra rna nGallab. Céó
 gabáil Áta chiat lá Gallab.

Áoir Críopt, ocht céó triocha a reacht. An peiread bliadain do
 Niall. S. Doáata, naoim eppcop 7 angoipe, do fórbad a deigbsta ipn
 cínntur eeo mo fáoió a rriopac do cum míne. Corbmac, eppcop 7 rcribíó
 Cille Foibrié, dég. Tighinac, mac Aeda, ab Fionnabrac ába 7 ceall nate,
 décc. Ezech Cille Delce, eppcop, abb, 7 rcribéoir, do mairbad co na
 múintir la Gailnhaib. Óran Fionnglaip, eppcop 7 rcribíó, dég. Ceallac,
 mac Coirppe, abb Átha Truim, décc. Ruaidri, mac Donnchaóa, ppiop
 Cluana hlopaip, 7 abb ceall noile aréna décc. Doimall, mac Aedha,
 abb Óroma Urchaille, décc. Ceallac, mac Corghraig, abb Aireccal Ciapóc.
 Riozóal móp hi cCluain Conaipe Tomáin, eitir Niall Caille, 7 Feidlimid, mac

irrolad ar nad rairimedh. *Primi reges evaserunt.*"
 i. e. "A. D. 836. A battle by the Gentiles at
 Inver-na-mbarc, over the Ui-Neill, from the
 Shannon to the sea, where a slaughter not re-
 coned was made. The chief kings escaped."

^d *The churches of Loch-Eirne.*—This is incor-
 rectly stated by the Four Masters. It should
 be: "The churches of Loch Eirne, as Daimhinis,
 &c., together with Cluain-Eois and other churches
 situated at some distance from that lake, were
 destroyed by the Pagan Danes." Daimhinis is
 one of the churches of Loch-Erne.—See note ^c,
 under A. D. 563, p. 203, *suprà*. Cluain-Eois,
 now Clones, is several miles to the east of that
 lake.

^e *The churches of Laichtene.*—The churches of
 St. Lachtin were Achadh-Ur, now Freshford, in
 the county of Kilkenny; Bealach-abhra in Mus-
 craighe, in the county of Cork; and Lis-Lachtin,

at Ballylongford, in the north of the county of
 Kerry.—See note ^e, under A. D. 622, p. 245,
suprà.

^f *Cill-Finche.*—In the gloss to the *Feilire-
 Aenguis* this church is described as near a great
 hill, called Dorn-Buidhe, in Magh-Raighne, in
 Osraighe. It has not been yet identified.

^g *Race of Cairbre-Crom:* i. e. the people of
 Ui-Maine, in Connaught.

^h *Cianachta:* i. e. the Cianachta-Breagh, seated
 at and around Duleek, in the east of Meath.

"A. D. 834. Saxolve, chief of the Danes, was
 killed by those of Kynaghta."—*Ann. Clon.*

ⁱ *Eas-ruaidh.*—Now Assaroe, at Ballyshannon,
 in the county of Donegal.

^k *Carr-Fearadhaigh.*—A place in the south
 of the county of Limerick.—See note ^h, under
 A. D. 622, p. 245.

^l *Feara:* i. e. the Graves. There are several

before was heard of; however, the kings and chieftains, the lords and toparchs, escaped without slaughter or mutilation. The churches of Loch-Eirne^d were destroyed by the foreigners, with Cluain-Eois and Daimhinis, &c. The churches of Laichtene^e, Inis-Cealtra, and Cill-Finnche^f, were burned by the foreigners. The plundering of the race of Cairbre-Crom^g by Feidhlimidh, son of Crimhthann. Saxolbh, chief of the foreigners, was slain by the Cianachta^h. A slaughter was made of the foreigners at Eas-Ruaidhⁱ. A slaughter of them at Carn-Fearadhaigh^k. The victory of Fearta^l was gained by the foreigners. The first taking of Ath-cliaith^m by the foreigners.

The Age of Christ, 837. The sixth year of Niall. St. Dochataⁿ, holy bishop and anchorite, finished his virtuous life in this world, and resigned his spirit to heaven. Cormac, Bishop and scribe of Cill Foibrich, died. Tighearnach^o, son of Aedh, Abbot of Finnabhair-abha and other churches, died. Egnech of Cill-Delge, bishop, abbot, and scribe, was killed, with [all] his people, by the Gaileanga^p. Bran of Finnghlais, bishop and scribe, died. Ceallach, son of Cairbre, Abbot of Ath-Truim, died. Ruaidhri, son of Donnchadh, Prior of Cluain-Irard, and abbot of other churches too, died. Domhnall, son of Aedh, Abbot of Druim-Urchaille^q, died. Ceallach, son of Cosgrach, Abbot of Airegal-Ciarog^r, [died]. A great royal meeting at Cluain-Conaire-Tomain^s, between

places of this name in Ireland; but the place here referred to is probably Fearta-fear-Feig, which was a place on the Boyne, close to Slane, in the county of Meath.

^m *Ath-cliaith*: i. e. Dublin. "A. D. 834. The first taking and possession of the Danes in Dublin was this year."—*Ann. Clon.*

ⁿ *St. Dochata*.—"A. D. 837. *Docutu, sanctus Episcopus, et Anchorita Slane, vitam senilem feliciter finivit.*"—*Ann. Ult.*

^o *Tighearnach*.—"A. D. 837. Tigernach, mac Aedha, *Abbas Findubrach Abae, et aliarum civitatum, dormivit.*"—*Ann. Ult.*

^p *Gaileanga*: i. e. the Gaileanga-mora, seated in the present barony of Morgallion, in the county of Meath.

^q *Druim-Urchaille*: i. e. Ridge or Long Hill of the Greenwood. This may be Cnoc-Urchoille,

or Spaniel Hill, in the county of Clare.

"A. D. 837. Domhnall, mac Aedha, *Princeps Droma Urchaille, moritur.*"—*Ann. Ult.*

^r *Airegal-Ciarog*.—Otherwise called Airegal-Dachiarog; now Errigal-Keeroge, in Tyrone.—See note under A. D. 805. In the Annals of Ulster this passage is given as follows:

"A. D. 837. Ceallach, mac Coseraich, *Princeps ind Airicuil Dachiarog, mortuus est;*" which Dr. O'Connor incorrectly translates, p. 213: "Ceallach mac Coseraich, *Princeps Dareuilensis, morbo ulceris inveterati, mortuus est.*"

^s *Cluain-Conaire-Tomain*.—In the gloss to the *Feilire-Aenguis*, at 16th September, "Cluain-Conaire-Tomain" is described as *ṛuaircīr hUa Faelám*, in the north of Ui-Faelain. It is the place now called Cloncurry, situated in the barony of Oughteranny, in the north of the

Επισητάινν. Μαελρόν, mac Cobδαίγ, τισήνα Λοά Λέιν, δέcc. Σπαινσὸ
 για ηγεμτιβ̄ φορ Connaδαίβ, in πο μαρβαδ̄ Μαολδύιν, mac Μυιρξήρα, mic
 Tomalταίγ, co rochaiδ̄ib̄ amaille ppiy. ὄραν, mac Ραελάν, ó ράιτερ
 Υί Ραολάν, ρί Λαιξήν, δέcc. Conḡalaδ̄, mac Μαοναιγ, τισήνα Ua Mic
 Uair ὄρξη, δέcc.

Αοιρ Επιορτ, ocht ccéd̄ epiocha a hocht. Αν ρεαδ̄τινάδ̄ βλιαδ̄αιν δο
 Νιαλλ. Μαολζαιμ̄ριδ̄, ρξριβ̄νεοίρ τοξαιδ̄ε, ανξοιρε, γ abb ὄννεχαιρ, Αιδ̄η,
 ρριόιρ Cluana mic Νόιρ, γ abb Rora Cρέ, Colmán, mac Robαρταίγ, abb
 Sláine, Μαολρμυαναιδ̄, mac Caταίλ, pecnabb Lurcan, Corbmac, mac Conaill,
 abb Τρεοιτ, γ Ρεαδ̄ταβ̄ρα, abb Λέιτ̄ Μοάσμοίcc, δέcc. Μυιρξὸhach, mac
 Eathach, mic Ριαchach, ρί coicciδ̄ Conc̄oδ̄αιρ, do μαρβαδ̄ la a ὄράιτιβ̄,
 Αοδ̄η γ Αενξαρ, co rochaiδ̄ib̄ oile cenmoταρομ̄. Αοδ̄η, mac Eαταδ̄, do
 μαρβαδ̄ la Μαοαδ̄αν, mac Μυιρεαοδ̄ηαιγ. Ro ḡab̄ρατ̄ μυιρξὸβ̄λαδ̄ do Ḥhal-
 laib̄ φορ Λοδ̄ Eathach. Ro hup̄τα γ πο hαιρξτε̄ τυατᾱ γ cealla τυαιρχειρτ
 Epeann leó. Λορccad̄ Ρεαρνα γ Copcaίγε̄ μοίρε λά Ḥallaib̄. Commυιγδαδ̄,
 mac Conḡalaίγ, τισήνα Cιannaδᾱτα, δέcc. Cinnéιδ̄ιδ̄, mac Conḡalaίγ, τισ̄-
 εαρνα Ua Mic Uair, do μαρβαδ̄ la a ὄράιταιριβ̄. Caemhél̄yú abbaδ̄h ἰ
 nApo Macha, .i. Διαρμαιττ̄ Ua Τιξήνμυαιγḡ ἰ monaδ̄h Ρhoρμωδ̄άιν ó Ράιτ̄h
 mic Maluip̄.

Αοιρ Επιορτ, ocht ccéd̄ epiocha anaoi. Αν τοχ̄τινάδ̄ βλιαδ̄αιν δο Νιαλλ.
 Ιορερ̄ Roip̄ μοίρ, eppcop γ ροριβ̄νεοίρ δεαρρκαίγτε, abb Cluana heoair γ

county of Kildare.—See note ⁿ, under the year 586, p. 212, *suprà*. The old translator of the Annals of Ulster anglicises this name Cloncurry; and Mageoghegan, Clonconrie-Tomayne, thus :

“A. D. 837. A great kingly parly at Cloncurry, between Felim and Nell.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

“A. D. 835. There was a great meeting between King Neale and Felym mac Criowhayn, at Clonconrie-Tomayne.”—*Ann. Clon.*

ⁱ *Ui-Faelain*.—This was the name of a tribe seated in the plains of Magh-Laighean and Magh-Liffe, in the north of the present county of Kildare.—See note ⁿ, under A. D. 1203.

^u *Ui-Mic-Uais-Breagh*.—A tribe seated in Magh Breagh, in East Meath, to the south-west

of Tara. They are to be distinguished from the Ui-Mic-Uais-Teathbha, who gave name to the present barony of Moygoish, in the north of the county of Westmeath.

^v *Vice-abbot*.—Sechnap is explained “*secundus abbas*” in Cormac’s Glossary, and *prior* by the Four Masters.

^z *Province of Conchobhar* : i. e. the province of Conchobhar Mac Nessa, who was King of all Ulster in the beginning of the first century :

“A. D. 838. Mureach mac Echtach, king of Cuige Conor (Ulster), died by the hands of his kinsmen, viz. Hugh and Aengus, assisted with many more.”—*Ann. Ult.*, *Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

“A. D. 836. Morigh mac Eahagh, king of Ulster, was killed by his owu brothers, Hugh

Niall Caille and Feidhlimidh, son of Crimthann. Maelcron, son of Cobhthach, lord of Loch Lein, died. A battle was gained by the Gentiles over the Connaughtmen, wherein was slain Maelduin, son of Murgheas, son of Tomaltach, with numbers of others along with him. Bran, son of Faclan, from whom is named Ui-Faclain^t, King of Leinster, died. Conghalach, son of Maenach, lord of Ui-Mic-Uais-Breagh^u.

The Age of Christ, 838. The seventh year of Niall. Maelgaimhridh, a select scribe, anchorite and Abbot of Beannchair; Aidean, Prior of Cluain-mic-Nois, and Abbot of Ros-Cre; Colman, son of Robhartach, Abbot of Slaine; Maelruanaidh, son of Cathal, Vice-abbot^v of Lusca; Cormac, son of Conall, Abbot of Treoit; Reachtabhra, Abbot of Liath-Mochaemhog, died. Muireadhach, son of Eochaidh, son of Fiacha, King of the province of Conchobhar^x, was killed by his brothers, Aedh and Aenghus, with many others besides them. Aedh, son of Eochaidh, was killed by Madadhan, son of Muireadhach. A marine fleet^y of the foreigners took up on Loch Eathach. The territories and churches of the North of Ireland were plundered and spoiled by them. The burning of Fearna and Corcach-mor by the foreigners. Commasgach, son of Conghalach, lord of Cianachta, died. Cinneididh^z, son of Conghalach, lord of Ui-Mic-Uais, was killed by his brother. A change of abbots^a at Ard-Macha, i. e. Diarmaid Ua Tighearnaigh in the place of Forannan of Rath-mic-Maluis.

The Age of Christ, 839. The eighth year of Niall. Joseph of Ros-mor^b, bishop and distinguished scribe, Abbot of Cluain-eois and other churches, died.

and Enos; and Hugh mac Eahagh was killed by Mathew" [*rectè* Maddan] "mac Moriey."—*Ann. Clon.*

^y *A marine fleet.*—"A. D. 838. An army of the forrainers upon Loch Each, that from thence they vexed all Ireland, temporall and church land, towards the North."—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

"A. D. 836. The Danes made a forte, and had shipping on Logh Neagh, of purpose and intent to waste and spoyle the North from thence, and did accordingly."—*Ann. Clon.*

^z *Cinneididh.*—"A. D. 838. Cenneitig, mac Congalaig, *Rex Nepotum filiorum* Cuais Breghe, *a suo fratre, Cele, dolosè jugulatus est.*"—*Ann. Ult.*

^a *A change of abbots.*—"The changinge of Diarmaid O'Tiernay for Foranan of Rathmaluis to be Abbot of Ardmach."—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^b *Ros-mor*: i. e. the Great Wood. This is the place in the county of Monaghan from which Lord Rossmore takes his title. The Four Masters seem to have adopted the chronology of the Annals of Ulster at this period, for this entry is given in the latter Annals at 839, as follows:

"A. D. 839. *Joseph Roiss-moir, Episcopus, et scriba optimus, et Ancorita, Abbas Cluana Auis, et aliarum civitatum, dormivit.*"

The obit of this Joseph is given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, at the year 837, as follows:

ceall naile, décc. Ορτέαναδ, επρορ Cille ναρια, Αιρμσολαχ, abb Ropra hailtir, Cymniasol, ppióir Όσμίαιγε, Maeltuile Leitglinne, Αιρσολαχ Chille manach, η δεριότιρ Τυλέα léir décc 6 December. Ιννιρσό Ρσρ cceall, η Θεαλβνα Εατέρα la Niall Caille. Ορζαν Λυζίμαδ la Γαλλαδ Λοά hεαθαχ, η πο ζαβρατ βραιζδε ιομόα δεppuccoib η πο όαοιμβ εααααίθε ποζλαμτα, η puccra ιαττ πο com a longpopt ιαρ μαρβαδ ποχαίθε οίλε λέο βεόρ. Μυρχαδ, mac Αεδα, ηί Connacht, décc. Ουδθάβαρε, τιζσίνα Όσρ-μύμαν, décc. Cionaed, mac Corccraiz, τιζσίνα βριζμίανε ι Τσθηβα [δέcc]. Λορκαδ Αρδα Macha co na όσρταζιβ, η co na θαμίλιαε, λαρ na Γαλλαδ πειρράιτε. Ρεόλιμιδ, mac Cymniasol, ηί Muinan, πο ινδρεαδ Μίθε η βριζ, co νδειρδ ι Τσίρραιζ, ιαρ ηγαβάλ ζιλλ Connact ι ναον λό, conad πο ριν πο ριάδ Ceallaδ, mac Cumargaz :

Αρ ε Ρεόλιμιδ αν ηί, διαμδ οβαρ ιον λάτχι,
Ετρηζι Connact ζαν κατ, acur Μίθε πο ινανοραδ.

Αοιρ Cymniasol, ocht ccéd cετραάα. Αη νομιαδ βιαδαν πο Νιλλ. Μαολ-οιοτραιβ, ανζοιρε η εζναδ Τριε δά ζλαρ, δέζ. Longpopt acc Linn Duacaill la Γαλλαδ, αρ πο ηυρετα η πο ηαιρζεε ταατα η cealla Τεατβα. Longpopt οίλε αζ Ουιβλιν, αρ πο ηυρετα Λαιζιν η ηΟί Νείλλ, ετιρ ταατα η cealla, co Sliab blaoma. Slóizib la Ρεόλιμιδ co Capman. Slóizib la Niall αρ a cónn co Μαζ νοόταιρ.

Βαχαλλ Ρεόλιμιδ ριζλιζ πορραζβαδ ιρ na όροιζμιζ,
Ουρ pucc Niall co νεαρτ υατα, a ceapτ αν κατα ελοιδίμιζ.

“A. D. 837. Joseph of Rossemore, bushopp, scribe, and a venerable anchorite, died. He was abbot of Cloness and other places.”

^c *The plundering of Lughmhadh.*—“A. D. 839. Orggain Lughmhadh di Loch Echdach o Gennitib, qui et episcopus, et presbiteros, et sapientes, captivos duxerunt, et alios mortificaverunt.”—*Ann. Ult.*

“A. D. 838. The Danes continued yet in” [*rectè* at, or on] “Lough Neagh, practizing their wonted courses. They had a forte at Lyndwac-hill, from whence they destroyed all the temporall and church land of the contrey of Teaffa.

They had another forte at Dublin, from whence they did also destroy the lands of Lynster, and of the O Neals of the South, to the Mount[ain] of Sliew-Bloome.”—*Ann. Clon.*

^d *The burning of Ard-Macha.*—“A. D. 839. Loseadh Airdmachæ co na Derthighib oeus a Doimliag.”—*Ann. Ult.*

“A. D. 837. Ardmach, the town, church, and all, was burnt by the Danes.”—*Ann. Clon.*

^e *Rested at Teamhair.*—“A. D. 839. Felim, king of Mounster, spoyled Meath and Bregb, until he sojourned at Tarach, *et in illa vice* the spoyle of churchtowns and of Behne by Nell

Orthanach, Bishop of Cill-dara ; Airmeadhach, Abbot of Ros-ailither ; Crunn-mhael, Prior of Dearmhach ; Maeltuile of Leithghlinn ; and Aireachtach of Cill-Manach, [died]. Berichtir of Tulach-leis died on the 6th of December. The plundering of Feara-Ceall and Dealbhna-Eathra by Niall Caille. The plundering of Lughmhadh^e by the foreigners of Loch-Eathach ; and they made prisoners of many bishops and other wise and learned men, and carried them to their fortress, after having, moreover, slain many others. Murchadh, son of Aedh, King of Connaught, died. Dubhdabharc, lord of South Munster, died. Cin-aedh, son of Coscrach, lord of Breaghmhaine, in Teathbha, [died]. The burning of Ard-Macha^d, with its oratories and cathedral, by the aforesaid foreigners. Feidhlimidh, King of Munster, plundered Meath and Breagh ; and he rested at Teamhair^e, after having in one day taken the hostages of Connaught ; of which Ceallach, son of Cumasgach, said :

Feidhlimidh is the king, to whom it was but one day's work
[To obtain] the hostages of Connaught without a battle, and to devastate Meath.

The Age of Christ, 840. The ninth year of Niall. Maeldithraibh, ancho-rite and wise man of Tir-da-ghlas, died. A fortress [was erected] by the foreigners at Linn-Duachaill, out of which the territories and churches of Teathbha were plundered and preyed. Another fortress [was erected] by them at Duibhlinn^f, out of which they plundered Leinster and the Ui-Neill, both territories and churches, as far as Sliabh-Bladhma^g. An army was led by Feidhlimidh to Carman^h. An army was led by Niall to Magh-ochtairⁱ, to meet him.

The crozier^k of the devout Feidhlimidh was left in the shrubbery,
Which Niall by force bore away from them, by right of the battle of swords.

mac Hugh."—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

"A. D. 837. Felym mac Criowhan, king of Munster, preyed and spoyled all Meath and Moybrey, and rested at Taragh."—*Ann. Clon.*

^f *Duibhlinn*.—Now Dublin. The site of this fort is now occupied by the castle of Dublin.

^g *Sliabh-Bladhma*.—Now Slieve Bloom, in the King's county, to which the country of the southern Ui-Neill, or ancient Meath, extended.

^h *Carman*.—Now Wexford. "A. D. 840. An

army by Felim as farr as Carmain. An army by Nell before them to Magh Ochtair."—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

"A. D. 838. Felym mac Criowhayn came with a great army to Logh Carman, *alias* Weixford, and there was met with" [i. e. by] "kinge Neal and another great army."—*Ann. Clon.*

ⁱ *Magh-ochtair*.—See note under A. D. 586.

^k *The crozier*.—This is inserted in a modern hand in the Stowe copy. The reader must bear

Οργαν Cluana heionfch, ἡ οὐλγῆν Cluana hlorairῶ ἡ Cille hachaid Ὀρμαται, ἡ Γαλλαῖβ. Σραονεαδ φορ Μαολpuanaid, mac Donnchaḁa, .i. αταρ Μhaoilfchlomn an ριḁ, ἡ Διαρμουδ, mac Concoḁair, ἡ Διαρμαιτε το μαρβαδ ἡ Maelpeachlann ipn ló céḁna.

Αορ Cριορτ, ocht ccéḁ cḁpaḁa a haen. An ḁfchlmaḁ bliadain ḁo Niall. Caomán, abb Linne Duacáill, ḁo μαρβαδ, ἡ [ḁo] loρccaḁ ἡ Γαλλαῖβ. Ceal-lac, mac Caiḁḁeinn, abb Ὀρμα móρρ lá hUlḁ Eacḁdach, ḁécc. Suibne Ua Teimnén, abb ḁlinne dá locha, ḁécc. Pineaḁta, mac ḁρḁpaill, abb Chille ḁumia, Compuḁ, mac Ruamlupa, abb Ὀmḁnaiḁ Seachnaill, Moρán, mac Inḁpechtaḁ, abb Cloḁair mic nḁaimen, ἡ Muρḁfohaḁ, mac Cḁρnaiḁ, περ-τιḁρ Αρḁa macha, ḁécc. Οργαν Cluana mic Noρ ἡ Γαλλαῖβ Linne Duacáille. Οργαν Ὀίρρτ Διαρμαḁa ἡ Γαλλαῖβ Chaoil uρcca. Οργαν ḁορρρα ἡ Saḁḁe ἡ Γαλλαῖβ ḁóinne. Longap Noρτμαomopum φορ ḁóinn occ Linn Roρ. Longap oile ḁíḁ occ Linn Saḁeacḁ ἡ hUlta. Longap oile ḁíḁ occ Linn Duacáill. Dunḁal, mac Peapḁaile, τιḁeapna Ορραιḁe, ḁécc. Muḁ-

in mind that Felim, son of Crimthann, was Abbot or Bishop of Cashel, in right of his crown of Munster. It is stated in the old Annals of Innisfallen that Feidhlimidh, son of Crimthann, received homage from Niall, son of Aedh, King of Tara in the year 824 [*rectè* 840], and that Feidhlimidh then became sole monarch of Ireland, and sat in the seat of the Abbot of Cluainfearta.—See *Leabhar-na-gCeart*, Introduction, p. xvi. note ^f.

¹ *Druim-mor in Uí-Eathach*.—Now Dromore, a market-town on the River Lagan, in the barony of Iveagh, and county of Down. Saint Colman, or Mocholmoe, who was a disciple of Mac Nise, who died in 513, founded an abbey here.—See Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, p. 113, note 106; and Archdall's *Monasticon Hibernicum*, p. 118. There are no ancient remains there at present except a large moat situated at the eastern extremity of the town.

^m *Cill-dumha*.—This should be Cill-dumhagloin, as in the Annals of Ulster at the same year.—See note under the year 834, *suprà*.

ⁿ *Domhnach-Seachnaill*.—Now Dunshaughlin, in the county of Meath.—See note ^p, under A. D. 448, and note under 796.

^o *Disert-Diarmada*: i. e. St. Diarmaid's desert, wilderness, or hermitage. This was the ancient Irish name of Castledermot, in the baronies of Kilkea and Moone, near the southern extremity of the county of Kildare, where Diarmaid, son of Aedh Roin, whose festival was there kept on the 21st of June, erected a monastery about A. D. 500.—See Archdall's *Monasticon Hibernicum*, p. 310. In the church-yard here are to be seen an ancient Round Tower and several curious crosses, which attest the antiquity and former importance of the place.

^p *Cuel-Uisee*: i. e. Narrow Water, now Narrowwater, situated between Warren's Point and Newry, in the barony of Upper Iveagh, and county of Down.—See note ^q, under A. D. 1252, p. 344.

^q *Linn-Rois*: i. e. the Pool of Ros. This was the name of that part of the River Boyne opposite Rosnaree, in the barony of Lower

The plundering of Cluain-eidhneach, and the destruction of Cluain-Iraird and Cill-achaidh-Droma-fota, by the foreigners. A battle was gained over Maclruanaidh, son of Donnchadh, i. e. the father of King Maelseachlainn, by Diarmaid, son of Conchobhar; and Diarmaid was slain on the same day by Maelseachlainn.

The Age of Christ, 841. The tenth year of Niall. Caemhan, Abbot of Linn-Duachail, was killed and burned by the foreigners. Ceallach, son of Caithghenn, Abbot of Druim-mor, in Ui-Eathach^l, died. Suibhne Ua Teimhnen, Abbot of Gleann-da-locha, died. Fineachta, son of Breasal, Abbot of Cill-dumha^m; Comsudh, son of Ruamlus, Abbot of Domhnach-Seachnaillⁿ; Moran, son of Innrechtach, Abbot of Clochar-mic-nDaimheni; and Muireadhach, son of Cearnach, E conomus of Ard-Macha, died. The plundering of Cluain-mic-Nois by the foreigners of Linn-Duachaille. The plundering of Disert-Diarmada^o by the foreigners of Cael-uisce^p. The plundering of Birra and Saighir by the foreigners of the Boinn. A fleet of Norsemen on the Boinn, at Linn-Rois^q. Another fleet of them at Linn-Saileach, in Ulster^r. Another fleet of them at Linn-Duachail^s. Dunghal, son of Fearghal, lord of Osraighe, died. Mughroin,

Duleek, and county of Meath.—See the Ordnance Map of the county of Meath, sheet 20.

^r *Linn-Saileach in Ulster*.—This is very probably, if not certainly, one of the ancient names of Loch Suileach, now Lough Swilly, in the county of Donegal.—See *Leabhar-na-gCeart*, pp. 7, 23, 248.

^s *Linn-Duachail*.—Now Magheralin, in the county of Down. These entries relative to the Danes are given in the Annals of Ulster at the year 841, and the most of them are to be found in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at 839 (the true year being 842), as follows:

“A. D. 841. The Gentiles upon Dublin yet. The taking of Maelduin, mac Conaill, king of Calatrom, by the Gentiles, captive. The spoiling of Clonmicnois by them from the water called Linn Duachail. The spoyling of Biror and Saigir by them from the water of Dublin. A navy *from Manon*” [*rectè* Nortmanorum] “upon Boinn at the water called Linn Rois,

and Ulster brought shipping of them upon the water called Linn Suileach. Moran, mac Inrechtach, abbot of Cloghar mac Damine, taken captive by the forreiners of Linn, and died with them after. Coman, abbot of Linn-duachail, wounded and burnt by the Irish and Gentiles. The spoyling of Disert-Diarmada by the Gentiles out of Caeluisce.”—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clar.*, tom. 49.

“A. D. 839. The Danes continued in Dublin this year; and the Danes of Lyndwachill preyed and spoyled Clonvicknose. Birre and Sayer were also spoyled by them. Moran, mac Inrechtach, Bushop of Clochar, was killed by the Danes. There was a fleet of Normans at Lynross, upon the river of Boyne; another at Lynsoleagh, in Ulster; and another at Lyndwachill aforesaid. Koewan, abbott of Lyndwachill, was both killed and burnt by the Danes, and some of the Irishmen. Dysert Dermot was destroyed by the Danes of Keyll Usge. Kynnety and Clonvicknose were destroy'd and burnt by the Danes.”

ρόν, mac Αεζγυρα, τιζεαρνα Ua ρΨαιζε, δέcc. Μαολδούν, mac Conaill, τιζήρνα Calatruoma, do epzabail do Ψallaib.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, οέτ ccέδ cετραάα α δό. Αν ταονμάσ βλιαδαιν δέcc do Niall. Οοδιu, eppecop διορρα, δέcc. Cumpud, mac Δερερο, γ Moenach, mac Σαδάσδαιζ, δά eppecop γ δά ανζοιρε ιαδρον, γ πο έccρατ ι ναον οιδέε lu nΘίρριτ Διαρμαδα. Suibne, mac Ρορannάin, abb Imleca Ριο, δέcc. Ronán, abb Cluana mic Nόir, do Λυαιζmδ Ruir τήnpach α έenél, [αζγυρ] δpucine, abb Λοτρα, δέcc. Donnaean, mac Μαοιλταile, pccpibneóir, γ ανζοίρε, δέcc ipm Etáil. Colggu, mac Ρεδαίζ, ανζοιρι, δέcc. Μαοιρyαναϊδ, mac Donnchada, pí Mhde, ατχαρ Μαοιλpeachlann ειpιδε [δέcc]. Ρήργυρ, mac Ροthaid, pí Connacht, δέζ. Cionaeδ, mac Conrai, τιζήρνα Chenél Λαοζαρε, do μαρβαδh la Θεalbnab. Coirppe, mac Caτaíl, pí Λαιζήn Δεαρζαδαρ, δέcc. Tolorz, mac Allailéδ, πλατ Ρealla, do μαρβαδ la Ψallaib Λοca Rib, γ Ρινδacaán, mac Allailéδ, do τέpμαδ υαδαιb. Λοpccaδ Cluana pεapτα δpénann lap na Ψallaib cédna.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, ocht ccέδ cετραάα απρί. Αν ναρα βλιαδαιν δέcc do Niall. Ζοpμζal, mac Μυιρfoχαίζ, eppecop γ ανζοιρε Λαιnde Λέρε, Ριαάνα, mac Μαοιλβρίγail, abb Ρινδabpαc άbae, Λabpαιδ, mac Ailella, abb Sláine, Ροδapταch, mac δpήγail, abb Achar δό Canmζ, Ροδapταch, mac Ρlann, abb Donnaiζ móir, δpεapal, mac Canzue, abb Cillemanach, Ceéfpnach, mac Ροζapταίζ, ppiop Tίpe δά ζlap, γ Aodan Ψinne hUipean, δέcc. Cloiζfo la Ψallaib Aca chiac α cCluanaib an doδap, γ apzain leipr Chille hachaid, γ μαρτραδ Nuadac mic Seizem leo. Opzain Oúnn Mapcc la Ψallaib, dú in

¹ *Calatruim*.—Now Galtrim, in the barony of Deece, and county of Meath.—See note ^e, under A. D. 1176.

² *Cumsudh*.—“ A. D. 842. Comsudh, mac Derero, et Moenach mac Sothehadaig, *duo Episcopi et ancorite, in una nocte mortui sunt* in Disert Diarmada. Fergus mac Fothaig, *Rex Connacht, moritur*. Donnaean, mac Maeletuile, *scriba et ancorita, in Italia quievit*.”—*Ann. Ul.*

³ *Luaighni*.—For the position of this tribe see note ¹, under A. D. 122, p. 103, *suprà*.

⁴ *Chief of Fealla*.—This entry is not in the Annals of Ulster, or in those of Clonmacnoise.

The Editor has not been able to find any other reference to this territory, and thinks that it is a mistake of the Four Masters.

⁵ *Gleann-Uiscan*.—This was the name of a remarkable glen situated in the territory of Uí-Bairehe, about two Irish miles to the west of the town of Carlow, where there exists a considerable portion of the ruins of an ancient church, called Cill-Uisin, *anglicè* Killeshin. Archdall, in his *Monasticon Hibernicum*, p. 398, identifies the church of Gleann-Uissen with Gleane, or Glin, on the River Brusna, in the barony of Garrycastle, and King's County; but

son of Aenghus, lord of Ui-Failghe, died. Maelduin, son of Conall, lord of Calatruim^t, was taken prisoner by the foreigners.

The Age of Christ, 842. The eleventh year of Niall. Dodiú, Bishop of Birra, died. Cumsudh^u, son of Derero, and Maenach, son of Sadhadach, who were both bishops and anchorites, died in one night, at Disert-Diarmada. Suibhne, son of Forannan, Abbot of Imleach-Fio, died. Ronan, Abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, [one] of the tribe of the Luaighni^w of Ros-Teamhrach, and Bricine, Abbot of Lothra, died. Donnacan, son of Maeltuile, scribe and anchorite, died in Italy. Colggu, son of Fedach, anchorite, died. Maelruanaidh, son of Donnchadh, King of Meath, the father of Maelseachlainn, [died]. Fearghus, son of Fothadh, King of Connaught, died. Cinaedh, son of Conra, lord of Cinel-Laeghaire, was slain by the Dealbhna. Cairbre, son of Cathal, King of South Leinster, died. Tolorg, son of Allailedh, chief of Fealla^x, was slain by the foreigners of Loch Ribh; and Finnacan, son of Allailedh, made his escape from them. The burning of Cluain-fearta-Brenainn by the same foreigners.

The Age of Christ, 843. The twelfth year of Niall. Gormghal, son of Muireadhach, Bishop and anchorite of Lann-Leire; Fiachna, son of Maelbreasail, Abbot of Finnabhair-abha; Labhraidh, son of Ailell, Abbot of Slaine; Robhartach, son of Breasal, Abbot of Achadh-bo-Cainnigh; Robhartach, son of Flann, Abbot of Domhnach-mor; Breasal, son of Caingne, Abbot of Cillmanach; Cethearnach, son of Foghartach, Prior of Tir-da-ghlas; and Aedhan of Gleann-Uisean^y, died. An army was led by the foreigners of Ath-cliaith to Chuana-an-dobhair^z, and burned the fold of Cill-achaidh; and Nuadhat, son of Seigen, was martyred by them. Dun-Masg^a was plundered by the foreigners,

this is a childish guess, because Gleann-Uisean is described, in the authorities referred to by Archdall himself, as in the territory of Uibairche, in which the church of Sletty, close to Carlow, is situated. The festival of St. Diarmaid, Bishop of Gleann-Uisean, is set down in O'Clery's Irish Calendar at 8th July. See Lanigan's *Eccl. History of Ireland*, vol. ii. p. 78.

^z *Chuana-an-dobhair*.—A district near the church of Cill-achaidh, *anglicè* Killeigh, in the King's County. This passage is translated by Colgan as follows, *Actu SS.*, p. 373, n. 3 :

“A. D. 843. *Nortmanni Dubliniá egressi expeditionem suscipiunt versus Chuana-an-dobhair, Ecclesiamque de Kill-achadh expulant, et Nuadum Segeni filium martyrii afficiunt coroná.*”

^a *Dun-Masg* : i. e. the Dun or Fort of Masg, son of Augen Urganuidh, the fourth son of Sedna Sithbhaic. The name is anglicised in an Inquisition, Donemaske, *anno* 20 *Richardi* II.; but now always Dunamase.—See Harris's edition of *Ware's Antiquities*, c. v. p. 35. It is the name of a lofty isolated rock, on which formerly stood an earthen fort, or stone-cashel, but which now

πο γαβαδ Αοδ, mac Duibdaéiríoc, abb Τίρε δά γλαρ, γ Cluana heidneac, γ puccrat leó é ι Mumian, γ πο ποδαμ μαρτρα αρ Δια, γ πο μαρβαδ Ceiéir-naé, mac Conðmarγ, ppióip Chille daipa, co rocharóib oile amaille ppiu, ipm orccam céona. Forannán, ppióip Ardá Macá, do epγabáil do Zhallanb ι cCluain Chomáipda, co na mionnaib γ co na múinntip, γ a mbreé leo dia lonγanb do Luimneac. Slóigé la Turγeip, eiγéina Gall por Loc Rib, co po arccreat Connaéta γ Míde, γ πο loipcreat Cluain mic Nóip co na dñ-éaiγib, γ Cluain pεapra Dpénann, Tip δά γλαρ, Lotpa, γ cealla iomda aréina. Caépaomeac por Zhallanb ipar an niγ, Niall, mac Aeóa, hi Maig lota, γ dponγ dñíme do éuipim laip. Turγeip do γabáil la Maolpεachlainn, mac Maolpuanac, γ a bádaé hi Loch Uaip iaram, epé mporbaile Dé γ

contains the ruins of a strong castle, situated in the territory of Ui-Crimhthannain, in the barony of East Maryborough, in the Queen's County.—See *Leabhar-na-gCeart*, p. 216, note ^a; and Mac Firbis's genealogical work (Marquis of Drogheda's copy), pp. 185, 186 :

"A. D. 842. Dun-Masse was assaulted and destroyed by the Danes, where they killed Hugh mac Duffedachrich, abbot of Tyrdaglasse and Cloneneagh; and also there killed Kehernagh mac Comosgaye, old abbot" [*recte* vice-abbot] "of Kildare."—*Ann. Clon.*

^b *Cluain-Comharda*.—Not identified. "A. D. 844. Forannan, Abbot of Ardmach, taken captive by the Gentiles at Cluoncovarda, with his reliques, or oaths, and his people, and carried away by" [*recte* to] "the shipping of Limrik."—*Ann. Ulst., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

"A. D. 842. Forannan, abbot of Armagh, was taken captive by the Danes at Cloncowardy, together with all his family, reliicks, and books, and" [they] "were lead from thence to their ships in Limbrick."—*Ann. Clon.*

^c *Luimneach*.—This was the ancient name of the Lower Shannon; but henceforward it is applied in these Annals to the city of Limerick.

^d *Tuirgeis*.—There is not a vestige to be found of this chief, under this name in any of the

Northern Chroniclers. Ledwich has endeavoured to identify him with a prince named Thorgils, who is said by Snorro to have reigned in Dublin; but he has totally failed, for Harold Harfager, the father of this Thorgils, was not born for many years after the death of Turgeis. The only places in Ireland with which his name is still associated is Dun-Turgeis, or Dun-Dairbheis, and Lough Leane, near Castlepollard, in the county of Westmeath, where some strange traditional stories are still told of him and the Irish monarch, Maelseachlainn. He had also another fortress at Rinn-duin, near St. John's, on Loch-Ribh, *anglicè* Lough Ree, in the county of Roscommon, but no local traditions of his exploits are there preserved at present.

^e *And many others*.—This should be, "and many others on the islands in the Shannon, and in the vicinity of that river." Duaid Mac Firbis states, in his Account of Danish Families in Ireland, that Turgeis took possession of and held his residence at Clonmacnoise; and that his wife was wont to issue her orders to the people from the high altar of the cathedral church there.

^f *Magh-Itha*.—See note ^b, under A. M. 2530, p. 5, *suprà*.

"A. D. 844. Battle-breach by Nell, mac

where Aedh, son of Dubdhachrich, Abbot of Tir-da-ghlas and Chuain-cidhneach, was taken prisoner; and they carried him into Munster, where he suffered martyrdom for the sake of God; and Ceithearnach, son of Cudinaisg, Prior of Cill-dara, with many others besides, was killed by them during the same plundering excursion. Forannan, Primate of Ard-Macha, was taken prisoner by the foreigners, at Chuain-Comharda^b, with his relics and people, and they were carried by them to their ships at Luimneach^c. An expedition by Tuirgeis^d, lord of the foreigners, upon Loch-Ribh, so that they plundered Connaught and Meath, and burned Chuain-mic-Nois, with its oratories, Chuain-fearta-Brenainn, Tir-da-ghlas, Lothra, and many others^e in like manner. A battle was gained over the foreigners by the king, Niall, son of Aedh, in Magh-Itha^f; and a countless number fell. Tuirgeis was taken prisoner by Maelseachlainn, son of Maelduin-aidh; and he was afterwards drowned in Loch-Uair^g, through the miracle of

Hugh, upon Gentiles at Magh Iha."—*Ann. Ult. Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

"A. D. 842. King Neale gave a great overthrow to the Danes in the plains of Moynithe."—*Ann. Clon.*

^a *Loch-Uair*.—Now Lough Owel, near Mullingar, in the county of Westmeath.—See note^o, under A. M. 3581, p. 40, *suprà*; and note ^u, on Port-Lomain, under A. D. 1461, p. 1016, *infra*. The drowning of Turgeis in Loch-Uair is noticed in the Annals of Ulster at the year 844, and in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at 842, as follows:

"A. D. 844. Turges du ergabail la Maelsechnaill, ocus bagud Turges i Loch Uair iarom."—*Ann. Ult.*, Ed. O'Conor.

"A. D. 844. Tuirges, chief of the forreiners, taken by Maelsechlainn, and Tuirges, drowned in Loch-Uair after."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

"A. D. 842. Turgesius was taken by Moyleseaghlyn mac Moyleronie, and he afterwards drowned him in the poole of Loghware adjoining to Molyngare."—*Ann. Clon.*

It would appear from Jocelin and Giraldus Cambrensis, who wrote about the year 1183, that some strange traditions were then pre-

served respecting a personage named Gurmundus, the son of an African prince. Giraldus has strangely confused these traditions in his *Topographia Hibernia*, Dist. iii. cc. 38, 39, 40; for he makes Gurmundus contemporary with the British king, Careticus, who flourished about the year A. D. 586; and yet he makes him act under Turgesius, who appointed him his Lord Deputy in Ireland! A similar story is gravely repeated in some Acts of Parliament, *Reg. Eliz.*—See Ussher's *Primord.*, p. 568, *et seqq.* Jocelin speaks of Gurmundus and also of Turgesius as Norwegian pagan kings of Ireland, who persecuted the Christians; but he seems to have been aware that Turgesius was not contemporary with Gurmundus. His words are:

"Tempus autem tenebrarum, Hibernici illud autumant, quo prius Gurmundus, ac postea Turgesius Noruagienses Principes Pagani, in Hibernia debellata regnabant. In illis enim diebus sancti in cauernis, et speluncis, quasi carbones cineribus cooperti, latitabant à facie impiorum, qui eos tota die, quasi oues occisionis mortificabant."—*Vita Patricii*, c. 175; *Trias Thaum.*, p. 104.

On this passage Colgan has the following note (*Trias Thaum.*, n. 164):

Γιαράν, ἡ να ναεῖν ἀρέθνα. Φεαρῖαλ, mac ὄριαν, mic Μαελετευλε, mic Τυατάλ, τῖγεαῖνα Μυρεραῖγε, ὄο μαρβαθῆ, ἡ Καίσερ, τῖῖθῖνα Φεαρ μαῖγε. Ορῖαν Ὀονηαῖα, mic Φολλαῖαν, ἡ Φλαῖν, mic Μαελϋαναῖο, la Μαελ-ρῖχλαῖν, mac Μαοῖλϋαναῖο.

“Nec Gildas Moduda, uel Ioannes Dubaganus in Catalogo regum Hiberniæ, nec Quatuor Magistri in eodem Catalogo vel Annalibus, nec alius domesticus Rerum Hibernicarum scriptor, nec etiam externus (quod sciam) ante Geraldum Cambrensem numerat Gurmundum vel Turgesium inter Hiberniæ Reges, vel scribit eos in Hibernia unquam regnasse; licet memorent Turgesium, aliosque Normannos anno 836. & sequentibus, continuis præliis, prædis, et incursionibus turbasse eius quietem, & pacem: sed omnes unanimi consensu referunt Conchouarium Dunchado uatum, qui anno 818. cœpit, regnasse annis 14. eiῖque immediatè successisse Niellum tertium, cognomento Calne, eumque regnasse annis 13. vel iuxta alios 15. & post hunc, Maelsechlannium (qui & Malachias vocatur) annis 16. Aidum septimum cognomento Finliath annis 16. deinde Flannium Malachii filium annis 38. ex ordine immediatè successisse & regnasse. Turgesius autem fuit in Hibernia occisus anno 842: Niello tertio tunc regnante, per prædictum Maelsechlannium siue Malachiam, tunc Mediæ, & postea Hiberniæ Regem, ut tradunt Quatuor Magistri in Annalibus ad eundem annum, & contestatur Giraldus Cambrensis homo Britannus in Topographia Hiberniæ dist. 3. cap. 40. qui Giraldus, alias testatissimus hostis gentis nostræ, negat ibidem cap. 38. & 39. Gurmundum unquam subiugasse Hiberniam, & licet cap. 37. scribat eum *regnum Hibernicum aliquandiu pacificè rexisse*; tamen postea c. 45. & 46. solum asserit pacem & quietem Hiberniæ per hos tyrannos fuisse turbatam & interruptam. Verba eius cap. 45. sunt: *Est itaque numerus omnium Regum, qui à primo huius gentis Rege Herimone usque ad hunc ultimum Ro-*

thericum, Hibernium rexerunt, centum octoginta unus. Et c. 46. Gens igitur Hibernica a primo aduentus sui tempore et primi illius Herimonis regno usque ad Gurmundi et Turgesii tempora (quibus et turbata quies, et interrupta aliquandiu fuit eius tranquillitas); iterumque ab eorum obitu usque ad hæc nostra tempora, ab omni alienarum gentium incursu libera permansit, et inconcussa, donec per vos Rex inuictissime (Heuricum secundum Angliæ Regem intelligit) et vestræ animositatis audaciam, his denovo nostris diebus est subiugata anno utatis vestræ 41. Regni vestri 17. ab Incarnatione verò 1172. Hæc Giraldus alias Hibernis in aduersus referendis numquam propitius, vel parcus.”—(Topographia Hiberniæ, Dist. iii. cc. 39, 40, 41, 42).

According to Giraldus, Turgesius was assassinated by a number of young men concealed in women’s clothes, by a stratagem plotted by O’Machlachlin, or O’Melaghlin; and the same story has been given as true history by Keating. Giraldus’s words are as follows:

“*Vnde in Hiberniam vel Britanniam Gurmundus aduenit.*

“CAP. XXXIX.

“In Britannica legitur historia: Gurmundum ab Africa in Hiberniam aduectum, & inde in Britanniam à Saxonibus ascitum, Cirecetriam obsidione cinxisse. Qua tandem capta, & passerum (ut fertur) maleficio, igne successa: ignobili quoque tunc Britonum Rege Kereditio in Cambriam expulso, totius regni dominium in breui obtinuisse. Siue ergo Africanus, seu (ut verius esse videtur) Norwagiensis fuerit: vel in Hibernia nunquam fuit, vel relicto ibidem Turgesio modici temporis in ea moram fecit.

God and Ciaran, and the saints in general. Fearghal, son of Bran, son of Mael-tuille, son of Tuathal, lord of Muscraighe, was killed, and Caicher, lord of Feara-Maighe. The plundering of Domelbadh, son of Follamhan, and of Flam, son of Maelruanaidh, by Maelseachlainn, son of Maelruanaidh.

“ *Qualiter interfecto in Gallia Gurmundo Turgesius dolo puellarum in Hibernia delusus occubuit.* ”

“ CAP. XL. ”

“ Gurmundo itaque in Galliarum partibus interfecto, & Barbarorum iugo à Britannicis collis ea occasione iam depulso : Gens Hibernica ad consuetas artis iniquæ decipulas, non inefficaci molimine statim recurrit. Cum igitur ea tempestate filiam Regis Medensis scilicet Omachlachelini Turgesius adamasset : Rex ille virus sub pectore versans, filiam suam ipsi concedens, ad insulam quandam Mediæ, in stagno scilicet Lochyreno illam cum quindecim puellis egregiis ei missurum se spondit. Quibus & Turgesius gauisus cum totidem nobilioribus gentis suæ statuto die et loco obuiam venit : & inuenit, & inueniens in insula quindecim adolescentes imberbes animosos, & ad hoc electos sub habitu puellari dolum palliantes, cultellis, quos occulte secum attulerant, statim inter amplexus Turgesius cum suis occubuit. ”

“ *De Norwagiensibus, qui circiter annos triginta regnauerant, ab Hibernia expulsis.* ”

“ CAP. XLI. ”

“ Fama igitur pernicibus alis totam statim insulam peruolante, & rei euentum, vt assolet, diuulgante, Norwagienses vbique truncanur, & in breui omnes omnino seu vi, seu dolo, vel morti traduntur : vel iterum Norwagiam & insulas, vnde venerant, nauigio adire compelluntur. ”

“ *De Medensis Regis questione dolosa.* ”

“ CAP. XLII. ”

“ Quæsiverat autem à Turgesio prædictus Medensium Rex, & in dolo (nequitia iam animo concepta) quonam tenore vel arte aues quædam

in regnum nuper aduectæ terræ toti, patriæque pestiferæ destrui possent & deleri. Cumque responsum accepisset, nidos eorum vbique destruendos, si iam forte nidificassent (de castellis Norwagiensium hoc interpretantes) mortuo Turgesio in eorum destructione Hibernenses per totam insulam vnanimiter insurrexerunt. Annos igitur circiter triginta Norwagiensium pompa, & Turgesii tyrannis in Hibernia perduravit, & deinde gens Hibernica, seruitute depulsa, & pristinam libertatem recuperavit, & ad regni gubernacula denuo successit. ”

Colgan, who discredits the above story of Giraldus, has the following note on Maelseachlainn, son of Maelruanaidh, who drowned Turgesius in Loch-Uair, in his Life of Corpreus, Bishop of Clonmacnoise, at vi. Martii :

“ *Malachie filii Moelruanacii c. 2.* Obiit anno 860 hic Rex, iuxta Quatuor Magistros, in Annalibus ad eundem annum, & in Catalogo Regum Hiberniæ, vbi de ipso sic scribunt ; *Malachias primus filius Moelruanacij, filij Dunchadij etc. postquam regnasset annis sedecim, decessit anno 860.* Hibernis patrio sermone vocatur *Moelachluinn*, & Giraldus Cambrensis in Topographia Hiberniæ distinct. 2. c. 40. mendosè *O Machluchelinum* Regemque Medensem appellat. Fuit enim Rex Mediæ dum Turgesium, Ducem, Norwegiorum, & Hibernicæ Ecclesiæ & Reipublicæ primum turbatorem, curaret è medio tolli. antequàm anno 845. capesseret regnum Hiberniæ. Necem enim Turgesij in annum 843 referunt Quatuor Magistri in Annalibus : quem non cultellis per quosdam adolescentes cæsum, vt Giraldus refert, sed captum, & in lacu Varesi suffocatum referunt, vt meruit scelestissimus tyrannus, pacis publicæ subuersor, centenarum

Αοιρ Cμιορτ, ocht ccéd ceatpaca a ceatparr. Muireadhach, mac Flaith, abb Mainirtreach buiti, Coirppe, mac Colmán, abb Aeta Truim, γ Conaing, mac Fsrdoimnach, abb Doimnair Pádraicc, décc. Fearndoimnach, eagnaíð γ peribmíð tozairde Arda Maíca, décc, γ Robarτac, mac Suibne, ppioir Chille achair, peribmíð γ eccnaíð do marbað. Donnchað, mac Amalgaða, tigeapna Ua nEatac, Cloctma, tigeapna Corca Laoighe, Caatal, mac Ailella tigeapna Ua Mane, Connhaic Mór, mac Corcraic, γ Niall, mac Cindpaulaíð, tigeapna Ua Píðgeinte, décc. Maolúin, mac Conaill, tighna Calatroma, do marbað la Laoigib. Spaiméac por Connaictair nua nHallair, in po marbað Riagán, mac Feargura, γ Muighion, mac Diarmada, γ Aoð mac Caatpnaic, co rochaide oile. Cúil Cairpne do organ γ do loccað la Hallair. Organ Cúile mome do loingir na cCaillec, γ porbairi coicéigiri la Cearball, mac nDunlaing, porpu, γ a ndeargár do éur iar rin. Organ tshimainn Ciaraín lá Peidlimíð, mac Cμioméainn, γ Ciaraín dna do éeact ma deaðaíð, andar lair, γ porgan dia baicill do éabairt inð, zo por gah gum mfoin, co nar bo rlan zo a écc. Iar mbeic tpi bliadna décc i rige nEreann do Niall Caille, mac Aeda Oirpne, po báidh i cCallann, ipin cúiceac bliadann caoccat a aoiri. Ar dporairmst a báir po maídh :

Mallaét ort, a Challann éruair, a rpuam aínail ceó do pléð,
Do pomaip écc dá gac leit, por dreich méairí mainguirn Néill,

Acup deór :

Ni éaraim inð upce nduaðair, imtéit pfac éaob Máraip,
A Challann cé no maíde, mac mná baide po báidip.

Ecclesiarum incensor, aliquot millium Præbiterorum, Clericorumque necator, ac Christiani sanguinis helluo insatiabilis."

¹ *Domhnach-Padraig*.—Now Donaghpatrick, near Navan, in the county of Meath.—See note ², under A. D. 745, p. 348, *suprà*.

² *Cuil-Caissine*.—Now Coolcashin, a townland giving name to a parish in the barony of Galmoy, and county of Kilkenny. It was held under the Viscount Mountgarrett in 1635, as of his manor of Ballyne.—See Inquisitions, *Lagenia*, Kilkenny, 76, Car. I. See it again mentioned under

the year 1156.

³ *Cuil-moine*.—This was one of the names of Colooney, in the county of Sligo.

⁴ *The Cailli*.—Dr. O'Connor takes this to be the name of a river, but it is in the genitive case plural, and was evidently the name of a party of Norsemen.

⁵ *The Terman of Ciaran*.—"A. D. 843. All the Tyrmyrn lands belonging to Saint Keyran were preyed and spoyled by Felym mac Criowhayn, without respect of place, saint, or shrine; and, after his return to Munster the next year,

The Age of Christ, 844. Muireadhach, son of Flann, Abbot of Mainistir-Buite; Cairbre, son of Colman, Abbot of Ath-Truim; and Conaing, son of Fordomhnach, Abbot of Dombhach-Padraig^b, died. Fordomhnach, a wise man, and a distinguished scribe of Ard-Macha, died; and Robhartach, son of Suibhne, Prior of Cill-achaidh, scribe and wise man, was slain. Donnchadh, son of Amhalghadh, lord of Ui-Eathach; Clothnia, lord of Corea-Laeghdhe; Cathal, son of Ailell, lord of Ui-Maine; Connmhach Mor, son of Coscrach; and Niall, son of Ceannfaeladh, lord of Ui-Fidhgeinte, died. Maelduin, son of Conall, lord of Calatruim, was slain by the Leinstermen. A battle was gained over the Connaughtmen by the foreigners, in which Riagan, son of Fearghus; Mughron, son of Diarmaid; and Aedh, son of Catharnach, with many others, were slain. Cuil-Caissineⁱ was plundered and burned by the foreigners. The plundering of Cuil-moine^k by the fleet of the Cailli^l; and a fortnight's siege was laid to them by Cearbhall, son of Dunlaing, and they were afterwards dreadfully slaughtered. The plundering of the Termon of Ciaran^m, by Feidhlimidh, son of Crimhthann; but Ciaran pursued him, as he thought, and gave him a thrust of his crozier, and he received an internal wound, so that he was not well until his death. After Niall Cailleⁿ, son of Aedh Oirdnidhe, had been thirteen years in the sovereignty of Ireland, he was drowned in the Callainn, in the fifty-fifth year of his age. In commemoration of his death was said :

A curse on thee, O severe Callainn, thou stream-like mist from a
mountain,

Thou hast painted death on every side, on the warlike brunette-
bright face of Niall.

And again :

I love not the sorrowful water, which flows by the side of Maras,
O Callainn, who shall boast of it? Thou hast drowned the son
of an illustrious woman !

he was overtaken by a great disease of the flux of the belly, which happened in this wise: As king Felym (soone after his return into Mounster) was taking his rest in his bed, Saint Keyran appeared unto him, with his habitt and Bachall or pastorall staffe, and there gave him a push of his Bachall, in his belly, whereof he tooke his

disease, and occasion of his death; and notwithstanding his irregularity and great desire of spoyle, he was of some numbered among the scribes and anchorites of Ireland. He died of the flux aforesaid, Anno 847."—*Ann. Clon.*

ⁿ *Niall Caille*.—"A. D. 845. Niall, mac Aedha, rex Temhro, mersione mortuus est."—*Ann. Ul.*

Μασηζαλ αλιέρι πο παδ :

Δειρ λατ λειρ ιμκομορτ Νέλλ, να βαδ βητέσμ κονταλ céll,
 Οο μιζ νιηε ταιβρῶ ρέιρ, κονδιβ ρειδ̄ δο σεé ναιμ̄ρειδ̄.
 Νιαλλ δο βαα, Νιαλλ πο βά,
 Νιαλλ ι μμουρ, Νιαλλ ι τειν, Νιαλλ cen παδιδ̄.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, ocht ceé cḗραcá α cύζ. Αν céδ βλιαδαν δο Μηαολρῶ-
 λαϊνν, mac Μαοιλρυσαναϊδ̄, όρ Ειρινν. Ceallaḗ, mac Μαοιλρᾶδραϊcc, ρριόριρ
 ρῆι Ροιρ, δέcc. Ρεδ̄λιμιδ̄, mac Cριομιḗταινν, μι Μυμᾶν, ανζοιρε ἡ ρεριδ̄-
 νεοιρ βα δεαé δΕριεννchaϊβ̄ ινα αιμριρ, δέcc ιδ̄ Αυζυρτ, δια ζυιη ἠῆδοιη, τρια
 ιμορβαλε Δέ ἡ Cιαράμ. βα δο βάρ Ρεϊδ̄λιμιδ̄ πο ράιδεαδ̄ :

Ουρραν α Θε δ̄Ρεϊδ̄λιμιδ̄, τοννβάρ βά ποἷ ποδ βάιδε,
 Ρο δεαρη βρὶον δ̄Εριοννcᾶϊβ̄, ναδ̄ μαρι mac Cριομιḗταινν Cλαίρε.
 Αρ ρυαἰḗμιδ̄ δο Ἰθαοιδεαλαϊβ̄ ταν̄ δο αμ̄ε αν̄ δεδ̄σῆδαδ̄,
 Ρο ρεαἰc̄ ἀρ̄ α ηΕρινω̄ υαἰζ̄ οη̄ υαιρ̄ ατβατ̄ Ρεδ̄λιμιδ̄.
 Νι δεαchaϊδ̄ ιρρεδ̄ μιζι μαρδ̄αν̄ βαδ̄ ιμμιζριḗταρ,
 Ρλαἰḗ ριαλ̄ πο μιζ̄ ναϊβιηε cobραḗ νοc̄ον̄ ζιζνηεthaρ.

Εοζαν̄ .ι. ανζοιρε, mac Αεδ̄αζάμ, μιc Τορβαἰζ̄, ό Cλυαιν̄ μιc Νόιρ, δέcc.
 Τοζαλ̄ ιρῑ Λοcha Μυμρειαἰμαρ̄ λά Μαολρechaϊνν, mac Μαελρυσαναϊδ̄, πορ

"A. D. 843. This year King Nealle Kailly died at Kallen in Mounster."—*Ann. Clon.*

There are three rivers named Callainn in Ireland: one in the county of Armagh, the other in the county of Kilkenny, now more generally called the King's River, and the third in the valley of Gleann-Ua-Ruachtain (Glanarough), in the county of Kerry. The Callainn in the county of Kilkenny is probably the one in which this king was drowned.

"*Niall without death.*—The meaning of these rhymes, which look very obscure, is evidently this: "King Niall was drowned, but his character for goodness is so high, that whether his death was caused by fire or water, his fame is deathless, his glory immortal."

• *Madsachlaimn.*—O'Flaherty places the ac-

cession of this monarch in the year 846.—See *Ogygia*, p. 434; and the Annals of Clonmacnoise in 843:

"Moyleseaghlyn mac Moyleronie, of the race of the O'Melaghlyns of Meath, succeeded after king Neale in the kingdom, and reigned seventeen years."—*Ann. Clon.*

• *Feara-Ros.*—"A. D. 846. Ceallaeh mac Maelpatraiecc scenap Fer Rois desabainn, *mori-tur.*"—*Ann. Ul.* The Feara Rois were seated along the Boyne and at Carrickmacross, in the county of Monaghan.

• *Anchorite and scribe.*—"A. D. 846. Feidhlimidh mac Crimthaimn rex Muman, *optimus pui-savit scriba et ancorita.*"—*Ann. Ul.*

According to the old Annals of Innisfallen, preserved in the Bodleian Library, this Feidh-

Maenghal, the pilgrim, said :

Take with thee the total destruction of Niall, who was not a judge
without judgment ;
To the King of heaven let him make submission, that he may make
smooth for him every difficulty.
Niall was drowned, Niall was good ;
Niall in the sea, Niall in fire, Niall without death°.

The Age of Christ, 845. The first year of Maelseachlainn^o, son of Maelruanaidh, over Ireland. Ceallach, son of Maelpadraig, Prior of Feara-Rois^o, died. Feidhlimidh, son of Crimhthann, King of Munster, anchorite and scribe^t, the best of the Irish in his time, died on the 18th of August of his internal wound, [inflicted] through the miracle of God and Ciaran. Of the death of Feidhlimidh was said :

Alas ! O God, for Feidhlimidh ; the wave of death has drowned him !
It is a cause of grief to the Irish that the son of Crimhthann of Claire^s
lives not.
It was portentous to the Gaoidhil, when his last end arrived ;
Slaughter spread through sacred Ireland from the hour that Feidh-
limidh died.
There never went on regal bier a corpse so noble ;
A prince so generous under the King of Ailbin never shall be born.

Eoghan, i. e. the anchorite, son of Aedhagan, son of Torbach of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. The demolition of the island of Loch Muinreamhar^t by Mael-

limidh was full monarch of Ireland, which agrees with Cambrensis (*Top. Hib.* Dist. iii. c. 44) ; but the northern annalists do not number him among the sole monarchs of Ireland.— See Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, p. 186, note 53, and *Leabhar-na-gCeart*, Introduction, p. xvi. It looks very strange that the Annals of Ulster should describe this Munster potentate as *optimus scriba et ancorita*, for his career was that of turbulence and depredation, and his death was brought about by his sacrilegious enor-

mities. He was succeeded on the throne of Munster by Olchobhar, son of Cinaedh, Abbot and Bishop of Emly.

^s *Claire*.—This is the name of a remarkable hill (near Duntryleague, in the county of Limerick), on which Oilíoll Olum, the great ancestor of this king, as well as of the most distinguished families of Munster, was slain, and whereon his sepulchral monument is still pointed out.

^t *Loch-Muinreamhair*.—Now Lough Ramor, near Virginia, in the county of Cavan, on the

Βιλλαὸς μόνι δο μάκαϊβ βάρ Λυιόνη γ Γαίλινγ πο βάδαρ οὐκ ιννιῶ να
 ττυαὲ α huēt Γαίλ, γο πο μάλαρτηναίγιτ λαίρ. Μαολγοαν, mac Eatac,
 τισίρνα Ceneoil μδόζανε, δέcc. Αρτυιρ, mac Muirfohaig, τισίρνα Αιρτίρ
 Λιφε, δέcc. Κατάλ, mac Corcepraig, τισίρνα Ροταρτα, δο μαρβαῶ λα
 hUí Néill. Condmach, mac Ceterpraig, lctóiréc Ciarrpraige, δέcc. Νιáll,
 mac Cindraolaíð, τισίρνα Ua pPíðgñte, δέcc. Αι πορ Γάλλαϊβ Αἶτα ειατ,
 οc Capn μδραμμιτ, λα Cεαρβáll, mac nDungale, τισίρνα Ορραγιε, δὺ ιν
 πο μαρβαῶη σα χηῶ δέcc δίοβ. Cέθνα horzain Imliγ Iubair λα Γάλλαϊβ.

Αοιρ Cμοιρτ, ocht ccéd ceatpáca a pé. Αη δαπα βιαῶαν δο Μθαοιλ-
 ρεαῶλαινν. Πινρνεαχτα Λυιβνίγε, mac Tomaltaiγ, pí Connact, γ βα hang-
 coipe ιαραν, δέcc. Ροβαρταῶ, mac Μαοιλεροταρταίγ, abb Cille monne, δέcc.
 Αηλυαν, abb Σαιγιρε, δέcc. Colmán, mac Duinncothaiγ, comarba Colman
 Cille mic Duac, δέcc. Διαρμαϊο Cille Cαιρι δέcc. Κατρραοινῶ ρια Μαοιλ-
 ρέχλαινν, mac Μαοιλρυναϊῶ, πορ Γάλλαϊβ, ι Ποραίγ δὺ ιν πο μαρβαῶ υι. céd
 λαίρ δίοβ. Κατ οίλε ρια nOlcóðar, pí Muían, γ ρια Λορῶán, mac Ceallaig,
 pí Λαιγίη co Λαιγνίβ γ Μυιρνεαῶαϊβ ιομπα πορ Γhallaiβ, acc Scéit Níctan,
 ιν πο μαρβαῶ Τομῆραρ Ερλα, ταναίρι ριγ Λοῶλαιννε, γ δά céd δέcc υιμε.

borders of the county of Meath.—See note 7, under A. M. 2859, p. 10, *suprà*.

“A. D. 846. Maelsechnaill, mac Maelruanaig, *regnare incipit*. Togail innsi Loch Muinreamhair la Maelsechnaill for fianlach mar di macaib bais Luighne ocus Gaileng, ro batar oc indriud na tuath, *more Gentilium*.”—*Ann. Ul.*, Ed. O’Conor.

“A. D. 846. The breakinge of the Iland of Loch Muinrevar, by Maelsechnaill, upon a great company of the sons of *bais*” [i. e. sons of death, i. e. malefactors] “of Luigne and Gaileng, who were spoylinge the countries from thence after the manner of the Gentiles.”—*Cod. Clar.*, tom. 49.

“*Corn-Brammit*.—Not identified.

“*Finsneachta Luibnighe*: i. e. Finsneachta of Luibneach, a place on the borders of ancient Meath and Munster, where it is probable he was fostered.—See Book of Lecan, fol. 260, *b*, and *Leabhar-na-gCeart*, p. 10, note 4.

“A. D. 847. *Nix magna in Kal. Februarii*.

Finsnechta Luibnighi, *Ancorita, et Rex Connacht antea, mortuus est*.”—*Ann. Ul.*

* *Successor of Colman*: i. e. Bishop of Kilmaeduagh, in the now county of Galway.—See note under 814.

† *Cill-Caisi*.—Now Kilcash, an old church situated at the foot of Shieve-na-man, in the barony of Iffa and Offa East, in the county of Tipperary. The south door of this church indicates considerable antiquity, but the greater part of the walls were rebuilt at a comparatively recent period.

‡ *Forach*.—This is the place now called Faragh, and situated near Skreen, in the county of Meath. Dr. O’Conor translates this “in mari” in his edition of the Annals of the Four Masters, p. 349; and in the Annals of Ulster, p. 218; but he is clearly mistaken, and he had no reason to differ from the old translator of the Annals of Ulster, who takes Fora, the name of a place, and renders the passage thus:

seachlainn, son of Maehruanaidh, against a great crowd of sons of death [i. e. malefactors] of the Luighni and Gaileanga, who were plundering the districts at the instigation of the foreigners; and they were destroyed by him. Maelgoan, son of Eochaidh, lord of Cinel-Boghaine, died. Artuir, son of Muireadhach, lord of Airthear-Life, died. Cathal, son of Cosgrach, lord of Fotharta, was slain by the Ui-Neill. Conmhach, son of Cethernach, half-chief of Ciarraighe, died. Niall, son of Cinnfaeladh, lord of Ui-Fidhgeinte, died. A slaughter made of the foreigners of Ath-cliaith, at Carn-Brammit^u, by Cearbhall, son of Dunghal, lord of Osraighe, where twelve hundred of them were slain. The first plundering of Imleach-Iubhair by the foreigners.

The Age of Christ, 846. The second year of Maelseachlainn. Finsneachta Luibnighe^w, son of Tomaltach, King of Connaught, and who was afterwards an anchorite, died. Robhartach, son of Melfothartaigh, Abbot of Cill-Moinne, died. Anluan, Abbot of Saighir, died. Colman, son of Donncothaigh, successor of Colman^x, of Cill-mic-Duach, died. Diarmaid of Cill Caisi^y died. A battle was gained by Maelseachlainn, son of Maehruanaidh, over the Danes, at Forach^z, where seven hundred of them were slain by him. Another battle was gained by Olchobhar, King of Munster, and by Lorcan, son of Ceallach, King of Leinster, having the Leinstermen and Munstermen along with them, over the foreigners, at Sciath-Neachtain^a, wherein Tomhrais Earl^b, tanist of the King

^u A. D. 847. A battle by Maelsechnaill, upon the Gentyles at Fora, where 700 fell."

Connell Mageoghegan also takes Forach to be the name of a place, and renders the passage as follows:

"A. D. 848. Olchover, King of Cashell, did overthrow the Danes in a battle in Munster, where he slew 1200 of their best men, *anno* 848. King Moyleseaghlyn did overthrow them in the battle of Farchae."—*Ann. Clon.*

^a *Sciath-Neachtain*.—See note ^b, under A. D. 766, p. 370, *suprà*.

"A. D. 847. *Bellum* by Olchovar, king of Mounster, and Lorgan mac Cellai into" [*recte* with] "Leinster upon" [the] "Gentiles, at Sciathnechtan, where fell Tomhrais Erell, the next or second in power to the king of Laihlin, and

1200 about him."—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clar.*, tom. 49.

^b *Tomhrais Earl*.—This prince's ring was preserved by the Danes at Dublin in the year 994, when it was carried off by Maelseachlainn II., King of Ireland; and there are strong reasons for believing that he was the ancestor of the Danish kings of Dublin. The pedigree of Imhar, or Ifars, the ancestor of the Danish kings of Dublin, is given in none of the genealogical Irish works as yet discovered; and in the absence of direct evidence it is reasonable to assume, that, as the Danes of Dublin had his ring or chain in 994, this ring or chain descended to them as an heir-loom from him. In these Annals, at the year 942, the Danes of Dublin are called Muintir-Tomair, which strengthens this argument; for, if we examine

Ραοιμβ για τσιγίνα, τσιγίνα Λοχα γαβαρ, φορ allmupachais ι νΘαιρε
 Θιριπτ Θαδonna, ιν πο μαρβαδ δά ριότ δέcc οίβ λαίρ. Ραοιμβ για νΘοζαν-
 αέτ Καίρλ φορ Ξhallais, occ Θύν-Μαελετωίλε, αιρμ ιν πο μαρβαδ εύγ cέδ
 υίοβ. Σλόιζν λα ηΟλcοβαρ υο τoζαιλ Θύν Κορκαίζε φορ Ξhallais. Τυατη-
 cαρ, mac Κοβέταιζ, τιζεαρνα Λιζνε, δέcc. Μαίom για νΘεχτίζην co Λαιζνίβ
 φορ Ορραιζίβ, α ηUαχταρ Ξαραθηα. Μαίom για νΘυναδία, mac Θυηζαίλε
 co νΟρραιζίβ, φορρ να Θείριβ.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, ocht ccéd cεραcía α peacht. Αν τρσίρ βιαδαιν υο Μηαιιλ-
 ρcέλαιμν. Onchu, ερρcορ γ ανγοίρε Σλάινε, Ροβαρταc, mac Κολζαν, abb
 Σλάινε, Οεηζαρ, mac Αιιζίλε, abb Θοimναιζ Ρηατραιcc, Ριηρνεαχτα, mac
 Θιαρμαθα, abb Θοimνιαιcc, Μαελρυσθαίζ, abb Αίρδ υρεαcάν, Ρλανδ, mac
 Cυαναχ, abb Μαιμιρτρεαc, γ Αραννάν, abb υcηοcαιρ, δέcc. Μαελμεθα,
 ιηζν Αεθα, banabb Cλυανα Cυίρτιν, δέcc. Cοναιζ, mac Ρλαιμν, τιζεαρνα
 υρζζ, Νιαιλ, mac Cιοναεθα, τιζίρνα Ua ρΡαιζε, Cοιρρρε, mac Cιοναεθα,
 τιζίρνα Ua Μάιλ, γ Αιιλλ, mac Cυμυρccαιζ, τιζίρνα Uoéa Cail, δέcc.
 Τυαcάλ, mac Cεαιλαιζ, τιζεαρνα Ele, δέcc. Ρλαμνaccán, mac Εαταχ,
 τιζίρνα Dal Αραθηε αν Τυαιρcειρτ, υο μαρβαδ λα Cενελ Θοζαν. Ινδρεαδ
 Θυιβλίμνε λα Μαελρεcλαιμν, mac Μαελρυσαναιδ, γ λα Τιζίρναc, τιζίρνα Λοχα
 Ξαβαρ. Μυιρρcέτ ρcηε ριότ long υο μιννιτιρ ρί Ξαιλ υο cόcε υο cάβαρτ
 ζρίνα φορρ να Ξαιλα πο βάδαρ αρ α ccιμν ι ηΘριμν, ζυρ μίρζβυαιδηρρcε
 Ερε cορρα. Μαελβρcραιλ, mac Cίρναιζ, τιζίρνα Μυζδoρρ, υο μαρβαυη λα

the Irish tribe-names, in which Muintir is pre-
 fixed, we will find that the second part of the
 compound is invariably the name of the proge-
 nitor of the tribe, as Muintir-Maelmordha,
 Muintir-Murchadha, Muintir-Eolais, Muintir-
 Chinaetha, which were the tribes of the O'Reil-
 lys, O'Flahertys, MacRannalls, and MacKinaws,
 who, according to their pedigrees, respectively
 descend from Maelmordha, Murchadh, Eolus,
 Cinaeth, the genitive case of whose names form
 the latter part of the tribe-names. In this
 genealogical sense, in which it should be taken
 at this period, Muintir-Tomair would unques-
 tionably denote the race of Tomar, or Tomrar.
 In the modern Irish language Muintir is more
 extensive in its application, and means people

or family, whether descendants, correlatives, or
 followers.—See *Leabhar-na-gCeart*, Introduction,
 p. xxxviii.

^c *Daire-Disirt-Dachonna*: i. e. the Oak Wood
 of St. Dachonna's desert or wilderness. The
 Editor has not been able to identify this place.

^d *Dun-Maeltuile*: i. e. Maeltuile's Fort, now
 unknown.

^e *The fort of Corcach*: i. e. the Danish Fortress
 of Cork.

^f *Uachtar-Garadha*: i. e. Upper Garden. This
 is probably the place in the county of Kilkenny
 now called by the synonymous name of Uachtar-
 achaidh, i. e. Upper Field, *anglicè* Oughtleraghy

^g *Cluain-Cuifthin*.—See note ^a, under the year
 766; and note ^m, under 777, *suprà*.

of Lochlann, and twelve hundred along with him, were slain. A victory was gained by Tighearnach, lord of Loch Gabhar, over the foreigners, at Daire-Disirt-Dachonna^c, where twelve score of them were slain by him. A victory was gained by the Eoghanacht-Caisil over the foreigners, at Dun-Maeletuille^d, where five hundred of them were slain. A hosting was made by Olchobhar, to demolish the fort of Coreach^e against the foreigners. Tuathchar, son of Cobhthach, lord of Luighne, died. A defeat was given by Echtighern and the Leinstermen to the Osraighe, at Uachtar-Garadhaf. A defeat by Dunadhach, son of Dmghaile, and the Osraighe, to the Deisi.

The Age of Christ, 847. The third year of Maelseachlainn. Onchu, Bishop and anchorite of Slaine; Robhartach, son of Colgan, Abbot of Slaine; Aenghus, son of Ailghil, Abbot of Domhnach-Padraig; Finsneachta, son of Diarmaid, Abbot of Daimhliag; Maelfuadaigh, Abbot of Ard-Breacain; Flann, son of Cuanach, Abbot of Mainistir [Buithe]; and Arannan, Abbot of Beannchair, died. Maelmedha, daughter of Aedh, Abbess of Cluain-Cuifthin^g, died. Conaing, son of Flann, lord of Breagh; Niall, son of Cinaedh, lord of Ui-Failghe; Cairbre, son of Cinaedh, lord of Ui-Mail^h; and Ailill, son of Cumasgach, lord of Loch-Calⁱ, died. Tuathal, son of Ceallach, lord of Eile, died. Flannagan, son of Eochaidh, lord of North Dal-Araidhe, was slain by the Cinel-Eoghain. The plundering of Duibhlinn^k by Maelseachlainn, son of Maclruanaidh, and by Tighearnach, lord of Loch-Gabhar. A fleet^l of seven score ships of the people of the king of the foreigners came to contend with the foreigners that were in Ireland before them, so that they disturbed Ireland between them. Maelbreasail, son of Cearnach, lord of Mughdhorna,

^h *Ui-Mail*.—The position of this tribe is determined by the Glen of Imaal, a district in the barony of Upper Talbotstown, and county of Wicklow.—See note ^z, under the year 1376, *infra*.

ⁱ *Loch Cal*.—Now Loughgall, in the county of Armagh.—See the years A. M. 2859, and A. D. 798.

^k *Duibhlinn*.—Now Dublin. See it already referred to at A. D. 291, 650, 785, 840.

^l *A fleet, &c.*—“A. D. 848. A navy of seven score ships of the people of the forreners

king came to assist” [*rectè*, to oppose] “the forreners before them, that they grieved” [i. e. harassed] “all Ireland after. Inrachtach, abbot of Aoi, came into Ireland with Colum Cillye’s oaths or sanctified things. Rovartach, mac Colgan, abbot of Slane, deceased. Flannagan killed mac Echtach, *rex* of Dalarai in the North, by Kindred Owen. Maelbresail, mac Muredai, kinge of Mugorn” [*jugulatus est a Gentilibus post conversionem suam ad clericos*], “killed by Gentiles after his conversion to the clergy.”—*Ann. Ulr., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

Γαλλαῖς ἰαρ να βεῖτ ἰ ελεῖρσεετ ἰαρ εσορ ἰν τραοζαῖλ δέ. Ἀν ἐρορ βοῖ αρ παῖτεε δλάμε δο εῦρσεβάιλ ἰρἰν αρ. Ἀ κοῖδρῦδ ἡ α ποδαῖλ εο τορραετ ní δια βαρρ ταῖλτε, ἡ ριοναβαρ ἀβαε. Ρορβαρ Μαοιλρσεχλαῖν ἰ Ἐρῦραιτ, ἀῖκαλ πο ράδ Μαολρεχἰν :

Μητἰδ οὐλ οαρ ὀοῖνδ μβάν, ἰ νδαῖλ μαῖζε Μἰδε μῖν,
Ἀρ ἀνν βητἰδ ρῖν ζαῖτ ηγλααρ, ἰρἰν υαρ ἰ Ἐρῦραιτ ἐρἰν.

Νιἰλλ, μαε Ἀεδα Ἀλαῖν, τἰζῖρἰνα Ὑα Μάιλ, δέεε.

Ἀορ Ἐρορτ, οχετ εεῖδ εῖτραεά α ἠοχετ. Ἀν εῖτραῖαδ βλαδἰν δο Μαοιλεαῖλαῖν. Ἐεταδἰαχ, ἀββ Ἐλυαῖα μἰε Νόῖρ, δέεε. Ὁ Ὑἰδ Ἐορβμαε Μαεμναῖζε α ἐνεῖλ. Ἀρ οεα εεαῖνε ἀερῦρἰαδἰ ἠν ρἰν :

Ἄε ελυἰν εαχ, ετἰρ ἠζἡατἰ ἡ ζἡατἰ,
Ἀββ ἠἰ εἘλυἰν μαρ Ἐεταδἰαχ νοῖαν ετραεαρ εο βρατἰ.

Ἐυαῖτα, μαε Ρεραδἰαῖζ, ἀββ Ρεχραῖννε ἡ Ὀῖρμαῖζε, Ρεαρῖεαρ, μαε Μυρφοἰαῖζ, ἀββ Ἐαῖννε Ἐέρε, Ρυαῖδρἰ, ἀββ Ἐρρεα, ἡ Ρεεταδἰρα, ἀββ Ἐλυαῖα ρεῖτα ὀρέναῖν, δέεε. Ἀοἡζῦρ, μαε Σἠδνε, τἰζῖρἰνα Μυζδορἰ, δο ἠαρβἰαδ ἠα Ἐαρβετἰ, μαε Μαοἰλβἠῖζἰδε. Μαεῖλἰν, μαε Ἐαῖμοζα, τἰζῖρἰνα Ὑα ἠδῖρἰνν δεῖρρεῖρτ Ἐοῖνατἰ, δο ἠαρβἰαδ ἠα Ἐαῖλαἰβἰ. Ἐοῖεατἰ, μαε Μαολεοῖα, τἰζῖρἰνα Ἐαρραῖζε Ἐαατἰρα, δέεε. Ἐἰοῖαδ, μαε Ἐοῖναῖζ, τἰζῖρἰνα Ἐἰἠατἰα ὀρἰζ, δο ρῖρἰετοἰδεετ ρῖν Μαοἰλρεχἰναῖλ, μαε Μαοἰρῦαῖαῖδ, ἡ τοχετ εο ἠῖρτ ζαῖλ ἠαρ, εο πο ἠοῖρ Ὑἰ Νέἰλ ὁ Σἠἰοῖαῖν εο μἠρ, ετἰρ εαῖλα ἡ ευαῖτα, ἡ πο οἰρεε ἠρἰ Ἐοχα ζαῖορ, ἡ πο ἠοῖρεε ἰαῖαῖν, ζῦρ ὀο εοἠαρἰο ρῖν ἠἰρ. Ῥο ἠοῖρρεδ οἰν ἠεο δεῖρετἰετ ἡ εῖρἰ ρἰεἰτ αρ οα

^m Reached Tailltin : i. e. a part of its top fell at Teltown, and another part at Fennor.—See this event among the Wonders of Ireland in Dr. Todd's edition of the Irish version of Nennius's *Historia Britonum*, p. 215.

ⁿ *Crufait*.—Now probably Croboy in Meath.

^o *Ui-Cormaic-Maenmaighe*.—A sept of the Ui-Maine, seated near Loughrea, in the county of Galway.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, pp. 37, 76, 77, 90, 91.

^p *Rechrainn*.—This was the ancient name of the Island of Lambay, near the hill of Howth, in the county of Dublin, whereon St. Colum-

killie erected a monastery. It is described in O'Donnell's *Vita Columbæ*, lib. i. c. 65, as in the east of Bregia.—See *Trias Thaum.*, pp. 400, 450. The modern name of Lambay, more correctly Lamb-eye, i. e. Lamb-island, was imposed by the Danes, or early English settlers.

^q *Cinaedh*.—This passage is given in the Annals of Ulster at the year 849, as follows :

“ A. D. 849. Cinaed, mac Conaing, rex Cianachta do frithtuidhecht Maelsechnaill aneurt Gall, con rinnradh Ou Neill o Sinnaid co muir, etir cella ocus tuatha, ocus co rort innsi Locha Gabur *dolose*, cor bo com ard fria lar, ocus co ro

was slain by the foreigners, after having embraced a religious life and retired from the world. The cross which was on the green of Slaine was raised up into the air; it was broken and divided, so that a part of its top reached Tailltin^m and Finnabhair-abha. The encampment of Maelseachlainn at Crufaitⁿ, as Maelfechini said:

It is time to go across the bright Boinn into the smooth plain of Meath;
It is there they are in the pure breeze at this hour at withered Crufait.

Niall, son of Aedh Alainn, lord of Ui-Mail, died.

The Age of Christ, 848. The fourth year of Maelseachlainn. Cetadach, Abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. He was of the tribe of Ui-Cormaic Maenmaighe^o. It was in lamentation of him this quatrain was composed:

All have heard it, both uncommon and common,
That an abbot at Cluain like Cedadach will never again be seen.

Tuathal, son of Fearadhach, Abbot of Reachraim^p and Dearnhach; Fearchair, son of Muireadhach, Abbot of Lann-Leire; Ruaidhri, Abbot of Lusca; and Rechtabhra, Abbot of Cluain-fearta Brenainn, died. Aenghus, son of Suibhne, lord of Mughdhorna, was slain by Gairbheth, son of Maelbrighde. Maelan, son of Cathmogha, lord of Ui-Briuin of South Connaught, was slain by the foreigners. Cobhthach, son of Maelcobha, lord of Ciarraighe-Luachra, died. Cinaedh^q, son of Conaing, lord of Cianachta-Breagh, rebelled against Maelseachlainn, son of Maelruanaidh, and went with a [strong] force of foreigners, and plundered the Ui-Neill from the Sinnainn to the sea, both churches and territories; and he plundered the island of Loch Gabhor^r, and afterwards burned it, so that it was level with the ground. They also burned the oratory

loscad leis derthach Treoit, ocus tri xx. decc di doinib ann."—*Ann. Ul.*, Ed. O'Conor.

This passage is also given in the old translation in *Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49; but the translator or transcriber has mistaken the construction of the language, as follows:

"A. D. 849. Cinaeh mac Conaing, king of Cianacht, died" [*rectè*, did oppose] "Maelseachlainn, with the force of the forreners; spoyled the O'Nells from the Sinainn to sea, as well

churches as temporal; and brake down the Iland of Loch-Gavar to the very bottom; and burnt the oratorie of Treoit and 260 men therein."

^r *The island of Loch Gabhor*: i. e. of Lough Gower, or Logore, near Dunshaughlin, in the county of Meath. This island was explored some years since, and several curious antiquities were there found. The lake is now entirely dried up.—See *Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy*, vol. i. p. 424.

chéú do dáimibh ann. Loch Laoig hι ceirich nUimall la Connachtaib do élúó. 6ραον, mac Ruad6ραch, τιγ6ρα Ua Cpum6ραinn, 7 a dá 6ρα6ραιρ, 6ραζαρτα6 7 6ραυαταρ, do μαρ6ρα6 la a ndερ6ραine bu6ρα6éin.

Αοιρ C6ρα6ιρ, ocht c6ρα66 c6ρα6ά αναοι. An c6ρα6εα6 6ρα6άοιν do Μαοιρ-6ρα6hlainn. Τιορρα6ε Ua 6ραοι6ρανα6, ab Uιρ μ6ραιρ, Colcca, mac Ceallna6, abb Chille T6ραμα, Uαρ6ραρ, abb Uε6ρα6linne, 7 Scandal, mac Τιορρα6τε, abb Do6ραna6 6ρα6hlainn, 7 Connagán Cluana 6ρα6τα 6ρα6éanna, 6εcc. Olc6ραρ, mac Cionaε6α, 6ρα6 Cαιρλ, 6εcc. Cionaε6, mac Cona6na6, τιγ6ρα Cιannaε6τα 6ρα66, do 6ά6α66 ι nA6ραγε la mu6ρα6τιρ an 6ρα66, Μαοιλεachlainn, 7 τιγ6ρα Uocha 6ρα66ρ, a6 a6τε 6ραιρ ina ndερna dulc 6ραι 6ραι6 7 6ρα6clair. Com6ρα 66 αρpubra66,

Monuar, a 6ραοine μαι6τε, 6ρα 6ρα6αιρ a λαι6τε cluι6τε,
 M6ραιρ liach Cionaε6, mac Cona6na6, hι lomain6 do cum cui6τε.
 Ιαρ na cumpech ιρην 6ραιρ, μ6ραιρ liach 6ρα c6ρα6 an an 6ρα6lua6,
 Acc a6c6ραιρ a αρρ6ρα6ι 6ά6ιν 6ρα6ρα an 6ρα6ά6 6ρα6 A6ρα6ι uαιρ.

6ρα6ραιρ Dall a6τε6ρα 6ρα,

A Th6ρα6na6ρ, a 6ρα6luidε, αρ6ρα6 cε6ραι mo c6ραιρ,
 6ραι λα6, ma6ι 6ρα6ρα6ε, 6ρα6ι6να 6ρα66 6ρα6éanna uile.
 A Thail6ραιρ, a6τε men6ραιρ, a 6ρα6ιρ mbua6ά ina mban,
 6ρα cain 6ραιρinn cιand6ραιρ immo 6ρα6ρα6666 in cach 6ραιρ.

6ρα666666 do 6ρα6666 do A66 cιαι6, co 6ρα 6ρα6ρα6 αρ μ6ραιρ 6ρα6 6ρα6inn666666, co 6ρα 6ρα6ρα6666 an lon6ρα6ρα6 6ραιρ 6ρα6οine 7 μαοοine. Sla66 oile do 6ρα666666

⁶ *Loch Laci6h, in the territory of Umhall.*—This lake was situated in the south-west extremity of the parish and barony of Burrishoole, in the west of the county of Mayo.—See the migration of this lake referred to among the Wonders of Ireland in Dr. Todd's edition of the Irish version of Nennius's *Historia Britonum*, p. 207.

⁷ *The Ainge.*—Now the River Nanny, flowing through the very middle of the territory of Cianachta-Breagh, and dividing the barony of Upper Duleek from that of Lower Duleek, in the county of Meath. In the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, published by Colgan, part i. c. 54,

the mouth of this river, which is called *Inbher-Ainge*, is described as lying opposite *Inis-Padruic*. These entries are given in the Annals of Ulster, at the year 850, thus:

“A. D. 850. Colgan, mac Cellai, chief of Killtuoma; Seanal, mac Tibruid, chief of Domnach-Sechlainn; and Ollechovar, mac Cinaeha, kinge of Caissill, all died. Cinaeh, mac Conaing, king of Cianacht, drowned in a loch, by a cruell death, by Maelsechlainn and Tiernach, through contention of” [*rectè*, to revenge his contention with and his contempt of] “the best men in Ireland, specially Patrick's Covarbai i.

of Treoit, within which were three score and two hundred persons. Loch Laeigh^s, in the territory of Umhall, in Connaught, migrated. Braen, son of Ruadhrach, lord of Ui-Crumhthainn, and his two brothers, Fogartach and Bruadar, were slain by their own tribe.

The Age of Christ, 849. The fifth year of Maelseachlainn. Tibraide Ua Baeitheanaigh, Abbot of Lis-mor ; Colga, son of Ceallach, Abbot of Cill-Toma ; Uarghus, Abbot of Leithghlinn ; Scannal, son of Tibraide, Abbot of Dombnach-Seachnaill ; and Olchobhar, son of Cinaedh, King of Caiseal, died. Cinaeth, son of Conaing, lord of Cianachta-Breagh, was drowned in the Ainge^t by the people of the king, Maelseachlainn, and Tighearnach, lord of Loch-Gabhor, to revenge upon him the evils he had committed against the laity and the Church ; of which was said :

Alas, O good people, his playful days were better !
Great grief that Cinaedh, son of Conang, is in a sack approaching the pool !
After having mangled him in the sea, great grief came over the army,
On viewing his white ribs on the strand over the cold Aingi.

Guaire Dall said this :

O Teamhair, O beloved hill, thou hast rejected my company ;
Thou hadst, if thou hadst not abandoned him, the materies of a King of
all Ireland ;
O Taitlin, who art illustrious, pure, thou victorious land of women,
It is pleasant to enumerate thy noble tribes and their virtues at all times.

The Dubhghoill^a arrived in Ath-cliaith, and made a great slaughter of the Finnghoill, and plundered the fortress, both people and property. Another

Deputy. Black Gentiles came to Dublin and committed great slaughter upon the whyte Fingallians, and spoyled the cittie, both men and goods. Great spoyle and slaughter alsoe by them at Linduochoille. Congalach, mac Irgalai, kinge of Coill-Fallavain, *mortuus est*. A kingly congregation in Ardmacha, between Maelseachlainn, with the Nobility of Leh-Cuinn, half Ireland, and Madogan, with the nobilitie of Connaght” [*rectè*, of Concovar’s province], “and

troups and companies of them to Patrick’s sanctuary, and Suairlech, with the clergy of Meath. Caireall mac Ruarach, king of Loch-Uaithne, *jugulatus est dolose ante portam oratorii* Tiernai, at Cluonaui, by the Connells of Fernvoy. Echa, mac Cernay, kinge of them of Ross, killed by the Gentyles. Tibraid *nepos* Baeihe-nai, Abbot of Lismor, *mortuus est.*”—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, 49.

^a *Dubhghoill* : i. e. Black Foreigners. Accord-

φορ Φιονγγαλαίβ οcc Λιμν Ουαχαίλλ, γ πο cυρριτε άρ μόρι φορρα. Ρίξόάλ
 ινδ Αρδμαχα επιρ Μαολρεακλαινν, mac Μαολρϋαναϊδ, co μαϊτιβ Λεϊτε
 Cυιμν, γ Μαδουδαν co μαϊτιβ cοιγιδ Concubair. Διαρμαϊσ γ Ρετξηνα, co
 ραίμαϊβ Ρατερραϊξ μαρ αεν ϋιυ, γ Suairlec .ι. Ινδονεν co cleipciδ Μιδε.
 Cαιρεαλλ, mac Ρυαδρπαχ, τιξήινα Λοχα ηΥαιτνε, do μαρβαδ λά Conaλλιβ.
 Cοχαϊδ, mac Cεαρναϊξ, τιξεαρνα Φεαρ Ροιρ, do μαρβαδ λα Γαλαϊβ. Flann-
 chaδ, mac Αονγυρα, τιξήινα [Υα] Ροταδ τήιε, δέcc.

Αοιρ Cμιορτ, ocht ccéd caecca. Αν ρεϊρεαδ βλιαδαιν do Μηαοιλρεαχ-
 λαϊνν. Μαονξαλ, abb Αρδα ϋρατα, Colam, mac Αϊρεεταϊξ, abb Cορκαϊξε,
 Cεαλλαc, mac Cρυννμιαοιλ, abb Cινδ Cιτιξ, Conoath, abb Ρυιρ αλιτιρ, Ριο-
 νάν, abb Imbleacha Ιοβαρ, Ριγγιρ, mac Λαιδγιρ, abb Cluana ϋήιτα Μολυα,
 ηΥαρξυρ Υα Ραιτνέν, abb Λεϊτξλιννε, Λήξγαλ, abb Οτνα, Φορβαρπαχ, mac
 Μαοιλνιρ, abb Cille μόιιε Cινδεχ, Cήνδραελαδ, mac Υλτάν, eccnaϊδ δοϊτε
 Chonaρ, γ Αιρτιρ, mac Φαολάν, αιρcinneach Cille δαρα, δέcc. Cαταλ, mac

ing to Dnald Mac Firbis's genealogical work (Marquis of Drogheda's copy), p. 364, the Irish called the Danes by this name to distinguish them from the Norwegians, whom they styled Finnghoill, or Finn-Lochlannaigh. His words are as follows:

“Γοιρϊδ ρεϋίβνε Γαιοδεαλ Γοϊλλ do Λοχ-
 λανδουϊβ: γοιρϊδ βεορ Ουβλοχλαννιξ do
 όρϋιμξ οϊοβ .ι. Ουϊβγεμξε, αρ να Οαναρ όν
 Οανια .ι. Ουνμαρξ. Φιονν-Λοχλανναϊξ .ι.
 Finngeimne .ι. λυcε να η-Ιορϋαϊξε, .ι. λυcε να
 Νορϋεγια; i. e. the writings of the Irish call
 the *Lochlannaigh* by the name *Goill*: they also
 call some of them *Dubhlochlannaigh*, i. e. black
 Gentiles, which was applied to the Danes of
Dania, i. e. Denmark. *Finn-Lochlannaigh*, i. e.
 fair Gentiles, i. e. the people of *Iornaighe*, i. e.
 the people of Norwegia.”

According to this definition, the Norwegians were the first Scandinavian invaders of Ireland, and Turgesius was a Norwegian, not a Dane.—See O'Brien's Irish Dictionary, *voce* Lochlannach.

* *Province of Conchobhar*.—This should mean

all the province of Ulster, which was governed by Conchobhar Mac Nessa in the first century; but Madudhan was really only king of circumscribed Uladh, or Ulidia.—See Reeves's *Ecclesiastical Antiq. of Down and Connor*, §c., p. 354.

* *Of Inedhnen*.—This place is in the territory of Bregia, not far from Slane.—See Archdall's *Monasticon Hibernicum*, p. 540.—See *Trias Th.*, p. 295, where Colgan translates this passage as follows:

“A. D. 849. *Publica comitia Ardmachae celebrata per Malachiam filium Malruani* (Hiberniæ Regem) *cum proceribus Lath-cunniæ* (hoc est, Aquilonaris Hiberniæ) *et per Madaganum* (Regem Ultoniæ) *cum proceribus Ultoniæ: quibus et interfuerunt Diermitius et Fethgna cum clero Sancti Patricii* (id est, Ardmachano); *et Suarlechus Inedhnnensis cum clero Media.*”

† *Loch Uaithne*: i. e. Uaithne's Lough, now Lough Ooney, situated near the village of Smithborough, in the barony of Dartry and county of Monaghan. The chief of Dartraighe-Coininnse had his principal residence at this lake, and hence he was sometimes called lord of

depredation by the Dubhghoill upon the Fiunghoill, at Linn-Duachail, and they made a great slaughter of them. A royal meeting at Ard-Macha, between Maelseachlainn, son of Maelruanaidh, with the chiefs of Leath-Chuinn, and Madudhan, with the chiefs of the province of Conchobhar^w. Diarmaid and Fethghna, accompanied by the congregations of Patrick, and Suairleach, i. e. of Inednen^x, with the clergy of Meath. Caireall, son of Ruadhrach, lord of Loch Uaithne^y, was slain by the Conaille. Eochaidh, son of Cearnach, lord of Feara-Rois, was slain by the foreigners. Flannchadh, son of Aenghus, lord of [Ui-]Fothadh-tire^z, died.

The Age of Christ, 850. The sixth year of Maelseachlainn. Maenghal, Abbot of Ard-srath; Colann, son of Aireachtach, Abbot of Coreach; Ceallach, son of Crummihael, Abbot of Ceamm-Eitigh^a; Condath, Abbot of Ros-ailithir^b; Finan, Abbot of Imleach-Ibhair; Finghin, son of Laidhgin, Abbot of Cluain-fearta-Molua; hUarghus Ua Raithnen, Abbot of Leithghlinn; Learghal, Abbot of Othain; Forbhasach, son of Maeluidhir, Abbot of Cill-mor-Cinnech^c; Ceann-faeladh, son of Ultan, wise man of Both-Chonais^d; and Airtri, son of Faelan,

Loch-Uaithne.—See it again referred to at A. D. 1025.

^z *Ui-Fothadh-tire*.—This is probably the barony of Iffa and Offa West, in the now county of Tipperary, of which, according to O'hUidhrin's Topographical Poem, O'Mearadhaigh, now O'Mara, was the ancient chieftain:

“O'Mearadhaigh, maré an rí, triat O Faéad
ru up móiréir

Uí Néill a h-Uié Eogain Fhinn, na leogum
co léir luaoim.”

“O'Mearadhaigh, good the king, lord of Ui-Fathaidh, who obtained a great territory; The O'Neills of fair Ui-Eoghain, all the lions I mention.”

See note ^k, under A. D. 813, p. 426, *suprà*.

^a *Ceamm-Eitigh*.—Now Kinnity, in the barony of Ballybritt, and King's County.—See note ^h, under the year 1213, p. 183, *infra*.

^b *Ros-ailithir*.—Now Roscarbery, in the barony of East Carbery, and county of Cork.—See

note ^u, under A. D. 824, p. 436, *suprà*.

^c *Cill-mor-Cinnech*: i. e. the great Church of Ceann-eich. This was probably Ceanneich, *anglicè* Kineigh, near the village of Iniskeen, in the barony of Carbery, and county of Cork, where are the remains of a Round Tower. There is another Ceann-eich near Castledermot, in the county of Kildare.

^d *Both-Chonais*: i. e. Conas's booth, tent, or hut. This is described by Colgan, who knew it well, as in the barony of Inishowen, in the diocese of Derry:

“Fuit olim magnum et celebre monasterium Diocesis Derensis, in regione de Iniseoniâ. Hodie locus prophenatus est, et in vicinia asservantur apud viros pios multi libri istius loci S. Moelise” [Brolchani] “manu conscripti.”—*Acta Sanctorum*, p. 108.

The name is now obsolete; but there can be little doubt that it is the place in the parish of Culdaff, in the barony of Inishowen, called the Templemoyle.

Δυβάν, τῖςῖνα Ὑα νῑουαχ Ἀργατορι, Ροζαριταχ, μαϑ Μαοιλβῖρῖαλ, τῖςῖνα Οἰρηῖαλλ, [δέϑϑ]. Πλαναζαν, τῖςῖνα Λεῖτε Χατάλ, ὄο ἡαρβᾶδ λα Πλαν, μαϑ Κοναῖγ. Λυχτ οῑτ ρῖϑε λογ ὄο Ρῖνοῖαλλᾶῖβ ὄο ροῑτάδαρ ὄο ῑᾶτ ρῖϑ Δυβῖαλλᾶῖβ ὄο Σναῖν Εῖῑνεαχ, τῖϑε λα ῖ τεορα ἡοῖῑῑε ὄοῖβ acc ῑᾶτ-ῑῑᾶδ ρε ροῖλε, ὄο ρο μεβᾶδ ρῖα νῑοῖαλλᾶῖβ, ῖο ρῖαρηῖοῑε Ρῖνοῖοῖλλ α λογα λεό. Ἀρῑ Μαχα ὄο ρᾶρῖαῑῑ ἰᾶ Γαλλᾶῖβ Ἰννε Δυαχαλλε αν ὄοῖνᾶῑ ῖαρ ϑῑαῖρϑ. Ἀρ ρορ Γαλλᾶῖβ ῖ ναρῖτεαρ ἑρῖγ, αρ οῖλε οϑ Ραῖτ Ἀλδαν λα ῑαῖναῑῑῑᾶῑβ ἡ αοῖν ἡῖ.

Ἀοῖρ ῑῖορτ, οῑτ ῑῑῑ ῑᾶῑῑα α ἡαῖν. Ἀν ρεᾶῑῑᾶῑᾶ βῖαῑᾶν ὄο Μαοῖλε-ῑᾶῑῑῑ. Πλαῖῑᾶῑᾶ, μαϑ Κοῖζαῖλε, ῑῖρϑορ ῖ ἁββ ἑῖορῖαρ, ῑαῖῑῑῑ, ἁββ ῑῖρε ὄᾶ ῖλαρ, Ἀῖῖῖῖ, μαϑ Ροβαῖῑῑῑῑ, ἁββ Ἰῖρϑῑῑ, Πλανῑ, μαϑ Ρεᾶῑῑῑῑῑῑ, ἁββ Λεῖτ Μανῑᾶν, Ἀνῑῖῑ, ῑῑῑᾶῑᾶ ῑῖρε ὄᾶ ῖλαρ, Ἀῖῖῖῖῖῖ, ῖ. μαϑ Δοῖν-ῖᾶῖῑ, ρῖ ῑαῖῖῖ, ὄῑῑῑ. ῑᾶῑῑῑῑ, μαϑ ῑομαῑῑῑῑ, λεῖῖῖ Ὑλαῑ, ὄο ἡαρβᾶδ λα Γαλλᾶῖβἑ. ῑᾶῑῑῑῖῖῖῖ, μαϑ ῑῖαῖρε, τῖςῖῖῖῖῖ Ὑῖρῖαῖαρ, ὄο ἡαρβᾶδ λα ἑῖρῖαῑῑ, μαϑ Ἀῑῑᾶ ῖ λα ῑῖῖῖῖῖῖ, μαϑ Δῖνῖῖῖῖ, ῖ μεᾶῑῖῖ. ἑῖρῖαῑῑ, μαϑ Ἀῑῑᾶ ρῑῖῖῖῖ ὄο ἡαρβᾶδ ῖ ῑῖῖῖ οῑτ ἰᾶ ῖαῖῖῖῖ λα μῖνῑῖῖῖ ῑῑῑῑῖῖῖ ῑ ἡῑῑῑῑῖῖ ῑ ῑῖῖῖῖῖῖῖ. Μαοῖῑαῖρῖῖῖῖ, μαϑ Μαοῖῖῖῖῖῖῖῖ, τῖςῖῖῖῖῖ Ὑᾶ Μῖῑ Ὑᾶῖ Ἀῖρηῖῖῖῖ, ὄο ῑῑῑ. ῑᾶῑῑ, μαϑ Δυβάν, τῖςῖῖῖῖῖ Ἀρῖαῑῑ ροῖρ ὄῑῑῑ. ῑᾶρ-ῖᾶῑῑ, μαϑ Μαῑῑῖῖῖῖῖῖ, τῖςῖῖῖῖῖ ῑοῑᾶ, ὄῑῑῑ. ὑῑῖῖῖῖ, μαϑ Νῑῖῖῖ, ῑῖῖῖῖῖῖ Ὑᾶ ἡῑῖῖῖῖῖῖ, ὄῑῑῑ. ὄᾶ ῑῑῑῖῖῖῖ ῖᾶῑῑῖῖῖ ῖ. Ρορᾶῖῖῖῖῖ ῖῖῖῖῖῖ, ῑῖρϑῑῑῑ,

* *Ui-Duach-Argal-Rois*.—The territory of this tribe is defined in an Inquisition taken on the 1st of May, 1635, from which it would appear that it was then regarded as coextensive with the barony of Fassadineen, in the county of Kilkenny; but it was originally far more extensive, for Rath-Beothaigh, now Rathveagh, on the Nore, in the barony of Galmoy, is referred to as in this territory (see note 5, p. 26, *suprà*); and in O'hUidhrin's Topographical Poem, *Ui-Duach-Osraighe*, the country of O'Braenain, is called "Fionnclár ῖῖῖῖῖῖ ἡᾶ ῖῖῖῖῖῖ," i. e. the extensive fair plain of the Nore."

† *Suanh-Fidhneach*.—Otherwise called Cuan Suanha-Aighneach. From various references to this bay it appears to have been the ancient name of Carlingford Lough, an arm of the sea

lying between Cnailgne and Boirche in Uladh.—See Reeves's *Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down and Connor*, &c., p. 252, note 2. The most of the events given by the Four Masters under the year 850, are noticed in the Annals of Ulster under 851, as follows:

"A. D. 851. The spoils of Ardmach by the forreiners in Easter-day. The navy of 28 ships of White Gentiles came to give battle to Duv-gents (i. e. Blacke) to Snavaignech, three dayes and three nights *to them*" [*recte*, were passed by them] "fighting, but the Blacke broake" [i. e. gained the victory] "at last, and" [the White] "ran away; both tooke their ships. *Stain fugitivus evasit*; *Erebe decollatus jucuit*. Moengal, abbot of Ardsraha; Cennfaela mac Ultain, *sapiens*; Boithe-Comais, *et* Lergal *princeps* of Oithne,

airchinnech of Cill-dara, died. Cathal, son of Dubhan, lord of Ui-Duach-Argadrois^c; Fogartach, son of Maelbreasail, lord of Oirghialla, [died] Flannagan, lord of Leath-Chathail, was slain by Flann, son of Conaing. A fleet of eight score ships of Fimnghoill arrived at Snamh-Eidhneach^f, to give battle to the Dubhghoill; and they fought with each other for three days and three nights, and the Dubhghoill gained the victory; the Fimnghoill left their ships to them. Ard-Macha was devastated by the foreigners of Linn-Duachaille, on the Sunday before Easter. A slaughter was made of the foreigners in the east of Breagh; [and] another slaughter was made of them at Rath-Aldain^g, by the Cianachta, in one month.

The Age of Christ, 851. The seventh year of Maelseachlainn. Flaithniadh, son of Conghal, Bishop and Abbot of Birra; Carthach, Abbot of Tir-daghlas; Ailill, son of Robhartach, Abbot of Lusca; Flann, son of Reachtabhra, Abbot of Liath-Manchain^h; Andlidh, wise man of Tir-da-ghlas; Ailgheanan, i. e. son of Donnghal, King of Caiseal, died. Cathmal, son of Tomaltach, half king of Ulidia, was killed by the foreignersⁱ. Eachtighern, son of Guaire, lord of South Leinster, was treacherously slain by Bruadar, son of Aedh, and Cearbhall, son of Donghal. Bruadar, son of Aedh, was himself slain at the end of eight days afterwards, by the people of Echtighern, in revenge of their lord. Maelcaurarda, son of Maelbreasail, lord of Ui-Mic-Uais-Oirghiall, died. Cathal, son of Dubhan, lord of Argat-ros^k, died. Cearnach, son of Maelbreasail, lord of Cobha, died. Oenghus, son of Niall, lord of Ui-Berchon^l, died. The two successors of Patrick^m, namely, Forannan, scribe, bishop, and anchorite, and

dormierunt. Fogartach, mac Maeilbressail, king of Airgiall, *moritur.* Cahal, mac Duvan, king of Oduoch Arcatrois, *moritur.* Forbasach, mac Maeiluir, prince of Killmor of Cinneh, *moritur.* A slaughter of the forreiners at Daivinsies in the north" [*recte east*] "of Bregh, and another at Rathallain by Cianacht *in uno mense.*"—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^c *Rath-Aldain.*—Now Rathallon, in the parish of Moorechureh, near Duleek, in the territory of Cianachta-Breagh, in the east of the county of Meath.

^h *Liath-Manchain.*—Now Lemanaghan, in the

north of the King's County.—See it already referred to at the years A. D. 645, 664, *suprà*, and 1531, *infra*.

ⁱ *The foreigners.*—"A. D. 852. Cathmal, mac Tomaltaigh, leth-ri Uladh, a *Nordmannis interfectus est.*"—*Ann. Ult.*

^k *Argat-ros.*—See this obit before entered under 851.

^l *Ui-Berchon.*—Now Ibercon, a district on the west side of the River Barrow, in the barony of Ida, and county of Kilkenny. The village of Rosbercon, anciently Ros-Ua-mBerchon, is within it.

^m *The two successors of Patrick.*—"A. D. 851.

ἡ ἀνγκοιρε, ἡ Διαριμαίτετ ἀν τί βα φοιρετί ἡ βα heccnaide ἴριν Ἐοραιρ ᾄο huilíoi, décc. Αἰνλαοῖβ, mac μῖζ Λοcλαινne, do τεαχετ ἰ nἘρῖνν, ᾄορ πο ᾄιallραττ ἰ mbátταρ do eaátαιρcénéλαῖβ ἰ nἘρῖνν δό, ἡ do bḥτε cíoρ ó Ἐθαοῖδ-ελαῖβ. Ἐορραιό, mac Ρεαρῖγυρα, τοῖρscḥ Ἰννῖρ Ἐall, décc.

Αοῖρ Ἐρῖορτ, ocht ccéδ caoga a δό. Ἀν τοcheτῖμαδῶ βλιαδῶν do Μαοιλ-εαcλαινν. Ἰνδρεαcτḥcḥ Ἰα Ρῖναcτάν, comapbba Colaim Cille, eaccnaíð τοccáide πο ποδῶνν μαρτρα la δαχαῖβ ἀν δαπα λά δέcc do Μḥάρτα. Μαοιλ-ρscḥlainn, ρῖ Ἐρεανν do δῶλ a Μῦμῖαν, co ρáινcc Ἰνδeοῖν na nḌéῖρῖ, ἡ do βερετ a ηḡἰalla ἡ a οἰᾄρῖρ uαcá, ἀρ πο ἐρῖαλλρατ ρῖτḗδḥτε ρῖρ a huche ecταῖρcémel. Μῦρᾄgeal, bḥn μῖζ Λαιḡḥn, décc. Ἐρῖννῖαοῖ, mac Μαοιλεδῦνν, τῖgeapna Ἰα ρῖβῖδeῖντε, do écc. Ἐυαthal, mac Μαοιλβῖρᾄde, ρῖ Λαιḡḥn, do ἰμαρτραδῶ. Ἰρῦαδαρ, mac Ἐῖνδραοῖαδῶ, τῖḡḥῖνα Μῦρᾄραῖge, δέḡ.

Αοῖρ Ἐρῖορτ, ocht ccéδ caoga a τῖρῖ. Ἀν νοῖμαδῶ βλιαδῶν do Μḥαοιλ-εαcλαινν. Αἰlill, abb Αchaῖδῶ bό, ἡ Ροδapτḥcḥ, abb Ἰννῖρ Ἐανδῖḡa, ρερῖβḥδῶ, δέcc. Ρῦδγῦρ, mac Μαῖεμαδῶ, abb Μαῖνῖρτερḥcḥ δῦῖτε, do βάτḥαδῶ ἴρῖν nḌóῖνν. Ἐαταν, banabb Cille δαπα, δέcc. Σlóiccheaδῶ la ḥΑοδῶ, mac Νéill co ḥUlταῖβ, co ρῖραρcaῖβ Ἐonneccan, mac Colmáin, ἡ Ρλαῖτḗβeapτḥcḥ, mac Νéill, ἀḡῦρ ποchaῖde ele apcεana. Μῦρῖδḥcḥ, τῖḡḥῖνα Ἀρῶα Ἐιannacáta, δέcc. Ὀρḡαν Λocha Cend la Ἐallῖαῖβ ἰαρ nḋol ραιρ ρορ lécc οἰᾄρeδῶ, ἡ τορ-εραταρ ρῖche ἀρ chéδ do δῶοῖνḥ leo ἰν Ἐορῖμάν.

Αοῖρ Ἐρῖορτ, ocht ccéδ caoga, a cḥταρῖ. Ἀν δεαcῖμαδῶ βλιαδῶν do Μḥαοιλ-cḥlainn. Σοδonna, ep̄cop Σláine, do ρῦlanḡ μαρτρα ó Νορτῖmanḥaῖbḥ. Ἐορḥ- mac Λαιτῖρῖḡ ḥρῖῦνν, ρερῖδḥνεοῖρ, ἀνγκοιρε, ἡ ep̄cop, δέcc. Σῦḥḥne Ἰα Ροῖcḥḡ,

Duo heredes Patrieii, viz. Forinnan Episcopus et Anchorita, et Diarmaid sapientissimus omnium Doctorum Europe, quiverunt.—*Ann. Ult.*

^a *Lochlann*: i. e. *Scandinavia*. Dr. O'Brien in his Irish Dictionary, *voce* LOCHLONNACH, conjectures that Lochlann means "land of lakes," and remarks as follows:

"All the countries about the borders of the Baltic are full of lakes; hence George Fournier, in his Geographical Description of the World, says that *Dania*, literally signifies *terra equatilis*, which is the same thing as a land of lakes. It was, doubtless, from the Danes themselves the

Irish did learn this circumstance of the nature of their country, which made them give them the Irish name of *Loch-lannaice*."

In the Annals of Ulster the arrival of Amh-laibh (i. e. Amlaff, Aulaf, or Olaf) is noticed at the year 852, as follows:

"A. D. 852. Avlaiv, king of Laibhlinn, came into Ireland, and all the forreiners of Ireland submitted to him, and had rent from the Irish."—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^o *Innsi-Gall*: i. e. *insule Gallorum*: i. e. the Hebrides, or western islands of Scotland.

^r *Imreachtach*.—"A. D. 853. *Heres Columbe*

Diarmaid, the most learned and most wise in all Europe, died. Amhlacibh, son of the King of Lochlann^a, came to Ireland, so that all the foreign tribes in Ireland submitted to him; and they exacted rent from the Gacidhil [the Irish]. Gofraidh, son of Fearghus, chief of the Inmsi-Gall^o, died.

The Age of Christ, 852. The eighth year of Maelseachlainn. Inreachtach^p Ua Finachtain, successor of Colum Cille, a distinguished wise man, suffered martyrdom from the Saxons on the twelfth day of March. Maelseachlainn, King of Ireland, proceeded into Munster, until he arrived at Indeoin-na-nDeisi^q; and he enforced hostages and submission from them, for they had given him opposition at the instigation of the foreigners. Muirgheal, wife of the King of Leinster, died. Crummhael, son of Maelduin, lord of Ui-Fidhgeinte, died. Tuathal^r, son of Maelbrighde, King of Leinster, was martyred. Bruadar, son of Ceannfaeladh, lord of Musgraighe, died.

The Age of Christ, 853. The ninth year of Maelseachlainn. Ailill, Abbot of Achadh-bo, and Robhartach, Abbot of Iniscaindeagha, a scribe, died. Rudgus, son of Maieniadh, Abbot of Mainistir-Buithe, was drowned in the Boinn. Catan, Abbess of Cill-dara, died. A hosting was made by Aedh, son of Niall, into Ulidia, where he lost Connegan, son of Colman, and Flaithbheartach, son of Niall, and many others besides. Muireadhach, lord of Ard-Cianachta, died. The plundering of Loch Cend^s by the foreigners, after they had entered it on the ice; and one hundred and twenty persons were slain by them, together with Gorman.

The Age of Christ, 854. The tenth year of Maelseachlainn. Sodhomna, Bishop of Slaine, received martyrdom from the Norsemen. Cormac of Laithreach-Briuin, scribe, anchorite, and bishop, died. Suibhne Ua Roichlich,

Cille, *sapiens optimus, iv. Id. Marcii apud Saxones martirizatur.*—*Ann. Ult.*

^q *Indeoin-na nDeisi.*—Now Mullach-Indeona, a townland in the parish of Newchapel, near the town of Clonmel, in the territory of the northern Deisi, called Magh-Feimhean, now the barony of Iffa and Offa East, and county of Tipperary.—See Keating's *History of Ireland* (reign of Cormac, son of Art). This entry is given in the Annals of Ulster at the year 853, thus :

“ A. D. 853. Maelsechlainn, King of Tarach, went into Mounster, even to Inneoin of the Desies, and brought their pledges.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^r *Tuathal.*—“ A. D. 853. Tuathal, mac Maelbrihti, *rex nepotum Dunlaingi jugulatus est dolosè a fratribus suis.*”—*Ann. Ult.*

^s *Loch Cend.*—This is evidently a mistake for Loch Cendin.—See note ^k, under the year 821. This entry is not to be found in the Annals of Ulster. The others given by the Four Masters

ρεμίδνεόρι, ανγκοιρε, γ abb Λιρ μόρι, Καταραχ, mac Τιζήρηαιζ, περτίζιρ
 Αρδα Μαχα, γ σκαναδ φοιρετε εριδε, δέcc. Λαιρρεν Τιζε Munna δέcc.
 Μαολρεακλαιν, mac Μαολρυαναδ, do dul co Cairiol Munian, go tuccε zialla
 fear Munian dorídiiri. Coirne móρι γ pecc, comεταρ φοιριρ ppiom loca, γ
 ppiom aibne Epeann do εραιζτεchaib γ μαρεachaib ón noíad Callainn do
 December zur an oétimad Id Enair. Duirteach Lupeca do lopecað la
 Nopeamannaib. Roufó móρι για nAod, mac Néill, por Gallzaiodealla hi
 nGhionð Fhoicéle, co po lað a náρ leiρ. Dunlang, mac Duibdóim, τιζεαρνα
 Ροταρτα τίρε, δέcc. Ραολκαð, mac Ρορβαραιζ, τιζήρηνα Ua mβαρριπε μαιζε
 δέcc. Níall, mac Gillain, iar mβειτ εμοκα βλιαðan zan viz zan biað, δέcc.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, oét ceéd caoga a cúicc. An taemimad βλιαðan δέcc do
 Mhaoileaklainn. Maengal, abb Ροðαιρ, διαðal, Diiρτ Ciarán, γ Μαολοena,
 mac Olbrann, do Luicémb Connaét, fear leiζim Cluana mic Nóιρ, δέcc.
 Ματυðan, mac Muiríðhaiζ, μι Ulað, γ a clépeéτ ατβάτ. Ópan, mac
 Scannláin, τιζήρηνα Θαβρα, δέcc. Τριαρ do lopecað i ετallεin la paiζnen.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, ocht ceéd caecca apé. An tapra βλιαðan δέcc do Mhaoil-
 célainn. Compað eppcoip γ abb Cluana hEpaip, δέcc. Τιορραιδε ðan-
 ðan, abb Τίρε ða ζλαρ, Maelεuile, abb Imleacha luðair, Ceallaç, mac
 Ζuaipe, τιζήρηνα Ua cCeimpeλαιζ, δέcc. Cíρnach, mac Cionaoéta, τιζήρηνα
 Ua mβαρριπε Τίρε, δέcc. Μαολρεachlainn, mac Μαολρυαναδ, co pφsraib

under 853, are to be found in the former under 854.

¹ *The Gall-Gaeidheala*: i. e. the Dano-Irish.

² *Gleann-Fhoichle*.—Otherwise written Gleann-aichle, and *anglicised* Glenelly, a remarkable valley in the parish of Badoney, barony of Strabane, and county of Tyrone.—See note ¹, under A. D. 1600, p. 2226, *infra*.

³ *Fotharta-tire*.—Now the barony of Forth, in the county of Carlow.

⁴ *Ui-Bairche-Maighe*.—This should be “Ui-Bairche and Ui-Maighe.” They were the names of two territories on the west side of the River Barrow, in the present Queen’s County, comprising, the former the barony of Slievemargy, and the latter the barony of Ballyadams.—See *Leabhar-na-gCeart*, notes ^m and ⁿ, pp. 212, 213.

The year 854 of the Four Masters corresponds with 855 of the Annals of Ulster, which notice the events of that year as follows. The true date is 856.

“A. D. 855. Great frost and ice soe as the loghes and rivers of Ireland were passable for foote and horse from the 9th Kal. of December untill the 7th Id. of January. *Tempestuosus annus et asperissimus*” [*rectè, asperrimus*]. “Mael-sechlainn, mac Maelruanai, at Caissill, untill he got the pledges of Mounster. Greate warr between the Gentiles and Maelsechlainn, and the English-Irish” [*rectè* Dano-Irish] “assisted him. The Oratory of Lusean burnt by the Nordmians. A conflight by Hugh mac Nell upon the English-Irish” [*rectè* Dano-Irish] “at Glinfoele, that great slaughter was had of them. Horni, chief

anchorite, and Abbot of Lis-mor, [and] Cathasach, son of Tighearnach, Economist of Ard-Macha, and who was a learned wise man, died. Laisren of Tigh-Munna died. Maelseachlainn, son of Maelruanaidh, went to Caiseal of Munster, and again carried off the hostages of the men of Munster. Great ice and frost, so that the chief lakes and the chief rivers of Ireland were passable to footmen and horsemen, from the ninth of the Calends of December to the eighth of the Ides of January. The oratory of Lusca was burned by the Norsemen. A great victory was gained by Aedh, son of Niall, over the Gall-Gacidheala^t, in Gleann-Fhoichle^u, where he made a slaughter of them. Dunlang, son of Dubhduim, lord of Fotharta-tire^w, died. Faelchadh, son of Forbhasach, lord of Ui-Bairrche-Maighe^x, died. Niall, son of Gillan, after being [living] thirty years without food or drink^y, died.

The Age of Christ, 855. The eleventh year of Maelseachlainn. Maenghal, Abbot of Fobhar; Siadhal of Disert-Chiarain^z; and Maeloena, son of Olbrann, [one] of the Luighni of Connaught, Lector of Chuain-mic-Nois, died. Matudan, son of Muireadhach, King of Ulidia, died in religion. Bran, son of Scannlan, lord of Gabhra^a, died. Three persons were burned at Tailltin by lightning.

The Age of Christ, 856. The twelfth year of Maelseachlainn. Comsadh, Bishop and Abbot of Chuain-Iraird, died. Tibraide Banbhan, Abbot of Tir-daghlas; Maeltuile, Abbot of Imleach-Iubhair; Ceallach, son of Guaire, lord of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, died. Cearnach, son of Cinaeth, lord of Ui-Bairrche-tire, died. Maelseachlainn, son of Maelruanaidh, with [all] the men of Ireland,

of the Black Gentiles, killed by Ruarai, mac Merminn, king of Wales. *Suivne nepos Roichli, scriba et anchorita, abbot of Lismor; Cormac of Lahrach-Briuin, scriba et episcopus, in pace dormierunt. Sodomna, Episcopus of Slane, martirizatur.*—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^y *Without food or drink.*—The death of this Niall is noticed in the Annals of Ulster under the year 859, but it is only stated that he suffered from paralysis.—See it repeated by the Four Masters under A. D. 858.

^z *Disert-Chiarain.*—Now Castlekieran, near the town of Kells, in the county of Meath.—See note ^s, under the year 770, p. 374, *suprà*: also

note under A. D. 868, *infra*. Some of the entries given under 855 by the Four Masters are inserted in the Annals of Ulster under the year 856, as follows:

“A. D. 856. Maenghal, abbot of Fovar, and Siagal of Disert-Ciarain, *mortui sunt*. Madugan, mac Muireai, King of Ulster, *mortuus est*. Three men burnt at Taillten by the fyre *Dimim*” [i. e. de celo]. “Great wynde, that it brake downe many trees, and alsoe the Iland of Innselocha” [*rectè*, the artificial islands in lakes].

^a *Of Gabhra*: i. e. of Ui-Conaill-Gabhra, now the baronies of Upper and Lower Conello, in the county of Limerick.

Ερεανν, cen mo τὰς Μυμῆνιζ, do δὸλ ι τέρνις Μυῖαν co νδερινὸ δειὸ νοιὸε oc νΕμλιδ. Ro λοιπεε γ μο ινδιρ Μυῖα co μυρ ινδ αεν λό, ιαρ ιαδῶμαν φορ α ριοζαῖ acc Capn Lucéad, co φραρεβαδ ann λαιγ Μαολερῖον, mac Μυρφόχαιζ, ταναρι να νΔέρι, co ροχαῖde ele. Tucc ιαραῖν Μαολρσclann ζιαλλα Μυῖαν ὁ Chumar να τρι νυρce co ηληρι Ταρῖθα ιαρ νΕρυν, γ ὁ Δύν Cearnna co ηΑραῖνν νΑιρτέρ, don τυραρ ριν. Μαδῶμ για cCearball, τιζεαρνα Ορραιζε, γ για νλοῖαρ ηι ceρχη Αραδ τίρε, φορ Cenel Fiacá, co ηΓαλλζαοῖdealaῖb Λεῖτε Cumn. Cεῖτρι ἔεδ αρ ρέ ἡνῖb an λῖον τάνιcc Cearball γ Ιοῖαρ. Ιηρεαδ Λαιζῖη λα Cῖρball, mac νDunlaing, γ α ηγειλλ do ζαδῖal ιη Κοιρρρε, mac νDunlaing, γ ιη Suithenen, mac Αρτῦρ.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, ocht ccéd caocca a ρeacht. Αη τρεαρ βλιαδῶνν δέcc do Μηαοιρρεαclann. Suairleach, abb Αchaῖd bó Canνιζ, Αηηη δανῖαν, abb διοραρ, Μαολεοῖa Ua Faoian, abb Cluana ηUaῖη, γ Faoζαρ, abb Ruir Cρέ, δέcc. Sloicéfoη μόρ λα ηΑῖηλοῖb γ λα ηλοῖαρ, γ λα Cῖρball, τιζεαρνα Ορραιζε ηι Μῖde. Ro τιονόλεαδ ρίοζῶal ἡαῖτε Ερεανν λαρ ιη μιζ Μαοιρρεαclann, ζο Ραιτ Αοῖa ιηc ὅριc, ιη Fετζῖη, coῖαρβα Ρατραιcc, γ ιη Suairleach coῖαρβα Fῖννιa, do δένανῖ ρίοῖa αζυρ caoνcοῖηραic ρεαρ ηΕρεανν, coῖῶ ann do ραδ Cῖρball, τιζεαρνα Ορραιζε, οιζῖρειρ coῖαρβα Ρῖάῖραic, γ Fῖννιa do μιζ Ερεανν, ιαρ ηβεῖτ do Cearball ceάτραάcaτ οῖῶche ιη Ερερορ, γ mac μιζ Uoélanḍ ιηηαηηe ρῖριρ ι ττορῦc oc ιῶηρεαδ Μῖde. Conaḍ ιαρ

^b *Carn-Lughdhach*: i. e. Lughaidh's Carn, or monumental heap of stones. This place has not been identified.

^c *Cumar-tri-nUisce*.—Otherwise written Comar-dtri n-Uisce, i. e. *Confluentia Trium Fluviorum*, i. e. the Meeting of the Three Waters, near Waterford.—See Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, p. 164, c. 81; and note ^b, under A. M. 3727, *suprà*.

^d *Inis-Tarbhnaí*: i. e. *Insula Tauri*, now the Bull, a small islet situated due west of Dursey Island, in the barony of Beare, and county of Cork.

^e *Dun-Cearnna*: i. e. Cearnna's *Dun*, or Fort. This was the ancient name of the Old Head of Kinsale, in the south of the now county of Cork.—See note ^c, under A. M. 3668, p. 44, *suprà*.

^f *Ara-Airthir*: i. e. East Ara, now Inis-soir, *anglicè* Inisheer, the most eastern of the three Islands of Aran, in the Bay of Galway. This island was always considered a part of Munster, and is still inhabited by families of Munster descent, as O'Briens, O'Sullivans, &c.; while the Great Island of Aran is chiefly inhabited by families of the Connaught race, as O'Flahertys, Mae Conneelys, &c.

^g *Aradh-tire*.—Now the barony of Arra, or Duharra, in the north-west of the county of Tipperary.—See *Leabhar-na-gCeart*, p. 46, note ^r.

The year 856 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 857 of the Annals of Ulster, which notice the events of that year as follows:

except the Munstermen, went into the territories of Munster, and tarried ten nights at Emlidh [Emly]; he burned and plundered Munster as far as the sea in one day, after having defeated its kings at Carn-Lughdhach^b, where he lost Maelcron, son of Muireadhach, Tanist of Deisi, with many others. Maelseachlainn carried off the hostages of [all] Munster, from Cumar-tri-nUisce^c to Inis-Turbhnai^d in the [south-]west of Ireland, and from Dun-Cearmna^e to Ara-Airthir^f, on this expedition. A victory was gained by Cearbhall, lord of Osraighe, and by Imhar, in the territory of Aradh-tire^g, over the Cinel-Fiachach, with the Gall-gaidhil [the Dano-Irish] of Leath-Chuinn. Four hundred above six thousand was the number which came with Cearbhall and Imhar. The plundering of Leinster by Cearbhall, son of Dunlang; and he took their hostages, together with Cairbre, son of Dunlang, and Suithenen, son of Arthur.

The Age of Christ, 857. The thirteenth year of Maelseachlainn. Suairleach, Abbot of Achadh-bo-Cainnigh; Ailill Banbhan, Abbot of Birra; Maelcobha Ua Faelain, Abbot of Cluain-Uamha; and Faelghus, Abbot of Ros-Cre, died. A great army was led by Amhlacibh and Imhar^h, and by Cearbhall, lord of Osraighe, into Meath. A great meeting of the chieftains of Ireland was collected by the King Maelseachlainn to Rath-Aedha-mic-Bricⁱ, with Fethghna, successor of Patrick, and Suairleach, successor of Finnia^k, to establish peace and concord between the men of Ireland; and here Cearbhall, lord of Osraighe, gave the award of the successors of Patrick and Finnia to the King of Ireland, after Cearbhall had been forty nights at Ercros^l, and the son of the King of Lochlann at first along with him plundering Meath. And after they had awarded

^a A. D. 857. Cumsa, *Episcopus, Anchorita, et princeps* of Clonirard *in pace dormit*. Cinaeh, mac Ailpin, king of Pights" [*Rex Pictorum*], "and Adulf, king of Saxons, *mortui sunt*. Tibruid, Abbot of Tirdaglas, *mortuus est*. Maelsechlainn, mac Maelruanai, with all Ireland, came into Mounster, and stayed ten nights at Neim" [i. e. the Blackwater River], "spoyling them to" [the] "sea, after puttinge their kings to flight at Carn-Lugach, and the haulfe king of the Desies, Maelcron, mac Muireai, was lost there, and Maelsechlainn brought their pledges or captives, from Belach Gavrain to Iland-Tarvna

westerly behind Ireland, and from Dun-Cermnai to Arain, northward. *Pluvialis Autumnus et perniciosus frugibus.*"—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^b *Imhar*: i. e. Ivor, or Ifars. He was the ancestor of the Danish kings of Dublin.

ⁱ *Rath-Aedha-mic-Bric*.—Now Rathlugh, or Rahugh, in the barony of Moycashel, and county of Westmeath.—See note ^a, under A. D. 771; and note ^r, under A. D. 1382, p. 686, *infra*.

^k *Successor of Finnia*: i. e. Abbot of Clonard.

^l *Ercros*.—This is probably the place now called Oris, or Oras, in the county of Westmeath.

πο παραγριος μίξ Ορραιγε δο βειθη ι νοιλιρρι ρρι Λετ Chuinn πογαδ Μaelguala, mac Donn̄gale, ρί Μuinan, α υιλιρ ριν. Maelguala, ρί Μuinan, δο clocaδ la Νορτμανναιβ, co πο μαρβρατ ε. Σεζοννάν, mac Conaing, τιγεαρνα Cairrge δραααδε, δέcc.

Αοιρ Cμιορτ, ocht ccéd caoga α hocht. An c̄t̄paímaδ blaδam δέcc δο Mhaoileaclann. Oengur, abb Cluana ρεαρτα Molua, γ ba heccnaid τοccáaδe ε δna, αγυρ Colmán, abb Dom̄liacc, δέcc. Níall, mac Gíallán, δέcc, iar ndeiḡbeaδaíδ, iar mbeith ceit̄pe blaδna ρich̄t ι tpeablaic δic̄um-ain̄g. Slóiccheaδ Λαιγ̄ln, Muinan, γ Connact, γ Ua Néill an deirceip̄t, ip̄n ρocla la Maol̄r̄chlann, mac Maelpuanaíδ, zo πο ζαδ lonḡp̄oip̄t occ Maiḡ duma, ι ccom̄poc̄up̄ Ar̄pa Macha. Ro ρobair̄ Aoδ ρ̄indiact, mac Néill, γ Flann, mac Conaing, an d̄unaíδ an oíde ρin ρop an μίξ, γ πο μαρβαíδ γ πο m̄n̄naiḡid daoine iom̄da leo ρop lár an lonḡp̄oip̄t, γ πο meab̄aíδ iar̄am̄ ρop Aoδ co ρar̄gaíδ ile dia m̄ūn̄t̄ip̄, uair̄ πο éop̄ain Maol̄r̄cl̄ain̄δ co na ρlóḡh an lonḡp̄oip̄t co ρεap̄da ρp̄i lucht an ρhocla. Aoδ Dub, mac Duib̄daoip̄ln̄n, τιγεαρνα Ua ρ̄iōgen̄te, δέcc, iar na ζum. Maídm̄ ρia c̄C̄r̄ball ρop lonḡr̄ ρuip̄t Λair̄ge oc Achoδ mic Eip̄cl̄aige.

Αοιρ Cμιορτ, ocht ccéd caoga anaoi. An c̄in̄c̄eaδ blaδam δέcc δο Mhaoileaclann. ρiacha, abb Tige Munda. δέcc. Cath Ōp̄oma da māge δο éaδair̄t la Maol̄r̄cl̄ain̄n ρop Ḡhall̄aíδ Aca cliact, aip̄m α τοp̄épaδap

^m *Carraig-Brachaidhe*.—A territory in the north-west of the barony of Inishowen, in the county of Donegal.—See note under A. D. 834.

The year 857 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 858 of the Annals of Ulster, which notice the events of that year as follows :

“A. D. 858. Suairlech, abbot of Achabo; Ailill Banvan, abbot of Biror; Maeleova O’Faelain, abbot of Cluon-Uova, et Faelgus, abbot of Roscre, *in pace mortui sunt*. A greate army by Avlav and Ivar, and Cervall in Meath. A kingly assembly of the nobilitie of Ireland at Rath Hugh mic Bric, about Maelsechlainn, king of Tarach” [about Fethgna, coarb of Patrick], “and about Suairlech, coarb of Finnio, making peace and friendship between Irishmen,

and out of that assemblie Cervall gave obedience to Patrick’s *Sama*” [i. e. the clergy of Armagh], “and to his Coarb, and that Ossory became in league with Lethcuinn, i. the Northern haulf” [of Ireland], “and Maelguala, king of Mounster, became true frend. The said Maelguala, king of Mounster, was killed *a Nordmannis*. Sechonán, mac Conaing, king of Carraig-Brachy, *moritur*.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

ⁿ *Níall, son of Gúllan*.—See his death already entered under the year 854, where it is stated that he lived thirty years without food or drink.—See note ^a, p. 493, *infra*.

^o *Magh-dumba*: i. e. the Plain of the Mound. This is the place now called Moy, adjoining Charlemont, on the Tyrone side of the Blackwater.

that the King of Osraighe should be in league with Leath-Chuinn, Maelgualai, son of Donnghal, King of Munster, then tendered his allegiance. Maelgualai, King of Munster, was stoned by the Norsemen, until they killed him. Seghonnán, son of Conang, lord of Carraig-Brachaidhe^m, died.

The Age of Christ, 858. The fourteenth year of Maelseachlainn. Oenghus, Abbot of Cluain-fearta-Molua, and who was a distinguished sage; and Colman, Abbot of Daimhliag, died. Niall, son of Giallanⁿ, died, after a good life, after having been twenty-four years in oppressive sickness. A hosting of [the men of] Leinster, Munster, and Connaught, and of the southern Ui-Neill, into the North, by Maelseachlainn, son of Maclruanaidh; and he pitched a camp at Magh-dumha^o, in the vicinity of Ard-Macha. Aedh Finnliath, son of Niall, and Flann, son of Conang, attacked the camp that night against the king, and many persons were killed and destroyed by them in the middle of the camp; but Aedh was afterwards defeated, and he lost many of his people; for Maelseachlainn and his army manfully defended the camp against the people of the North. Aedh Dubh, son of Dubh-clabhoireann, lord of Ui-Fidhgeinte, died, after being wounded. A victory was gained by Cearbhall, over the fleet of Port-Lairge^p, at Achadh-mic-Erelaighe^q.

The Age of Christ, 859. The fifteenth year of Maelseachlainn. Fiachra, Abbot of Tigh-Munna, died. The battle of Druim-da-mhaighe^r was given by Maelseachlainn to the foreigners of Ath-cliaith, where many of the foreigners

^p *Port-Lairge*.—This is the present Irish name of the city of Waterford. It would appear to be antedated here, for it is quite evident that it derived this name from Lairge, Larac, or Largo, who is mentioned in these Annals at the year 951. The name Waterford was imposed by the Danes, or Norsemen, who write it *Fedraffjodr*, which is supposed to signify “weather bay.”

^q *Achadh-Erelaighe*.—Not identified. The year 858 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 859 of the Annals of Ulster, which notice the events of that year as follows: “A. D. 859. An army of Leinster, Mounster, and Connaught, with the south O’Nells, into the North” [ἰρμ ποκτα], “by Maelseachlainn,

King of Taraeh, untill he came to Magdumai, near Ardmach. Hugh, mac Nell, and Flann, mac Conaing, came upon them by night, and killed some men in” [the] “midest of the campe, and Hugh was put to flight, after that he lost many, *stante exercitu Maelseachlainn in statu suo*. Hugh mac Duvdavoiren, king of Figinties, *moritur*. Flannagan mac Colmain *mortuus est*. Niall, mac Fiallain, *qui passus est paralisi 34 annis, et qui versatus est visionibus frequentibus, tam falsis quam veris, in Christo quiecit*.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^r *Druim-da-mhaighe*: i. e. Ridge of the Two Plains. A remarkable hill in the barony of Coolestown, in the King’s County.—See note^m, under A. D. 1556, p. 1543, *infra*.

ποχαῖδε το Ἰhallaiβ laip. Inopeaδ 7 opzain Mide la hAod bFinnliat, mac Néill Chaille. Ἰormlaiat, inzn Donnchaδa, bainpnozain Epeann, décc, iar ccaoi a cionad 7 a τυργαβαλ, 7 iar bpnetai τοζαῖδε ina ταυρμτέεταῖβ 7 peactoiβ Sluaigeaδ la Cnball i Mide co Maolpeaclann i naζaiδ Aedha, mic Néill 7 Ainlaoiβ, i τορχhap Ruape, mac δpaoim, lá hUib Néill. Aτ-
nuadad aenaiζ Roigne la Cnball, mac nDunzale.

Αοιρ Cnope, ocht ecéd pfnza. Pionán Cluana caom, eppcop 7 angoipe, Dálach, mac Maelepaite, abb Cluana hlopaipδ, Pindéallach, abb Pfnna, 7 Muipzioi, angoipe Apya Maáa, téecc. Mepceall, mac Donnzale, Ruape, mac δpaim, pí Laizn, do mapbaδ la hUib Néill, δpuaδap, mac Dun-
lainz, τιζfnna Copca Zoεzde, Maeλοδap Ua Tinpnoδ, pui leiζip Epeann, téecc. Aodh Pindliat, mac Néill Chaille, 7 Plann, mac Conainz, do δul la τιζεapna Ἰall το ionopaδ Mide co ndeapnpat aipcene mópa popaβ. Maeipclann
mac Maeipuanaiδ, mic Donnchaδa, aipnoí Epeann, téecc, ai deacmaδ lá piéte το November, Dia Maip το punnpat, iar mberé pé bliadna téecc hi
pize. Ap dia écc po canadh,

Σίπεχταχ πο pfnnaiζfn a peol ndobpoin pop Epe,
O atbat ap pleacht pupeac, Maeipeaclann Sionna puede.
Ap ionda mapz in ζac dú, ap pccél móp lá Ἰaoidealu,
Do poptaδ pion plann po ζleann, do poubaδ aipnoí Epeann.
Cé du dunnim ζabup nzeal, azup diomaδ each ppi pan,
En to Maeipeacnall amú, atciú i ndeadhaid da dam.

¹ *The plundering.*—“A. D. 860. Meath spoyled by Hugh mac Nell and his forreiners. Gormlaih, daughter to Donogh, *amenissima regina Scotorum post penitentiam obiit.*”—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.*

² *Roighne.*—Otherwise called Magh-Roighne, or Magh-Raighne, a plain in Ossory, containing the churches of Mar-thortheach, Cill-Finnehe, and Gleann-Dealhmaic.—See the *Feilire-Aenguis*, and O'Clery's Irish Calendar at 2nd February, 17th September, and 5th October; and the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, part iii. c. 27, *apud Colgan, Trias Thaum., p. 153.*

³ *Ua-Tindrih.*—“A. D. 861. Maelohar

O'Tinnri, one of the” [best] “phisitians in Ireland *moritur.*”—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.*

This is the first notice of an Irish physician to be found in the Irish annals since the introduction of Christianity. After the establishment of surnames there were various hereditary medical families in Ireland, as O'Hickey in Thomond, O'Callannan in South Munster, O'Lev and O'Canavan in West Connaught, O'Cassidy in Fermanagh, O'Sheil in Delvin Mac Coghlan, and various other districts; O'Fergus in Umhall, in the west of the county of Mayo; Mac Donlevy in Tircounell. For a curious notice of old medical Irish manuscripts, used in Ire-

were slain by him. The plundering^s and devastation of Meath by Aedh Finnliath, the son of Niall Caille. Gormlaith, daughter of Donnchadh, Queen of Ireland, died, after having lamented her crimes and iniquities, and after doing good penance for her transgressions and sins. An army was led by Cearbhall into Meath, to [assist] Maelseachlainn against Aedh, son of Niall, and Amhlacibh, where Ruarc, son of Braen, was slain by the Ui-Neill. The renewal of the fair of Roighne^t by Cearbhall, son of Dunghal.

The Age of Christ, 860. Finan, of Cluain-caein, bishop and anchorite; Dalach, son of Maelraitte, Abbot of Cluain-Iraird; Finneheallach, Abbot of Fearná; and Muirgheas, anchorite of Ard-Macha, died. Mescell, son of Donnghal; Ruarc, son of Bran, King of Leinster, were slain by the Ui-Neill. Bruadar, son of Dunlang, lord of Corea-Loighdhe; Maelodhar Ua Tindridh^u, the most learned physician of Ireland, died. Aedh Finnliath, son of Niall Caille, and Flann, son of Conang, went with the lord of the foreigners to plunder Meath, and committed great depredations there. Maelseachlainn^w, son of Maelruanaidh, son of Donnchadh, Monarch of Ireland, died on the thirteenth day of November precisely, on Tuesday, after he had been sixteen years in the sovereignty. Of his death was sung:

Mournfully is spread her veil of grief over Ireland,
Since the chieftain of our race has perished, Maelseachlainn of the
flowing Sinainn.

Many a moan in every place, it is a mournful news among the Gaeidhil:
Red wine has been spilled into the valley, Erin's monarch has died.

Though he was wont to ride the white stallion, and many steeds of
steady pace,

The only horse of Maelseachlainn this day [i. e. his bier] I see behind
two oxen.

land in the sixteenth century, see Stanihurst, *Hiber. Lugd. Batav.* 1584, p. 43. Colgan has the following reference to the family of O'Sheil, in a note on his Life of Sedulius, Bishop of Dublin, at 12th February:

"Frequens est hodie et numerosa per diversas Hiberniæ provincias Seduliorum familia, naturalis scientiæ peritiâ, et medicinæ professione continue excellens, quasi quæ nomen a magno

Sedulio hæreditavit, doctrinam etiam quasi hæreditariam æmularetur et possideret patrimonium."—*Acta Sanctorum*, p. 313, n. 1.

^w *Maelseachlainn*.—"A. D. 861. Aedh, mac Neill, *regnare incipit*. Malsechnaill, mac Maelruanaigh, ri Erenn uile. *ii. Kal. Decembris tertia feria anno regni sui xvi. defunctus est*."—*Ann. Ult.* O'Flaherty places the death of Maoilseachluinn mac Maolruanaidh, and the accession of Aidus,

Corcebad longpuit Rothlaib la Cindéitid, mac nGáithín, tigearna Laigniri ipin cúicid lo September, 7 marbad Conuill Ultaig 7 Luirghen, so rochaoidib oile imuille ppiú.

Αοιρ Crioirt, ocht ccéd pεαρcca a haon. An céo bliadain oAod Pinnliat, mac Néill Chaille, ór Eriinn hi micé. Maolpattraicc, mac Pioncón, eppcop 7 pεpibnéoir, ancoipe, 7 aóðap abbaoh Aρda Macá, vécc. Oaniel Ua Liaiúde, abb Corcaige 7 Uir móir, do gúin. Aedán, abb Inri Caetaig, vécc. Muirsgan, mac Diarmada, tigearna Náir 7 Airtir Upe, do marbad la Noptmannab. Aod, mac Cumurccai, tigearna Ua Niallám, vécc. Amlaib, lomiar, 7 hUirib, tpi torig 7all, 7 Uorcan, mac Caetal, tigearna Mide, do ionnpad pεapainn Floinn, mic Conaig. Uaim Achaid Alda hi Muíðopnaib maigen, uaim Cnogba, uaim pεp oðoain .i. buachaill Elcmaire, or Dubat, 7 uaim mná an 7obano a 7 Opoichead aeta, do epochaó. 7 oopgan lap na 7allaib cfona. Ionnpaoh Conaét lap in púg Aod Pinnliat,

or Aedh Finnliath, in the year 863, which is the true year.

^{*} *Loughphort-Rothlúibh*: i. e. the Fortress of Rothlabh. This is the place now called Dun-Rathlaigh, *anglicè* Dunrally, situated close to the River Barrow, in the townland of Courtwood, parish of Lea, barony of Portnahinch, and Queen's County. It lies close to the boundary between Laignis and Clann-Maelughra.

[†] *Cinneididh, son of Gaithin*.—See this Gaithin referred to in an interpolated passage in the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, part iii. c. 26 (*apud* Colgan, *Trias Thaum.*, p. 155, and p. 186, notes 54, 55), as having rebuilt the fort of Rath-Bacain, in the plain of Magh-Reda (now the manor of Morett), near the church of Domhnach-mor.

[‡] *Naas*.—Now Naas, in the county of Kildare, about fifteen Irish miles from Dublin.—See it already mentioned under A. D. 705, and under A. D. 1166, 1575, and 1599. The name is explained in Cormac's Glossary as denoting “a fair or place of meeting,” and is applied to some other places in Leinster, as *Naash*, a fair-green in the parish of Owenduff, barony of Shelburne,

and county of Wexford; and *Bally-Naase*, in the parish of Rathmacknee, in the barony of Forth, in the same county. From a very remote period till the tenth century, Naas, in Kildare, was the chief residence of the kings of Leinster, and their palace is supposed to have stood at what is now popularly called the north moat of Naas.—See *Leabhar-na-gCeart*, pp. 3, 9, 99, 202, 205, 226, 250, 253.

[§] *Airther-Life*.—See notes under the years 628, 811, and 834, *suprà*. The town of Naas was the capital of Airther-Lifè, and the residence of the local chiefs after its desertion by the kings of Leinster.

^{||} *Achadh-Aldai*: i. e. the Field of Aldai, the ancestor of the Tuatha-De-Danann kings of Ireland. This place is described by the Four Masters as situated in the territory of Mughdhorna-Maighen, now the barony of Cremorne, in the county of Monaghan; but it is highly probable, if not certain, that Mughdhorna-Maighen is a mistake of transcription for Mughdhorna-Breagh, and that Aebadh-Aldai is the ancient name of New Grange, in the county of Meath. If this be admitted, the caves or crypts plundered by the

The destruction of Longphort-Rothlaibh^x by Cinnedidh, son of Gaithin^y, lord of Laighis, on the fifth of the Ides of September; and the killing of Couall Ultach and Luirgnen, with many others along with them.

The Age of Christ, 861. The first year of Aedh Finnliath, son of Niall Caille, in sovereignty over Ireland. Maelpadraig, son of Finnchu, bishop, scribe, and anchorite, and intended abbot of Ard-Macha, died. Daniel Ua Liaithidhe, Abbot of Corcach and Lis-mor, was mortally wounded. Aedhan, Abbot of Inis-Cathaigh, died. Muiregan, son of Diarmaid, lord of Nas^z and Airthir-Life^a, was slain by the Norsemen. Aedh, son of Cumasgach, lord of Ui-Niallan, died. Amhlaeibh, Imhar, and Uailsi, three chieftains of the foreigners; and Lorcan, son of Cathal, lord of Meath, plundered the land of Flann, son of Conang. The cave of Achadh-Aldai^b, in Mughdhorna-Maighen; the cave of Cnoghbhai^c; the cave of the grave of Bodan, i. e. the shepherd of Elcmar^d, over Dubhath^e; and the cave of the wife of Gobhann, at Drochat-atha^f, were broken and plundered by the same foreigners. The plundering of Connaught by the king, Aedh Finnliath, with the youths of the North. The killing of the foreigners at

Danes on this occasion were all in the immediate vicinity of the Boyne. It should be here remarked that all the crypts plundered by the Danes on this occasion were in one territory, namely, in the land of Flann, son of Conang, one of the chieftains of Meath; and that it is evident from this that Mughdhorna-Maighen is an error of the Four Masters, as that territory is in Oriel, many miles north of the land of Flann, son of Conang. The Editor deems it his duty to record that these mounds were first identified with these passages in the Annals by Dr. Petrie, in his Essay on the Military Architecture of the ancient Irish, read before the Royal Irish Academy, January, 1834.

^c *Cnoghbhai*.—Now Knowth, in the parish of Monknewtown, near Slane, in the county of Meath. It is separated from Ros-na-righ by the River Boyne.—See note ^b, under A. D. 784, p. 391, *suprà*.

^d *Elcmar*.—He was son of Dealbhaeth, a Tuatha-De-Danann prince.

^e *Dubhath*.—Now Dowth, on the River Boyne, near Drogheda, in the county of Meath. The cave referred to in the text is in a remarkable mound, 286 feet high. The interior of this mound has been recently examined by the Royal Irish Academy, who have found that the cave had been, at some remote period, broken into and disturbed. The Danes seem to have been aware of the traditions of the country, that these mounds were burial places, and that they contained treasures worth digging for. For a description of the recent exploration of this cave see Wakeman's Handbook of Irish Antiquities.

^f *The cave of the wife of Gobhann, at Drochat-Atha*.—This cave is in the great mound at Drogheda, on which now stands a fort which commands the town. This mound has not been examined in modern times, nor is it worth the trouble, as we have every reason to infer, from the recent operations at Dowth, that we may receive the testimony of the Irish annalists, who inform us that Uaimh mna an Ghobhann, at

co nóccairb an Fhocla. Marbair na nGall, i Fírtai na cCáirpech, le Círbhall, co farbairíste xl. cónn lair, 7 sup po innarb ar a cmió iad. Fiac Luimniú décc.

Αοιρ Crioirt, ocht ccéu reapeca a dó. An dapa bliadain dAod Fhinnliaé. Aeiðginbriú, eppcop Cille dapa, pcpibmó 7 angoipe, décc. Sé bliadna décc ap céu a air an tan atbat. Maonac, mac Conoinaig, abb Ruir Cré, Muirfóach, mac Néill, ab Luímaíó 7 ceall naile, 7 Droccán, mac Comruíó, abb Sléite, décc. Raoinfó móp riap an miú Aed Finnliaé, 7 για Flann, mac Conaing, pop Anbít mac Aedá, pí Ulaó co nUitrib i ττηρ Conaille Círu. Cpeach la Círbhall pop Laiúmu, 7 cpié oile di reachtímaíne iapaím la Laiúmu pop Oipraiúib. Lopcán, mac Caáil, τiúearna Míde do dállaó la hAod fFinnliaé. Concóbari, mac Donnchaóa, an dapa τiúípa boí pop Míde, do bádaó in huippe oc Cluan hlopaíu, la hAmílaib, τiúearna Gall. Doimnall, mac Dunlaing, miúoimna Laiúfn, décc. Cíрмаó, mac Caápaíuig, τοipeac Copca dhaircínó, do márbadh la Gallairb. Inoipeó Eoúanaáca la Cearbhall, mac Dunáile, co poacht co Píopu Maíúe Féne, 7 co ττυc úiallu aíteach-τναáa Muimán, 7 inoipeó Ua nAonúpa an Oepceipt, i naoim bliadain lair.

Αοιρ Crioirt, ocht ccéu reapeca a τηί. An τpeap bliadain dAod.

Drogheda, was plundered by the Danes. According to the pedigrees of the Tuatha-De-Dananns, Goibhinn, Gobha, or the Smith (whose brothers were Creidne, the Brazier; Diancecht, the Physician; Luchtain, the Carpenter; and Cairbre, the Poet), was the son of Tura mac Tuireill, of the royal line of the Tuatha-De-Dananns.

^a *Fearta-na-gCaircach* : i. e. the Graves of the Sheep; so called from the carcasses of a great number of sheep, which died of a mortality, having been buried there. The place, which is now called Fertagh, is situated near Johnstown, in the barony of Galmoy, and county of Kilkenny, and is well known to Irish antiquaries for its ancient church and Round Tower.

^b *Luimneach*.—This was originally the name of the Lower Shannon; but at this period it ceased to be the name of the river, and was usually applied to the Danish fortress at Limerick.

The year 861 of the Four Masters corres-

ponds with 862 of the Annals of Ulster, which notice the events of that year as follows. The old translation in *Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49, which is very faulty, is here corrected by the Editor.

“A. D. 862. Hugh, mac Cumascai, king of Oniallans, *moritur*. Mureach, mac Maeileduin, Sechnap of Ardmac, and king of East-North” [*rectè*, Oriors], “died by” [the hand of] “Donell, mac Hugh, mic Nell. Muregan, mac Diarmada, king of Nás, and North-east of Lifi” [*rectè*, Airther-Lifi, or East-of-Liffey] “*a Nordmannis*, is killed. The den” [*rectè*, crypt] “or cave of Acha-Alda, and of Cnova, and the cave called Fert-Bodain, over” [the] “place called Duma” [*rectè*, Dubhad]; “and the cave of the Smith’s wife, broken and spoyled by the forreiners, which was never done before they did see out of their Navy. Three kings of them, viz., Avlaiv, Ivar, and Auisle, entered the lands of Flann, mac Conaing. Lorean mac Cahail, king of Meath, was with them.”—*Ann. Ult.*

Feartha-na-gCaireach^g, by Cearbhall, so that forty heads were left to him, and that he banished them from the territory. Fiach of Luimneach^h died.

The Age of Christ, 862. The second year of Aedh Finnliath. Aeidhgin-brit, Bishop of Cill-dara, a scribe and anchorite, died; one hundred and sixteen years was his age when he died. Maenach, son of Conmhach, Abbot of Ros-Cre; Muireadhach, son of Niall, Abbot of Lughmhadh and other churches; and Brocan, son of Comhsudh, Abbot of Slebhtheⁱ, died. A great victory was gained by the king, Aedh Finnliath, and by Flann, son of Conang, over Anbith, son of Aedh, King of Ulidia, with the Ulidians, in the territory of Conaille Cerd. A prey by Cearbhall, [lord of Osraighe], from Leinster; and another prey in a fortnight afterwards from the Osraighe, by the Leinstermen. Lorcan, son of Cathal, lord of Meath, was blinded by Aedh Finnliath. Conchobhar, son of Donnchadh, the second lord that was over Meath, was drowned in a water at Chuain-Iraird, by Amhlaeibh, lord of the foreigners. Domhnall, son of Dunlang, heir presumptive of Leinster, died. Cermad, son of Catharnach, chief of Corca-Bhaiscinn, was slain by the foreigners. The plundering of Eochanacht by Cearbhall, son of Dunghal, so that he reached Feara-Maighe-Fene^k, and bore away the hostages of the Aitheach-tuatha of Munster^l; and the Ui-Aenghusa^m of the South were [also] plundered by him in the one year.

The Age of Christ, 863. The third year of Aedh. Maincheine, Bishop of

ⁱ *Slebhthe*.—Now Sleaty or Sletty, an old church near the town of Carlow, on the west bank of the Barrow, in the barony of Slieve-margy, and Queen's County.—See note ^c, under A. D. 698, p. 300, *suprà*.

The year 862 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 863 of the Annals of Ulster, which notice the events of that year as follows:

“A. D. 863. Lorcan, mac Cahail, King of Meath, blinded by Hugh, mac Nell, king of Tarach. Conor, mac Diarmada, half-king of Meath, styfled in water at Chuain-Iraird by Avlaiv, king of the forreiners. A great deroot” [i. e. derout, or defeat] “by Hugh, mac Nell, and Flann, mac Conaing, upon Ainfi and Hugh with Ulsterians, in Tirconnell” [*rectè*, in Tir-

Conaille-Cerd, in the now county of Louth]. “Mureach, mac Nell, Abbot of Lugai, and of many more churches, died. Aegen Britt, bishop of Kildare, and scribe and anchorite, *et senex* almost of 116 yeares of age, died.”

^k *Feara-Maighe-Fene*.—Now Fermoy, a barony in the north of the county of Cork.

^l *Aitheach-tuatha of Munster*: i. e. the Attacotti of Munster. These were such tribes of Munster as were not of the race of Oilioll Olum.

^m *The Ui-Aenghusa*.—These were the descendants of Aenghus Mac Nadfraeich, King of Munster, who was slain in Ceall-Osnadha, in the now county of Carlow, in 489. They were the ancestors of the families afterwards called Mac Carthy, O'Callaghan, O'Keefe, and O'Sullivan.—See note ^c, under A. D. 489, p. 153, *suprà*.

Μαινέιμε, ερρεορ λειτέγλιννε, Τυατάλ, mac Αρθζυρα, ρημή ερρεορ Φορτρηνν, γ abb Ούνν Cealláin, Cellach, mac Aililla, abb Chille δαρα, γ abb Ιαε δέεε hi cCruic Cpuicénech. Ctefnach, mac Φαιρμιζ, ρηιορ Αρθα Macha, Connal, ρηιορ Ταμίλαέτα, γ Luchairián, .i. ατάρ Εεαριταιζ, mac Εοζαιν, mic Αεδ-αζάιν, mic Τορβαιζ, ρεμιβνιό, γ ανζοιρε hi cCluain mic Νόιρ, δέεε. Τιεέfnach, mac Φοαριτα, τιζεαρνα Λοά Γαβαρ, γ αν δαρα πλατέ βοί φορ δρεαζοιβη, [δέεε]. Ταδζ, mac Διαρμιαδα, τιζεαρνα Υα Cennrealaiz, do μαρβαδ λά α βράιτιβ πέιρην. Colmán, mac Ούνλαιηζ, τιζεαρνα Φοταριε τίρε, do μαρβαδ Ια α ελινν πέιρην.

Αορ Cpuort, ocht ceéd ρεαρρεα α εέταιρ. Οινεαριταχ, εαρρεορ γ abb Λοτρα, Colzza γ Αεοη, da abbaoh Μαιμριτρεαέ δυντε, δέεε ιρην μβλιαδαιηρ. Ρο τέεελομαοη λείρτιονόλ αν Τυαιρχειρ Ια ηΑοδ ρβινδλιατ, ζο ηο αιρρε λοηζπορτα Γαλλ ζαέ αιρην hi ραβαταρ ιρην Φοάλα ετιρ CeneI Εοζαιν γ Οάλ ηΑραυε, γ do beapc α εμοη γ α νέτεαδ, α νέδαλα γ α μοιμάοιμε. Ραηζαδαρ Γοιλλ αν κόεειό εο ηαον μαζην ζο Λοέ Ρεαβαίλ mic Λοδαην. Ιαρ ηα ριορ οΑοοη, .i. ηι Ειρεανν, αν τυρκοίηραε εαέταρπίνέλ ρην do βειτ ι ηορ α έίρε ηίρ do ηειρλεδαέ ηο ρηιρτελαδ Ιαιρ Ιαδ, υαρ do ροιχ da ροιζηιό λίον α ροέραυε, γ ηο ρεαριαδ εαέ ανηιήν αιμαρμαρταεέ Ιτορρηα εέεταρ δά λετέ. Ρο ρραίνεαδ φορ ηα Γαλλαίβ, γ ηο κυρρεαδ α ηάρ. Ρο τιονόιλδ α εειοννα εο ηαον μαζην α βριαδηνυρην αν ηιζ, εοναδ δά ρίετ δέεε εηο ηο εοιηαρμνεαδ ριαδα, do ηοάιρ Ιαιρ don εατέζλεό ρην εεημοτα η ηο ερέετηαιζτε δίοβ, γ do βηετα ι ηοταρηιζιόβ έεεα Ιαιρ, γ αυδάιτε ειό Ιαιρ τιηολλ δια ηζοναιβ. Σηυέταρ, γ Σλέβτε, γ Αχαιό Αρηλαρ υορζαιν υΟρρηαιζιόβ. Loch Λέριηο do ρούυη ηι

^a *Fortrenn*.—A region of Alba inhabited by the Picts.

^b *Dun-Ceallain*.—Now Dunkeld, a town of Perthshire, in Scotland, situated on the River Tay, about ten miles north of Perth. “Dunkelden, vel rectius Dun-culden, quod tumulum corylorum ex etymo interpretaberis, est oppidum Caledoniorum in Scotia ad Taum annem situm.”—Colgan’s *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 690, n. 5.

The year 863 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 864 of the Annals of Ulster, which notice the events of that year as follows :

“A. D. 864” [*rectè*, 865]. “*Eclipsis solis in Kal. Januarii, et Eclipsis Lune in eodem mense*. Cellach, mac Ailill, abbot of Killdare and of Ia, *dormiuit in regione Pictorum*. Tiernach, mac Fogartai, Kinge of Loch Gavar, and halfe Kinge of Bregh, *moritur*. The Britones, or Welshmen, banished out of their country by Saxons, that Eacht, their cheife, was captive at Moin-Conain” [Anglesea]. “Teige mac Diarmada, *reus Nepotum Cinselai, interfectus est dolosè a fratribus suis, et a plebe sua*. Convael, *Equonimus* of Tavlacht, and Tuahal mac Artgusa, Archbushop of Fortren, and abbot of Dun-Callen, *dormierunt*.”—

Leithghlinn ; Tuathal, son of Ardghus, chief Bishop of Fortrennⁿ, and Abbot of Dun-Ceallain^o, [died]. Ceallach, son of Ailell, Abbot of Cill-dara, and the Abbot of Ia, died in Pictland. Ceithearnach, son of Fairneach, Prior of Ard-Macha ; Conmhal, Prior of Tamhlacht ; and Luchairen (i. e. the father of Eger-tach), son of Eoghan, son of Aedhagan, son of Torbach, scribe and anchorite at Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Tighearnach, son of Focarta, lord of Loch Gabhar, and the second chief who was over Breagh, [died]. Tadhg, son of Diarmaid, lord of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, was slain by his own brethren. Colman, son of Duulang, lord of Fotharta-tire, was slain by his own children.

The Age of Christ, 864. Dineartach, Bishop and Abbot of Lothra ; Colgga and Aedh, two abbots of Mainistir-Buithe, died. A complete muster of the North was made by Aedh Finnliath, so that he plundered the fortresses of the foreigners, wherever they were in the North, both in Cinel-Eoghain and Dal-Araidhe ; and he carried off their cattle and accoutrements, their goods and chattles. The foreigners of the province came together at Loch-Feabhail-mic-Lodain^p. After Aedh, King of Ireland, had learned that this gathering of strangers was on the borders of his country, he was not negligent in attending to them, for he marched towards them with all his forces ; and a battle was fought fiercely and spiritedly on both sides between them. The victory was gained over the foreigners, and a slaughter was made of them. Their heads were collected to one place, in presence of the king ; and twelve score heads were reckoned before him, which was the number slain by him in that battle, besides the numbers of them who were wounded and carried off by him in the agonies of death, and who died of their wounds^q some time afterwards. Sruthar Slebhte and Achadh-Arglais were plundered by the Osraighi. Loch Lephinn^r

Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

^p *Loch-Feabhail-mic-Lodain* : i. e. the Lake of Feabhal, son of Lodan, a Tuatha-De-Danann chieftain. This lough is now called *anglicè* Lough Foyle, situated near the town of Londonderry.—See note ^l, under A. M. 3581, p. 40, *suprà*.

^q *Died of their wounds*.—Dr. O'Conor incorrectly translates this: "Et transvecti sunt eorum vulnerati in Ecclesias" [*recte, in mortis angore*], "et baptizati sunt postquam sanati de

eorum vulneribus," p. 367; but *αὐτῶν δια νγοναῖς*, or *αὐτῶν δια νγοναῖς*, means "they died of their wounds," not "*baptizati sunt*." *ἰαὺν τερπολλ* means "after some time."

^r *Loch-Lephinn*.—Otherwise written Loch-Leibhinn, now Lough Leane, about one mile to the south of the village of Fore, in the north of the county of Westmeath. According to the Life of St. Fechin, published by Colgan, Diarmaid, King of Meath, lived on an island in this lake in the time of St. Fechin, who died in the year

puil, αταρ la cáic com bo páirte epó aínail pcuina a imeachtaip. Cernachan, mac Cumascas, tigeapna Rátha hAirthir, do iarbað la Muirgen, mac Aedáin. Maióm for loingsir nEochaille piar na Dérib, 7 corzpað a long-puir. Ar na nGall la tuarceapre nOipraiçe, la Cinnreidig mac Gaithin oc Muidroichet.

Αοιρ Crioρτ, ocht ccéd pεapcca a cúicc. An cúicceað bliaðain oAod. Oeζεeðeapn, ab Conoipe, 7 Uainde eala, eppecop 7 pεpibmò, Robapτach Pionn-γλαip eppecop 7 pεpibmò, Conall Cille Scipe eppecop, Dubapτac beipi, décc. Copbmac Ua Uiaéain, eppecop, abb 7 ançcoipe, décc. Maolcuile, mac ançobann, abb Aipne aipēip, décc. Aodácan, mac Pinnpneachta, ταναip abbá Cluana, 7 abb ceall niomða, décc an céð lá do Nouember. Maoldúinn, mac Aodá Oipnoide, tigeipna Oiliç, décc iar ndol hi ccléipocēt dó. Copccpach Ticce Telle, pεpibmò 7 ançcoipe, décc. huppán, mac Cionaoða, migeðainna Connacτ, do loyccað hi τpaiç teineað la Sochlaéan, mac Diapmaca. Loyccað Duine Ainlaib, occ Cluain Dolcáin, la mac Gaithene, 7 lá mac Ciapáin mic Ronáic, 7 céð cfnh do τoipfchaib Gall do τaipεalβαð do na paopélan-ðaið ipn apmaiç occ Cluain Dolcáin. Muipðach, mac Caéail, tigeapna Ua cCpéiméainn, déç do paipip. Canannán, mac Ceallaig, migeðainna

664, q. v. *suprà*; and according to the tradition in the country the tyrant Turgesius had a residence on the same island.

* *Rath-Airthir*.—Now Oristown, near Teltown, in the county of Meath.—See it already referred to under the years 784 and 805.

* *Eochail*: i. e. the Yew Wood, now Youghal, a town near the mouth of the River Blackwater, in the south-east of the county of Cork, where the Danes had entrenched themselves about the middle of this century.

* *Muidroichet*.—Now Monadhaid, near Borris in Ossory, in the Queen's County.—See note †, under A. D. 600, p. 225, *suprà*.

The year 864 of the Four Masters corresponds with the year 865 of the Annals of Ulster, which notice the events of that year briefly as follows:

“A. D. 865. Amlaiv and his nobilitie went to Fortren, together with the forreiners of Ire-

land and Scotland, and spoyled all the Cruhnes, and brought all their hostages with them. Colga and Hugh, two abbots of the Abbey of Bute, *in uno anno mortui sunt*. Cernachan mac Cumascas, King of Rathairthir, *jugulatus est dolose* by Muregan, mac Aedgan. Hugh, mac Nell, praied all the mansions of the forreiners between Tireconnell and Dalnarai, that is, the South East of Ulster, and brought their goods and Chattles to his place of abode after battle geven them; an overthrow geven them at Loch Fevail, from whence he brought 240 heads. The tourninge of Loch Levinn into bloud, that it was in lumps of bloud as if it were lights of beasts in the bottom of it.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

* *Ara-airthir*: i. e. the Eastern Ara, now Inisheer, the most easterly of the three islands of Aran, in the Bay of Galway.—See the year 856.

* *Dun-Amlaebh*.—Amlaff's, Auliffe's, or Au-

was turned into blood, so that it appeared to all that it was lumps of blood like the lights [of animals] externally. Cearnachan, son of Cumasgach, lord of Rath-Airthir^s, was slain by Muirigen, son of Aedhagan. A victory was gained over the fleet of Eochail^t by the Deisi, and the fortress was destroyed. A slaughter was made of the foreigners by the people of the north of Osraighe, and Cinnedidh, son of Gaithin, at Mindroichet^u.

The Age of Christ, 865. The fifth year of Aedh. Oeghedhchair, Abbot of Conner and Lann-Eala, bishop and scribe ; Robhartach of Finnglas, bishop and scribe ; Conall of Cill-Seire, bishop ; [and] Dubhartach of Beiri, died. Cormac Ua Liathain, bishop, abbot, and anchorite, died. Maeltuile Mac an Gobhann, Abbot of Ara-airthir^w, died. Aedhacan, son of Finnsneachta, Tanist-abbot of Cluain, and abbot of many churches, died on the first day of November. Maelduin, son of Aedh Oirdnidhe, lord of Oilcach, died, after having entered into religion. Cosgrach of Teach-Telle, scribe and anchorite, died. Huppan, son of Cinaedh, heir presumptive of Connaught, was burned in an ignited house, by Sochlachan, son of Diarmaid. The burning of Dun-Amhlacibh^x at Cluain-Dolcain, by the son of Gaithen^y and the son of Ciaran, son of Ronan ; and one hundred of the heads of the foreigners were exhibited by the chieftains in that slaughter at Cluain-Dolcain. Muireadhach, son of Cathal, lord of Ui-Cremhthainn, died of paralysis. Ceanannan, son of Ceallach, heir presumptive of

laff's Fort. This was the name of a Danish fortress at Clondalkin, near Dublin.

^v *The son of Gaithen.*—He was chief of Laeighis, or Leix, in the present Queen's County. The year 865 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 866 of the Annals of Ulster, which notice the events of that year as follows :

“ A. D. 866. Maelduin, mac Hugh, King of Ailech, *in clericatu dolore extenso mortuus est*. Rovartach of Finglais, *episcopus et scriba* ; and Conall of Kilskere, *episcopus* ; and Coserach of Tetaille, *scriba et anchorita* ; and Ogechar, abbot of Connire and Lainela ; and Cormacke, *nepos Liahain, scriba episcopus et anchorita, in Christo omnes dormierunt*. Maeltuile, abbot of Lower Arne, died. Guaire, mac Duvdavoiren, *mortuus est*. Aban, mac Cinaeh, second in Connaught

prayed by Daigio” [*rectè*, destroyed with fire] “by Sochlachan, mac Diarmada. Auisle the third Kinge of Gentyles, by guile and by murther killed by his own kinsmen” [*Auisle, tercius Rex Gentilium, dolo et paricidio, a fratribus suis jugulatus est*]. “Battle upon Saxons of the North at the cittie Evroc” [York] “by the Black forreiners, wherein Ailill” [Alli] “King of Saxons, was killed. Dunavlaiv burnt at Cluondolcain by Mac Gaeithin, and by Maelciarain, mac Ronain, and the slaghter of a hundred heads of the best of the forreiners, the same day, with those said captains, in the confines of Clondolcain” [*in eodem die apud duces predictos in confinio Cluana Dolcain*]. “Muireach, mac Cahail, King of Kindred Crimthainn, died of a long palsy” [*paralysi longa extinctus est*].—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

Ὑα εCεινρελαίγ, δέcc. Μαῖδm ρια mac Ἰατηm ρορ Ἰαλλαῖ Ἀτα ελιαε
 ι τορέαιρ Οδοῖε micle. Ἰmμβεolu, τοιρεαé Ἰαλλ Κορραιγε, do μαρβαῶ λαρ
 να Ὁέριῖ.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, ocht ccéd ρερca a ρέ. Αη ρειρῖῖ βλιαῶαιν ὈΑοῶ. Ceal-
 λαé, mac Cumρεραιγ, abb Ροβαρ, eccnaῶ uapaλ οiρomῖde ειρῖde. Conn-
 mach, abb Cluana mic Nóιρ, a Ρine Ἰαλλ δó .i. do Chenel Eathach Ἰαλλ, γ
 α écc an céδ lá do mí Ianuapm. Daniel, abb Ḃlmine dá Loéa, γ Tamilachta,
 Caoimán, mac Daoლაიგ, abb Doimliacc Cianám, Congal, mac Ρῖῖaicch, abb
 Cille Dealgá, γ ρερῖῖmῖῖ τοζαῖde, γ ΡῖῖḂur Rur aληῖρ, ρερῖῖmῖῖ γ anζcoipe,
 δέcc. Reaῶταῖρ, mac Marchaῶa, abb Κορραιγε mῖῖpe, γ Laichtene, abb
 Cluana hEῖῖneach, δέcc. Flann, mac Conaing, τiζεapna ḂρῖḂ ule, do
 εῖῖonól ρεap mῖῖρῖḂ, ΛαιḂn, γ Ἰαλλ, co Cill ua nḂaigpe, cúḂ mῖῖle líon a
 ρoῶραιde, mῖῖ aḂhaῖῖ an ρiḂh Αoῶa Ρimleῖῖ. Νί ραιῖde Αoῶ aῖῖ aon mῖῖle
 namá m Concoῶap, mac TaidḂ mῖῖḂ, ρiḂ Connaéῖ. Ro ρεapῖῖ an caῖ co
 oῖoepa dῖῖῖραῖῖtaé ctoppa, γ ρo mῖῖaῖῖῖῖ ρo Ḃeoiῖ τρια neapῖ iomḂona, γ
 iomaῖpeacc ρορ ρioῖa ḂρῖḂ, ρορ ΛαιḂmῖῖ, γ ρορ Ἰαλλαῖ, γ ρo cuipeaῶ a náρ,
 γ τορέῖῖῖῖῖῖ ρocharῖde mῖῖḂ do Ἰαλλαῖ ipm ccaῖ ρm. Τορραιρ ann Flann,
 mac Conaing, τiḂḂḂna ḂpeaḂ, γ Oiapmaῖῖ, mac Eteppceoil, τiḂḂḂna Loéa
 ḂaḂap, γ Caplur, mac AmlaῖḂ, mac τiζεapna Ἰαλλ. Τορραιρ don leiῖ apall
 Ρaῖῖῖna mac Maoileῶm, ρiḂḂaῖῖna an Ρhoéla, hi ρpῖῖḂum an éata. Man-
 naῖῖán, τiζεapna Ὑa mῖῖḂḂm na Sionna, ρo μαρῖ Flann, oia neḂpaῶ,

ΜῖῖḂ an Ḃuaῖῖ do Mhannachán, do Ḃlonn an Ḃaῖpeῖῖῖ ḂaῖḂ,
 CḂῖῖ mic Conaing ma láim, do ḂaῖḂ ρορ ioncharῖ mic TaidḂ.

¹ *Eochaidh Gall*.—This notice of Connmach's descent is not in the Annals of Ulster. The Editor has not been able to find any authentic document to prove the existence of this Eochaidh. Jocelin, in his Life of St. Patrick, makes him the father of Ailpin, King of Dublin in St. Patrick's time; but this is a silly fable (similar to that about Gurmundus and his Irish Lord Deputy, Turgesius), which was evidently written since A. D. 930, to flatter the vanity of the Christian Danes of Dublin, by asserting that their ancestor was converted to Christianity by St. Patrick.—See Colgan's notes on this fable

in Jocelin, *Trias Thaum.*, p. 112, n. 70, 71; and *Leabhar-na-gCeart*, p. 226, note ^b. The Fine-Gall, who were seated at Dublin, and in the east of the plain of Bregia, were evidently the descendants of the prince, Tomar, or Tomrar, who was slain in the year 847.

^a *Cill-Ua-nDaighre*: i. e. Church of the Uidaighre, now probably Killaderry, in the county of Dublin.

^b *Conchobhar, son of Tadhg Mor*: i. e. of Tadhg, son of Muirgheas, who was the fourth in descent from Muireadhach Muilleathan, *a quo* Sil-Muirreadhaigh. This Conchobhar was the grandfather

Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, died. A victory was gained by the son of Gaithin over the foreigners of Ath-cliaith, wherein fell Odolbh Micle. Gnimhbeolu, chief of the foreigners of Corcach, was slain by the Deisi.

The Age of Christ, 866. The sixth year of Aedh. Ceallach, son of Cumasgach, Abbot of Fobhar, who was a noble and illustrious wise man; Connmhach, Abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, one of the Fine-Gall, i. e. of the race of Eochaidh Gall^z, died on the first day of the month of January. Daniel, Abbot of Gleamda-locha and Tamhlacht; Caemhan, son of Daelach, Abbot of Daimhliag-Cianain; Conghal, son of Feadach, Abbot of Cill-Dealga, and a distinguished scribe; and Fearghus of Ros-aithir, scribe and anchorite, died. Reachtabhra, son of Murchadh, Abbot of Corcach-mor; and Laichtene, Abbot of Cluain-eidhneach, died. Flann, son of Conaing, lord of all Breagh, collected the men of Breagh [and] Leinster, and the foreigners, to Cill-Ua-nDaighre^a,—five thousand was the number of his forces,—against the king, Aedh Finnliath. Aedh had only one thousand, together with Conchobhar, son of Tadhg Mor^b, King of Connaught. The battle was eagerly and earnestly fought between them; and the victory was at length gained, by dint of wounding and fighting, over the men of Breagh, the Leinstermen, and the foreigners; and a slaughter was made of them, and a great number of the foreigners were slain in that battle. There were slain therein Flann, son of Conaing, lord of Breagh; Diarmaid, son of Ederscel, lord of Loch-Gabhar; and Carlus, son of Amhlaibh. [i. e.] son of the lord of the foreigners. There fell on the other side Fachtna, son of Mael-duin, Righdhamhna of the North, in the heat of the battle. Mannachan, lord of Ui-Briuin-na-Sinna^c, slew Flann; of which was said:

Great the triumph for Mannachan, for the hero of fierce valour,
[To have] the head of the son of Conaing in his hand, to exhibit
it before the face of the son of Tadhg^d.

of Tadhg of the Three Towers, King of Connaught, who died in 954, and the great-grandfather of the Conchobhar, from whom the family of the Ui-Conchobhair, or O'Conors of Connaught, derived their hereditary surname.

^c *Mannachan, lord of Ui-Briuin-na-Sinna.*— This Mannachan is the ancestor from whom the family of the Ui-Mannachain, or O'Monahans,

derive their surname. The territory of the Ui-Briuin-na-Sinna, or Ui-Briuin of the Shannon, lies principally between Elphin and Jamestown, in the county of Roscommon, and comprises the parishes of Kilmore, Aughrim, and Clooneraff—

See note ^k, under A. D. 1197, p. 107, *infra*.

^d *The son of Tadhg:* i. e. Conchobhar, King of Connaught.

Αρ δο να τοίρεαχαῖς δο ῥίολ Μυρσίδηαιζ τάνγαδαρ δο ἐάθη Chille
 Υα νῶσαιζρε, πο ραίῶςῶ μοῖρο,

Γιατ βερα κάε α ἔρῆε, αρ α λυίγε λάν ἐταίζ,
 Αρ ιαῶ πο αν ταιηῖρῖ δέεε, λοδαρ ιῖν εαῶε δά εοιμέδ.
 Λοταρ ραν εαῶε δά ἐάβαρ, Φινναῶετα ἡ Φollaῖαν,
 Μαοναχ, μαίε μειν αν ἡαρεαίζ, αζυρ Ταῶε, mac Τομαλταίζ.
 Φlannaccán φλαῖε ρειαῖῶδα αν ρεουρ, ιρ Μυζῖροιν εαῶῖν Υα Καῶαιλ,
 Mannachán βά μαίε α ἡέιν, ιρ Αῖοιτ υα Μαοιῖνίεείλ.

Ἐρυθη Αεῶα αῶβερε ριαρ εαῶε, εεοιμτ,

Ἐορ ραιλ ὑαρ Φινῶαβαρ ρῖνο, ριαλλαῶ ζῖρῖνν ὑοῖῶ ὑαρ λαῖε λῖνν λῖννο,
 Αρ αρ ἐέδαῖς ρῖνῖεαρ ζοιλλ, ὑο εαῶε ρῖρῖ ρῖζ νῆεταρ νουλλ.

Αεῶ εεοιμτ,

Μαῖε αρ mana, μαῖε αρ ρεαῶετ, νεαρτ εεῶ ευραῶ ἡαρ εοορρ,
 Αρραῖζῖῶ ρυαρ, δέναῖῶ εῶετ, μαρβαῖῶ αν τῖρέῶ ἡμῖον τορε.

Φῖλε εεοιμτ,

ἡι εCῖλλ Υα νῶσαιζρε ἡῶῖου, βλαῖρῖτ ριαῖε lomann εῖρῶ,
 Μεαῶαρ ρορ ρλυαῖζ ριαῶῖρα νῆGall, ιρ ρορ Φlann ἡῖρ ρῖρῖαν ὑῶ.

^e *The Sil-Muireadhaigh*: i. e. the O'Conors of Connaught and their correlatives.—See note ¹, under A. D. 700, p. 301, *suprà*.

^f *To guard him*.—Dr. O'Conor says that two lines are here wanting, which seems true.

^g *Finnachta*.—He was the ancestor of the family of O'Finaghty of Dunamon, whose territory extended on both sides of the River Suck.

^h *Flannagan*.—He was chief of Clann-Cathail, a territory near Elphin, in the county of Roscommon, and ancestor of the family of O'Flannagain, now Flanagan.

ⁱ *Maclmichil*.—He is the ancestor of the family of O'Macilmichil, now *anglicè* Mulvihil and Mulville, anciently seated in the territory of Corcahlann, in the east of the county of Ros-

common.—See note ¹, under the year 1256, p. 358, *infra*. For a curious account of the chiefs of Sil-Muireadhaigh, and their offices under the King of Connaught, see the Stowe Catalogue, p. 168; and Hardiman's edition of O'Flaherty's *West Connaught*, pp. 139, 140.

^k *The poet of Aedh*: Ἐρυῶ Αεῶα.—In the *Leabhar-Gabhala* of the O'Clerys, p. 203, the reading is *ῖλε Αεῶα*, i. e. the poet of Aedh-Finliath, Monarch of Ireland. The Druth was rather the king's fool, who was often as wise and as witty a man as the king himself.

^l *Brown-haired-host*: i. e. the forces of Conchobhar, King of Connaught.

^m *King of Etar*: i. e. King of Howth, by which is here to be understood Flann, son of Conaing,

It was of the chieftains of the Sil-Muireadhaigh^e who came to the battle of Cill-Ua-nDaighre, the following was composed :

Though every one should judge adversely, it is on his full false oath :
 These are the eleven men who went into the battle to guard him^f.
 There went into the battle to assist therein Fimmachta^g and Follamhain,
 Maenach,—good was the disposition of the horseman,—and Tadhg,
 son of Tomaltach ;
 Flannagan^h, beauteous chief of the cavalry, and the comely Mughroin,
 grandson of Cathal ;
 Mannachan, good was his mind, and Aidit, grandson of Maelmichilⁱ.

The poet of Aedh^k said before the battle :

There comes over the bright Finnabhair a pleasant, brown-haired host^l,
 across the noble, rapid stream.
 It is in hundreds the foreigners are counted, to fight with the great
 King of Etar^m.

Aedh *cecinit* :

Good our causeⁿ, good our expedition, the strength of a hundred
 heroes in our body ;
 Rise ye up, accomplish valour, kill the herd along with the boar^o.

A certain poet *cecinit* :

At Cill-Ua-nDaighre this day, the ravens shall taste sups of blood,
 A victory shall be gained over the magic host of the foreigners, and
 over Flann ; it will be no good news to him.

prince of Bregia.

ⁿ *Good our cause*.—This quatrain is quoted by Michael O'Clery in his Glossary, *in voce* ἀρραιγιό, *arise*, thus : Αρραιγιό .ι. ειργιό, ἀνάιλ ατά ιην πανν :

“Μαίε αρ mana, ρεάρρ άρ βρεαίεε,
 Ηεαρτ εέο κυραό μαρ γεορρ.

Αρραιγιό ρυαρ δέναίό έεε
 Φοιργιό αν επέο ιμον τορρ.”

^o *Along with the boar* : ιμμον τορρ .ι. ιμ αν τορρ.—It is stated in an interlined gloss in the Stowe copy, and in the *Leabhar-Gabhala* of the O'Clerys, p. 203, that the τορρ, boar, here alludes to Flann, son of Conaing.

Αεὸ cecimτ,

Do fil buidne Laiḡn leip, lap an mbreif don Dhóinn bpaip,
Aipḡ do beip maoin im Fhlann, comarḡa na nḢall pua a aip.

Αεὸ cecimτ,

Cuirḡo neim for tclnḡaḡo fair, for mac ninḡori do Dubraḡḡ,
Ḣpḡean ai colḡa Cripτ mon ain, i mbealach boḡḡa dor fil.

Ar don caḡ ḡeona po paḡḡḡo,

Eol duḡb an do mḡne, mac Néill Oilḡ earḡnae,
An taoḡo Fmo co poḡbḡ, tclp occ Cill Ua nḢaḡpe.
Deich cétoip co [a] nuaiḡe, iai pḡḡaḡb inḡo i mḡe
Don deabaḡḡo conpuaḡa, mebaḡḡo for cóḡḡ mīle.

Loipin ḡpḡḡe Flann atbeipτ po,

Dia luann láḡe líoḡa loḡmaip i mbelaḡ náḡa.
Fmoḡuine fil po bíoḡa, ionmuine ḡnḡḡḡḡ ḡnaḡa.

Μάḡaip Flann, inḡn Néill appubaipτ po,

Sḡppan, ḡḡpan, deaḡpḡél, ḡpoichpḡél, maḡḡm caḡa puaiḡo paenaḡḡ,
Sḡppan mḡ, dia nḡearna paḡḡḡḡ, ḡppan mḡ forp poemḡḡ,
Ḣioḡpan do puaicḡh Leiḡe Cuinn, a tcluipim la puaḡpa Sláim,
Ḣioḡpan mḡḡḡḡo Aeḡa uill, aḡup ḡppan ḡioḡḡo Flann.

Μάḡaip Flann beḡp,

An taoe taoe, do ní mac Conaḡḡ don poi,
Ailem mḡ comicc ḡaḡ ḡú do forḡe an bpḡḡ do donnoe.

^p *Dubhsaigh*: i. e. the black slut, or bitch.—This reproachful name is bestowed by the monarch on his own sister, who was the mother of Flann.—See note ^o, *infra*.

^q *Christ protects*.—The monarch Aedh here reminds his troops that, as they were fighting against pagans and their Irish allies, Christ would be on their side to ensure them victory.

^r *Bealach-natha*.—This was the name of an ancient road near Killonerry; but the name is now obsolete.

^s *Findruine*.—In the *Leabhar-Gabhala* of the O'Clerys, p. 204, this is glossed by Fip Ḣpḡaḡ, i. e. men of Bregia.

^t *The daughter of Niall*.—It is stated in the *Leabhar-Gabhala* of the O'Clerys (*ubi supra*), that the mother of Flann mac Conaḡḡ was the daughter of Niall Caille. She was, therefore, the sister of the monarch, and Flann was slain fighting on the side of the Danes against his uncle. The joy and grief of Flann's mother expressed in these rhymes can then be easily imagined.

Aedh *cecinit* :

The troops of Leinster are with him, with the additional men of the
rapid Boinn ;
What shews the treachery of Flann is the concord of the foreigners
by his side.

Aedh *cecinit* :

Put ye the venom of your tongues upon him, upon the narrow-hearted
son of Dubhsagh^p;
Mighty is our standard, Christ protects^q us in the pass of danger in
which we are.

Of the same battle was said :

Know ye what did the intelligent son of Niall of Oileach,
The fair Aedh, with slaughter, southwards at Cill-Ua-nDaighre ?
Ten hundred in the grave, by direct computation ;
In the battle which happened, five thousand were defeated.

Loisin, the poet of Flann, said this :

Monday, the day of terror, we went to Bealach-natha^r.
The men of Findruine^s were slaughtered ; dear were the well-known faces.

The mother of Flann, the daughter of Niall^t, said this :

Happiness ! wo ! good news ! bad news ! the gaining of a great trium-
phant battle,
Happy for the king whom it makes joyous ; unhappy for the king who
was defeated.
Unhappy for the host of Leath-Chuim, to have fallen by the sprites of
Slaini^u.
Happy the reign of the great Aedh, and unhappy the loss of Flann !

The mother of Flann again :

The fire, fire which the son of Conang made of the plain !
I beseech the king, who protects every place, to strengthen the
mother who bore him.

^u *The sprites of Slaini* : i. e. the Danes, who had taken up their station at Linn-Rois, on the Boyne, near Slane, in the county of Meath.— See note ^q, under the year 841, p. 462, *suprà*.

Λιαα ιαρρεα ἀναϊνὸ δο μεαβραη α τταοῖ Σλίβε Cualann ια παθε ιαρρεαῖ ἡ βρηε οιορθυβα, ζυρ βὸ μαετναὸ μὸρ ια εάχ ιωρη. Conn, mac Cionaodha, τιζεαρνα Ua μβαηρηῖ εἶρε, δο μαρβαὸ οε τοζαη ιη δύιη φορη να γαλλαῖβ.

Αοιρ· Crioρτ, οχετ οεὲο ρεαρρεα α ρεαχετ. An ρεαχετμιαὸ βλιαῖοαιη οΑοδ. Αηηη Chlocaη ρεηβμὸ, ερρκορ, ἡ abb Clocaη, Κορβμαε, mac Elaῖοαῖζ, abb Saῖζρη, ερρκορ, ἡ ρεηβμὸ, Niallān, ερρκορ Slāne, δέεε. Eoδοιρ, mac Oηζαηε δο dol ι μαρηρα ια Ἰαλλαῖβ ι ηδωρηε υιαρηναττα. Μαρταν, abb Cluana mic Nόιρ ἡ Oαμῖηρη, ρεηβμὸ εηρηὲ δο Oηαρτραιζῖβ δαμῖηρη α εηνέλ. Oυβῆαῖ, mac Mhaητυηε, ρεαρ ρο δεαρρηζηαὸ αρ εεεηα ἡ ροζλαηη δο ιυετ να ηεορρα υηε ια ρέ, δέεε. Flann, mac Peapcaη, abb Uaηδε Ueηpe, ἡ ρερηῖζηρ Αρθα Μαῖα, δέεε. Κορβμαε, mac Connῖαῖζ, ρερηῖζηρ, ρεηβμὸ, ἡ σεναὸ Cluana ρεαρτα ὀρηναιηη, δέεε. Dunlance, mac Muηρ-fohaῖζ, ρῖ Uaῖζη, δέεε. Maelbhῖζυe, mac Spealān, τιζεαρνα Conalle, δέεε ι εελεἶρρεαετ. Cionaed, mac Maelpuanaῖδ, αν οαρηα τιζεαρνα βοῖ αν ταν ρηη φορ Chianaετοῖβ δο μαρβαὸ. Maolcaηpām, mac Rónān τρηηρηαρ αρτηρ Epeann ρέηηοῖ ροζλα ρορ Ἰηαλλαῖβ, δο μαρβαὸ. Cian, mac Eathaῖ, τιζεαρνα Cpeῖτanne, δέεε. Cian mac cummuρceaiῖζ, τιζεαρνα Ua μβαηρηῖ, δέζ. Cῖρηach, mac Eatach, τιζεαρνα Muῖδορηη μβρηζ, [δέεε]. Donnaζān, mac Ceδραττα, τιζεαρνα Ua eCeηηρηελαῖζ, δο μαρβαὸ. Conaing, ἐη mac Flann, mic Conaing, δο μαρβαὸ ια ηUῖβ eCeηηρηελαῖζ. Αρδ Μαῖα οορζαη ἡ δο λορρεαὸ, οο να δεαρτηαῖβ υηε ιά ηΑηηλοῖβ. Oeῖδ οεὲο ετηρ βρηοῖ ἡ

* *Sliabh-Cualann*.—This was the old name of the Sugar-loaf mountain, near Bray, in the county of Wicklow. The year 866 of the Four Masters corresponds with 867 of the Annals of Ulster, which notice the events of that year briefly as follows:

“A. D. 867. Cellach, mac Cumascaich, *Abbas Fovair, juvenis sapiens et ingeniosissimus, periit*. Convach, Abbot of Clonmuenois, *in nocte Kal. Januarii in Christo dormivit*. Daniel, Abbot of Glindaloch and Taulachta. Cuevan, mac Daly, Abbot of Doimliag, *mortuus est*. A battle by Hugh, mac Nell, at Killonairi, upon the O’Nells of Bregh, upon Leinster, and a greate army of

forreners, wherein fell 900, or more. Flann, mac Conaing, King of all Bregh; Diarmaid, mac Edirseoil, and many Gentiles, were killed in that battle; Diarmaid being king of Lochgavar. Faehna, mac Maeilduin, died of a wound gotten in the battle, being heir apparent of the Fochla, that part of Ulster” [so called]. “Congal, mac Feai, Abbot of Kildelga, *scriba, quievit*. *Eruptio ignota aque de Monte Cualann cum piscibus atris*. *Ventus magnus in Feria Martini*. Rechtavra, mac Murcha, abbot of Corca-mor, *dormivit*.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^ *Dartraighe-Daimhinsi*: i. e. Dartry of Devenish. This is clearly a mistake for Dartraighe-

A stream of strange water burst forth from the side of Sliabh-Cualann^v, in which were fish and coal-black trouts, which were a great wonder to all. Conn, son of Cinaedh, lord of Ui-Bairrehi-tire, was slain while demolishing the fortress of the foreigners.

The Age of Christ, 867. The seventh year of Aedh. Ailill of Clochar, scribe, bishop, and Abbot of Clochar; Cormac, son of Eladhach, Abbot of Saighir, bishop and scribe; Niallan, Bishop of Slaine, died. Eodois, son of Donghal, suffered martyrdom from the foreigners at Disert-Diarmada. Martin, Abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois and Daimhínis, a scribe of the sept of Dartraighe-Daimhínsi^x; Dubhthach, son of Maeltuile, a man who excelled all the people of Europe in wisdom and learning, died. Flann, son of Fearchar, Abbot of Lann-Leire and Œconomus of Ard-Macha, died. Cormac, son of Conmhach, œconomus, scribe, and wise man of Cluain-fearta-Brenainn, died. Dunlang, son of Muireadhach, King of Leinster, died. Maelbrighde, son of Spealan, lord of Conaille, died in religion. Cinaedh, son of Maelruanaidh, the second lord that was at that time over the Cianachta, was slain. Maelciarain, son of Ronan, champion of the east of Ireland, a hero-plunderer of the foreigners, was slain. Cian, son of Eochaidh, lord of Creamthainn, died. Cian, son of Cumasgach, lord of Ui-Bairrehi-tire, died. Cearnach, son of Eochaidh, lord of Mughdhorn-Breagh, [died]. Donnagan, son of Ceadfadh, lord of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, was slain. Conang, only son of Flann, son of Conang, was slain by the Ui-Ceinnsealaigh. Ard-Macha was plundered and burned, with its oratories, by Amhlaeibh. Ten hundred was the number there cut off, both by wounding and suffocation;

Coinínnsi, which was the ancient name of the barony of Dartry, in the west of the county of Monaghan.

The year 867 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 868 of the Annals of Ulster, which notice the events of that year as follows:

“A. D. 868. Martan, Abbot of Clonmienois and Daivinis, *scriba*, and Niallan, bushop of Slane, died. Cormac, mac Elaai, Abbot of Saigir, *et scriba, vitam senilem finivit*. Flann, mac Ferchair, *equonimus* of Ardmach, and prince of Lainleire” [*heu!*] “*breviter finivit vitam*. Mael-

ciarain, mac Ronain, the only kingly man of the North-east” [*rectè*, of the east] “of Ireland, and the bruising champion of forreners, killed. Cearnach, mac Echach, cheife of Mugorne-Bregh; Ruaachan, mac Neill, cheife of the O’Forinans, died. Ardmach spoiled by Aulav” [*rectè*, Aulav spoiled Ardmach], “burninge the towne and the oratories, and slaying ten hundreth by fire and sword, and caried great booti away. Donnagan mac Cedfaa, *Rex O’Cinselai, jugulatus est dolosè a socio suo*. Ailill of Clochar, *scriba, Episcopus*, and Abbot of Clochar-mac-Damen, *mortuus est*. Duvhach, mac Maeltuile, *doctissimus*

μυθουεαδ πο μαρβαδ ανδ λα ταοδ γαδ εδολα γ γαδ ιοννηατα οα βρυαιρρεατ
αυη οο βρειτ λεο. Ρυαδααδαν, mac Nell τοίρεαδ Υα Ροριανδαν, δεεε.

Αοιρ Οριορτ, ocht ceéd fearceca a hocht. Αν τοετμαδ βλιαδαν οΑοδ.
Συαιρλεχ ινδ Ειδονη ερρεορ, ανγοιρε, γ abb Cluana hloraird, δοοτυρ ι
νωιαδαετ γ ινδ Ιενα ρριρεατατα ινδ ιριρ εράβαδ, γ εαοιη γνιομα, οο πο λετ
α αυη πο Ειρηη υλε. Οορυδ, abb Οιριρε Οιαράη θεαλαηδ ούηη ρεπιβηδ
γ ερρεορ, δεεε. Ξεράη, mac Οιορρεα, abb Σαιγρε, Οιαρμαιο, abb Ρήρηα,
Οονηα, ανκοιρε Ορομα αραδ Αιρηε Οιαναετα, Ουδδαετυλε, abb Λετ μόρη
Μοοοεμόεε, Μαοιοδαρ, ανγοιρε, ερρεορ, γ abb Οαηηηρη, [δεεε]. Οοβεαχ,
mac Μυρλεηαιγ, abb Ουλε οαρη, Ιηηαιδ γ δοοτυρ Ιρηηα εριδε. Αρ οο πο
ράυδεαδ,

Οοβεαχ αυρηγ αυρηλεηαιγ, δομηη ρηγ Ληρθε Ιεηηαιε,
Οηρηη mac μόρη Μυρηδαηγ, βα ηιαδ Υα Οοεμηρηη Οεαληγ.
Οεηεη Ιαηεαν Ιεμηδε, ρυη ρλάν, ρήγαιηη, ροελαδ,
Ρετλυ ρυρηεαχ ρεδρηγε, οοηορβα Οονηαιδ Οοβεαχ.

Οοηγαν Ροδα, ανγοιρε Ταηηαετα, οαηα Μαοιερυαν, δεεε. Οαλαχ,
mac Μυρηεηρηαιγ, τηεαρηηα Οεηοίη Οοναηη, οο ηαρηαδ, γ Μαοιμορδα,
mac Αηεηηα τηεαρηηα Οεηοίη Λυγδαε, δεεε. Μαοιρεαδναηηη βα τηεαρηηα
λεηε οειρρεηε βρεαγ οο ηαρηαδ Ια Γαηηαδ. Οηηαοδ, mac Ρεαρηαηε,
τηεαρηηα Υα βρηύηη Ουαηηηη, δεεε. Ιονηραδ Λαηηηη Ια ηΑοη ρΦηηηηαε ο
Αε ηιαε οο Γαβρηη. Οεαρηβαηη mac Ούηηγαιε, οορ ηη Ιηοη βοη οηα ηονηρηαδ
οον ηεηε οηε οο Ούηηη οολεε. Ρορηορηηαοαρ Λαηηηη ουηαιδ Οεαρηβαηη γ mac

Latinorum totius Europæ, in Christo dormivît. Maelbrighde, mac Spelain, rex Conaille, in clericali-
catu obiit.—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^γ *Disert-Chiarain of Bealach-duin.*—Now cor-
ruptly called, in Irish, Ister-Chiarain, and in
English, Castlekieran, an old church on the
Abhainn-Sele, or Blackwater River, in the ba-
rony of Upper Kells, and county of Meath, and
about two miles and a half north-west of the
town of Kells. There are some curious ancient
crosses still to be seen at this church, which
indicate the antiquity of the place.—See note ^α,
under the year 770, p. 374, *suprà*.

^δ *Drum-caradh of Ard-Cianachta.*—Now

Drumear, in the barony of Feara-Arda-Cia-
nachta, now *anglicè* Ferrard, in the county of
Louth.—See note ^α, under the year 811, p. 424,
suprà.

^ε *The Cuirrceach of races.*—Now the Curragh of
Kildare, which is still celebrated for its horse-
races. It would appear from Cormac's Glos-
sary, *in voce* Cuirpech, that the ancient Irish
had chariot races here; for in that work it is
conjectured that the word cuirpech is derived
“*a curribus.*” This derivation of the word,
though not strictly correct, still affords a strong
presumption that chariot races were held on
the Curragh in the time of the author of this

besides all the property and wealth which they found there was carried off by them. Ruadhachan, son of Niall Ua Forannain, died.

The Age of Christ, 868. The eighth year of Aedh. Suairleach of Eidhnen, bishop, anchorite, and Abbot of Cluain-Iraird, doctor in divinity, and in spiritual wisdom, in piety, and in good deeds, so that his name spread over all Ireland, [died]. Comsudh, Abbot of Disert-Chiarain of Bealach-duin^v, scribe and bishop, died. Geran, son of Dichosca, Abbot of Saighir; Diarmaid, Abbot of Farna; Connla, anchorite of Druim-caradh of Ard-Cianachta^z; Dubhdathuile, Abbot of Liath-mor-Mochaemhog; Maelodhar, anchorite, bishop, and Abbot of Daimhinis, [died]. Cobhthach, son of Muireadhach, Abbot of Cill-dara, who was a wise man and learned doctor, [died]. Of him was said :

Cobhthach of the Cuirreach of races^a, intended king of Liphthe of tunics,
Alas! for the great son of Muireadhach. Ah grief! the descendant of the
comely fair Ceallach.

Chief of scholastic Leinster, a perfect, comely, prudent sage,
A brilliant shining star, was Cobhthach, the successor of Connladh^b.

Combgan Foda, anchorite of Tamhlacht, the foster-son of Maelruain, died. Dalach, son of Muirheartach, lord of Cinel-Conaill, was slain; and Maelmordha, son of Ailell, lord of Cinel-Lughdhach^c, died. Maelseachnaill, who was lord of half South Breagh, was slain by the foreigners. Cinaedh, son of Fearghal, lord of Ui-Briuin-Cualann, died. The plundering of Leinster by Aedh Finnliath, from Ath-eliath to Gabhran^d. Cearbhall, son of Dunghal, plundered it on the other side, as far as Dun-bolg^e. The Leinstermen attacked the fort of

Glossary. The chariot is frequently referred to in the lives of St. Patrick, as in use among the pagan Irish: "Junctis tereno novem curribus secundum deorum traditionem."—*Lib. Ardmach.*

^b *Connladh*.—He was the first Bishop of Kildare.—See note ^k, under the year 519, p. 179, *suprà*.

^c *Cinel-Lughdhach*: i. e. the Race of Lughaidh, son of Sedna. The territory of this tribe extended from the stream of Dobhar to the River Suilighe, now *anglicè* the Swilly, in the present county of Donegal.—See *Book of Fenagh*,

fol. 47, *b, a*; and *Battle of Magh Rath*, note ^v, pp. 157, 158.

^d *From Ath-eliath to Gabhran*: i. e. from Dublin to Gowran, in the county of Kilkenny.

^e *Dunbolg*.—This was the ancient name of a fort near Donard, in the county of Wicklow.—See note ^b, under A. D. 594, p. 218, *suprà*. The year 868 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 869 of the Annals of Ulster, which give the events of that year as follows:

"A. D. 869. Suairleach of Aigen, *Episcopus*

Ζαιτέμ, ἡ δο μαρβαῶ θαοινη ιομῶα λεο. Ιαρ να πάτευκάῶ ριν δο lucht an longpuit πο χαθαῶρτε co calma ρριυ, ἡο πο ρυράιρτε πορρα co να πλαίε ἔραν mac Μυρεαῶαιξ, ελόῶ μα ρριτέιηξ ιαρ μαρβαῶ ποχαιθε δια μυιητηρ υαιῶιβ. Ινῶρεαῶ να νῶειρ ια Cῆρball, mac νῶηγαίε, co νῶρραῶιβ, ἡ τορῶαιρ Coρεραν, mac Cέλεῶαιρ, ἡ Ἰορμαν, mac Λαχτηαν λεῶ.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, ocht ccéδ ρεαρcca αναοι. Αη νοηῶῶ βλιαῶαη υῶΑῶῶ. Αιλιλ, ερρcoρ, abb Ρῶῶαιρ, Ουῶῶαχ, abb Cηλλε αχαῶῶ, ρερῶιβῶῶ, αηcoιρ, ἡ ερρcoρ, Cυροι, mac Αλλμαῶῶ, abb ἡ εααηαῶῶ Ιηρ Cλοῶεραν, ἡ Cαίλλε Ρῶῶῶῶα, ι Μῶῶε, δέcc. Coacca, mac Μαοιλετυίε, abbaῶῶ, ἡ αηγοιρ Cιυαηα Coηαιρe Τοιμεη, Μαοηῶα, αιλιῶιρ, abb ἔηῶῶῶαιρ, ἡ Μαοιμῶῶε, mac Cumυρccaῶῶ, ρριοιρ Cιυαηα mic Νῶῶιρ, δέcc. Αιλιλ, mac Οῦηλαηῶ, ρί Λαῶῶῶ, δο ἡαρβαῶ λα Νορτμαννῶ. Cαταλ, mac Ιηῶρεῶῶαιξ λειῶ ρί Υλαῶ, δο ἡαρβαῶ τηρ πορῶcoηηρα αη ρῶξ Αεῶα. Πλαίῶῶ, mac Ραοῶῶαιρ, υο ἔαῶῶῶ. Μαοιμῶῶαιῶ, mac Ριηηρνεῶῶα, τιῶεαρνα Αηῶῶιρ Λιρe, δέξ. Ιηῶρεαῶ Coηηαῶῶ λα Cῆρball, ἡ λα Ουηῶῶῶ, ἡ τορῶαιρ δυαχαίλ mic Ουηαῶῶαιξ λεῶ. Ιηῶρεαῶ Μυηηαη ὄηα λα Cεαῶῶball ταρ Λααχαίρ ριαρ.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, ocht ccéδ ρεααηημοῶα. Αη ὄcηῶῶῶῶ βλιαῶαη υῶΑῶῶ Ριηηηιαῶ. Ἰηα ερρcoρ abb Οοιηλιααc, αηγοιρe ἡ ρερῶιβῶῶιρ. Σεῶῶ ηβλιαῶῶηα ochηημοῶατ α αειρ αη ταν αῶῶῶῶ. Αρ δια εααοινη δο ράῶῶῶῶ,

Ἰηα ἡρην αρ εαοιῶ ἔλαηῶε, εῶηη εραβαῶῶ ηρῶ ηῶηηρ,
Μαῶῶαῶ ηαραῶ ηαεῶ Ρραιηηe coηηορβα Cιανάηη εῶιηῶ.
Cεηῶῶῶιρ ραιηῶῶ πορχαιθε διαμβα cεηη εῶηη eῶῶῶα,
Οηρραν ηηῶῶ ηῶῶρ ηοῶῶῶαῶε αρ cαρῶ αοιῶῶ ρηῶῶ Ἰηα.

anchorita, et Abbas of Clon-Iraird, doctor religionis totius Hibernie pausavit. The spoylinge of Leinster by Hugh, mac Nell, untill" [i. e. as far as] "Gavran. Cervall, mac Dungail, with his force, came to hinder them to Dunbolg; but Leinstermen spoyled Cervall and Mac Gaeilíne's mansion places, and killed som men, and did flee backe with their King, viz., Mureach, mac Brain, and some of them were killed. Dalach, mac Murtach, *dux Generis* Conell, *a gente sua jugulatus est.* Diarmaid, mac Diarmada, killed a man in Ardmaccha before the dore" [*interfecit virum ante januam domus*] "of Hugh, King of Tara; his

house. Duvdatuile, Abbot of Liahmor-Mocae-mog; Maelohar, *Abbas et Anchorita* Daminse; Cumaseach, Abbot of Disert-Ciarain of Bealach-duin, *scriba et Episcopus*; Comgan Foda, Anchorite of Tavlachta, Maelruain's disciple; and Conla, Anchorite of Druim-cara in Ard-Ciannachta, *omnes mortui sunt.* *Obsessio Aile-eluithe a Nordmannis* .i. Avlaiv and Ivar, *duo reges Nordmannorum; obsederunt arcem illam, et destruxerunt, in fine quatuor mensium arcem, et prederunt.* Maelsechlainn, mac Nell, haulfe king of Descert Bregli, is falsely killed" [*interfectus dolose*] "by Ulf, a Blacke Gentile. Covhaeh,

Cearbhall, and of the son of Gaithin, and many men were slain by them. When the people of the fort had perceived this, they fought bravely against them, so that they compelled them, with their chief, Bran, son of Muireadhach, to return back, after numbers of their people had been slain. The plundering of Deisi by Cearbhall, son of Dunghal, and the Osraighi, and Corcran, son of Ceileachar, and Gorman, son of Lachtan, were slain by them.

The Age of Christ, 869. The ninth year of Aedh. Ailill, bishop, Abbot of Fobhar; Dubhthach, Abbot of Cill-achaidh, scribe, anchorite, and bishop; Curoi, son of Alniadh, Abbot and wise man of Inis-Clothrann^f, and Caille-Fochladha^g in Meath, died. Colga, son of Maeltuile, Abbot and anchorite of Cluain-Conaire-Tomain; Maenghal, the pilgrim, Abbot of Bannchair; and Maelmidhe, son of Cumasgach, Prior of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Ailill, son of Dunlang, King of Leinster, was slain by the Norsemen. Cathal, son of Inn-reachtach, half king of Ulidia, was killed at the request of the king, Aedh. Flaitheamh, son of Faelchar, was drowned. Maelmhuaidh, lord of Airther-Life, died. The plundering of Connaught by Cearbhall and Dunchadh; and Buachail, son of Dunadhach, was slain by them. The plundering also of Munster, from Luachair westwards^h, by Cearbhall.

The Age of Christ, 870. The tenth year of Aedh Finnliath. Gnia, bishop, Abbot of Daimhliag, anchorite and scribe, [died]. Eighty-seven years was his age when he died. In lamentation of him was said:

Gnia, the sun of our fair race, head of the piety of the island of Emhir;
Well he celebrated the festival of St. Prainne, the successor of the
wise Cianan.

For a long time the bright congregation, of which he was head, had
dignity without obscurity;

Alas! for the great precious gem, our fair bright friend, Gnia.

mac Mureai, prince of Kildare, *mortuus est.*—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^f *Inis-Clothrann*: i. e. Clothra's Island, now Inishelohran in Loughree, opposite Knockcroghery, in the county of Roscommon.—See note ⁱ, under A. D. 1193, p. 98, *infra*.

^g *Caille-Fochladha*.—Now Faghly, or Faghiltown, in the barony of Fore, county of West-

meath. There was another Caille-Fochladha, near Killala, in the county of Mayo.

^h *From Luachair westwards*: i. e. that part of Munster, extending from the mountains of Sliabh Luachra westwards to the sea, was plundered by Cearball.

The year 869 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with the year 870 of the

Μαολτευλε ερρορ, γ abb Τυλέμ, Λοιγγρεχ, mac Βαοιλέμ, abb Cille hAuraille, Βήρομνιναχ, abb Cluana mic Nóir, γ Ροβαρταχ Όβριμαίγε, περιβητό τοκκαίθε, δέεε. Cήνδραολαδ Ua Muichéιγερν, τιγεαρνα Cairil, δέεε ιαρ mbeir ι τρεβλαιό εϊαν ποδα, γ βα habb Imliξ lubar ειρϊθε. Μαολ-
 ρυαναϊδ, mac Μαολευαρτα, τιγεαρνα Ua Mic Uair an Βhocla, δέξ. Μυξ-
 ρον, mac Maelecozaiδ, letri Connacht, δέεε. Οργαιν βήρ na τΤρι Μαίγε,
 γ na eComann co Sliab blaδma do τιγεαρναϊδ Gall ι pneachta πέλε βριξθε
 na bliadna po.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, ocht ceδd pscitmodha a haon. An τaonniad bliadain
 δέεε οΑλοδ. Colman ερρορ περιβηόρι γ abb nAonpoma, Dichuill, ερρορ
 Cilli móir Eir, Dungal, mac Maonaίξ, abb Inri Canndíξα, Μαολτευλε Cluana
 humphn, abb Λυξίμαϊδ, γ Βλαϊτέβαρταχ, mac Μυριέλραταίξ, abb Dain
 Cailbhn, δέεε. Scannlán Oimnaίξ Πατραιεε, περιβητό δεpppcaίξτε, δέεε.
 Uflobar, mac Coιγγριξ, pí Ulaδ, δέεε ιαρ nbeixbfchaϊδ. Uatinarían, mac
 Bpocán, τιγεαρνα Ua Βιαχραχ Aíone. Dunaδach, mac Raξallaiξ,
 τιγεαρνα Ceneóil Coιpppe móir, γ βα δια éεε do páidead,

Dunaδach dindorcaill áin, ξair βήρ noimian conδmaϊδ ξiall,

Caitmil epáibdeach clanne Cuind po epoppaϊδ cuill ι nDruim éliab.

Annals of Ulster, which note the events of that year as follows :

“A. D. 870. Cahalan, mac Inrechtai, haulfe kinge of Ulster, is trecherously killed by” [King] “Hugh his advice. Avlaiv and Ivar came again to Dublin out of Scotland, and brought with them great bootyes from Englishmen, Britons and Pights, in theire two hundred ships, with many of theire people captives” [et *preda maxima hominum Anglorum, et Britonum, deducta est secum ad Hiberniam in captivitatem*]. “Expugnatio Duin Sovairche, quod antea non perfectum est. Forreiners there with Tyrowen. Ailill mac Dunlaing, king of Leinster, ab Nordmannis interfectus est. Ailill Episcopus, Abbot of Favar, in Christo dormivít. Curoi, mac Ailnia, of Hand Clohrann, and of Fochla of Meath, *Abbas sapiens, et peritissimus Historiarum Scoticarum, in Christo dormivít*. Colga, mac Mael-

tuile, *sacerdos*, Abbot of Clonconaire, *quievít*. Maengal, the Pilgrim, Abbot of Benchuir, *vítam senilem feliciter finivít*. Maelmeath, mac Cumascaí, Seenap of Cluonniemois, *mortuus est*.” —*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

¹ *Ui-Mic-Uais of the North*.—The exact situation of this tribe has not been yet determined. The Ui-Mic-Uais of Teflia were seated in and gave name to the present barony of Moygoish, in the north of the county of Westmeath.

² *The Three Plains*: i. e. the Plains of Magh-Airbh, Magh-Sedna, and Magh-Tuathat, in the baronies of Crannagh and Galmoy, in the county of Kilkenny, and in that of Upper Ossory, in the Queen's County. Magh-Tuathat is at the foot of Sliabh Bladhma, or Slieve Bloom.

³ *The Comanns*.—Otherwise called na τρι Comann, i. e. the Three Comanns. They were three septs seated in the north of the present

Maeltuile, Bishop and Abbot of Tuilen; Loingseach, son of Facillen, Abbot of Cill-Ausaille; Feardomhnach, Abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois; and Robhartach of Dearnhach, a distinguished scribe, died. Ceannfaeladh Ua Muichthighern, lord of Caiseal, died, after long and protracted illness; he had been Abbot of Imleach-Iubhair. Maelruanaidh, son of Maelcuarda, lord of Ui-Mic-Uais of the Northⁱ, died. Mughron, son of Maelcothaidh, half king of Connaught, died. The plundering of the men of the Three Plains^k, and of the Comanns^l as far as Sliabh Bladhma, by the lords of the foreigners, during the snow of Bridgetmas this year.

The Age of Christ, 871. The eleventh year of Aedh. Colman, bishop, scribe, and Abbot of Aendruim; Dichuill, Bishop of Cill-mor-Inuir; Dunghal, son of Maenach, Abbot of Iuis-Caindeagha; Maeltuile of Cluain-Uinnseann^m, Abbot of Lughmhadh; and Flaithbheartach, son of Muirheartach, Abbot of Dun-Cailldennⁿ, died. Scannlan of Domhnach-Padraig, a celebrated scribe, died. Leathlobhar, son of Loingseach, King of Ulidia, died, after a good life. Uathmharan, son of Brocan, lord of Ui-Fiachrach-Aidhne, [died]. Dunadhach, son of Raghallach, lord of Cinel-Cairbre-Mor^o, died. Of his death was said:

Dunadhach, a noble protection, a famous man by whom hostages were held,

A pious soldier of the race of Conn [lies interred] under hazel crosses at Druim-cliabh^p.

county of Kilkenny.—See them again referred to under A. D. 931. This plundering of Ossory is not noticed in the Annals of Ulster. Most of the other events given under 870 by the Four Masters are set down in the Annals of Ulster at 871, as follows:

“A. D. 871. Gnia, prince of Doimliag, *Anchorita, Episcopus, et Scriba optimus*” [quievit]. Maelruana, mac Maelcurarda, *dux Nepotum filiorum Cuais-in-Fochla, mortuus est*. Cennfaela, *nepos Mochtigern, King of Cassil, extenso dolore in pace quievit*. Ferdovnach, prince of Cluain-micnois *dormivit*. Artga, King of Brittain of Sraheluode, *consilio Constantini, mic Cinaeh, occisus est*. Maeltuile, *Episcopus*, prince of Tula-

ain, *mortuus est*. Loingsech, mac Faillen, prince of Killausily, *mortuus est*. Rovartach of Durow, *scriba optimus, mortuus est*. Mughron, mac Macile-cohai, half king of Connaught, *mortuus est*.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^m *Cluain-Uinnseann*: i. e. the Lawn or Meadow of the Ash Trees. Not identified.

ⁿ *Dun-Cailldenn*.—Otherwise written Dun-Ceallain, now Dunkeld, in Scotland.—See note^o, under A. D. 863, p. 500, *suprà*.

^o *Cinel-Cairbre-Mor*.—This tribe was seated in the barony of Granard, county of Longford.

^p *Druim-cliabh*.—Now Drumcliff, in the barony of Carbury, and county of Sligo.—See note under the year 1187.

Φλαϊτβεαρταχ, mac Duiβροip τiγεapna Copco Moδpυαδ Nιnαιp, δέcc. Donnucan, mac Flannacán, do n̄ap̄baδ la Conaing, mac Flainn. Inδpeαδ Connact la Donncaδ, mac Duiβdaβoip̄fm̄ lá p̄iξ Cairil, 7 lá Cearbhall co nOppaiξib̄. Inδpeδ Muin̄an la Gallab̄ Aca cliact. Ioμαp, p̄i Noρtman̄n Epeann 7 b̄p̄ctan, do écc.

Αοip Cpιοpτ, ocht ccéd p̄eachtmoδa a δó. An δapa bliαδain δέcc δΑοδ. Αοoh, mac P̄ianξupa, abb Rop̄pa Comain, ep̄p̄cop, p̄ep̄ib̄n̄δ̄ toccáide, Top̄p̄aδ, abb T̄aínlachta, ep̄p̄cop, 7 p̄ep̄ib̄n̄δ̄, 7 P̄aelξup, ep̄p̄uce Ap̄δachaiδ, δέξ. Aínb̄ceallaδ, mac P̄onaρcaíξ, abb Cluana hEδneach, δέcc. Maol-mop̄δa, mac Oiap̄maδa, ep̄p̄cop 7 p̄ep̄ib̄n̄δ̄h, tέcc. Ceall móp̄ Maiξe Eím̄p̄ doρξain do Thallaib̄. Lop̄cán, mac Ceallaíξ, δέcc. Inδpeαδ na nD̄éip̄i la Cearbhall ξo Bealach nEoçaille. P̄ethh̄na, .i. Neac̄ctan, coín̄ap̄ba P̄aτ-tp̄aicc, c̄fn̄δ ep̄ábaδ Epeann uile, δέcc. Slóigeαδ la hΑοδ̄ p̄P̄in̄oliact ξo Λaiξm̄b̄, co po m̄δip̄ in̄ ep̄ioch̄ ξo λ̄ep̄.

Αοip Cpιοpτ, ocht ccéd p̄eachtmoδa a τp̄i. An τpeap̄ bliαδain δέcc δΑοδ. Robap̄tach, mac Ua Cearp̄ta, .i. o τa m̄p̄ Robap̄taíξh, ep̄p̄cop

² *Corca-Modhrudh-Ninaiis*.—This was the ancient name of a territory comprising the baronies of Corcomroe and Burren, in the county of Clare, and the three islands of Aran, in the Bay of Galway.

The year 871 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 872 of the Annals of Ulster, which notice the events of that year as follows :

“A. D. 872. Flaihvertach, mac Duvrois, King of Coreamrua, *Juvenis*” [*rectè*, Ninaiis]; “Uahmaran, mac Brogan, *rex Nepotum* Fiachrach Aigne; Dunaach, mac Ragallai, *rex Generis Cairbre-mor defuncti*. Lehlovar, mac Loingsi, King of the North, died in his old age. Ivar, *rex Nordmannorum totius Hibernie et Britannie ritam finivit*. Dungal, mac Maenai, prince of Inis-Kyn-Deai, *in pace quievit*. Donneuan, mac Flanagan, by Conaing, mac Flainn, is treacherously killed. The faire of Tailten *cen aige*” [i. e. without celebration] “*sine causa justa et digna, quod non audivimus ab antiquis temporibus*

cecidisse” [accidisse?]. “Colman, *Episcopus et scriba, Abbas* Noendroma; and Flaivertagh, mac Murtagh, prince of Dun-Caillin, *mortuus est*.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

³ *Cill-mor-Maighe-Enhir*.—This is also written Cill-mor-Maighe-Inir, and Cill-mor-Enir, and Cill-mor Maighe Enir. It was the ancient name of the church of Kilmore, situated about three miles to the east of Armagh.—See note ², under A. D. 745, p. 348, *suprà*. See also the years 765 and 807, pp. 368, 418.

⁴ *Bealach-Eochaille*: i. e. the Road of Eochaille, now Youghal. This was an ancient road extending from Lismore to Youghal, close to the western boundary of the country of Deisi.—See it again referred to at the year 1123.

⁵ *Fethyna*.—According to the Catalogue of the Archbishops of Armagh given in the Psalter of Cashel, he was successor of Patrick, or Primate of Ireland for twenty-two years. He succeeded Diarmaid O’Tighearnaigh in 852, and the true year of his death was 874.—See Harris’s edition

Flaithbheartach, son of Duibhroip, lord of Corca-Modhruadh-Ninai^s, died. Donnucuan, son of Flannagan, was slain by Conang, son of Flann. The plundering of Connaught by Donnchadh, son of Dubhdabhoireann, King of Caiseal, and by Cearbhall and the Osraighi. The plundering of Munster by the foreigners of Ath-eliath. Imhar, King of the Norsemen of Ireland and Britain, died.

The Age of Christ, 872. The twelfth year of Aedh. Aedh, son of Fianghus, Abbot of Ros-Comain, bishop and distinguished scribe; Torpaidh, Abbot of Tamhlacht, bishop and scribe; and Faelghus, Bishop of Ard-achaidh, died. Ainbheallach, son of Fonascach, Abbot of Cluain-eidhneach, died. Maelmordha, son of Diarmaid, bishop and scribe, died. Cill-mòr-Maighe-Emhir^r was plundered by the foreigners. Maelmordha, son of Diarmaid, bishop and scribe, died. Lorcan, son of Ceallach, died. The plundering of the Deisi by Cearbhall, as far as Bealach-Eochaille^s. Fethgna^t, i. e. the son of Neachtain, successor of Patrick, head of the piety of all Ireland, died. An army was led by Aedh Finnliath into Leinster, so that he plundered the entire country.

The Age of Christ, 873. The thirteenth year of Aedh. Robhartach Mac-Ua-Cearta, i. e. he from whom Inis-Robhartaigh^u [was named], Bishop of Cill

of Ware's Bishops, pp. 45, 46.

The year 872 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 873 of the Annals of Ulster, but the true year is 874. The Annals of Ulster notice the events of their 873, as follows:

"A. D. 873. Hugh, mac Fiangusa, prince of Roscomain, *Episcopus et scriba optimus*; Maelmora, mac Diarmada, *Episcopus et scriba*; Torba, prince of Tavlachta, *Episcopus et scriba optimus, in Christo dormierunt*. Fachtua, *Episcopus, heres Patricii, caput religionis totius Hibernie, in Prid. Non. Octobris in pace quievit*. An army by Hugh, mac Neill, into Leinster, and" [they] "forcibly dishonoured Killausili, and other church-townes, and oratories, which they burnt. Killmor of Magh-Inir praied by the forreiners." —*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^u *Inis-Robhartaigh*: i. e. Robhartach's Island.

Not identified. The Annals of the Four Masters are two years, and the Annals of Ulster one year antedated at this period. The events transcribed by the Four Masters under the year 873 are noticed in the Annals of Ulster under 874, as follows:

"A. D. 874. Maenghal, chief" [*rectè*. Tanist-abbot] "of Clonmienois; Rovartach, mac Nacerda, Bushop of Kildare, an excellent writer, and prince of Killacha; and Lachtuan, mac Mochtiern, bushop of Kildare, and prince of Fernan, died all. Muireach, mac Brain, with his troupes of Leinstermen, wasted untill" [i. e. as far as] "Mount Monduirn, and returned to his own country againe before evening. The cominge of the Pights upon the Blacke Galls, where great slaughter of the Pights was had" [*Congressio Pictorum* for Dubgallu, *et strages magna Pictorum facta est*]. "Ostin, mac Aulair,

Cille dapa, ρεπιβνιό, γ abb C lle achain, Zachtnán, mac Muicétiḡsin, eppcop Cille dapa, γ abb Pearnna, θεανδachtα, eppcop Lurcan, Fochtach, abb ḡlinne da locha, Maccoige, abb Tamlaéta, γ Maonḡal, ppiou Cluana mic Nóir, décc. Macleuda, mic Tomain don Muinain, ρεπιβνιό γ ḡriaó, γ Niall brian, abb Pfoha dúin, décc.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, ocht ecéd ρεacτmoða a cḡair. An cḡrainad bliadain décc oAod. Doimnall, eppcop Corcaige, ρεπιβνιό epḡna epide, Maolbriḡoe, eppcop Sláne, Διαρμαιτ, mac Coirpppe, abb ḡlinne hU ppiú, Cionaoó, abb Achaid bó Caimnigh, décc, ap dó do παιδó,

Μόρι λιá Cionaoó ḡρατα mino mac Corḡraḡ co ppiḡhaió ppiú,
In bpeo buada, baile bairó, comairbba Aipó achaid bó.

Pedach .i. mac Seḡim, abb Oipιτ Διαρματα, Eoḡan γ Maoltuile Ua Cuana dá abbaó Cluana mic Noir, déḡ. Congalach, mac Pinnachta, τιḡearna na nOipḡiall, γ Caḡal, mac Cearnaḡ, τιḡearna Ppi cCúil, décc. Coirpppe, mac Διαρματα, τιḡearna Ua cCeinnpelaḡ, do marbaó lá a bpaítepib pεipin. Donnchad, mac Aedaccán, mic Conóobair, do marbaó lá Plann, mac Maolpelaínaill. Socairtach, τιḡearna Ua Corbmaic, décc. Reachtaḡra, mac brian Pliud, τιḡearna na nDéiri décc. Dunḡal, mac Paolán, tanairi Ua cCeinnpelaḡ, déḡ. Donnchad, mac Maolachloinn, do ḡum la hEib. Placthri, mac Maolédúin, τιḡearna Rátha Tamnaige, décc. Racaópi, mac Moimind, pí bpiḡtan, do éocht i nEipin, do éichó ma nDub ḡallaid. Caḡ pπ Loó Cuan, eipir Ppinḡeipib γ Duibḡeipib, in po marbaó Albanó, τοιρεá na nDubḡeipite.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, ocht ecéd ρεachtmoða a cúḡ. An cúḡead bliadain décc oAod. Maolpattpaicc, mac Ceallaiḡ, abb Mainpḡpelaó Duíte, décc.

King of Nordmanns, per *Albanos per dolum occisus est*. Maccoige, prince of Taylacht, and Benacht, *Episcopus* of Lusca, *in pace dormiuit*. Fechtach, abbot of Glindaloch, *obiit*."

* *The Eili*.—This tribe inhabited the present baronies of Elyogarty and Ikerrin, in the county of Tipperary, and those of Clonlisk and Ballybritt, in the King's County.

² *Rath-Tamhnaigh*.—Now Rathdowney, a small

town in the district of Clandonough, barony of Upper Ossory, and Queen's County. The most of the events transcribed by the Four Masters, under A. D. 874, are given in the Annals of Ulster under the years 875, 876, as follows :

"A. D. 875" [*recte*, 876]. "Constantin, mac Cinaeh, *rex Pictorum* ; Cinaeh, abbot of Achabocaimni ; Congalach, mac Finechta, King of Oirgialla, and Feach, prince of Disirt-Dermada,

dara, scribe, and Abbot of Cill-achaidh ; Lachtuan, son of Moichtighearn, Bishop of Cill-dara and Abbot of Fearná ; Beannachta, Bishop of Lusca ; Fechnach, Abbot of Gleann-da-locha ; Macoige, Abbot of Tamhlacht ; and Maenghal, Prior of Chuain-mic-Nois, died. Maclendai, son of Toman of Munster, scribe and wise man ; and Niallbran, Abbot of Fídh-duin, died.

The Age of Christ, 874. The fourteenth year of Aedh. Domhnall, Bishop of Corcach, who was a learned scribe ; Maelbrighde, Bishop of Slaine ; Diarmaid, Abbot of Gleann-Uisceán ; Cinaedh, Abbot of Achadh-bo-Cainnigh, died. Of him was said :

Great grief is Cinaedh the revered chieftain,
son of Cosgrach of beaming countenance,
The gifted torch, enraptured Bard, the exalted Abbot of
Achadh-bo.

Fedach, i. e. the son of Seghini, Abbot of Disert-Diarmada ; Eoghan and Maeltuile Ua Cuana, two abbots of Chuain-mic-Nois, died. Conghalach, son of Finnachta, lord of Oirghialla ; and Cathal, son of Cearnach, lord of Fera-Cul, died. Cairbre, son of Diarmaid, lord of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, was slain by his own brethren. Donnchadh, son of Aedhagan, son of Conchobhar, was slain by Flann, son of Sechnall. Socartach, lord of Ui-Cormaic, died. Reachtabhra, son of Bran Finn, lord of the Deisi, died. Dunghal, son of Faelan, Tanist of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, died. Donnchadh, son of Maelseachlainn, was mortally wounded by the Eili^w. Flaithri, son of Maelduin, lord of Rath-Tamhnaigh^x, died. Ruaidhri, son of Mormind, King of Britain, came to Ireland, to shun the Dubhghoill. A battle on Loch Cuan, between the Fingheinte and the Duibhghainte, in which Alband, chief of the Duibhghainte, was slain.

The Age of Christ, 875. The fifteenth year of Aedh. Maelpadraig, son of Ceallach, Abbot of Mainistir-Buithe, died. Ceallach, wise man of Tir-da-

mortuus est. Cairbre, mac Diarmada, *rex Nepotum* Cinsela, killed by his owne kinsmen. The faire of Tailten *cen aige* [without celebration], "*sine causa justa et digna.*" Domhnall, Bushop of Corke, and an excellent scribe, *subita morte periit.*"

"A. D. 876. Eogan and Maeltuile, *nepos* Cuanach, *duo Abbates* of Cluonmicnois, *mortui*

sunt. Donogh, mac Aeagan, mic Connor, killed treacherously by Maelsechlainn. Roary, mac Murmin, King of Britons, came into Ireland for refuge from Blacke Gentyles. Maelbride, Bushop of Slane, *in pace quiescit.* Battle between the White and Blacke Gentiles at Lochcuan, where fell Alban, captin of the Blacke Gentiles. Socarhach, mac Brain, *dux Nepotum-Cormaic,*

Ceallaic, fgnatō Tīpe dā glay, [δέcc]. Cumaseac, mac Muirfdaic, tig-
earna Ua Creiméainn, do maibad la hUltaib. Thairbit, mac Maolbhuidoe,
tigfina Conaille do dícfndad lá hUib Eatac. Thaeé mór, teintsch, 7 toir-
nech 1 nEriinn an bñadairi, 7 no fearad pporá polá iaram, sur bó porpél
parite epó 7 polá porp na maigib cianacétab oc Duma in Deapa. Scpín
Colaim Cille, 7 a mionna apéna do tíocéain a nEriinn por techesá pñ
nThallab. Innead Ua cCeinnecealaig lá Cindeiuis, mac Thaeithín, tigearna
Laoigiri, 7 no maibad rochaidé laip.

Aoir Crioirt, ocht ccéd reachtmozat apé. Ticéfnac, mac Muirfdaig,
eppeop 7 abb Oipoma mepclainn, décc. Feirgíl, mac Coimpuic, abbaio Dom-
naig Sechnaill, do maibad 1 nduineéainve. Dungal, abb Leitglinne, 7 Robar-
tach, abb Ruip Cré, décc. Maolcofa, mac Cpuinnáoi, abb Arpa Macá,
do epzabál do Thallab Loáa Cuan, 7 an pepreizimn 1. Moéta. Decán,
mac Tharbán, ppiop Cille hacáio, Aonzar, mac Cionaoá, tigfina Pfi
nArpa, 7 Maelcaere, tigearna O cCreiméainn, dég. Ualzarcc, mac Plait-
bñritag, migdáinna an tuarceirt, 7 Pñpneáéta, mac Maelcoirepa, tigearna
Laigne, décc. Maóm por Laignib a nUacéap dapa, 1 topcaip bolccodhap
mac Maolcéip. Ap Laignh Ofrzabap, oc Fulacétab, pñ nOppaigib, 1
topcaip Dunócc, mac Annchaáa, 7 Dubtoipteig, mac Maolduín, amaille
pe dá céo pñ eiop gynn 7 bádaó. Maóm pñ cCpñball, mac nDungarle, 7
pñ na Deirib, por pñp Munán, ac Indeoin, 1 topcaip Flandabpae, tigearna
Thápa, 7 pocáide oile amaille pñp. Inpñó Mide ó pñpab Munán co Loch

viz., Annire instead of Maelcova. Cahalan, King of the Men of Cul, *mortuus est.*"

¹ *Dumha-an-Deasa*: i. e. the Mound of Deasa. This was otherwise written Dumha Deasa, and was the name of a mound or tumulus near Knockgraffon, in the county of Tipperary.—See *Leabhar-na-gCeart*, p. 88, note ¹.

The year 875 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 877 of the Annals of Ulster, which notice the events of that year as follows:

"A. D. 877. Roary, son of Murninn, king of Britons, killed by Saxons. Hugh mac Cinaeh, *rex Pictorum, a sociis suis occisus est.* Gairfi, mac

Maelbride, King of Tíreonnell" [*rectè*, Conaille-Muirtheimhne], "beheaded by the Ivehaehes. Cumaseach, mac Muireach, King of Kindred-Crivhain, killed by Ulstermen. Maelpatricke, mac Cellaigh, prince of Monaster-Buty, *subita morte perit. Ventus magnus et fulgor*; a shower of blood came downe soe as it was in great lumps swyming. The faire of Tailten *sine causa justa cen aige*" [i. e. without celebration], "*Eclipsis Luna Idibus Octobris, iv. luna.* The Shrine of Colum Cille, and his oathes or reliques, brought into Ireland for refuge from Gentyles."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 19.

² *Murderously*: 1 nduineéainve. The term

ghlas, [died]. Cumascach, son of Muireadhach, lord of the Ui-Cremhthainn, was slain by the Ulidians. Gairbhith, son of Macilbrighde, lord of Conaille, was beheaded by the Ui-Eathach. Great wind, lightning, and thunder, in Ireland this year; and showers of blood were afterwards shed, so that lumps of gore and blood were visible on the extensive plains at Dumha-an-Deasa^r. The shrine of Colum-Cille, and his relics in general, were brought to Ireland, to avoid the foreigners. The plundering of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh by Cinneidigh, son of Gaeithin, lord of Laeighis; and numbers were slain by him.

The Age of Christ, 876. Tighearnach, son of Muireadhach, Bishop and Abbot of Druim-Inesclainn, died. Feirghil, son of Comhsudh, Abbot of Domhnach-Sechnaill, was murderously^r killed. Dunghal, Abbot of Leithghlinn, and Robhartaeh, Abbot of Ros-Cre, died. Maelcobha, son of Crummaehael, Abbot of Ard-Macha, was taken prisoner by the foreigners of Loch-Cuan, as was also the Lector, i. e. Mochta. Becan, son of Garbhan, Prior of Cill-achaidh; Aenghus, son of Cinaedh, lord of Feara-Arda^a; and Maelcaere, lord of Ui-Cremhthainn, died. Ualgharg, son of Flaithbheartaigh, heir-apparent of the North; and Finsneachta, son of Maelcorera, lord of Luighne, died. A defeat was given to the Leinstermen at Uachtar-dara^b, where Bolgodhar, son of Maelceir, was killed. A slaughter was made of the South Leinstermen at Fulachta^c, by the Osraighi, wherein Dunog, son of Anmchadh, and Dubhthoirthrigh, son of Maelduin, were slain, together with two hundred men, [who were cut off] by slaying and drowning. A victory was gained by Cearbhall, son of Dunghal, and by the Deisi, over the men of Munster, at Inneoin^d, where fell Flannabhra, lord of Gabhra^e, and many others along with him. The plundering of Meath, as far as Loch Ainniun^f,

Dunathaide signifies to kill a man by treachery and conceal his body.—See note ^b, under A. D. 1349, p. 595, *infra*. This entry is given in the Annals of Ulster under the year 878; but the old translator takes Dunathaide to be the name of a place, which is decidedly incorrect.

^a*Feara-Arda*: i. e. Feara-Arda-Cianachta, now the barony of Ferrard, in the county of Louth.

^b*Uachtar-dara*.—This is probably the same place now called Outrath, and situated in the barony of Shillelogher, and county of Kilkenny.—See note ^f, under that year, p. 476, *suprà*.

^c*Fulachta*: i. e. the Cooking Places. Not identified.

^d*Inneoin*.—Now Mullach-Inneona, near Clonmel, in the south of the county of Tipperary.—See note ^a, under A. D. 852, p. 487, *suprà*.

^e*Of Gabhra*: i. e. of Ui-Conaill-Gabhra, now the baronies of Upper and Lower Connello, in the county of Limerick.

^f*Loch-Ainniun*.—Now Lough Ennell, near Mullingar, in the county of Westmeath.—See note ^f, under A. M. 2859, *suprà*; and note ^a, under A. D. 1446, p. 949, *infra*.

by the Munstermen. After Aedh Finnliath^a, the son of Niall Caille, had been sixteen years in the sovereignty of Ireland, he died at Druim-Inesclainn, in the territory of Conaille, on the 20th day of November ; to record which, Fothadh said :

Five years above seven times ten, ten hundred and five thousand,
From Adam, no falsehood, to the death of Aedh, are counted.
Seventy above eight hundred, with six years, are reckoned,
From the birth of Christ without blemish, to the death of Aedh of
Aileach.

On the twelfth of the musical Calends of December of fierce
tempests,
Died the illustrious chieftain, Aedh of Aileach, monarch of the
Gaeidhil.

Flannagan, son of Ceallach, said this :

Long is the wintry night, with rough gusts of wind,
Under pressing grief we encounter it, since the red-speared king of
the noble house liveth not.

It is awful to watch how the waves heave from the bottom ;
To them may be compared all those who with us lament him.
A generous, wise, staid man, of whose renown the populous Teamhair
was full,

A shielded oak that sheltered the palace of Milidh's sons.
Master of the games of the fair-hilled Taitin, King of Teamhair of
an hundred conflicts,

Chief of Fodhla the noble, Aedh of Oileach who died too soon.
Popular, not forgotten, the departure from this world ;
Stony, not merciful, is the heart of the son of man ;
No greater than small flies are the kings of Adam's race with him,
A yew without any charge of blemish upon him was he of the long-
flowing hair.

dathi" [*rectè*, by secret murder]. "Aengus, mac Cinaeha, Capten of the men of Ardeia-nacht, *mortuus est*. Maelcova, mac Crunvaeil, cheife of Ardmach, and Mochta, the Lector,

taken by the Gentyles. Great fleaing of cattle" [*rectè*, great famine among cattle] "in the Lent. Great flood in harvest. Maelcaire, Capten of the O'Crivhains, *occisus est*. Uolgarg, mac Fla-

Αιμμίρε, abb Αρδα Macha επί πέ ναισ μίσι, δο έεε, γ πο βαί τριοά βλιαδαν να παζαρτ παρ αν ταν ριν.

Αοιρ Cμιορτ, ocht céd reachtmoḡat a reádt. An céo βλιαδαν το Flann τδιοννα mac Maoilechlann, ór Eρinn hi ρίγhe. Fήιαδach, mac Cορbmaic, abb Ιαε, Dυιβλιτιρ, abb Cluana heoair γ Τιγε Αιρινδάν, Μυιρ-εαδach, mac Cορbmaic, abb ó Eαντραβ, Dοinnall, mac Μυιρigem, ρί Λαιγεαν, Fερζιλ, abb Cluana móip Mοεδοce, Flannaccán, mac Fαολάν, ριοghδamna Ua Ceinnpealaḡ, δο έεε. Μαολειαράν, mac Conaing, τιγεαρνα Teatl'a, δέγ hi cclépeéct, ιαρ νδειγθεατχαιδ. Μαολμιτληυh, mac Dυιβινδρεέτταḡ, δο μαρβadh la hΑιρτραιβ. Canndalbán, mac Ριαḡán, ριοḡδαίμνα Λαιḡh, δέγ. Flann, mac Maoileclann, δο τέετ hi ceρích Λαιḡh, co ρuce a ηγialla. Inpreató Muinan ó τά δορannie co Cορcaḡ la Flann, mac Maoilechlann.

Αοιρ Cμιορτ, ocht céd reachtmoḡat a hocht. An δαρα βλιαδαν το Flann τδιοννα. Cρunnaol Cluana caoin, eppuce γ anḡcoipe, Suibne Ua Fín-naéτα, eppcop Chille δαρα, Ρυιδḡel, eppcop γ abb Imleca loδair, Αοδacán an Oilein, Fήρcaip, abb δfnncaip, Μαρταν Ua Ροιχλιḡ, abb Λιρ móip, Near-rán, mac Ceallaḡ, abb Cluana φήτα Molua, Αονḡur, mac Maeleaulaḡua, comarba eppcoip Eoḡam Αρδα ρρατα, γ Αονacán, mac Ρηαδραé, abbaíδ Λυρρεca, δέεε. Μαολφαδall, mac Lonḡriḡ, τιγεαρνα Charrige δραcharige, Fλατfnán, mac Ceallaḡ, τιγεαρνα Ua mδρmuin Cualann, Μαολρincill, mac Μυḡρón, τιγεαρνα Ua φFailge, δέγ. Dερπέé Cianán δαρḡam γ δο έροτάδ το ḡallaib, γ ροcáiδe móip δο δασimδ δο βπειτη ap a mδρoio. δαριτh, cóρcaíδ anḡcaíδ το Νορτmanaibh, ba τοιρεac δο lucé na hinḡreama ρin, δο μαρβαδ ιαραm, γ δο λορccaíδ ι nAc cliaé, επέ μυορβύιιibh Dέ γ ναοimh Cluanaín. Dοndḡal, mac Mailecán, πλατ Ua Conandla, γ Cήρball, mac Concóipne,

vertai, heire apparent of the North, *mortuus est*. Finachta, mac Maelcorera, king of Luigne-Connaght, *mortuus est*. Aimmire, prince of nync monethis in Ardmacha, *mortuus est*. Dungal, prince of Lehglin, *mortuus est*."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^b *Tigh-Airindan*: i. e. the House of Airindan, or Farannan. This place is so called at the present day, and anglicised sometimes Tifarnan, but more usually Tyfarnham. It is the name of a townland and parish in the barony of

Corkaree and county of Westmeath, and about five miles and a half to the north-east of Mullingar.

^c *Eantrobh*: i. e. Antrim, the chief town of the county of Antrim.

^d *Airtheara*: i. e. the inhabitants of the baronies of Orior, in the east of the county of Armagh.

^e *From Boraimhe to Corcach*: i. e. from Beal-Boroimhe, a large fort close to the west bank of the River Shannon, near Killaloe, in the county

Ainmire, Abbot of Ard-Macha for the space of nine months, died ; and he had been thirty years a priest before that time.

The Age of Christ, 877. The first year of Flann Sinna, the son of Mael-sechlainn, in sovereignty over Ireland. Fearadhach, son of Cormac, Abbot of Ia ; Duibhlitir, Abbot of Chuain-Eois and Tigh-Airindan^h ; Muireadhach, son of Cormac, Abbot of Eantrobhⁱ ; Domhnall, son of Muirigen, King of Leinster ; Ferguil, Abbot of Chuain-mor-Maedhog ; Flannagan, son of Faclan, heir apparent of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, died. Maelciarain, son of Conang, lord of Teathbha, died in religion, after a good life. Maelmithidh, son of Duibhinnrechtach, was killed by the Airtheara^k. Caindealbhan, son of Riogan, heir apparent of Leinster, died. Flann, son of Maeleachlainn, came into the province of Leinster, and took their hostages. Munster was plundered, from Boraimhe to Corcach^l, by Flann, son of Maeleachlainn.

The Age of Christ, 878. The second year of Flann Sinna. Crummhael of Chuain-caein, bishop and anchorite ; Suibhne Ua Finnachta, Bishop of Cill-dara ; Ruidhghel, Bishop and Abbot of Imleach-Ibhair ; Aedhagan of the Island ; Fearchair, Abbot of Beannchair ; Martin Ua Roichligh, Abbot of Lis-mor ; Neassan, son of Ceallach, Abbot of Chuain-fearta-Molua ; Aenghus, son of Maeleaularda, successor of Bishop Eoghan of Ard-srath ; Aenacan, son of Ruadh-rach, Abbot of Lusca, died. Maelfabhail, son of Loingseach, lord of Carraig-Brachaighe ; Flaitheamhain, son of Ceallach, lord of Ui-Briuin-Cualann ; Mael-sinchill, son of Mughron, lord of Ui-Failghe ; died. The oratory of Cianan was plundered and destroyed by the foreigners ; and a great number of persons were carried off from thence into captivity. Barith, a fierce champion of the Norsemen, who was the chief of these persecutors, was afterwards slain and burned at Ath-cliaith, through the miracles of God and St. Cianan. Donnghal, son of Maelacan, chief of Ui-Conannla^m ; and Cearbhall, son of Cucoirne, heir

of Clare, to the city of Cork.

The year 877 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with the year 879 of the Annals of Ulster, which give the events of that year briefly as follows :

“A. D. 879. Feraach, mac Cormaic, Abbot of Aei, *mortuus est*. Maelciarain, mac Conaing, king of Tehvai, *in clericatu mortuus est*. Duv-

liter, prince of Cluon-Auis, and Te-arinain, *mortuus est*. Muregan, mac Cormaic, prince of Sentraiv,” [Santry] “*mortuus est*. Maelmihi, mac Duvinrecht, killed.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^m *Ui-Conannla*.—The situation of the territory of this tribe, which is mentioned again under the year 915, is unknown to the Editor.

πιόδαίμνα Καίριλ, δέξ. Αοόαζάν, mac Δελβαοιτέ, δέξ. Τιατάλ, mac Φιαχ-
ραχ, τιζήμνα Τόχαρι νόρι, Φιονδ, mac Δουβρίλάνε, τιζεαρνα Ua φφιδόμετε,
do écc.

Αοιρ Cpioiτ, ocht ccéd peachtmoζat a naoi. An tpeap bliadain do
Fhlann. Μυιρέστραχ, mac Néill, abb Δαιρε Chalζαιζ γ ceall naile, δέξ.
Scannlán, abb Δύν Λετζλαρι, do écc. Κατάλ, mac Κορβμαε, ab γ eppcop
Cluana Dolcáin, Κορβμαε, mac Γιαράν, abb Τυαμα δά ζualann, γ ppioir
Cluana φρίτα δρέναμν, Δουβμρι, ab Inri Caomδςζα, Αεόάν, abb Cluana
Ioraird, Flann, mac Δουδδάρίοχ, εζναυδ Τήρε δά ζλαρ, δέcc. Ραοινδθ
μα Conalle Μυιρτέμινε .i. ma τιζεαρνα ζιβλεάαν, φορ Uλαιβ, ι τοποκαρ
Αινδιέ, mac Αεδα, μί Uλαδ, γ Conallán, mac Μαελεδύν, τιζήμνα Coda, γ
αροιλε παορίλanna immaille φριύ. Concubair, mac Ταδς (γ ap epin Ταδς
νόρι mac Μυιηζήρα) μί τεορα Connacht, δέcc, ιαρ νδειςββέτχαυδ. Sluaicéd
lar an μζ Flann, mac Μαοιλεachlann, co ηζαοιδεαλαιβ γ ζο ηζαλλαιβ ιριν
Φοέλα co νδειςιδεαοαρ ι Μυιζ ειτιρ δι ζλαρ, ζο μο ηνδρεαδ λά ορυμζ do
na φλόζαδ Αρδ Μαέα, γ πο ζαδ ζαλλα Conall, γ Εοζαμ δον τύρυρ ριν.
Λορcán, mac Κορζμαιζ, τιζεαρνα Ua Νιállán, γ Δονναζάν, mac Φοαριταζ,
τιζεαρνα Φήνμαιζε, do coméτιριμ φμα ποιλε. Inyρεαδ Μυμian lá Flann,
mac Μαοιλcέlaann, γ a μβραιζδε do βπειέ λαρ. Αιλιλ, mac Φινδέαλλαζ,
πλαί Ua Τρενα ηι ceπίc Ua cCeimpealaζ, do écc.

Αοιρ Cpioiτ, ocht ccéd ochtmoδa. An cέραμιάδ bliadain do Fhlann.
Μαοιρυαμ, eppcop Λυρca, Περγιλ, abb Φήμα, Αονζαρ, mac Μαοιλεδύν,

" *Tochar-mor*: i. e. the Great Causeway. This, which was otherwise called Tochar-Inbhir-moir, is situated near Arklow, in the south-east of the county of Wicklow.—See notes ^b and ¹, under A. M. 3501, p. 26, *suprà*. Fiachra, the father of the Tuathal whose death is above recorded, was the progenitor of the family of O'Fiachra, the head of which was chief of the territory of Uí-Eineachlais-Cualann, which is included in the present barony of Arklow.

The year 878 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 880 of the Annals of Ulster, which notice the events of that year as follows:

" A. D. 880. Ferchair, Abbot of Benchar, *mortuus est*. Crunmael of Clonkine, bushop and Anchorite, *mortuus est*. The mansion Oratory of Kynan spoiled by Gentiles, carieng many captives from thence; and afterwards Barreth, the great Tyrant of the Nordmans, was killed by Kynan. Maelsinell, mac Mugroin, king of Ofaly, died. Aengus, mac Maelearada, prince of Ardsraha; Aenagan, mac Ruarach, prince of Luscan; and Flaibevan, mac Cellai, King of the O'Briúins of Cualann, *moriuntur*. Suivne, *Episcopus* of Kildare, *quicvit*. Ruigel, a bushop, Abbot of Inlech-Ivair, *quicvit*. Mael-favaill, mac Loingsi, king of Cairig-Brachai,

apparent of Caiscal, died. Aedhagan, son of Dealbhaeth, died. Tuathal, son of Fiachra, lord of Tochar-morⁿ; [and] Finn, son of Dubhslaine, lord of Ui-Fidhgeinte, died.

The Age of Christ, 879. The third year of Flann. Muirheartach, son of Niall, Abbot of Doire-Chalgaigh and other churches, died. Scannlan, Abbot of Dun-Leathghlaise, died. Cathal, son of Cormac, Abbot and Bishop of Cluain-Dolcain; Cormac, son of Ciaran, Abbot of Tuaim-da-ghualann and Prior of Cluain fearta-Brenainn; Duibhinsi, Abbot of Inis-Caeindeagha; Aedhan, Abbot of Cluain-Iraird; Flann, son of Dubhdachrich, wise man of Tir-da-ghlas, died. A battle was gained by the Conaille-Muirtheimhne, with their lord Gibhleachan, over the Ulidians, wherein fell Ainbhith, son of Aedh, King of Ulidia; and Conallan, son of Maelduin, lord of Cobha; and other nobles along with them. Conchobhar, son of Tadhg (and this was Tadhg Mor, son of Muirgheas), King of the three divisions of Connaught, died, after a good life. A hosting was made by the king, Flann, son of Maelseachlainn, with the Irish and foreigners, into the North; and they halted at Magh-eitir-di-glais^o, so that Ard-Macha was plundered by some of the troops; and he took the hostages of the Cinel-Conaill and Cinel-Eoghain on that expedition. Lorcan, son of Coscrach, lord of the Ui-Niallan, and Donnagan, son of Fogartach, lord of Fearnmhagh, mutually fell by each other. Munster was plundered by Flann, son of Maelseachlainn, and their hostages were carried off by him. Ailill, son of Finncheallach, chief of Ui-Trena^p, in the territory of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, died.

The Age of Christ, 880. The fourth year of Flann. Maelruain, Bishop of Lusca; Ferghil, Abbot of Farna; Aenghus, son of Maelduin, heir apparent

mortuus est.—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^o *Magh-eitir-di-glais*: i. e. the Plain between the two Streamlets. Not identified, unless it be Moy, at Charlemont.—See it again referred to at the year 950.

^p *Ui-Trena*.—The situation of this tribe has not been yet determined.

The year 879 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 881 of the Annals of Ulster, which give the events of that year as follows:

“A. D. 881. An army by Flann, mac Maeil-

sechlainn, with his English” [*rectè*, Danes] “and Irish, into the North” [*ἰν ἄν Ἰρῶν*], “until he came to Magh betweene the two rivers, from whence he spoyled Ardmach. Murtagh, mac Nell, Abbot of Daire-Calcai, *mortuus est*. A rising out between Lorcan, mac Coserai, King of the O’Niallains, and Donnagan, mac Fogartai, King of Fernmai. Battle between the O’Connells of” [Muirtheimne] “and the rest of the North” [*rectè*, and the Ultu, or Ulidians], “where Anfith, mac Hugh, King of Ulster, Conallan, mac Maeileduin, King of Cova, and

ρίξδαίνα αν τυαρρείτ, το δίκινδαό λα Θαλ ηΑραιόε. Ροατα, mac Ουιό-
δάχεαλλ, abb Τίγε Μόα, Cumurcach, mac Οοίναλλ, τιγεαρνα Ceneoil
Λαοζαρε, Ραολάν, mac Ουνλαινγε, τιγεαρνα Τοχαρι Eachdach, δέcc.
Οραον, mac Τιγεαρναίξ, το μαρβαό λά ηΑινβιό, mac Θαριβιό. Αρ δια βάρ
γ το βάρ Αοηζατα πο ράιδεαό,

Οραον, mac Τιγεαρναίξ ζαν ζαοι, καόλα αερτορ ποη μβιό cé,
Αεηζυρ το ζυηη αίαιλ Οραον, ca ní cen το δεραό Δέ.

Αινβιό, mac Μυζροιν, τιγεαρνα Μυζδοριν μβριξ, το μαρβαό. Κατυραχ,
mac Ροβαρταγη, abb Αρθα Μαχα, το έcc.

Αοιρ Οριορτ, ocht ceó oétmoða a haon. Αν εύνεαό βλιαόαιν το
Ρηλαιν. Scandal, επρορ Cille θαρα, Αιλβρενθ, abbaó mac Μαχτιελ, com-
αρβα Ριννέιν Cιuana ηλοραηθ, Suarpleach, abb Αιρθ Ορεαacán, Ραζαλλαχ,
abb Οηθόεοιρ, Ουναόαχ, mac Οορβμαε, abb Μαμυρρεαχ Ουιόε, Οοαλ-
λάν, mac Μαοιλεμίν, abb ηηρι Οαννοξζα, Οορβμαε, mac Οειτέαρναίξ, ρηοιρ
Τίρε δά ζλαρ γ Cιuana ρεαρτα Ορέναηη, γ αν θαρα τιγεαρνα βοί αν ταν
ρηη πορ Loch Ριαχ, Οοίναλλ, mac Μυρεccen, ρί Λαιζή, το μαρβαό λα
Λαιζηιό βυδóεηη, Οοηρρηε, mac Ουνλαινγ, τιγεαρνα Αιρτίρ Λιρε, γ Οοηνóυαν,
mac Οοηζαλαίξ, τιγεαρνα Οιανναότα Ζηινηε Ζεμίν, δέcc. Αινβιελ, mac
Αεθθα, mic Μαθαζάν, ρί Ολαό, το μαρβαό το Οηοαηλλιό Μυρτέμηνε.
Θαριβιό, mac Αρτυρ, τάναρι ηαρηαηρ Λιρθε, δέξ. Καθαλάν, mac Οοηρβρηε,
ταναρρη Οα ρΡαηζε, το μαρβαό. Οοαηηγ, mac Ρλαηηη, τάναρι Οιανναότα,
το μαρβαό λα Λαιζηιό. Ουναζαν, mac Ουατέαηρ, τιγεαρνα Ζαηλίνγ Οο-
λαμραχ, το μαρβαό λά Ζαηλίνγαηιό μόραηιό.

other nobles, were killed. The Conells were
victors. Seanlan, prince of Dunleghlais by
Ulster, killed. Cormacke, mac Ciarain, Seonap
of Cloufert-Brenainn, and prince of Tuomda-
gualan, *mortuus est*. Conor mac Teig, King of
the three Connaghts, died in old age. Aean,
prince of Clon-Iraird, *in pace quievit*. Duvinisi,
prince of Inis-Kyne-dea, *mortuus est.*—*Cod.
Clarent.*, tom. 49.

¹ *Teach-Mochua* : i. e. Moehua's House, now
Timahoe, in the barony of Cullenagh, Queen's
County, about four miles south of Stradbally,

where a beautiful round tower in good preser-
vation, and some remains of a church, are still
to be seen.—See Petrie's *Inquiry into the Origin
and Uses of the Round Towers of Ireland*, pp. 229-
235.

² *Tochar-Eachdhach* : i. e. Eochaidh's Cause-
way. Not identified.

³ *Cathasach*.—He succeeded in the year 875,
and the true year of his death is 883.—See
Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 46.

The year 880 of the Annals of the Four
Masters corresponds with 882 of the Annals of

of the North, was beheaded by the Dal-Araidhe. Focarta, son of Dubhdacheall, Abbot of Teach-Mochua^q; Cumascach, son of Domhnall, lord of Cinel-Laeghaire; Faelan, son of Dunlang, lord of Tochar-Eachdhach^r, died. Braen, son of Tighearnach, was slain by Ainbhith, son of Gairbhith. Of his death, and of the death of Aenghus, [son of Maelduin], was said :

Braen, son of Tighearnach, without falsehood, universal his renown throughout the earthly world.

Aenghus was slain, as well as Braen; what thing is removed from God's decision?

Ainbhith, son of Mughron, lord of Mughdhorn-Breagh, was slain. Cathasach^s, son of Robhartach, Abbot of Ard-Macha, died.

The Age of Christ, 881. The fifth year of Flann. Scannal, Bishop of Cill-dara; Ailbrend, son of Maichteach, successor of Finnen of Chuain-Iraird; Suairleach, Abbot of Ard-Breacain; Raghallach, Abbot of Beannchair; Dunadhach, son of Cormac, Abbot of Mainistir-Buithe; Conallan, son of Maelteimhin, Abbot of Inis-Caindeagha; Cormac, son of Ceithearnach, Prior of Tir-da-ghlas and Chuain-fearta-Brenainn, and the second lord who was over Loch-Riach^t at that time, [died]. Cairbre, son of Dunlang, lord of Airther-Life, and Donnchuan, son of Conghalach, lord of Cianachta-Glinne-Geimhin, died. Ainbhith, son of Aedh, son of Madagan, King of Ulidia, was slain by the Conaille-Muir-theimbne. Gairbhith, son of Arthur, Tanist of Iarthar-Liphe^u, died. Cathalan, son of Cairbre, Tanist of Ui-Failghe, was slain. Conang, son of Flann, Tanist of Cianachta, was killed by the Leinstermen. Dunagan, son of Tuathechar, lord of Gaileanga-Collamhrach^w, was slain by the Gaileanga-mora.

Ulster; but the true year is 883. The latter annals record the following events under 882 :

"A. D. 882. Maelruain, bushop of Luscan, *in pace dormivit*. Cumascach mac Donell, King of Kindred Laoire, *mortuus est*. Bran, mac Tiernai, killed by Ainfith, mac Gairvith. *Mors mic Ausli*, by Mac Ergna, and Maeilsechlainn his daughter. Mac Mugroin, capten of Mugorn-Bregh, killed. Eochagan, mac Hugh, haulf King of Ulster, did kill the sonn of Anfith, mac Hugh. Cahasach, mac Rovartai, prince of Ard-

mach, died in peace. Aengus, mac Maelduin, heyre apparent of the North, beheaded" [*decol-laius est*] "by Dalarai."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^q *Loch Riach*.—Now Loughrea, in the county of Galway.—See note ^u, under A. D. 797, p. 406. *suprà*.

^r *Iarthar-Liphe*: i. e. West of the Liffey.—See note ^z, under A. D. 628, p. 250, *suprà*.

^w *Gaileanga-Collamhrach*, &c.—This was probably another name for Gaileanga-Beaga, on the north side of the River Liffey, in the present

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, ocht ccéd oétmoða a dó. An peipeað bliaðam do Fhlann. Corbmac, eppcop Doimhacc, γ abb Cluana hloparpð, Eochu, mac Robarταιγ, abb Fmoaðpach aðaε γ Cille Moimne, Muipfohach, mac ðrom, τιγεαρνα Λαιγεαν, γ abb Cille ðαρα. θά τό πο πάιθεαð,

Mophac Muipedaoh Maiže Upe, Λαó limb cuipe,
Rí Λαιγεαν collep lebenn, mac ðpam, buaid nEpeann ule.
Ionmian žnúip caomib píožaið, caomí úúip πο líožaið lopaið,
Žliēep plip a píðaið, πο bpiγ φοp milib nópiaið.

Mužpón, mac Cinnpaoiað, abb Cluana pñpta ðpénann, Maolcuile, mac Fééžnaž, abb Žlaipi Noéðen, Tuilelaíτ, mžñi Uapžgalaiž, banabb Chille ðαρα, déž, an io lá Ianuarii. Doimnall, mac Aoða, τιγεαρνα Ceneóil Λαοž-ape, décc hi ecléipceacτ. Maolpáopacc, mac Maolenaρapðða, τιγεαρνα Aipžiall, do mapðað lá hAipžiallaið peiprii. Maolóim, mac Aonžupa, τιžpna Caille Fallamiam, déž. Mac ócc do labpa occ Cpaið Λaipe ðia ðá míoip iap na žemñiam. Eochagán, mac Aeðha, mic Maτažám, pí Ulað, do mapðað la maicne nAmðit, mic Aeða.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, ocht ccéd oétmoða a τpí. An peacτmáð bliaðam do Fhlann. Maolpáopacc, abb Cluana mic Nóip, do Uib Mame a énel, Tuacal, mac

county of Dublin. The people called Gaileanga Mora inhabited the present barony of Morgallion, in the county of Meath, and some of the adjoining districts.—See note ¹, under A. D. 809, p. 421, *suprà*.

The year 881 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 883 of the Annals of Ulster, which notice the events of that year as follows :

“ A. D. 883. Ailbren, mac Maichtig, prince of Clon-Iraird, *extenso dolore mortuus est*. Suairlech, prince of Ardbreacan, *ritam scñilem finivit*. Daniell, mac Muregan, King of Leinster, *jugulatus est a suis sociis*. Cairbre, mac Dunlaing, King of West-Lifi, *mortuus est*. Conaing, mac Flaith, heyre of Cianacht, killed by Leinstermen” [*decollatus est a Laignensisibus*]. “ Doncuán, mac Connalai, Kinge of Cianacht of Glingavin,

mortuus est. Dunagan, mac Tuochar, Captain of Galengs of Collumrach, killed by the great Galengs. Cormac, mac Cehernai, secnap of Tir-daglas and of Clonfert-Brenainn, *mortuus est*. Ragallaeh, Abbot of Benehair; Dunagan, mac Cormac, Abbot of Manister-Buty; Conallan, mac Maelteivin, prince of Inis-Kyne-dea, *dormivit*.”—*Col. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

* *Caille-Fallamlain* : i. e. Fallon’s Wood. The situation of this territory appears from a note in the *Féilire-Aenghuis*, at 14th September, and also from O’Clery’s Irish Calendar, at the same day, which place in it the church of Ros-each, now Russagh, in the barony of Moygoish, and county of Westmeath.—See *Leabhar-na-gCeart*, p. 182, note ¹.

† *Crabh-Laisre*.—A place near Clonmacnoise, in the King’s County. This entry is given in

The Age of Christ, 882 [*rectè* 885]. The sixth year of Flann. Cormac, Bishop of Daimhliag, and Abbot of Cluain-Iraid; Eochu, son of Robhartach, Abbot of Finnabhair-abha and Cill-moinne; Muireadhach, son of Bran, lord of Leinster, and Abbot of Cill-dara, [died]. Of him was said :

Great grief is Muireadhach of Magh-Liphe, a hero of whom many
deeds are told,
King of all Leinster, even to the sea of ships, son of Bran, the most
gifted of all Ireland.
Beloved his countenance of regal dignity, comely chieftain under
heavy flag-stones,
Whiter his skin than that of the people of the fairy palaces; he over-
threw great heroes.

Mughron, son of Ceannfaeladh, Abbot of Cluain-fearta-Brenainn; Maeltuile, son of Fethghnach, Abbot of Glas-Noedhen; Tuilelaith, daughter of Uarghalach, Abbess of Cill-dara, died on the 10th of January. Domhnall, son of Aedh, lord of Cinel-Laeghaire, died in religion. Maelpadraig, son of Maelcurarda, lord of Airghialla, was slain by the Airghialla themselves. Maelduin, son of Aenghus, lord of Caille-Fallamhain^x, died. A male child spoke at Craebh-Laisre^y two months after his birth. Eochagan, son of Aedh, son of Madagan, King of Ulidia, was slain by the sons of Ainbhith, son of Aedh.

The Age of Christ, 883. The seventh year of Flann. Maelpadraig, Abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, of the race of the Ui-Maine; Tuathal, son of Ailbhe, Abbot

the Annals of Clonmacnoise at the year 870, in which it is added that the child said "Good God" in Irish.—See Dr. Todd's edition of the Irish version of *Nennius*, p. 208.

The year 882 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 884 of the Annals of Ulster, which notice the events of that year as follows :

"A. D. 884. Tulefaih, *Abbatissa* of Kildare, *mortua est*. Skanal, Bushop of the same, also died. Daniell, mac Cinaeh, King of Kindred-Laoire *in clericatu obiit*. Maeltuile, mac Faethna, prince of Glaisnoiden, *mortuus est*. Maelpatricke, mac Maelcurarda, King of Airghialla, *jugulatus*

est a sociis suis. Eclipsis Solis, et rise sunt stellæ in celo. Maelduin, mac Aengusa, King of Coill Follavain, *mortuus est*. Cormac, prince of Clon-Iraid, and Bushop of Doimliag, *extenso dolore pausat*. A man child, at Cryvlasra, did speak within two moneths after his birth, *quod antiquis temporibus non auditum est antea*. Mureach, mac Brain, King of Leinster, and prince of Kildare. Mughron, mac Cinfaela, prince of Clonfert-Brenainn, *mortuus est.*"—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

The eclipse of the sun here referred to in the Annals of Ulster shews that the real year was 885, for it happened on the 16th of June that year.—See *Art de Verefir les Dates*, tom. i. p. 68.

Αιλβε, abb Chille δαπα, Ροβαρταχ, mac Colgan, abb Chille Thomae, δέξ. Scandal, mac Ferzil, abb Δοιμναίξ Σεκναίλ, Ρορcellach, abb Chille mic Μιολέον, Clocteu, mac Μαοιλετουίε, πριόρι Cluana hlopariu, Αναίτε Secnab (i. πριορι) Σλιννε δά locha [δέεε]. Σουν Τυατάιλ, mic Δοιμναίλ, γ Κατάιλ, mic Φινναζάιν, δά μιξδαίμνα Λαιζεαν, la Φινρνεαχτα, mac Μυρπεδαίξ. Longβορτάν, mac Φινναδέτα, τιζεαρνα Μάρρεπαίξε, do μαρβαδ. Ορζαν Chille δαπα la Σαλλαίβ, co puccpat ceitri púit décc do δαοιμδ a mbroio leó do éum a long, iman πριορι .i. Suirne, mac Δουβδαβοιρσίνο, la ταδδ γαχα μαίτσα οίλε δά puccpat leo.

Αοιρ Cμιορτ, ocht céed oétmoða a cftair. Αν τοέτμαδ βιαδαιμ do Plant. Eochaid, mac Coimgan, eppcop Laine hEala, do épíocnuccáð a hÉtha iar pínδαταδ. Reachtaid, púí eppcop Cluana hUaimach, Μαοιλετουίε, .i. mac Dungaile, abb δεαννέαιρ, Colcu, mac Connacáin, abb Cinn Ectið, ollam auplabpaíð, γ pínchaíð ar deach po buí i nEriinn ma réimíρ, Διαρμαíð, abb δεcc Epeam, Μαοιρμυαν, abb Διρριτ Διαρμναδα, Chille hachaid, γ Τιξε Thaille, Cui gan mátaíρ, abb Imleacha Iobáir, Aedan, mac Reétaða, abb Ρορα Cpe, Τιζεαρnach, mac Τολαιργδ, ταναρρι δειρρειτ δρψξ, [δέεε]. Τρσίρach, mac δεcáin, πλατ Ua mDairpíce Μαίξε, do μαρβαδ la hAod, mac Iolguine. Αρ δό πο πατό Flann mac Lonám,

Τρομ céó πορ cóiceað mðpapaíλ, ó atbath leo i Uirhi Iepraíξ,
 Τρομμ hpaíða Appaíλ, doβρίον τήβαδα Τρσίρpaíξ.
 Σείτ mo meanna, muad mo gnaρ, ólluid Τρεαρpaach i tuξbár
 Ορμαδ oenaíξ Uirí lán, Λαιξim co muρ mac δεcáin.

Μαοιμυια an pile ποιριτε ποιοελαδ, pταραίτε εαρξνα an βερλα Scoit-eξda, δέεε. Αρ παρ tuccáð an τήρτεμαιν ρι,

⁷ *Cill-Toma*.—See note ^b, under A. D. 746, p. 349, *suprà*.

⁸ *Cill-mic-Milchon*: i. e. the Church of the Son of Milchu, now Kilmeelehon, in the parish of Lusmag, barony of Garrycastle, and King's County.—See the Ordnance Map of that county, sheet 29.

The year 883 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 885 of the Annals of

Ulster, which notice the events of that year as follows:

“A. D. 885” [*rectè*, 886]. “Erevo mac Hugh,” [half] “King of Ulster, killed by Elar mac Ergine. Clobovar, mac Maciltuile, Secnap of Clon-Iraird, and Rovartach, mac Colgan, prince of Kiltuom, *mortuus est*. Fiachna, mac Ainfith, King of Ulster, *a sociis jugulatus est*. Seannal, mac Ferall, prince of Dovnach-

of Cill-dara; Robhartach, son of Colgan, Abbot of Cill-Toma^a, died. Scannall, son of Ferghil, Abbot of Domhnach-Sechnaill; Forcellach of Cill-mic-Milchon^a; Clothchu, son of Maeltuile, Prior of Cluain-Iraird; Anaile, Vice-abbot (i. e. Prior) of Gleann-da-locha, [died]. The mortal wounding of Tuathal, son of Domhnall, and of Cathal, son of Finnagan, two royal heirs of Leinster, by Finnachta, son of Muireadhach. Longbortan, son of Finnachta, lord of Muscraighe, was slain. The plundering of Cill-dara by the foreigners, who carried off with them fourteen score persons into captivity to their ships, with the prior, Suibhne, son of Dubhdabhoireann, besides other valuable property which they carried away.

The Age of Christ, 884. The eighth year of Flann. Eochaidh, son of Comhgan, Bishop of Lann-Eala, ended his life at an advanced age. Reachtaidh, learned Bishop of Cluain-Uamhach; Maeltuile, son of Dunghal, Abbot of Beannchair; Coleu, son of Connacan, Abbot of Ceann-Eitigh, doctor of eloquence, and the best historian that was in Ireland in his time; Diarmaid, Abbot of Beg-Eire; Maelruain, Abbot of Disert-Diarmada, Cill-achaidh, and Teach-Theille; Cui-gan-mathair, Abbot of Imleach-Ibhair; Aedhan, son of Rechtadh, Abbot of Ros-Cre; Tighearnach, son of Tolargg, Tanist of South Breagh, [died]; Treasach, son of Becan, chief of Ui-Bairche-Maighe, was slain by Aedh, son of Iguine. Of him Flann, son of Lonan^b, said :

A heavy mist upon the province of Breasal, since they slew at the
fortaliced Liphe,
Heavy the groans of Assal, for grief at the loss of Treasach.
Wearied my mind, moist my countenance, since Treasach lies in death.
The moan of Oenach-Lifi all, and of Leinster to the sea, is the son of
Becan.

Maelmura^c, the learned and truly intelligent poet, the erudite historian of the Scotie language, died. It is of him this testimony was given :

Sechnaill, *a fratribus suis moritur*.—*Cod. Clar.*, tom. 49.

^b *Flann, son of Lonan*.—The death of this poet is noticed in the Annals of the Four Masters twice; first under the year 891, and again under 918.

^c *Maelmura*: i. e. Servant of St. Mura. He is

usually called Maelmura Othna, or of Fathan, now Fahan, near Lough Swilly, in the barony of Inishowen, county of Donegal.—See some account of this writer in O'Reilly's Descriptive Catalogue of Irish Writers, p. lvi.; and the Irish version of Nennius's *Historia Britonum*, edited by Dr. Todd, p. 222.

Νί φορλαίγη τάλμαν τοεόα, νί ταργα ι τΰήρηαιζ τυρα,
 Νί ταργε all Ειριυ ιομήαρ φεαρ μαρ Μθαολ μινγλαν Μυρα.
 Νί εριβ βάρ ζαν δουίνα, ι ροαέτ ζηάρ σο μαρβα,
 Νίρ ηαδαό τάλαν τρεβταίζ φορ φεανόαίδ βαθιυ αήρα.

Ανανλοεν αν ταλιτχιρ σορ ιν εριρτιλ το ραδαό το νιμ ι νλερυαλεμ σο
 Cain Domhnaigh η φορφετλαίδ μαίτε το έιαέταιν α ηΕριυη. Cuilen, mac
 Cήρβαλλ, mic Dounzale, η Maelpeabail, mac Muiréήρηταιζ, το μαρβαό la
 Nozmannaiδ, conaό όό ρο ράυδαό,

Cuilen φορ comairze Dέ αρ ρέιν ιφφριη οlc allί,
 Rommήρηαρ Cuilen το έοι δέζ το ρυμνίη ρο βαό ρί.

Maelpeabail, ινζήη Μαοιλπεάλαη, τέζ. Αρ το έαβαρτε αρ Dhallaiδ
 Luimniζ la Connaéταιδ.

Αορ Cμιορτ, οέτ οέόδ ochtmoδα α cúζ. Αη νόμάό βλιαόαιν το Fhlam.
 Maoltauile, mac Cuilen, abb Cluana φεαρτα βρένοηηη, Μαοιλράοραιοε,
 ροοριβηιό, ζηαιό, η abb Τρεοιτ, Ronán, mac Cathal, abb Cluana Dolcam,
 Cuconzalta, abb Cluana ηλορρηό, Μαοιλμαρταιη, abb Αχαιό βό Cαιηδιζ,
 Slozadach Ua Raiēnen, abb Saiζpe, η Maenach, abb Cille aχαιό Dpoinata,
 [η] Cαιρταό, abb βιορρη, δέζ. Fήρζαλ, mac Fionnaéeta, abb Cluana ηUaίηα, η
 ηUaμαηάη, mac Céρén, ρριόρ Cluana ηUaίηα, το μαρβαό la Nozmannaiδ.
 Sneróziur, εζηαιό ό Dιρήτε Dιαρμαδα, αιδι Chopbmaic, mic Cuilennam,
 Dounzal, mac Caéal, φεαόηabb Tige Munua, δέζ. Dunchaό, mac Duiδ-
 ναδοιρλήη, ρί Cαιρλ, δέζ. Cathpaoieaό φορ Fhlam, mac Maοιλπεαόηaill,
 ρια ηDallaίδ Αέα ελιαέ, υί ι τοορέαρη Αεό, mac Concubair, ρί Connacht, η
 Cήρζαρ, mac Cρυμνθεν, ερρσορ Cille ναρα, η Donnchaό, mac Maeledám,
 abb Cille Dealzga η éeall naile, η ροχαίθε ele nach αιρεμίτερ. Dobailen,

Cain-Domhnaigh: i. e. the Sunday Law, or rules regulating the solemnization of the Sabbath.

The year 884 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 886 of the Annals of Ulster, which give the events of that year briefly as follows:

“A. D. 886” [*rectè*, 887]. “Murcha mac Maelduin, heire of the Fochla” [i. e. the North],

“killed by Flannagan, mac Fogartaí, King of Fernmai. Tiernach, mac Tolairg, heyre of Desceert-Bregh, *jugulatus est a sociis suis*. An Epistle brought by the pilgrims” [*rectè*, by the pilgrim] “into Ireland, with forfeiture for breaking of the Saboth day, and many more other good instructions. Echai of Laimn mac Comgain, *vitam senilem finivit*, and Maelmura, the kingly poet of Ireland, *mortuus est*.”—*Col.*

There trod not the charming earth, there never flourished at affluent
 Teamhair,
 The great and fertile Ireland never produced a man like the mild-fine
 Maelmura.
 There sipped not death without sorrow, there mixed not a nobler face
 with the dead,
 The habitable earth was not closed over a historian more illustrious.

Ananloen, the pilgrim, came to Ireland with the epistle which had been given from heaven at Jerusalem, with the Cain-Domhnaigh^d and good instructions. Cuilen, son of Cearbhall, son of Dunghal, and Maelfebhail, son of Muirheartach, were slain by the Norsemen. Of whom was said :

May Cuilen be under the protection of God from the pains of hell of
 ill favour,
 We did not think that Cuilen would [thus] have perished, we thought
 he would be king.

Maelfebhail, daughter of Maelsechlainn, died. A slaughter was made of the foreigners of Luimneach by the Connaughtmen.

The Age of Christ, 885. The ninth year of Flann. Maeltuile, son of Cuilen, Abbot of Cluain-fearta-Brenainn ; Maelpadraig, scribe, wise man, and Abbot of Treoit ; Ronan, son of Cathal, Abbot of Cluain-Dolcain ; Cucongalta, Abbot of Cluain-Iraird ; Maelmartain, Abbot of Achadh-bo-Cainnigh ; Sloghadhach Ua Raithnen, Abbot of Saighir ; and Maenach, Abbot of Cill-achaidh Dromata ; Carthach, Abbot of Birra, died. Fearghal, son of Finnachta, Abbot of Cluain-Uamha, and Uamanain, son of Ceren, Prior of Cluain-Uamha, were slain by the Norsemen. Sneidhius, wise man of Disert-Diarmada, tutor of Cormac, son of Cuileanan^e ; Dunghal, son of Cathal, Vice-abbot of Teach-Munna, died. Dunchadh, son of Dubhdabhoireann, King of Caiseal, died. A battle was gained over Flann, son of Maelsechnaill, by the foreigners of Ath-cliaith, in which were slain Aedh, son of Conchobhar, King of Connacht, and Lerghus, son of Cruinden, Bishop of Cill-dara, and Donnchadh, son of Maelduin, Abbot of Cill-Dealga and other churches, and many others not enumerated. Dobhailen,

Clarend., tom. 49.

of Cashel, and King of Munster.—See note

^e *Cormac, son of Cuileanan*.—He was Bishop under the year 903.

son of Gormghus, lord of Luighne-Connaecht, died. He was of the tribe of Corca-Firthri^f, and from him the Ui Dobhailen [are descended]. Cearbhal, son of Dunghal, lord of Osraighe, died. Tolarg, son of Ceallach, the second lord that was at that time over South Breagh, died. Eremhon, son of Aedh, King of Ulidia, was slain by Eloir, son of Iargni, [one] of the Norsemen. Anrothan, son of Murehadh, lord of Ui-Crimhthainn, died. The mortal wounding of Maelchertaigh, son of Fiachra, lord of Ui-Bairehe. The mortal wounding of Treasach, son of Ilguini. Maelcobha, son of Cronmhael, Abbot of Ard-Macha, died at an advanced age ; he was of the family of Cill-mor^g.

The Age of Christ, 886. The tenth year of Flann. Maelodhar, Bishop of Chuain-mic-Nois ; Seachnasach, son of Focarta, Abbot of Chuain-mor-Maedhog ; Maelpadraig, son of Niall, Abbot of Slaine ; Eoghan, son of Ceannfaeladh, Abbot of Inleach-Ibhair ; Airmedhach, Abbot of Magh-bile ; and Diarmaid, son of Rui, Abbot of Teach-Munna, died. Flann, daughter of Dunghal, wife of Maelsechlainn, son of Maelruain, King of Ireland, and who was the mother of Flann Sinna, died after a good life, and after penance at Chuain-mic-Nois ; and she was there interred. Gibhleachan, son of Maelbrighde, lord of Conaille-Muirtheimhne, died. Indreachtach, son of Aedh, lord of Ciaraighe-Luachra ; and Gormacan, son of Flann, chief of Ui-Bairrehe-tire, died. Fiachna, son of Aimbhith, King of Ulidia, was killed by the Ulidians themselves. The plundering of Ard-Breacain, Domhuach-Padraig, Tuilen, and Gleann-da-locha, by the foreigners. Cinaeth, son of Cennedidh, heir apparent of Laeighis, was slain. Of him was said :

Alas for the comely descendant of Cathal^h, deprived of joy are the race
of Bearach,

Son of the king of lasting Rath-Bacain, the hero of the pass of Gabhruanⁱ.

manorum, a fratre suo per dolum occisus est. Aenach Fame et Taltan *cen aige cin*" [i. e. without celebration].—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^h *Descendant of Cathal.*—This Cinaeth, who was the ancestor of the family of O'Mordha, or O'More, of Laeighis, or Leix, in the present Queen's County, was the son of Cennedidh, who was son of Mordha, *a quo* O'Mordha, who was son of Cinaeth, the son of Cearnach, son of

Ceinneididh, son of Gaeithin, the first chief of Laeighis, who took possession of the three territories of Comainn, who was the son of Cinaeth, son of Cathal, son of Bearach (from whom the O'Mores were called Sil-Bearaigh), son of Meisgill, son of Maelaithghin, son of Bacan, who built the fort of Rath-Bacain, in Magh-Reda.—See note ^y, under the year 860, p. 496, *suprà*.

ⁱ *Gabhruan.*—Otherwise called Bealach-Gabh-

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, ocht océd ocτμοδα α peachτ. Αν ταοημάδ βλιαδαιν δέcc υο Ρηλann. Seachnarach, abb Λυρcca, Flann, mac Maoidúim, abb Ia, Corbmac, abb Ροδαρ, γ ταναιρι abbaδ Cluana mic Nóir, Corbmac, mac Ριannaíla, abb Όρομα Inarclann, Ροταδ abb Μαιμφορεαδ δύιτε, Suibne, mac Maoiduma, angoipe, γ ρεπιβιδ Cluana mic Nóir, [δέcc]. Μαοιμόρδα, mac Ξαρβιτ, τιγεαρνα Conaille Μυρτεinne, υο διέfnad la Ceallaδ, mac Flannazán. Ορζαν Cille δαρα γ Cluana hlorairδ la Ξallaib. Αρ Ορ-
 παιζε λαρ να Δείριβ, γ μαρβαδ δρασανα, mic Cfiβaill, γ Suibne, mic Óun-
 zura, τιγεαρνα Ua Ρfiζyρα ann δνα. Αρ Ξall la hUí nCínalζαιδ, δύ ι
 ττορδαιρ Elar, mac δάριδ, aen dia ττορδchaib, γ δρονζ οιλε imaille ρριρ.
 Μαοιρabaill mac cléiriζ, τιγεαρνα Αιδne, δέcc. Αονach Ταλλετn υο αιζε
 la Flann, mac Maoidfénail. δανρcaί πο lá an mair ι ττίρ ιno οιρn Alban.
 Cúζ τποιζτε nocaτ αρ céδ ιna ποττ, ocht ττραιζτε δέcc ποδ α τπιλλι,
 peachτ ττραιζε ποδ meop α lamie, α ρεττ naile ποδ α ρρόνα. Ξιλιτn ζέιρ
 uile hí. Concobar, mac Flannaccán, τιγεαρνα Ua Ρoilze υορζαν ρρι
 υαιζιδ ι cCluam ποτα mic Ρimi, ιριν ecclair, γ minna Ρinniaim υο ράρυζαιδ
 la Ρfiραib Tulach, oc τιαχταν δό ό accallam Flann, mic Maoidchlaunn
 ρí Epeann.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, ocht océd ochτμοδα α hochτ. Αν δαρα βλιαδαιν δέcc υο Ρηλann. Μαοιβριζυe abb Cluana mic Nóir, γ Μαοικορζαιρ, abb Λοτρα,

ruain, an old road extending across Sliabh Mairge, in the now Queen's County.—See *Leabhar-na-gCeart*, Introduction, p. lx.

Some of the events noticed in the Annals of the Four Masters under the year 886 are given in the Annals of Ulster under 888, and others under 889, as follows :

“A. D. 888. An army by Daniell, mac Hugh, with the Northmen and forreners, to the South O'Nells.” [Maelmartain, coarb of Cainech, *mortuus est.*] “Maenach, prince of Killachadromad *moritur.* Aenach Taillten *cen aigi*” [i. e. without celebration].

“A. D. 889. *Clum ardere visum est in nocte Kal. Jun.* Maelpatrick, mac Nell, prince of Slane, *mortuus est feliciter.* Owen, mac Cínfaela, prince of Imleach-Ivair, *jugulatus est.* Giblechan,

mac Maeilbride, Kinge of Conells of Murhevne, *mortuus est.* Flann, daughter to Dungall, Queen of Tarach, *in penitentia dormivit.* Airmeach, prince of Mabile, *mortuus est.*”—*Cod. Clarend.*, 49.

^k *Suibhne, son of Maclumha.*—The death of this celebrated man is noticed in the Saxon Chronicle, and by Florence of Worcester, at the year 892, which is the true year. A tombstone inscribed with his name is still preserved at Clonmacnoise.—See Petrie's *Round Towers*, p. 323.

^l *Cleireach*: i. e. *Clericus.* He is the progenitor from whom the family of the O'Clerys have derived their hereditary surname.

^m *Whiter than the swan*: ζιλιτn ζέιρ.—Dr. O'Conor translates this incorrectly, “alba erat inter humeros tota,” in his edition of the An-

The Age of Christ, 887. The eleventh year of Flann. Seachmasach, Abbot of Lusca; Flann, son of Maelduin, Abbot of Ia; Cormac, Abbot of Fobhar, and Tanist-abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois; Cormac, son of Fianamhail, Abbot of Druim-Innasclainn; Fothadh, Abbot of Mainistir-Buithe; Suibhne, son of Maclumha^k, anchorite and scribe of Cluain-mic-Nois, [died]. Maelmordha, son of Gairbhith, lord of Conaille-Muirtheimhne, was beheaded by Ceallach, son of Flannagan. The plundering of Cill-dara and Cluain-Iraird by the foreigners. A slaughter [was made] of the Osraighi by the Deisi, and the killing of Braenan, son of Cearbhall, and also of Suibhne, son of Dunghus, lord of Ui-Fearghusa. A slaughter [was made] of the foreigners by the Ui-Amhalghaidh, in which fell Elair, son of Bairid, one of their chieftains, and others along with him. Maelfabhaill, son of Cleireach^l, lord of Aidhne, died. The fair of Tailtin was celebrated by Flann, son of Maelsechnaill. A mermaid was cast ashore by the sea in the country of Alba. One hundred and ninety-five feet was her length, eighteen feet was the length of her hair, seven feet was the length of the fingers of her hand, seven feet also was the length of her nose; she was whiter than the swan^m all over. Conchobhar, son of Flannagan, lord of Ui-Failghe, was destroyed by fire at Cluain-foda-Finiⁿ, in the church; and the relics of Finian were violated by the Feara-Tulach, on his way from parleying with Flann, son of Maelseachlainn, King of Ireland.

The Age of Christ, 888. The twelfth year of Flann. Maelbrighde, Abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, and Maelcorghais, Abbot of Lothra, died. Tighearnan, son

nals of the Four Masters, p. 395, but correctly enough, "tota erat candida ut olor," in the Annals of Ulster, p. 239. For various examples of the comparative degree ending in $\tau\iota\pi$ or $\tau\epsilon\pi$, see the Editor's *Irish Grammar*, part ii. c. iii. pp. 119, 120.

ⁿ *Cluain-foda-Fini*.—Otherwise called Cluain-foda-Librain, now Clonfad, in the barony of Fertullagh, and county of Westmeath.—See note ⁿ, under the year 835, p. 452, *suprà*.

The year 887 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 890 of the Annals of Ulster, which notice the events of that year as follows:

"A. D. 890. Flann, mac Maeleuin, Abbot

of Aei, *in pace dormivit*. Conor, mac Conor, mac Flanagan, King of Fali, dyed of a mortall *flux*" [*rectè*, was destroyed with fire], "at Clonfad-Mackfini," [being] "dishonoured in the church, and the reliques of Finian dishonoured and burnt with him. Maelmoira, mac Garvith, beheaded by Cellach, mac Flanagan, King of the Conells of Murhevne. Cormac, King" [*rectè*, *Princeps*, i. e. Abbot] "of Favar, and second to the Abbot of Clonmicnois, *mortuus est*. Cormac, mac Finavla, prince of Drum-Iuisclainn, *mortuus est*. Sechnusach, Bushop of Lusecan, *dormivit*. Foha, prince of Abbai-Buti, *mortuus est*. Suivne, mac Maeluva, *Anchorita et Scriba optimus* of Clonmicnoys, *dormivit*. A woman"

δέξ. Τίγεαρνάν, mac Seallacáin, τίγεαρνα βρεφνε, δέξ. Θαοτ μόρ lá féle Μαρταιν na bliadna po, co po éparcain epanna iomda, co τταρατ φίοδ ár móρ πορ éalltir Éreann, co pucc úsréarige 7 τίγε anle ar a látraiǵib aréna. Μαδm για Riaccán, mac Dúnǵale, πορ Ξhallaib Ρuirτ Λαιγε, Locha Carman, 7 Τίγε Moling, 1 παρccbaδ dá ééδ ceann. Μαδm για τταυαρcepc Connaét πορ Ξallaib, 1 τορchaip Eloiρ mac βαριτθα. Μαδm πορ elib για mac Maelǵuala, 7 για pφriaib muinan oc Cairul 1 τορcaip ποchaide do macaib caomairb.

Αοιρ Crioρτ, ocht ccéδ oétmoδa anaoi. An τρεαρ bliadán décc do Phlann. Cochlán, abb Τίγε Munna, Díchuilt Ταmlachta, 7 Pεαρǵur, mac Μαοιlmichil, περτίǵιρ Cluana mic Nóιρ, décc. Suaδβαρ .i. mac Coιτccδhaiǵ Inri Snaicc, δέξ, 7 ba hancoiri epide. Decc, mac Epioimón, pí Ulaδ, do marbaδ la hAteid, mac Λαιgne. Congalach, mac Plannaccáin, τίγεαρνα βριǵ, do écc iar ndeǵbeataδ. Riaccán, mac Echτίγεαρn, τίγεαρνα Ua cCeinnpelaǵ, Selblair, inǵn Aedha, 7 Maoletiǵ, inǵn Cathmial, δέξ. Dubéfn, mac Cionacδ, τίγεαρνα Pφi Cualann, [δέξ]. Cumape 7 cφnairpce im cιncéidop do pumrapd í nApo Macha eιtir Cenel nEoǵam 7 Ula .i. eιtir Auteid, mac Λαιǵm, 7 Plairéβαρταc, mac Mupchada, co πορ cτταρρεap Maelbriǵoe comairba Pάτpαιcc ιαττ ιαραm. Riap Μαοlbriǵoe ιαρpin hi col eimcc Pάτpαιcc ó coiceacδ Éreann .i. ó coiceacδ Ulaδ lá ǵabál a naττipe .i. epiocha peaét cumal, 7 cφrap hí epochacδ ó Ulaibh, a comment oile ó

[mermaid] “coming from sea in Scotland, 195 foote longe; 17 foote the length of her hayre; 7 foote the length of the finger of her hand. The length of her nose 7 foote. Whyter then a swan her boddy. Maeilfauill, mac Cleri, Kinge of Aigne, *mortuus est.*”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^o *Left behind*: i. e. in which the Irish beheaded 200 Danes.

The year 888 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 891 of the Annals of Ulster, which give the events of that year as follows:

“A. D. 891. Maelbrighde, Abbot of Clonmacnoys, *in pace dormiuit. Ventus magnus in feria Martini*, that it made great havock of woods, and caryed churches and houses out of

their places. Maelcorgus, prince of Lothra, *mortuus est.* Tiernan, mac Sellachan, Kinge of Brefna, *mortuus est.*”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^p *Inis-Snaig.*—Now Inishnag, near Thomastown, in the county of Kilkenny.—See note ^c, under the year 745, p. 348, *supra*.

^q *A conflict and dissension.*—This passage is translated by Colgan in his *Trias Thaum.*, p. 296, as follows:

“A. D. 889. Contigit tumultus et seditio Ardmachæ in ipso festo Pentecostes inter Kinel-Eognin et Ulidios; hoc est, inter Adedium filium Laigne et Flathbertacium filium Murchadi, donec Malbrigidus Sancti Patricii Comorbanus, seu successor, interveniens eos compescuerat, sive ab invicem separaverat. Mal-

of Seallachan, lord of Breifne, died. A great wind [occurred] on the festival of St. Martin of this year; and it prostrated many trees, and caused great destruction of the woods of Ireland, and swept oratories and other houses from their respective sites. A battle was gained by Riagan, son of Dungal, over the foreigners of Port-Lairge, Loch-Carman, and Teach-Moling, in which two hundred heads were left behind°. A battle was gained by North Connaught over the foreigners, in which Eloir, son of Barith, was slain. A battle was gained over the Eili by Maelguala and the men of Munster, at Caiseal, in which many noble youths were slain.

The Age of Christ, 889. The thirteenth year of Flann. Cochlan, Abbot of Teach-Munna; Diehuill of Tamhlacht; and Fearghus, son of Maelmichill, (Economus of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. - Suadhbhar, i. e. the son of Coitceadhach, of Inis-Snaig^p, died; he was an anchorite. Becc, son of Erimhon, King of Ulidia, was slain by Ateidh, son of Laighne. Conghalach, son of Flannagan, lord of Breagh, died after a good life. Riagan, son of Echtighearn, lord of Ui-Ceinusealaigh; Sealbhlaith, daughter of Aedh; and Maeletigh, daughter of Cathmael, died. Dubhcheann, son of Cinaedh, lord of Feara-Cualann, died. There was a conflict and dissension^q, about Whitsuntide, at Ard-Macha, between the Cinel-Eoghain and the Ulidians, i. e. between Atteidh, son of Laighne, and Flaithbheartach, son of Murchadh; but Maelbrighde, successor of Patrick, separated them afterwards. After this Maelbrighde obtained reparation for the violation of Patrick's law, from the fifth part of Ireland, i. e. from the province of Ulster, together with the delivery of their hostages, namely, thirty times seven cumhals^r, and four of the Ulidians to be hanged, and as many more from

brigidus autem, quia ita contra reverentiam Ecclesie Dei, et S. Patricio debitam impeggerunt, ab Ulidiis obsides et 210 boves: et quatuor ex delicti authoribus suspendi curarunt Ulidii. Kineleoguin etiam in consimilem ex parte sua consenserunt satisfactionem."

^r *Cumhals*.—A cumhal originally denoted a bondmaid, which was estimated as of the value of three cows; but it afterwards was used to denote three cows, or anything estimated as of that value.

The year 889 of the Annals of the Four

Masters corresponds with 892 of the Annals of Ulster, which notice the events of that year as follows:

"A. D. 892" [*rectè*, 893]. "Mochta, the adopted of Fethgnai, Bushopp, Anchorite, and an excellent writer of Ardmach, *in pace quievit*. Contention in Ardmach in Whitsontyde, betweene Tyreowen and the rest of Ulster, where many were slaine. A battle upon the Black Gentiles by the Saxons, where innumerable men were slaine. Great confusion among the forreners of Dublin, that they divided them-

Chenel Eozam. Maolodhar, mac Fobarrraig, ppiñ breitheim Lethe Cuind, déz. Lopcað Ratha Etain, i torchar Eecsrach, mac Coirppe. Lachtnán, mac Maolciarán, tigearna Tstha, décc. Paolán, mac Thuairpe, tigearna Ua Ceinnepealaiğ, Niall, mac Corbmaic, tigearna na nDóiri, déz. Mochta, ualta Fezhna, eppcop, ancoiri, 7 ppiñmò Arda Macha, déz.

Coir Crioirt, ocht ccéd nochá. An cspriamáð bliadain décc do Fhlann. Maolpóairi, mac Cuáin, eppcop Típe dá glar, 7 comarba Dpécainn, Ciaráin, mac Maolduib, abb Airíone Colum, Coleca, mac Carémað, abb Cluana heidneach, Loichene, abb Dairíniri, 7 Oenacán, mac Mailetuile, peanabb Doimhac Cianán, déz. Muiríoch, mac Eochacáin, pí Ulað, do marbáð la hAoié, mac Loegne. Dublachtna, mac Maolguata, pí Cairil, déz. Ceallach, mac Flannazáin, tigearna Dpíğ, do marbáð la Fozarptach, mac Tolairg, i meabail, conað ann arbert Flannacán péiriñ oğá ežáine,

Giolla Ceallaiğ po aitari, zoðar Ceallaiğ laiñ na lámh,
Ar mana dép an pcel zarb, ní valb ar marb mac Dearbáil.
Ní baí mac pí píge tor, po Ceallach ngormaneé nglan,
Teaglach po teaglac an ppiñ ní píl po mñ maníða gal.

Flann, mac Lonáin, po ráð,

Aínpa tré cñg, trí meic Flann imluaidst Oðba,
Congalach Cuilte, Ceallach Cínpa ip Cionaoð Cnoðba.
Ma po bit Ceallaé cirtach dppan a dié ba belcaé,
Mopuar ba pom a boeğal, nað pumalt paeğal peanchað.

selves into factions: the one parte of them with Ivair, and the other with Jeffrey the Erle. Congalach mac Flanagan, heyre of Bregh, *mortuus est.*—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

¹ *Successor of Brenainn*: i. e. Bishop or Abbot of Clonfert, of which St. Brenainn, or Brendan, was the founder and patron.

² *Airdne-Colum*: i. e. Colum's Height or Hill, now Ardeolum, an old church in ruins on the north side of Wexford haven.

³ *Dearbhail*.—Pronounced Dervil, was the name of a woman among the ancient Irish. This Dearbhail was the wife of Flannagan, and the mother of Ceallach.

⁴ *Flann* is here used for its diminutive, Flannagan, which is too long for the metre.

⁵ *Odlbha*.—This was the ancient name of a mound near Navan, in the county of Meath.

⁶ *Colt*.—This was the name of a regal residence in Meath; but it has not been yet identified. In the elegy on the death of Fearghal O'Ruaire, attributed to Mac Coisi, Colt and other places in Meath are thus referred to as mourning for his death:

“Uirneac Míde, Cnoðba ip Colt, brónacé pa
porp a mbíod Niall,
Tlacéğá ip Teairp na ppiğ, papiop na
maireann a pğiam?”

the Cinel-Eoghain. Maelodhar, son of Forbasach, chief judge of Leath-Chuinn, died. The burning of Rath-Etain, in which Egeartach, son of Cairbre, was killed. Lachtan, son of Maelciarain, lord of Teathbha, died. Faelan, son of Guaire, lord of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh; Niall, son of Cormac, lord of the Deisi, died. Mochta, fosterson of Fethghna, bishop, anchorite, and scribe of Ard-Macha, died.

The Age of Christ, 890. The fourteenth year of Flann. Maelpeadair, son of Cuan, Bishop of Tir-da-ghlas, and successor of Brenaim^s; Ciaran, son of Maeldubh, Abbot of Airdne-Coluim^t; Colga, son of Caithmiadh, Abbot of Chuain-eidhneach; Loichene, Abbot of Daimhinis; and Oenacan, son of Maeltuile, Vice-abbot of Daimhliag-Cianain, died. Muireadhach, son of Eochagan, King of Ulidia, was slain by Adith, son of Loegne. Dubhlachtna, son of Maelguala, King of Caiseal, died. Ceallach, son of Flannagan, lord of Breagh, was treacherously slain by Foghartach, son of Tolarg; of which Flannagan himself [the father of Ceallach] said, lamenting him :

The page of Ceallach [is coming] from the west, with the steed of
 Ceallach [held] in his hand !
 Cause of tears is the bitter news ! It is no falsehood ; the son of
 Dearbhailⁿ is dead !
 There was no son of a king who rules over chiefs as good as Ceallach
 of untarnished fame ;
 A household like the household of the man exists not under heaven
 of brilliant rays.

Flann, son of Lonan, said :

Illustrious the careers of the three sons of Flann^w, who coursed over
 Odlhbha^x,
 Congalach of Colt^y, Ceallach of Cearna^z, and Cinaedh of Cnodhbha^a.
 Though Ceallach slew an outlaw, pity he should fall in the battle's
 onset ;
 Alas ! his danger was certain ; [it was clear] that he would not
 spend the life of a historian [as some had expected].

^x Uisneach of Meath, Cnodhbha, and Colt, are sorrowful, and the fort wherein dwelt Niall; Tlachtgha and Teamhair of the Kings, alas that their ornament liveth not !”

^z Cearna.—Not identified. It is referred to in the Dinnseanchus as in Meath.

^a Cnodhbha.—Now Knowth, near Slane, in the county of Meath.—See note ^b, under A. D.

Ρυαδᾶacán, mac Cataláin, τῆγεαρνα Ρεαρ cCúl, do mārβaδ̄ i nOrraigibh
 7 Inḡreachtach, mac Maileóúin, τῆγεαρνα Caille Follamain i lurg Maol-
 ruanaid̄, mac Flaith, 7 mic Ionáir. Cindeitigh, mac Cionasda, τῆγεαρνα
 Ua mḡruin, do mhārβhaδ̄ ó Forthuzhaibh Laighen. Maolgorim, tanairi
 na nDeiri, do mārβaδ̄. Scolaicche, mac Macáin, τῆγεαρνα Dealbna Ead̄ra,
 do mārβaδ̄ la muinntir Cluana mic Nóir, Conaδ̄ ma díogal ro mārβaδ̄
 Maolachaδ̄ Iarabh. Arḡ Macha do orccam la ḡlúmarann, 7 la ḡallaib̄
 Aḡa clat̄, co ruerat̄ deichneab̄ar 7 reacht̄ ccéδ̄ i mbrois̄ leó, iar nḡrcaoi-
 leaδ̄ arail̄ don eacclair, 7 iar mbur̄ifḡ an deap̄taige. Conaδ̄ do ip̄ rub̄raδ̄,

Τρυαḡ, a naem̄ Paḡraice, nar̄ anacht̄ ḡep̄naige,
 An ḡaill̄ co na t̄naḡaib̄, aḡ bualaδ̄ do ḡeap̄taige.

Μαολαιḡḡin, epp̄cop Arḡa Macha, do écc.

Αοιρ Ciuoḡt, ocht̄ ccéδ̄ noch̄a a haon. An cúiccead̄ bliad̄ain décc̄ do
 Phlann. Soep̄br̄t̄ach mac Connaid̄ r̄ep̄imḡ, eḡnaid̄, epp̄cob 7 abb Coḡcaige,
 blaḡm̄ac, mac Taircealt̄aiḡ, do ḡr̄f̄ḡm̄aib̄, abb Cluana mic Nóir, Moḡán
 Ua buide, abb ḡioḡra, décc̄, iar nḡeiḡb̄t̄haδ̄ cian aorḡa. Μαολαḡaδ̄ r̄ea-
 c̄nabb, .i. p̄rioir, Cluana mic Nóir, 7 abb Daím̄iri do ḡul i maḡra la Dealbna
 Ead̄ra, 7 do paδ̄ luḡa p̄ri b̄ar co na boí cion do i mārβaδ̄ Scolaiḡe. Muir-
 eadhach, mac Maolruanaid̄, p̄rioir Luḡca, déḡ. Flannaccán, mac Ceallaiḡ,
 τῆγεαρνα ḡr̄f̄ḡ uile do mārβaδ̄ hic Oḡba la Noḡt̄mannaid̄. Cionaeδ̄ mac
 Flannaḡán, tanairi ḡr̄f̄ḡ uile, do décc̄ i nOúin ḡric. Flaḡt̄beap̄tach, mac
 Muḡchaḡa, τῆγεαρνα Ailḡ, do mārβaδ̄ la hUa mḡr̄if̄al. Maolmoicheḡe,
 mac Inḡp̄c̄taiḡ, τῆγεαρνα Leiḡe Chaḡail, do mārβaδ̄ lá Leiḡe Chaḡail p̄eip̄rin.

784, p. 391; and note ^c, under 861, p. 497, *suprà*.

^b *Striking thy oratory.*—The ancient Irish oratories were sometimes constructed of wood, and sometimes of stone. The allusion to the axes here might suggest that the oratory at Armagh was of wood, unless it be understood that the axes were used to break open the door, &c. The substance of this passage is given by Colgan, as follows: “A. D. 890. Ardmacha occupata et expilata per Gluniarnum et Nortmannos Dublinienses; qui ipsa summa Basilica ex parte diruta, et diversis sacris aedificiis solo aequatis,

decem supra septingentos abduxerunt captivos.” —*Trias Thaum.*, p. 296.

Some of the events which are noticed in the Annals of the Four Masters under the year 890, are given in the Annals of Ulster under 893, and others under 894, as follows:

“A. D. 893. Maeloar, mac Forbasai, Patrick’s serjeant from the Mountain Fotherbi” [*rectè*, southwards], “died. Lachtan, mac Macileirain, King of Tehva, *mortuus est*. Fergus, mac Macilmihill, *equonim̄us* of Clon-mic-Nois, *dormiēt*. Ivar’s son” [came] “again into Ireland.”

“A. D. 894. Duvlachtna, mac Macilguala,

Ruadhachan, son of Cathan, lord of Feara-Cul, and Innrechtach, son of Maelduin, lord of Caille-Follamhain, were slain in Ossory, in the army of Maelruanaidh, son of Flann, and of the son of Imhar. Cinneidigh, son of Cinaedh, lord of Ui-Briuin, was slain by the Fortuatha of Leinster. Maelgorm, Tanist of the Deisi, was slain. Scolaigne, son of Macan, lord of Dealbhna-Eathra, was slain by the people of Cluain-mic-Nois, in revenge of which Maelachaidh was afterwards killed. Ard-Macha was plundered by Gluniarainn, and the foreigners of Ath-cliaith; and they carried off seven hundred and ten persons into captivity, after having destroyed a part of the church, and broken the oratory; of which was said:

Pity, O Saint Patrick, that thy prayers did not stay
The foreigners with their axes when striking thy oratory^b.

Maelaithghin, Bishop of Ard-Macha, died.

The Age of Christ, 891. The fifteenth year of Flann. Soerbhreachach, son of Connadh, scribe, wise man, bishop, and Abbot of Corcach; Blathmhac, son of Taircealtach, one of the [people of] Breaghmaine, Abbot of Cluain-mhic-Nois, [died]; Moran Ua Buidhe, Abbot of Birra, died, after a good life, at an advanced age. Maelachaidh, Vice-abbot, i. e. Prior, of Cluain-mic-Nois, and Abbot of Daimhinis, suffered martyrdom from the Dealbhna-Eathra; and he took an oath at his death, that he had no part in the killing of Scolaigne^c. Muireadhach, son of Maelruanaidh, Prior of Lusca, died. Flannagan, son of Ceallach, lord of all Breagh, was slain at Olbha^d by the Norsemen. Cinaedh, son of Flannagan, Tanist of all Breagh, died at Dun-Bric^e. Flaithbheartach, son of Murchadh, lord of Aileach, was slain by Ua Breasail. Maelmoicheirghe, son of Innrechtach, lord of Leath-Chathail, was slain by [the people of] Leath-

King of Cassill, *mortuus est*. Maelpedair, Bushop and prince of Tirdaglas, *mortuus est*. Cellach, mac Flannagan, kingly heyre of Bregh altogether, killed falsely" [*dolosè jugulatus est*] "by Fogartach, mac Tolairg. Muireach, mac Eochagain, half King of Ulster, killed by Hughded, mac Laigne. Great frost and fleaing of cattle" [*rectè, Nix magna et ascolt mor*, i. e. great snow and great dearth, or scarcity of victuals]. "Ard-mach spoyled by" [the] "Gentiles of Dublin,

viz., by Gluniarann, that they carried" [off] "710 captives."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^c *Of Scolaigne*: i. e. of Scolaigne, son of Macan, Lord of Dealbhna-Eathra, in the now King's County, who had been slain by the people of Clonmacnoise the year before.

^d *Olbha*.—Not identified. It is probably an error for Odbha.

^e *Dun-Bric*: i. e. the Dun or Fort of Breac, a man's name denoting speckled or freckled.

Cumarbach, mac Muirbhoich, tigearna Fear nAirda Ciannachta, do marb-
 bað la hUltaib. Muirchað, mac Maenais, tigearna deirceart Connaçt, 7
 Diarmaic tigearna Uisgne, dæg. Flann, mac Lonán, Uirgil ril Scotha ppiñ
 pile Taidéal uile, pile ar deach baí 1 nEriinn ina amrip, do marbbað la
 marbbað la macaib Cuirbuidé, do Uib Foçaiç iatpen, hi nõmnetaiðe hic
 Loc dácaoc 1 ndeirib Mumán. Ar Gall lá Conaille, 7 la hAðdeið, mac
 Laigne, in po marbbað Ainlaib Ua hioñar, 7 Glúntpaðna, mac Glumariann,
 co nochc ccétauib imaille ppiú. Ar nEozanachta la hOrraigibh 1 nEriinn
 Aipb, .i. la mac Cearbail, 7 la Laignib. Sierruc, mac Ionair, do marbbað
 la Norpmannaið oile.

Aoir Cripoc, ocç ccéd nochat a dó. An pειpeað bliaðain dέcc do
 Flann. Aipçetan, mac Poranðain, abb Copcaige, Catharach, mac Pñçara,
 tanairi abbaðh Airda Macha, occán cpaibðech, 7 Compuð, mac Echcgaide,
 uaral paccapc Airda Macha, dέcc. huatmarían, mac Concòbar, tigearna
 Ua pPaulge, do marbbað a mebaìl lá Copçpac, mac Rçcetaiprat, 7 Copçpac,
 mac Reçcetaiprat, tanairi Ua Paulge do marbbaðh ina díoçail. ðran, mac
 Muirbhoich, tanairi Laignh, do marbbaðh. Laççaire, mac Maélpuataig,
 tigearna Fear cCeall, dæg. Maeleitiç, mac Pñarbhach tigearna pñi Roip
 do marbbað la Gallaið. Caçpaomfoh oc Ráit Cpó pua Maolpinnia, mac

¹ *Flann, son of Lonan.*—In the Annals of Ulster he is called O'Guairé, i. e. descendant of Guairé Aidhne, King of Connaught.—See *Genealogies, &c., of the Ui-Fiachrach*, Table. His death is again entered by mistake under the year 918. See O'Reilly's Catalogue of Irish Writers, pp. 58, 59.

² *Race of Scota:* i. e. the Scoti, or Milesian Irish race, who are said to have derived that name from Scota, daughter of Pharaoh Cinchres, the mother of Gaedhal Glas, from whom they are said to have derived the name of Gaedhul.—See Dr. Todd's edition of the Irish version of Nennius's *Historia Britonum*, pp. 26, 53, 231.

³ *Ui-Fothaith.*—This was the name of a tribe seated in the barony of Iffa and Offa West, in the county of Tipperary. It was also the name of two tribes in Connaught, of which one was

seated on the east side of Loch Oirbsen, now Lough Corrib, in the barony of Clare, and county of Galway (see Duaid Mac Firbis's genealogical work, Marquis of Drogheda's copy, p. 345; and Hardiman's edition of O'Flaherty's *Iar-Connaught*, p. 372); and the other called Cinel-Fothaidh in Ui-Maine, in the same province.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 35, note ^d.

⁴ *Loch-Dachaech.*—This was the ancient name of Waterford harbour.

⁵ *Grian-Airbh.*—Now Greane, in the barony of Cramagh, and county of Kilkenny, and on the borders of the county of Tipperary.—See *Circuit of Muircheartach Mac Neill*, p. 39, note 87.

The year 891 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 895 of the Annals of Ulster, which notice the events of that year as follows:

Chathail themselves. Cumascach, son of Muireadhach, lord of Feara-Ard-Cianachta, was slain by the Ulidians. Murchadh, son of Maenach, lord of South Connaught, and Diarmaid, lord of Luighne, died. Flann, son of Lonan^f, the Virgil of the race of Scota^g, chief poet of all the Gaeidhil, the best poet that was in Ireland in his time, was secretly murdered by the sons of Corrbuidhe (who were of the Ui Fothaith^h), at Loch-Dachaechⁱ, in Deisi-Mumhan. A slaughter was made of the foreigners by the Conailli, and by Athdeidh, son of Laighne, in which were slain Amhlacibh, grandson of Imhar, and Gluntradhma, son of Gluniaraim, with eight hundred along with them. A slaughter was made of the Eoghanachta at Grian-Airbh^k, by the Osraighi, i. e. by the son of Cearbhall, and the Leinstermen. Sitriuc, son of Imhar, was slain by other Norsemen.

The Age of Christ, 892. The sixteenth year of Flann. Airtetan, son of Forannan, Abbot of Corcach; Cathasach, son of Fearghus, Tanist-abbot of Ard-Macha, a pious youth; and Comhsudh, son of Echtgaidhe, a noble priest of Ard-Macha, died. Uathmharan, son of Conchobhar, lord of Ui-Failghe, was treacherously killed by Cosgrach, son of Reachtabhra; and Cosgrach, son of Reachtabhra, Tanist of Ui-Failghe, was killed in revenge of him. Bran, son of Muireadhach, Tanist of Leinster, was slain. Laeghaire, son of Maelfuataigh, lord of Feara-Ceall, died. Maeleitigh, son of Fearadhach, lord of Feara-Rois, was slain by the foreigners. A battle was gained at Rath-cro^l by Maelfinnia,

“A. D. 895. Blamack, prince of Clon-mic-Nois; Moran O’Binne, prince of Biror, *mortui sunt*. Cinaeh, mac Flannagain, heyre of Bregh, *mortuus est*. Sitrick mac Ivar, *ab aliis Normannis est occisus*. Maelmochaire, mac Inreachtai, half King of Ulster, killed by his owne fellowes” [*asociis suis occisus est*]. “Cumascach mac Murea, king of the men of Ardcianacht, killed by the Ulsterians. The slaughter of the Eoganachts by Ossorii. The slaughter of the forreners by ‘Tyreonnell’ [*rectè*, by the Conailli-Muirhevnè] “and by Mac Laigne, where Avlaiv mac Ivair fell. Maelacha, the second at Clon-mic-Nois, and prince of Daiminis, martirized by Delvni. Flanagan mac Cellai, Kinge of Bregh, killed by the Nordmans. Flann mac Lonain O’Guair

wounded by Mounstermen of the Desyes.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^l *Rath-cro*.—Not identified. See note ^g, under A. D. 226, p. 110, *suprà*. The year 892 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 896 of the Annals of Ulster, which give the events of that year as follows:

“A. D. 896. Cahasach, mac Fergusa, heyre to the abbacy of Ardmach, *religiosus juvenis pausat*. An overthrow by Maelfinna, mac Flannagain, upon Ulstermen and Dalarai, where many were slaine about the King of Dalarai, viz. Muireach mac Maeleti, and about Maelmochoire, mac Iurechtai, King of Leh-Caal. Adeit, mac Laigne, *vulneratus evasit*. Uahmaran, mac Conor, King of Faly, falsely killed by his owne

Flannaccám, πορ Αιδυϊδ, mac Λαίγνε, γ πορ Όαλ ηΑραιδε, in πο μαρβαδ Μυρφόαε, mac Μαοιλετιγ τιγεαρνα Όάλ Αραιδε, γ Αινδιαρραδ mac Μαοιμοιχειρζε, mic Ινδρεαχταιγ, τιεεαρνα Λειτε Χααταλ, co τριβ εδαιβ amaille ppu, γ τερνα Αδυειδ ορ ε επεετναίγεε co μόρ conad do rin πο ραδ Μαοιμοιτιχ, mac Flannazám,

Ulaid imtrae do lo πο ζαδαταρ da biú,

Αζ φαγβαλ δοίβ αρ ηρηαχ ηίρ bo δοιρβ εφνδαχ ppu.

Ινδρεαδ Connaeτ la Flann, mac Μαοιlechlanm, γ a ηγειλλ do εδδαχ.

Αοιρ Cpuopt, ocht noeατ a τρι. Αη ρεαχτιμαδ βλιαδαν δεεε do Flann. Cοιρρρε, mac Suibne, abb Lanne Uepe, Eγηιταχ, αρχιηνεch eccalpi bicce, αταρ Αενααάν η Δυναδαιγ, δεε. Μαολαζρα, mac Ζαιρβιε, τιγεαρνα na ηΑιρτεαρ, do ηαρβαδη la ηΑηαλζαιδη, mac Eαchdαch. Ruarc, mac τιγεαρ- nán, τιγεαρνα δρειρνε, Δοδάλέν, mac Αιελλα τιγεαρνα Ua Meie Maea, δεε. Maelmaire, mac Flannazám, τιγεαρνα Pη Uη, δεε. Αεδaccán, mac Concδoβαρ, τιγεαρνα Teαthba, δεε. Αη ταηιτιρ do δoλ a ηEpuηη. Αρδ Macha do οηζαν ό Zhallaδ Uocha Pebaλ, γ Cumapcαch do ζαδάλ δοίβ, γ a mac Αοδ mac Cumapccαιγ do ηαρβαδ. Sluaeεεαδ láp na Δειρβ, la Zhallaδ, γ lá Ceallach, mac Ceapβαλλ, ταρ Ορηαιγιβ ζο Ζαβρίαν δύ in πο μαρβαδ Μαοιμορδα, mac Μαοιμυαιδ, γ διοηζ μόρ οιλε amaille ppu. Σum τρι mac ηΔουβζιολλα mic δρηαδαρ, γ mic Eοζαν mic Cuilennán, i epic na ηΔειρ. Cioe πολα do pηιταηη i ηΑρδ Ciannachta.

fellowes" [*per dolum occisus est a sociis suis.*].—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^m *Euglais-beag*: i. e. *ecclesia parva*, the little church. This was the name of a small church at Clonmacnoise.—See it again referred to at the years 947 and 977.

ⁿ *Ruarc, son of Tighearnan*.—He is the ancestor after whom the family of O'Ruairc, or O'Rourke, have derived their hereditary surname. According to the Books of Lecan and Ballymote, Tighearnan, the father of this Ruarc, was the son of Seallachan, who was the son of Cearnach, or Cearnachan, who was son of Dubhdothra, son of Dunchadh, son of Baethin, son of Blathmhac, son of Feidhlimidh, son of Creamhthann, son of

Scannlan, son of Aedh Finn, son of Feargna, son of Fearghus, son of Muireadhach Mal, son of Eoghan Sriabh, son of Duach Galach, son of Brian, son of Eochaidh Muighmheadhoin, monarch of Ireland in the fourth century.

^o *Feara-Lii*.—A tribe and district on the west side of the River Bann, extending from Bir to Camus, in the barony of Coleraine, and county of Londonderry.—See note ^a, under A. D. 1176; note ^a, on Magh-Lii, under A. M. 2550, p. 8, *suprà*; also Reeves's *Ecclesiastical Antiquities of the Dioceses of Down and Connor*, &c., p. 295, note ^c. The Feara-Lii, or Fir-Lii, were seated on the east side of the Bann at the period of the English Invasion.

son of Flannagan, over Aiddeidh, son of Laighne, and over the Dal-Araidhe, in which were slain Muireadhach, son of Maeleitigh, lord of Dal-Araidhe, and Ainriarraidh, son of Maelmoicheirghe, son of Imrechtach, lord of Leath-Chathail, with three hundred along with them; and Aiddeidh escaped, severely wounded; of which Maelmithidh, son of Flannagan, said:

The Ulidians, at one hour of the day, reaped thy food,
On their departure in terror they would not feel reluctant to purchase it.

The plundering of Connaught by Flann, son of Maelseachlainn; and their hostages were taken.

The Age of Christ, 893. The seventeenth year of Flann. Cairbre, son of Suibhne, Abbot of Lann Leire; Egeartach, Airchinnech of Eaglais-beag^m, the father of Aenagan; and Dunadhach, died. Maelagrai, son of Gairbhith, lord of the Airtheara, was slain by Amhalghaidh, son of Eochaidh. Ruarc, son of Tighearnanⁿ, lord of Breifne; Dobhailen, son of Ailell, lord of Ui-Meith-Macha, died. Maelmaire, son of Flannagan, lord of Feara-Lii^o, died. Aedhagan, son of Conchobhar, lord of Teathbha, died. The Pilgrim^p departed from Ireland Ard-Macha was plundered by the foreigners of Loch-Febhail^q; and Cumascach was taken by them, and his son, Aedh mac Cumascaigh, was slain. An army was led by the Deisi, the foreigners, and Ceallach, son of Cearbhall, over Osraighe, as far as Gabhran^r, where Maelmordha, son of Maelmhuaidh, and a great number of others along with him, were slain. The mortal wounding of the three sons of Duibhghilla, son of Bruadar, and of the son of Eoghan, son of Cuileman, in the territory of the Deisi. A shower of blood was rained in Ard-Cianachta.

^p *The pilgrim*: i. e. Ananloen, who is said to have come from Jerusalem.—See the year 884, p. 536, *suprà*.

^q *Loch-Febhail*: i. e. Lough Foyle, near Londonderry.—See note ^t, under A. M. 3581, p. 40, and note ^p, under A. D. 864, p. 501, *suprà*. This passage is noticed by Colgan in his *Annals of Armagh*, as follows:

“A. D. 893. Ard-macha occupata, et spoliata per Nortmannos ex partibus Laci Febhalensis excurrentes.”—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 296.

^r *Gabhran*.—Now Gowran, in the county of Kilkenny. The year 893 of the *Annals of the Four Masters* corresponds with 897 of the *Annals of Ulster*, which are very meagre at this period, containing only the three short entries following under that year:

“A. D. 897 [898]. Aded, mac Laigne, king of Ulster, killed treacherously by his owne people. A shower of blood shedd at Ard-cianachta. Carbre, mac Suibne, Archinnech of Lainn-Lere, mortuus est.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

Αοιρ Οριορτ, ocht ccéd nochat a cétair. Αν τοχτημαδ̄ βλιαδ̄αν δέcc̄ το Φηλann. Seachnapach, abb Ταmlachta Maeilepuan, Mercell abb Imleacha Iubair, Αρζζατάν, abb Κορκαίγε μόιρε, γ̄ δ̄ρεαπαλ, ρ̄σι λειζ̄ιμν Αρδα Macha, δέζ. Ζαιρβιέ, mac Μυρεccán, τιζεαρνα Οσίλαρ, δέζ. Donnaccán, mac Ροζαρταχ, ταναρι Τοχαρ Εατ̄hach [δέζ]. Αρ Conalle la hUib̄ Εατ̄hach, δύ ι τορκαρ δά̄ mac Ζαιρβιέ, ι. mac Ειτιζ̄, γ̄ Μαολμοζ̄να. Αένυ-ναδ̄uccáδ̄ αεναίγ̄ Connaét̄ la Ταδ̄ζ, mac Concóbair, γ̄ αένυαδ̄uccáδ̄ αοναγ̄h Ταλλτη̄ lá Διαρμαδ̄, mac Cearbhaill, γ̄ ᾱ náigē διβλινν̄b̄ leó. Sloiζ̄eaδ̄ lá Connachtaib̄ ι nlarétar̄ Míde. Sápuccáδ̄ Inri Ainḡim, γ̄ duinē το ζ̄um̄ ρορ ᾱ lár, γ̄ ρορίν̄ Ciarán̄ m̄n̄te, γ̄ ρεanaδ̄ ρ̄ruitē im Cairp̄pe C̄rom, epp̄cop Cluana mic Nóir. Μαδ̄m̄ ρορ Chonnaét̄aib̄ occ̄ Ατ̄h̄ luann̄ ρια nlarétar̄ Míde ip̄m̄ ló̄ céδ̄nā cō ραρζ̄aib̄r̄f̄ē á̄p̄ c̄m̄ leó.

Αοιρ Οριορτ, ocht ccéd nochat a cúicc. Αν ναομάδ̄ βλιαδ̄αν δέcc̄ το Φηλann. Μυρζ̄ιορ, epp̄cop γ̄ abb Οίριρτ Διαρματα, Maelbríζ̄de, mac Ρηιοιζ̄, neach̄ naeí̄tā bā har̄ōsr̄pucc̄ Mú̄man, Πλαίτ̄m̄, mac Neét̄ain, abb Λειέ, Maenach, mac Caeínán̄, abb Dom̄liacc, Π̄nḡim, anζ̄coipē Cluana mic Nóir, γ̄ Τοιέtiuch̄ Inri Ainḡein, δέζ. Ζ̄aill̄ ρορ Loch̄ Εαδ̄oach̄ ι calann̄ lanuar̄, cō ρυρατ̄ Εταδ̄ Ραορ̄aic. Ταδ̄ζ, mac Concúbair, ρί̄ τεορᾱ Connaét̄,

* *Bressal, lector.*—Colgan has the following remark on this passage : “ A. D. 894. *Bressalius Scholasticus, seu Lector Theologiæ Ardnamachanus obiit.* Sed Usserus ex *Annalibus Ultoniensibus* anno 898 mortuum refert pag. 861. dicens ; Anno dcccxcviii. Bressalus Lector Ardnamachanus mortuus est.”—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 296.

† *Dearlas.*—Otherwise written Durlas.—See note ^s, under A. D. 660, p. 271, *suprà* ; and note ^s, under A. D. 1217, *infra*.

‡ *Tochar-Eathach.*—See note ^r, under A. D. 880, p. 530, *suprà*.

§ *Were celebrated ;* α n-aiζ̄e : literally, their celebration, or being celebrated. Dr. O’Conor translates this “ et habita sunt diversis temporibus per eos.” But the verb aiζ̄e certainly means “ to hold or celebrate.”—See note ^a, under the year 806, p. 416, *suprà*. Throughout the Annals of Ulster *Aenac̄ Taillteim̄ oō aiζ̄e*

means “ the fair of Tailltin was held or celebrated,” and *Aenac̄ Taillten̄ cen̄ aiζ̄e*, “ the fair of Tailltin without celebration.” And, strange to say, these phrases are so understood by Dr. O’Conor himself, though he loses sight altogether of the meaning of aiζ̄e in this passage, being misled by the prefixed n.

* *Inis-Aingin.*—This island is still so called in Irish, and pronounced Inp̄ Annín̄ ; but in English is called “ Hare island.” It is situated in Lough Ree, and belongs to the parish of Bunown, barony of Kilkenny West, and county of Westmeath. It is stated by Colgan, Ware, and even by Lanigan, in his *Ecclesiastical History of Ireland*, vol. iii. p. 427, that Inis-Aingin, the island on which St. Ciaran, son of the artificer, the patron of Clonmacnoise, erected his first church, is that now called “ The Island of all Saints,” and situated in Lough Ree ; but these writers

The Age of Christ, 894. The eighteenth year of Flann. Seachnasach, Abbot of Tamhlacht-Maeleruain; Mescell, Abbot of Imleach-Ibhair; Arggatan, Abbot of Corcach-mor; and Breasal, lector* of Ard-Macha, died. Gairbhith, son of Muireagan, lord of Dearlas^t, died. Donnagan, son of Fogartach, Tanist of Tochar-Eathach^u, [died]. A slaughter was made of the Conailli by the Ui-Eachach, in which fell the two sons of Gairbhith, i. e. the son of Eitigh, and Maelmoghna. The renewal of the fair of Connaught by Tadhg, son of Conchobhar; and the renewal of the fair of Tailtin by Diarmaid, son of Cearbhall; and both were celebrated^w by them. An army was led by the Connaughtmen into Westmeath. Inis-Aingin^x was profaned, and a man was mortally wounded in the middle of it, and the shrine of Ciaran there, and a synod of seniors, with Cairbre Crom, Bishop of Cluain-mic-Nois. A victory was gained on the same day over the Connaughtmen, at Ath-Luain^y, by [the men of] Westmeath, and a slaughter of heads left behind with them.

The Age of Christ, 895. The nineteenth year of Flann. Muirgheas, Bishop and Abbot of Disert-Diarmada; Maelbrighde, son of Proligh, a holy man, who was Archbishop of Munster; Flaithim, son of Nechtain, Abbot of Liath; Maenach, son of Caemhan, Abbot of Daimhliag; Finghin, anchorite of Cluain-mic-Nois; and Toicthiuch of Inis-Aingin^z, died. The foreigners were on Loch-Eathach on the Calends of January, and they seized on Etach-Padraig^a. Tadhg, son of Conchobhar, King of the three divisions of Connaught, died

had no reason for this statement, which is not true. In an Inquisition *tempore* Car. I., this island is called "Insula vocata Inishingine," and described as "jacens in Loghry, et continens I cartron terræ et I Molendinum aquaticum vocatum Mollinglassen." On the Down Survey it is called Inchingin, *alias* Hare Island. The ruins of an old church, dedicated to St. Ciaran, are still to be seen on this island, and a small tombstone near it exhibits a fragment of an ancient Irish inscription, of which the Editor deciphered the following words :

ORAD DO TUATHAL HUA HURAIN.

"A Prayer for Tuathal Hua Hurain."

^r Ath-Luain : i. e. the Ford of Luan. Now

Athlone, a well-known town on the Shannon, on the confines of the counties of Westmeath and Roscommon. The year 894 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 898 of the Annals of Ulster, which are very meagre at this period, containing only the three obits following under that year :

"A. D. 898. Miscell, abbot of Imlech-Ivar; Artagan, abbot of Corke; and Bressal, lector of Ardmach; *mortui sunt*."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^z Inis-Aingin.—See note under the year 894.

^a Etach-Padraig : i. e. Patrick's raiment. This was probably a garment preserved in some old church near Lough Neagh.

The year 895 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 899 of the Annals of

δέξ ιαρ μβειτη ι ηγαλαρ πόδα. Ριαν, mac θρυαδαρ, do μαρβαθι λα Ξαλλαιβ. Μορδάλ occ Αέλυαιν επιρ Φηλανν, mac Μαλεχλαινν, η Κατάλ, mac Concú-
βαιρ, η Κατάλ do έocht hi τταιξ Παινν πορ comairce παίητα Γιαράιν, ζυρ
bó παραχ τον ριξ ιαρανι. Ορζανν Cille ναρα λα Ξαλλαιβ. Cpech lá Λαιγνιθ
πορ Ορραιζιβ, co πο μαρβαθ ann θυαδach, mac Αιλελλα.

Αορ Cpioρτ, ocht ccéδ nochat a ré. An pícéτμαδ βλιαδαν do Φηλανν.
Carpóc, mac Μαλερóm, abb Αχαιθ βιορορ, décc. Μαολβρεαραι, mac
Μαολδοραθ, τιζεαρνα Ceneoil cConaill, do μαρβαθι hi caé Sailtin λα
Μυρchaθ mac Μαοιλεδúιν, τιζεαρνα Ceneóil Eozan. Cλαοιέλυδ ριηη hi
cCairiol .i. Cορβmac mac Cυλεαννάιν a monaθ Chinoξέζαν .i. Pinnquine.
Μαολρυναθ, mac Πλαιθ, mic Μαοιλρεαéναill, do μαρβαθ (.i. a loρcaθ ι
ττιξ έεινεαθ) λα Λαιγνιθ .i. lá macaib Cήρναéáιν, mic Ταιθξ, η lá mac Λορ-
cáιν, mic Κατάιλ, τιζεαρνα Μιθε. Τορcáαρ θνα leó Μαολεροιν .i. αταρ
Candeldáιν, mac Θοιinnaill, τιζεαρνα Cheneoil Λαοζαρpe, conaθ dó πο
πάιθεαθ,

hi Cétain cpuaθ pcaprupa, ppi Μαολρυναθ ραν παé,
Dia Θαρδαν ζαβυρα céill, πορ ιηζαρρ mic ματαρ.

Αζυρ δυéυilinn, abb Ρυρ each, Τιορραιττε, mac Νυαδατ, abb Conδαρpe,
Λαινθε Ela, η Λαéραιξ θρυνν, do écc. Dυblachtna, mac Cειρπινε, τιζεαρνα
Ua ιθαρρριche, déξ. Αρ Ξαλλ lá ηυλτοιθ.

Αορ Cpioρτ, ocht ccéδ noch a pεaéτ. A haon pícéτ do Φηλανν.
Pozapτach, mac Πλαινν, abb Λαéραιξ θρυνν, η τιζεαρνα Pozapτ Αιρéαρ
Λιπε, déξ. Αιθιθ, mac Λαιγνε, ρί Uλαθ, do μαρβαθ λα a cenel péin .i. λα

Ulster, which notice the events of that year as follows :

“ A. D. 899. *Pluvialis annus*. Mac-Edi mac Lehlavar, King of Dalarai, *mortuus est*. Great fleaing of Chattle” [*rectè*, great want of food for cattle]. “Maenach mac Coevain, Abbot of Doinliag, *mortuus est*. Teige, mac Conor, Kinge of” [the] “three Connaghts, *extenso dolore, mortuus est*. Daniell, mac Constantine, King of Scotland, *mortuus est*.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^b *Achadh-biòir* : i. e. Field of the Water-
cresses, now called in Irish by the synonymous

name of Achadh-bhilair, and *anglicè* Aghaviller, situated near the hamlet of Newmarket, in the county of Kilkenny. The ruins of a round tower are to be seen at this place, which indicates its ancient ecclesiastical importance. Tighe, in his *Statistical Account of the County of Kilkenny*, conjectures that Aghaviller is a corruption of *Achadh Oilither*; but this is a mere silly guess by one who had no acquaintance with the Irish annals or Irish literature, and who indulged in those wild etymological conjectures which characterize the Irish anti-

after a lingering sickness. Rian, son of Bruadair, was slain by the foreigners. A meeting at Ath-Luain between Flann, son of Maelseachlainn, and Cathal, son of Conchobhar; and Cathal came into the house of Flann under the protection of the clergy of Ciaran, so that he was afterwards obedient to the king. The plundering of Cill-dara by the foreigners. A prey was taken by the Leinstermen from the Osraighi, on which occasion Buadhach, son of Ailell, was slain.

The Age of Christ, 896. The twentieth year of Flann. Caroc, son of Maelcron, Abbot of Achadh-biroir^b, died. Maelbreasail, son of Maeldoraidh, lord of Cinel-Conaill, was slain in the battle of Saitin^c, by Murchadh, son of Maelduin, lord of Cinel-Eoghain. A change of kings at Caiseal, i. e. Cormac, son of Cuileannan, in the place of Cennghegan, i. e. Finguine. Maelruanaidh, son of Flann, son of Maelseachnaill, was killed (i. e. he was burned in a house set on fire), by the Luighne, i. e. by the sons of Cearnachan, son of Tadhg, and by the son of Lorean, son of Cathal, lord of Meath. They also slew Macleroin (the father of Caindelbhan), son of Domhnall, lord of Cinel-Laeghaire; of which was said:

On a hard Wednesday I parted with Maelruanaidh the nobly gifted,
On Thursday I began to think on being without my father's son.

And Dubhchuilinn, Abbot of Ros-each; Tibraide, son of Nuadhat, Abbot of Connor, Lann-Eala, and Laithreach-Briuin, died. Dubhlachtna, son of Ceirine, lord of Ui-Bairreche, died. A slaughter was made of the foreigners by the Ulidians.

The Age of Christ, 897. The twenty-first year of Flann. Fogartach, son of Flann, Abbot of Laithreach-Briuin, and lord of Fotharta-Airthir-Lifè, died. Aididh, son of Luighne, King of Ulidia, was slain by [one of] his own tribe,

quaries of the last century.

^c *Saitin*.—See note ^g, under A. D. 1256.

The year 896 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 900 of the Annals of Ulster, which give the events of that year, thus:

“A. D. 900. Maelruannai mac Flainn, mic Moilsechlainn, heyre apparent of Ireland, killed by Lenster” [*rectè*, by the Luighni, or inhabitants of the barony of Lune, in Meath], “viz., by the sons of Cernachan, mac Teig, and by the

sonn of Lorcan, mac Cahail, where many nobles were slaine, .i. Maelcron, son of Daniell, Kinge of Kindred-Loeaire, and the prince of Rossech, viz., Duvcuilinn, and many more, and all perished through *daigi*” [conflagration]. “Tibradi, mac Nuad, Archimech Conuire, and of other cities, .i. Lann-Ela, and Lahrach Briuin. A change of Kings in Caissill, .i. Cormac mac Cuilennan, in place of Cingegain, .i. Finguine.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

Maelbarne. Fionngaine .i. Cínnísgain, ní Muínan, do mairbad la a cénél péin. Ionðarbadh Gall a hÉirinn, a longporr Aéta cliaé la Cearbhall, mac Muirgeim, 7 lá Laiḡmb, la Maolpinnia co ríraib ðrífz imme, co fárccaib-riort ðrécéta moira dia longuibh dia neir, 7 co neirlairt leatmarb tar muir. Dúnḡal, mac Círbhall, do ḡuin la Laoḡir. Cacht por Gallab Aetha cliaé in Imr mic Neachtain. Foḡartach, mac Flaind, déḡ. Caṡurach mac Fí-ḡura, tanairri abbadh Aíra Macha, do écc.

Aoir Crioirt, ocht ccéd noch a hoct. An dapa bliadain rícht do Fhlann. Caenómrac Inri Endoinn, eppcop 7 abb Luḡmaíð, aitti Aenacain, mic Eccírtaiḡ, 7 Dúnaðaiḡ, mic Eccerptaiḡ ó ttaat Uí Chuiinn na mbocht, déḡ an tpeap lá ríct lulí. Suairleach, anḡcoipe 7 eppcop Tpeóit, Maolciaráin, abb Típe dá ḡlar, 7 Cluana heidnsh, Aíll, mac Aonḡura, abb Cille Cuiinn, Corcepach, púir a ráite tpuazán, anḡcoipe Inri Cealtia, Tuathal, ancoipe, déḡ. Scandal Tíge Telle, Aíll Rata eppcop, aḡur Reachtaḡra Rora Cré, déḡ. Caenómrac na nuain i nImr bó pinne, déḡ. Maolpinnia, mac Flannaccám, tíḡfina ðrífz, laech iripeac craitðeach epíe. Ar dia écc po ráidð,

Mac ðearbail aḡ báḡ ar ðrífzímach, bñirð ḡach dáil ḡan ðolbach,
Maol rial Finnia poroll raððrac, eo muad po ḡorm poḡlach.

^d *Were besieged.*—This might be translated, “were hemmed in, or reduced to great straits.”

^e *Inis-mic-Neachtain.*—This is a mistake of the Four Masters for Imr mac Neḡan, Island of the sons of Nesau, now Ireland’s Eye, near the hill of Howth, in the county of Dublin. This island was originally called Inis-Ereann, i. e. Eria’s Island, which is the name given in the *Dinnsenchus*; afterwards Inis-mac-Nessain, from Dicholla, Munissa, and Nadsluagh, three sons of Nessan, who erected a church upon it.—See Colgan’s *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 609. The modern name of Ireland’s Eye is incorrectly translated *Oculus Hiberniae* by Ussher in his *Prinordia*, p. 961, for *Insula Hiberniae*. This name, which is a translation of Inis-Ereann, was given it by the Danes, in which language

ey or *ei* denotes island. The same people translated, remodelled, or altered the names of other islands near Dublin, as *Dalk-ey*, for the *Deilg-inis* of the Irish; *Lamb-ey* for *Inis-Reachrainn*, &c. &c.

The year 897 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 901 of the Annals of Ulster, which notice the events of that year as follows:

“A. D. 901. Finguine, Kinge of Cassill, a *sociis suis occisus est per dolum*. The expulsion of Gentyles out of Ireland, viz., those that encamped at Dublin, by Maelfinnia mac Flannagan, with the men of Bregh, and by Carroll O’Murigan, with Leinstermen, that they left” [behind] “a great fleete of their shippes; many escaped half dead after they were broken and wounded.

i. e. by Maelbairne. Finguine, i. e. Cenngaeagain, King of Munster, was slain by his own tribe. The expulsion of the foreigners from Ireland, from the fortress of Ath-eliath, by Cearbhall, son of Muirigen, and by the Leinsternen; by Maelfinnia, with the men of Breagh about him; and, leaving great numbers of their ships behind them, they escaped half dead across the sea. Dunghal, son of Cearbhall, was mortally wounded by [the people of] Laeighis. The foreigners of Ath-eliath were besieged^d on Inis-mic-Neachtain^e. Foghartach, son of Flann, died. Cathasach, son of Fearghus, Tanist-abbot of Ard-Macha, died.

The Age of Christ, 898. The twenty-second year of Flann. Caencomrac of Inis-Endoimh^f, Bishop and Abbot of Lughmbadh, the tutor of Aenagan, son of Eigeartach, and of Dunadhach, son of Eigeartach, from whom are descended the Ui-Cuinn na mBocht, died on the twenty-third day of July. Suairleach, anchorite and Bishop of Treoit; Maeleiarain, Abbot of Tir-da-ghlas, and Chuain-eidhneach; Ailell, son of Aenghus, Abbot of Cill-Cuilim; Cosgrach, who was called Truaghan^g, anchorite of Inis-Cealtra; [and] Tuathal, anchorite, died. Seannall of Teach-Teille; Ailill of Rath-Epscoip^h; and Reachtabhra of Ros-Cre, died. Caencomhrac, of the caves of Inis-bo-fine, died. Maelfinnia, son of Flannagan, lord of Breagh, who was a religious, devout layman, [died]. Of his death was said:

The son of Dearbhail, battling over Breaghmhach, disperses each meeting without delay,
The generous Maelfinnia, the great, the fierce, most illustrious most valiant hero.

Fogartach mac Flainn, prince of Lathrach-Briuin, *mortuus est.*—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^f *Inis-Endoimh.*—Now Inisenagh, in Lough Ree, near Lanesborough.—See note ^l, under A. D. 1180.

^g *Truaghan*: i. e. the Meagre. Dr. O’Conor translates this passages: “Coscrachus a quo dicitur Turris anachoretica Insulae Celtrae;” but this is undoubtedly incorrect. The word *επουαζάν* is still used in the south of Ireland to denote a poor, miserable person. It is thus used in Mac Coisi’s elegy on the death of Sean Fearghal O’Ruairc:

“O nac maipéann fearra an plaité ip mé an epuaζán oo cáit a lón,

At Cluain Chiaráin mic an tsaoir, bitó mipe ζac laoi po bpon.”

“Since no longer lives the prince, I am the *truaghan* who spent his store,

At Cluain Chiarain-mic-an-tsaer, I shall be daily under sorrow.”

—See Petrie’s *Inquiry into the Origin and Uses of the Round Towers of Ireland*, pp. 49, 50.

^h *Rath-Epscoip*: i. e. Rath or Fort of the Bishop, now Rathaspick, near the village of

βατ υἱάλ ρί ρέιμ ζαν ζαλαδ, αρδελί ορ Εαιῖνα σεναιζ,
 Ρεαρι αδ ρειδῖμ cen βασζαλ, βά ριυ Εριμῖ α σοναρ.
 Μαολρινμα, ρῖρ cen hualla, coimῖδι ὀρεαζ, βρεό ὀαρ ὀιμνα,
 Α θεαλδὀηα ρι ροζαχ ρατη, ζορμπεαρ κορμαχ, κατῖλονν conna.
 Λαοχ ρί βροζα buillibair, co τρῖαζη μαρα μῖχταιρ ζελλ,
 Μονυαρ cen Μαολρινμα ριαλ βαρρι an ζριαν ρρι μεθα nell.

Ἰουβζιόλλα, μακ Ειττιρρεοίλ, τιζεαρνα Ὑα cCeinnpealaiζ, Cinnreitιζ,
 μακ Ζαοιτηνε, τιζεαρνα Λαυζηρι, γ na cComan, Ανδιαρρμαῖδ μακ Μαολ-
 μυριε τιζεαρνα Τυρβε δέcc. Cιαρῖαν, μακ Ὀυηζhal, τιζεαρνα Μυρρεαυζε,
 ὀο ἡαρῖαδῖ la α μυμτιρ ρέιμ. Conλιζαν, μακ Κορρεῖαν, ὀο ἡαρῖαδῖ α
 νδιοζαλ Cινδζεζαν. Ceallach, μακ Σαερζυρα, anκορμ, γ ερρεορ Αρῖα
 Macha, ὀο écc.

Αορ Cριορτ, οχτ ccéd nochα anαιοι. An τρεαρ βλιαδαν ριχῖτ ὀο
 Ρηlann. Ὀυηζαλ, μακ βαειῖνε, abb γ ερρεορ Ὀλιννε δά locha, Κορρριε
 Cριom, ερρεορ Cluana mic Νόιρ. Αρ ὀό τυαρρεαῖδ ρριορατ Μαοιρῖcλαμν,
 mic Μαολρμαναῖδ cῖνδ. Ιορρη locha Con, abb Cluana mic Νόιρ ὀο Ὑιῖ
 Ριαχημαχ an τυαρρειρτ α ceneλ. Ρlann, μακ Conaill, abb Imlecha luaiar,
 Cῖμπαολαδ, μακ Κορβματε, αιρῖννεαχ Αchaῖδ ὕρ, Ροζαριταχ, μακ Μαοι-
 ὀραῖδ, τιζεαρνα Ceneóil Conaill, ὀο τυιτιμ mo ζαι ρέιμ, γ α écc ὀέ, conaῖδ
 ὀό ὀο ρῖαῖδῖ,

Ρυιρε echταχ Εαρρα Ρυαῖδ, μμμο τεccρατῖρ μόρμ ρῖναζ,
 Αρρ ιβ διζ μβῖαρ βαεζλαχ ρέ, ιαρ ccραῖδῖ υἱ Ιερε (.ι. Cριορτ).

Rathowen, in the barony of Moygoish, and county of Westmeath. In O'Clery's Irish Calendar, at 16th February, this place is called Raῖ na neapρoζ, i. e. Fort of the Bishops.

¹ *Battle of Niall*.—Dr. O'Conor adds here two quatrains more, from a totally different poem, but as these are not found in the Dublin copies, and as they relate to a chief of Laeighis, not to Maelfinnia, the Editor has thought it proper to omit them, as a blunder of Dr. O'Conor's.

² *Tuirbhe*.—Now Turvey, near the village of Donabate, in the county of Dublin.

The year 898 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with the year 902 of the

Annals of Ulster, which give the events of that year as follows :

“ A. D. 902. Caeinchorak, Bushop and prince of Lugmai ; Maeleiarain, abbot of Tyrdaglas and Cloneigne ; and Cellach, mac Saergusa, anchorite and Bushopp of Ardmach, *in pace dormierunt*. Maelfinnia, mac Flannagan, Rex Breagh, *religiosus laicus, mortuus est*. Ceinnedi, mac Gaeihim, King of Lease ; Ainniarai, mac Maelmuri, King of Turbi, *mortui sunt*. *Occisio* Treoid by Maelmili, mac Flannagan, and by Aengus, Maelsechlainn's cosen” [*nepotem* Maelsechnaill], “by the advice of Maelsechlin.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

Fit was he to be a king of cloudless reign, high chief over Eamhain
of fairs ;

A man, I assert it without fear, who was alone worthy of having
all Ireland.

Maelfinnia, a man without haughtiness, lord of Breagh, a torch over
the fortresses ;

He of royal countenance, most highly gifted, a famed just man, a
prudent battle-prop.

The heroic king of heavy blows, even to the sea-shore he won the wager ;
Alas that the generous Maelfinnia is not a sun over the battle of Niall¹.

Duibhghilla, son of Edirsgéal, lord of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh ; Cinneidigh, son of
Gaeithin, lord of Laighis and of the Comanns ; Ainniarraidh, son of Maelmuire,
lord of Tuirbhe^k ; Ciaran, son of Dunghal, lord of Muscraighe, was slain by his
own people. Conligan, son of Corceran, was slain in revenge of Ceanngegan.
Ceallach, son of Saerghus, anchorite, and Bishop of Ard-Macha, died.

The Age of Christ, 899. The twenty-third year of Flann. Dunghal, son
of Baeithin, Abbot and Bishop of Gleann-da-locha, [died]. Cairbre Crom, Bishop
of Cluain-mic-Nois, [died] ; it was to him the spirit of Maelseachlainn shewed
itself¹. Joseph of Loch-Con, Abbot of Chuain-mic-Nois, of the tribe of the
northern Ui-Fiachrach ; Flann, son of Conall, Abbot of Imleach-Ibhair ; Ceann-
faeladh, son of Cormac, Airchinneach, of Achadh-ur^m [died]. Fogartach, son of
Maeldoraidh, lord of Cinel-Conaill, fell upon his own javelin, and died of it
[the wound] ; of whom was said :

The great-deeded chieftain of Eas-Ruaidh, about whom great hosts
used to assemble,

He took a Lethiferous drink dangerous truly, after persecuting the
descendant of Jesse (i. e. Christ).

¹ *Shewed itself*; ταραγαῖς ceann: literally p. 599, n. 8.
“ raised its head.” This is still the phrase
used in Ulster to denote the apparition or *rising*
of a ghost. This passage is translated by Colgan
as follows :

“ Anno salutis S. Corporeus Curvus Episcopus
de Cluain-mic-nois obiit: cui apparuit spiritus
Malachie filii Maclruanacii.”—*Acta Sanctorum*,

For a long account of the conversation which
is said to have taken place between this bishop
and the spirit of King Maelsechlainn, or Ma-
lachy I., see the gloss to the *Feilire-Aenguis*, at
6th March ; and Colgan’s *Acta Sanctorum* at the
same day, p. 508.

^m *Achadh-ur*.—Now Freshford, in the county

Macleisinn, mac Druadair, tigearna Muircraige Breogain, dég. Cion-aeò, mac Maelruanaid, ἡ Αἰὸ, mac Iolguine, πλατὺ Ὑα μβαρριέ, do μαρβαὸ na nDír lá Cnouban, mac Maeleacán. Fubéad, mac Murchaða, tigearna Ὑα Crioimthannáin, dég. Furbaidi, mac Cuilennan, tigearna Ὑα Foir-éallain, do ḡunn. Druaité mac Πλατέβαρταχ, tigearna Κορκομορυσά, dég. Sápuccáð Cfhannra la Flann mac Maoleacáinn, for Dhonnéad for a mac fódém, ἡ rocharde ile do diéfnad ann don éur rin.

Αοιρ Crioρτ, naoi ccéð. An étrannáð bliadain fiché do Fhlant. Maoleianan, mac Foirtcéirh, eppob Lanne Léire, Liotan, abb Tuama da hualain, Flannacan Ὑα Lonán, abb leé Mocaemócc, Duban, abb Cille dairi, ἡ Λαέτταν, abb Fearna, dég. Διαρμαδ, mac Cfhbail, do iondarbað a rígi Oρραige, ἡ Ceallach, mac Cearbáill, do rioghad tap a éip. Oileach Fpizreann do oρgan do ḡhallab. Imhri caéta eip dá mac Αἰὸδ Finnleít .i. Dóinnall ἡ Niall coo po toirmpoceað tria imhíde Ceneóil Eogain. Maíðm ríia cCeallac, mac Cearbáill, ἡ ríia nOρραigib for Eilíb ἡ Muircraigib, i ttoρcaip ex. m Thechtegan, mac Uannacháin nu tigearna nEil ἡ rocharde ile. Αίλριδ, ríg ríó oρoi eað ríche, ἡ féneachur na Sahan, ἡ an ríg buð mó echc, foipghige ḡaoip ἡ cpaðad do rígab Sahan, dég.

Αοιρ Crioρτ, naoi ccéð a haon. An cúigeað bliadain fiché do Fhlann. Inoρeachtach, mac Dóbalen, abb Dónócaip, décc, an peipeað lá fiché Αρριλ, dia nebrad,

of Kilkenny.—See note ^g, under A. D. 622, p. 244, *suprà*.

ⁿ *Muscraíge-Breogain*.—A territory now comprised in the barony of Clanwilliam, in the south-west of the county of Tipperary.

^o *Ui-Foircheallain*.—Now Offerrilan, a large parish near Mountrath, in the Queen's County. This was the name of a tribe, and became that of the district, according to the ancient Irish usage. The ancient name of the plain in which this tribe was seated was Magh-Tuathat.

The year 899 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 903 of the Annals of Ulster, which notice the events of that year briefly as follows :

“A. D. 903. Joseph, Abbot of Clon-mic-Nois,

mortuus est. Kells forcibly entered by Mael-sechláinn, upon Doncha, his owne sonn, and many were killed about the oratory” [*et multi decollati sunt circa Oratorium*]. “Dungall, Bishopp and princee of Glindaloch, *ritam senilem in Christo finivit*. Ivar O'Hivair killed by the men of Fortren, with a great slaughter about him. Flann mac Conell, Abbot of Imlech-Ivair, *mortuus est*.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^p *Oileach-Frigreann*.—Otherwise written Aileach-Frigreinn, now Elagh, near Lough Swilly, in the barony of Inishowen, and county of Donegal.—See note ^g, under A. D. 674, p. 284, *suprà*.

^q *Domhnall*.—He was King of Aileach. According to Peregrine O'Clery's genealogical

Maeleighbinn, son of Bruadair, lord of Muscraighe-Breogainⁿ, died. Cinaedh, son of Maelruanaidh, and Aedh, son of Ilguine, chief of Ui-Bairrche, were both slain by Ceandubhan, son of Maelecan. Fubhthadh, son of Murchadh, lord of Ui-Crimhthainn, died. Furbuidhi, son of Cuileannan, lord of Ui-Foireheallain^o, was mortally wounded. Bruaideadh, son of Flaithbheartach, lord of Corcamdruidh, died. The profanation of Ceanannas by Flann, son of Maelseachlainn, against Donnchadh, his own son; and many others were beheaded on that occasion.

The Age of Christ, 900. The twenty-fourth year of Flann. Maelcianain, son of Fortchern, Bishop of Lann-Leire; Litan, Abbot of Tuaim-da-ghualann; Flannagan Ua Lonain, Abbot of Liath-Mochaemhog; Dubhan, Abbot of Cill-dara; and Lachtan, Abbot of Fearn, died. Diarmaid, son of Cearbhall, was driven from the kingdom of Osraighe; and Ceallach, son of Cearbhall, was made king in his place. Oileach-Frigreann^p was plundered by the foreigners. A challenge of battle between the two sons of Aedh Finn-liath, i. e. Domhnall^q and Niall; but it was prevented by the intercession of the Cinel-Eoghain. A battle was gained by Ceallach, son of Cearbhall, and by the Osraighi, over the Eili and the Muscraighi^r, in which fell one hundred and ten persons, among whom was Techtegan, son of Uamnachan, lord of Eili, and many others [of distinction]. Alfred^s, the king, who instituted the laws and ordinances of the Saxons, and who was the most distinguished for prowess, wisdom, and piety, of the Saxon kings, died.

The Age of Christ, 901. The twenty-fifth year of Flann. Innrechtach, son of Dobhailen, Abbot of Beannchair, died on the twenty-sixth day of April; of whom was said :

work, this Domhnall was the ancestor of the Fears-Droma, or Ui-Eathach-Droma-Lighean, who, after the establishment of hereditary surnames, took that of O'Donghaile, now O'Donnely.—See note ^q, under A. D. 876, p. 524.

^r *The Muscraighi*: i. e. the inhabitants of Muscraighe-Thire, now the baronies of Upper and Lower Ormond, in the county of Tipperary.

^s *Alfred*.—According to the Saxon Chronicle, King Alfred died in the year 901, six days before the Mass of All Saints.

The year 900 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 904 of the Annals of Ulster, which notice but few of the events of that year, as follows :

“ A. D. 904. Maelciarain mac Fortchirn, Bushop of Lann-Lere, *in pace quievit*. An army by Flann, mac Maelsechlainn, into Ossory. Lachtan, abbot of Ferna, *mortuus est*. A determination of battle between the two sons of Hugh, viz., Daniell and Nell, untill Kindred Owen prevented them.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

Α ἡσὸν ἐπὶ ἐὲδ' εἰσὶν εὐρῆ, ὁ ἐπρεῖτ' Κοιγῆαλλ' ὕεαννχουρ,
 Κο ρέ ροεναὶὸ ρυαρτῆρ ηγλε Ἰηρεῖταιγ' αηρὸ οηρὸηὶδε.

Μαολροιλ, abb Σρυῆρα Ἰυαηρε, Ἰυραδῶραν, μαε Ἰαρηῖαν, ρηῖοηρ Cille
 ηΑχαῖδ, δέγ. Cέλι, μαε Ἰηρῆηλι, ρηῖοηρ Αχαῖδ βὸ Cανηὶγ, Εἰγνεαῖαν,
 μαε Ὀάλαγ, ηἰε Μυηρῖεαηρταγ, τηγεαηνα Ceneoηλ Cοναλλ, δέγ. Αη οηα
 ἐεε αἰρῶηραδῆ,

Εεε ηρ εηηγ' ροηαεεαηβ ρηαγῆα ραγῆρ ηαρ ρεταηβ,
 Μα ηο ελαοηδενη ηῖ ρεηηρεεη, ηὸηρ ηαεη Εεεηεαη ἰ ηέγαηβ.
 Εεεηεαη βα οὸδῶηηγ δὸεεαηβ, ηῖ Cεηηηλ Cοναλλ ἐέδῶηγ,
 Ὀηηραη ηῆηηρ εηέδῶῆρ ηῖδῶηδ ρο τῶηη ηηῆη ηαρ ηέεεαηβ.
 Ἰηηρεαηεαηε βῆηδῶεαηρ βηηδῶηγ, Cηαηῖαε Ἰαβηρα ηαηηη ρὸδῶηγ.
 Ἰανδ Ἰεαῖαηλ, ρηα ρηη οὸδῶηηγ, Εεεηεαη ηηλ Cοναλλ εαηηηηγ.

Ἰανη, μαε Ὀηῖηηαλλ, ηῖδῶηῖηηα αη εαηηρεηηε, δέεε. Cηαηῖαεαῖη, μαε
 Ἰανηαηβηραε ηἸη Ὀηηαδῶηγ, τηγεαηνα Ἰα Cοναλλ Ἰαβηρα, δέγ. Cηαηὸδαρ,
 μαε Cηηηδῖαηοηλ, τηγεαηνα Ἰα Ἰεηηεδῶα, Cηαδῶηηη, μαε Ὀηηηαγῶηη, τηγεαηνα
 Ἰῆηηῖαηηε, οὸ ηαηηβῶηδῆ. Μυηρῖδῆαηε, μαε Ὀηῖηηαλλ, ηῖδῶηῖηηα Cηαγῆεαη,
 οὸ ηῖηη ἰ τῆηηηβ Μῦηηαη, ἡ α ἐεε. Μῦδῶη, μαε Ὀηηηαηε, τηγεαηνα Cοηεα
 Cηαγῶε, δέγ. Cηοηγῆδ' Ἰα Ἰανη μαε Μῶηηηεηεηλ, ἡ Ἰα Cῆηηβαλλ, μαε
 Μυηηεγῶηη, εὸ ρηοηα Μῦηηαη, ηο ηο ηηηηηαδῶ λῶδ ὁ Ἰηὸδῶραη ηο Cηηηηεαῖ.
 Ἰηαηηηηηη, μαε Ἰηηηηηηη, τηγεαηνα Ἰα Μῶεαηηηε, δέγ.

Αῖοη Cηηοηε, ηαοη εεέδ' α δὸ. Αη ρεηηεαδῶ βηαδῶαη ρηεηε οὸ Ἰηλῶηη.
 Cὸηῖαη, ρεηηηῖηδ ἡ εηηεοη Ὀηῖηηηεε, ἡ Cηηηεαη, Ἰεηηῖηλ, εηηεοη Ἰηηαδῶηραη,
 ἡ abb Ἰηηεῖδῶηῆη, ἡ Ἰανη, μαε Ὀηηαεαη, abb Cηηηεαη, δέγ. Ἰανη, μαε
 Ἰηαηῖβῆηηηηη, τηγεαηνα Cοηεα Μὸδῶηαδῶ, δέγ. Cηοηγῆεαδῶ ρεαη Μῦηηαη Ἰα

¹ From the death of Comhgall.—Comhgall died in the year 600.—See p. 225, *suprà*.

² *Sruthair-Guaire*.—Now Shrule, to the east of Sleaty, on the River Barrow, near the town of Carlow.—See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 313, note 11; and also A. D. 864, p. 501, *suprà*, where *Sruthair*, *Sleblite*, and *Acha-Arglais*, now *Agha*, a parish church in the barony of Idrone, county of Carlow, are referred to as not far asunder.

³ *Ui-Felmedha*.—Now the barony of Ballagheen, in the county of Wexford.—See note ^m, under A. D. 1381.

⁴ From *Gobhran* to *Luinneach*: i. e. from Gowran to Limerick.

⁵ *Ui-Maccuille*.—Now the barony of Imokilly, in the county of Cork.

The year 901 of the *Annals of the Four Masters* corresponds with 905 of the *Annals of Ulster*, which notice a few of the events of that year as follows:

“A. D. 905. Flann, mac Domnallan, heyre of the Northern” [country], “*mortuus est*. Egnachan, mac Daly, King of Kindred-Conell, *mortuus est*. An army by Flann, mac Maeilsechlainn,

One and three hundred fair revolving years from the death of Comh-gall^t of Beannchair,
To the period of the happy death of the great illustrious Innrechtach.

Maelpoil, Abbot of Sruthair-Guaire^u; [and] Furadhran, son of Garbhan, Prior of Cill-Achaidh, died. Celi, son of Urthnili, Prior of Achadh-bo-Cainnigh; [and] Eigneachan, son of Dalach, son of Mureheartach, lord of Cinel-Conaill, died. Of his [Eigneachan's] death was said :

Death has left destitute the hosts who seek after precious gifts,
If it has changed the colour of a potent king; great grief that
Egneach has died.

Eigneach, who was the sternest of youths, King of the populous
Cinel-Conaill ;

Alas that his shrunken, colourless face is below the surface of the
clay in death.

Innrechtach of populous Beannchair, Ciarmhac of Gabhra of great
renown,

Flann Feabhail, generous and resolute, Egneach of Sil-Conaill of the
good councils.

Flann, son of Domhnall, heir apparent of the North, died. Ciarmhacan, son of Flannabhra Ua Dunadhaigh, lord of Ui-Conaill-Gabhra, died. Ciarodhar, son of Crunnmael, lord of Ui-Felmedha^v; [and] Laidhgnen, son of Donnagan, lord of Fearnhagh, were slain. Muireadhach, son of Domhnall, heir apparent of Leinster, was wounded in the country of Munster, and died. Mudan, son of Donnghal, lord of Corca-Laighdhe, died. An army was led by Flann, son of Maelseachlainn, and by Cearbhall, son of Muireagan; and they plundered from Gobhran to Luimneach^x. Glaissini, son of Uisseni, lord of Ui-Maccaille^y, died.

The Age of Christ, 902. The twenty-sixth year of Flann. Colman, scribe and Bishop of Daimhliag and Lusca; Ferghil^z, Bishop of Finnabhair, and Abbot of Indeidhnen; and Flann, son of Oenacan, Abbot of Lusca, died. Flann, son of Flaithbheartach, lord of Corca-Modhruadh, died. An army of the men of

into Mounster, that he prayed from Gavran to Lymrick. Ciarmac, King of Figiutes," [and] "Innrechtach, Abbot of Benchar, *mortui sunt.*" —*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^z *Ferghil.* — This name is usually latinized *Virgilius*. The death of Virgilius, an Abbot of the Scots, is noticed in the Saxon Chronicle under the year 903.

Corbmac, mac Cuileannan, ἡ Ἰα Πλατέβηταχ ἕο Μαῖξ Λένα. Τιονόλυστ Ἰσῆ Cuinn ma nDócom anD pín im Flann, mac Maolcélan, ἡ φεαρῆαρ κατῆ ετορρα, co po meabáD πορ Ἰσῆ Chum, ἡ do ποcáip ann Maolcραοιῆε Ua Caataláin. SlóizheáD oile lá Corbmac, ἡ lá Πλατέβεαρταχ πορ Uib Néill an deipceip, αἰυρ πορ Connachtoib, co τευερατ ἡαλλα Connachτ ma ccoβλαizib móραibh iaρ Dionann, ἡ αιρεcῆρ impeáDá Uocha Ríβ leó.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, ναοι ccéD a τρῖ. An φεάcτῖαD βλιαDain φιχῆε do φηλανD. Μαοιμαρταν, abb ΛυῖνῖαD, Διαρμαο, abb Διαρε Calzaiz, Corbmac, abb Όρομα Μόιρε, ἡ Suibne, mac Όμβδαβοιρῆτ, pπῖοιρ Cille ναρα, δέξ. Μαοιοcχραι, mac Conḡalaiz, τῖḡεαρνα Uocha ḡαβαρ, do ἡαρβαD la Ροḡαρταχ, mac Τολαρcc. Καῆ βhealaiz μυḡνα pια pFlann mac Maolpceclann, pῖ

* *Magh-Lena*.—Now Moylena, *alias* Kilbride, a parish comprising the town of Tullamore, in the King's County.—See p. 105, *suprà*.

The year 902 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 906 of the Annals of Ulster, which notice a few of the events of that year as follows :

"A. D. 906" [*alias* 907]. "Colman scriba, *Episcopus* Doimliag et Lusca, in pace quievit. Fergall, Bushopp of Finnurach," [*Episcopus* Findubrach, i. e. Bishop of Finnabhair.—Ed.] "and prince of Eimen, *vitam senilem in Christo finivit. Annus mortalitatis.* Duvsinna, mac Elge, kinge of Magh-Iha, *mortuus est.*

^b *Bealach-Mughna* : i. e. Mughain's Road or Pass, *Via Mugania*, now Ballaghmoon, in the south of the county of Kildare, and about two miles and a half north of the town of Carlow ; not Ballymoon, in the county of Carlow, as Dr. Lanigan asserts in his *Ecclesiastical History of Ireland*, vol. iii. p. 351.—See *Circuit of Muir-chcartach Mac Néill*, p. 38. The site of this battle is still pointed out at the place, and the stone on which King Cormac's head was cut off by a common soldier is shewn.

Keating gives a curious account of this battle in his *History of Ireland*, from a historical tract called *Cuth-Bealaigh-Mughna*, or Battle of Bal-

laghmoon, not now accessible. It is translated by Dr. John Lynch as follows, p. 231, *et sequent.* :

"Septennii illius, quo rerum omnium affluentia Hiberniam abundasse diximus, jam finis appetebat, cum nonnulli Momoniæ Proceres, et Flaibbertachus Immuneni filius, Abbas Insulæ Cahiaë, Regiâ stirpe oriundus, crebris suasionibus Cormacum hortari non destiterunt, ut a Lageniensibus Tributum, uel illato bello, exigeret ; utpotè qui cum Leighmoighæ ad scriberentur, Leighmoighæ Regi vectigal, ex veteri pacto inter Moghum Nuadathum et Connum Centiprælium seu Centimachum icto, pendere obstringerentur : His insurrectionibus aures Cormacus, non autem assensum præbuit, quidpiam se de tanti ponderis negotio antè staturum negans, quam ad Procerum consilium integrum deferetur. Regni itaque Patribus in vnum locum properè coactis, rem aperuit, insuper pollicitus, quidquid illis decernere placuisset, id se non grauatè adimpleturum. Negotium hand diu agitatum erat, cum suffragiis conspirantibus decretum emanavit, ut Lageniæ bellum inferretur, et Tributum quod pendere dudum Lagenienses superbè negligebant, ab ipsis, uel inuitis, extorqueretur. Cormacus intimis sensibus angebatur, suos sancivisse bellum Lageniæ inferendum, quod præsagiebat animus, non sine

Munster was led by Cormac, son of Cuileannan, and Flaithbheartach, to Magh-Lena^a. The [people of] Leath-Chuinn collected against them thither about Flann, son of Maelseachlainn; and a battle was fought between them, in which the [people of] Leath-Chuinn were defeated, and Maeleraicibhe Ua Cathalain was slain. Another army was led by Cormac and Flaithbheartach against the Ui-Neill of the South, and against the Connaughtmen; and they carried away the hostages of Connaught in their great fleets on the Shannon, and the islands of Loch Ribh were plundered by them.

The Age of Christ, 903. The twenty-seventh year of Flann. Maelmartin, Abbot of Lughmhadh; Diarmaid, Abbot of Doire-Chalgaigh; Cormac, Abbot of Druim-mor; and Suibhne, son of Dubhdabhoireann, Prior of Cill-dara, died. Maeloghrai, son of Conghalach, lord of Loch-Gabhar, was slain by Fogartach, son of Tolarg. The battle of Bealach-Mughna^b [was fought] by Flann, son of

indice cœlitus misso, eo se periturum bello: rescindere tamen concilii decreta noluit; ne promissi fidem non præstitisse argueretur. Ad bellum igitur hoc prosecuturus, non secus ac si nunc animam eflaturus esset, animæ salutî prospiciens omnibus alicujus notæ per Hiberniam Ecclesiis, aut certam aliquam auri argentiue summam, aut aliquod donum testamento legavit: ac primùm vnam vnciam auri, et alteram argenti, præter vestimenta, et equum, loco dicto *Ópuim c̄bpc̄o*, alias Ardfinnain legavit. Vasculum aureum et aliud argenteum necnon bisinam casulam, Lismoriæ. Tres vncias auri et Missale, Emblaco Ibari. Vasculum aureum et aliud argenteum cum quatuor vnceis aureis, et centum vnceis argenti Cassiliæ. Vnciam auri et alteram argenti Gandalochæ. Equum, et sericum syparium Kildariæ. Viginti quatuor vncias auri et totidem argenti Armachiæ. Tres auri uncias Insulæ Cahia: Tres item vncias auri, et bisinam Casulam Mungaredæ; hunc etiam locum fausta præcatione prosecutus est, Inò multis laudibus extulit, ut in illo poemate legere est, cujus initium *Ḃ ḡolla c̄nḡuil ap loīn*, ubi commemorat in ejus loci Cœnobio (locus autem civitas Decani Easani" [*rectè*,

Diaconi Nessani.—Ed.] "dicebatur) quingentos eruditos Monachos commorari solitos, qui concionibus ad populum habendis per sex Ecclesias in loci ambitu sitas incumbabant; sexcentos alios quorum munus erat recitandis in odeo Psalmis assiduè insistere; Quadringentos etiam emeritos Monachos, qui cœlestium rerum contemplatione animam exercerent.

"Cormaci jam ad iter accincti jussu, Loreanus Laethnai filius Dalgasiorum Regulus Cassiliam accessit, et Regiam subiens, ac in Cormaci conspectum adductus, honorificis salutationum officiis ab eo exceptus est. Cormacus nerò post debitum honorem Lorcano exhibitum, adstantem Eoganachtorum coronam in hunc sensum affatus est: Non vos fugit (amantissimi Proceres) Olillum illum Olumum, a quo duæ inclitæ Eoganachtorum et Dalgasiorum Gentes propagatæ sunt, firmiter dudum sanxisse, ut Fiachi, Milleahoni et Cormaci Cassi soboles in Momoniæ Regno ineundo, vicissitudinem tenerent; Eoganachtorum autem familia vices suas in administrandâ Momoniâ satis superque jam obivit, proinde non grauatè feratis, si tandem aliquando, æqui et recti ratione habitâ, Dalgasii suum jus postliminio vindicetur, et hic Lorca-

Είρεανν, ἡ γὰρ εἰς Ἐββαλλ, μαρ Μυρπειγην, ἡ γὰρ εἰς Καθάλ, μαρ Κοῦδοβαν, ἡ γὰρ εἰς Κορμαχ μαρ Κυλλέναν, ἡ γὰρ εἰς Καρπλ. Ῥο μεβαῖο

nus in meo solio, post me de medio sublatum, pro eo ac debet, constituatur: Regnum enim hoc ex vicissitudinis lege illi deferendum etiam meæ sententiæ calculo confirmo. Proceres Regis Orationem silentio exceperunt, præ se quidem ferentes ejus voluntati non refragaturos: verum eventus documento fuit, cum hæc frustra locutum, cum hoc ejus consilium haudquaquam adimpletum fuerit. Cæterum ille copiis ex universâ Momoniâ, tum per se, tum Flathertachi operâ, contractis, in Lageniam movit. Cum enim ea Provincia Leighmœ accensebatur, ejus incolas ad pendenda sibi vectigalia coacturus erat. Dum uerò in procinetu jam ad iter, exercitus, lustrandi causa, castra-metatus esset, et Rex Cormacus militem, equo vectus, obiret, equus quem insedit fortè in altam fossam delapsus est; equo casu bene magnus militum numerus malum captans omen, Nuntio Militiæ remisso domum delapsus est; ejusmodi enim sancti viri infortunium in ipsâ belli molitione victoriæ jacturam indubitantur portendere aiebant. Momoniorum copiis in hunc modum instructis, a Lageniensium Rege Kearballo Muri- genii filio missi oratores ad Cormacum veniunt postulantes ut Momonienses arma et belli consilia ponant, et inducias in proximum mensem Maijum pacisei non detrectent; si tum ex eorum animi sententiâ negotium non transigeretur, eos culpâ uacare, si Lageniæ bellum inferant: Cæterum retinendæ pacis obsides, Meinachi Abbatis de Οἰρεπε Οἰρημιασά, exploratâ pietate et eruditione viri, custodiæ, et fidei sequestro, se commissuros, et amplissima dona in impetratæ pacis gratiam, Cormaco, Flabhertachoque collaturos. Cormacus, auditis his nuntiis, omnibus incessit lætitiis, non dubitans quin Flabhertachus ejusmodi conditionibus acceptandis assensum illicò præberet, cum adiens sic alloquitur: oratores a Rege Lageniæ ad me missi

enixè flagitant, ut pace cum ipsis adusque mensem Maijum inittä copias dimittam, et milites, collectis vasis, domum suam abire permittam, nec dubitant sanctè polliceri, etiam traditis obsidibus, tum, nostram voluntatem ad amussim expletum iri, nec solum ob impetratam hanc pacem gratias se infinitas, sed ingentia etiam dona mihi tibi que repensuros asseueranter affirmant; hæreo ego dubius quodnam potissimum illis responsum feram; tui ergo arbitrii esto illos concessâ pace, uel denegatâ dimittere. Tunc Flabhertachus iracundiâ excandescens Cormacum, vultûs indicio motus animi prodentis, acribus insectari objurgationibus, superuacanei timoris, et flexæ mobilitatis arguere, omnem denique pacis mentionem respuere, non veretur. Legatis itaque, re infectâ, dimissis; Flabhertache, (ait Cormacus) et tibi certum est cum Lageniensibus aleam pugnæ subire? nec Ego me, aut tuo comitatu, aut illi prælio subducam; sed æquè certum habeo me animam in hoc certamine profusurum, et nisi me mea conjectura fallit, ipsi tibi conflictus hic interitum afferet. Fine- que hic loquendi facto, se ad suos populares recepit, tristiciâ non mediocri excrutiat; et a suorum aliquo receptum, munusculi loco, cor- bem pomis refertum, inter adstantes partitus, nunquam posthæc (inquit) quidquam inter vos, o charissimi, distribuam; quam ejus vocem illi gemitu excipientes, mox subjungunt: Atque hic tuus sermo maximum nobis dolorem incussit, quod tu, præter consuetudinem, tibi tamen malè ominaris. Ille vocem eam sibi non cogitanti excidisse dolens, ne subesse aliquid suspicarentur adstantes, addit, sibi hactenus non fuisse familiare distributionibus ejusmodi inter suos uti, nec eam se consuetudinem postea fortassis unquam usurpaturum, nec plura allatus, cum famulis dedit in mandatis diuersorium suum militum præsidio munire, et Minachum Mystam

Maelseachlainn, King of Ireland, and Cearbhall, son of Muirigen, King of Leinster, and by Cathal, son of Conchobhar, King of Connaught, against Cormac,

Religiosissimum accersere. Huic omnibus ante actæ vitæ criminibus patefactis, conscientia sordes per confessionem eluerat, et ab eodem continuò sacrosancto synaxeos pabulo refectus est, exploratum habens tantum sibi duntaxat spatium ad vivendum superesse, quanta foret a pugnando mora; cujus tamen rei suos consocios esse noluit. Testamentum etiam condidit, id eis piæ cæteris injungens, ut ipsum Cluannanniam Maclenini sepeliendum ducerent, si facultas iis illuc cadaver asportandi suppetet; sin minus ejusmodi nanciscerentur facultatem, in sepulchro Dermicii, Aidi Roni filii, (aliàs desertum Diermodæ) mandari terræ jussit; in quo nimirum loco tenerioris ætatis institutione imbutus fuerat. Primum illud Cormacus, postremum hoc Minachus magnopere expetiit, utpotè qui ipse sancti Congelli institutum secutus cænobio inibi constituto, Congelli successor, præset, vir multâ sanè pietate et literaturâ præditus, quique labores maximos in Momoniensibus et Lageniensibus eâ tempestate conciliandis subiverat.

“ Momonienses è castris signa non moverunt, cùm nuntiatum est Filannum aliàs Flannum Malachiæ filium, Hiberniæ Regem, cum maximis equitum et peditum copiis, se Lageniensibus junxisse, et in eorum castris jam tum versatum fuisse. Quæ res sic milites consternavit, ut quam plurimi, ducibus insciis, se castris clam subdlexerint. Quod Minachus perspiciebat, residuos facile adduci posse ratus, ut pacem lubentes amplecterentur, ad eos conversus; strenuissimi milites (inquit) non est cur vosmet et patriam in apertissimum interritûs discrimen injiciatis: Nonne animadvertitis, quot hinc aufugerint milites, tot esse dextras, vestrarum copiarum corpori amputatas? Proinde non esse vos adeo rationis expertes censeo, ut manci et trunci integra agmina, et ejus partibus usquequaque con-

stantia, moleque vos longè superantia adoriri nitamini? Quidni potius Nobiles illos Ephebos Carbhalli Lageniæ filium, itemque filium Ossiriæ Reguli in obsides dudùm vobis oblatos acceptetis, et pacem in Maijum usque mensem ritè constitutâ, vosmet, belli laboribus et periculis subductos, ad meliora tempora reservetis incolumes. Orationem hanc multitudinis murmur mussitantis excepit, et culpam totius molitionis in Flabbertachum conferentis: Nihilominus capescens iter exercitus exstructis ordinibus trans Montem Margum processerat ad pontem usque Leighliniæ. Interim Tibrudius, Albei successor, magnâ virorum Ecclesiasticorum turbâ stipatus, Leighliniam subiit, ibique substitit; eodem etiam militum famuli se receperunt, et jumenta, exercitus impedimenta vehentia, duxerunt. Aciei verò moles propè Campi Albei nemus in munimentis, noctem operiens, consederat; et mox classicum canitur, ac signum ad instruendas acies datur, extemplòque agmina omnia Momoniorum in tria expenduntur cornua. Primis Flabbertachus Imuneni, et Keallachus Karbulli filius Ossiriæ Regulus; mediis Cormacus ipse Culenani filius Momoniæ Rex; et extremis Cormacus Mothlai filius Desiorum Regulus communicato cum aliquot Momoniæ Phylareis imperio, præfuerunt. Tandem educuntur in campum, et pugnam Momoniorum copiarum, Quæ hostes quadruplo numerosiores (qui aliquorum auctorum calculus est) conspicatæ quanquam, animum despondentes, manus tamen et signa conferunt: verum haud diu stetit in ancipiti prælium, cum cadentium passim Momoniensium ejulatibus immistus Lageniensium, similis Celuasmati, clamor mutuò ad eadem incitantium exauditur. Duabus porrò de causis tam de repenti, et primo ferè assultu Momoniensium prostrati fuerunt: prima erat, quod Kelliocharus Kinchengani Momoniæ quondam

an cat por corbmac, 7 apochair péin ann, zér bo liacha tuitim, uair ní, earpucc, ansgoipe, roribnó, 7 egnasó d'fircuigíte irin mberla Scoiteccda epíde. Aciad na Saerclanna tororaatar maille rpir. Pógarach, .i. eccnaíde mac Suibne, tigearna Ciarruige Cuirce, Ceallac mac Cearbaill, tigearna Oppuige, Maolgoim, tigearna Ciarruige Luacra, Maolmórdá, tigearna Raclinne, Ailell, mac Eogain, abb Tríin Corcaige, Colman, abb Cindéitig, 7 tigearna Corca duibne, 7 apóile raorclanna cennotáiríde zo pé mílīb hi maille rpir. Ar dia forairitit rín no ráídeas mōro la Dallán mac Móire,

Regis propinquus in equum insiliens, intentá voce, glomeratum circa se militum globum mouerit pugnae campo confestim excedere, solis que clericis, quorum iras nihil præter bellum exsatiat, permitttere, ut sitim bellandi, quâ aestuabant, bellando, penitus extinguant, et dicto citius, ad cursum excitato equo, è castris euolat, aliquot manipulis, ejus exemplo et monitis allectis, fugam pariter capientibus. Altera fundendorum Momoniensium hæc causa extitit; Keallachus Carvalli filius magnam clientum suorum stragem edi perspiciens subitaneo ascensu in equum latus, suis edixit, propulsatis iis qui ex aduerso erant equos ascendere; vocis ambiguitate alios eludens, suos nimirum ad hostem loco pollendum visus hortari, reuera tamen fugam eos capere admonens. Illi igitur insinuata Domini præcepta exequentes terga verterunt. Atque hinc initium et ansa soluendorum Momoniensis exercitus ordinum emanavit. Deinde singuli milites (prout elabendi facultatem quisque nancisebatur) saluti suæ prospicientes, diuerticula et effugia querere, ad latebras repere, denique, remis et velis, e discrimine tam luculento emergere, festinabant: siquidem in illo conflictu sacri et profani homines promiscuâ internecone mactabantur, nullâ ordinis aut dignitatis habitâ ratione; et si alieni sacris ordinibus initiato, aut profanâ dignitate fulgenti beneficium incolumitatis hostes præberent, nequaquam amoris aut honoris causâ, quo captum prosequerentur, eam faciebant gratiam, sed ut ex lytro,

quod pro captis persolueretur, non mediocris accessio ad eorum fortunas fieret.

“ Tandem Cormacus ipse Rex Momoniæ dum ad primæ aciei frontem tendit, e corrueute in fossam equo lapsus, ab aliquibus in fugam versis visus, e fugâ reuersis, in equum attolitur; ille paululùm inde progressus adstantem e suis vnum, quem in deliciis semper habebat, et indiuiduum periculorum omnium comitem, oculos et orationem convertens, etiam atque etiam monuit, a suo latere et a tot periculorum cumulo quantotius discedere, se proculdubio superstitem huic prælio non futurum. Hujus viri nomen Aidus erat, ejus ideo saluti consultum Cormacus voluit, quod vir fuerit Iuris, Historiarum, et latinæ linguæ scientificus. Processerat ultra Cormacus, et per campum cæsurum hominum et equorum sanguine redundantem, uectus, et crebris, equi et viarum lubricâ, lapsibus in terram sæpius demissus est; tandem equus, postremis calcibus in lubrico labentibus, in tergum cessori supersternitur: ille, collo dorsoque jumentum pondere illiso, animam, uerba illa, in manus tuas Domine commendo spiritum meum, geminans, effando, creatori reddidit. Verum scælestissimi sicarii quem vivum ullo afficere damno nequuerant in mortuum atrociter sæuiunt: ei enim sarissis prius confosso, caput amputarunt. Hammerus author est, annum a partu virginis nongentesimum quintum tunc decurrisse, cum Cormacus Culenani filius Momoniæ, et Kearbullus Murigeni filius Lageniæ,

son of Cuileaman, King of Caiscal. The battle was gained over Cormac, and he himself was slain, though his loss was mournful, for he was a king, a bishop, an anchorite, a scribe, and profoundly learned in the Scotie tongue^c. These were the nobles who fell along with him, namely, Fogartach the Wise, son of Suibhne, lord of Ciarraighe-Cuirche^d; Ceallach, son of Cearbhall, lord of Osraighe; Maelgorm, lord of Ciarraighe-Luachra^e; Maelmorda, lord of Raithlinn^f; Ailill, son of Eoghan, Abbot of Trian-Corcaighe^g; Colman, Abbot of Ceann-Eitigh; and the lord of Corca-Duibhne^h; and many other nobles besides them, and six thousand men along with them. It was in commemoration of this the following lines were composed by Dallan, son of Mor:

Reges, devicti a Danis, in acie ceciderunt. Sed nec a Danis hæc pugna commissa est, nec in cã Kearballus Murigeni filius Lageniæ Rex periit. Locupletior multo testis prælii Belachmughnæ, Flannus Synaum Hiberniæ Regem victoriam hanc a Momoniensibus, reportasse narrat. In ipso porro pugnæ hujus exordio, Morchertachus Ossiriæ Regulus cum filio occubuit, in progressu, magna præstantissimorum Ecclesiasticorum, Regulorum, Toparcharum, et inferioris ordinis nobilium multitudo desiderata est; et nominatim vitam profuderunt Fogartachus Subnnii filius Kieræ Regulus; Olillus Eogani filius vir in ætatis flore, et in multis literis versatus; Colmanus Kinnethigensis Abbas, Iuris peritorum in Hiberniâ Coriphæus; et cum his gregariorum militum ingens numerus. Prælium illud insuper exhaustit Cormacum Desiornm Regulum, Dubhaganum Fearnmighæ Regulum, Cenfoeladam Ui-gonillæ Regulum, Eidenm Aidniæ Regulum in Momoniâ profugum, Milemuadam, Madagonum, Dubdabhurinum, Conallum, Feradachum; Aidum Valiehanæ, et Domhnallum Duncarmniæ Regulos. Hi uero in victrice Exercitu familiam ducebant; Flannus Malachiæ filius Rex Hiberniæ, Kearballus Murigeni filius Lageniæ Rex, Tegus Foilani filius Ua-Kinsalochiæ, Temineanus Ua-Deaghoidæ, [Ua-Deaghaidh, sive Idæ orientalis,

hodie baronia de Gorey in Agro Wexfordiensi, —Ed.] Keallachus et Lorcanus, duo Cinelorum Reguli, Inergus Duibhghillei filius, Ui-Dronæ, Follamunus Olilli filius, Fothartafæ, Tuahallus Ugeri filius, Ua-Murcadachæ, Odronus Kinnedi filius, Lisæ, Muilchallonus Feargalli filius, Fortuahæ, et Clerkenus Ui-Bairchæ, Reguli.”

^c *Scotic tongue*.—Cormac was the author of an ancient Irish Glossary called *Sanasan Chormaic*, and is said to have been the compiler of the Psalter of Cashel.—See Colgan’s *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 5, col. 2; O’Reilly’s *Irish Writers*, p. lx.; and *Leabhar-na-gCeart*, Introduction, pp. xxii. to xxxiii.

^d *Ciarraighe-Chuirche*.—Now the barony of Kerrycurrihy, in the county of Cork.

^e *Ciarraighe-Luachra*.—This territory is comprised in the present county of Kerry.

^f *Raithlinn*.—This was the name of the seat of O’Mahony, chief of Kinelmeaky, in the county of Cork.—See *Leabhar-na-gCeart*, p. 59, note ^k.

^g *Triun-Corcaighe*: i. e. the third part of Cork.

^h *Corca-Duibhne*.—Now the barony of Corcaquiny, in the county of Kerry, anciently the territory of the O’Falvys.—See Duaid Mac Firbis’s *Genealogical Work* (Marquis of Drogheda’s copy), pp. 14, 141, 143, 305; and *Leabhar-na-gCeart*, p. 47, note ^c.

Κορμιας Φεϊμίν Φογαρταχ, Colmán, Ceallaic cnuaid nuíra,
 Αεβατραε co nil inlib, hi ceat bealach muadh Mughna.
 Φλανν Τεαίρηα don Ταλλετν μαίγ, Cearball don Carmain cin ach,
 hi Seodcum September, cloirte cae cetaib iolach.
 Αν τερρεορ, αν τανμάρια, αν ρυί βα ροελα φορδαρε,
 Ρί Καρρίλ, ρι Ιαρινιμάν α Θέε οηρραν do Κορμιας.

Αρ do βλιαδαιν βάιρ Κορμιας ρο ράιθεαδ βεόρ,

Ο γηναρ Ιορα do νιμη, α τρι, ναοι ceed do βλιαδαιβ,
 Co βάιρ Κορμιας coíal ηγλαν, βα ιαχ α écc ρί Μυμάν.

Ριαχ Ua Uíghadan, ó Denlir, aré ρο δίεσν Κορμιας. Slóigfó la Cenel
 nEogain .i. la Donnall, mac Aoda, η la Niall, mac Aoda, co ρο λοιρceató
 Tlachta leó. Cnámmei, mac Maenaigh, tigearna Ele, dég.

Αοιρ Cμιορτ, ναοι ceed α cetair. An toctimad βλιαδαιν ριχίε do Φηλανo.
 Ρυαδαν,ερρεορ Urcan, η Cumarcach, mac Ailella, φερτιγίρ Αρδα Macha,
 dég. Μυγροιη, mac Soelaean, tigearna Ua Máine, dég. Αμαλγαδ, mac
 Congalaig, ταναρι βρίξ, η Φλανν, α βραταρ, do μαρβαδ λά Conaillib Μυρ-
 τειμνε. Colmán, mac Cionaid, tigearna Ciarraige Luachra, do écc. Oam-
 liacc Cluana mic Nóir do óenam lar in ríech Flann Sionna, η lá Colmán
 Conailech. Dec Ua Uíthlobair, tigearna Dál nAraide, dég. Αρ do ρο
 ράιδó,

¹ *Denlis*.—Not identified. Dunluce, in the county of Antrim, is called Dun-lis by the Four Masters at A. D. 1584.

² *Tlachtha*.—Now the Hill of Ward, near Athboy, in the county of Meath.—See note ¹, under A. D. 1172.

The year 903 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 907, *alias* 908, of the Annals of Ulster, which notice the events of that year as follows :

“A. D. 907” [*al.* 908]. “An army by Kindred-Owen, that is, by Daniell mac Hugh, and Nell, mac Hugh, that they burnt Tlachta. Maelmartan, prince of Lugmai, died. *Bellum* betweene Mounster and Lethluinn with Lein-

ster, where Cormac mac Cuilennan, king of Cassil, *cum aliis regibus preclaris, occisi sunt. Hi sunt* Fogartach, mac Suivne, king of Ciarraí; Cellach mac Cervall, king of Ossory; Ailill mac Owen, prince of the third belonging to Cork; Colman, prince of Cinneti; and [Corea-Duivne]. Flann, mac Maelsechnaill, king of Tarach; Cerval mac Muregan, king of Leinster; and Cahal mac Connor, king of Connaght, *victores erant.*” [This was the battle of Bealach Mughna.] “Dermaid, prince of Daire Calgai, *mortuus est*. Cormac, Anchorite, and Prince of Drommor, *mortuus est*. Maelogra, mac Congal, King of Lochgavar, *per dohum occisus est* by Fogartach, mac Tolairg.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

Cormac of Feimhin, Fogartach, Colman, Ceallach of the hard conflicts,
They perished with many thousands in the great battle of Bealach-
Mughna.

Flann of Teamhair, of the plain of Tailtin, Cearbhall of Carman
without fail,

On the seventh of [the Calends of] September, gained the battle of
which hundreds were joyful.

The bishop, the souls' director, the renowned, illustrious doctor,
King of Caiseal, King of Iarmumha ; O God ! alas for Cormac !

It was of the year of Cormac's death was also said !

Since Jesus was born of heaven, three, nine hundred years,
Till the death of Cormac, were clearly fulfilled ; sorrowful the death
of the King of Munster.

Fiach Ua Ugfadan of Denlisⁱ was he who beheaded Cormac. A hosting was
made by the Cinel-Eoghain, i. e. by Domhnall, son of Aedh, and Niall, son of
Aedh ; and Tlachtgha^k was burned by them. Cnaimheini, son of Maenach, lord
of Eile, died.

The Age of Christ, 904. The twenty-eighth year of Flann. Ruadhan,
Bishop of Lusca, and Cumascach, son of Ailell, Æconomus of Ard-Macha, died.
Mughroin, son of Sochlachan, lord of Ui-Maine, died. Amhalghaidh, son of
Conghalach, Tanist of Breagh, and Flann, his brother, were slain by the Conailli-
Muirtheimhne. Colman, son of Cinaeth, lord of Ciarraighe-Luachra, died. The
Daimhliag^l of Cluain-mic-Nois was erected by the king, Flann Sinna, and by
Colman Conailleach. Bec Ua Leathlobhair, lord of Dal-Araidhe, died. Of him
was said :

Caradoc refers the death of Cormac to the
year 905. He calls him *Carmot*, "Rex Episcopus
Hiberniæ filius Cukemani."—See the London
edition of 1792, p. 44. His death is noticed in
the *Chronicon Pictorum*, as follows :

"VIII. anno Constantini, filii Edii, cecidit
excelcissimus Rex Hybernensium, et Archiepis-
copus, apud Laignechos .i. Cormac filius Cu-
lenan."

^l *Daimhliag* : i. e. the great stone church, or
Cathedral of Clonmacnois. The erection of this
church is noticed in the Annals of Clonmacnoise
under the year 901, as follows :

"A. D. 901" [*rectè*, 908]. "King Flann and
Colman Conellagh this year founded the church
in Clonvicknose, called the Church of the
Kings" [*Teampoll na ríog*].—See Petrie's
Round Towers, pp. 266, 267.

Αιουρέλ ραίλι λανγ λιρ, ρορואιρ μόρ νυλε ιρ μίμμό,
Ναο μαίρ οργαιρ ορυαχ διλ, cloé ρυιρε Τυαγχε Ινβίρ.

Cearbhall, mac Muireigéim, ní Laiḡín do marbadh. Ar occa eccáine ro
ráidead,

Μόρ λιαχ Λιφε λονγαχ, ḡαν Cearbhall cubaig ceileach,
Ρεαρ ριαλ ροραιο ρορδαραχ, δια βροḡναδ Ἐριυ έίμεχ.
Λιαχ λιμπρα Cnoc Aláinne, αḡυρ Ailleann cen ócca,
Λιαχ lím Carman, nocha cel, αḡυρ ρέρι θαρ α ρόττα.
Νίρ βό cian α ραοḡαλ ροίη, θαίτε Cοrḡmaic ro cuillead,
Λά co leiḡ, ní maolḡiaḡaλ, αḡυρ αιμ bliadann cen ρuillead.
Ἐρμαχ ριḡε ρόḡlaine ρί Laiḡean límb laechraδ,
Θιρḡan all narδ nAláinne do dol ι ρḡε ρḡḡḡ ραεḡραχ.
Saeḡ la ρḡḡaδ ρορchaδe ρλαίḡ náρ Náρ noiḡhiḡ maρḡna,
Ro τραεḡα θαρḡα θαρḡαδe, ba moo liaḡaδ an liaḡra.

Do Cḡrbhall beor,

θα conḡbaδ Cερḡball do ḡḡḡḡ, ba ρορḡαιο α θερ co báρ,
In ro baί δια ceρτ ḡan cíor, ταρḡεall αρα νερτ ρḡι náρ.

ḡορḡλαίḡ [αδθερτ],

Olc ρορḡρα commaoin an dá ḡall, maρḡρατ Niall αḡυρ Cearbhall,
Cερḡball la hulb comal nḡle, Niall ḡlunoub la hAláinad.

^m *Tuagh-Inbhir*.—This was an ancient name of the mouth of the River Bann. According to a legend in the *Diminchenus* (as in the Book of Lecan, fol. 252, b, b), Tuagh-inbhir derived its name from Tuagh, daughter of Conall Collamhrach (Monarch of Ireland A. M. 4876; see note ^w, under that year, p. 83, *suprà*), who was drowned here, after she had been carried off from Tara. Previously it had borne the appellation of Inbher-glas.—See Reeves's *Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down and Connor*, &c., p. 341, note ^b.

ⁿ *Almhain and Ailleann*.—These are the names of two celebrated hills in the present county of Kildare; the former situated about five miles

to the north of the town of Kildare, and the other near old Killellen.

^o *Nas*.—Cearbhall was the last King of Leinster, who held his residence at Naas, in the county of Kildare, as appears from an Irish poem preserved in a manuscript in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, H. 1. 17, fol. 97:

“Νι ροίβι ριḡ α n-Oileac ó Mhairḡearḡaḡ
móρḡροίḡeac.

Αḡά an Náρ ḡan ριḡ anall, ón ló ro τορ-
ḡαιρ Cearbhall.”

“There was no king at Oileach since” [the time of] “Muirheartach, of great steeds.

Nas is without a king ever since Cearbhall was slain.”

Awful news that now disperses those ships of the sea that have
braved many dangers and perils,
That no longer lives the golden scion, the sage, the beloved, the famed
chieftain of Tuagh-inbhir^m.

Cearbhall, son of Muirigen, King of Leinster, was killed. In lamentation
of him was said :

Great grief that Liffé of ships is without Cearbhall, its befitting spouse,
A generous, staid, prolific man, to whom Ireland was obedient.
Sorrowful to me the hills of Almhain and Ailleannⁿ without soldiers,
Sorrowful to me is Carman, I do not conceal it, as grass is on its
roads.

Not long was his life after Cormac who was dishonoured,
A day and a half, no false rule, and one year, without addition.
Ruler of a noble kingdom, King of Leinster of the troops of heroes ;
Alas ! that the lofty chief of Almhain has died through a bitter
painful way.

Sorrowful for brilliant jewels, to be without the valiant, illustrious
lord of Nas^o.

Although dense hosts have been slain ; greater than all their sorrows
is this sorrow.

Of Cearbhall also :

Cearbhall was always a conservator, his rule was vigorous till death ;
What lay of his tributes unpaid, he brought by his strength to Nas.

Gormlaith^p [said] :

Evil towards me the compliment of the two foreigners who slew Niall
and Cearbhall ;

Cearbhall [was slain] by Hulb, a great achievement ; Niall Glundubh,
by Amhlaeibh.

^p *Gormlaith*.—She was the daughter of Flann Sinna, and had been married to Cormac Mac Cullenan, King of Munster ; to Cearbhall, King of Leinster ; and to Niall Glundubh, Monarch of Ireland. Several poems of considerable merit are attributed to this Gormlaith, which are still extant.

hι Cill Corbbáin πο haðnaiceað Cερβάλλ, aínail αρβήρα,

Ραίλτε νοι μιζ πέιμι νάγηα, hι ccill nan πο neim maíðα,
Μυρρεccan, maen ζαν meapball, Cellach ιρ Cφβάλλ ciallα.
Colman, ðροεν, ιρ ðραν beoða, Ρίνð, Ραολαν, ðunchað δάνα,
hι Cill Chopbáin, πο chuala, πο claitti a nuagha ágha.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, ναοι ccéd a cúγ. Α ναοι ριχίτε ðο Ρhlann. Μαοιμορða, απρίνðech Τίρε δά γλαρ, δέζ. Uallaacán, mac Caéal, ταναρι Ua Ραίλγε, ðο μαρβαð. Caé Μαίγε Cumma για Ρlann, mac Μαοιρραclann, γ για μάcaíð ρορ ριορα ðρεφε, ιη πο μαρβαð Ρlann, mac Τίγεαρνάιν, τιζεαρνα ðρειρνε, γ a μάc, γ ρochaíðe ðο ραορclanðaíð οίλε a maille πέ τρί míle ðο túrτιμ amaílle ρριυ ιρη cath ριν. Coblach la ðοínnall Ua Μαοίleclann, γ la hInðραcáτach, mac Concóbair, ρορ Λοc ðειργðειρ, co πο ραειρíte ρορ coblac Muman, γ πο μαρβαð ρochaíðe μόρ leó. Αιρðe monγnað ðο túcaρ an bliaðannι .i. ðι ζρéim ðραειρην ρορ a ριτh ι maille ι noen ló. ðερπέτch Μαίγε eo ðο loρccað. Αοð, mac Μαοιρρατραicc, τιζεαρνα Ua ρΡιαcρach, ðο μαρβαð la Níall, mac Aeða. ðuaðach, mac Moctla, ταναρι na nðéιρι, ðécc.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, ναοι ccéd a pé. Αη ðeaclínað bliaðain ρίccτ ðο Ρhlann. Cτιγén, mac Ριγγιν, abb Τρεóιτ, ðέζ. Ροζαρτach, mac Cele, τιζεαρνα Ua mic Uair, ðέζ. Aeð, mac ðuibgiolla, τιζεαρνα Ua nðρóna na τΤρί Μαίγε, ταναρι Ua cCeinnρelaiγ, ðο μαρβαðh la hUíð ðaηρρée. Αρ ðο πο ράúðheaðh :

Cill-Corbain.—Now Kilcorban, in Ely O'Carroll, in the King's County.

The year 904 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 908, *alias* 909, of the Annals of Ulster, which give the events of that year as follows :

“ A. D. 908” [*al.* 909]. “ Cervall, mac Muregan, the noble king of Leinster, *dolore mortuus est*, Mugron, mac Sochlachan, *rex* Nepotum Maine, and Bec, *nepos* Lehlavair, King of Dalaraí, *defunctus est*. *Bovina mortalitas*. Amalga, mac Congalai, second chief of Bregb, and Innergá mac Macltevin, *religiosus laicus, decollati*

sunt by the Conells of Murhevni. Cumascach, mac Ailill, *equonimus* of Ardmach, *mortuus est.*” —*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

⁷ *Magh-Cumma.*—Not identified. See note ^b, under A. M. 3529, p. 36, *suprà*.

⁸ *Loch Deirgdhere.*—Now Lough Derg, an expansion of the Shannon between Killaloe and Portumna.

¹ *A wonderful sign.*—The Annals of Clonmacnoise, the chronology of which is seven years antedated at this period, notice this phenomenon and two other events under the year 902, as follows :

At Cill-Corbain^a Cearbhall was interred, as stated [in the following verses]:

There are nine kings of famous career, in a noble church of shining
lustre,
Muiregan, hero without mistake, Cellach, and Cearbhall the prudent,
Colman, Broen, and Bran the lively, Finn, Faclan, Dunchadh the bold;
In Cill-Chorbain, I have heard, their warlike graves were made.

The Age of Christ, 905. The twenty-ninth year of Flann. Maelmordha, airchinneach of Tir-da-ghlas, died. Uallachan, son of Cathal, Tanist of Ui-Failghe, was slain. The battle of Magh-Cumma^r [was gained] by Flann, son of Maelseachlainn, and by his sons, over the men of Breifne, wherein were slain Flann, son of Tighearnan, lord of Breifne, and his son, and many others of the nobility, together with three thousand men, who fell along with them in that battle. A fleet by Domhnall Ua Maeleachlainn, and by Innrechtach, son of Conchobhar, upon Loch Deirgdhere^s, so that they defeated the fleet of Munster; and great numbers were killed by them. A wonderful sign^t appeared in this year, namely, two suns were seen moving together during one day. The oratory of Magh-eo was burned. Aedh, son of Maelpadraig, lord of Ui-Fiachrach, was slain by Niall, son of Aedh. Buadhach, son of Mothla, Tanist of the Deisi, died.

The Age of Christ, 906. The thirtieth year of Flann. Etigen, son of Finghin, Abbot of Treoit, died. Fogartach, son of Cele, lord of Ui-mic-Uais, died. Aedh, son of Dubhghilla, lord of Ui-Drona of the Three Plains, Tanist of Ui-Ccinnsealaigh, was slain by the Ui-Bairrche. Of him was said :

“A. D. 902” [*rectè*, 909]. “King Flann, accompanied with the princes of Ireland, his own sons, gave a great battle to the Breniemmen, wherein were slain Flann, mac Tyrenye, prince of Brenie, with many other noblemen of his side. Wallaghan, mac Cahall, prince of Affalie, was killed. A strange thing fell out this year, which was two suns had their courses together throughout the space of one day, which was the *Pride* of the Nones of May.”

The year 905 of the Annals of the Four

Masters corresponds with 909 of the Annals of Ulster, which give a few of the events of that year briefly as follows :

“A. D. 909” [*al.* 910]. “An overthrowe by Flann, mac Maelsechlainn, with his sons, upon the men of Brehny, where Flann, mac Tiernan, and other nobles, with many more, were killed” [*ubi cecidit* Flann mac Tigernain, *et alii multi nobiles interfecti sunt*]. “Hugh, mac Maelpatrick, Kinge of Fiachrach, killed by Nell, mac Hugh.”

—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

Α ὄσσα Αἰλβι ἀμι, εαοιμῖο ρί Σλάινε ραοιρε,
 Εἰρεβαῖο Αοὸ βυῖνεεὶ δῆββα, κοῖρὶ ρορ Ρῆινα ραεῖνε.
 Ρεαῖινα μὸρὶ μιλῖβ δαξῖραε, ηῖρ ράμαε ἀρ μαδὸ εὐιμῖνεαε,
 Μαῖρβάν βαδὸ ῆιγνα ἀλλὰδ, ὁ ρο βιε δῖραν Ουῖβ βυῖνεαε.
 Ρο ραιε μο δῖν μο διτσι, ρί να ρίξ ρειδῖδὸ ρότσι,
 Ἰρ ρυαῖτμὸ ρορ ράιε Αεδῶαν Αεδῆ ἰ νέεεαῖβ, α ὄσσε.

Ουνλαῖγ, μαε Κοῖρρρε, ρῖδαῖινα Λαιξῆ, δέξ. Οοῖνναλλ, μαε Αοδὰ
 Ρῖννλέιτ, τιξεαῖινα Αἰλιγῆ, δὸ ξαβῶιλ βαελα. Ξαῖεῖνε, μαε Αὐξῖραῖν, ταῖαῖι
 Λαξῖρι, δέξ. Βυαδῶαχ, μαε Ξυραῖν, ταῖαῖι Ὑα μῖβαῖιρρῖεε τίρε [δέξ].
 Οἰαῖιμ, μῖξῆ Ουῖβξῖολλα, βαῖνέεῖλε Ουνλαῖγ, δέξ, δια νεβραδὸ,

Οἰαῖιμ δῖν ἀρ νδεῖμ, ρορραετ ζῖρεῖμμὶ ρῖξ να νδῶιλε,
 Οἰρραῖν ταεῖ ρῖττσι ρυαῖτμὸ, δὸ βειε ἰ ηυαῖρ τιξ ὤρε.

Αοῖρ Ἐμορτ, ναοι εεδὸ α ρεαχε. Α ἡαον τιμοεὶα δὸ Ρῖλῖαν. Ρῖοῖ-
 ναῖετα εῖρρορ δέεε. Κοῖρβμαε, εῖρρορ Σαῖξρε, δέξ. Μαοῖλβῖμῖδε, μαε
 Μαοῖλδοῖιναῖξ, ἀββ Ἰρρρ μὸῖρ, ἡ Ρῖλῖαν, μαε Λαοῖξε, ἀββ Κοῖρραῖξε, δέεε.
 Σάῖρρρεαδ Ἀρδα Μαχα λα Ἐῖρναεῖάν, μαε Ουῖλξεν, ἰ. εῖμβῖδὸ δὸ ἡῖρεῖτ ἀρ
 ἢ εἰλλ, ἡ α βῶδαδ ἢ Λοε Ἐρρρ ρῖρ ἢ Ἀρδαεὶα ἀῖαῖρ. Ἐῖρναεῖάν δὸ βῶδαδ
 λα Νῖαλλ, μαε Αοδὰ, ρῖξ ἀν Ἐυαῖρρεῖρτ ἰρῖν λοχ εέδνα ἢ εεῖοῖαῖδὸ ράῖραῖξε

¹ *Ailbhe*: i. e. Magh Ailbhe, a great plain on the east side of the River Barrow, in the south of the county of Kildare.—See Ussher's *Primordia*, pp. 936, 937.

² *Slaine*: i. e. the River Slaney, which flows through the middle of Leinster to Wexford.—See Keating's *History of Ireland*, Haliday's edition, Preface, p. 42.

³ *The Bearbha*: i. e. the River Barrow.

⁴ *Fearna*: i. e. Ferns, where the kings of Leinster were interred.

⁵ *Bran Dubh*.—See note ², under the year 601, pp. 228, 229, *suprà*; also the Life of St. Maidocus, published by Colgan at 31st January, *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 213, where the following passage occurs:

“Et sepultus est” [Rex Brandubh] “hono-

rificè in cæmeterio S. Mocdoc, quod est in Civitate sua Fearna, ubi genus ejus reges Laginensium semper sepeliuntur.”—c. xlvi.; see also e. xxxviii.

⁶ *The Fort of Aedhan*: i. e. Ferns, which was originally the seat of Brau Dubh, King of Leinster, who not only bestowed it upon St. Aedhan or Maidoc, but also made it the metropolitan see of all Leinster.—See note ⁵, under the year 594, pp. 218 to 221, *suprà*.

⁷ *Domhnall, son of Aedh Finnliath*.—He was the eldest son of Aedh Finnliath, and the ancestor of the family of O'Donnelly. “Hunc frater ejus Niall glundubh, natu minimus ad regnum pervenit.”—Dr. O'Conor, in *Ann. Ul.* n. 2, p. 245.

The year 906 of the Annals of the Four

O youths of pleasant Ailbhe^a, mourn ye the king of noble Slaine^w,
Slain is the populous Aedh of the Bearbha^x, the just king of the
land of peaceful Fearna^y.

To great Fearna of the thousand noble graces there came not, if I
remember rightly,

A corpse of more illustrious fame, since the populous Bran Dubh^z
was slain.

My shelter, my protection has departed, may the King of kings
make smooth his way,

'Tis easily known by Aedhan's^a rath that Aedh is dead, O youths.

Dunlang, son of Cairbre, heir apparent of Leinster, died. Domhnall, son of Aedh Finnliath^b, lord of Aileach, took the [pilgrim's] staff. Gaithine, son of Aughran, Tanist of Laighis, died. Buadhach, son of Gusan, Tanist of Uí-Bairrche-tire, [died]. Dianimh, daughter of Duibhghilla, the wife of Dunlang, died ; of whom was said :

Dianimh, protection of our purity, is fettered by the power of the
King of the elements ;

Alas ! that the long and beautiful person is in a cold house of clay.

The Age of Christ, 907. The thirtieth year of Flann. Finnachta, bishop, died. Cormac, Bishop of Saighir, died. Maelbrighde, son of Maeldomhnaigh, Abbot of Lis-mor, and Flann, son of Laegh, Abbot of Corcach, died. The violation^c of Ard-Macha by Cearnachan, son of Duilgen, i. e. a captive was taken from the church, and drowned in Loch-Cirr^d, to the west of Ard-Macha. Cearnachan was [soon afterwards] drowned by Niall, son of Aedh, King of the North, in the same lake, in revenge of the violation of Patrick. Ruarc, son of

Masters corresponds with 910, *alias* 911, of the Annals of Ulster, which notice a few of the events of that year briefly as follows :

“ A. D. 910” [*alias* 911]. “ Fogartach, mac Cele, *rex Nepotum filiorum* Cuais, *moritur*. Etigen mac Fingin, prince of Treoid, dyed in his old age” [*senilem vitam finivü*]. “ Two sonnns” [suns] running together in one day” [i. e. for one day], “ viz., in *Pridie Nonas Maii*.” [Donell mac

Hugh tooke the Crosstaffe].—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^c *The violation* ; *rápucááó*.—See note ^v, under A. D. 1223, and note ^g, under 1537, *infra*. This entry is given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at the year 904, but the true year is 912.

^d *Loch-Cirr*.—There is no lough now bearing this name near Armagh. It is probably now dried up.

Ραοραεε. Ρυαρε, μαε Μαοιρβαλλ, τιξεαρνα Καηρηγε Δραααίε, δέε. Μυιρφοαά, μαε Μυερόιν, τιξεαρνα Ολοinne Καταίλ, δέε.

Αοιρ Οριορε, ναοι οεέδ α ηοέτ. Α δό εριοχα οο Ρηλαιν. Τιορηαιτε, μαε Μαοιρπινδ, ερηοορ η αββ Ιηλεαχα Ιυβαίρ, δέε. Μυιρφοααχ, μαε Οορημαε, αββ Ορομα ηερειλαιν, η Ξαρηβιέ, μαε Μαοιρμόρδα, ταηαρη Οοηαλλε Μυιρτείννε, οορηγαι η προηηηεξη Ορομα ηερειλαιν, λά Οοηγαλαά, μαε Ξαρηβιέ, τιξεαρνα Οοηαλλε Μυιρτείννε. Αρ οο εεααίνε Μυιρφοααη οο ράιδηλδη,

Μυιρφοααχ, ειοδό νά εαοιηδη, α έαοίηα,
Αρ οαίηηα οο οοιηηάτη αρ ηέλ οο ηηηε ηαοίηα.
Μόρ οεαρηβαδ αν οοιρηοηίε μαε Οορημαε ηηηδ μαρη,
Αη ηιοηηη ρορολλ ροιρηηίε, βα εαηεαλλ ηαά εαρη.

Οοηλαάη μαε Οιαρημαδα, τιξεαρνα Οα Μαηε, δέε ηι εεείρηεέτ. Οεηρηέηη, μαε Μυρηαδδα, τιξεαρνα Οα ηδρηηηη Σεολα, δέε. Ουλεηηηη, μαε Μαοιρρηεγε, δέε. Οοηγαλααχ, μαε Ξαρηβιηη, τιξεαρνα Οοηαλλε Μυιρτείννε, οο ηαρηβαδ λα Οοηαλληδ ρείρηη ηρη ηόηηαδ ηήρ ηαη ηαρηγαι αν ταρηε αββαηη η ηδρηηη ηερειλαιν ρορ Μαοιρμόρδα η ρορ Μυιρφοαά, μαε Οορημαε, αββ Ορομα ηερειλαιν. Καεραεηηδ ρηα η Ξαλλαιδ ρορ ροηρηηηη ηο εδβηλααχ οΟυλλταιδ η ηαρηήρ Σαχαη, ού η ετορηεραταρ ηε ηη Ουηαρηεεααχ, μαε Μαοιρμοιέρηε, ταηαρη λειτε Οαταίλ. Μαοιρρηηεγε, μαε Οορηηάηη, οο οοη η Μυηαηηηη οο ρυαρηλααά αηηήρ οο Δηρηεαέηηηδ.

* *Clann-Cathail*, i. e. O'Flannagan's country, near Elphin, in the County of Roscommon.

The year 907 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 911, *alias* 912, of the Annals of Ulster, which notice the events of that year as follows:

"A. D. 911" [*alias* 912]. "Flann, mac Maeloie, prince of Cork, *mortuus est*. Maelbride, mac Maeldovnay, prince of Lismor, dyed. Cernachan, mac Duilgen, heyre apparent of the North-east" [*rectè*, of the Oriors], "put to death, *Linacu Cruddi*" [Οό Οηρη], "by Nell, mac Hugh. Mureach, mac Cormac, prince of Drum-Inesclainn, and heyre of Tyreconell" [*recte*, Οοηαηηη] "by Garvith, mac Maelmoira,

killed" [*rectè*, destroyed by fire in the refectory of Drumiskin]. "Sochlachan, mac Diarmada, *rex Nepotum* Maine, *in clericatu mortuus est*. Clerchen mac Murcha, king of Ui-Briuin Seola, and Muireach, mac Mugron, Captain of Clann-Cahill, *moriuntur*. Many houses burnt in the Rath of Ardmacha *per incuriam*. *Pluvialis atque tenebrosus annus apparuit*."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

[†] *Maelbrighde, son of Tornan*.—He was Archbishop of Armagh from A. D. 885 to 927.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, pp. 46, 47.

Some of the entries given in the Annals of the Four Masters, under A. D. 908, are set down in the Annals of Ulster under 912, *alias*

Maelfabhaill, lord of Carraig-Brachaidhe, died. Muireadhach, son of Mughron, lord of Clann-Cathail^e, died.

The Age of Christ, 908. The thirty-second year of Flann. Tibraide, son of Maelfinn, Bishop and Abbot of Imleach-Iubhair, died. Muireadhach, son of Cormac, Abbot of Druim-Inesclainn, and Gairbhith, son of Maelmordha, Tanist of Conaille-Muirtheimhne, were destroyed in the refectory of Druim-Inesclainn, by Conghalach, son of Gairbhith, lord of Conaille-Muirtheimhne. It was in lamentation of Muireadhach these verses were composed :

Muireadhach,—who does not lament him, O ye learned !
 It is a cause of human plague, it is a cloud to sacred heaven !
 Great loss is the illustrious man, son of Cormac of a thousand charms ;
 The great and well-tested relic, who was the lamp of every choir.

Sochlachan, son of Diarmaid, lord of Ui-Maine, died in religion. Cleirichen, son of Murchadh, lord of Ui-Briuin-Seola, died. Cuileannan, son of Maelbrighde, died. Conghalach, son of Gairbhith, lord of Conaille-Muirtheimhne, was slain by the Conailli themselves, the ninth month after destroying the abbot's house at Druim-Inesclainn, against Maelmordha, and Muireadhach, son of Cormac, Abbot of Druim-Inesclainn. A battle was gained by the foreigners over a crew or fleet of Ulidians, in the region of Saxonland [i. e. in England], where many were slain with Cumascach, son of Maelmoicheirghe, Tanist of Leath-Cathail. Maelbrighde, son of Tornan^f, repaired to Munster, to ransom a pilgrim of the Britons.

913, as follows :

“A. D. 912” [*al.* 913]. “Tibraid mac Maelfinni, prince of Imlech-Ivair; Maelmaire, daughter to Cinaeh, mac Ailpin; Etulpp, King of North Saxons, *mortui sunt*. Congalach, mac Garvi, King of Tirconell” [*rectè*, Conaille-Muirtheimhne], “killed by his owne friends in the nyynth month after the spoyling of the Abbot's house at Druminisclainn, upon Maelmoira's sonn, and upon Mureach, mac Cormac, prince of Droma” [*rectè*, princeps or abbot of Druminisclainn, now Drumiskin.—*ED.*] “Culennan, mac Maelbride, dyed in the end of the same

year” [*in fine ejusdem anni moritur*]. “An overthrow by Donncha O'Maelsechlainn and Maelmili, mac Flannagan, upon Fogartach mac Tolairge, Kinge of South Bregb, and upon Lorcan mac Donogh, and upon Leinster, that many perished, as well taken as killed. A shipwrack by Gentiles upon a navy of Ulster, in the borders of England” [ἰ η-αυριου Σαχων], “where many perished, with Cumascach mac Maelmohore, son of the Kinge of Leth-Cael. *Pluvialis atque tenebrosus annus*. Maelbride mac Dornain came into Mounster to release pilgrims out of Walles.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

Αοιρ Οριορτ, ναιο σσέδ α ναιο. Αν τρεαρ βλιαδαν τριοάτ το Ρηλανν. Τιορραιττε, ερρεορ Ολυανα ηειθνεχ, γ Μαοιμαεδοοε, abb Ορομα μόιρ, δέε. Λιτθεαχ, abb Ολυανα ηειθνεαχ, γ Μαοικαριλ, abb Μιυγαματ, δέεε. Κατ-
ραομεαδ οεε Ουλβαν Ουιρτ για Νιαιλ ηΟυλνδουβ, mac ηΑοδα Ριννλειε φορ
Οονναάτταιβ .ι. φορ Μαοιελυιέ, mac Οονόοβαρι, δύ ι τορρέαρι άρι Οονναάτ,
ιμ Μαοιελυιέ ρείριμ οο ροχαοιθίβ οιλε το ροίεηέλαιβ. Ιομαιρεαγ για
Μαοιμιτθιθ, mac Ρλανναααάιν, γ για ηΟονηαδ Οα Μαοιεαχλαινν φορ
Οορσάν, mac Ούνηαθα, γ φορ Ρογαριταχ, mac Οολαιρρε, οο Λαιγνίβ λεό, ιν
ρο μαρβαδ δαοιμε ιομετ, γ ιν ρο ηερζαβαδ ροχαοιθε μόρ. Μαελρατραιρε,
mac Ρλατέρι, τιγεαρινα Ρααα Οαινναιγε, δέεε.

Αοιρ Οριορτ, ναιο σσέδ α οειχ. Αν εέραμαδ βλιαδαν δέεε αρ ριέιτ το
Ρηλανν. Ουιλλ το τέετ ινο Ερινν οο ρο ζαβρατ ηι Ρορτ Λαιρζε. Ολοιγεαδ
αν Ρηοελα, γ Ουλαδ υιλε ιμ Νιαιλ Ουίνδουβ mac Αοοθα ι Μιθε, οο Ορεαλλαγ
ηΕιλλτε οο ραοιμιθ φορραε ανη για Ρλανν Οιοννα οο να macαιβ αιρμ ι τορ-
οραταρ ορεαμ οια οοαοιμαιβ ημ Ρεαρζαλ, mac Αοηζυρα, ιιε Μαοιεδύιν,
γ ιμ Μαοιμορδα mac ηΕρεμιόν, ιιε Αεδα, οΟυλταιβ, γ ιμ ηερυδαη, mac
Οαριβιέ, ρλαιέ Οα ιμβρεπαλ γ ιμ Οιαρμαο, mac Οεαλβαχ, τιγεαρινα Οαιλ
Ριααα, γ ιμ Μαοιμυιρ, mac Ρλανναααάιν, τιγεαρινα Ρεαριμναιγε, γ ιμ
Οομναιλ, mac Οαριβιέ, τιγεαρινα Οοναλλε, γ ιμ Οοννικαν, ιιε Αιρεάταγ, γ
ιμ Οορβμαε, mac Ιηορεαχταγ, τιγεαρινα Οιαραιγε, γ αροιλε ραορέλαινα
οεη μο έατρηθε. Αρ οον έατρη ατ ρυβραδ,

Ορόν οο Οηρπειλαιγ Ελλι ηυαιρ, ρυααμααη ουαμ ιμα αάιβ,
Αρβερε Οορβμαε ρηι Νιαιλ ναέ αν λεααη ριαρ τιαγαμ ραιρ.

^a *Gulban-Guirt*.—This was the ancient name of Beann Gulban, now Binbulbin, a mountain in the barony of Carbury, and county of Sligo. From this mountain, Conall Gulban, the ancestor of the O'Donnells and other families of Tirconnell, took the cognomen of Gulban.—See note ^m, under A. D. 464, *suprà*; and *Battle of Magh Rath*, p. 312, note ^s. This defeat of the Connaughtmen by Niall Glundubh is noticed in the Annals of Ulster under the year 912, *alias* 913, as follows:

“A. D. 912” [*al.* 913]. “Nell, mac Hugh, with an army into Conaught, and broke battle

upon the youth of Conaught, viz., upon Oha-valgai” [i. e. the Ui-Ambalghaidh, or men of Tirawley], “and upon the men of Umall, that they lost many by taking and killing, about Maelechniche, mac Conor.”—*Cod. Clar.*, tom. 49.

^b *Rath-Tanhmaighe*.—Now Rathdowney, in the barony of Upper Ossory, in the Queen's County.

^c *Port-Lairge*.—Now *anglicè* Waterford.

^d *Fochla*: i. e. the North, usually applied in the Irish annals of this period to that part of Ulster belonging to the King of Aileach.

^e *Greallach-Eille*.—There were two places of

The Age of Christ, 909. The Thirty-third year of Flann. Tibraide, Bishop of Cluain-eidhneach; and Maelmaedhog, Abbot of Druim-mor, died. Litheach, Abbot of Cluain-eidhneach; and Maeleaisil, Abbot of Mungairit, died. A battle was gained at Gulban-Guirt^g by Niall Glundubh, son of Aedh Finliath, over the Connaughtmen, i. e. Maelcluiche, son of Conchobhar, where a slaughter was made of the Connaughtmen, together with Maelcluiche himself, and many others of the nobility. A battle [was gained] by Maelmithidh, son of Flannagan, and Donnchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, over Lorean, son of Dunchadh, and Fogartach, son of Tolairg, and the Leinstermen, wherein many persons were slain, and great numbers taken prisoners. Maelpatraig, son of Flathrai, lord of Rath-Tamhnaighe^h, died.

The Age of Christ, 910. The thirty-fourth year of Flann. Foreigners arrived in Ireland, and took up at Port-Lairgeⁱ. A hosting of the Fochla^l, and of all Ulidia, with Niall Glundubh, son of Aedh, into Meath, as far as Greallach-Eillte^k, where they were there defeated by Flann Sinna and his sons, and some of their friends slain, together with Fearghal, son of Aenghus, son of Maelduin; Maelmordha, son of Eremhon, son of Aedh, of the Ulidians; and Erudan, son of Gairbhith, chief of Ui-Breasail^l; Diarmaid, son of Sealbhach, lord of Dal-Riada; Maelmuire, son of Flannagan, lord of Fearnmhagh; Domhnall, son of Gairbhith, lord of Conaille; Connican, son of Aireachtach; and Cormac, son of Innrechtach, lord of Ciarraighe; and other nobles besides them. Of this battle was said:

Sorrow to the cold Greallach-Eillte, we found hosts by its side;
Cormac said to Niall, we shall not be permitted to go westwards,
let us move eastwards.

this name in Ireland; one at the foot of Sliabh-Gamh, in Connaught, and the other, which is the one here referred to, is described in the Annals of Ulster as situated to the west of Crossa-coil, now Crossakeel, in the barony of Upper Kells, and county of Meath.—See note ^z, under A. D. 538, p. 180, *suprà*.

^l *Ui-Breasail*: i. e. of Ui-Breasail-Macha.—See note ^z, under A. D. 525, pp. 172, 173, *suprà*.

The defeat of Niall Glundubh at Greallach-Eillte is noticed in the Annals of Ulster under

the year 913, *alias* 914, as follows:

“A. D. 913” [*al.* 914]. “The army of the Fochla with Nell mac Hugh into Meath, in the moneth of December; he alighted” [ῥορρῳ, i. e. encamped] “at Grelaghelte, beyond Crossa-coile, westerly, and sent an army out of the camp to bring corne and woodd. Aengus O’Maelechlainn and his kinsmen mett them, with the companies of Meath, that 45 men were killed by them about Coinnegan, mac Murtagh; Ferall mac Aengus; Uahvaran, mac Ailiv;

The Age of Christ, 911. The thirty-fifth year of Flann. The plundering of the south of Breagh^m, and of the south of Cianachta, by Flann, son of Mael-seachlainn. Maelbrighde, son of Geibhleachan, lord of Conaille, was slain by the Ui-Eathach, in the fourth month after his having taken the chieftainship. Aenghus, son of Flann, heir apparent to the sovereignty of Ireland, was mortally wounded at Greallach-Eillte, by Cernn, son of Bernn; and he died at the end of sixty days afterwards. In attestation of which was said :

A blessing on the hand of Cern, son of Bernn, who slew Aenghus
Finn, the pride of Failⁿ;
It was a good achievement of his sharp valour to avenge the noble
Aedh Ollan^o.

Domhnall, son of Aedh (i. e. of Aedh Finnliath), son of Niall, lord of Aileach, died in religion, after a good life. In lamentation of him and of Aenghus was said :

From the birth of Christ, body of purity, till the death of Domh-
nall, according to the chronicles,—
A better guide cannot be found,—one year [and ten] above nine hundred.
The history of this year is heavy mist to fertile Banbhaⁿ,
Aenghus of Meath, the great champion, *and* Domhnall, son of
Aedh of Aileach [perished].
There came not of the Irish a youth like Aenghus of Codail^a,
In the latter ages there was not a royal hero like Domhnall of
Dobhail^f.
Heavy sorrow to the Gaedhil that these chiefs have perished
The first two of this spring; their times will be found in the histories.

The Age of Christ, 912. The thirty-sixth year of Flann. Maelciarain, son of Eochagan, Abbot of Chuain-Eois and Mucnamh^s, died. He was the foster-son

nall was the eldest son of King Aedh Finnliath; and, according to Peregrine O'Clery's genealogical work, the ancestor of the Fears-Droma, or O'Donnelys, who are, therefore, senior to the O'Neills. His obit is entered in the Annals of Ulster under A. D. 814, *alias* 815, thus :

“A. D. 814” [*al.* 815]. “Domhnall, mac

Aedho, ri Ailigh, Verno *equinoctio in penitencia moritur.*”

^s *Mucnamh*.—Otherwise written Mucshnamh, now *anglicè* Mucknoe, in the east of the county of Monaghan.—See note ^d, under A. D. 830, p. 445, *suprà*.

“A. D. 914” [*al.* 915]. “Maelciarain, mac

δέξ. Δαλα Ρετζίνα ειπίθε. Σλόιπέθ λά Νιáll, mac Αεδα Φίννλείτ hi n'Δal Αραιθε hi mí lun do punnpad. Λοιγρσcη Ua Λετλοβαρ, τίζεαρνα Δal n'Αραιθε, δια ταρραάταν occ Φρεζαβαλ, γ πο ρραοινασ για Νιáll παρ co παρκαθ α βράταρ ιρη λορcc .i. Φλατρυαε Ua Uεtηλοβαρ. Ασθ, mac Εοχαζάιν, mí an coiccio, γ Λοιγρεά Ua Uετλοβαρ δια lήnήam ιαρανί zo Cάpn Ερεανν, γ Νιáll do βριρεασ πορρα do ρίθιρ, γ cήρpan mac Colmáin, τοιρεch Chenél Mailce, γ mac Αλλαcάin, mic Λαichτειν, do μαρβαθ γ Δουβζáll mac Αεδα, mic Εοcάζáin, do έρέcτνυccάσ co μόρ, γ θρηονζ μόρ οUλλτοιθ do μαρβαθ ιρη ιαρινόρπεcτ ρin cen mo έάτ na δεαζ θασομερin. Σιθ do θεναιν ιαρ ρin hi calann Nouember ετηρ Νιáll, τίζεαρνα Οιλίζ, γ Αεθh, mí an coiccio, occ Τεαλαc Occ. Νοcοβlach μόρ do Ξhallaibh do εochc zo Loch Δαcαoc, zo πο ζαβρατ λογγορτ ανθ.

Αοιρ Cμιορτ, ναοι ccέδ α τηί υέξ. Αn ρcετμασ βλιαθann δεcc αρ ρίcετ do Ρhλann. Scannlán, ερρccορ γ abb Ταmlαcτα υέξ. Scannlán, αιρcινθεαch Conghala Ξlινne Σúιλίze, υέξ. Ορζαν Cορκαίze, γ Uρmóir, γ Αcηαιθ bó

Εοchagáin, prince of Clonauis, and Bushop of Ardmach, *anno 70 etatis sue in Christo moritur.*" —*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

¹ *Ua-Leathlobhair.*—Now *anglicè* O'Lalor, or Lawler. There was another family of this name, and also of this race, seated at Dysart-Enos, in the present Queen's County. Major-General O'Lalor, of the Spanish service, Honorary Companion of the Order of the Bath, and Patrick Lalor, of Tinnakill, Queen's County, Esq., ex-M. P., are of the latter family.

² *Freghabhail.*—Now the Ravel Water, in the county of Antrim.—See note ^c, under A. D. 3506, p. 33, *suprà*.

³ *The province:* i. e. Ulidia, that part of Ulster east of Glenn-Ríge and the Lower Bann, not the entire province of Ulster.

⁴ *Carn-Ereann:* i. e. the carn or sepulchral heap of Eri, a woman's name, now Carnearny, in the parish of Connor, and county of Antrim. See Reeves's *Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down and Connor*, §c., p. 311, note ¹.

⁵ *Cind-Mailche.*—A tribe of the people called

Monach, seated near Moira, in the now county of Down.—See *Lib. Lec.*, fol. 138, *b, a*; and Reeves's *Eccles. Antiquities*, &c., p. 355, note ^o.

⁶ *Tealach-Og.*—Now Tullaghoge, a small village, in the parish of Desertereaght, barony of Dungannon, and county of Tyrone. This was the seat of O'Hagan till the confiscation of Ulster; and here O'Neill was inaugurated by O'Hagan on a stone, which remained at the place till 1602, when the Lord Deputy Mountjoy remained here for five days, "and brake down the Chair wherein the O'Neals were wont to be created, being of stone planted in the open field."—F. Moryson, *Rebellion of Hugh, Earl of Tyrone*, book iii. c. 1, edition of 1735, vol. ii. p. 197.—See *Genealogics, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 431, note ⁷. This defeat of the Dal-Araidhe is noticed in the Annals of Ulster under the year 913, *alias* 914, as follows:

"A. D. 913" [*al.* 914]. "An army by Nell, mac Hugh, into Dalnaraic, in *Junii* mense. Loingsech O'Lehlavar came to prevent them" [at Fregaval], "and was overthrowne, that he

of [the archbishop] Fethghna. An army was led by Niall, son of Aedh Finnliath, into Dal-Araidhe, in the month of June precisely. Loingseach Ua Leathlobhair^t, lord of Dal-Araidhe, met them at Freghabhail^u where he was defeated by Niall; and he lost his brother in the conflict, i. e. Flathrua Ua Leathlobhair. Aedh, son of Eochagan, king of the province^w, and Loingseach Ua Leathlobhair, afterwards pursued them to Carn-Ereann^x, where Niall again defeated them, and where Cearran, son of Colman, chief of Ciuil-Mailche^y, and the son of Allacan, son of Lachten, were slain, and Dubhghall, son of Aedh, son of Eochagan, was severely wounded; and great numbers of the Ulidians were slain in the pursuit besides these distinguished men. A peace was afterwards, on the Calends of November, made at Tealach-Og^z, between Niall, lord of Aileach, and Aedh, King of the province. A great new fleet of foreigners came to Loch-Dachaech^a, and placed a stronghold there.

The Age of Christ, 913. The thirty-seventh year of Flann. Scannlan, Abbot and Bishop of Tamhlacht, died. Scannlan, airchinneach of Conghail-Glinne-Suilighe^b, died. The plundering of Corcach, Lis-mor, and Achadh-bo,

lost his brother, Flathrua O'Lehlavar, by the means. Hugh mac Eoghagan, kinge of the North, and Loingsech, kinge of Dalaraie, waytinge for them at Carnerenn, where they were also discomfited; Cerran mac Colman and Mac-Allagan, mac Laichtechain, and others, were lost by the means. Hugh, with very few more, turninge back from the flight, and sharply resistinge in the flight, killed some of Neill's souldiers. Dubgall, his sonn, escaped wounded." [Aedh vero cum paucissimis ex fuga revertens, et acerrimè intra fugam resistens quosdam ex militibus Neill prostravit. Dubhghall, filius ejus, vulneratus evasit.] "Peace betweene Nell mac Hugh, Kinge of Ailech, and Hugh, Kinge of the *Cuige*, .i. the fifth of Ireland, at Tulachoog, in the Kalends of November."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^a *Loch-Dachaech*.—This was the old name of Waterford harbour. The Annals of Ulster notice the arrival of the Gentiles, or Pagan Danes, at Loch Dachaech, at the year 913, *alias*

914; and a naval battle fought between two Danish chieftains, at the Isle of Mann, in the same year, thus:

"A. D. 913" [*al.* 914]. "*Bellum navale oc Manainn ittir Barid, mac nOctir et Ragnall hUa Imair, ubi Barid penè cum omni exercitu suo deletus est. Nocoblach mor di Genntib oc Loch Dacaech.*"

"A. D. 912. There came new supplies of Danes this year, and landed at Waterford."—*Ann. Clon.*

^b *Conghail-Glinne-Suilighe*: i. e. the church of the vale of the Swilly, now Conwall, an old church in ruins in the valley of Glenswilly, barony of Kilmacrenan, and county of Donegal.—See note ¹, under A. D. 1204.

The most of the entries transcribed by the Four Masters, under the year 913, are given in the Annals of Ulster under 914, *alias* 915, as follows:

"A. D. 914" [*al.* 915]. "The coming secretly of Flann, mac Maelsechlainn, from or upon his

ó εαέτρανδαῖς. Ruarc, mac Maolbriúoe, τῖgearna Murrpaige éipe, dég. Ppéuúeéτ Flaunn Sionna ó a mácaῖς .i. ó Dhonnachaó ἡ Choncuábar ἡ inḡpaó Míoe leó co Loch Ribh. Slóigeaó an Fhlochla lá Níall, mac Aeda, pí nAiligh, co mo gáḡ naíom Donnchaóa, ἡ Choncuábar ppí peip a naáar, ἡ co pparzaῖς orpaó eḡip Míoe, ἡ ḡpígha. Topmach móp meimic do Gallaiḡ do éiaéταν co Loch Daáaoch beor, ἡ inḡpaó tuat ἡ ceall Mumian leo do gḡpér. Lenae, mac Catharinaíg, τῖgearna Corca ḡhairgíno, do écc.

Áoir Cpíorτ, naoi ceé a cḡar décc. Áooh, mac Aíella, abb Cluana pḡpta ḡpénann, Moenach, mac Daaligein, abb Achaid bó Canúig, Maolbaḡppíno, paccapτ Cluana mac Nóip, ἡ Martain, ab Ruip Commáin, dég. Cobplaé, inḡen Duíḡúin, banabb Cille ḡara, dég. Pogaḡpach, mac Tolairce, τῖgearna deipceipτ ḡpígh, ἡ Caélan, mac Fmḡpḡéta, pḡḡaíma Laiígh, dég. ḡebennach, mac Áoóa τῖgearna Ua Píḡeinte, do mápbaó la Noḡpmanaiḡ. ḡran, mac Eachtigeḡn, τanaḡpí Ua cCeimnealaiíg, do mápbaó la Noḡpmanaiḡ, ἡ la Diaḡmaó, mac Cḡbaill, τῖgearna Orpaige. Ápḡ maáa do loḡcaó. Iap mbeíτ ochτ mbliadna décc ap píéτ hi píge Eḡeann do Pḡlant Sionna mac Maolcélainn, atbaé i τTailléḡn. Áp acc eccaoine Flainn do páíḡó inḡpḡ,

Flann píomn Ppéimann pḡarpi ceé clainn, aḡpḡm Eḡeann gairgi a gḡuinn,
 ḡa pe concḡḡaió ap nḡpḡg, concḡḡaic tonn talman τḡuim.
 Tola timle tocain móp carḡmogaḡ cóip cḡoáa cam,
 Cup cḡuḡgḡlan do cupaó cáic, pḡaié pḡar Páil co pḡḡaáal.
 Ail inḡ orḡan uap ceé cinḡ, pḡaié pḡno pḡgḡal pḡgḡa pann,
 Ruíten gḡéne gḡata gḡḡno pḡno na péne pḡle Flann. ḡc.

sons" [*rectè*, the rebellion against Flann mac Maelsechlainn by his sons], "Donncha and Conor, and spoyled Meath to Lochry. The army of the Fochla" [the North] "by Nell mac Hugh, King of Ailech, that he made Conor and Donogh obey their father, and made association betweene the Midians and Breghs. Seanlan, Archinnech of Tavlaght; Seanlan, Airehinnech of Glinn-Suilie, in *Christo moritur*. Ruarc, mac Maelbride, King of Museryetyre, killed by murther, and buried by the O'Dongalaies. A great and often" [i. e. frequent] "supply of

Genties" [Gentiles] "comminge yett to Loch-dachaech, spoyling temporall and churchland in Mounster."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^c *Flann*.—According to the Annals of Clonmaennoise, King Flaun died at Kyneigh of the family of Cloone, on Sunday the 8th of the Kalends of June, *Anno Domini* 912. In the Annals of Ulster his death is noticed under the year 915, *alias* 916; and by Ware and O'Flaherty under 916, which is the true year, as appears from the *criteria* given in the Annals of Ulster, and in the *Chronicon Scotorum* :

by strangers. Ruare, son of Maellbrihde, lord of Muscraighe-thire, died. The harassing of Flann Sinna by his sons, namely, Donnchadh and Conchobhar; and Meath was plundered by them as far as Loch Ribh. A hosting of the North was made by Niall, son of Aedh, King of Aileach, [and, marching into Meath], he obtained the pledges of Donnchadh and Conchobhar, that they would obey their father; and he left peace between Meath and Breagh. Great and frequent reinforcements of foreigners arrived in Loch-Dachaech; and the lay districts and churches of Munster were constantly plundered by them. Lenae, son of Catharnach, lord of Corca-Bhaiscinn, died.

The Age of Christ, 914. Aedh, son of Ailell, Abbot of Cluain-fearta-Brenainn; Maenach, son of Dailigein, Abbot of Achadh-bo-Cainnigh; Maelbairrfinn, priest of Cluain-mic-Nois; and Martin, Abbot of Ros-Commain, died. Cobhflaith, daughter of Duibhduin, Abbess of Cill-dara, died. Fogartach, son of Tolarg, lord of South Breagh; and Cathalan, son of Finnsneachta, heir apparent of Leinster, died. Gebhennach, son of Aedh, lord of Ui-Fidhgeinte, was slain by the Norsemen. Bran, son of Echtighearn, Tanist of Ui-Ceimsealaigh, was slain by the Norsemen, and by Diarmaid, son of Cearbhall, lord of Osraighe. Ard-Macha was burned. After Flann^c, the son of Maelsechlainn, had been thirty-eight years in the sovereignty of Ireland, he died at Tailltin. It was in lamentation of Flann the following verses were composed:

Flann, the fair of Freamhain, better than all children, monarch of
Ireland, fierce his valour;

It was he that ruled our people, until placed beneath the earth's
heavy surface.

Flowing flood of great wealth, pure carbuncle of beauteous form,
Fine-shaped hero who subdued all, chief of the men of Fail of au-
gust mien,

Pillar of dignity over every head, fair chief of valour, caster of the
spears,

Sun-flash, noble, pleasant, head of the men of hospitality is Flann.

“Flannus Sinna, Malachiae regis filius R. H. triginta septem annos. Regnavit annos 36, menses 6, ac dies 5. Obiit 8 Calendas Junii anno 916, atatis 68. War.

“Ita suffragatur supradictum Chronicon Scotorum: Octavo Kalendas Junii, septima feria, 37 anno regni sui defunctus est.”—Ogygia, p. 434.

Ainle, mac Caátán, τῆγαρνα Uaítne Cliach, do bápuζαó lá Ḥallaib Loóa vácaoó. Ḥoill Locha Daehaoch beop do inópaó Mumán ḡ Laiḡín.

Αοιρ Cpiopt, naoi ccéo a cúḡ dḡḡ. An céo bhiaóain do Niall Ḥlundub, mac Aoóa Finnleíe uap Epiinn hi píḡhe. Maolḡiuc, abb Cille hAchaó, dḡḡ. Anach Tailteín do aénuaoúccáó la Niall. Siptioc, ua hloínap co na cóblach do ḡabáil oc Cind puatḡ i nairlí Laiḡín. Raḡnall, ua hloínap, co coblach oile ḡo Ḥulla Loóa Dácaoó. Ap for Ḥhalluib la Mumán. Ap naile la hEoḡanaáca ḡ ciappaḡe for Ḥhalluib. Slóiccáo Ua Néill an deipceipt ḡ an tuapceipt la Niall, mac Aoóa, pí Epeann co piopu Mumán do cóccao pí Ḥallaib. Scopaiḡ a longpopt oc Topap Ḥletpac i Maiḡ Peimn an 22 d'Augupḡ. Do lótap na Ḥoill ipin típ an lá céona. Forpuab-pattap Ḥaoiðil iao in tpeap uap pía mḡóón laoi co ttopáap míle ap céo pí ḡctoppa, acḡ ap lia do éḡi do ḡallaib, ḡ po ppaomḡo forpa. Do pioáatap hi ppiotḡuin anpim taoipec Capḡḡe ḡpacáide, ḡ Maolpimnéa mac Domnaḡáin taoipeach Ua cCḡinaḡ, ḡ Pḡḡal, mac Muipḡein, taoipeach ua cCpém-táimn, ḡ apail cenmoáat. Do lottap cobpáid ap longpopt Ḥall do forpim a munpice. Impoipḡe an Ḥoiðil for ccula do cum an dunaíó piap an tóip noeioḡnaḡ, .i. pía Raḡnall pí Duḡḡall co plog do Ḥhalluib uime. Luid Niall co nuaiéib inó acchaíó nanḡall co po taoimuce dia tpió an iomḡuin. Anap Niall iapim piche oioce iapim a ndunaíó forp na Ḥallaib. Ro forconḡpaó uao for Laiḡimh aipioim a forbaip for na Ḥallaib co tpucc Siptuce ua hloínap co nḤallaib uime caḡ Cimpuaḡ for Laiḡimḡ, du i ttopapatap

^a *Uaithne-Cliach*.—Now the barony of Owney, in the north-east of the county of Limerick. The adjoining barony of Owney, in the county of Tipperary, was anciently called Uaithne-tire. —See the years 949, 1080.

The entries transcribed by the Four Masters under A. D. 914, are given in the Annals of Ulster under 915, *alias* 916, as follows :

“A. D. 915” [*al.* 916]. “Flann, mac Moil-sechláinn, mic Maelruana, mic Donncha, King of Tarach, reigninge thirty-six yeares, and 6 moneths, and 5 dayes, in the yeare of his age 68, the 8 day of the Kal. of June, the 7th day, and about the 7th hower of the day, *mortuus*

est. Fogartach, mac Tolairg, King of Descert Bregh, *mortuus est*. Ainle mac Cahán, King of Uaithne-Cliach, put to death by the Gentiles of Lochdachaech. Hugh mac Ailell, Abbot of Clonfert Brenainn ; Coinligan, mac Droignein, chief of O'Lomain of Gaela ; and Martán, Abbot of Roscomain, *moriuntur*. Nell Glundub mac Hugh begineth his reigne in Tarach, and reneweth” [*recte*, celebrateth] “the fayre of Tailten, which was omitted for many yeares” [*quod multis temporibus pretermissum est*]. “The Gentiles” [Gentiles, i. e. Pagans] “of Loch-dachaech yet spoyling of Mounster and Leinster. Maelbarrim, priest of Clon-mic-Nois, *mortuus*

Ainle, son of Cathan, lord of Uaitlme-Cliach^d, was put to death by the foreigners of Loch Dachaech. The foreigners of Loch Dachaech still continued to plunder Munster and Leinster.

The Age of Christ, 915. The first year of Niall Glundubh, son of Aedh Finnliath, over Ireland in sovereignty. Maelgirie, Abbot of Cill-achaidh, died. The fair of Tailltin was renewed by Niall. Sitric, grandson of Imhar, with his fleet, took up at Ceann-fuait^e, in the east of Leinster. Raghmall, grandson of Imhar, with another fleet, went to the foreigners of Loch Dachaech. A slaughter was made of the foreigners by the Munstermen. Another slaughter was made of the foreigners by the Eoghanachta, and by the Ciarraighi. The army of the Ui-Neill of the South and North was led by Niall, son of Aedh, King of Ireland, to the men of Munster, to wage war with the foreigners. He pitched his camp at Tobar-Glethrach^f, in Magh-Feimhin, on the 22nd of August. The foreigners went into the territory on the same day. The Irish attacked them the third hour before mid-day, so that one thousand one hundred men were slain between them; but more of the foreigners fell, and they were defeated. There fell here in the heat of the conflict the chief of Carraig-Brachaidhe, and Maelfinnen, son of Donnagan, chief of Ui-Cearnaigh; Fearghal, son of Muirigen, chief of Ui-Creamhthainn; and others besides them. Reinforcements set out from the fortress of the foreigners to relieve their people. The Irish returned back to their camp before [the arrival of] the last host, i. e. before [the arrival of] Raghmall, king of the black foreigners, who had an army of foreigners with him. Niall set out with a small force against the foreigners, so that God prevented their slaughter through him. Niall after this remained twenty nights encamped against the foreigners. He requested of the Leinstermen to remain in siege against the foreigners. [This they did, and continued the siege] until Sitric, the grandson of Imhar, and the foreigners, gave the battle of Ceannfuait to the Leinstermen, wherein six hundred were slain about the lords of Leinster, toge-

est. Ardmach burnt wholly, on the 5th Kal. of May, viz., on the south side, together with the Savall hall other abbots reliques" [*reetè*, with the Toi, the Sabhall, the Kitchen, and all the fort of the abbots]. "Coblaith, daughter to Duvduin, Coarb of Bryde, *quievit*."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^e *Ceann-fuait*.—Now Confey, near Leixlip, in the barony of Salt, and county of Kildare. It is highly probable that it was the Danes of this place that gave its name to Leixlip, i. e. Lax-leap, or, as Giraldus Cambrensis calls it, *Saltus Salmonis*.

^f *Tobar-Glethrach*.—Now unknown.

πέ céo im tigeapnaoaiḃ Laiḡn, ἡ imon riḡ Uḡaire, mac Ailella. Aitiaḃ annro anmanna ḡruinge dá maiḃiḃ. Maolmorḡa, mac Muirpeccáim, tigeapna Aipḗir Uipe, Muḡron, mac Cinnéitciḡ, tigeapna na τḲri cComann ἡ Laiḡiri, Cionaeḗ, mac Tuathail, tigeapna Ua Feneclair, ἡ rocaide oile ḡo ḡḡ ḡaoimḃ imon aipḡearpucc Maelmaeḡoc, mac Diairinata, ḡo Uib Conanna ḡo, abb ḡlinne hUirḡn, roimḃiḡ ḡoccaide, ancoipe, ἡ raiḡ irin ecena Laiḡionḡae, ἡ irin mbépla Scoitḡcḡa. Ar ḡo cáḗ Cinnruaid ro ráiḡḡo inḡro ríoi,

Ḳurur Laiḡn limḃ ḡcc, iar roḗḗ ro ḡeal ríoiḡḡa cuairḗ,
 Ní mac cualatair an péo ruaratair écc i cCinḡ Ruaitḗ.
 Flaite Uiphe lḡḡhan ḡlonn carḗair ḡlonn rri rḡḗal rino,
 Ḳur rinairḗ cin cḡaiḃ cenḡ irin nḡlenn uar ciḡ Moling.
 Mora aipḡerḗ im céḗ reut, ḡeitḗbir ciḡ aipḡirḗ an róo,
 Ḳair maiḡn co mílib cḡo ḗairur Laiḡn limḃ ḡcc.

Opḡain Cille ḡara ó ḡallaibh Chinn Ruait. Maolruanaid, mac Néill, ḗanairi na nḡéiri, ḡo iarḡaḡ lá Corḡmac, mac Moḗla, tigeapna na Nḡéiri. Cúloḡhair, mac Maḡuḡain, ḗoirḗac Ua cCeallaḡ Cualann [ḡécc].

* *Ui-Feineachlais*.—A tribe seated in the barony of Arklow, in the south-east of the county of Wicklow.—See note ¹, under A. M. 3501, p. 26, *suprà*; and *Leabhar-na-gCeart*, p. 195, note ².

^b *Tigh-Moling*: i. e. St. Moling's house. There are at present two places of this name in Ireland; first, Tigh-Moling, or St. Mullin's, on the Barrow, in the south of the county of Carlow; and Timolin, near Castle-Dermot, in the county of Kildare; and it would appear that the lines here quoted have reference to some other than the battle of Ceann-Fuait.

^c *Ui-Ceallaigh-Cualann*.—A territory in the north of the now county of Wicklow, containing the church of Tigh-mic-Dimmai.—See the *Feilire-Aenguis* at 13th November; see note ¹, under A. D. 713, p. 313, *suprà*, where the pedigree of this Culothair is given.

The year 915 of the Annals of the Four

Masters corresponds with 916, *alias* 917, of the Annals of Ulster, which notice the events of that year as follows:

“A. D. 916” [*al.* 917]. “Snowe and extreme cold in this year, and strange sight” [*rectè*, unusual frost] “that the principal loches and rivers of Ireland were so frozen that there was great slaughter of chattle, byrds, and fishes. Evill favoured signes also that yeare; a flame of fire was seen to come from the west beyond Ireland, untill yt went beyond the East sea. The comett seemed to burn the ayre. Sitrick mac Ivar, with his Navy, taken at Cinfuad, in the borders of Leinster. Ragnall O'Hivar, with his other shipping, went to the Genties” [Gentiles] “of Lochdachaeach. A slaughter of Genties at Imly by Mounster. Another slaughter by Eoghanaecht and Kiery. An army of the O'Nells of the South and North, with Mounstermen, by Nell, mac Hugh, Kinge

ther with the king Ugaire, son of Ailell. These are the names of some of their chiefs : Maelmordha, son of Muireagan, lord of Airther-Life ; Mughron, son of Cinneidigh, lord of the three Comainns and of Laighis ; Cinaedh, son of Tuathal, lord of Ui-Feineachlais^e; and many other chieftains, with the archbishop Maelmaedhog, son of Diarmaid, who was one of the Ui-Conamla, Abbot of Gleann-Uisean, a distinguished scribe, anchorite, and an adept in the Latin learning and the Scotie language. It was concerning the battle of Ceann-Fuaid the following lines were composed :

The expedition of the Leinstermen of many youths, upon a very fine
road, royal the march ;

Scarcely heard they the [sound of] the road ; they received death at
Ceann-Fuaid.

The chiefs of Liphe of broad deeds waged a battle with a sacred shrine.
There were cut off five hundred heads in the valley over Tigh-Moling^h.
Great its renown in every thing, rightly indeed, for celebrated is the
spot,

Over the plain with thousands of hundreds, Leinster sends its troops
of youths.

The plundering of Cill-dara by the foreigners of Ceann-Fuaid. Maelrua-
naidh, son of Niall, Tanist of the Deisi, was slain by Cormac, son of Mothla,
lord of the Deisi. Culothair, son of Matudhan, chief of Ui-Ceallaigh-Cualannⁱ,
[died].

of Ireland, to warr with the Gentyes, and
[en-] camped about twenty dayes, in the
moneth of August, at Tober Glehrach, in the
fyld called Fevin" [*rectè*, in Magh-Fevin, or in
the plain of Fevin]. "The Gentyes went into
the country the same day. They did sett on
the Irish about the third howre in the after-
none, and fought to evening that about" [one
thousand] "one hundred fell between them;
but the Gentyes lost most. The Gentyes went
behinde theire people out of the campe for
theire saulfty. The Irish tourned back into
their campe before the last of them, viz., before
Ranall, King of Black Gentyes, with a number

of Gentyes about him. Nell, mac Hugh, with a
few with him, went against the Gentyes, that
he expected their fight by battle. Nell stayed
20 nightis after in campe against the Gentyes ;
he sent to Leinster to byker on the other side
with theire campe, where Sitricke O'Hivar over-
threw them in the battle of Cinnfuaid, where
fell Augaire mac Ailill, King of Leinster; Mael-
morre" [mac Muirecain, Kinge of Airther-
Liphi; Maelmaedhog] "mac Diarmada, *sapiens*
et Episcopus of Leinster; Ogran, mac Cinnedi,
King of Lease; *et ceteri duces atque nobiles*.
Sitrick O'Hivar came to Dublin."—*Cod. Clar.*,
tom. 49.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, ναοι ccéd aré déz. An dapa bliadain do Niall. Eecnech, comarba Enda aipone, eppcop 7 angoipe, décc. Pspadach, abb Inri bó rinne, Maoileoin abb Rora Cρέ, 7 Ceallaacán Ua donait, abb Tuama inbir, déz. Muireano, inzn Suairt banabb Cille dapa, décc an 26 Man. Daniel Cluana Carrpτε, pfnchaio ampa, décc. Eitne, inzn Aoda, mic Néill, piozan pfr mbrfz, décc lá péile Martain. Mór, inzn Cearbail, mic Dungaile, banuigeapna Laigne Deargabair, décc iar ndeizbftchaio. Tigeapnach ua Cléiriz, tigeapna Aiohe, décc. Cst, mac Flaitbearpταich, tigeapna Corca Moopuaoh, décc. Ceall dapa do opzain do gallaib Acha cliaτ. Opzain Leitghinne, la Gallair, aipm in po marbaio Maol Pátραice, racapτ 7 ancopi 7 Mongán, ancopi 7 pochaioe oile 1 maille ppiu. Oitip 7 na Zoill do dúl o Loé Dácaoé 1 nAlban, 7 Conpταντιν, mac Aeda do éabairt caτa dóib, 7 Oitip do inarbaio co náρ Gall immaille ppiup.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, ναοι ccéd a peacht décc. Doimnall, mac Diapmada, abb Ghinne hUiprin, Maelcoe, abb nOenopoma, [décc]. Inpécταch, abb Tpe-poitte, do inarbaio na tauz abaió paóéipin. Maoilene, mac Maoilbriozoe, abb Lanne Eala 7 Condepe, 7 aule Epeano, déz. Duóziolla, mac Lachtnám, tigeapna Teτba, do inarbaio. Corbmac, mac Moéta, tigeapna na nDeiri, déz. Caτ Aéta cliaτ (.i. 1 Cill Moραμόcc la toeb Acha cliaτh) pop Zhaoúealaib pua nGallaib .i. pua nIoimap 7 pua Siptuoz Zále, .i. in xuii October, in po marbaio Niall Ghúnduib, mac Aeda Pinnleiré pí Epeann iar mbeirh do τpi bliadna ipm pizi. Concóbar Ua Maoileachlann, pizóaimna

¹ *Successor of Enda of Ara*: i. e. Abbot of Killeany, in the Great Island of Aran, in the Bay of Galway.

² *Tuaim-inbhir*.—In the *Feilire-Aenguis*, at 2nd December, Tuaim-Inbhir, or Druim-Inbhir, is described as “a n-iarpεap Mioe,” in the west of Meath, where St. Mael-Odhraín was on that day venerated as the patron of the place. There is a Druim-inbhir, *anglicè* Drumineer, with the ruins of a very curious and ancient church, in the barony of Lower Ormond, and county of Tipperary, about five miles north and by west of the town of Nenagh.

³ *Cluain-Coirpthe*.—Now Kilbarry, near the

hamlet of Termonbarry, in the county of Roscommon.—See note ^d, under A. D. 1238.

^m *Eithne*.—“A. D. 916” [*al.* 917]. “Ehne, Hughe’s daughter, *in vera penitentia et in feria Martini, defuncta est.*”—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

The most of the entries transcribed by the Four Masters under A. D. 916, are given in the Annals of Ulster under 917, as follows:

“A. D. 917. Maeleoin, prince and bushopp of Roscrea; Egnach, prince of Arain; Daniell of Cluon-Coirbhe, a great chronieler, *in pace dormierunt*. Muiren, Suairt’s daughter, Abbess of Kildare, *mortua est*. The Genties” [Gentiles]

The Age of Christ, 916. The second year of Niall. Egnech, successor of Enda of Araⁱ, bishop and anchorite, died. Fearadhach, Abbot of Inis-bo-finne; Maeleoin, Abbot of Ros-Cre; and Ceallachan Ua Daint, Abbot of Tuain-inbhir^k, died. Muircann, daughter of Suart, Abbess of Cill-dara, died on the 26th of May. Daniel of Cluain-Coirpthe^l, a celebrated historian, died. Eithne^m, daughter of Aedh, son of Niall, queen of the men of Breagh, died on the festival day of St. Martin. Mor, daughter of Cearbhall, son of Dunghal, Queen of South Leinster, died after a good life. Tighearnach Ua Cleirigh, lord of Aidhne, died. Ceat, son of Flaithbheartach, lord of Corca-Modhruadh, died. Cill-dara was plundered by the foreigners of Ath-cliath. The plundering of Leithghlinn by the foreigners, where Maelpadraig, a priest and anchorite, and Mongan, anchorite, and many others along with them, were slain. Oitir and the foreigners went from Loch Dachaech to Alba; and Constantine, the son of Aedh, gave them battle, and Oitir was slain, with a slaughter of the foreigners along with him.

The Age of Christ, 917. Domhnall, son of Diarmaid, Abbot of Gleann-Uisean, and Maelcoc, Abbot of Oendruim, [died]. Innrechtach, Abbot of Trefoit, was slain in his own abbatical house. Maelene, son of Maelbrighde, Abbot of Lann-Eala and Connor, and the glory of Ireland, died. Duibhghilla, son of Lachtan, lord of Teathbha, was slain. Cormac, son of Mothla, lord of the Deisi, died. The battle of Ath-cliath (i. e. of Cill-Mosamhogⁿ, by the side of Ath-cliath) [was gained] over the Irish, by Imhar and Sitric Gale, on the 17th of October, in which were slain Niall Glundubh, son of Aedh Fimliath, King of Ireland, after he had been three years in the sovereignty; Conchobhar

“of Lochdachaech left Ireland, and went for Scotland. The men of Scotland, with the assistance of the North Saxons, prepared before them. The Genties divided themselves into fower battles, viz., one by Godfry O’Hivair; another by the two Earles; the third by the young Lordes; and the fowerth by Ranall mac Bieloeh, that” [which] “the Scotts did not see; but the Scotts overthrew the three they sawe, that they had a great slaghter of them about Ottir and Gragava; but Ranall gave the onsett behind the Scotts,” [so] “that he had the killing of many of them, only that neyther king nor

Murmor” [μόρμοερ] “of them was lost in that confflight. The night discharged the battle” [*Nox prelium diremū*]. “Etilflut, *fumosissima regina Saxonum mortua est*. Warr betwene Nell, mac Hugh, King of Tarach, and Sitrick O’Hivair. Maelmihi, mac Flannagan, King of Cnova, went toward the Gentyes to save Tuaiscert Bregh from them, which did avayle them” [him] “nothing” [*quod ei nihil contulit*].

ⁿ *Cill-Mosamhog*: i. e. Mosamhog’s Church, now Kilmashoge, near Rathfarnham, in the county of Dublin. No reference to this saint is to be found in the copy of the *Feilire-Aenguis*

Ερεανν, Αοδ mac Εοδαζαιν, ρί Υλαδ, Μαολμιτιηδ, mac Φλannaζάιν, τιζεαρνα
 6ρλζ, Μαολεραοιβε Υα Ουι6ριοναich, τιζεαρνα Οιρζιall, Μαολεραοιβε, mac
 Οοιλζεν, τιζεαρνα Τορταν, Ceallaé mac Φοεεαρταιζ, τιζεαρνα Δειρπειρτ
 6ρλζ, Cρomman, mac Cιννειτιch, 7 ροchαιδε αιλε nach άρεμίταρ, Δο ραορ-
 εlannaib 7 Δαορεlандаib, immaile ρυρ an ριζη Νιall. Αρ Δοη caé ριν
 a6ρυβρiαδ,

Δα Δυα6αιρ an Chéδαοιν έρυαδ,
 λαρ ρρεé ρλυαιζη ρο έοραib ριαé,
 Οι Δο ζαιρτέρι co ττί βράé,
 Ματαν αιleeé Αéα chiaé.
 Ηι τορiέαιρ Νιall, νια ρορelee,
 Cονco6αιρ con6 ζορρα ζαιρce,
 Αεδ, mac Εαéach Υλαδ υιρ6,
 Μαολμιτιηδ τυlee ορ6αιν αιρ6.
 Μορ Δο ζηνύρι6 Δαοιθεal ζηνάé,
 Μόρ Δο Δύρι6 λαοεραδ liaé,
 Οο ηiacaib ριοζαν 7 ριζ,
 Ρο bié ι nΑé εlαιδ6εαch chiaé.
 6ρlετα βαρiann coimδiδ caíδ.
 Μαιρce ρορρ τταρiνν la νερτ ρλυαιζ,
 Νιρ ba heccaοιν ιρiν τρiάιζη,
 Δα Δυα6αιρ an Chedaοιν έρυαδ.

Acc éζaίme Néill ρο ραιδ6δ beορ,

6ρiόnach amu Ερε υαζη,
 Cen ρυιρiζ ρυαδ ριζι ζιall,
 Αρ Δέζρι mίme ζαν ζρiέιν,
 Φαρζρι μυiζε Néill ζαν Νιall.
 Νίρτα m66αιρ ηαιéιυρ ριρ
 Νίρτα ριé na ρυ6α ρlóιζη,
 Νί cυηiαιηζ aenach Δο áηη,
 Ο ρορ βάδ an bρaenach bρiόηη.

preserved in the *Leabhar Breac*, in O'Clery's
 Irish Calendar, or in Colgan's Works.

° *Tortan*: rectè, Ui-Tortain. A tribe of the

Oirghialla seated near Ardbraccan, in Meath.—
 See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 60; Book of
 Ballymote, fol. 229, b; Colgan's *Tr. Th.*, p. 129,

Ua Maclcachlainn, heir apparent to the sovereignty of Ireland ; Aedh, son of Eochagan, King of Ulidia ; Maelmithidh, son of Flannagan, lord of Breagh ; Maclcracibhe Ua Duibhsinaich, lord of Oirghialla ; Maclcracibhe, son of Doilghen, lord of Tortan^o ; Ceallach, son of Fogartach, lord of South Breagh ; Cromman, son of Ciuncitich ; and many other noblemen and plebeians, who are not enumerated, along with the king. Of this battle was said :

Fierce and hard was the Wednesday
 On which hosts were strewn under the feet of shields :
 It shall be called, till Judgment's day,
 The destructive morning of Ath-cliath,
 On which fell Niall, the noble hero ;
 Conchobhar, chief of fierce valour ;
 Aedh, son of valiant Eochaidh of Ulidia ;
 Maelmithidh of the proud, lofty dignity.
 Many a countenance of well-known Gaeidhil,
 Many a chief of grey-haired heroes,
 Of the sons of queens and kings,
 Were slain at Ath-cliath of swords.
 The strength of a brave lord was subdued.
 Alas that he was deceived in the strength of an army,
 There would [otherwise] be no moan upon the strand.
 Fierce was the hard Wednesday !

In lamentation of Niall was moreover said :

Sorrowful this day is sacred Ireland,
 Without a valiant chief of hostage reign ;
 It is to see the heavens without a sun
 To view Magh-Neill^p without Niall.
 There is no cheerfulness in the happiness of men ;
 There is no peace or joy among the hosts ;
 No fair can be celebrated
 Since the sorrow of sorrow died.

c. ii., and p. 184, n. 23, 24 ; the *Feilire-Aenguis*, 8 July ; and *Leabhar-na-gCeart*, p. 151, note ^b. ^p *Magh-Neill* : i. e. the Plain of Niall, a bardic name for Ireland.

Τριαξ ρη α Μυξ ὀρξ βυθε,
 Α τίρ νάλανδ ναυγαθε,
 Ρο ρεαριρ ρριτ μιξ ρυρεαχ,
 Ροτρaccaυβ Νιall νιαῶ γυμεαχ.
 Cαιτι μαλ ιαρταρ βῆτα,
 Cαιτι γριαν ceῶ αιρη γρεατα,
 Ιναῶ Νιall epῶδα Cνυα,
 Ρο μαλαιρτ, α μόρ τυρucha.

Νιall πο ριάῶ ινδρο αν λά ριαρ αν chaῶ,

Cepe δambáil boccait βρεαc, αγυρ claiθεαῶ leota λιαῶ,
 Αγυρ γαι γλαρρ γονα τροch, τέιρ ματαν μοῶ do Ατη chiaῶ.

Céleudabáil, mac Scandair, comarba Comḡaill, ḡ annchara Néill ḡlundub,
 αρ é πο αρλαḡ ρορ Νιall τυθεῶτ don áτρα, ḡ αρ é do ρατ α chuit ρoch-
 ραιce do Νιall αρ claiomloῶ ech do thabhairt ὀῶ δια βρειῶt ρéin αρ ιn ccaῶ.
 ḡormlaith, mḡln Phlomin, πο ριάῶ,

Ole ρορη commaoin αν θα ḡhall μαρῶρατ Νιall, αγυρ Cearball,
 Cearball la hUlḡ comal nḡlé Νιall ḡlundub la hAmhlaide.

Cárpe an 25 Apríl, ḡ min Cháιρ ι Saίρῶῶ. Dia cóice mbliáῶna ρῆρceat
 αρ τρι céῶ tecmoιḡ ρη,

Cárpe ι Saίρῶῶ ρῆρthaῶb ρλυacc ιαρ τεροραῶb bliáῶnaῶb buanbán,
 Ḍḡrḡur ár nḡoedell ῶαρ ριαν, ιι ρενῶaῶb ρινῶol Paíl am Νιall.

¹ *Cnucha*.—Now Caislen-Cnucha, or Castleknock, on the River Liffey, in the county of Dublin. — See note ^c, under A. D. 727, p. 325.

² *Confessor*.—The word *anamcúpa* is translated “*confessarius*” in *Trias Thaum.*, p. 294.

³ *Gormlaith*.—See this quatrain quoted before under the year 904 [909]. In Mageoghegan’s translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise the following notice of this Gormlaith is given under the year 905 :

“A. D. 905” [*rectè*, 913]. “Neal Glunduffe was king three years, and was married to the

Lady Gormphley, daughter to King Flann, who was a very fair, virtuous, and learned damosell; was first married to Cormaeke mac Cowlenan, King of Munster; secondly, to King Neal, by whom she had issue a son, called Princee Donnell, who was drowned, upon whose death she made many pittiful and learned ditties in Irish; and, lastly, she was married to Cearvall mac Moregan, King of Leinster. After all which royal marriages she begged from door to door, forsaken of all her friends and allies, and glad to be relieved by her inferiors.”

It should be here remarked that the order of

This is a pity, O beloved Magh-Breagh,
 Country of beautiful face,
 Thou hast parted with thy lordly king,
 Thou hast lost Niall the wounding hero.
 Where is the chief of the western world ?
 Where the sun of every clash of arms ?
 The place of great Niall of Cnucha^a
 Has been changed, ye great wretches !

Niall said this before the battle :

Whoever wishes for a speckled boss, and a sword of sore-inflicting wounds,
 And a green javelin for wounding wretches, let him go early in the morning to Ath-cliath.

Celedabhail, son of Scannall, successor of Comhghall, and confessor^r of Niall Glundubh, was he who had requested of Niall to come to this battle ; and it was he that gave the viaticum to Niall, after having refused to give him a horse to carry him from the battle. Gormlaith^s, daughter of Flann, said :

Evil to me the compliment of the two foreigners who slew Niall and Cearbhall ;
 Cearbhall [was slain] by Hulb, a great deed ; Niall Glundubh by Amhlæibh.

Easter [day fell] on the 25th of April, and little Easter^t in the summer. This happened after three hundred and sixty-five years.

Easter in summer, marching of armies during three fully accomplished years,
 There was a red slaughter of the Gaelidhil in every path, throughout the points of fair great Fail along with Niall.

these marriages of Gormlaith must be incorrect, because Cormac Mac Cullenan was slain in 908, Niall Glundubh in 919, and Cearbhall in 909. The probability is that Gormlaith was first married to Cormac ; and secondly, after his death,

to his enemy, Cearbhall ; and, lastly, to Niall Glundubh, after whose fall in 919 she begged from door to door.—See note under 941.

^t *Little Easter*: i. e. Dominica in Albis. The criteria here given indicate the year 919.

Comgall πο πάιδ,

Pel Coemhan Léth i Corǵur, do aǵ bliadain do anputh,
Cóicc la eppaiǵ iar cCáirce Mion cáirce do bith i raíriad.

Οργαν Πήνα γ Τίγχε Μუნνα λα Ξαλλαῖ.

Αοιρ Ορίορτ, ναοι εέδ α hocht décc. An céo bliadain do Donnchaó, mac Flóinn τδιοννα, hi righe uar Eirind. Pincar, eppcop Doimhacc, Corbmac, mac Cuilennán, eppcop Uir móir, γ τιγεαρινα να ηΘέρι Μυίηαν, Λοιηγreach, eppcop Cluana mic Nóir, Maolmaire, abb Arda hrecán, Ciarán, abb Daimehiry, Scamlan, mac Ḷoruián, eccnaíó, pcpibmó τοζαῖδε, γ abb Ropra Cre, γ Μεραιζε Cluana móir Μαεδócc, δέζ. Lia móir ipin mbliadainy co poaét an tuirce lǵyr nabaió Cluana mic Nóir, γ co Clocán Ulaio na τπρί ecpoy. Ceannandur do ionoraó do Ḷhalluib, γ bripcaoi an doimhacc. Ar móir ócc Ḷpém poy Uib Máine. Caé i cCiannaétaib hrlǵ, .i. occ Τίγ mic ηθαηach, για ηDonnchaó, mac Flann mic Maeleaclann, poy Ḷhalluib, dú in πο μαρβαó líon dírimhe do na Ḷalluib, uar ba ipin caé pin πο díoglaó caé Αέα chiaé poyra, dóiǵ τορραδαρ δυαριῖῖ na Noptmann ann comlíon a ττορcaip do paepclandaib γ daopclannaib Ḷaoidel ipin caé pin Αέα chiaé. Ro ζonaoi Μυιρέστach, mac ΤίγḶriann, .i. μιοζḶáιμμα hpeipne, hi ccaé Ciannaéta, γ ατταῖῖ iarain dia ζonaib. Μυρέαó, mac Flainn, τιγεαρινα

^u *Coemhan Liath*.—This is probably the St. Caemhan whose festival is set down in O'Clery's Irish Calendar under the 14th of March, which would agree with the time referred to in the text, for in the year 919 Ash-Wednesday fell on the 10th of March.

The year 917 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 918, *alias* 919, of the Annals of Ulster, which notice the events of that year as follows:

"A. D. 918" [*al.* 919]. "Easter the 7. Kal. of May, and Little Easter after some dayes in Summer" [*recte*, the second day of Summer]. "Hugh O'Maelechlainn blinded by his cosen, Donneha, King of Meath. Battle at Dublin by the Genties" [Gentiles] "upon the Irish, where fell Nell, mac Hugh, King of Ireland,

the third yeare of his raigne, in the 17 Kal. of October, 4th day, where also fell Hugh mac Eochagan, King of Ulster; Maelmíhí, mac Flannagan, King of Bregh; Conor, mac Maeilechlainn, heyre of Tarach; Flathvertach mac Danyell, heire of the Fochla; Maelbridi, mac Duivsinai, King of Airgialla, with many more nobles. Ceallach, mac Flaihvertai, King of Corcamrogha, and Tiernach O'Clery, King of Ofiachrach Aigne, *mortui sunt*."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^w *Cormac, son of Cuilennan*.—He is to be distinguished from Cormac, son of Cuilennan, King of Munster, and Archbishop of Cashel, who was slain in the battle of Bealach-Mughna, A. D. 903 [908], *q. v.*:

"A. D. 915. Cormacke mac Cuileanan, Bushop

Comhghall said :

The festival of Coemhan Liath^a in Lent, denotes a year of storms,
Five days of spring after Easter, Little Easter to be in summer.

The plundering of Fearná and Teach-Munna by the foreigners.

The Age of Christ, 918. The first year of Donnchadh, son of Flann Sinna, in sovereignty over Ireland. Finchar, Bishop of Daimhliag; Cormac, son of Cuilennan^w, Bishop of Lis-mor, and lord of the Deisi Mumhan; Loingseach, Bishop of Cluain-mic-Nois, Maclmaire, Abbot of Ard-Breacain; Scannlan, son of Gorman, wise man, excellent scribe, and Abbot of Ros-Cre; and Meraighe of Chuainmor-Maedhog, died. A great flood in this year, so that the water reached the Abbot's Fort of Chuain-mic-Nois, and to the causeway of the Monument of the Three Crosses^x. Ceanannus was plundered by the foreigners, and the Daimhliag^y was demolished. A great slaughter was made of the Ui-Maine at Grian^z. A battle was gained in Cianachta-Breagh (i. e. at Tigh-mic-nEathach^a) by Donnchadh, son of Flann, son of Maelseachlainn, over the foreigners, wherein a countless number of the foreigners was slain; indeed in this battle revenge was had of them for the battle of Ath-clíath^b, for there fell of the nobles of the Norsemen here as many as had fallen of the nobles and plebeians of the Irish in the battle of Ath-clíath. Muirheartach, son of Tighearnán, i. e. heir apparent of Breifne, was wounded in the battle of Cianachta, and he afterwards died of his wounds. Murchadh, son of Flann, lord of Corca-Bhaiscinn, died. Flann,

of Lismore, and King of the Desies, was killed by his own family."—*Ann. Clon.*

^x *The monument of the Three Crosses.*—This causeway, and this *Uluidh*, or penitential station, exist at Clonmacnoise.

^y *Daimhliag*: i. e. the Stone Church or Cathedral. "A. D. 915. Kelles was altogether ransacht and spoyled by the Danes, and they rased down the church thereof."—*Ann. Clon.*

^z *Grian.*—A river which has its source in Sliabh Echtghe, in the north of the county of Clare.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 134, note ^o, and the Map to that work, on which the position of this river is shewn.

^a *Tigh-mic-nEathach*: i. e. the house of the son

of Eochaidh, now unknown. This battle is noticed in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at the year 915:

"This King" [Donnogh mac Flyn] "gave a battle to the Danes, where there was such a slaughter committed on them, that the one-half of the Danish army was not left alive; there was never such a massacre of them before in Ireland; in which great conflict Moriartagh mac Tyernie, one of the king's nobles, was cruelly wounded and thereof died."

^b *The battle of Ath-clíath.*—More correctly the battle of Cill-Mosamhog, now Kilmashoge, near Atheliath, or Dublin.—See note ^o, A. D. 916, p. 593, *suprà*.

Coipca dhaircuid, décc. Flann, mac Lonan, Uirgil Sil Scotha, file ir deach baid i nEirinn ma aimir, do iarbad lá macaib Cuirrbuidé, do Uib Foctaid iaduidé) i nduinectaidé occ Loc Dácaoc i nDáirib Munan.

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, ναοι ccéd a ναοι δέξ. An dapa bliadan do Dhonnchaδ. Ciapan, eppcop Tolan, γ Ruman, mac Caταραιξ, eppucc Cluana hloparu, δέξ. Ar dó aτpubrad an pann po,

Coimpar eccnai urδairc áit, pfi co noccaib occa aib,
Dunaδ doimi dil imδail, Ruman, mac Caταραιξ ean.

Maonach, mac Siadail, abb δhíncair, γ pccuibmδ na nDaiδel uile, Coirppe, mac Pfiadaix, cfiu eiaδad Λaiξh, coimparba Diarματα, mic Aoða póin, aircinnech Tige moúa, γ anchoipe, δέξ iar ndeixbctad cian aopda, γ Pfiξal, mac Maolmoρda, ab Saiξpe, δέξ. Ar dóib po páidδ,

Ní bliadan cen aimir, anabaδ abb buan δhíncair,
Aξup coimparba Diarματα, Coirppe ba buad céc deax tuip.
Ab Saiξpe co pocpaiti, Pfiξal pfi co poendhaib,
Doimnall deil apu uile maic dunnébaic por Daiδealaib.
Ní puipmu, ní aipéina, po bit ipam tpaínaipri,
A tamc de ancspaid Epeann ipin mbliadanne.

Doimnall, mac Ploinn, mic Maoileclann, moξδaína Epeann do iarbad la a brácar Donncaδ i mδpuiξin Daδoga. Ar do báp an Mhaonaix, mic Siadail, ceδna, γ Doimnall po páidcaδ,

^c *Flann, son of Lonan.*—See this obit already entered under the year 891, p. 549, *suprà*. The insertion of it here is a mistake of the Four Masters.

The year 918 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 919, *alias* 920, of the Annals of Ulster, which notice the events of that year as follows :

“A. D. 919” [*al.* 920]. “Maelmuire, prince of Ardbrackan, *mortuus est*. An overthrow by Doncha O’Maeilechlainn of the Genties” [Gentiles], “where innumerable of them were slaine. Finchar, *Episcopus et scriba* of Doimliag, *feliciter pausavit*. Scannal of Roscre and Scribe of

Cluon-mic-Nois, *quievit*. Sitric mac Ivar forsook Dublin by divine power.” [The] “Doimliag of Kells broken by Genties, and” [they] “did martire many there.” [The] “Doimliag of Tuileain burnt the same day. Cormac, mac Cuilenan, Kinge of Desyes in Mounster, *jugalatus*.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^d *Tolan.*—Otherwise written Tuilen, now Dulane, a parish near the town of Kells, in the county of Meath.

^e *Muenach.*—“A. D. 917” [*rectè*, 921]. “Moenagh, mac Sheil, abbot of Beanchor, the best scribe of all Ireland, died.”—*Ann. Clon.*

^f *Abbot of lasting Beanchair.*—It is added in

son of Lonan^e, the Virgil of the race of Scota, the best poet that was in Ireland in his time, was treacherously slain by the sons of Corrbuidhe, who were of the Ui-Fothaidh, at Loch Dachaeach, in Deisi-Mumhan.

The Age of Christ, 919. The second year of Donnchadh. Ciaran, Bishop of Tolan^d, and Ruman, son of Cathasach, Bishop of Cluain-Iraird, died. It was for him this quatrain was composed :

Shrine of wisdom illustrious, acute, a man of virgin purity,
By the hosts of people assembled was he loved, Ruman, son
of Cathasach the amiable.

Maenach^e, son of Siadhal, Abbot of Beannchair, and the [best] scribe of all the Irish race, [died]. Cairbre, son of Fearadhach, head of the piety of Leinster, successor of Diarmaid, son of Aedh Roin, airchinneach of Tigh-Mochua, and an anchorite, died, after a good life, at a very advanced age ; and Fearghal, son of Maelmordha, Abbot of Saighir, died. Of them was said :

It was not a year without events; premature died the Abbot of
lasting Beannchair^f,
And the successor of Diarmaid, Cairbre, the gifted above all good
pillar.
The Abbot of Saighir with multitudes; Fearghal, man of gentle
exactions;
Domhnall^g, a scion all-good ; a plague^h among the Gaeidhil.
I have not enumerated, I shall not enumerate, because I am sor-
rowful,
What misfortunes came upon Ireland in this year.

Domhnallⁱ, son of Flann, son of Maeleachlainn, heir apparent to the sovereignty of Ireland, was slain by his brother, Donnchadh, at Bruighean-Dachoga^j. It was of the death of the same Maenach, son of Siadhal, and of Domhnall, was said :

an interlined gloss that this was Maenach.

^g *Domhnall*.—It is added in an interlined gloss that this was Domhnall, son of Flann, son of Maeleachlainn.

^h *A plague*.—“ A. D. 917” [*rectè*, 921]. “ There reigned in Ireland a great plague this year.”—*Ann. Clon.*

ⁱ *Domhnall*.—“ A. D. 917. King Donnogh killed his own brother, Donell, who was elected to be his successor in the kingdom.”—*Ann. Clon.*

^j *Bruighean-Dachoga*.—Now Breenmore, in the parish of Drummaney, barony of Kilkenny West, and county of Westmeath.—See note ^b, under the year 1415.

Cóiccead bliadain baéglac binn
 O Fhlann Tínpac torccad dponz,
 Maenac caépac Comgail gpinn
 Suin Donnail la Donnac nDonn.
 Mór hac Maonac, a Dhé oil,
 Uirpccc ósolaé m gnúir glon,
 Droméla Epeann oar dá muir
 Comarba cuir Comgail casm.
 Ceann cumdriú an éuicció cóir,
 A mind óir ar mairgi mur,
 Saet lém egnad Inri Fáil,
 Do dié a dail nGaiéal nGur.
 Glm don lícc lozmar lán,
 Do Ruaim ráin ar airpde mbrión,
 Nat mar Maenac Muían muad
 Ar lop truaú a Dhe móir.

Ceallac, mac Congalac, abb Cille achaid, Cionac, mac Donnail, abb
 Doire Chalgaic, 7 Droma Tuama, cfm atcomairc Ceneoil cConail, déz.
 Flaitbeartach, mac Muiréiriac, abb Cluana móir, déz. Ar dó ro ráidead,

Caitte annad inn mar uaiú, caitte allad eccep lóir,
 Imó Flaitbearpac find Fáil ro rcar ppi maó Cluana móir.

Maolrínchill, mac Canannán, déz, ar dó ro ráidead an rann ro,

Larar Laiúean lip co tráú ní bo clat ppi ropian féú,
 Clepcect caen, cen imóim naé, ro maé rop Maelrínóill rénn.

¹ *Comghall's city*: i. e. the Monastery of Beannchair, or Bangor, in the county of Down, founded by St. Comghall in the sixth century.

¹ *Donnchadh Donn*: i. e. Donnchadh, Donough, or Denis, the brown-haired.

^m *Druim-Thuama*.—Translated by Adamuan *Dorsum-Tommar*, now Drumhome, in the barony of Tirlugh, and county of Donegal.—See note^c,

under A. D. 1197. Colgan quotes this passage as from the Annals of the Four Masters in his Annals of Derry; but he makes Cinaedh Abbot of Doire-Chalgaich and Druimchliabh, thus:

“A. D. 919. S. Kinædus, filius Donnaldi, Abbas de Doire-Chelgaich, et de Druimchliabh, arx et caput religionis totius Tironellie, obiit.”—*Quat. Mag., Trias Thaum.*, p. 503.

ⁿ *Cluain-mor*: i. e. the great lawn or meadow.

The fifth year, disastrous, sweet,
 From Flann of Teamhair, a company have died,
 Maenach of happy Comhgall's city^k,
 Domhnall was slain by Donnchadh Donn^l.
 Great grief is Maenach, O dear God !
 The illustrious, black-haired man of the charming face,
 The paragon of Ireland between two seas,
 The successor of the mild Comhgall,
 Head of counsel of the just province,
 Its golden crown to be sorrowfully regretted,
 Grievous to me that the wise man of Inis-Fail
 Died from the assembly of the brave Gaeidhil.
 A gem of the full precious stone,
 As far as noble Rome it is sign of sorrow.
 That Maenach of noble Munster does not live,
 'Tis sufficient cause of grief, O great God.

Ceallach, son of Conghalach, Abbot of Cill-achaidh ; Cinaedh, son of Domhnall, Abbot of Doire-Chalgaigh, and of Druim-Thuama^m, head of the council of the Cinel-Conaill, died. Flaithbheartach, son of Muircheartach, Abbot of Cluainmorⁿ, died. Of him was said :

Where is the resting place of the sacred ornament ? Where the
 renown of great poetic powers ?
 Behold^o Flaithbheartach, the fair of Fail, has separated from the hon-
 ours of Cluain-mor.

Maelsinchill, son of Canannan, died ; for him this quatrain was composed :

The flame of wide Leinster to the shore, he was not feeble in the
 unequal strife,
 Mild clerkship, without violation of chastity, descended as a blessing
 on the gentle Maelsinchill.

This is probably the place now called Clonmore, in the barony of Rathvilly, and county of Carlow.

^o *Behold* : *mo*. The word *mo*, otherwise written *enne*, is the same as the Latin *ecce*, and is explained *féc no fionn* by O'Clery.

Θεαρνάς, mac Flann, abb Laimne Léire, décc, dia nebráð,

Suypall Muige, maicé fpu báξ, bpiξ mban mbuidε balc a bpiξ,
Ruicéfn δpéim δpian fpu δpuαð cίpnað Lépe liað a dié.

Μακρόσανθε, mic Dunchaða, aréinneð Cluana boipínn, déξ. Μαοναχ, Céle Dé, do éiaðταιν don παρρηξε ανιαρ do ðenaín μεçτα Ερεανν. Σοφραιé ua hloímar do ðabáil γοραð ι ηαé cλαé, γ Αρð Μαça δορccain λαip ιαραín, γ λα α ρλόξ ipm Saðarín για féλ Μαρταín, γ να ταιξε epnaixe do anacal λαip co na luçc do Chélib Dé, γ do lobpaib. Αν τίρ do arccain λαip ιη ðac αιpð .ι. pιαρ co himp labpaða, pοip co banna, pο éuaicé co Μαξ Uillipín. Αéτ ατά ní éfna an pλυαξ do ðeachaíð pο τuaicé δοp παρρηαιð Μυιρέçpταç, mac Néill, γ Αιξηçpε, mac Μυρχαða, co παοίμιð pοp να Σallaib, γ τοpεpαταp ðpοηξ dío míp díð, γ do epnaταp uaαáð oile lá δοpááçt céð τοpαιξ να ηoiðce, uaip níp bo pοppεil doið ιαττ. Μυipυúçt do Σhallaib oc Loch Peaðail acc Olé co noið longaihb pοp τpυóçat γ himp Eoccham do opccain dóiðh. Píñgal, mac Dómhnaill, .ι. τιξεαρνα an Phocla, ι neapccairðime ppuú, ðo pο μαpð luçc luíngε díoð, γ pο ðpup an luíng féipín, γ pucc a hionníup γ a heðáil. Piche long oile do éoçt co Cínn Μαξαρ ι naipçεap Τιpe Chonaill im mac Uaéina-

^p *Godfrey*.—The substance of this passage is translated by Colgan, in his Annals of Armagh, as follows:

“A. D. 919. *Godfredus Hwa Himhair* (Dux Nortmannorum) *capit Dubliniam et eum exercitu die Sabbathi ante festum Sancti Martini predis et rapinis devastat Ardmacham: peperit tamen Ecclesiis, Colideis, et infirmis.*” — *Trias Thaum.*, p. 296. This event is noticed in the Annals of Clonmaenise under A. D. 917, but the true year is 921.

^q *Inis-Labhradh*: i. e. Labhradh's Island. Not identified.

^r *Magh-Uilseann*.—Now unknown.

^s *Inis-Eoghain*: i. e. Eoghan's Island, now the barony of Inishowen, in the county of Donegal.

^t *Ceann-Maghair*.—Now Kinaweer, in the north of the barony of Kilmacrenan, and county

of Donegal.—See note ^q, under A. D. 702, p. 303, *suprà*.

The year 919 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 920, *alias* 921, of the Annals of Ulster, which notice the events of that year as follows:

“A. D. 920” [*al.* 921]. “Maenach, mac Siagail, chief of learning” [*rectè*, wisdom] “in the Island of Ireland, died. Daniell O'Maelechlainn *per dolum occisus est a fratre suo*, Doncha, *quod aptum erat*. Kieran, abbot of Daiminis, died. Maeilsechlainn O'Flainn” [i. e. grandson of Flann], “heyre of Tarach; Fiachra, mac Cahalain, King of Coill-Follomain; and Ragnall O'Hivar, King of White and Black Genties” [Gentiles] “*omnes mortui sunt*. Godfry O'Hivar in Dublin. Cínach mac Daniell, prince of Daire-Calgai, and Drumtuoma, head of counsel among the Conells of Thaisceirt, died. The Genties came

Cearnach, son of Flann, Abbot of Lann-Leire, died ; of whom was said :

The toreh of the plain (good in battle) of Bregia the fair and lovely,
 stout his strength,
 Brilliance of the sun, the sun upon his cheek. Cearnach of Leire,
 mournful the loss of him.

Macrodaidhe, son of Dunchadh, airchinneach of Cluain-Boireann, died. Maenach, a Ceile-De [Culdee], came across the sea westwards, to establish laws in Ireland. Godfrey^p, grandson of Imhar, took up his residence at Ath-eliath ; and Ard-Macha was afterwards plundered by him and his army, on the Saturday before St. Martin's festival ; but he spared the oratories, with their Ceile-Des [Culdees], and the sick. The country was plundered by him in every direction, i. e. westwards as far as Inis-Labhradha^q, eastwards as far as the Banna, and northwards as far as Magh-Uillseann^r. But, however, the host that went northwards was overtaken by Muirheartach, son of Niall, and Aighneart, son of Murchadh, so that the foreigners were defeated, a very great number of them was slain ; but a few escaped in the darkness of the very beginning of the night, because they were not visible to them [the Irish]. A fleet of foreigners, consisting of thirty-two ships, at Loch-Feabhail, under Olbh ; and Inis-Eoghain^s was plundered by them. Fearghal, son of Domhnall, lord of the North, was at strife with them, so that he slew the crew of one of their ships, broke the ship itself, and carried off its wealth and goods. Twenty ships more arrived at Ceann-Maghair^t, in the east of Tir-Chonail, under the conduct of Uathumharan,

by sea to Lochfeval until they came to Inis-Owen, viz., at Low, with 32 shippes" [rectè, viz., under the conduct of Olv, who had 32 shippes], "where they mett with straights and rocks, where few of them remained per torporem. Fergal, mac Daniell, King of the Ochla, contending with them, killed the people of one shippe, bracke that selfe" [same], "and caried the spoyle of yt. Another Navi at Cennmaghar, in the borders of Tirconell, by Mac Uahmaran mic Barith with 20 shippes. The spoyle of Ardmach, the 3rd of November, by" [the] "Genties of Dublin, in the Saturday of St.

Martin's feast, viz., by Godfrith O'Hivair, with his men, who saved the houses of prayer with their *people of God*" [i. e. Culdees], "and lepers, and the whole church towne, unless" [i. e. except] "some howses" [which] "were burnt through neglect" [*nisi paucis in eâ tectis exustis per incuriam*]. "Broad spoyles made by them on all sydes, that ys, to Inis-Lavraa westerly, easterly to Banna, in the north to Magh-Nilsen, but the north Army were mett by Murtagh mac Nell, and by Aignert mac Murcha, who did overthrove them, killed many of them, *paucis elapsis subsidio sublustris noctis. Eclipsis*

ράν, mic δαμητ, γ ní δερζενρατ nach ποδαιλ don dul ποιν. Μαολρεχλαμν, mac Μαολρυαναϊδ, mic Φλομμ, δέξ. Οργαν Cluana heidneach, γ λορεκαδ̄ Δερταγζε Mochua, γ οργαν Φήνα μόριε Μαοδόcc do Ḡhallaiβ̄.

Αοιρ Crioρτ, naoi ccéd piche. An tpeap bliadain do Donnchaδ̄. Μαολ-ποιλ, mac Ailella, eppcop, anchoipe, γ περιβμό̄ Λεϊτε Chuinn, γ abb Indeδ̄nén, décc. Ar dia écc po ráid̄fōh an rann,

Μαελρόιλ βαοί πο ορδουη μόρι eppcop ζαιβ̄fō pamaτ πιξ,
Suí no n̄fitaδ̄ pect̄ πορ caδ̄ φ̄ri ποσειρθεδ̄ pect̄αιρ ριδ̄.

Corbmac, Eppucc Cluana φ̄ριτα δ̄ρέναμν, γ Ailell, mac Φλαίτμ, abb Cluana μόρι Μαεδócc, do écc. Φλannaζάν Ua Riaccán, abb Cille δαρα, γ ριζδαίμνα Λαιζεαν, δέξ. Μαολιονμ̄αιν Ua Ḡlarcon, abb Cluana Dolcán, Colggu, mac Φεδαϊc̄, abb Sláine, Allδgυρ Chille Scίpe, Aδ̄ Ua Raίt̄nén, ρ̄n̄ ρυί Epeann, γ eccnaδ̄ δαιζpe, φ̄f̄odalach, paccapτ Cluana mic Nóιρ, γ Loιngpeac̄, mac Aonaccán, φ̄ειρτίζιρ̄ Doim̄liacc, δέξ. Ταδ̄ξ, mac Φαολάν, τιζεαρνα Λαιζεαν Ḍf̄rζabaip̄ φ̄ριρ αφάτε Uí Ceinnp̄elaiζ, δέξ, dia nebrad̄,

Ḍá veich mbliad̄an atzleam ap naoi cétauβ̄ ap moam,
O ζ̄fnar Crioρτ, iar p̄iaζail, cup an mbliad̄ain itaam.
Ar ip̄m bliad̄ain veim̄in iarp̄an p̄iaζail aτ, aζaip̄,
Ecca Taiδ̄cc up̄veip̄c̄ airm̄m̄, an πιξ aib̄m̄ Ḍf̄rζabaip̄.

Indpect̄ach, mac Concód̄aip̄, πιζδαίμνα Connact̄, δέξ. Μαολμ̄icδ̄uaich, τιζεαρνα Aιδ̄ne, do μαρβαδ̄ la Ḡallaiβ̄. Aδ̄, mac Lonán̄Uι Ḡuaip̄e, ταναip̄i Aιδ̄ne, decc. Φ̄inδ̄gume Ua Μαολ̄im̄uaϊδ̄, τιζ̄f̄ina φ̄eap̄ cCeall δέξ. Slóιζ̄fō la Donnchaδ̄, ρί Epeann, co Connact̄aiβ̄, co po μαρβαδ̄ δ̄p̄em μόρι dia μ̄im̄-τιρ ι n̄Ḍ̄uib̄éip̄ Aéta Λuaip̄, dú ι ττορc̄aip̄ Cionaeδ̄, mac Concód̄aip̄, τιζεαρνα

Luce, at 15. *Kal. Junii*, the 3rd day, the first howre at night. Flahvertach mac Murtagh, Abbot of Clonmore, *mortuus est*.—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

The eclipse of the moon here mentioned happened on the 17th December, 921.—See *L'Art de Ver. les Dates*, tom. i. p. 69.

"*Maelpoil*.—Dr. O'Conor thinks that this was the Paulinus to whom Probus dedicates his Life of St. Patrick.—See his edition of the Annals of

the Four Masters, p. 440, note 1; and also *Quinta Vita S. Patricii, Trias Thaum.*, p. 64, where Colgan translates this passage as follows:

"Anno 920. *Mal-Paulinus Alildi filius, Episcopus, Anachorita, Scriba, sive Scriptor principus Leth-Cunnensis, hoc est Aquilonaris Hiberniæ, et Abbas Indenensis, obiit.*"

"*Ua Maelmhuaidh*.—Now *anglied̄* O'Molloy. This is the first notice of the family name O'Molloy occurring in these Annals. Their

son of Barith, but they committed no depredation on that occasion. Mael-seachlainn, son of Maelruanaidh, son of Flann, died. The plundering of Cluain-eidhneach, the burning of the oratory of Mochua, and the burning of Fearnamor-Maedhog, by the foreigners.

The Age of Christ, 920. The third year of Donnchadh. Maelpoil^u, son of Ailell, bishop, anchorite, and [best] scribe of Leath-Chuinn, and Abbot of Inedhnen, died. Concerning his death the [following] quatrain was composed :

Maelpoil, who was in great dignity, a bishop who took the road of
a king,
A sage who enforced the law upon all, a man who dispensed peace
all round.

Cormac, Bishop of Cluain-fearta-Brenainn; and Ailell, son of Flaithim, Abbot of Cluain-mor-Maedhog, died. Flannagan Ua-Riagain, Abbot of Cill-dara, and heir apparent of Leinster, died. Maelinmhain Ua-Glascon, Abbot of Cluain-Dolcain; Colga, son of Feadhach, Abbot of Slaine; Alldghus of Cill-Scire; Aedh Ua Raithnen, old sage of Ireland, and wise man of Saighir; Fear-dalach, priest of Cluain-mic-Nois; and Loingseach, son of Aenagan, Economist of Daimhliag, died. Tadhg, son of Faelan, lord of South Leinster, who was called Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, died; of whom was said :

Twice ten years, have followed upon nine hundred more,
Since Christ was born, by rule, till the year in which we are.
It is in this year certainly, according to the clear rule, occurred
The death of Tadhg, the illustrious, happy, the noble King of
Deasgabhair.

Innrechtach, son of Conchobhar, heir apparent of Connaught, died. Maelmicduach, lord of Aidhne, was slain by the foreigners. Aedh, son of Lonan O'Guair, Tanist of Aidhne, died. Fimngaine Ua Maelmhuaidh^u, lord of Feara-Ceall, died. An army was led by Donnchadh, King of Ireland, into Connaught, so that a great part of his people was killed in Duibhthir-Atha-Luain^v, where Cinaedh, son of Conchobhar, lord of Ui-Failghe, was slain. Maelmordha, son

territory of Feara-Ceall, now Fircall, formed the south-west part of the ancient Meath, and comprised the modern baronies of Fircall, Bal-

lycown, and Ballyboy, in the King's County.

^v *Duibhthir-Atha-Luain*: i. e. the Black District of Athlone. This was otherwise called

Ua Failge. Maolmorða, mac Riacán, tanaig Orpraig, dég. Orgain Cluana mic Nóir do Thallaid Limmicch, 7 teaict dóibh for Loch Ribh, go ro oipecrist a oilena uile. Orgain En inri la Foéarraig tige do Thallaid, dú in ro marbta da céd décc do Thaidelaid, 7 Abél reiridid do dol i martra immaile rriú. Inorad Cluana mic Nóir la mac nAilgi, 7 a loicead lair iarom. Uaémarán, mac Dobailém, tigearna Luigne Connaict, dég. Flaith-beartach, mac Ionnamén, rí Cairil, do dul dia oiltre, 7 Lorcan, mac Conluigán, do gabáil riige Cairil.

Aoir Crioirt, naoi ccéd fiche a haon. An cétamíad bliadain do Dhonncha. Maolcalland abb Dirirt Diarmada, Maolpaolraice, mac Moraínd, abb Droima chaid 7 Arda rraéta, Dubdabrainne, abb Rorpa ailtir, Maoltuile, mac Colmáin, pepleigint Chluana mic Nóir, 7 Fiachra eccailri bicce, décc. Dublitar Cille plebete, raccart Arda Maíca, do dol i martra la gallaid Snáma Aigheach. Cucongalta, raccart Lanne Léire teéra (.i. cantaire no orator) Eireann etir gúe, 7 crué, 7 roar (.i. ro rior) dég. Maolmorða, mac Concubair, tigearna Ua Failge, 7 Finó, mac Cúrrán, tigearna Muircraig, décc. Liozac, ingean Flonn, mic Maoileaclann, bñ Mhaoilemitchig, tighina bñig uile, décc, 7 ro haónaict co nairmicitin móir hi cCluain mic Nóir. Spelán, mac Congalaid, tigearna Conalle Muirteinne, do marbad. Inorid Fear nArda, 7 Lanne Léire, 7 Fear Ror in mbliadain hirin. Céle mac Anrothain, tigearna Ua Crioiméannáin, décc. Maolcluithe, mac Conco-

Feadha-Atha-Luain, a district in the barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon.—See it referred to at the years 1536, 1572, 1580.

* *En-inis*: i. e. Bird-island. This name is now unknown. Fotharta-tire is one of the old names of Fotharta-O'Nolan, now the barony of Forth, in the county of Carlow.

* *The son of Ailgi*.—This was the Tomrar Mac Alchi, king, who, according to the Annals of Clonmacnoise, was reported to have gone to hell in the year 922.—See *Leabhar-na-gCeart*, Introduction, p. xli.

† *Flaithbheartach*.—He had been first Abbot of Scattery Island in the Shannon, and was the person who incited Cormac Mac Cuileannain, the Bishop-King of Munster, to fight the battle

of Bealach-Mughna in 903 [908].

The year 920 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 921, *alias* 922, of the Annals of Ulster, and 918 of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, which notice the events of that year as follows :

“A. D. 921” [*al.* 922]. “Maeilpoil, mac Ailill, cheife and bushopp of Kindred Hugh Slane; Teige, mac Foelain, King of the Kinselaes; Cernach, mac Flainn, prince of Laign-Leire, and Proctor” [moep] “to them of Ard-mach from Belachduin” [now Castlekieran, near Kells] “to [the] sea, and from [the] Boyn to Cashan, head of counsell and doing of the men of Bregb wholly, all dead” [Ruman *Episcopus* Cluana-Iraird]; “Ferdalach, bushopp of

of Riagan, Tanist of Osraighe, died. The plundering of Cluain-mic-Nois by the foreigners of Luimneach; and they came upon Loch Ribh, and plundered all its islands. The plundering of En-inis^w in Fotharta-tire, by the foreigners, where twelve hundred of the Irish were slain, and Abel the scribe was martyred along with them. The plundering of Cluain-mic-Nois by the son of Ailgi^x, who afterwards burned it. Uathmbaran, son of Dobhailen, lord of Luighne in Connaught, died. Flaithbheartach^y, son of Inmhainen, King of Caiseal, went upon his pilgrimage; and Lorcan, son of Conlingan, assumed the kingdom of Caiseal.

The Age of Christ, 921. The fourth year of Donnchadh. Maelcallann, Abbot of Disert-Diarmada; Maelpadraig, son of Morann, Abbot of Druim-cliabh and Ard-sratha; Dubhdabhraine, Abbot of Ross-ailithir; Maeltuile, son of Colman, lector of Cluain-mic-Nois; and Fiachra of Eaglais-beag [at Chain-mic-Nois], died. Duibhlitir of Cill-Sleibhthe^z, priest of Ard-Macha, was martyred by the foreigners of Snamh-Aighneach^a. Cucongalta, priest of Lann-Leire, the Tethra (i. e. the singer or orator) for voice, personal form, and knowledge, died. Maelmordha, son of Conchobhar, lord of Ui-Failghe; and son of Cearran, lord of Muscraighe, died. Lighach, daughter of Flann, son of Maelseachlainn, and wife of Maelmithidh, lord of all Breagh, died, and was buried with great veneration at Cluain-mic-Nois. Spelan, son of Conghalach, lord of Conaille-Muirtheimhne, was killed. The plundering of Feara-Arda and Lann-Leire, and of Feara-Rois, in this year. Cele, son of Anrothan, lord of Ui-Crimhthannain,

Clon-mic-Nois; Loingsech, mac Oenagain, *Equonimus* of Doimliag; and Colga mac Sempuil, abbot of Slane, all died. The shipping of Limericke" [i. e. of Mac Ailche] "to Lochri, and spoiled Clon-mic-Nois, and all the Islandes, that they carried away great booty of gold, silver, and all manner of riches from the Loch."—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

"A. D. 918" [*rectè*, 922]. "Teig mac Foylan, King of the west" [*rectè*, south] "of Lynster, died. Flannagan O'Riagan, abbot of Killdare and prince of Lynster, died. Moylepoyle mac Aileall, Bushop, best scribe, and anchorite of all Leihkoyn, died. King Donnogh went with an army to Connaught, where, in the wilderness

of Athlone, he lost divers of his army, and Kenny, mac Connor, King of Affalie" [Offalie]. "Indreaghtagh, mac Connor, prince of Connaught, died. The Danes of Limbrick spoiled and ransacked Clonvicknose, and from thence they went on Logh Rie, and preyed all the islands thereof. Ffingonie O'Molloye, King of Fearkeall, died."—*Ann. Clon.*

^z *Cill-Sleibhthe*.—Otherwise written Cill-Sleibhe, now Killeavy, near Newry, in the county of Armagh.—See note ^p, under A. D. 517, p. 168, *suprà*.

^a *Snamh-Aighneach*.—Now Carlingford Lough, between the counties of Louth and Down.—See note ^f, under A. D. 850. p. 484, *suprà*.

βαρ, ριοζοαίνα Connaét, do m̄arbað. Finn mac Maelmorða, mic Muirpeccáin, ριοζοαίνα Λαιγλή, do m̄arbað lá Ceallaç, mac Cερβαίλλ. Flaéτbear-
tach, mac Ionmainéin, do γαβάιλ do Ḥhallaib 1 n Imr Loça Cré, 7 a bpeit co
Lumneach.

Αοιρ Cμιορτ, νασι ccéd pice a dó. An cúigeað bliaðain do Dhonnchað.
Duiblitir, abb Cluana heidneach. Muiríðhaç, mac Doimnaill, abb Maimir-
treach buite, cñin aτcóm̄arc (.i. p̄appaige) p̄ear m̄bríç uile, óccaið, cléipcið,
7 maormuinn̄tre p̄áτραιç ó Sliab̄ Fuaiv co Λαιγmu dέç. Maolmorða, mac
Congalaid, abb Daiminri, Moçta na hImri, mac Cñinaçain, p̄azarτ Arpa
Maça, vécc. Cellaç, mac Cñrβαίλλ, ριοζοαίνα Λαιγλή, lá Donnchað, mac
Doimnaill, τοp̄c̄air p̄éin, 7 Donnchað, mac Doimnaill, ριοζοαίνα Tñirp̄aç, do
m̄arbað la Maolruanaç, mac Concòbar, 1 ndioçail Cellaç, mic Cñrβαίλλ,
mic Muirpeccéin. Longur do Ḥhallaib p̄op̄ Loç Ep̄ne, co p̄o inoip̄r̄τ in̄p̄f̄oð,
7 oiléna an loça, 7 na τuaτa ap̄ çach τaob̄ de, 7 ap̄ip̄ioim̄ dóib̄ p̄op̄ an loç ço
p̄am̄p̄aiv ap̄ ccint, 7 an τip̄ ðp̄açbaiv doib̄ 1 necmaiz (.i. 1 ndeip̄f̄o) na p̄ee
p̄in. Ḥaill do τoc̄τ p̄op̄ Loç Cuan, 7 Maoldúinn mac Aoða ριοζοαίνα an
cúigið do τ̄m̄τ̄im leo. Dá céð dέç do çallaib̄ Loça Cuan do báðað̄ h̄ Loch
Rúðhr̄uiv̄e. Ḥaill p̄op̄ Loch Ribh .i. Colla mac ðap̄it, τiçeap̄na L̄im̄niç,
7 ap̄ leo p̄o m̄arbað Eac̄h̄t̄içñ̄in, mac Flannchaða, τiçeap̄na ðp̄f̄ç̄m̄ame.

^b *Loch-Cre.*—Now Monahincha, near Roscrea.
—See note ^c, under the year 802, p. 412, *suprà*.

The year 921 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 922, *alias* 923, of the Annals of Ulster, and with 919 of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, which notice the events of that year as follows :

“A. D. 922” [*al.* 923]. “Maelpatrick, mac Morain, prince of Drumcliv and Ardsraha, *mortuus est.* Spelan, mac Congalai, *per dolum occisus*, being king of the Conells” [of Muirtheimhne]. “The spoyling of them of Arta” [Ferrard], “Lainn-Lere, and them of Ross in the same moneth” [*rectè, in eodem die*], “and the spoyle of Cill-sleve by Genties” [Gentiles] “from Snavaigneç, Duivlitir, priest of Ard-mach, with them” [*rectè, by them*] “to be martired. Cucongalt, priest of Lainn-Lere,

chiefe of Ireland in all vertues, *in pace quievit.* Maelcluiche, mac Conor, heyre of Connoght, *per dolum occisus est.* Ligach” [Flann] “mac Maelsechlainn’s daughter, and Queene to the King of Bregh, *mortua est.* Finn, mac Maelmorra, heyre of Linster, *a fratre suo occisus est.* Maelcallan, prince of Disert-Diarmada, *quievit.*” —*Ann. Ul., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

“A. D. 919” [*rectè, 923*]. “Ligach, daughter of King Flann, mac Moyleseaghlynn, Queen of Moybrey, died, and was buried in Clonvicknose. Dowlitter, priest of Ard-mach, was killed by the Danes. Dedim O’Foirvhen, Tanaist, Abbott of Clonvicknose, died.” —*Ann. Clon.*

^c *Mochta of the Island*: i. e. Inis-Mochta, now Inishmot, in a parish of the same name, in the barony of Slane, and county of Meath. The ruins of the church of Inis-Mochta are still to

died. Maelcluithe, son of Conchobhar, heir apparent of Connaught, was killed. Finn, son of Maelmordha, son of Muiregan, heir apparent of Leinster, was slain by Ceallach, son of Cearbhall. Flaithbheartach, son of Inmainen, was taken by the foreigners on the island of Loch-Cre^b, and conveyed to Limerick.

The Age of Christ, 922. The fifth year of Donnchadh. Duibhlitir, Abbot of Chain-eidhneach; Muireadhach, son of Domhnall, Abbot of Mainistir-Buithe, head of the counsel of all the men of Breagh, lay and ecclesiastical, and steward of Patrick's people, from Sliabh Fuaid to Leinster, died. Maelmordha, son of Conghalach, Abbot of Daimhinis. Mochta of the Island^c, son of Cearnachan, priest of Ard-Macha, died. Ceallach, son of Cearbhall, heir apparent of Leinster, was slain by Donnchadh, son of Domhnall; and Donnchadh, son of Domhnall, heir apparent of Teamhair, was slain by Maelruanaidh, son of Conchobhar, in revenge of Ceallach, son of Cearbhall, son of Muirigen^d. A fleet of foreigners upon Loch Eirne^e, so that they plundered the islands and islets of the lake, and the districts on every side of it; and they remained on the lake till the ensuing summer, and they left the country at the end of that time. Foreigners came upon Loch Cuan; and Maelduin, son of Aedh, heir apparent of the province, fell by them. Twelve hundred of the foreigners were drowned in Loch Rudhruidhe^f. Foreigners upon Loch Ribh, i. e. [under the conduct of] Colla, son of Barith, lord of Luimneach; and it was by them Eachtighearn, son of Flannchadh, lord of Breaghmhaine^g, was slain.

be seen on a spot of ground containing about two acres, which was formerly an island, and is now surrounded by low, marshy ground, which is always flooded in Winter. According to O'Clery's Irish Calendar, the festival of St. Mochta of this place was kept here on the 26th of March. He is to be distinguished from St. Mochta of Louth, whose festivals were celebrated on the 24th of March and 19th of August.—See note ^g, under A. D. 448, p. 135, *suprà*. See Inis-Mochta again referred to at the years 939, 997, 1026, 1138, 1150, and 1152.

^d *Son of Muirigen*.—The language of this passage is very carelessly constructed by the Four Masters. It should stand thus:

“Ceallach, son of Cearbhall, son of Muirigen, heir apparent to the kingdom of Leinster, was slain by Donnchadh, son of Domhnall, heir apparent of Teamhair, who was slain by Maelruanaidh, son of Conchobhar, in revenge of Ceallach.”

^e *Loch-Eirne*.—Now Lough Erne, in the county of Fermanagh.—See note ^g, under A. M. 3751, p. 47, *suprà*.

^f *Loch-Rudhruidhe*: i. e. Rury's Lough.—See note ^g, under A. M. 2545, p. 7, *suprà*. See also the *Feilire-Aenguis*, note at 29th August.

^g *Breaghmhaine*.—Now Brawney, a barony verging on Loch Ribh, or Lough Ree, in the county of Westmeath. After the establishment of surnames, the chief family in this territory

Αοιρ Οριορτ, ναιο εέδ ριχε α τρι. Αν ρειρεαδ βλιαδαιν δο Θονηχαδ. Ραλβε, ανκοιρε, δέεε. Καταλ, μαε Οονκούβαρι, ρί τεορα Οονηαχτ, [δέεε]. Ουβζαλλ, μαε Αοδα, ριζ Ολαδ, δο μαρβαδ λα ηλλτοιβ .ι. λα Οενελ Μαελέε. Οορκαν, μαε Ουνκάδα, τιζεαρηνα βρτζ [δέεε]. Αρ δια νέεε ρο ράιδσδ,

Ναιοι μβλιαδνα απρτρ, αρηιη ορον, ό Ρλανν Τσίρηαχ, ρί κορ ηζελ,
Καταλ Οονναέτ, ρί να ναρτ, Ουβζαλλ τυαζα ρι βαλε βρτζ.

Οοιηναλλ, μαε Καταλ, ριζδαίηνα Οονναέτ, δο μαρβαδ λα αβράταρ, Ταδζ μαε Καταλ, η Ταδζ δο ζαβάλ ιοναδ α αταρ. Ραολαν, μαε Μυρβδχαηζ, ρί Λαιζη, κο να μαε .ι. Οορκαν, δο επζαβαλ λα Ζαλλαβ Αθα ειαση. Τομρηα, μαε Τομρηατ, δο μαρβαδ δο Οονμαενοιβ μαρηα. Ρλαιτέιυρ, μαε Σκορηαχάη, τιζεαρηνα Οα Ορηοιήταηναίη, δέεε.

Αοιρ Οριορτ, ναιο ζέδ, ριχε, α εέταρ. Αν ρεαέτμαδ βλιαδαιν δο Θονηχαδ. Οολμαν, μαε Αιλλια, αββ Ολουαη Ιορηαρδ, η Ολουαη μηε Νόιρ, επρυεε, η δοοτορ εζηαδ, δέζ. Αρ λειρ δο ρόναδ δαηηλιαε Ολουαη μηε Νόιρ. Οο Οηοναλλιβ Μυρπειηνηε α εενελ.

Αη δεσημαδ βλιαδαιν, δαη δηρ, ρο ρτρ ραητε η βρηη,
Οολμαν Ολουαη ζαρη ζαχ τυρη ; Αλβδανη δο δολ δαρη μυρη.

took the surname of O'Braie, now O'Brien, Breen, and sometimes incorrectly O'Brien.

The year 922 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 923, *alias* 924, of the Annals of Ulster, and 920 of the Annals of Clonmaennoise, which give some of the events of that year (*ære communis* 924) as follows :

"A. D. 923" [*al.* 924]. "A navy of the Genties" [Gentiles] "upon Loch-erne, spoyling all the lands of the Loch, and the contry about the haven, and left it in Somer next. Genties at Loch Cuan, and Maelduin, mac Hugh, heyre of Ulster, was slain by them. Great shipping of the Genties of Loch Cuan, drowned at Fertais Ruraic, where nine hundred or more were lost. An army by Gofrith O'Hivar from Dublin to Limericke, where many of his men were killed by Mac Ailehe. Mureach mac Daniell, second to the Abbot of Ardmach, High

Serjeant" [ἀρσιμαερ] "of the south O'Nells, and coarb of Buty, mac Bronai, the head doer" [*rectè*, the head counsellor] "of all the men of Bregh among the" [laity and] "clergy, 5 *die Kal. Dec. vita decessit*. Maelmorra, mac Congaile, prince of Daivinis, *quievit*."—*Ann. Ul., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

"A. D. 920" [*rectè*, 924]. "Two hundred of the Danes were drowned in Logh Rowrie. The Danes made residence on Logh Rie, by whom Eghtigern, mac Flancha, prince of Brawnie, was killed. Foylan mae Murtagh, or Morey, King of Lynster, was taken by the Danes, and led captive together with his sons."—*Ann. Clon.*

¹ *Lorekan*. — "A. D. 920" [*rectè*, 925]. "Lorekan, mac Donnogh, prince of Moybrey, died."—*Ann. Clon.*

² *Exact*: ορον.—This word is glossed .ι.

The Age of Christ, 923. The sixth year of Donnchadh. Failbhe, ancho-rite, died. Cathal, son of Conchobhar, king of the three divisions of Connaught, [died]. Dubhghall, son of Aedh, King of Ulidia, was slain by the Ulidians, i. e. by the Cinel-Maelche. Lorcan^h, son of Dunchadh, lord of Breagh, [died]. Of their deaths was said :

Nine years, it is known, exact^d the computation, from Flann of
Teamhair, it is not a charming circumstance,
Till Cathal of Connaught, king of the nobles, and Dubhghall
of Tuagha, strong King of Breagh.

Domhnall^f, son of Cathal, heir apparent of Connaught, was killed by his brother, Tadhg, son of Cathal; and Tadhg assumed the place of his father. Faelan, son of Muireadhach, King of Leinster, with his son, i. e. Lorcan, was taken prisoner by the foreigners of Ath-cliaith^k. Tomrar, son of Tomralt, was slain by the Conmaicni-mara^l. Flaithchius, son of Scorachan, lord of Ui-Crimh-thamain, died.

The Age of Christ, 924. The seventh year of Donnchadh. Colman, son of Ailill, Abbot of Cluain-Iraird and Cluain-mic-Nois, a bishop and wise doctor, died. It was by him the Daimhliag^m of Cluain-mic-Nois was built; he was of the tribe of the Conailli-Muirtheimhne.

The tenth year, a just decree, joy and sorrow reigned,
Colman of Cluain, the joy of every tower, died; Albdann
went beyond sea.

cinnce, i. e. certain, or exact, in the Stowe copy.

^l *Domhnall*.—"A. D. 920. Donnell, mac Cahall, prince of Connought, was killed by his own brother."—*Ann. Clon.*

^k *The foreigners of Ath-cliaith*: i. e. the Danes of Dublin.

The year 923 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 924, *alias* 925, of the Annals of Ulster, which note a few of the events of that year as follows :

"A. D. 924" [*al.* 925]. "Duv gall, mac Hugh, King of Ulster, *a suis jugulatus est*. Lorcan, mac Dunchaa, King of Bregh, *senili morte mori-*

tur. Cahall, mac Conor, King of Connaght, *in penitentia obiit*. Daniell mac Cahel killed by his cosen" [*rectè*, brother] "Teige fraudulently, and others of the nobles of Connaght."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^l *Conmaicni-mara*: i. e. the inhabitants of Connamara, or the barony of Ballynahinch, in the north-west of the county of Galway.—See note ¹, under A. D. 663, p. 274, *suprà*.

^m *Daimhliag*: i. e. the Stone-church, or Cathedral of Clonmacnoise. The death of this abbot is entered in the *Chronicon Scotorum* at the year 926.—See Petrie's *Round Towers*, pp. 266, 267.

Μαολρεαχλαιν, mac Μαολριουανιδ, αιρηιζδαίμνα Τεαίρηαχ, γ Ουιν-
εαίασθ, mac Λαοζαρε, φλατθ Ρεαρ cCeall, δέξ. Ορζαιν Οάινε Σοβαίρε
δο Ξhallab Λοά Cuan, γ πο μαρβαδ θαοινη ιομδα λεό.

Α ελταρ φιάτ αρ ζλέ, αζυρ ναοι ccéd cen τιμδιδε,
Ο πο ζήναρ mac Θε βί co hoρccain Ουιν Σοβαίρη.

Ραοιναδ ρια Μυρδέαρταδ, mac Neill γ ρια ηΥλταιβ occ Οροάτ Cιuana
να cρυιμέτρη an 28 do December δια Θαρδαοιμ do ρυνηραδ, δύ ιη πο μαρβαδ
οct ccéd ιμο τοιρεαχαιβ .ι. Albann, mac Ξορραιε, Αυφερ, γ Ροιτ. Ρο
ζαβαδ caét ρεαχτμαινε πορ ανλεθ οίλε διοδ occ Αε Cρυιένε, ζο ττάιμζ
Ξορραιε, τιζήρνα Ξall, ó Αε χιαε δια ccοβαρ. Ορζαιν Cille θαρα do
Ξhallab Ρυιρτ Λοαρζε. Α hoρζαιν δομδωρι ó Αε χιαε ιρη ηβλιαδαιη
έθνα. Ρερζυρ, mac Ουιλιζειμ, τιζήρνα Cυιρζ, do μαρβαδ λα ρήραιβ θρηιρνε.
Μοχτα, επρcoρ Ua Néill γ ρaccαρτ Αρδα Μαάα, γ Μυρδβαχ, mac Οομ-
nall, τάναρρ αββαθ Αρδα Μαάα, δέξ.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, ναοι ccéd α cύζ ριχίτ. Αη τοctμαδ βλιαδαιη do Θhoηη-
chaδ. Cορβμαc, mac Ριέβραη, abb Ξιηνε θα Λοχια, Μαολρτζταρ, abb
Cιuana ρεαρτα Μολυα, δέξ. Σοιχleaάán Τιζε Μυδα do ζυιη γ α écc δι.

ⁿ *Dun-Sobhairce*.—Now Dunseverick, near the Giants' Causeway, in the north of the county of Antrim.—See note ^o, under A. M. 3501, pp. 26, 27, *suprà*.

^o *Cluain-na-gCruimhther*: i. e. the lawn or meadow of the priests or presbyters. Not identified.

^p *Being Thursday*.—This shews that the year was not 924, for in that year the 28th of December fell on Tuesday; but, according to the Annals of Ulster, this victory was gained by Muirheartach in 926, in which year the 28th of December fell on Thursday. Hence, it is quite evident that the Annals of the Four Masters are ante-dated at this period by two years.

^q *Ath-Cruithne*: i. e. Ford of the Crutheni, or Picts. This is probably the same as that called Atherathin, in the foundation Charter of Newry, and now included in Sheeptown, in the lordship

of Newry.—See Reeves's *Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down and Connor*, &c., p. 117.

^r *Lurg*.—Now the barony of Lurg, in the north of the county of Fermanagh.—See note ⁿ, under A. D. 1369.

^s *Mochta*.—The Annals of Ulster, though they generally differ two years about this period from the chronology adopted by the Four Masters, yet agree with them in the date of the death of this bishop:

“A. D. 923” [*al.* 924]. “Mochta, bushopp of the O'Nells, and priest of Ardmach, *in pace quicvit*.”—*Coñ. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

The year 924 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 925, *alias* 926, of the Annals of Ulster, and with 921 of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, but the true year is 926, as is demonstrable from the criteria above set forth:

Maelsechlainn, son of Maclruanaidh, heir apparent to the sovereignty of Teamhair; and Duineachaidh, son of Laeghaire, chief of Feara-Ceall, died. Dun-Sobhairce^a was plundered by the foreigners, and many persons were slain by them.

Twenty-four years exactly, and nine hundred without curtailment,
From the birth of the son of the living God to the plundering of
Dun-Sobhairci.

A victory was gained by Muirheartach, son of Niall, and the Ulidians, at the bridge of Cluain-na-gCruimhther^o, on the 28th of December, being Thursday^p, where were slain eight hundred men with their chieftains, Albdann, son of Godfrey, Aufer, and Roilt. The other half of them were besieged for a week at Ath-Cruithne^o, until Godfrey, lord of the foreigners, came to their assistance from Ath-cliaith. Cill-dara was plundered by the foreigners of Port-Lairge. It was plundered again by [the foreigners of] Ath-cliaith in the same year. Fearghus, son of Duiligen, lord of Lurg^r, was slain by the men of Breifne. Mochta^s, Bishop of Ui-Neill, and priest of Ard-Macha; and Muireadhach, son of Domhnall, Tanist-abbot of Ard-Macha, died.

The Age of Christ, 925. The eighth year of Donnhadh. Cormac, son of Fithbran, Abbot of Gleann-da-locha; Maclpeadair, Abbot of Chuain-fearta-Molua, died. Soichleachan of Teach-Munna was wounded, and died of the

“A. D. 925” [al. 926]. “Dunsovarche praied by the Genties” [Gentiles] “of Loch Cuan, where many men were killed and taken” [in quo multi homines occisi sunt et capti]. “An overthrowe geven by Murtagh mac Nell, at Snavaigne, where 200 men were killed” [ubi cc. decollati sunt]. “Colman, prince of Clon-Iraird and Clon-mic-Nois, scriba et Episcopus, in Christo quievit. Fergus, mac Duiligen, King of Lorg, killed by the men of Brefny. The Navy of Loch Cuan taken at Linn-Duochail, viz., Alphan, mac Gofrith, pridie Nonas Septembris. An overthrowe by Murtagh mac Nell at the bridge of Clon-Crumher, in quinta feria, quinta Kalendarum Januarii, where fell Alphan mac Gofrith, cum magna strage exercitus sui. They were sett about” [besieged] “for a whole seave-

night at the battle” [recte, at the ford] “of Cruithne, untill Gofrith, king of the Genties, came from Dublin to relieve them.”—*Ann. Ul., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

“A. D. 921” [recte, 926]. “Colman mac Ailealla, abbot of Clonvicknose and Clonard, a sage doctor, died in his old age. Donsovarke was preyed by the Danes of Loch Cuan; Kill-dare by the Danes of Waterford, and again by the Danes of Dublyn the same year. Mortagh, son of King Neale Glunduffe, made a great slaughter of the Danes, where Alvdon, son of Godfrey, Awfer and Harold, together with 800 Danes were killed. Downeachah, mac Lagerie, prince of Farkeall, died. Moyleseaghlyn, mac Moylerouie, archprince of Taragh, died.”—*Ann. Clon.*

Ὀβριαν, mac Cinnediḡ, do ḡeneimian ran mbliadain rin .i. xxiu. bliadna poim Maolsechlaimn mac Donnall. Donnall, Rora Commáin, décc. Cainteal-bán, mac Maolcróin, tiḡearna Ua Laoḡaire, ḡ Foḡartach, mac Laétnáin, tiḡearna Teatá, décc. Ḥaoch, mac Dubroa, tiḡearna Cianmacáta Ḥlinne Ḥeimim, do marbadh la Muircertach, mac Néill. Siptiuc ua hloimair, tiḡearna Dubḡall ḡ Fionnḡall, décc. Ḥoppairé co na Ḥhallarib do pagbail Áta chiat, ḡ a ndol ina ppiúeinḡ iar pé míorairbh. Ḥoill Linne Duacáill do deirḡe (.i. páccbáil) Eireann. Oenach Talltín do éoirmspecc la Muircertach mac Néill im Donnchaó Ua Maoileaclaimn, tria imneiri caéta boí ftoppa, ḡo por fbarrairi Dia ḡan fuiluccáó ḡan foirdíḡeáó por neach diob. Maolbriḡde, mac Torháin, coimorba Paτραicc ḡ Colum Cille, ḡ Adáin-náin, cñd epábáó Eireann uile, ḡ urníoir Eorpa, déḡ iar rñdacaíó tocchaóde 22 Februairi. Comó dforairémle a báir a dubradh,

Ala bliadain décc ní duir,
 A hocht Carlne lul Flaimn ppi húr,
 A hocht Carlne Marta muató,
 Maolbriḡde buató nḤaoideal nḡúr.
 O ḡenair mac deoda Dé
 Por bit cé hi colla epí,
 Cúḡ bliadna píccet naoi ccéó,
 Co hécc Maolbriḡde iar ní.
 Ní bliadain cen airíne,
 Anabbató abb Árda Macha,
 Maolbriḡde barr Eorairpe,
 Corbmac Ḥlinne dá locha.

[†] *Brian, son of Cinnedigh.*—This is the prince who afterwards became Monarch of Ireland, and is better known by the name of Brian Borumha.

[‡] *Maelseachlainn, son of Donnall.*—He was the Monarch of Ireland till 1002, when he was deposed by Brian Borumha.

[§] *Caintealban.*—He was the ancestor from whom the family of O'Caidealban, now Quinlan and Kindellan, of Ui Laoghair, in Meath, took their hereditary surname.—See the *Miscellany of the Irish Archaeological Society*, vol. i.

p. 142, note °.

[¶] *Dubhghoill and Finnghoill:* i. e. black foreigners and fair foreigners, or the Danes and Norwegians.—See note °, under the year 849, pp. 481, 482, *suprà*. The Irish also called their Scandinavian invaders by the general name of Lochlannaigh, which Keating (in the reign of Aedh Oirdníthe) explains as *loc-tonnairḡ*, i. e. “powerful on lakes, or on the sea”:

“Nec Hibernica vox *Lochlannuigh*, quæ Danos significat nationis illius proprium nomen est, sed

wound. Brian, son of Ceinnedigh^t, was born in this year, i. e. twenty-four years before Maelseachlainn, son of Domhnall^u. Donnghal of Ros-Commain, died. Caindealbhan, son of Maelcron^v, lord of Ui-Laeghaire; and Fogartach, son of Lachtan, lord of Teathbha, died. Goach, son of Dubhroa, lord of Cianachta-Glinne-Geimhin, was slain by Muirheartach, son of Niall. Sitric, son of Imhar, lord of the Dubhghoill and Finghoill^w, died. Godfrey, with his foreigners, left Ath-cliaith, but came back after six months. The foreigners of Linn-Duachail deserted (i. e. left) Ireland. The fair of Tailtin was prevented by Muirheartach, son of Niall, against Donnchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, in consequence of a challenge of battle which was between them; but God separated them, without slaughter or bloodshed on either side. St. Maelbrighde^x, son of Tornan, successor of Patrick, Colum Cille and Adamnan, head of the piety of all Ireland, and of the greater part of Europe, died at a good old age, on the 22nd of February; in commemoration of whose death was said:

Twelve years not trifling
 On the eighth of the Calends of July, Flann was buried,
 On the eighth of the Calends of noble March,
 Maelbrighde most gifted of the brave Gaeidhil [died].
 Since the divine Son of God was born
 Upon the earthly world in carnal shape,
 Five years and twenty, nine hundred,
 To the death of Maelbrighde in evil hour.
 It was not a year without events;
 Premature the death of the Abbot of Ard-Macha,
 Maelbrighde, head of Europe,
 Cormac^y of Gleann-da-locha.

illis ab Hibernica gente ideo impositum, quòd validi fuerint epibatæ, seu quòd strenues se milites in bellis navalibus præbuerint; *Loch* enim apud Hibernos perinde est ac lacus seu mare, et *lonn* ac validus, ex quibus una vox *Loch-lonn* conflata est, nempe gens quæ classibus solito numerosioribus in Hiberniam pluries invecta, infinitis eam molestiis infestabant, novo quodam nomine ac classarios earum vires exogitato, notari debuit.”—*Lynch*, manuscript

translation of Keating’s *Hist. Irel.*, p. 218. See note ^a, under the year 851, p. 486, *suprà*.

The Irish also called the Scandinavians by the name of *Gcinte*, which the original compiler of the Annals of Ulster usually calls in Latin *Gentiles*.

^x *St. Maelbrighde*.—He succeeded Maelcobha in 885, and the true year of his death is 927.—See Harris’s edition of Ware’s Bishops, pp. 46, 47.

^y *Cormac*.—The Stowe manuscript adds by

Αηιοζάν, mac Μαοιλγυρμ, do ḡabáil τῆς εαρμυρα Κορκομοδρυαδ.

Αοιρ Εριορτ, ναοι εέεο, ρίε α ρέ. Αη νόμαδ βιαδαν do Θιονηχαδ.
 βαοιηηε, abb Διρραε, Ριονναάτα, abb Κορκαῖγε, εῖηδ ριαḡλα ερῖοιρ Ερεανν,
 Γιαράν, abb Αχαιδ βό Καινδῖη, Celedabail, mac Scannail, do δol co Róim
 dia ailiṛe a habðane δῖηδέαιρ, ἡ ατβερε να ραηηηρ οεε ιητεετ δό.

Μιηηῖ δαῖηρα ταιρμ do ἔρῖαλλ ο ἔοραῖδ εḡḡλαḡ,
 Δο αρεεναηη ιηηη αηιἔερ, ταιρ ευνηη ηαρια ηιαῖδ ἡηηηηαḡ.
 Μιηηῖ αναδη διηηελαδδ collna co líon α εαιρε,
 Μιηηῖ ιαραῖη ηρῖαδδ co ηο ρρῖε Mac móρ Μαηρε.
 Μιηηῖ αρεεναῖη ρυαλαδ, ραετραδ ρορ τοιλ co τρεαῖηον,
 Μιηηῖ ρρῖεεαηη ηδualcha, αḡυρ δερνα ρρῖ δεαῖηον.
 Μιηηῖ κορρ do εαηρῖεεαδ, δαιḡ ἡρα ειον ηον βρῖενα,
 Μιηηῖ ρορρ ιαη εταηρῖηυδ αηημ ι ετελεεμῖρ αη ηδέρα.
 Μιηηῖ ροευλ τῖḡλαῖε, τερβαδ ρρῖ ḡηῖηρ ḡηάεα,
 Μιηηῖ οῖηαν ηδηηαῖε τρεαρα λυαη λαῖε βράεα.
 Μιηηῖ λάη κορρ ερῖεδβαῖε, κορταδ ηη εράβαῖδ ηḡḡηηε,
 Μιηηῖ ρειε να ηεαῖεραῖε αη εῖρ να ρλαεα ρηηηε.
 Μιηηῖ λάη ρρῖ τυρβαῖε δοῖηηαν εέ εέταῖδ εαηḡḡḡ,
 Μιηηῖ ḡρῖερ ρρῖ ηρῖηαḡε, ιεε αδρῖαδ αηδῖοηḡ αηḡεαλ.
 Αέε ηḡε δι αεη βιαδαν, ηῖ εḡετα δομ ερῖ ρῖεεῖδ.
 Αηρῖḡḡḡ ρο ναοῖη ριαḡαῖ η ηάηη ηαḡḡḡη βα ηιηηῖḡ.
 Νῖ ηαῖαεετ ηο εοῖηαεῖρρῖ, βῖεεῖρ ρρῖ εράβαῖδ ερῖηηδ,
 Αηαδ do ηοε ρό βαοῖρρῖ ηηηαη ηαḡḡḡη βα ηιηηῖḡ.

way of gloss, *inter lineas*, “.i. Corbmac, mac
 Fíthbrann, abb ḡlunne dá locha, i. e. Cormac,
 son of Fithbran, abbot of Glendalough.”

The year 925 of the Annals of the Four
 Masters corresponds with 926, *alias* 927, of the
 Annals of Ulster, and with 922 of the Annals
 of Clonmacnoise; but the true year is 927:

“A. D. 926” [*al.* 927]. “Maelbride, mac
 Dornaine, Coarb of Patrick and Colum Cille,
felice senectute quievit. Sitrick O’Hivair, King
 of Black and White Genties, *immatura etate mor-
 tuus est*. The Navy of Linn” [Duachail] “de-
 parted, and Gofrith departed Dublin, but came

back againe before the end of six moneths”
 [*et iterum Gothfrith reversus est ante finem sex
 mensium*]. “A skirmish given at the faire by
 Mac Nell to Donogh O’Maelsechlainn; but the
 Lord separated them without any killing” [*sed
 Dominus eos separavit sine ulla occisione*]. “Goach
 mac Duivroa, King of Cianacht of Glenn-Gavin,
 killed by Murtagh, mac Nell. Fogartach mac
 Lachtuain, King of Tehva, *dolose a sua familia
 occisus est*. Cormac, *Episcopus* of Glindaloch
 and Airchinnech, *quievit*.”—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Cla-
 rend.*, tom. 49.

“A. D. 922” [*recte*, 927]. “Moylbrigitt, mac

Anrothan, son of Maelgorm, assumed the lordship of Corca-Modhruadh.

The Age of Christ, 926. The ninth year of Donnchadh. Baethine, Abbot of Birra; Finnachta, Abbot of Coreach, head of the rule of the most of Ireland; Ciaran, Abbot of Achadh-bo-Cainnigh; Celedabhaill, son of Scannal, went to Rome on his pilgrimage from the abbacy of Beannchair; and he composed these quatrains at his departure:

Time for me to prepare to pass from the shelter of a habitation,
 To journey as a pilgrim over the surface of the noble, lively sea.
 Time to depart from the snares of the flesh, with all its guilt,
 Time now to ruminate how I may find the great son of Mary.
 Time to seek virtue, to trample upon the will with sorrow,
 Time to reject vices, and to renounce the Demon.
 Time to reproach the body, for of its crime it is putrid,
 Time to rest after we have reached the place wherein we may shed
 our tears.
 Time to talk of the last day, to separate from familiar faces,
 Time to dread the terrors of the tumults of the day of judgment.
 Time to defy the clayey body, to reduce it to religious rule,
 Time to barter the transitory things for the country of the King of
 heaven.
 Time to defy the ease of the little earthly world of a hundred pleasures,
 Time to work at prayer, in adoration of the high King of angels.
 But only a part of one year is wanting of my three score,
 To remain under holy rule in one place it is time.
 Those of my own age are not living, who were given to ardent devotion,
 To desist from the course of great folly, in one place it is time.

Tornayn, a substitute or Cowarb of St. Patrick and of St. Columbkil, and chief head of the devout of Ireland, died. Sitrick O'Ilimer, prince of the new and old Danes, died. The Danes of Dublin departed from Ireland. The fair of Taillten was held by King Donnogh and Mortagh mac Neale" [*recte*, but disturbed by Mortagh mac Neale]. "My author sayeth of Mortagh that he was *Membrum iniquum inobe-*

diens capiti iniquo. Coyndéalvan, mac Moylcron, prince of the race of King Lagerius, died, of whom" [are descended] "the sept of Moynty-Kenydelan. Mac Eilgi, with the sons of Sitrick, took Dublyn on Godfrey. Colen, mac Keally, prince of Ossorie, died. Tomrair, mac Alchi, King of Denmark, is reported to go" [to have gone] "to hell with his pains, as he deserved." —*Ann. Clon.*

βα λιach Κορβμαc κυριδ̄αch γαετα γο ριζ̄αib̄ ριτῑb̄,
 Ιν̄ορεᾱcταch μυᾱō, Μυριδ̄αch, Μαονach, Μαοl molb̄cαc̄ Μιτηγ̄.

Μυριγ̄εal, ιγ̄lī Flοιιn, mic Μαοlρεachlaimn, δέγ̄ hi cCluain mic Νόιρ.
 Donnchāō, mac Donn̄aill, μιογ̄ōāῑnna an Tυαιρceip̄t, το ῑαρ̄βᾱth la Νορτ-
 man̄ōāib̄. Λορc̄ān, mac Μαοilc̄ēim, τιγ̄līna Ua P̄aill̄ge, δέγ̄. P̄ionnāc̄ta,
 mac T̄aib̄g, ριογ̄ōāῑnna Ua Ceim̄p̄ealaiḡ, δέγ̄. Cionaēō mac Oγ̄r̄āin, τιγ̄-
 ear̄na Λαοιγ̄ιρ̄i, το ῑαρ̄βᾱō. Eαḡra, mac P̄opp̄riγ̄, τιγ̄ear̄na Λιγ̄ne Con-
 nach̄t, γ̄ C̄c̄t, mac P̄laib̄deap̄taiḡ, τιγ̄ear̄na Κορca Μοδ̄p̄uāō, δέγ̄. Ορ̄γᾱn
 Cille δ̄ara a P̄yp̄t Λ̄aiḡe l̄a mac Ḡōt̄p̄rāc̄, co p̄ucc̄ep̄at h̄p̄ōit γ̄ edala
 m̄ōpa ειp̄te. Μαοlpuanāīō, mac Concōbān, το ῑαρ̄βᾱō la Donnchāō.

Αοιρ C̄p̄iōp̄t, ναοι cc̄ēō ρiche a p̄eāc̄t. An d̄sch̄māō bliad̄ain το Donn-
 chāō. T̄uāc̄al, mac Oenāc̄āin, ep̄p̄cop D̄oim̄liacc̄ γ̄ Λ̄ȳca, γ̄ μαορ̄ μ̄uinn-
 t̄ipe P̄ā̄t̄p̄ācc̄. Celeōabāill, mac Sc̄an̄ōāil, com̄ap̄ba Com̄ḡāill dēan̄ōc̄āir,
 p̄o Ēp̄īn̄n ep̄p̄cop p̄ep̄ib̄īō, p̄p̄oic̄ep̄tāīō, γ̄ dōc̄top̄ h̄p̄ḡna, δέγ̄ ma calīt̄pe ip̄in
 Rom̄h an 14 το September, γ̄ ip̄in naom̄hāth bliad̄ain ap̄ caoγ̄āt̄t a aoīp̄.
 ba το bliad̄ain a b̄āir p̄o p̄āīōheāō,

Τ̄p̄ī ναοι, ναοι cc̄ēō το bliad̄ōnāib̄, ριο̄m̄c̄ap̄ p̄o μαγ̄līāib̄ p̄ēil̄ib̄,
 O ḡein C̄p̄iōp̄t, ḡīōīm̄ γ̄a n̄ōēime, co b̄ār c̄āīō C̄ēle el̄ēip̄iγ̄h.

Caoncōip̄ac, mac Μαοluid̄īr, abb γ̄ ep̄p̄cop D̄āipe Calcēaic̄ch, γ̄ μαορ̄
 c̄āna Āōāīn̄n̄ān, T̄uāc̄al, mac Μαοilc̄iāp̄ām, abb Cluana hēīōnech [d̄ēcc̄].
 P̄ep̄ḡil, abb T̄īpe da ḡlāpp̄, d̄ēcc̄ ī R̄ōm̄ī ma ōil̄īt̄pe. D̄unchāō, mac D̄p̄aon̄āin,
 p̄aγ̄ap̄t Cille δ̄ara, Μαοlγ̄ip̄cc̄, abb Τιγ̄e D̄p̄ūīt̄e Cluana mic Νόιρ, Μαοl-

² *Cormac*.—It is stated in an interlined gloss that this was Cormac Mac Cuileannan.—See note ^b, on the battle of Bealach-Mughna, p. 564 to 569, *suprà*.

^a *Eaghra, son of Popprigh*.—He is the ancestor from whom the Ui-Eaghra or O'Haras of Leyny, in the county of Sligo, have derived their name. According to Duaid Mac Firbis, Fearghal Mor O'Hara, who erected Teach-Teampla, now Templehouse, was the eleventh in descent from this Eaghra, and Cian or Kean O'Hara, who was

living in 1666, was the eighth in descent from that Fearghal.

The year 926 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 927, *alias* 928, of the Annals of Ulster, and 923 of the Annals of Clonmaenoise, but the true year is 928:

“A. D. 927” [*al.* 928]. “Baeihin, Coarb of Brenainn Biror, *quievit*. Murgel, daughter to Maelsechlaimn, in old age died” [*in senectute obiit*]. “Maclruana mac Conor, killed by Donogh. Donogh, mac Daniell, mic Hugh, killed by the

It was grievous that Cormac^z the hospitable was wounded with long lances,

Indrechtach the noble, Muireadhach, Maenach, the great Maelmithigh.

Muirgheal, daughter of Flann, son of Maelseachlainn, died at Chlain-mic-Nois. Donnchadh, son of Domhnall, heir apparent of the North, was slain by the Norsemen. Lorcan, son of Maelcein, lord of the Ui-Failghe, died. Finnachta, son of Tadhg, heir apparent of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, died. Cinaedh, son of Oghran, lord of Laeighis, was killed. Eaghra, son of Poprigh^a, lord of Luighne, in Connaught; and Ceat, son of Flaithbheartach, lord of Corca-Modhrudh, died. The plundering of Cill-dara by the son of Godfrey Port-Lairge, who carried away captives and great spoils from thence. Maelruanaidh, son of Conchobhar, was slain by [king] Donnchadh.

The Age of Christ, 927. The tenth year of Donnchadh. Tuathal, son of Oenacan, Bishop of Daimhliag and Lusca, and steward of the family of Patrick^b; Celedabhail, son of Scannall, successor of Comhgall of Beannchair, throughout Ireland, bishop, scribe, preacher, and learned doctor, died on his pilgrimage at Rome, on the 14th of September, and in the fifty-ninth year of his age. Of the year of his death was said :

Three times nine, nine hundred years, are reckoned by plain rules
From the birth of Christ, deed of purity, to the holy death of Cele
the Cleric.

Caencomhrac, son of Maeluidhir, Abbot and Bishop of Doire-Chalgaigh, and steward of Adamnan's law^c; Tuathal, son of Maelciarain, Abbot of Cluainidhneach, [died]. Ferguil, Abbot of Tir-da-ghlas, died at Rome on his pilgrimage. Dunchadh, son of Braenan, priest of Cill-dara; Maelgirie, Abbot of the house

Nordmans. Mac Ailche upon Loch-Nehagh, with sea-men of Genties" [Gentiles], "robbing all the ilands and borders about" [*et confinia ejus*] "Diarmaid, mac Cerval, King of Ossory, mortuus est. Cele, the Coarb of Comgall, *et apostolicus doctor totius Hibernie*, went to pilgrimage. Ciarau, Coarb of Cainnech, *quievit*."—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarind.*, tom. 49.

"A. D. 923" [*recte*, 928]. "Bohine, abbot of

Byrre, died. Murgeal, daughter of King Flann, mac Moyleseaghlyn, died, an old and rich woman. Killdare was ransackt by the son of Godfrey of Waterford, and from thence he brought many captives."—*Ann. Clon.*

^b *Steward of the family of Patrick*: i. e. proctor of Armagh.

^c *Adamnan's law*.—See Petrie's *History and Antiquities of Tara Hill*, p. 147 to 150.

πάτραις, mac Celen, ρατταρτ ἡ ρετναρ βήνείαρ, Μαολμυχειρῆε, φειρέιγρ
 Cluana mic Nóir, Διαρμαῖο, mac Cearbail, τῆεαρνα Ορραῆε, Ινδρεαχ-
 ταχ, mac Caéal, τῆεῖρνα Λεῖρὶ Καῖαί, [δέεε]. Θαβαί ρορ Λοὸ Οἰρβῖρ
 ὁο Θαλαῖβ Λυμνῆ, ἡ μῖρ αν λοχα ὁο ορζαν ὁῖβη. Κοιμλεανῆ νό ἐὸβ-
 λαῆ ρορ Loch Rib εἰτρ Conmaicne ἡ Τυαῖ ἡΕλλα, ιη ρο μαρβαὸ Καῖαί
 Υα Maele, ἡ Φλαῖβεαρταχ, mac Τυαῖῆαί, ἡ ὀρῆε οἰε ιμμαίε ρῖύ.
 Σλοῖῆῖο λά Ὀονηαὸ ῆο Λιατῆορμ ιηὸ αεχαὸ Μυρῆεῖταχ, mic Néill, ὁο
 ρο ρεαρρατ ζαν ρυλιυεῖαὸ ζαν ροῖρδεαρρεαῖο ρορ αῖαί. Ὀια μβοῖ Ὀον-
 ηαὸ αεε υῖεῖαί αν εῖρῆοῖο. Ἀρ ανὸ αρ ρυβῖαὸ,

Αβραὸ νεαχ ρῖυ Ὀονηαὸ ὁον, ρῖρ αν ρονηαὸ ρλαῖε clann,
 Για βεῖτῆ Λιαῖ ὀρμ ιη αρ α ἐιη, ατα ζίλλε διαρδαμ ανη.

Caimech, ιηῆρ Canannáin, βῆρ μῆε Εῖρεαν, δέεε. Ὀοῖνall, mac Ταῖῆε,
 μῆεδαῖνα Υα εCeinnrelaῖ, δέε. Ορζαν Cille ὁαῖα ὁ Θαῖεῖρτῆ λά ρεἰε
 ὀρῆε.

Αοῖρ Crioρτ, ναοι εῖεὸ ρῖε α hocht. Αν ταοῖαὸ βλαῖδαν δέεε ὁο
 Ὀονηαὸη. Νυαῖα, ερρυεε Θῖηηε δά λαχα, Φλαην Ροβαῖρ, abb Λυῆ-
 ῖαῖο, Μαολεαοῖμῆρ mac Scannlán, abb Τῆε Μοῖα, ἡ Ὀονῆαί, abb Ρορ
 Comáin, δέε. Μαολεαὀονηα, mac Ὀοβαίῖέν, τοῖρεῖ Λυῖηε, Μυρῆεῖταχ,
 mac Εαῆρα, τῆεαρνα Λυῖηε, ἡ Ιοῖηαῖο Υα Μανηαῖαν ὁο μαρβαὸ. Ὀορ-
 ραῖτ, υα ηλοῖαρ, ὁο ἡΘαλαῖβ Αῖα εἰαῖ, ὁο ἔοῆαί ἡ ὁο ορζαν Ὀεῖρε
 Ρεαρνα, αῖρμ ιη ρο μαρβαὸ ἡῖε ὁο ὁαοῖμῖβ αν βλαῖδαν ρῖ, αῖηαί αρβῖαρ
 ῖρμ ρανη,

¹ *Loch Oirbsen*.—Now Lough Corrib, in the county of Galway.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, p. 180; and Hardiman's edition of O'Flaherty's *Chorographical Description of West Connaught*, p. 20, note ².

² *Tuath nElla*.—A district on the west side of Lough Ree, in the barony of South Ballintober, and county of Roscommon. This district is called Fealla under A. D. 842.—See note ³, under that year, p. 464, *suprà*.

³ *Liathdruim*: i. e. the Grey Ridge. There are countless places of this name in Ireland, as Liathdruim, now Leitrim, which gave name to

the county of Leitrim. It was one of the ancient names of the hill of Tara.

The year 927 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with the year 928, *alias* 929, of the Annals of Ulster, and with 924 of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, but the true year is 929:

“A. D. 928” [*al.* 929]. “Tuahal, mac Macnagan, *Scriba et Episcopus* of Doimliag and Lusea, proctor to Patrick's men from the mountain southerly; alas! *immatura etate quicvit*. A Navy at Loch Orbsen in Connaght. Cele, Coarb of Congall, *Scriba, Anchorita, et aposto-*

of the Seniors at Cluain-mic-Nois; Maelpadraig, son of Celen, priest and Vice-abbot of Beannchair; Maelmoicheirghe, Œconomus of Chuain-mic-Nois; Diarmaid, son of Cearbhall, lord of Osraighe; Innreachtach, son of Cathal, lord of Leath-Chathail [died]. The foreigners of Luimneach went upon Loch Oirbsen^d, and the islands of the lake were plundered by them. A new fleet was launched upon Loch Ribh, between Conmaicne and Tuath-nElla^e, where Cathal Ua Maele, and Flaithbheartach, son of Tuathghal, and some others along with them, were slain. An army was led by Donnchadh to Liathdruim^f, against Muirheartach; but they separated without battle, or shedding blood on either side. When Donnchadh was setting out on this expedition, these lines were composed:

Let one say to Donnchadh the brown, to the bulwark of plundering
septs,
That though Liathdruim be before him, there is an angry fellow
there.

Caineach, daughter of Canannan, and wife of the King of Ireland, died. Domhnall, son of Tadhg, heir apparent of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, died. The plundering of Cill-dara by Godfrey, on the festival day of St. Brigit.

The Age of Christ, 928. The eleventh year of Donnchadh. Nuadha, Bishop of Gleann-da-locha; Flann of Fobhar, Abbot of Lughmhadh; Maelcaeimhghin, son of Scannlan, Abbot of Teach-Mochua; and Donnghal, Abbot of Ros-Comain, died. Muirheartach, son of Eagra, lord of Luighne, and Idhnaidhe Ua Mannachain, were slain. Godfrey, grandson of Imhar, with the foreigners of Ath-eliath, demolished and plundered Dearc Fearna^g, where one thousand persons were killed in this year, as is stated in this quatrain:

licus Doctor totius Hibernie, in the 59 year of his age, 18. *die Kal. Octobris, in peregrinatione feliciter Rome quievit.* An army by Donncha to Liatrym upon mac Nell."—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

"A. D. 924" [*rectè*, 929]. "Twahall, mac Oenagan, Bushop of Dowleeke and Luske, sergeant of Saint Patrick, died. Cayneagh, daughter of Canannan, Queen of Ireland, and wife of King Donnogh O'Melaghlyn, died penitently. Dermott, mac Cervall, King of Ossorie, died.

Inreaghtagh, mac Cahallan, prince of Lecall, died. Donogh, mac Brenan, abbot of Killdare, died. Virgill, abbot of Tyrdaglasse, Keyle mac Seannal, Cowarb of Beanchor and Cowgall, died happily in pilgrimadge."—*Ann. Clon.*

^g *Deare-Fearna*: i. e. the Cave of Fearna. "Deapc .i. uaḡ no uamh."—*O'Clery*. This is described as in Osraighe, and was probably the ancient name of the cave of Dunmore, near Killkenny.—See the *Dublin Penny Journal*, vol. i. p. 73.

Ναοι ccέδ βλιαδαιη ζαν δοζρα, α hocht píce non δεαρβα,
Ο πολυδ Cpiope δάρ ccοβαη co τοζαιλ Δερce Pφηνα.

Αρ na ηΓαλλ βάδαη φορ Λοδ Οηββφην δο έυρ la Connaéταιδ. Ζοιλλ Λυμ-
μιζ δο ζαβάλ longpope ι Μυιζ Ροιζνε. Ζοιλλ .ι. ιμ Τορολδ, δο ζαβάλ φορ
Loch Eatach, η α longpope occ Ruba Mήνα. Accolb, ιαηλα, η άρ Γαλλ ιμbe,
δο μαηβαδ λά ηΥιδ Ceιμηρεαλαιζ. Pινδ, mac Mhaοιlmόρδα, μίοζδαίηνα
Υα pφαιζε, η Pλανη α δεαρβράταιρ δο ιηαρβαδ.

Αοηρ Cpiope, ναοι ccέδ píce α ναοι. Αη δαηα βλιαδαιη δέcc δο Θhονη-
χαδ. Cpuηημιαοι, eppeop Cille δαηα, Τιορραητε, mac Αηδρene, abb
Cluana mic Nόηρ, .ι. δο Υιδ θρμυη α cenel, δέζ. Μαοιλεοη, eppeop η ancoηρ
Ατα Τρμυη, δέcc ιαρ ηδειζβεαταιδ. Cήωραοιαδ, mac Λορcaίη, coίηαηβα
Cluana ηΘοαιρ η Clocaηρ mac ηΘαιημει, δέζ. θραη, mac Colmáηη, abb
Ropa Cπέ, δο ιηαρβαδη la Γαλλαδ. Maelμυιζδε, mac Peadacaίη, abb
Lainne mic Λuacaίη, η Οηέυ, ραζαηρ Cille δαηα, δέcc. Cήηηαcaίη, mac
Τιζεαηηάηη, τιζεαηηα θρειρηe, δέcc. Γαλλ Λυμμιζ δο ζαβάλ φορ Loch
Riδ. Ζορρααé δο δολ ι ηΟρραηζιδ δο ιοηηαηβαδ Υα ηλοηηαηρ α Μοιζ Ροιζνε.
Donncuan, mac Paoíaηη, μιοζδαίηνα Λαιζφη, δέζ. Δερβαη, ιηζφη Μαοιρμυηηα
μιοζαιη Τεαηηρα, [δέζ].

Αοηρ Cpiope, ναοι ccέδ ηρμóα. Αη ηρεαη βλιαδαιη δέcc δο Θhονηχαδ.
Suibne, abb Lainne Λέηρε, Ουιβλιτηρ, mac Sealδαιζ, abb Τιζε Μολιηζ, η

^h *Magh-Roighne*.—Otherwise written Magh-
Raighne and Raighne, a celebrated plain in
Ossory.—See note ^e, under A. M. 3817, p. 51;
and note ^f, under A. D. 859, p. 494, *suprà*.

ⁱ *Rubha-Mena*.—Not identified.

^k *Finn, son of Maelmordha*.—He was the an-
cestor of O'Conor Faly, and Brian O'Conor
Faly, who lost Offaly by his attainder in the
reign of Philip and Mary, was the twentieth in
descent from him.

The year 928 of the Annals of the Four
Masters corresponds with 929, *alias* 930, of the
Annals of Ulster, and with 925 of the Annals
of Clonmacnoise, which are very meagre at this
period :

“A. D. 929” [*al.* 930]. “Gofrith O'Hiuar,

with the Genties” [Gentiles] “of Dublin, broke
down Derga-Ferna, which was not hard of aun-
cient tyme” [*quod non auditum est antiquis tem-
poribus*]. “Flann of Favair, bushop and ancho-
rite, in his old age died happily. Genties upon
Loch Ehach and their campe” [α longpope]
“at Ruvamena. Genties upon Loch Behrach
in Ossory.”—*Ann. Ul., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

“A. D. 925” [*rectè*, 930]. “The Connaught-
men committed a great slaughter on the Danes
of Logh Oirbsen. The Danes of Lymbrick re-
sided at Moyroynne. Torolv, prince of the Danes,
armed” [i. e. encamped] “at Lough Neagh.
Nwa, Bushop of Glandalougha, and Moylekevyn,
abbot of Tymochwa, died.”—*Ann. Clon.*

^l *Lann-mic-Luachain* : i. e. the church of the

Nine hundred years without sorrow, twenty-eight, it has been proved,
Since Christ came to our relief, to the plundering of Deare-Fearna.

A slaughter was made of the foreigners who were on Loch Oirbsen by the Connaughtmen. The foreigners of Luimneach encamped in Magh-Roighne^b. The foreigners, i. e. those under the command of Torolbh, took up their station at Loch-Eathach, and had their camp at Rubha-Mena^l. Accolbh Earl, with a slaughter of the foreigners about him, was slain by the Ui-Ceinnsealaigh. Finn, son of Maelmordha^k, heir apparent of Ui-Failghe, and Flann, his brother, were slain.

The Age of Christ, 929. The twelfth year of Donnchadh. Crummhael, Bishop of Cill-dara, Tibraide, son of Aimsene, Abbot of Chuain-mic-Nois, of the sept of the Ui-Briuin, died. Maeleoin, bishop and anchorite of Ath-Truim, died, after a good life. Ceannfaeladh, son of Lorcan, comharba of Chuain-Eois and Clochar-mac-Daimheini, died. Bran, son of Colman, Abbot of Ros-Cre, was slain by the foreigners. Maelbrighde, son of Feadacan, Abbot of Lann-mic-Luachain^l; and Onchu, priest of Cill-dara, died. Cearnachan, son of Tighearnan, lord of Breifne, died. The foreigners of Luimneach took up their station upon Loch Ribh. Godfrey went into Osraighe, to expel the grandson of Imhar from Magh-Roighne. Donnucan, son of Faelan, heir apparent of Leinster, died. Dearbhail, daughter of Maelfinnia, Queen of Teamhair, [died].

The Age of Christ, 930. The thirteenth year of Donnchadh. Suibhne, Abbot of Lann-Leire; Duibhlitir, son of Sealbhach, Abbot of Teach-Moling,

son of Luachan, so called from St. Colman, son of Luachan, whose festival was kept there on the 30th of March. This place is described in the Gloss to the *Feilire-Aenguis*, at 30th March, as in Meath, and is the place now called Lynn, situated in the barony of Delvin, and county of Westmeath. It is to be distinguished from Lann-Leire.—See Archdall's *Monasticon Hibernicon*, p. 722.

The year 929 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 930, *alias* 931, of the Annals of Ulster, and with 926 of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, both which are very meagre at this period:

“A. D. 930” [*al.* 931]. “Tibraid mac Amsene, Coarb of Ciaran, *extenso dolore obiit*. Cennfacla mac Lorcan, prince of Cluon-Auis and Cloghar-mac-Damene, next to be abbot of Ardmach, died. Maeleoin, bushop and anchorite of Trim, happily died. Dervail, Maelfinnia's daughter, Queen of Tara, *mortua est*. Cearnachan, mac Tiernan, king of Brefny, *mortuus est*.”—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

“A. D. 926” [*rectè*, 931]. “The Danes of Lymbrick, resided on Logh Ree. Onchowe, priest of Kildare, died. Godfrey went to Ossorie to banish O'Himar from Moyroynay. Cronmoyle, Bushop of Kildare; Keanfoyle,

περλεῖγινν Ḡlinne da locha, Feardoimnach, mac Flannagán, abb Cluana Iorair, Fuacarra, abb Inri Canofḡa, Maongal, mac beacán, abb Orpoma chlaib, Maolḡiricc, abb Fobair, décc. Airimfó, abb Cuile rathain, do marbað la Ḡallairb. Aongar mac Anḡura ppiḡpile Epeann, décc. Flano, mac Maolpinnia, tiḡearna ḡrḡḡ do marbað do Uib Eathach, .i. la Cummuḡceach mac Ecceḡtaḡ. Conað dia écc po rathfó,

δα δειθηḡir do ḡαιοδεalaib, dá léctḡr déra pola,
Nac einḡ Taillte Taoideḡn Ua Flann, Flann an ḡhroḡa.

Cionaeð, mac Caimdealbain, tiḡearna Cenel Laoḡaire. Daçall Chiarain .i. an ḡraḡneac do báðað hi Loch Tecet, Loc Uí ḡhaðra amú, ḡ da ḡsr décc amaille pḡia, aḡur a raḡbáil po céðóir. Loingḡech Ua Leaḡlobair, pí Ulað, déḡ. Topoib iarla do marbað la Muirçḡrtaḡ mac Néill ḡ lá Dál nAraide. Flann, mac Muircaðairḡ, piḡḡðairna Laoḡḡn, ḡ Loracán, mac Cathail, piḡḡðairna Laoḡḡn, décc.

Aoir Cḡrioḡt, naoi ccétt tḡioða a haon. An cḡḡraḡiað bliaðain décc do Dhonnchað. Corceḡrach, mac Maolmuchairḡi, eḡḡcor Tiḡe Mochua, ḡ na ccommand. Seachnuḡrach raccarḡ Deairmaḡe, ḡ Feðelm, .i. mḡḡn Doimnaill, banabb Cluana ḡrónairḡ, déḡ. Catal mac Oðráin, tiḡearna Laoḡḡiri, ḡ Cuilen, mac Ceallairḡ, tiḡearna Orḡairḡe, décc. Celecen, .i. mac ḡairbiḡ, tiḡearna na nAiriḡear, décc. Loracán, mac Eathach, an ḡara tiḡḡina boí an tan pḡi poḡ Airçḡr Uḡḡe, décc. Raomfóh i Moḡ uata pḡa pḡḡḡḡal, mac Doimnaill, ḡ pḡa Siocḡrað, mac Uaḡmaráin .i. mac mḡḡne Doimnaill poḡ Muirçḡrtaḡ, mac Néill, dú i tḡoḡair Maolḡairb, mac ḡairbiḡ, tiḡearna

mac Lorcan, Cowarb of Cloneas and Clochor, and Bran mac Colman, abbot of Rosseere, died."—*Ann. Clon.*

^m *Cuil-rathain*.—Now Coleraine, a well-known town, on the River Bann, in the county of Londonderry.—See note ², under A. D. 1213.

ⁿ *Taillte*: i. e. Tailltin, now Teltown, near the town of Navan, in the county of Meath.

^o *Brugh*: i. e. Brugh-na-Boinne, a place on the River Boyne, near Stackallan Bridge, in the same county.

^p *The Oraineach*: i. e. of the circles or rings.

^q *Loch-Techet*.—Now Loch Gara, near Boyle, on the confines of the counties of Roscommon and Sligo.—See note ^p, under A. M. 2532, and A. D. 1256.

The year 930 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 931, *alias* 932, of the Annals of Ulster, and with 926 of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, which give a few of the events of that year (*ava commun.* 932) as follows:

“A. D. 931” [*al.* 932]. “Ferdovnach, mac Flannagan, prince of Clon-Iraird, *scriba optimus, quievit.*” [Torolv Earl, killed by mac Nell],

and Lector of Gleann-da-locha; Feardomnach, son of Flannagan, Abbot of Cluain-Iraird; Fuacarta, Abbot of Inis-Caindeagha; Maenghal, son of Becan, Abbot of Druim-chliabh; [and] Maelgirie, Abbot of Fobhar, died. Airmheadh, Abbot of Cuil-rathain^m, was killed by the foreigners. Aenghus, son of Anglus, chief poet of Ireland, died. Flann, son of Maelfinnia, lord of Breagh, was slain by [one of] the Ui-Eathach, i. e. by Cummascach, son of Eggecartach; of whose death was said:

It would be lawful for the Gaeidhli, if they should shed tears of blood,
As Tailteⁿ of Taidhen is not walked by the grandson of Flann, Flann
of Brugh^o.

Cinaedh, son of Caindealbhan, lord of Cinel-Laeghaire, [died]. The crozier of Ciaran, i. e. the Oraineach^p was lost in Loch Techet^q, now Loch-Ui-Ghadhra, and twelve men along with it; but it was found immediately. Loingseach Ua Leathlobhair, King of Ulidia, died. Torolbh the Earl was killed by Muircheartach, son of Niall, and the Dal-Araidhe. Flann, son of Muireadhach, heir apparent of Leinster; and Lorcan, son of Cathal, royal heir of Leinster, died.

The Age of Christ, 931. The fourteenth year of Donnchadh. Cosgrach, son of Maelmochoirghi, Bishop of Teach-Mochua, and of the Commans^r; Seachnasach, priest of Dearnhach; and Fedhelm, i. e. daughter of Domhnall, Abbess of Cluain-Bronaigh, died. Cathal, son of Odhran, lord of Laeighis; and Cuilen, son of Ceallach, lord of Osraighe, died. Celegen, i. e. the son of Gairbhith, lord of the Airtheara, died. Lorcan, son of Eochaidh, the second lord that was at that time over Airther-Life, died. A battle was gained in Magh-Uatha^s by Fearghal, son of Domhnall; and Sichfraidh, son of Uathmharan, i. e. the son of the daughter of Domhnall, over Muircheartach, son of Niall, where were slain

“Maelgirie, Cowarb of Fechin Favair, *dormivit*. Loingsech Ua Lethlavair, King of Dalarai, *mortuus est*. Airmeach, prince of Culrahan, killed by Gentiles” [*a Gentibus interfectus est*]. “Cinaedh, mac Caimnelvain, *Dux Generis Laegaire, jugulatus est*. A navy upon Loch-Ri.”—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

“A. D. 927” [*al.* 932]. “Torulfe Asalfland was killed by these of Dalnary and by prince Moriertagh mac Neale. Swyne, abbot of Lyn-

lere; Ferdonagh mac Flanagan, abbot of Clonard; Fwagarta, abbot of Iniskeyndea; and Moyngall mac Becan, abbot of Dromcleive, died a good happy death. Enos mac Angussa, chief poet of Ireland, died. Dowlitir mac Sealvay, abbot of Tymoling, and Lector of Gleadaloga, died.”—*Ann. Clon.*

^r *The Commans*.—See the years 870, 898, 915.

^s *Magh-Uatha*.—A plain in the east of Meath, but its exact position is unknown to the Editor.

Θεαριuir, ἡ Connial, mac Ὀρυαδῶραν, co Ὀρυuir ὀλε hi malle ppiú. Raom-
 foh για cConaing, mac Néill co ἡΓαλλαῖβ Λοά hεατᾶch πορ εῖρεαδ Ὑλαδ,
 οὐ ἰ πορεπαταρ ὀα εἰδ δέcc. Ἰοιλλ ὀο ἡαδᾶλ πορ Λοαῖβ Εῖρνε, co πο
 ιονηρατταρ ἡ ἡο πο απεερετταρ ιοετιαά, ἡ ἡέεαλλα ἡο Loch Ἰαῖννα. Αρ-
 μαχα ὀο ορηαν ἡμ πέιλ Μαρταν ὀο mac Ἰορραῖδ .ι. ἀμλαῖβ, co ἡΓαλλαῖβ
 Λοχα Cuan ἡμμε. Ματαδᾶν, mac Αεῶα co εῖρεαδ Ὑλαδ, ἡ Αμλαῖβ, mac
 Ἰορραῖε co ἡΓαλλαῖβ οιομηραδ ἡ ὀαρηαν ἀν εῖρεαδ co Σηαῖβ ὀετα ριαρ, ἡ
 co Μυεναῖνα ποῶεαρ. Conurταρραῖδ Μυηρέρεταῖch mac Néill. Πεαριαδ
 εατᾶ ppiu, ἡ πο μεαδᾶδ πορηα co πεαρεεαῖβριοτ ὀα πέιτε δέcc εῖν λαρ λά
 ταῖβ ἡρατε ἡ ἡαδᾶλα. Ὑαρῖδ ὀομνε ρηηῖριε Εῖρεανν ὀο ἡαρηδᾶδ οὙῖβ
 Κορημαε Ὑα ἡετᾶch Κοῖα. Οιοῖνναλλ, mac Ἰαδῶραι, εῖρεαρηα Λυῖρη
 ὀο ἡαρηδᾶδ. Μαῖοῖν οὙῖβ εῖρε για ἡΑμλαῖοῖβ Cεῖοεαρηεῖ ὀο Λυῖννεch, οὐ ἰ
 πορηερατταρ ραορηανὀα ὀο Ὑῖβ Μαινε.

Αοιρ Cρηορε, ἡοι εεῖδ ερηοχα α ὀό. Αἡ εῖννεαδ ἡηαδᾶν δέcc ὀο
 Ὀηονηαδ. Ἰοιλλ Λυῖννῖδ ὀο ιονηραδ Connaeτ co Μυῖδ Λυῖρεε πο τηααετᾶ,
 ἡ co ὀαδῶρηα ρορη. οὙῖβῖοιλλα, mac Ροβαεάμ, εῖρεαρηα Ὑα Κορημαε, ὀο

¹ *Loch Gamhna*.—Now Lough Gowna, in the barony of Granard, and county of Longford. This is the head of the chain of the Erne lakes.—See note ², under the year 1384.

² *Sliabh-Beatha*.—Now Slieve-Beagh, on the confines of the counties of Monaghan and Fermanagh.—See note ³, under A. M. 2242, and note ⁴, under A. D. 1593.

³ *Mucnamha*.—Now Mucknoe, near Castle Blayney, in the county of Monaghan. See note ⁴, under A. D. 830, p. 445, *suprà*.

⁴ *Bard Boinne*: i. e. the bard of the Boyne.

⁵ *Ui-Cormaic-Cobha*.—The territory of this tribe comprised the district about Newry, in the county of Down, as appears from the Charter of Foundation of the Abbey of Newry.—See Reeves's *Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down and Connor*, &c., p. 117, note ¹.

⁶ *Duibhthir*: i. e. Duibhthir-Atha-Luain, a territory comprised in the present barony of Athlone, in the south of the county of Roscom-mou. This was a part of Ui-Maine-Chonnaecht.

—See note under the year 920.

⁷ *Ceanncairech*: i. e. of the scabbed-head.

The year 931 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 932, *alias* 933, of the Annals of Ulster, and with 928 of the Annals of Clonmaennoise:

“A. D. 932” [*al.* 933]. “An overthrowe by Ferall mac Daniell mie Hugh, and by Jefry mac Uohmaran, viz., Daniell's daughter's sonn, upon Murtagh mac Nell and Conaing at Magh-Uaha, where fell Maelgarv, King of Thurles, and Connal, King of Tuohachai, with 200. Culen mac Cellai, King of Ossory, *optimus laicus, mortuus est*. A battle breach by Conaing mac Nell upon the Northmen at Ruva-Concongalt, where 300, or little less, were slaine. Madagan mac Hugh, with the fifth of Ireland and forreners, untill they came to Sliav-Beha westerlye, and to Muenam southerly. Murtagh mac Nell, with his strength mett them, whoe killed and tooke 240 of them. Celigan mac Garvith, dux of the North-west” [*rectè, dux Orientalium*, i. e.

Maelgarbh, son of Gairbhith. lord of Dearlas; and Connhal, son of Bruadhra; and many others along with them. A battle was gained by Conaing, son of Niall, and the foreigners of Loch Eathach, over the province of Ulidia, wherein twelve hundred were slain. The foreigners took up their station upon the lakes of Erne; and they spoiled and plundered many districts and churches, as far as Loch Gamhna^t. Ard-Macha was plundered about the festival of St. Martin, by the son of Godfrey, i. e. Amlaibh, with the foreigners of Loch-Cuan about him. Matadhan, son of Aedh, with [the inhabitants of] the province of Ulidia, and Amlaibh, son of Godfrey, with the foreigners, spoiled and plundered the province [of Ulster] as far as Sliabh-Beatha^u to the west, and as far as Mucnamha^w to the east; but they were overtaken by Muirehearthach, son of Niall, and a battle was fought between them, in which he defeated them; and they left with him two hundred heads [cut off], besides prisoners and spoils. Bard Boinne^x, chief poet of Ireland, was slain by the Ui-Cormaic-Cobha^y. Domhnall, son of Gadhra, lord of Luighne, was slain. The victory of Duibhthir^z was gained by Amlaibh Ceanncairech^a of Luimneach, where some of the nobles of Ui-Maine were slain.

The Age of Christ, 932. The fifteenth year of Donnchadh. The foreigners of Luimneach plundered Connaught as far as Magh-Luing^b to the north, and as far as Badhbhghna^c to the east. Duibhghilla, son of Robachan, lord of Ui-Cor-

Captain of the Oriors], "*mortuus est.*"—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

"A. D. 928" [*recte*, 933]. "Seachnassach, priest of Dorowe, died. Adalstan, King of Saxons, prey'd and spoyled the kingdom of Scotland to Edeuborough; and yet the Scottish-men compell'd him to return without any great victory. Adulf mac Etulfe, King of North Saxons, died. The Danes of Logh Erne prey'd and spoyled all Ireland, both temporall and spiritnall land, without respect of person, age, or sex, untill they came to Logh Gawney. Mac Godfrey preyed Armach on St. Martyn's Eave from Logh Cwan. Mathew mac Hugh, with the forces of the five provinces" [*rectè*, with the forces of the province, i. e. of Uladh], "and Awley mac Godfrey, with the Danes of Ireland,

preyed, spoyled, and made havock of all places untill they came to Sliewe Beha, where they were mett by prince Moriortagh mac Neale, who, in a conflict, slewe 1200 of them, besides the captives he took. The Bard of Boyne, chief of all Ireland for poetry, was killed by O' Neachlachs of Ulster."—*Ann. Clon.*

^b *Magh-Luing*: i. e. the plains of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon.

^c *Badhbhghna*.—Now Slieve Baune, a mountainous district in the east of the same county.—See note ^b, under A. M. 2859, p. 11, *suprà*. Some of the events transcribed by the Four Masters under the year 932, are given under 933, *alias* 934, in the Annals of Ulster, and under 929 and 930 in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

μαρβανη λα Congalach mac Uoréain επί τανηαχτ. Uallach, mǫfn Munn-necháin, banéccfr Eireann, décc. Γοτηφφιη, τιγεαρνα Γαλλ, décc. Ro loipecc tene do nín plébbe Connachte ipin mbliadain pi, 7 po τιορμαιζφςτορ locha 7 ppotha, 7 po loipeccé beup θαοιηε ιοηθα lé.

Αοιρ Cμιορτ, ναοι ccéd τριοχα α τρι. An peipead bliadain décc do Dhonnchaó. Corbmac, mac Maenaiǫ, ab Acharó bó, Macclenna, abb Imbleach loðair 7 Léth móip Mochoeimócc, do μαρβαó. Μαοιβριζδε, abb Μαιμυτρεαó βυιτε, 7 Μυρψοach, mac Μαοιβριζδε, abb Οοιμιαcc, décc. Ανλαιτ, banabb Cluana θρόναιζ 7 Cluana θοιρηνν, ιη πο βηηδach Caireach Deapccan, [décc]. Concubair, mac Doimnall, μοζδαιμνα Αιλιζ, décc, 7 α αδναcal co nonóip móip ι ηΑρθ Macha. Cionaeó, mac Coirpπie, τιζφιμα Ua cCemópealaiz, do μαρβαó lá Γαλλαιβ Lochá Γαρμαν, ηι pυαβαιρτ αιδóe. Μαοιμυρe, mac Cfnóyóáin, ταναρι Λαοιζιρι, décc. Οοιηη Λόca Γαβαρ, 7 uam Cnoóða do éποτάθη 7 do épeachadh lá Γαλλαιβh.

Αοιρ Cμιορτ, ναοι ccéd τριοca α cφταιρ. An peacétiad bliadain décc do Dhonnchaó. Concobair, mac Doimnall, do μαρβαó λα mac Pind mac Μαοιimóρða. Bec, mac Γαριβιτ, τιγεαρνα Deapλαιρρ, décc. Anpuóan, mac Μαοιιζιμν, τιγεαρνα Copcomóρyuaó, déζ. Cluan mic Nóip uopzain lá Γαλλαιβ Ατα eliaτ, 7 α ηορζαιρι uοπιθιρι λα Ceallaacán Cairil co pφeapauβ Munan. Anlath Cfnócaipech co na Γαλλαιβ do étocht ó Loch Eirne uap θpειρne, 7 co Loch Rib oíðe Notelacc Móip pαηζαθαρ Sionanó, 7 πο δάτταρ

"A. D. 933" [*al.* 934]. "Gofrith, the most cruell King of Norman, *dolore mortuus est*" [Gothfrith hUa hImair, *rex crudelissimus Nordmanorum dolore mortuus est*]. "Duygilla mac Rubucan, captaine of Kindred-Cormac, *dolose occisus est*."—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

"A. D. 929" [*rectè*, 934]. "The Danes of Lymbrick preyed and spoyled all Connought to Moylorge of the north, and to Bowgna of the east. Godfrey, King of Danes, died a filthy and evil-favoured death."

^d *Caireach Deargain*.—She was the sister of St. Eudeus of Aran, and the patroness of Cloonburren, in the barony of Moyearnan, and county of Roscommon. She died in 577.—See note ^c,

under that year, p. 209, *suprà*. Dr. O'Conor, though he translates the notice of this virgin's death correctly at 577, still in this entry he does not recognise Caireach Dergain as a proper name, but renders the passage very incorrectly, thus :

"Anlatha Abbatissa Cluanæ Bronaig et Cluanæ Boiren" [obiit]. "In ejus Abbatiali tempore vastatum est Monasterium istud" !!

^e *Loch-Garman*.—This is the present Irish name of Wexford. It was anciently called Carman and Loch Carman.—See A. M. 3727, 3790, 4608; and *Leabhar-na-gCeart*, p. 15, note ^a.

^f *The Cave of Cnodlibha* : i. e. of Knowth, near Slane, in the county of Meath.—See a previous

maic, was treacherously slain by Conghalach, son of Lorcan. Uallach, daughter of Muimhneachan, chief poetess of Ireland, died. Godfrey, lord of the foreigners, died. Fire from heaven burned the mountains of Connaught this year, and the lakes and streams dried up; and many persons were also burned by it.

The Age of Christ, 933. The sixteenth year of Domnadh. Cormac, son of Maenach, Abbot of Achadh-bo, [and] Maccleanna, Abbot of Imleach-Ibhair and Liath-mor-Mochaemhog, were slain. Maelbrighde, Abbot of Mainistir-Buithe; and Muireadhach, son of Maelbrighde, Abbot of Daimhliag, died. An-láith, Abbess of Cluain-Bronaigh and Cluain-Boireann, which was blessed by Caireach Deargain^d, [died]. Conchobhar, son of Domhnall, heir apparent of Aileach, died, and was interred with great honour at Ard-Macha. Cinaedh, son of Cairbre, lord of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, was slain by the foreigners of Loch Garman^e, in a nocturnal attack. Maeltuire, son of Ceanndubhan, Tanist of Læighis, died. The islands of Loch Gabhar and the Cave of Cnodhbha^f were attacked and plundered by the foreigners.

The Age of Christ, 934. The seventeenth year of Donnadh. Conchobhar, son of Domhnall, was slain by the son of Finn, son of Maelnordha. Bec, son of Gairbhith, lord of Dearlass, died. Anrudhan, son of Maelgorm, lord of Corca-Modhruadh, died. Cluain-mic-Nois was plundered by the foreigners of Ath-clíath; and it was plundered again by Ceallachan Caisil^g and the men of Munster. Amhlaibh Ceannairech, with the foreigners, came from Loch Eirne across Breifne to Loch Ribh. On the night of Great Christmas they reached

plundering of this cave already referred to at the year 861, and note ^c, under that year, p. 497, *suprà*.

The year 933 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 934, *alias* 935, of the Annals of Ulster, and 930 of the Annals of Clonmacnois:

"A. D. 934" [*al.* 935]. "Cormac, Maenach's disciple, prince of Achabo, *obiit*. Maelbride, prince of Monaster" [Buithi] "*obiit*. Muireach mac Maelbride, prince of Doimliag, *immaturá etate obiit*. The Island of Lochgavar pulled downe by Aulav O'Hivair. The Cave of Cnova by him turmoyled the same week. Great ackorns.

Cinaeh mac Cairbre, *dux Nepotum Cinnselai, cum multis a Nordmannis occisus est.*" [Conor mac Daniell royall heyre of Ailech, *mortuus est, et sepultus est in Cimiterio Regum in Ardmacha.*] *Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

"A. D. 930" [*rectè*, 935]. "Cormac mac Mooney, abbot of Achiebo; Maccleanna, abbot of Imleagh-Iver and Leighmore, were slain by those of Eoghanachta. Cynay mac Carbrey, King of O'Keansealie, was killed by night, by the Danes of Weixford."—*Ann. Clon.*

^g *Ceallachan Caisil*: i. e. Callaghan of Cashel, King of Munster, the ancestor of the O'Callaghans, Mac Carthys, and O'Keeffes.

un mír annrín, γ πο hionnríad, γ πο hoirgead Máz Ai leo. Lopecaoth Áta chiat la Donnchað mac Flainð, la mǵ Epeann. Artuip Ua Tuathail tég.

Αοιρ Crioip, naoi ccéð tpiocha a cúg. An toctimad bliaðann décc oðhonnchað. Aipeachtach, abb Diiipit Diarimada. Féðach abb Sláine, Muirpeadhach, abb ðfnócuip, [décc]. Diarimait, mac Ailella, abb Cille Cuilinn, décc iar rfnóatataǵ. Aonǵar, mac Muiréshataǵ, raoi, anǵcoipe, γ tanaip abbað lae, décc. Aipeachtach, raǵar Cille hacharð, décc. Eoóann, mac Connill, mí Ulað, dég. Cléipcéen mac Tigeapnám, mac Tíǵfina ðpeipne, décc. Conǵalach, mac Catalám, tigeapna ðpeipne, Conanǵ, mac Néill Ḃlúnouib, míǵðainna Epeann, décc. Cpióingiolia, mac Cuilennám, tigeapna Conaille Muirteimne, décc. Macetiǵ mic Anpémám, tigeapna Muǵnoipna Maǵen, Lopeán, mac Conǵalaǵ, tigeapna Ua mic Uair ðpíǵ, [décc], Ḃair-bié, mac Maileitiǵ, tigeapna Féi Roip, do máipbað. Ḃruaðar, mac Duib-ǵiolia, tigeapna Ua cCeimpealaǵ, do máipbað la Tuatal mac Uǵaire. Amhlaoið, mac Ḃoppaoha, tigeapna Ḃall, do éiachéain im Luǵnapað ó Át chiat, co pucc Amhlaoið Cenðcaipech do Loch Rib leip, γ na Ḃall báttaip laip, .i. la caipéð, iar mbripeað a lonǵ. Ḃall Áta chiat do páǵbáil an dúnaid, γ a nool co Saǵoið. Opǵam Cille Cleite do mac Ḃairiðh, γ loipeað

^b *Ua Tuathail*.—Otherwise written O'Tuathail, and now *anglicè* O'Toole, and very generally Toole, without the prefix O'.

The Annals of Ulster notice some of these events under the year 935, *al.* 936, and the Annals of Clonmacnoise under 930, as follows:

"A. D. 935" [*al.* 936]. "Joseph, prince of Ardmach, *Episcopus sapiens et anchorita in senectute bona quievit*. Cluain-mic-Nois evilly handled by the Gentiles of Dublin, and they "staid there two nights, which was never hard in old tyme" [*quod antiquis temporibus non auditum est*]. "Maelpatrick mac Maeltuile, prince of Ardmach, *in senectute quievit*."—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

"A. D. 930" [*recte*, 936]. "The two abbotts and worthy successors of St. Patrick in Ardmach, Joseph, and Moylepatrick, the two sages of Ireland, Bushops, anchorites, and scribes,

died. Clonvicknose was preyed by the Danes of Dublin; and also it was sacrilegiously robbed afterwards by Ceallaghan, King of Cashell, and his Monstermen. The Danes of Logh Erne arrived at Logh Rie on Christmas night" [under the conduct of] "Awley Keanchyreagh, and there remained seven months preying and spoiling the borders" [*recte*, the plains] "of Connought called Moy-Noye. King Donnough mac Flynn burnt all Dublin."—*Ann. Clon.*

ⁱ *Tuathal, son of Ugaire*.—This Tuathal was the ancestor from whom the family of O'Tuathail, now *anglicè* O'Foole, have derived their hereditary surname.

^k *Cill-Cleithe*: i. e. the Hurdle Church, now Kilelief, near the mouth of Loch Cuan, or Strangford Lough, in the barony of Lecale, and county of Down.—See Reeves's *Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down and Connor*, &c., p. 217.

the Sinainn, and they remained seven months there; and Magh-Aei was spoiled and plundered by them. The burning of Ath-cliaith by Donnchadh, son of Flann, King of Ireland. Arthur Ua Tuathail^h died.

The Age of Christ, 935. The eighteenth year of Donnchadh. Aireachtach, Abbot of Disert-Diarmada; Fedhach, Abbot of Slaine; Muireadhach, Abbot of Beannchair, [died]. Diarmaid, son of Ailell, Abbot of Cill-Cuilinn, died at an advanced age. Aenghus, son of Muirheartach, a learned man, anchorite, and Tanist-abbot of Ia, died. Aireachtach, priest of Cill-achaidh, died. Eochaidh, son of Conall, King of Ulidia, died. Clerchen, son of Tigh-earnan, son of the lord of Breifne, died. Conaing, son of Niall Glundubh, heir-apparent to the monarchy of Ireland, died. Croinghilla, son of Cuileannan, lord of Conaille-Muirtheimhne, died. Macetigh Mac Ainseamain, lord of Mughdhorna-Maighen; [and] Lorcan, son of Conghalach, lord of Ui-Mic-Uais of Breagh, [died]. Gairbhith, son of Maeleitigh, lord of Feara-Rois, was slain. Bruadar, son of Duibhghilla, lord of Ui-Ceimsealaigh, was slain by Tuathal, son of Ugairéⁱ. Amhlaeibh, son of Godfrey, lord of the foreigners, came at Lamma from Ath-cliaith, and carried off [as prisoners] Amhlaeibh Ceancairech from Loch Ribh, and the foreigners who were with him (i. e. with Cairech), after breaking their ships. The foreigners of Ath-cliaith left their fortress, and went to England. Cill-Cleithe^k was plundered by the son of Barith, and the

The year 935 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 936, *alias* 937, of the Annals of Ulster, and 931 of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, but the true year is 937:

“A. D. 936” [*al.* 937]. “Diarmaid, son of Ailill, prince of Kileullinn, *in senectute quievit*. Bruadar mac Duvgilla, *rex Nepotum* Cinselaigh, *jugulatus est*. Garvith mac Maelmihi” [*recte*, Maeletti], “*rex of the men of Ross, a fratribus jugulatus est*. Crongilla mac Cuilennan, king of the Conells of Murheivne, *dolore mortuus est*. Conaing mac Neill, *heyre of Ireland, moritur*. *Bellum ingens, lacrimabile, et horribile inter Saxones et Normannos crudeliter gestum est, in quo plurima millia Normannorum, que non numerata sunt, ceciderunt; sed rex cum paucis evasit, viz'*. Aulav. *Ex altera autem parte multitudo Saxonum cecidit;*

but Adelstan, king of Saxons, was enriched with great victorie” [Adelstan *vero rex Saxonum magna victoria ditatus est*]. “Mac-Etig mic Ainsemain, king of Mogorn-Mayen, *mortuus est*. Feach, prince of Slane, *mortuus est*.”—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

“A. D. 931” [*recte*, 937]. “The Danes of Logh Rie arrived at Dublin. Awley, with all the Danes of Dublin and north part of Ireland, departed and went over seas. The Danes that departed from Dublin arrived in England, and, by the help of the Danes of that kingdom, they gave battle to the Saxons on the plains of Othlyn, where there was a great slaughter of Normans and Danes, among which these ensuing captains were slain, viz'. Sithfrey and Oisle, the two sons of Sittrick Galey, Awley Fivit, and

im doimiliacc, 7 brate go móir do bpeith eirte. Raoinead nra Laignib for occaib an Tuairceirte .i. for muirteir mic Néill, dú i ttorchraattar ile im Diarmait mac Maoilmuire, mic Flannaccán, 7 im Ceallach, mac Cumurccaiḡh do fíraib bpiḡh co rocaidib ele.

Αοιρ Εριορτ, ναοι ccéd, τριοχα α ρέ. Αν νοιναδ βλιαδαιν δέcc do Dhonnchaδ. Μαολπατραicc .i. mac bpoim, eppcop Λυγημιαδh, Dubéach, comarba Colaim éille 7 Αδοιμάνι i nEriinn, 7 i nAlbain, Caoncoimrac Mucpnaína, ancoipe, δέḡ. Ciarán, mac Ciarmán, abb Uir móir, δέḡ. Conangen, abb Tige Peḡhna, 7 ppiimragairt Arda Macha, 7 Fingvine, mac Fubthaδ, mic Donnagán, mic Fogairtaiḡ, mic Duinechda mic bfiarḡ, mic Mercell, pecnar Tige Moéua, 7 tigeapna Maiḡe habna. Μαολcaimḡ, mac Conaill, abb Tulám, δέcc. Robairtach, Tighe Theille, δέcc. Fíriḡal, mac Doimnall, tigeapna an Tuairceirte, 7 Muirchaδ, mac Sochlaicán, tigeapna Ua Máime, δέcc. Concoḡar, mac Maeilcém, tigeapna Ua Paḡe, 7 a dá mac do marbaδ lá Lopeán, mac Faolám, tigeapna Laignín. Donnchaδ Ua Maoileaclainn do ionnpaδ Aipéir Uipe. Amblaib, mac ḡorpaḡa, do téacht co hAé cliaé do piδoiri, 7 Ceall Cuilinn do opḡain laip, 7 deié ccéd do bpoio do bpeit eirte. Imuiri caéa eirte Donnchaδ, pi Epeann, 7 Muircéfirtach, mac Néill ḡlánduib, tigeapna Oilḡ, co go ríódaḡ dia. Donnchaδ 7 Muircéfirtach co na plḡḡ diblímb do δol ḡo líonmair lépéionóilte do forbairri for ḡhallaib Aéa cliaé, co go cpeépaττ 7 co go cpeépaττ 7 co go ionnpaδopfe ma mboí po mámur ḡall ó Aé cliaé co hAé Tpupeḡn. Conaδ do pin go paíδ Congalach, mac Maoilmicḡh,

Moylemorrey, the son of Cossewarra, Moyle-Isa, Geleachan, King of the Islands; Ceallach, prince of Scotland, with 30,000, together with 800 captains about Awley mac Godfrey, and aboute Arick mac Brith, Hoa, Deck, Imar, the King of Denmark's own son, with 4000 soldiers in his guard, were all slain. Conyng mac Nealle Glunduffe, died."—*Ann. Clon.*

This great battle between the Saxons and Danes is recorded in the Saxon Chronicle at the year 937, which is the true year. This Chronicle adds that it was fought at Brumby, by King Athelstan, and Edmund, his brother,

against Anlaf; and that they slew five Kings and seven Earls; but though it states that greater carnage had not been in Britain since the arrival of the Angles and Saxons, it does not mention the names of the chief leaders, or give any definite account of the numbers slain.

¹ *Teach-Fethghna*; i. e. the House of Fethghna. Not identified. It was probably the name of a church at Armagh.

^m *Duineachaidh*.—He was brother of Cathal, the ancestor of the O'Mores of Laeighis, or Leix, in the now Queen's County.

ⁿ *Magh-abhna*.—This is the name of a parish,

church was burned, and a great prey was carried out of it. A battle was gained by the Leinstermen over the forces of the North, i. e. over the people of the son of Niall, where many fell with Diarmaid, son of Maelmuire, son of Flannagan, and Ceallach, son of Cumasgach, [who were] of the men of Breagh, and numbers of others [of distinction].

The Age of Christ, 936. The nineteenth year of Donnchadh. Maelpadraig, i. e. the son of Bran, Bishop of Lughmhadh; Dubhthach, successor of Colum Cille and Adannan in Ireland and Alba; [and] Caencomhrac of Mucshnamh, anchorite, died. Ciaran, son of Ciarman, Abbot of Lis-mor, died. Conaingen, Abbot of Teach-Fethghna^l, and chief priest of Ard-Macha; and Finguine, son of Fubhthaidh, son of Donnagan, son of Fogartach, son of Duinechdha^m, son of Bearach, son of Mescell, Vice-abbot of Teach-Mochua, and lord of Magh-Abhnaⁿ, [died]. Maelcainigh, Abbot of Tulan, died. Robhartach of Teach-Theille, died. Fearghal, son of Domhnall, lord of the North; and Murchadh, son of Sochlachan, lord of Ui-Maine, died. Conchobhar, son of Maelchein, lord of Ui-Failghe, and his two sons, were killed by Lorcan, son of Faelan, lord of Leinster. Donnchadh Ua Maelcahlainn plundered Airthear-Liffe. Amhlaibh, son of Godfrey, came to Dublin^o again, and plundered Cill-Cuilinn, and carried off ten hundred prisoners from thence. A challenge of battle between Donnchadh, King of Ireland, and Muireheartach, son of Niall Glundubh, lord of Oileach; but God pacified them. Donnchadh and Muireheartach went with the forces of both fully assembled to lay siege to the foreigners of Ath-cliath, so that they spoiled and plundered all that was under the dominion of the foreigners from Ath-cliath to Ath-Truisten^p; of which Conghalach, son of Maelmithigh, said:

now *anglicè* Mowney, in the barony of Lower Ormond, and county of Tipperary; but it is probably a mistake here for O-mBuidhe, or Omugh, which is the ancient name of the district in which Teach-Mochua, or Timahoe, is situated.—See *Leabhar-na-gCeart*, p. 213, note ⁿ.

^o *Came to Dublin*.—The Saxon Chronicle, in a metrical rhapsody on the battle of Brumby, contains the following allusion to the return of Amhlaeibh, or Anlaf to Dublin:

“The Northmen departed in their nailed barks;
Bloody relics of darts
On roaring ocean o’er the deep water Dublin
to seek;
Again Ireland shamed in mind.”

—*Giles’ Translation*, p. 377.

^p *From Ath-cliath to Ath-Truisten*: i. e. from Dublin to Ath-Truisten, a ford on the River Greece, near the hill of Mullaghmast, in the south of the county of Kildare. Keating, in the

Μυρέρηταχ ναρ ρινε Ράιλ, ní μαξβα ζρημ ná ζαβάιλ,
 Για βειέ oc λορσαό αρ ηγιάν, αρ ιαρ νδεξιέ αρ ναράιν.

Ρηρσαρτ Μυρέρηταχ,

Cymba Congalach 6ρεαξ mbuidε occup tuine mut no ζοτ
 Αρ α χηνδ ní τυεταρ ζλνιτιυδ αχτ μα βειέ co ηρηντιυδ ηροτ.

Θά έομορβα Ρατραιcc .i. λορεβ, ρεεριβνιδ, ερρκορ, γ ανκορη, αν τί ροβ-
 εαααηαδε δο Ζαοιδηλαβη, γ Μαορπατραιcc, mac Μαελτυλε, ερρκορ, γ
 εαααηαδ. Cúicc ηηορα δό ηη αβδανε γ α έcc.

Αορ Ερηορτ, ναοι ccέδ τρηocha α ρεαχτ. Αν ριέτμαδ βλιαδαν δο
 Θονηηαδ. Μαολδοιηναίξ, abb Ταηλαέτα, Ceallach, mac Caellaide, ρηιόρη
 δαιξρε, δέξ. Ρηνναχτα, mac Ceallaξ, κομαρβα Θοιρε, ερρκορ γ ραοι
 βερλαρένε, Λαιξηnen, κομαρβα Ρεαρνα, γ Ταηλαχτα, [δέcc]. Αιλεαχ
 υορηγαν λα Ζαλλαβ ρορ Μηυρέρηταχ, mac Νέιλ, γ α ερζαβάιλ leo co ρυcc-
 ρατ δο έum α long co ρο ρυαρλαic Θια υαδαιβ. Μαιδm ρια Congalaé, mac
 Μαολμυέιχ, ρορ Ζαηληγαβ μοραβ, γ beccaib occ Ατη δάλαιρcc, δύ ι
 ττορηραυαρ ceίτη ριέτ λαρ δίοβ. Θοιηηαλλ, mac Λορκαίν, τηξεαρνα Αιδνε,
 δέcc ηη cCluain mic Νόιρ. Ερηιόκάν, mac Μαελεμυιρε, τηξεαρνα Υα Ριαχ-

reign of Cormac, son of Art, asserts that Ath-
 Truisten was the old name of Ath-I, now Athy,
 on the Barrow; but this is an error, for the
 Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Ma-
 geoghegan, and the Book of Lecan, speak of
 Ath-Truisten and Ath-I, as two different fords
 where two different battles were fought be-
 tween the Munstermen, on the one side, and the
 Leinstermen, aided by the Ulstermen, on the
 other. In the Annals of Clonmacnoise Ath-an-
 trosden is described as “a little forde near the
 hill of Mullamaidsen,” and the following pas-
 sage, literally translated from the Book of Lecan,
 will shew that it is not Ath-I, or Athy:

“It was at Ath-Truisten the first engagement
 took place, and the men of Munster were routed
 thence to the River Bearbha” [the Barrow],
 “where, at Ath-I” [Athy], “a second battle
 was fought, in which Eo” [or Ae], “son of

Dergabhail, the fosterer of Eochaidh Fothart,
 was slain, and from him the ford was called
 Ath-I, i. e. the ford of Eo.”—Fol. 105, a.

^a *The two successors.*—This passage is trans-
 lated by Colgan as follows: “935. *Duo Comor-
 bani S. Patriei* (id est, duo Archiepiscopi Ard-
 machani) *obierunt, nempe Joseph Scriba, Epis-
 copus, Anachoreta, et Hibernorum sapientissimus;
 et Patricius filius Maeltulii, Episcopus, et Sapiens
 postquam quinque tantum mensibus sedisset.*”—
 See also Harris’s edition of Ware’s Bishops,
 p. 48.

The year 936 of the Annals of the Four
 Masters corresponds with 937, *alias* 938, of the
 Annals of Ulster, and with 932 of the Annals
 of Clonmacnoise, which are very meagre at this
 period:

“A. D. 937” [*al.* 938]. “Dubhach, Coarb of
 Colum Cille and Adamnan, *in pace quievit.*

Muireheartach, above all the men of Fail, has not seized upon place
or prey,
Although he has been burning our corn, and well eating our bread.

Muireheartach replied :

Conghalach of the fertile Breagh is like unto a mute or stammering
man,
Out of his head no muttering is understood, but [what is] like the
bubbling of boiling meat.

The two successors^a of Patrick, namely, Joseph, scribe, bishop, and ancho-rite, the wisest of the Irish ; and Maelpadraig, son of Maeltuile, bishop and wise man, died. The latter was five months in the abbacy when he died.

The Age of Christ, 937. The twentieth year of Donnchadh. Maeldomhnaigh, Abbot of Tamhlacht ; [and] Ceallach, son of Caellaidhe, Prior of Saighir, died. Finnachta, son of Ceallach, Comharba of Doire, bishop, and adept in the Bearla-Feine^r; Laighnen, comharba of Fearna and Tamhlacht, [died]. Aileach was plundered by the foreigners against Muireheartach, son of Niall ; and they took him prisoner, and carried him off to their ships, but God redeemed him from them. A battle was gained by Conghalach, son of Maelmithigh, over the Gailengs Great and Small, at Ath-da-laarg^s, where four score of them were slain. Domhnall, son of Lorean, lord of Aidhne, died at Cluain-mic-Nois.

Maelcairni mac Conell, prince of Tuilain, *obit*. Feral mac Daniell, king of Ailech, *mortuus est*.¹ [A challenge of battle between Donogh mac Flainn, and Murtagh mac Neill, but God pacified them.] "Aulaiv mac Gofri at Dublin againe. Cilleuillin praied by Aulaiv O'Hivair, which was not hard of long before" [*quod non auditum est antiquis temporibus*]. "An army by Donogh O'Maelsechlainn, king of Tarach, and by Murtagh mac Neill, king of Ailech, to hinder the Galls, or Gentiles of Dublin," [so] "that they spoyled from Dublin to Ath-Trustin. Maelcen, king of Faly, killed by Lenster."—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

"A. D. 932" [*rectè*, 938]. "Connor mac

Moylekeyne, king of Affalie, and his two sons, were killed by Lorean mac Foylan. Killkilyn was preyed by the Danes, and" [they] "lead a thousand captives from thence."—*Ann. Clon.*

^r *Bearla-Feine*: i. e. that dialect of the Irish language in which the Brehon laws are written. Thaddæus Roddy, translates it "the law or lawyers' dialect."—See the *Miscellany of the Irish Archaeological Society*, p. 123.

^s *Ath-da-laarg*: i. e. Ford of the two Forks. There were two places of this name in Ireland, one on the River Boyle, in Connaught,—see note ^r, under A. D. 1174; and the other in Meath; but the situation or modern form of the name of the latter is unknown to the Editor.

pach, décc. Flann, mac Ceallaiḡ, tanairi Orpaiḡe, décc. Cian, mac Aengyua, do mairḡaḡ la hUib Fualḡe. Murchaḡ, mac Finn, do ḡum la Tuataḡ. Canoin ráttaiucc do cúinḡaḡ lá Donnchaḡ, mac Floinn, pí Epeann. Ceallaḡán, pí Cairil, co pḡfaiḡ Múinan, ḡ Macca cunnḡ co nḡallaib Puirḡaiariḡi ἰ Míde, co ttuercat epech móiri, ḡ bpoio. Orḡann ḡna, Cille heidnech, ḡ Cille hachaiḡ ḡóib co po ḡabrat a ḡá nabbaḡ ἰ. Muirḡaḡaḡ Ua Conḡobhar ḡ Coibḡḡnach mac ḡnḡḡa, co pḡaiuccabrat Oillill mic Aengyua, tiḡearna Ua pḡothaiḡ, ḡ roḡaḡe ele lá hAmmerḡin tiḡearna Ua pḡalḡe. Pír Múinan um Ceallaḡán, pí Múinan, co nḡallaib amaille pḡipḡ, do orḡann Míde, ḡ Cluana heidneac, ḡ Cille hachaiḡ ḡo po aipḡḡe an tiri co Cluain Ioraiḡ. ḡoill do derḡu Aḡa cliaḡ ἰ. Amḡaib, mac ḡotḡpḡé, tpe pḡḡaḡḡ Dé ḡ Mictal.

Αοιρ Cḡopḡ, naoi ccéḡ tḡiocha a hocht. Α haonḡiḡḡe do Donnchaḡ. Muirḡḡḡtach camra, abb ḡnḡchuir, ḡuibḡḡḡḡḡḡ, mac Ronán, abb Cluana ḡolcán, Ainḡiḡ, mac ḡoinnail, abb ḡlinne huirḡn, décc. Coibḡḡnach, abb Cille hachaiḡ, do báḡaḡ hi muiri ḡelḡiniri Cualann aḡ elíḡ ó ḡhallaib. Flann Ua Caḡail, do ḡol mairḡra hi cCluain an ḡobair lá ḡallaib. Suibne, mac Conbḡḡtan, abb Sláne, do mairḡaḡ lá ḡallaib. Maolḡnḡaḡḡa, ancoipe, do écc. Maolmairḡain Ua Sceallán pḡar leḡinḡ Ueḡḡlinne, do écc. Slóigheḡ lar an riḡ, Donnchaḡ, ḡ la Muirḡḡḡtach, mac Néill, ḡo Uaiḡmḡ, ḡ co pḡoira Múinan, co po ḡabrat a nḡialla. Niall, mac Pḡarḡaile, pḡḡḡanna Oibḡ ḡo ḡum ḡ báḡaḡ la Muirḡḡḡtach. Flann, nḡḡn ḡonnchaḡa, bainḡiḡearna

¹ *Ui-Fiachrach*: i. e. of the Ui-Fiachrach of Ard-sratha, in Tyrone.—See note ², under the year 787, p. 394, *suprà*.

² *Murchadh, son of Finn*.—This Murchadh was brother of Conchobhar, ancestor of the O'Conors of Offaly. Finn, his father, was slain A. D. 928, *q. v.*

³ *Canoin-Phudraig*.—This was the name of the celebrated Book of Armagh.—See Petrie's *Round Towers*, p. 329, 330.

⁴ *Cill-eidhneach*.—This is a mistake for Cluain-eidhneach. The reader will observe that this plundering of the two churches is given twice, having been evidently copied from two different authorities.

⁵ *Ui-Fothaidh*.—Now the barony of Iffa and Offa West, in the county of Tipperary.

⁶ *Mactail*.—He was the patron saint of Killeullen, in the county of Kildare, and of St. Michael le Pole's church, near Ship-street, Dublin, also, as is highly probable from this passage.—See note ⁷, under A. D. 548, p. 186, *suprà*.

The year 937 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 938, *alias* 939, of the Annals of Ulster, which give the events of that year as follows:

“A. D. 938” [*al.* 939]. “Kilculen againe distressed by Genties, which, till then, was not often done. Crichan mac Maelmuire, King of Fiachrach, *moritur*. Ailech broken upon Mur-

Crichan, son of Maelmuire, lord of Ui-Fiachrach^t, died. Flann, son of Ceallach, Tanist of Osraighe, died. Cian, son of Aenghus, was slain by the Ui-Failghe. Murchadh, son of Finn^u, was mortally wounded by Tuathal. Canoin-Phadraig^v was covered by Donnchadh, son of Flann, King of Ireland. Ceallachan, King of Caiscal, with the men of Munster, and Macca Cuimn, with the foreigners of Port-Lairge, went into Meath, and seized upon a great prey, and took the spoils and prisoners of Cill-eidhneach^w and Cill-achaidh; and took their two abbots, namely, Muireadhach Ua Conchobhair, and Coibhdeanach, son of Beargdha; but they left behind Oilill, son of Aenghus, lord of Ui-Fothaidh^x, and many others, in the hands of Aimbergin, lord of Ui-Failghe. The men of Munster, under Ceallachan, King of Munster, who had the foreigners along with him, plundered [the churches of] Cluain-eidhneach and Cill-achaidh, and the territory of Meath, as far as Cluain-Iraird. The foreigners deserted Ath-eliath by the help of God and Maetail^y.

The Age of Christ, 938. The twenty-first year of Donnchadh. Muircheartach of Camus^z, Abbot of Beannchair; Duibhinneacht, son of Ronan, Abbot of Cluain-Dolcain; [and] Ainbhith, son of Domhnall, Abbot of Gleann-Uisean, died. Coibhdeanach, Abbot of Cill-achaidh, was drowned in the sea of Delginis-Cualann^a, while fleeing from the foreigners. Flann Ua Cathail suffered martyrdom at Cluain-an-dobhair, by the foreigners. Suibhne, son of Cu-Breatan, Abbot of Slaine, was killed by the foreigners. Maelbeannachta, anchorite, died. Maelmartin Ua Scellain, Lector of Leithghlinn, died. An army was led by the king, Donnchadh, and by Muircheartach, son of Niall, to Leinster, and to the men of Munster; and they took their hostages. Niall, son of Fearghal, heir of Oileach, was mortally wounded and drowned by Muircheartach. Flann, daughter of Donnchadh, and Queen of Oileach, died. Aralt, grandson of Imhar.

tagh mac Nell, and himself brought captive to the shippe untill he was redeemed after. An army by Doncha to Finavar-aba, which he spoyled, and killed the priest in the midst of the church, and others with him. An overthrowe by Congalach mac Maelmihi to the Greate and Little Galengs, where many perished at Battle-Dalorg" [*rectè*, at Ath-da-loarg] "Adalstan, king of Saxons, the most majesticall feather" [*rectè*, *cleithi*, i. e. pillar] "of the west

world, *secura morte moritur*. Finechta mac Ceallaigh, Coarb of Daire, *in Christo quievit*."—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^z *Camus*.—Now Camus-Macosquin, in the barony of Coleraine, and county of Londonderry. This was one of St. Comhghall's monasteries.—See Archdall's *Monasticon Hibernicum*, p. 83.

^a *Delginis-Cualann*.—Now Dalkey, i. e. *Delg-ei*, in the county of Dublin.

Οιλιξ, δέcc. Αρατε ua hlonair, .i. mac Siopoca, τιζεαρνα Γαλλ Λιμμιξ, do μαρβαδ i cConnaéταιβ lá Caenraigib Aíone. Αρι μορ για cCeallaacán, pí Charpil, πορ Ορραιγib. Αιμλοιβ Cuapán do éict co Cairabroc, γ δλακαρε mac Σορραδα do éict m Αέ eliat. Cpeacha Λαιzen il Λειé Chuinn .i. δραen i Μiúe, Λορcán i mδρiζαib, γ Μυρcήρταch hi cCualaimδ, co ττυceρατ epícha mópa ειρτιβ. Coirppe Ua Cionacé, τιζεαρνα Ua nAíteéda, δέcc. Caépaomíδ για μιξ δαχαν πορ Conpταντιn mac Aeáa πορ Anlap no Αιμλοιβ, mac Siopoc, γ πορ δρεαéταιβ.

Αοιρ Cpiope, ναοι ecéδ τπιocχα αναοι. Αη ναρα βλιαδαιν πiέct do Dhonnchaδ. Eocχα, mac Scannail, abb Imleacha Iobair, γ Oenacán, παγαρε δúm λειéγλαιρι, δέcc. Μαοιβμιξde, mac Nectpa, opóán Cualann, δέcc ιαρ ccianaοιρ. Μυρcήρταch, mac Néill co pñraib an Poéla γ βριξ do nol hi ττίρ nOpραιγε, γ na nDeipi zo πο ηαιρξcδ γ co πο hionnpad λαιρ an épiocχ ule zo léip zo Úr Ruadpach zoμναρ παραch δó ιαραm. Μυρcóblach la Μυρcήρταch, mac Néill, co ττυc opχαm γ éδαλα ιομδα α ηηριβ Γαλλ ιαρ mbpeitē buada γ coρχαρ. Αρ na nDeipi do éup lá Ceallaacán γ la πορα Μúman, ποδάγη α ναυιde do Μυρcήρταch, mac Néill, zo ττοpeρατταρ δά mίle δiόβ λαιρ im Céleáar, mac Coρbmac, γ im Maelgoim, mac Σiplecán, im Seξda, mac Noebelain, γ im Clépech, mac Σερτα, γē. Caépaomeaδ ele

^b *Caenraighe of Aidhne*.—A sept seated at Ard-Aidhne, near Ardráin, in the barony of Kiltartan, and county of Galway.—See *Genealogies, &c., of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 53.

^c *Cuir-Abroc*: i. e. Eboracum, now the city of York, called by the Welsh, Caer Ebrauc, or Eborac.—See Todd's edition of the Irish version of Nennius's *Historia Britonum*, p. 29, and Additional Notes, p. iii.

^d *Ui-Aitheachda*.—This is the only notice of this tribe occurring in the Annals of the Four Masters. They were probably seated in the district of Tuath-Aitheachta, now *anglicè* Touaghty, in the barony of Carra, and county of Mayo.—See *Genealogies, &c., of Ui-Fiachrach*, p. 157, note ^b.

The year 938 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 939 of the Annals of

Ulster, which notice the events of that year as follows:

“A. D. 939. An army by Donogh and by Murtagh into Leinster and Mounster, that they brought both their hostages. Suvne mac Conbreton, killed by the Gentries” [*rectè*, by the Galls]. “Nell mac Ferall wounded and drowned by Murtagh mac Nell. Flann, daughter to Donncha, queene of Ailech, *moritur*. An army by Donncha in Bregha, that he spoyled Laimn-Lere. *Quies Muireai, Coarb of Comgall*.”—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

Some of the entries given by the Four Masters under 937 and 938, are given in the Annals of Clonmaenise under 933, as follows:

“A. D. 933” [*rectè*, 939, 940]. “Adulstan, King of England, died. The sunn for one day appeared like blood untill none the next day,

i. e. the son of Sitric, lord of the foreigners of Luimneach, was killed in Connaught by the Caenraighi of Aidhne^b. A great slaughter was made of the Osraighi by Ceallachan, King of Caiseal. Amhlaeibh Cuaran went to Cair-Abroc^c; and Blacaire, son of Godfrey, came to Ath-eliath. Depredations were committed by the Leinstermen in Leath-Chuinn; namely, by Braen in Meath, Lorcan in Breagh, and Muirheartach in Cualann; and they carried great preys from these places. Cairbre Ua Cinaeith, lord of Ui-Aitheachda^d, died. A victory was gained by the king of the Saxons over Constantine, son of Aedh; Anlaf, or Amhlaeibh, son of Sitric; and the Britons.

The Age of Christ, 939. The twenty-second year of Dunchadh. Eocha, son of Scannal, Abbot of Imleach-Ibhair; and Oenacan, priest of Dun-Leathghlaisi, died. Maelbrighde, son of Nechtraí, the glory of Cualann, died at an advanced age. Muirheartach, son of Niall, with the men of the North and of Breagha, went into the territory of Osraighe and Deisi; and he totally plundered and ravaged the entire country as far as Leas-Ruadhrach^e, so that they [the inhabitants] submitted to him. A fleet [was conducted] by Muirheartach, son of Niall, and he carried off much plunder and booty from the Insi-Gall^f, after gaining victory and triumph. A slaughter was made of the Deisi by Ceallachan and the men of Munster, because they had submitted to Muirheartach, son of Niall; and he slew two thousand of them, together with Ceileachair, son of Cormac; Maelgorm, son of Gibhleachan; Seghdha, son of Noebelan; Cleireach, son of Sesta, &c. Another battle was gained by the Deisi and the Osraighi

Aileagh was taken by the Danes on Mortagh mac Neale, and himself taken therein, *untill* [rectè, but] "he made a good escape from them, as it was God's will. Ceallachan of Cashell, with his Mounstermen and Danes, harried and spoyled all Meath and" [rectè, as far as] "Clonard. Congallagh mac Moylemibie gave an overthrow to that part of Lynstermen" [rectè, Meathmen] "called Gallenges, where 80 persons were slain. King Donnogh O'Melaghlyn and Mortagh mac Neal went over all Munster and Lynster, and took their hostages. Harrold O'Hymer, King of the Danes of Lymbrick, was killed in Connaught at Ratheyney. Neall mac

Ferall, prince of Aileagh, was killed by Mortagh mac Neale. Flann, daughter of King Donnogh, Queen of Aileagh, died. Moylemartan O'Skellan, Lector of Leighlyn, died. Ceallaghan of Cashell made a great slaughter on those of Ossoric. Awley Cwaran, came to Yorke, and Blackare mac Godfrey arrived in Dublin to govern the Danes."—*Ann. Clon.*

^e *Leas-Ruadhrach*: i. e. Ruadhrach's Fort. This fort was somewhere in the county of Waterford, but the name is obsolete.

^f *Insi-Gall*: i. e. the Islands of the Foreigners, i. e. the Hebrides or Western Islands of Scotland.

λαρ να Δειρὶβ ἡ λα ἡΟρραιζὶβ φορ ριζ̄ Cairil, du ι τορορατταρ ιλι. Μυρ-
 ἔστραχ ιαραμ̄ do ἔιονόλ Conaill ἡ Εοζαιν, ἡ an Τυαιρπειρ ἀρέσνα co
 ἡΟιλεαῖ, condo ποσζδα δεῖ céd̄ λαρ do ζλίρε ζαιρζζῶαχ ινῶ Φοῦλα,
 ἡ πο ταιρμῑλλ̄ Ερinn λάν̄ cḡ ρί ραιρρζε co ριαχε Αῖτα cḡαῖ, ἡ do
 βḡρε Διερνuc, τιζεαρνα Αῖτα cḡαῖ ἡι ηγιάλλνυρ λαρ. Ὅο cḡῶ ιαραμ̄ co
 Λαιζμβ̄, ἡ πο ἔρμιάλλρατ Λαιζιν ρριῖθερτ ρρρ, conaḡ ραιρ δερῶḡ occa ρῶδεοῖḡ
 α ριαρῦcḡαḡ, ἡ do ρατ Λορcán ρί Λαιζḡη λαρ. Ραιμc διη ζο ριορμ̄ Μυμian,
 ἡ ροβταρ ερλαῖνα ιαθρῶδε φορ α ἔιονη do cḡαῖ ρρρ. Conaḡη eacḡη πο ἔινηρḡῖ
 ρο δεοῖḡ Ceallaḡán do ἔαβαρτ δια cḡinn, ἡ do βρḡῖτα ζεῖμῑελ ραιρ λα Μυρ-
 ἔεαρταχ. Ὅο δεοχαḡῶ ιαραμ̄ co Connaḡῖταιβ̄, ἡ τάμc Concḡḡaρ mac
 Ταῖḡḡ ma ḡáil, ἡ ní ταρατ ζεῖμεal na ζλαρ ραιρ. Ὅο ρυαῖτ ιαρρῑn co ἡολεχ
 ζυρ an ρῖοζρῶḡ ἡι ρῑn ἡι ηγιάλλνυρ λαρ, ἡ βάταρ anηρῶδε co cḡḡτ naoi μῖορ
 oc ρλῶcḡcḡαḡ, ἡ πο cḡḡρ na ζεῖλλ ι neacḡmānζ na ρee ρῑn ζο Ὅονηχαḡῶ, ρί
 Ερεann, υαρ αρ ἔβοῖ α Τḡḡḡραιζ̄, ἡ αρ ḡῶ ράμc an ρῖζε. Conaḡ do ἔαβαρτ
 Chellaḡán λαρ αḡρḡβραḡ an ρann,

Ὅο cḡῶη Μυρῑῖστραχ ρο ḡḡρ,
 Co Cairil caem̄ caulceḡ cαρρ,
 Co tucc Cellaḡán na cḡḡαρ,
 Ní πο ζαḡ ζῖαλλ οἰλε αρρ.

³ *Chosen heroes.*—For a romantic account of the manner in which these heroes were chosen by Muircheartach, see the *Leabhar-Gabhala* of the O'Clerys, p. 212; and *Circuit of Muircheartach Mac Neill*, published by the Irish Archaeological Society, pp. 20, 21.

^b *A circuit of Ireland.*—According to a poem by Cormacan Eigeas, describing this circuit, Muircheartach proceeded from Aileach to a place called Oenach-Cross in Magh-Line, where he remained for one night, after which he went to Dun-Eachdhach, which is probably Dun-Eight, in the parish of Blaris (see Reeves's *Ecclesiastical Antiquities*, p. 342, note ¹), where he remained another night. He next went to Magh-Rath, now Moira; next to Glenn-Righe, the vale of the Newry River, and thence to Casan-Line, a

tidal river, a day's march south of Glenn-Righe.—(See note under the year 1045.) From thence he marched the next day to Ath-Gabhla, a ford on the river Boyne, near Knowth in Meath, and, having rested a night there, he marched over the plain of Magh-Ealta, then covered with snow, to Ath-cliaith, or Dublin.—See *Circuit of Muircheartach mac Neill*, p. 29 to 33.

¹ *Sitric, Lord of Ath-cliaith.*—The Sitric carried off by Muircheartach Mac Neill on this occasion was certainly not lord of Ath-cliaith, or Dublin, for the lord or king of the Danes of Dublin at this time was Blacar, the son of Godfrey. It is highly probable, if not certain, that the Sitric carried off on this occasion was Sitric, brother of Godfrey, son of Sitric, who succeeded as King of Dublin in 948. This Sitric, though

over the King of Caiseal, where many were slain. Muirheartach afterwards assembled the Cinel-Conaill and Cinell-Eoghain, and the people of the North in general, at Oileach, where he selected ten hundred of the chosen heroes^g, and made a circuit of Ireland^h, keeping his left hand to the sea, until he arrived at Ath-cliath; and he brought Sitricⁱ, lord of Ath-cliath, with him as a hostage. He afterwards proceeded into Leinster, and the Leinstermen began to oppose him^k, but finally agreed to submit to him; and he carried Lorcan, King of Leinster, with him. He then went to the men of Munster, who were in readiness on his arrival to give him battle; but they ultimately resolved^l to give up [their king] Ceallachan, and a fetter was put upon him by Muirheartach. He afterwards proceeded into Connaught, where Conchobhar, son of Tadhg^m, came to meet him, but no gyve or lock was put upon him. He then returned to Oileach, carrying these kings with him as hostages; and they were for nine monthsⁿ feasting there; and at the end of that time he sent the hostages to Donnchadh, because it was he that was at Teamhair, and the sovereignty had come to him. Concerning the carrying away of Ceallachan the following quatrain was composed:

Muirheartach went to the South,
To the beautiful chalk-white Caiseal,
And he brought with him Ceallachan of troops;
He did not accept of any other hostage for him.

not King of Dublin, as the Four Masters state, was nevertheless of royal extraction, and a man of sufficient dignity and importance to be taken as a pledge of Blacar's allegiance.—See *Circuit of Muirheartach Mac Neill*, p. 34, note to line 55.

^k *To oppose him.*—Cormacan Eigeas states that Muirheartach proceeded to Liamhain [Dunlavan], and that the Leinstermen assembled at night in the valley of Gleann-Mama, determined to oppose him; but that, when they saw the northern warriors by day-light, they durst not approach them, but permitted them to pass to Dun-Aillinne (near old Kilcullen), where they took Lorcan, King of Leinster, whom they fet-

tered and carried off as a hostage.—*Ibid.*, p. 39.

^l *Ultimately resolved.*—Cormacan Eigeas states that Ceallachan requested his people not to oppose the race of Eoghan, but to surrender him as a hostage.—*Ibid.*, p. 43.

^m *Conchobhar, son of Tadhg.*—This Conchobhar, who is the progenitor of the O'Conors of Connaught, was a very young man at this period. His father, Tadhg of the Three Towers, who was at this time King of Connaught, lived till 954. Conchobhar himself lived till 972.—*Ibid.*, pp. 48, 49, 65.

ⁿ *Nine months.*—This is a mistake of the Four Masters, for *cóig míora*, i. e. five months.—*Ibid.*, pp. 56, 57.

Αρι γαλλ δο όορ λα ηΥιβ Ράλζε .ι. λα ηΑμίεργιν, μαρ Σιοναεδα, γ λά Ceneil Φηιαχάχ, οο πο ηάρβρατ δά céδ δέcc ηι Μυιζ Σιγί διβ. Αιζ .ι. ριοσ αναίςητα, κομπορ πορπι αιβνε γ λοχα οο πο οηρερςέταρ να Ίαλλ Ιηρ Μοότα αρ ηε ζζα. Μαορβυαναίδ, μαρ Φλοηη, ταηαρι Οηιζ, δο ηάρβαδ δο Chenel Conaill. Κατραοηνεαδ πορ Ίηαλλαιβ Ατα χιατ ρια ηΥιβ ρΦαίλζε .ι. ρια ηΑμίηεργιν μαρ Σιοναεθα, τιζεαρνα Υα ρΦαίλζε, δύ ι τοπορκαρ ηίλε δο Ίηαλλαιβ ηη Αοδ ηΑλβανάχ, οο τοηρεκαιβ ιοηδα cen ηο έαροηη.

Αοηρ Ερποηρ, ηαοι ccéd cέτραχα. Αη ηρεαρ βλιαδαν ρηχίτ δο Θοηηη-χιαδ. Ούηκαδ, μαρ Συταηεν, ερρκορ Cλυαηα ηηc Νόηρ, γ Cellach, μαρ Ερορáiη, ερρκορ Cλυαηα ηειδηεχ, δέcc. Μαελμοότα, ρερηδηοδ γ abb Cλυαηα Ιοραιοη, δέζ. Cήηη επάβαιοδ, εζηα Ερεαηη επίθε.

Μαορμοότα δοη Μίθε ηαιζ,
Μόρ ηαχ αν επασδ καοηη κυήρα,
Ατβατ cήηη ηα ηαηηκαηηθε,
Cαοηκορρακ μοηταχ Μυζηηα.

Ραολαη, μαρ Μυηρφόηαιζ, ρί Λαιζήη, δο έcc δο εαρκαρ ι ηΑηαηαχ Cholmáin.

Ραολάη ρυαηαηη ρυαηαιζε, αρ ζηηέ μορ ηύότα ηαιζέη,
Cοηηθε Cυαλαηη κυαηαιζε, δο ποδβαδ λαοιχ ηι Λαιζήη.
Λυηρε Ερεαηη Ερεημόηη, ορηνζέδ βαρ ορποηα δοεηαρ,
δα δάηζ δέρ επέ ζλε δεδοηλ, βα ηαχ ρλαηη ρεα Ραολάηη.

^o *Magh-Cisi*.—This was the ancient name of a plain near Rahen, in the north of the King's County.—See note under the year 1153.

^p *Inis-Mochta*.—Now Inishmot, in the barony of Slane, and county of Meath.—See note under A. D. 922, *suprà*.

The year 939 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 940, *alias* 941, of the Annals of Ulster, and 934 of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, which notice the events of that year (*vere communis*, 941) as follows :

“A. D. 940” [*al.* 941]. “A great frost, that loches and rivers were iced. The birth of Brian mac Cinedy. An army by Murtagh, that he

spoyled Meath and Ofaly, and went to Ossory and brought them to subjection, and from thence prayed the Desyes, that he brought Cellachan, King of Cassill, with him, subject to Donncha. Maelruany, heyre of Ailech, and son of Flann, killed by the Conells. Eocha mae Scannail, Airehinnech of Imlech-Ivair, *mortuus est*. Aenagan, priest of Dun-Lethglaise, *mortuus est*.”—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

“A. D. 934” [*rectè*, 941]. “There was such druth” [drought] and ice over loghes, and the waters of Ireland this year, that the Danes went to Inis-Moghty upon ice, and spoyled and ransackt the same. Mortagh mac Neale, with the

A slaughter was made of the foreigners by the Ui-Failghi, i. e. by Aimhergin, son of Cinaedh, and the Cinel-Fhiachach, who slew twelve hundred of them at Magh-Cisi^o. Unusual frost, so that the rivers and lakes were passable; and the foreigners plundered Inis-Mochta^p on the ice. Maclruanaidh, son of Flann, Tanist of Oileach, was slain by the Cinel-Conaill. A battle was gained over the foreigners of Ath-eliath by the Ui-Failghe, i. e. by Aimhergin, son of Ciuaedh, lord of Ui-Failghe, where there fell a thousand of the foreigners, with Aedh Albanach, and many chieftains besides him.

The Age of Christ, 940. The twenty-third year of Donnchadh. Dunchadh, son of Suthainen, Bishop of Cluain-mic-Nois; and Ceallach, son of Eporan, Bishop of Cluain-eidhneach, died. Maelmochta, scribe and Abbot of Cluain-Iraird, died; he was the head of the piety and wisdom of Ireland.

Maelmochta of the plain of Meath,—
Great grief is the beauteous sweet branch,—
The chief of spiritual direction,
The centre of the praise of Mugain^a.

Faelan, son of Muireadhach, King of Leinster, died of a fall at Aenach-Colmain^r:

Faelan of resounding rapidity, whose shout overwhelmed the plain,
Lord of Cualann of the harbours, the subduer of champions, King of
Leinster,

The flame of Eremhon's Ireland, he subdued hosts singlehanded,—
Cause of tears is his total separation. Alas for the Prince of Faelan's^s land!

forces of the North, went to Ossorie and Desies, and preyed them. Awley mac Godfrey, king of Danes, died. Ceallaghan of Cashell, and his Munstermen, gave an overthrow to the Desies, and slew of them 2000. They of Affalie and Kyneleagh killed 2000 Danes. Orlath, daughter of Kennedy mac Lorean, was queen of Ireland this time. Mortaugh mac Neale, with the king's forces, went to Cashell, and there took Ceallaghan (that unruly king of Mounster that partaked with the Danes) prisoner, and led him and all the hostages of Mounster, and the other

provinces of Ireland, with him, and delivered them all into the hands of King Donnogh O'Melaghlin.^r—*Ann. Clon.*

^a *Mughain*.—This is probably intended for Bealach-Mughna, or Mughna-Moshenog, near Carlow.

^r *Aenach-Cholmain*: i. e. Colman's Fair. This fair was held on the present Curragh of Kildare, in Campo Liffe.

^s *Faelan's land*.—The Ui-Faelain were seated in the plains of Magh-Laighean and Magh-Liffe, in the present county of Kildare.

Congalach ἡ Ἀλριν, δά μᾶς Λορσάν, μῆς Δουνχαδᾶ, δὸ μαρβαδῆ λά Congalach, μᾶς Μαοιλμῆχ. Δουνλαῖθ, μῆς Μhaoilμῆχ, δέξ. Cluan μῆς Νόιρ ἡ Cell παρὰ δὸ ορρεαν λά βλακαίρε, μᾶς Ὕορραδᾶ, ἡ λα Ὕαλαῖθ Ἀθα εἰαῖθ. Δύν Ἰσθίγλαρι δὸ ορζαν λά μᾶς Ραḡναῖλ εὐ να Ὕαλαῖθ. Ρὸ δίοζαῖλ Δία ἡ Πατραιεε ἀ τραιεε ἀν ḡνίὸμ ριν φαίρ, παίρ τάνζαταρ Ὕοῖλ παρ μῆρ ḡο ρὸ ḡάβρατ μα μῆρ ρορρα, εὐεπῆ μᾶς Ραḡναῖλ ἀ ττοίρεαδ ḡο ρὸ ḡάβ τίρ. Ρὸ μαρβαδ ἔ λά Μαδουδάν λά ριḡ νῦλαδ ρια εὐεπὸ ρεέτμᾶνε παρρα ορρεαν ἀ νείνεαχ Ρηατραιεε. Ἰα μῶρ ἰρῆ μβλιαδᾶνρῆ εὐ ταρλαίεθ ἀλῆη νίὸχταρᾶχ δὸ Chluan μῆς Νόιρ λαρ ἀν ἰρρεε.

Αοίρ Ερῆορτ, ναὸ εέδ εῖτραάα, ἀ ἡον. Ἀν εῖτραῖαδ βλιαδᾶν ριχῆε δὸ Δhonnchaδ. Conla, μᾶς Δύνακάιν, ερρεορ ἡ abb Λεῖθḡλῆνε, Caon-coῖρᾶε, ερρεορ Δοῖμῆαεε, Ροḡαρταχ, abb Σαίḡρε, ἡ Ρῆδοῖνναχ, abb Ροδᾶρ, δέεε. Αὐδ, μᾶς Σαῖνλάιν, τῆεαρῆα Ἥρῦαχρᾶ, εεεναῖδ ερḡνα Ἰαῖτῆρ, ἡ ἡ ḡαοῖδελḡ, [δέεε]. Μῆρῆρταχ να εεὐαῖλ εερῆεῖν, μᾶς Νέῖλ Ὕλνδῦῖθ, τῆεαρῆα Οῖλḡ, Εαέταρ λαρῆαρ Εορρα ἡα αῖμῆρ, δὸ μαρβαδ οε Ἀτ Ρηῖρῆαδ λά βλακαίρε, μᾶς Ὕορραδᾶ, τῆεαρῆα, Ὕαῖλ ἀν 26 Μαρτα. Ἀρ δία εεαῖμε ἀρῦραδῆ,

[†] *Foreigners*: i. e. strangers came across the sea and attacked the island on which the son of Ragnall and his Irish Danes were stationed; but the son of Ragnall fled, and escaped to the mainland, where he was slain by the King of Ulidia, in less than a week after his having plundered Downpatrick.

The year 940 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with the year 941, *alias* 942, of the Annals of Ulster, and with 935 of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, but the true year is 942:

“A. D. 941” [*al.* 942]. “Donncha mac Suthainen, bushop of Clon-mic-Nois, and Faelan mac Muireai, king of Lenster, *moriuntur*. An overthrowe by Ofaly of the Genties of Dublin, but this as ys said was don in the yeare before. Dunlethglaise spoyled by Genties. God and Patrick were avenged of them, for he brought Galls from beyoud seas, that they took the Iland from them; theyre kinge stealing from

thence, that the Irish killed him ashore. The two sons of Lorcan mac Donncha killed by Congalach mac Maelmíhi. Maelmochta, Airchinnech of Clon-Iraird, *quievit*. Clon-mic-Nois spoyled by the Genties of Dublin and Kildare.” —*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

“A. D. 935” [*rectè*, 942]. “Donnogh, bushopp of Clonvicknose, died. Foylan mac Moreay, King of Linster, died of a bruise he received of a fall. Iduall mac Anoroit, prince of Brittons, was killed by the Saxons. The two sons of Lorcan mac Donnogh were killed by Congalach mac Moylemíhié. Blacarie mac Godfry, with the Danes of Dublin, robbed and spoiled Clonvicknose. Donlaith, daughter of Moylemíhié, and sister of King Congalagh, died. Donleithglasse was spoiled by the son of Randolph, the Dane, who, within a week after, was killed by Mathew, Kinge of Ulster. Liahmore, in Connaght, this year, the one halfe thereof next the water was granted to Clonvicknose”

Conghalach and Ailpin, two sons of Lorean, son of Dunchadh, were slain by Conghalach, son of Maelmithigh. Dunlaith, daughter of Maelmithigh, died. Cluain-mic-Nois and Cill-dara were plundered by Blacaire, son of Godfrey, and the foreigners of Ath-cliaith. Dun-Leathghlaise was plundered by the son of Raghnull and his foreigners. God and Patrick quickly took vengeance of him for this deed, for foreigners^t came across the sea, and attacked them on their island, so that the son of Raghnull, their chief, escaped to the main land; he was killed by Madudhan, King of Ulidia, in revenge of Patrick, before the end of a week after the plundering. A great flood in this year, so that the lower half of Cluain-mic-Nois was swept away by the water.

The Age of Christ, 941. The twenty-fourth year of Donnchadh. Conula, son of Dunacan, Bishop and Abbot of Leithghlinn; Caenchomhrac, Bishop of Daimhliag; Fogartach, Abbot of Saighir; and Feardomhmach, Abbot of Fobhar, died. Aedh, son of Scannlan, lord of Irluachair, a wise man, learned in Latin and Irish, [died]. Muirheartach of the Leather Cloaks^u, son of Niall Glundubh, lord of Aileach, the Hector of the west of Europe in his time, was slain at Ath-Fhirdiadh^w by Blacaire, son of Godfrey, lord of the foreigners, on the 26th of March^x. In lamentation of him was said :

[*rectè*, a great inundation in Connaught this year by which the one-half of Clonvicknose, next the waters of the Shannon, was destroyed].
—*Ann. Clon.*

^u *Muirheartach of the Leather Cloaks*: Μυρ-
έαρταç ná ccoáll cpoiceann. Doctor John
Lynch, in his translation of Keating's *History*
of Ireland, p. 306, takes coáll in this cognomen
to denote a *net*, and interprets Μυρέαρταç ná
ccoáll cpoiceann, "*id est a coriacis retibus*
nomen sortitus;" and Dr. O'Connor translates it
in this place: "*Murcertachus cognominatus chla-*
mydum croco tinctorum;" and "*Murcertachus,*
cognominatus bellatorum coloris crocei," in the
Annals of Ulster; and Mr. Moore, in his *His-*
tory of Ireland (vol. ii. pp. 79, 80), asserts that,
in the brief record of Muirheartach's death, he
is described as "a warrior of saffron hue;"
but this is a silly blunder, originating in the

etymological fancies of Dr. O'Connor, and re-
echoed by the poetical instincts of Mr. Moore.
The old translators of the Irish annals have,
however, handed down the true explanation of
the name as Murtagh of the Skin or Leather
Coates.—See *Circuit of Muirheartach Mac Neill*,
p. 14–16.

^w *Ath-Firdia*: i. e. the Ford of Ferdia, so
called from Ferdia, son of Daman, the bravest
of the Gamhanradii of Erris, who was slain here
by Cuchullin. The place is now called Ardee,
in the county of Louth.—See note ¹, under the
year 1452.

^x *On the 26th of March*.—According to the
Annals of Ulster, Muirheartach was killed on
Sunday, the fourth of the Kalends of March in
942, *alias* 943; but the true year is 943, in
which the fourth of the Kalends of March fell
on Snnday.

Δεπὸ διζαλ ἀγυρ διέ πορ ρίολ cloinne Cunn γο βράτ,
 Νατ μαπρ Μυρρέστιαχ βα λιαχ διλέετα ιατ Ξαιοδεαλ ηγνάτ.

Αρὸ Macha δο οργαν λαρ να Ξαλλαῖβ εέδνα ἀραβαρπαχ ιαρ μαρβαδ
 Μυρρέαρταγῃ. Μυξροίν πο ράδῃ πο,

Α ἡσον νασι εέεδ, εεῖρε δειέ, ὁ ἕνιαρ Cnyrτ δυνο οξβρεῖτ,
 Αρβὸ δο βλιαδῶναῖβ nonραῖξ εο βάρ μόρολλ Μυρρέστιαγῃ.

Caépaoinṡ oc Tpaét Muga ρια Ruaidṡri Ua cCanannáan πορ Cenel
 nEoghain ἡ πορ Ξαλλαῖβ Λοεα Ρεαβαῖλ, ιη πο μαρβαδ ἐπί εέδ δο Chenél
 Eoghain ἡ δο Ξαλλαῖβ ιη Μαολρυαναῖδ, mac Flaith ῥιόξδωῖννα ἀνΤυαρπειρτ.
 Λορσάν, mac Ραολáιν, ρί Λαῖξῆν, δο μαρβαδ λά Νορτμανναῖβ, δια ιβοῖι οεε
 ιορρεαδ Αῖτα ειατ, ιαρ εεαῖραοιναδ πορ Ξαλλαῖβ ἀρ τὸρ δύ ι ετορρέραταρ
 ιλε τῖβ λαρ, δια νεβραδῃ,

Μα πο βιέ υα ὀρεαρῖλ ὀρῖε,
 Ξρῖβ τυαρ τρῖε τρεαρὰε πορ τορε,
 Ο νιύ εο βράτ ιβαρνεαδ ιβαλε,
 Νί τιερα Λαῖξνεδ πο λορε.
 Λορσάν Λαῖξῆν ι ετρεῖβ ερὸεχ,
 Μαῖξῆν εέδ ελοῖ εαπαδ ναῖ
 Ορρῖαν ὀραῖδῖυεχ πο λῖον βιέ,
 Αρ ερῖτ, ἀρ εαῖνεαδ, ἀρ εαῖ.
 Coimde coiccṡd nΞαιοδεαλ ηγαεῖτ,
 Μα πο γαεῖτ πορ λαοεχ νί λιε,
 Βα Λύξ lonn ρρῖ leiη ιη ἀῖτ,
 Αρ βειη δο βραῖτ μα πο βιέ.

Ceallach, mac Dece, τιξεαρνα Ὀάλ Αραῖδε, δο ορρεαῖν ι ηΟεντρῖβ λα α
 εενέλ ρείρῖν. Ρλαηη Ua Ροεαρταῖ τιξεαρνα ὀρεεραῖγε, ἡ τιξεαρνα

^γ *Tracht-Mugh*: i. e. the Strand of Mugh.
 Not identified.

^δ *Ua-Canannain*. — This family descended
 from Canannan, the fifth in descent from
 Flaithbheartach, who was monarch of Ireland
 from 727 to 734.—See *Battle of Magh-Rath*,
 pp. 335, 337, 338.

^α *Descendant of Breasal Breac*: i. e. of Breasal
 Bealaigh, grandson of Cathair Mor, monarch
 of Ireland.

^β *Breacraighe*: i. e. of Magh-Breacraighe, a
 district in the north-east of the county of
 Westmeath, adjoining that of Longford. The
 village of Street, anciently called Sraid-Maighe-

Vengeance and destruction have descended upon the race of the
Clann-Cuinn for ever,
As Muirheartach does not live; alas, the country of the Gacidhil
will be always an orphan.

Ard-Macha was plundered by the same foreigners on the day after the killing
of Muirheartach. Mughron composed this :

One, nine hundred, four times ten, since Christ was born of Virgin birth,
Is the number of years that have come, to the great death of the Muir-
heartach.

A victory was gained at Tracht-Mugha^x, by Ruaidhri Ua Canannain^z, over
the Cinel-Eoghain and the foreigners of Loch-Feabhail, where three hundred
of the Cinel-Eoghain and foreigners were slain, together with Maelruanaidh, son
of Flann, heir apparent of the North. Lorcan, son of Faclan, King of Leinster,
was slain by the Norsemen, as he was plundering Ath-cliaith, after having first
defeated the foreigners, where many of them were slain by him; of which was
said :

Since the descendant of Breasal Breac^a has been slain,
A rapid brave king, subduer of princes,
From this day till the fierce and terrific day of judgment,
No Leinsterman shall march in his army.
Lorcan of Leinster in a wretched house,
The theme of a hundred renowns, the friend of poetry.
Alas, the world has been filled with wailing,
It is trembling, it is weeping, it is battle.
Lord of provinces of the wise Gaedhil,
If he wounded a hero, it is not joyous;
He was a puissant Lugh to jump into the ford,
It is a stain for ever if he has been slain.

Ceallach, son of Bec, lord of Dal-Araidhe, was killed at Oentrobh by his
own tribe. Flann Ua Fogarta, lord of Breacraighe^b, and lord of Teathbha;

Breacraighe, marks its position. The year 941 which notice the events of that year as fol-
of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds lows:
with 942, *alias* 943, of the Annals of Ulster, "A. D. 942" [*al.* 943]. "The Galls of Loch

Τεατβα, Ουβλίννα ιηγή Τιζεαρνάιν, τιζεαρνα δρέιρνε, βήν Οονηχαδα
 μιε Φλοινν, ρί Ερεανν, δέξ.

Αοιρ Ορίορτ, ναοι εκέδ ετράχατ α δό. Ροβαρταχ, μακ Μαολεαμ-
 νηη, abb Cluana an dohair, Μαολπειέιμε, abb Cluana ηλοραιορ, Ουδέταχ,
 μακ Μαοιρηνρπυλ, ρήρ λειζιην Cluana ηλοραιορ, γ Ώυαιρε, μακ Μαλεκάιν,
 ρακαρτ Cluana μιε Νόιρ, δέεε. Φλατθεαρταχ, μακ Ιονμανέιν, ρί Οαηρλ,
 Φλαιν, μακ Ρινδ, γ Μυρρεαδηαχ, μακ Μαοιρμόρδα, δά ριοξδαίμνα Λαιζήν,
 δέξ. Ρινδ, μακ Ματάιν, τιζεαρνα Οορκα Λαιξδε, δο μαρβαδ οφεαροιβ
 Μαιξε Ρένε. Οονν, μακ Οονηχαδα, ριοξδαίμνα Ειρεανν, δο μαρβαδ
 οφεαροιβ φεαρνημαιξε. Οοηρρρε, μακ Μαοιρράττραιοε, τιζεαρνα Οα Λιατάιν,
 δέεε. Οατράοιμεαδ ρια εΟεαλλαάιν, Οαηρλ ρορ Οεημνειττιξ, μακ Οορκάιν,
 ηι μαηξ δύιμε, ιη ρο μαρβαδ ροάοιθε. Οορρεαδ Αάα ειατ δο Ώηαιρδελανδ

Cuan discomfitted by Lecale, *in quo pene omnes
 delati sunt*. Murtagh mac Nell, surnamed Na go-
 chall Croicenn .i. Nell of Skinn" [coats], "King
 of Ailech, and Hector of the west of the world,
 killed by Gentries, *prima feria*, 4 Kal. March.
 Ardmach spoyled in the 3. Kal. the next day
 by the same Gentries. Lorcan mac Faelain,
 king of Lenster, killed by Gentries. Cellach
 mac Becce killed by his family murtherously."
 —*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

The Annals of Clonmaenise give some of the
 same events under A. D. 936, and the translator,
 Connell Mageoghegan, has added some fabulous
 matter not worth inserting here.

"A. D. 936" [*rectè*, 943]. "Lambert, bushop
 of Killmoynes, died. They of Leihcale made a
 greate slaughter of the Danes of Logh Cwan.
 Mortaugh mac Neale, upon Shrove-tide Sunday,
 at Athfirdia, was killed in battle by the Danes
 of Dublin. This Murtagh was son of King
 Neale Glunduffe, King of Ireland, and was sur-
 named Moriortagh na gCoghall gCroickeann,
 which is as much as to say in English, as Mur-
 tagh of the Leather Coates, which name was
 given him upon this occasion."

The translator here interpolates a fabulous
 account of the origin of this cognomen, of which

the substance is this: "After the fall of King
 Niall Glunduffe, Monarch of Ireland, in the
 battle of Dublin, Cearbhall, King of Leinster,
 treated his body with indignity. Gormlaith,
 the queen of Niall Glunduffe, after the death of
 that monarch, married Cearbhall, or Carroll
 mac Muirigen, King of Leinster! and having
 received from her new husband a gross insult,
 she called upon her stepson, Muirheartach, to
 revenge the indignity. Muirheartach com-
 plied with her request, and disguising his fol-
 lowers in cow-hides, spread them over the
 grounds of the King of Leinster, near his palace
 at Naas, who, supposing them to be a number
 of straying cows that had settled in his meadows,
 ventured unattended into the midst of them,
 and was slain." He then adds: "Murtagh and
 his Ulstermen carried his bones with him to the
 North, and there artificially caused to be made
 a payre of tables of the said king's bones, which,
 for a long time after, was kept as a monument
 in the King of Ulster's house. And of these
 cow-hides Murtagh was ever after during his
 life named Mortagh of the Leather Coates."

That this is a legend invented long after the
 period of Muirheartach, is evident from the
 true dates of the deaths of Queen Gormlaith's

Duibhleamhna, daughter of Tighearnan, i. e. lord of Breifne, and wife of Donnchadh, son of Flann, King of Ireland, died.

The Age of Christ, 942. Robhartach, son of Maeleaimhig, Abbot of Cluain-an-dobhair^c; Maelfeichine, Abbot of Cluain-Iraird; Dubhthach, son of Maelseampul, Lector of Cluain-Iraird; and Guaire, son of Maelecan, priest of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Flaithbheartach, son of Iumainen, King of Caiscal; Flann, son of Finn, and Muireadhach, son of Maelmordha, two royal heirs of Leinster, died. Finn, son of Matan, lord of Corca-Laighdhe, was slain by Feara-Maighe-Feine^d. Conn, son of Donnchadh, heir apparent to the sovereignty of Ireland, was slain by the men of Fearnmhagh. Cairbre, son of Maelpadraig, lord of Ui-Liathain, died. A victory was gained by Ceallachan of Caiscal, over Ceinneidigh, son of Lorcan, at Magh-duin^e, where many were slain. The destruction of Ath-cliaith by the Irish, i. e. by Conghalach, son of Maelmithigh,

royal husbands, furnished by the Annals of Ulster. Cormac Mac Cuileannain, King of Munster, who, according to Mageoghegan, was her first husband, was slain in the battle of Bealach-Mughna, in the year 908. Now, if we take for granted that Niall Glunduffe was her second husband, he must have repudiated her within that year, for Cearbhall, her third husband, was killed in A. D. 909, one year after the death of Cormac.—See p. 573, line 17, *suprà*. This fact proves the utter fallacy of Mageoghegan's story, for Niall Glunduffe lived till the year 919, ten years after the death of Cearbhall! The fact would therefore appear to be, that Gormlaith was first married to Cormac Mac Cuileannain, after whose death she married, secondly, Cearbhall, or Carroll, King of Leinster, who was slain by a Dane named Ulbh in the year 909; and that she married, thirdly, Niall Glundubh, with whom she lived till he was slain by Amlaff at Dublin in 919; after which she was left destitute, and begged from door to door.—See a quatrain of Gormlaith's own composition, cited by the Four Masters under the year 903, p. 573, and again under 917, p. 597.

Charles O'Connor of Belanagare asserts in his Dissertations that Muireheartach made improvements in the art of war, namely, leather cloaks, which were impenetrable to the arrows and javelins of the enemy; from which coverings he received the cognomen of Na gCochall gCroiceann; but this, which is a mere conjecture, is not borne out by any Irish authority, for it appears from the poem of Cormacan Eigeas that these Cochalls were not used as a protection against the arrows and javelins of the enemy, but as coverings against the inclemency of the weather.—See this poem in the *Circuit of Ireland by Muirheartach Mac Neill*, lines 64–70, 99–104, and 119–122.

^c *Cluain-an-dobhair*.—A place near Killeigh, in the barony of Geshill, and King's County.—See it already referred to at the years 507, 843, 938.

^d *The Feara Maighe-Feine*: i. e. the inhabitants of the barony of Fermoy, in the county of Cork.

^e *Magh-duine*: i. e. plain of the fort. This would be anglicised Moydown, or Moyadown, but it has not been yet identified.

.ι. το Chonçalac, mac Maoilmithig, ríogdánna Eireann, γ το Draen, mac Maoilmórda, rí Laignh, γ το Cheallac, mac Faeláin, ríogdánna Laignh. Aré corccrað do maτað fair .ι. α τige, γ α αιρθεαδα, α longα, γ α cumδαige oléna do lorccað, α mná, α mic, α daerccarpluαig do bpeit ι nδαιpe, α pπr γ α aer calma do mαrδαð, α ógδilgeann ó ceitπr zo duine ειδιr zuin, γ báδαð, γ lorccað, γ bpaite acτ uaτað beacc do διοpδ ι nuατað long do ποctpαταr ι nDeleccimr. Conað dό no ráideað,

Ναοι ccéd bliadain buan nepnað,
 Ceitpe deich α dό απρέζηταr,
 Ο zñnar Cπirτ, iar maζal,
 Co pπr mbliadain po meatlað.
 Ro corccrað Ac chiaτ cloidbeach,
 Co nματ pειατ pceο τfzlach
 Ro epaideað muinπr Thomar,
 Ι μαpταr doimain deβpað.
 Dpaen Capmain don caτ corccpac,
 Op al Alimain co na plogað,
 Ap lá mζ Laignean lainec,
 Ro epaideað azur po corccpað.
 Ppδapach pπr in copnañ,
 Congalach conð mδpεζ mβpaγzlan,
 Dpian iarταr doimain daτaig,
 Co cathaib oca corccpað.

Donnchað, mac Flóinn, mic Maolecláinn, rí Eireann, décc iarπ an cúicce-
 eao bliadain piché α plaitépa. Ap do popaitmíte, azur déccaoíne Donnchaða
 no ráideað an pann,

^f *Deilginis*.—Now Dalkey Island, near Dublin, on which the Danes had a fortress.—See it already mentioned under the years 719, 727, 938.

^g *Race of Tomar*.—From this it may be safely inferred that the Danes of Dublin were descended from Tomar, or Tomrar, who was slain by the Irish in the year 846.—See note ^h, under

that year, p. 475, *suprà*; and *Leabhar-na-gCeart*, Introduction, p. xxxvi. to xli.

^h *Donnchadh, son of Flann*.—According to Ware and O'Flaherty, Donnchadh mac Fláinn succeeded as Monarch of Ireland in 919, and died in 944, after a reign of twenty-five years.—See *Ogygia*, p. 434.

The year 842 of the Annals of the Four

heir apparent to the sovereignty of Ireland ; Braen, son of Maelmordha, King of Leinster ; Ceallach, son of Faclan, heir of Leinster. The destruction brought upon it was this, i. e. its houses, divisions, ships, and all other structures, were burned ; its women, boys, and plebeians, were carried into bondage. It was totally destroyed, from four to one man, by killing and drowning, burning and capturing, excepting a small number who fled in a few ships, and reached Deilginisf. Of which was said :

Nine hundred years of lasting harmony,
 Four times ten and two, is seen,
 Since the birth of Christ, according to rule,
 Till this year, have been spent,
 Ath-clíath of swords was destroyed,
 Of many shields and families,
 The race of Tomar^s were tormented,
 In the western world, it has been manifested.
 Braen of Carman went to the victorious battle,
 The golden Rock of Almhain with his host,
 It was by the King of Leinster of swords
 It was oppressed and destroyed.
 Swelling for the contention was Conghalach,
 The fine vigorous chief of Breagh,
 The sun of the bright western world,
 With battalions destroying it.

Donnchadh, son of Flann^h, son of Maelseachlainn, King of Ireland, died after the twenty-fifth year of his reign. It was to commemorate and lament Donnchadh the [following] quatrain was composed :

Masters corresponds with 943, *alias* 944, of the Annals of Ulster, and 937 of the Annals of Clonmacnois, but the true year is 944.

“A. D. 943” [*al.* 944]. “Flaihvertach mac Immainnein *in pace mortuus est*. Carbre mac Maelpatrick, King of the O’Liahans ; Finn mac Mudain, king of Corcalaoie, killed by them of Maghfene. Congalach mac Maelmíhi, and Braen mac Maelmorra, king of Lenster, sett on Dublin,

from whence they brought jewels, goods, and great captives. Donncha mac Flaínn mac Maelrnanai, king of Tarach, *annis 25, transactis in regno, moritur*; Maelfinnia, Coarb of Fechin, and Dungall mac Cahain, *in Christo dormierunt*. The battle of” [Gort] “Rodachan by Cellachan upon Thomond, where many fell.”—*Ann. Ul.*, *Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

“A. D. 937” [*rectè*, 944]. “Dublin was ran-

Ο ατβάτ Donnchað, delm doroi, po eloi Tfmair tomtach lí,
Cen pecht ré leng mǵ porra, atá típ nEpeann iar ní.

Αοιρ Cpiopt, naoi ccéð cǵpaða a trí. An chéð bliðain do Chonǵalach, mac Maoilmicthǵ, op Eriinn hi rǵhe. Maoltuile, mac Dúnain, comarba Tǵearnaǵ 7 Charuǵh, .i. ó Tuilém, véǵ. Earrucc éiride. Tuarpe, mac Sealbáǵ, abb Dhirre Dairnaða, vécc. Aenǵur, mac Donnchaða, mic Plonn, tǵearna Míde, vécc. Aorchað, mac Muirchaða, tǵearna Iarǵair Conðacht, [vécc]. Aipeáctach, mac Anbith, toirec Calraǵe, do marbaðh. Tsoill Loch a hEatach do marbað imo rǵ 7 mbéiri la Doimnall Ua Néill, .i. mac Muirchǵraǵ, mic Néill Tlunoub, 7 lá a ðǵbraǵair. Blacairpe, aon do toirecáib Tsoill, do ionnarbað a hAǵlach, 7 Amlaib ðari a eri ann. Ua Canannan, .i. Ruaidri do ðol 7 mbǵraib co pparǵaib ðream dia rǵóǵ ann lá Congalach. Tsoill Connaét lá Congalac, mac Maoilmicthǵ. Dí colainam téntide do aicrin rǵctmain ma Samain, co po. rǵollrǵ an bioǵ uile. Cuileannán, mac Coibðenaǵ, tǵearna Ua mðairce, véǵ.

Αοιρ Cpiopt, naoi ccéð cǵpaða a cǵair. An ðara bliðain do Chonǵalac. Flaǵur, abb Fearna móipe, Scannlán, abb Tuama Fionnloca, Maolbǵtað, abb Danimri, 7 Tuarpe raǵarpe Cluana mic Noir, véǵ. Amirǵin, mac Cionaeða, tǵearna Ua Failǵe, vécc an tǵearp lá do lanuairi. Dunlainǵ, mac Aeða, tǵearna Ua nDrona, do marbað. Doimnall, mac Maolmuicáð, tǵearna Connaét, do écc. Doimnall, mac hUaǵmarán, mic Dòbaleu,

s-act and spoyled by Congalagh mac Moylemihie; these of Moybrey and Breen mac Moylemorry, with his Lynstermen; and in burning Dublin they killed forty hundred Danes that made resistance to keep the forte, and took away all their jewells, goods, and hangings. Donnogh, King of Ireland, died. The King of the Danes was killed by the King of the Saxons at York."—*Ann. Clon.*

¹ *Ua-Neill*.—This is the first mention of Ua-Neill, or O'Neill, as a hereditary surname in the Irish Annals. This branch of the *Nepotes* Neill Naighiallaigh of the North, took their hereditary surname from Niall Glundubh, who was the grandfather of this Domhnall.

The year 943 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 944 of the Annals of Ulster, and with 940 of the Annals of Clonmacnoise.

"A. D. 944. An unaccustomed great frost" [Secc móp amaccnta] "that Loches and Rivers were dried upp. The Genties of Loch Echach killed by Daniell mac Murtagh, and his brother, Flahvertach, and the spoyles of their shippes" [carried off]. "Maeltuile mac Dunain, Coarb of Tiernach, and Carnech, *secura morte moritur*. Ureha mac Murcha, king of West Connaght; Maelduin mac Garvith, Scenap of Ardmach" [died]. "Blacar renewed" [*rectè*, eschewed] "Dublin, and Aulair after him. Some of

Since Donnchadh's death,—unspeakable misfortune,—Teamhair
the threatener has changed its hue,
Without the enlightening laws of a king to bind it, the land of
Ireland is for ever ruined.

The Age of Christ, 943. The first year of Conghalach, son of Maelmithigh, in sovereignty over Ireland. Maeltuile, son of Duan, successor of Tighearnach and Cairneach, i. e. of Tuilen, died; he was a bishop. Guaire, son of Scalbhach, Abbot of Disert-Diarmada, died. Aenghus, son of Donnchadh, son of Flann, lord of Meath, died. Aerchadh, son of Murchadh, lord of West Connaught, died. Aireachtach, son of Ainbhith, chief of Calraighe, was slain. The foreigners of Loch-Eathach were slain, together with their king, in a battle by Domhnall Ua Neillⁱ, i. e. the son of Muirheartach, son of Niall Glundubh, and by his brother. Blacaire, one of the chiefs of the foreigners, was expelled from Dublin; and Amhlaeibh remained after him there. Ua Canannan, i. e. Ruaidhri, proceeded into Breagh, and left some of his army there with Conghalach. The hostages of Connaught [were delivered] to Conghalach, son of Maelmithigh. Two pillars of fire were a week before Allhallowtide, and they illumined the whole world. Cuileannan, son of Coibhdheanach, lord of Ui-Baireche, died.

The Age of Christ, 944. The second year of Conghalach. Flathghus, Abbot of Fearnamór; Scamlan, Abbot of Tuaim-Finnlocha^k; Maelbeathadh, Abbot of Daimhinis; and Guaire, priest of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Aimhigin, son of Cinaedh, lord of Ui-Failghe, died on the third day of January. Dunlaing, son of Aedh, lord of Ui-Drona, was slain. Domhnall, son of Maelmhuaidh, lord of Connaught, died. Domhnall, son of Uathmharan, son of Dobhailen,

O'Canannan's people killed by Congalach and Auláiv Cuarain, in Tir-Conell? [*rectè*, in Conaille-Muirhevnè]. — *Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

“A. D. 940” [*rectè*, 945]. “Congalach mac Moylemhi reigned 20 years. Enos mac Donnogh, king of Meath, died. Blacairy was banished from Dublin, and Awley succeeded him in the government. O'Canannan, prince of Tyreconnell went to Moybrey, and there lost some of his forees. There was two Lightning pillars

seen in the firmament this year for the space of seven nights before Allhallontide, which shined so bright that they gave light to this whole clymatt. King Congallagh tooke hostages of all Connought this year. Areaghtagh mac Anfe, chief of Calrie, was killed.” — *Ann. Clon.*

^k *Tuaim-Finnlocha*: i. e. the mound or tumulus of the bright lake, now Tomfinlough, an old church near a lake, in the barony of Upper Bunratty, in the county of Clare, and about two miles north-west of the village of Six-Mile-

τιξεαρνα Κορκα Φηριτρι, δο έcc. Ορζανν Cluana mic Νόιρ, γ ceall na Μιδε
αρέσνα δο Ξhallaið Ατα ελιατ. Ορζανν Cille Cuilinn, δο Ξhallaiðh .i. δο
Αιλιανθ Cuapán. Αταλρταν ρί ορρδρρε Saخان, δέcc.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, ναοι ccέδ cέτρacha α cύicc. Αη τρεαρ βλιαðαιν δο Chon-
galach. Cαοιcοιηραcc, abb Ia, γ Cαταραch, mac Ξυαράιν, ρεαρλειζιην
Αρθα Macha, δέcc. Cατραοιναð ρια ηÐοηηchað, mac Ceallaiζ, τιξεαρνα
Ορραιζε ρορ Λαιζιου, δύ ι τπορcαιρ ðραοη, mac Μαοιλιμόρδα, ρί Λαιζιη δια
nebrað,

Ναοι ccέδ, ναοι ccόicc δο βλιαðηαιθ, ρί ρέδ ηάch τιαηδα τποζθα,
Ο ζειη Cριορτ αρ μαοιη ραοιρ ρλάηδα cο βάρ ðραοιη, mic Μαοιλιμόρδα.

Αζυρ τορcαιρ ðεορ Ceallach, mac Cιοηαεðα, τιξεαρνα Uα Ceιηηρεαλαιζ ζο
ρochaððh hι maille ρρυυ ιρηη cατ ρηη. Cοηαð δια ροραιτίντε ρο ραðεαð,

ðραοη, βρίρ Λαιζιηη loηηgalach, Congalach laechθα lamρpech,
Cέτρacha cέττ cοιηηαιηach ορρτατ ηη Αε ελιατ Cλαιðbeach.
Ο ζειη mic Ðé ðeαchραζιτ ρελτατ cο ρελ ι ριαζλαð,
Α cύicc la ταεð cέτραcαιτ αζυρ ναοι ccέδ δο βλιαðηαιθh.

Úan an Φηηηραðοιch δο αρζγαττ ó Chenel Eοζαιη αρ βήηðachταιð Ρα-
τραicc γ α cοιηαρβα αν ταν ρηη, .i. Ιορερh. Cατ ειτηρ εοηαιθ αν ηαρα, γ αν
τίρε cc Cυηηηech. Cατ ειτηρ ριαcαιθ Μυηαιη ι ηΞλιηη Ðαηαιη oc Ðαριηηρ,
γ ρο μεαβαð ρορ ηα ριαchað ριαρ γ δο ροcαιρ α ηάρ αυð. Σλόιζεαð λα

Bridge.—See it again referred to at the years 1049 and 1054.

¹ *Corca-Firtri*.—The inhabitants of Gallen, Leyny, and Corran, in the counties of Mayo and Sligo, were anciently so called.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 69. See also note under the year 885.

^m *Athelstan*.—This is an error for "Edmund." Athelstan died, according to the Saxon Chronicle, on the sixth before the Kalends of November, A. D. 940, and Edmund was stabbed at Puckle-church on St. Augustin's Mass day, A. D. 946.

The year 944 of the Annals of the Four

Masters corresponds with 945 of the Annals of Ulster, and with 941 of the Annals of Clonmaenaise, which are very meagre in this year:

"A. D. 945. Cluain-mic-Nois and" [other] "churches of Meath robbed by the Genties of Dublin. Maelbeathach Airchinnech of Daivinis ys dead."—*Ann. Ul., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

"A. D. 941" [*rectè*, 946]. "Awarain mac Kynaye, King of Affaly" [Oflaly], "died. Ettymon" [*rectè*, Edmund], "King of the Saxons, was killed by his own family."—*Ann. Clon.*

ⁿ *Finnfadhach*.—This was evidently a bell which had belonged to St. Patrick.—See note ^d, under the year 448, p. 137, *suprà*.

lord of Corca-Firtri^l, died. The plundering of Cluain-mic-Nois, and the other churches of Meath, by the foreigners of Ath-cliaith. The plundering of Cill-Cuilinn by the foreigners, i. e. by Amhlacuibh Cuaran [and his followers]. Athelstan^m, the celebrated king of the Saxons, died.

The Age of Christ, 945. The third year of Conghalach. Caencomhrac, Abbot of Ia; and Cathasach, son of Guasan, Lector of Ard-Macha, died. A battle was gained by Donnchadh, son of Ceallach, lord of Osraighe, over the Leinstermen, in which Braen, son of Maelmordha, King of Leinster, was slain; of which was said:

Nine hundred, nine times five years, not a course without gloom
and grief,

From the birth of our noble redeeming treasure till the death of
Braen, son of Maelmordha.

And Ceallach, son of Cinaedh, lord of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, was also slain in that battle, and many others along with them; in commemoration of which was said:

Braen, the valorous chief of Leinster, Conghalach the heroic, illustrious,

[And] four hundred valiant men, were slain at Ath-cliaith of swords.

From the birth of the Son of God, are clearly set down by rules,

Five besides forty and nine hundred of years.

The full of the Finnfhadhachⁿ of silver [was given] by the Cinel-Eoghain for the blessing of Patrick and his successor at that time, i. e. Joseph^o. A battle between the birds of the sea and the birds of the land at Luimneach. A battle between the ravens of Munster, in Gleann-Damhain, at Darinis^p; and the ravens of the west were defeated and slaughtered there. An army was led by Ruaidhri

^o *Joseph*.—This is an error of the Four Masters, for Joseph died in 936. He was succeeded by Maelpatrick, son of Maeltuile, who died in the same year, and was succeeded by Cathasach, son of Duilean, who was the successor of Patrick in this year and till his death in

957.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 48.

^p *Gleann-Damhain at Dairinis*.—A valley near Molana, in the barony of Coshmore and Coshbride, in the county of Waterford.—See note ^d, under the year 742, p. 343, *suprà*.

Ruaðm Ua cCanannám co Sláne cona cairéstar Thall, 7 Thaidil .i. Congalach, mac Maoilmichig, 7 Amlaioib Cuarán, co maeimíoh for Thalluib Áta eliaé in po marbad 7 in po báitheadh rocaíde. Scolaiḡe Ua hAedaccain, tigearna Dartraige, 7 Thairbié, mac Muirbdaig, tanairi Ua cCriméainn, 7 Aod Ua Ruairc, mac Tigearnán, a ppiégun. Orḡam Áta eliaé la Congalach, mac Maoilmicíd.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, naoi ccéð cétpacha a pé. An cétpamíad bliaðain do Chongalach. Ainmipe Ua Caélaí, abb Cluana mic Nóir, 7 Leacna Míde, déḡ, do Uib mic Uair Míde a cénél. Caéarach, mac Doimnaill, abb Thinne hUirín, déḡ. Colmán, mac Maoilpátraic, airémdech Sláne, do marbad la Thalluib. Coirc, mac Conliogán, abb Lochra, décc. Cormacan, mac Maoilbriḡde, an táirpíle, fear cúmta Néill Thánuib, déḡ. Caé Áta eliaé ma cCongalach, mac Maoilmichig, for blacairc ua nloimair, tigearna na Noirtmann, in po marbad blacairc fearin, 7 pé céð décc eoir ḡuin 7 bpoitc, 7 tuilleð ar míle amaille ppiḡ. Ar dó po ráidhíoh,

Doirdan Chongalach na ttriath,
 I nÁt eliaḡ ba cumpele laoch,
 hi ccém marup clann ppi clainð,
 Do bhraḡ Thall ppi ccé paeé.

¹ *Aedh Ua Ruairc*.—This is the first mention of Ua Ruairc as a hereditary surname in the Irish Annals; but it is a mistake, because this Aedh was the brother of the Ruairc from whom the surname is derived. Sean Fearghal, King of Connaught, son of Art, son of Ruairc, was the first who could with propriety be called Ua Ruairc, or O'Ruairc, i. e. Nepos Ruairci. This once great and proud family has dwindled to insignificance in their original territory of West Breifny, or the county of Leitrim; but the dignity of the name is still sustained by two distinguished officers in the Russian Empire, namely, Joseph, Prince O'Rourke, General-in-chief in the Russian Empire, and Patrick Count O'Rourke, a colonel in the same service.

The year 945 of the Annals of the Four

Masters corresponds with 946, *alias* 947, of the Annals of Ulster, but the Annals of Clonmacnoise contain no parallel entries, for it wants the year 942, which is the corresponding year according to the antedated chronology adopted in that chronicle.

"A. D. 946" [*al.* 947]. "An army by Roari O'Canannan to Slane, assisted by both English and Irish" [*rectè*, resisted by the Galls, i. e. Danes and Irish], "viz., Congalach mac Maelmíhi, and Auláiv Cuaran, that they overthrew the Gentiles of Dublin, where many were killed and drowned. The Finfaí .i. a relique, full of white silver from the Owens, .i. Tyrowen, to Patrick. Scolai O'Haegan, king of Dartry; Garvith mac Mureai, heire of O'Crivhainns, and Hugh O'Roirk mac Tiernan, deceased.

Ua Canannain to Slaine, where the foreigners and the Irish met him, namely, Conghalach, son of Maelmithigh, and Amhlaeibh Cuaran; and the foreigners of Ath-cliaith were defeated, and numbers slain and drowned. Seolaighe O'hAedhagain, lord of Dartraighe; Gairbhith, son of Muireadhach, Tanist of Ui-Creamhthain; and Aedh Ua Ruairc^a, son of Tighearnan, in the heat of the battle. The plundering of Ath-cliaith by Conghalach, son of Maelmithigh.

The Age of Christ, 946. The fourth year of Conghalach. Ainmire Ua Cathlai, Abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, and Leacain in Meath^r, died. He was of the Ui-Mic-Uais of Meath. Cathasach, son of Dombnall, Abbot of Gleann-Uisean, died. Colman, son of Maelpadraig, airchinneach of Slaine, was slain by the foreigners. Core, son of Coinligan, Abbot of Lothra, died. Cormacan^s, son of Maelbrighdhe, the chief poet, the play-mate of Niall Glundubh, died. The battle of Ath-cliaith [was gained] by Conghalach, son of Maelmithigh, over Blacaire, grandson of Imhar, lord of the Norsemen, wherein Blacaire himself, and sixteen hundred men were lost, both wounded and captives, [and upwards of a thousand^t] along with him. Of this was said:

The Thursday of Conghalach of chiefs
At Ath-cliaith was a conflict of heroes,
As long as his children live to propagate children,
They shall bring the foreigners to all kinds of trouble.

Bran mac Maelmorra, king of Lenster, killed at a prairie in Ossory. Cahasach mac Ailee, bushop of Kindred-Owen, *mortuus est.*—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^r *Leacain in Meath.*—Now Leekin, in the barony of Corcaree, and county of Westmeath.

^s *Cormacan.*—He was usually called Cormacan Eigeas, or the Poet, and was the author of a poem describing a circuit of Ireland made by Muircheartach, son of Niall Glundubh, king of Aileach, in the Winter of A. D. 942. This poem was for the first time printed for the Irish Archæological Society in 1841.

^t *Upwards of a thousand.*—This is an *alias* reading, incorrectly inserted into the text by the Four Masters. The true reading is given

in Peregrine O'Clery's copy of the *Leabhar-Gabhala*, p. 217, as follows:

“Θα ην ιν εφεραμαδ βλιαδαν α φλαδα (946) πο ριεεαδ εαδ Αεα ελιαδ λαη φορ θλααιρε υα η-λομαη, τιγεαρνα ηα Νορτμανν, αιρη ιν πο μαρβαδ θλααιρε βυδειν ζο ρε εεοαιβ οεεε εετηρ ζυιη η βροιο ιμμαλλε ρρη ι νοιο-ζαιη μαρβεα Μυιρςρεαιγ μιε Νειλλ θλυουιθ λαη ρεετ ριαη.”

“It was in the fourth year of his” [Conghalach's] “reign (946) the battle of Ath-cliaith was fought by him against Blacaire, grandson of Imhar, lord of the Norsemen, where Blacaire himself was slain, together with sixteen hundred men, in revenge of Muircheartach, son of Niall Glundubh, slain by him some time before.”

Σομπλαίτ, ινḡν Πλαιν, mic Maoilechlainn, μιοζαν Νέιλ Γlunduibh, décc iar naítriccé díópa ina tapmteétauib ḡ doáileibh. Slóigeað lár na Gallauib dar Óruim ráite, co mo loipepfe an deipéech ḡ deichnebar ar feacht pichuib anó. Cathupach, mac Ailéi, eppcop Cenel Eoccháin, décc.

Αοιρ Cpiopt, naoi ccéó cétpacha a peacht. An cúcceað bliáðain do Chonḡalach. Oenacán, mac Eecspraigih, aipeindech Eocailpi bicce In cClucan mic Nóir, eppcop, ḡ óḡ ióðan, bράταιρριóde Dúnaocharḡ, mic Eecapraigih, do Muḡðopnaib Μαίzen a cenel, ḡ a écc. Aedán, mac Anailb, aipeindeach Tuama dá Ualann, [décc]. Πλαίτβήταχ, mac Μυιρέβήταḡ, mic Neill ḡhlúnduib, do íaribaó lá Cenel Conaill. Λαιógnén, mac Conḡalauḡ, τḡgearna ḡailnḡ, do íaribaó lá Píraib Cúl. Doínnall, mac Píno μḡḡoáinna Λαιḡn, décc. Ρόḡapτach, mac Donnaḡán, τḡgearna Oipḡiall, décc, iar mbuaó naítrḡe. Μαουóðan, mac Αοóð mic Eochaccán, pí Ulaó, do íaribaó la hUltoib buóen. Slóigeað lá Conḡalach, mac Maoilmitiḡ, co mo hnoipr hUí Meit, ḡ Pínniaḡ.

Αοιρ Cpiopt, naoi ccéó cétpacha a hocht. An peipeað bliáðain do Chonḡalac. Pínnachta, mac Echtiḡepn, eppcop, pcpibmó, ḡ abb Λuḡínaó, ḡ maep muntepe Pátraiucc ó pleibh pócí, Colmán, eppcop ḡ abb Píða dúin, décc. Μαιópinóén, pui eppcop Dairpe Chalḡauḡ, Copbmac Ua hAilella, aipeindeach Cille Culinó, Scuirine, abb Dcpmaḡe, décc. Donnḡal Ua Maoil-

^a *Gormflaith*.—See note under the years 903, 917, and 941; and extract from the Annals of Clonmacnoise in the next note.

^{*} *Druim-raithe*.—See note ^a, under the year 788, p. 395, *suprà*.

The year 946 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 947 of the Annals of Ulster, and with 943 of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, but the true year is 948.

“A. D. 947. Blacar mac Gofrith, king of Genties, killed by Congalach mac Maelmíhi, with 1600 hurt and killed. Annere O’Haglái, coarb of Ciaran mac an Tair, *mortuus est*. Colman mac Maelpatriek, prince of Slane, taken and died between them. Gormly, daughter to Flann mac Maelcahlainn *mortua est in penitencia*.”—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

“A. D. 943” [*rectè*, 948]. “Blacaire mac Imer, king of the Normans, was killed by king Congallagh, and a thousand Danes and upwards were slain with him also. Aynmier O’Kahalane, abbot of Clonvicknose, and of Leacan in Meath, died in his old age. Gormphly, daughter of King Flann mac Moyleseaghlyn, and Queen of Ireland, died of a long and grievous wound, which happened in this manner: She dreamed that she sawe King Neale Glunduffe, whereupon she gott up and sate in her bed to behold him; whom he for anger would forsake, and leave the chamber; and as he was departing in that angry motion (as she thought), she gave a snatch after him, thinking to have taken him by the mantle, to keep him with her, and fell upon one of the bed-sticks of her bed, that it

Gormfhlaith^u, daughter of Flann, son of Maelseachlainn, queen of Niall Glundubh, died after intense penance in her sins and transgressions. An army was led by the foreigners over Druim-raithe^x; and they burned the oratory and seven score and ten persons within it. Cathusach, son of Ailechi, Bishop of Cinel-Eoghain, died.

The Age of Christ, 947. The fifth year of Conghalach. Oenacan, son of Egceartach, airchinneach of Eaglais-beag at Cluain-mic-Nois, bishop and pure virgin,—the brother of Dunadhach, son of Egceartach, of the tribe of Mughdhorna-Maighen,—died. Aedhan, son of Anailedh, airchinneach of Tuain-da-Ghualann, [died]. Flaithbheartach^y, son of Muirheartach, son of Niall Glundubh, was slain by the Cinel-Conaill. Laidhgnen, son of Conghalach, lord of Gaileanga, was slain by the Feara-Cul. Domhnall, son of Finn, royal heir of Leinster, died. Fogartach, son of Donnagan, lord of Oirghialla, died, after the victory of penance. Madudhan, son of Aedh, son of Eochagan, King of Ulidia, was slain by the Ulidians themselves. A hosting by Conghalach, son of Maelmithigh; and he plundered Ui-Meith and Fearnmhagh.

The Age of Christ, 948. The sixth year of Conghalach. Finnachta, son of Echthighern, bishop, scribe, and Abbot of Lughmhadh, and steward of Patrick's people from the mountain southwards; Colman, Bishop and Abbot of Fidh-duin, died. Maelfinnen, learned bishop of Doire-Chalgaigh; Cormac Ua h-Ailella, airchinneach of Cill-Cuilinn; [and] Scuthine, Abbot of Dear-

pierced her breast even to her very heart, which received no cure until she died thereof. Colman mac Moylepatrick, archdean of Slane, was slain by the Danes. The Danes brought a great prey from Dromrahe, and burnt the church thereof, and also killed 170 men therein."—*Ann. Clon.*

^y *Flaithbheartach*.—It is added in a modern hand in the Stowe copy, that this Flaithbheartach was the brother of Domhnall O'Neill, king of Ireland.

The year 947 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 948, *alias* 949, of the Annals of Ulster, and with 944 of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, which are very meagre in the events of this year :

"A. D. 948" [*al.* 949]. "An army led by Madugan mac Hugh, and by Nell O'Nerailb, that they spoyled Tyre-Conell" [*rectè*, Conaille-Muirhevnè] "and Druiminiscainn, with Inis-Kyndea. A pray with O'Canannan, and killed Flaihvertach O'Nell, and brought the spoyle of the Men of Lii. Hughan of Tuom-dauolann, *in Christo pausavit*. Fogartach mac Donnagan, king of Airgiall, *in penitentia moritur*. An army by Congalach mac Maelmih, and" [he] "prayed the men of Meth and Fernvach."—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

"A. D. 944" [*rectè*, 949]. "Flayvertagh, son of Mortagh mac Neall, prince of Aileagh, was slain by Tyreconnell. Donnell mac Fynn, prince of Lyuster, died."—*Ann. Clon.*

μίδε, ἔσῃ λείξιμν Cluana mic Nóir, Plann Ua Anáile, aipéinneach Ḡlinne da locha, éfnó opḡain an coicció, déḡ. Eochacán Ua Cleirigh, riazlóir eipen, décc. Daríet eccnaíó décc. Reachtaḡra, mac Maonaíḡ, ppiúpaccaḡ Cluana mic Nóir, aipéinnech Imbleacha Fia .i. Imleacha mḡeccám. Oenḡur, mac ḡraim, paccaḡ, ḡ Spuicé Sfnóir Cluana mic Nóir, décc. Cloicḡech Sláine do lopeccáó do Ḡhallaiḡ co na lán do míonnaibh, ḡ óḡḡ óaoimhbh im Chaomecáir fear léiximn Sláine, ḡ baicall an eplama, ḡ clocc bá deach do cloccuibh. Caḡraomeaó pía Ruaiḡri Ua Canannám, i Míde for Congalach, mac Maoilmuḡhíḡ, óú i topócáir Congalach, mac Ceallaiḡ, tizḡarna fear Roir, co ndpuiḡḡ oile amaille ppiḡ. Slóíḡfó oile la Ruaiḡri Ua Canannám i mḡrḡḡaibh, ḡ mḡreacó ḡreacḡ uile óó, ḡ do beḡḡ ile ói cúmaḡḡ for Chonḡalac. Ro ḡabh lonḡpope ppiḡ pé pé míḡ acc forḡáir for Míde, ḡ ḡreacḡaibh lu Muine ḡrocain, ḡ do mīachḡ ḡḡḡeacó mīḡ Epeann ar ḡach aipó cúcce. Caḡraomeaó iarambh eipir Ḡhallaiḡ, ḡ ḡaoiḡealaibh, .i. eipir Ruaiḡri Ua Cananḡain azur Ḡulla Áḡa cliaḡ a bḡeíl Anḡreacḡ arḡḡol do ḡonnaḡḡ. Ro meacáó for Ḡhallaiḡ, ḡ pío cuireacó a náḡ, uair toporeacḡḡaḡ pé míle do éḡén fearaibh ann ḡen moḡḡat ḡille, ḡ ḡlaḡlaicé topócáir Ruaiḡri óim mīoḡḡaíma Epeann i ppiḡḡum an éacḡa hīḡin, ḡ topocáir ioimáḡ tanairi Ḡall ann beor. Téḡma, imoḡpḡio, Ḡoppaió .i. mac Siḡḡiucca, co nuacḡaó óaoine lu malle ppiḡḡ. Donnacó, mac Doimnall Uí Maoilechlamn, pīḡḡaíma Míde, do mārḡacḡ la a deipbhḡine bú óém .i. la fearḡal mac Aenḡura. Slóíḡfó la Congalach, mac Maoilmuḡhíḡ ipin Muimán, ḡ pío aipcc iarimúma, ḡ pío mārḡḡ dá mīac Ceimnéitḡíḡ, mic Uopecám .i. Echḡiḡḡḡin ḡ Donnécuan. Inḡraḡḡ Mairḡe Finn lá Congalach. Ruapc, mac Anḡicé Uí Laoḡacán, tizḡarna fear Cúl Teacḡa, décc. Maḡuḡḡhan mac Acḡḡa, pí Ulaó, do mārḡacó la hUlcoibh péirín.

^a *Imleach Fia, i. e. Imleach Beccain.*—See note², under A. D. 732, p. 329, *suprà*.

^a *The Belfry of Slaine*—This passage is translated by Colgan as follows :

“A. D. 948. *Coenachair, id est Probus, Praefector seu profectus Scholæ Slanensis in ipsa turri Slanensi flammis per Danos euectus interit, cum multis aliis piis sociis Sanctorum reliquiis et baculo ipsius Sancti Antistitis, nempe Sancti Erci patroni*

loci.”—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 219. See Petrie's *Round Towers*, pp. 47, 55, 368, 369.

^b *Muine-Brocain* : i. e. Brocan's brake, or shrubbery. Not identified.

^c *Magh-Finn.*—Now Tuath-Keogh, or Keogh's country; a district containing forty quarters of land, in the parish of Taghmaconnell, barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, pp. 77, 102,

mach, died. Donnghal Ua Maelmidhe, Lector of Cluain-mic-Nois; Flaun Ua Anaile, airchinneach of Gleam-da-locha, head of the dignity of the province, died. Eochagan Ua Cleirigh, a lawgiver, died. Dariet, a wise man, died. Reachtabhra, son of Maenach, chief priest of Cluain-mic-Nois; airchinneach of Imleach-Fia^z, i. e. of Imleach-Beccain; Oenghus, son of Bran, priest of the learned seniors of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. The belfry of Slaine^a was burned by the foreigners, with its full of relics and distinguished persons, together with Caeineachair, Lector of Slaine, and the crozier of the patron saint, and a bell [which was] the best of bells. A victory was gained by Ruaidhri Ua Canannain, in Meath, over Conghalach, son of Maelnithigh, where fell Conghalach, son of Ceallach, lord of Feara-Rois, and a number of others along with him. Another hosting by Ruaidhri Ua Canannain into Breagha; and he plundered all Breagha, and he reduced Conghalach to great straits. He encamped for the space of six months at Muine-Brocain^b, to reduce Meath and Breagha; and the dues of the King of Ireland were sent him from every quarter. A conflict afterwards took place between the Irish and the foreigners, namely, between Ruaidhri Ua Canannain and the foreigners of Ath-cliaith, on the festival of Andrew the apostle precisely. The foreigners were defeated and slaughtered, for there fell six thousand mighty men, besides boys and calones; but Ruaidhri, heir to the sovereignty of Ireland, fell in the heat of that conflict, and Imhar, Tanist of the foreigners, also. Godfrey, however, i. e. the son of Sitric, escaped, and a few persons along with him. An army was led by Conghalach into Munster; and he plundered West Munster, and slew the two sons of Ceinneidigh, son of Lorcan, namely, Echthighern and Donnchuan. The plundering of Magh Finn^c by Conghalach. Ruarc, son of Anfith Ua Laeghachain, lord of Feara-Cul-Teathbha^d, died. Madndhan, son of Aedh, King of Ulidia, was killed by the Ulidians themselves.

and the Map to that work, on which the position of this district is shewn.

^d *Feara-Cul-Teathbha*. — A district in the north-west of the county of Westmeath. It is to be distinguished from Feara-Cul-Breagh, in East Meath.—See note ^p, under the year 693, p. 297, *suprà*.

The year 948 of the Annals of the Four

Masters corresponds with 949 of the Annals of Ulster, and with 945 of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, but the true year is 950.

“A. D. 949. Donogh mac Daniell, king of Meath, killed by his brothers. Ael, king of Wales, died.” [Scoline Airchinnech of Durrowe]; “Maelfinnan, bushop of Kildare; and Cleircen mac Conallain, Airchinnech of Daire-

Αοιρ Ομορτ, ναοι εέδ εφραχα α ναοι. Αν φαάτμάδ βλαδαν το Chongalach. Αιλιλ, mac Cuirc, abb Κορκαίγε, Ξυαιρε Υα Φορανδάν, αιρ-έιννεχ Αρδαρρατά, [δέεε]. Αοδ, mac Μαολρυαναδ, ρίοζδαίνα Τάιρα, το μαρβαδ λά Δοίμνall mac Δοννεχαδ. Μασειτιζ, mac Cuilendάν, τιζεαρνα Conaille Μυιρτεμνε, το μαρβαδh la Mughdopnuibh Μαίζεν. δέε, mac Duinncuam, τιζεαρνα Τεατhβha, δέεε. Νiall Μοτlach Υα Canannάν, το μαρβαδ το Κοιρppαib Μόραib. Congalach, mac Μαοιλμιτιζ, εο μόρ εόβ-lach Λείτε Chuinn λαρ φορ Loch Δερεεδερε. Ρο οιρζρε ενο υλε ινρηδα αν λοχα γ πο ζαδρατ ζελλ γ νεαρτ Μυμian ιαρ na φρεδερε φρυ. Ζοφ-ραιδh, mac Διρποεεα εο ηΓαλλαιβ Αέα ειαε το ορζαν Chhnanδpa, Δοίμναιζ Ρατραε, Αιρδερεάιν, Τυλάιν, Διρρε Γιαράιν, Cille Scίpe, γ α λαίλε εελλα απέφna, αετ αρ α Cfnanδap πο εροιτε υλε. Ρυζρατ τυλλεδ αρ επί μίλε α ινβροιδ λεό λά ταδ όρη, γ αρζαιτε, εδιζ, γ ιολίαιοιμε, γ ζαχα ματέφα αρχéna. Ινρηφδ Shίll ηΑημεαδa, γ ορζαν Cluana φήρα δρέναιηη λά Ceallaacán γ λά φιορα Μυμian. Ινρηεαδ Δεαλίνα δέτηρα δον λυχε εέδνα, γ Δαίμλιαζ Ζαίλινδε το λόρζαδ leo. Σοερε Cluana Ιοραιοδ ό Chongalach, mac Μαοιλε-μιτιζ ζαν εχοιμνίη ριζ νό πλατα φυρρε. Μαίδm φορ φιορα Μυρρεραίγε τήρε la ηΥα Λομάιν Ζαελα. Μαίδm φορ ηΥib Ραίλζε οεε Διορραεib, ηη πο

Chalgaigh, *mortui sunt*. Madagan mac Hugh killed by Ovchach .i. by the sons of Bran, but God revenged him in short time by their own death." [*Sed Deus illum vindicavit in brevi tempore, in morte ipsorum*]. "Rory O'Canannan, killed by Genties, viz., heyre of all Ireland, after warfaring six monthes upon Meath and Bregl, and after discomfiting Genties to two thousand or more. Nell O'Canannan and some more killed. Incredible fruite. The Steple of Slane burnt by the Genties of Dublin, and burnt the saint's Crostaff, and a ston most pretious of stones" [*rectè, cloc ba oé ó clocab, i. e. a bell, the best of bells*]. "Cineehair and a great number about him burnt, being the Lector."—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

"A. D. 915" [*rectè, 950*]. "Donnogh mac Donnell O'Melaghlyn, prince of Taraeh, was killed by his own brothers. Hoel mac Cahall,

King of Wales, died. Scothyne, Archdean of Dorowe, died. The steeple of Slane was burnt by the Danes, which was full of worthy men and relicks of saints, with Kennyagher, Lector of Slane. The battle of Moybraekan was fought this year between the Danes of the one side, and King Congallagh and Irishmen of the other side, where Godfrey, chief of the Danes, was put to flight, and 6000 of his army slain; and Rowrie O'Canannan was also slain therein. Donnogh mac Donnell, King of halfe Meath, died. Cormack O'Hailealla, Archdean of Killcollyn, died. King Congallagh preyed West Muinster, and in pursuit of the prey he killed the two sons of Kynnedey mac Lorcan, named Eghtygerne and Donehwan."—*Ann. Clon.*

^o *Ccanannus, &c.*—These churches still retain their ancient names, and are all situated in East Meath. Their names are now anglicised Kells,

The Age of Christ, 949. The seventh year of Conghalach. Ailcall, son of Corc, Abbot of Coreach; Guaire Ua Forannain, airchinneach of Ard-stratha, [died]. Aedh, son of Maelruanaidh, royal heir of Teamhair, was killed by Domhnall, son of Donnchadh. Maceitigh, son of Cuileannan, lord of Conaille-Muirtheimhne, was slain by the Mughdhorna-Maighen. Bec, son of Donnchuan, lord of Teathbha, died. Niall Mothlach Ua Canannain was slain by the Cairbri-Mora. Conghalach, son of Maelmithigh, with the great fleet of Leath-Chuinn, upon Loch-Deirgdherc. They plundered all the islands of the lake, and obtained the hostages of the Munstermen, over whom they obtained sway, after some opposition. Godfrey, son of Sitric, with the foreigners of Ath-eliath, plundered Ceanannus^e, Domhnach-Padraig, Ard-Breacain, Tulan, Disert-Chiarain, Cill-Seire, and other churches [of Meath] in like manner; but it was out of Ceanannus^f they were all plundered. They carried upwards of three thousand persons with them into captivity, besides gold, silver, raiment, and various wealth and goods of every description. The spoiling of Sil-Anmchadha^g, and the plundering of Chuain-fearta-Brenainn, by Ceallachan and the men of Munster. The plundering of Dealbhna-Beathra by the same party; and the Daimhliag of Gailine^h was burned by them. The freedomⁱ of Cluain-Iraird [was granted] by Conghalach, son of Maelmithigh, no king or prince having claim of coigny upon it. A victory was gained over the men of Muscraighe-thire by Ua-Lomain-Gacla^k. A victory was gained over the Ui-Failghe at Birra,

Donaghpatrick, Ardraccan, Dulane, Castlekieran, Kilskeery.

^f *Out of Ceanannus*: i. e. the encampment was at Kells, from which marauding parties were sent forth to plunder the neighbouring churches.

^g *Sil-Anmchadha*: i. e. race of Anmchadh. This was the tribe-name of a sept of the Ui-Maine of Connaught, who, after the establishment of surnames, took that of O'Madadhain, now O'Madden. Their territory comprised the barony of Longford, in the county of Galway.

^h *Gailine*.—Now Gallen, in the barony of Garrycastle, King's County, which was anciently called Dealbhna-Beathra, or Dealbhna-Eathra.

ⁱ *The freedom*.—Dr. O'Connor translates this passage very incorrectly as follows:

“Violatio sacrilega Cluanirardiæ per Congalachum filium Maolmithigi, nullo retinente Rege vel Duce contra eum.”

^k *Ua-Lomain Gacla*.—This was the name of a sept of the Hy-Many of Connaught, seated at Finnabhair, now Finnure, in the barony of Leitrim, and county of Galway. Muscraighe-thire was the ancient name of the baronies of Upper and Lower Ormond, in the county of Tipperary.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 35, note ^e; and *Leabhar-na-gCeart*, p. 29.

The year 949 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 950 of the Annals of Ulster, and with 946 of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, but the true year is 951.

“A. D. 950. Macetig mac Culcennan, King of

μαρβαδ ποκάιθε ιμ Cιοναετ Cρυαε. Ουδδαβαρε, mac Μαοιλμορδα, τιγεαρνα
 Uαινε τίρε, do écc. Claiνturccaδ μόρ, γ μιε πολα πορ Γαλλαιβ Αετα ειαε.

Αοιρ Cριορετ, ναοι ccéδ caoga. An τοετμάδ βιαδανν do Chongalach.
 Αδλανδ, mac Εγμιξ, mic Δάλαιγ, coμαρβα Δαιρε Colaim Chille ειριδε,
 Ζυαιρε αιθνε élépech nEpeann, décc. βλαεμαε Sgeillice vécc. Flann
 Ua Decain, αρχιηνεαχ Όρομα ειαε, ρεπιβηιθε Epeann, décc. Pεap-
 νοιηναε Ua Μαοιαιξ, abb Cluana mic Νόιρ γ Σιηνε δά Λόεα, do Chorca
 moccha a éenél. Céleclaiñ ancoipe Αρδ Macha, γ Flann, mac Μαοιλ-
 ριαχραχ, αρχιηνεαχ Μυιγε ετιρ δι ζλαιρ, décc. Flann Ua Cléiriξ,
 τιγεαρνα Δειρπειρτ Connaeτ, γ μιξδαιηνα Connaeτ uile, do μαρβαδ do ρεραιβ
 Muimán. Doimnall Donn, mac Donnchaδa ριόξδαιηνα Τεσπρα, γ Oeβιηη, ιηξλη
 Donnchaδha, décc. Canannán, mac Ceallaix, ταναρι Ua cCeinnpeλαix,
 vécc ιαρι να ζυιη. Μαιδm πορ Chenél cConaill ρια ρεραιβ, mac Αιρετ, δύ
 ι τορπέαιρ Pιαέρα Ua Canannán. Concubap, mac Doimnail Uι Μαοιlech-
 lainn, ριόξδαιηνα Epeand, do μαρβαδh la a éenel ρειρριη. Μαιδm πορ
 Λαξιρ, γ πορ Ua ρεραιβélláηη ρια τТуαεαl mac Uζαιρε ηη πο μαρβαδh

the Conells, and Guaire O'Farannain, died. Gofrith mac Sitrick, with the Genties of Dublin, prayed Kells, Dovnach-Patrick, Ardbrackain, Tuileain, and Killskyre, with other churches. They all gathered to Kells, where 3000 men were taken with an innumerable pray of cowes, horses, gold, and silver" [*ubi capta sunt tria millia hominum vel plus, cum maxima preda boum et equorum, auri et argenti*]. "Hugh mac Maelruanai; Beg mac Duinnucan, King of Tehva; Cennedi mac Lorean, King of Thomond; Gairiuth mac Lorean, King of the men of Le-vain. Nell Molilach killed by Carbry by sleight. Perishing of bees. Leprosie and running of blood upon the Genties of Dublin."—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarind.*, tom. 49.

"A. D. 916" [*rectè*, 951]. "Beag mac Done-wan, King of Teaffa, and Kennedy mac Lorean, died. This Kennedy was chief of all Dalgaisse. Godfrey mac Sitrick, with the Danes of Dublin, preyed and spoyled Kells, Downpatrick, Ardbrackan, Tullean, Disert-Queran, and Kill-

keyre, with many other churches, and took from them about 3000 captives, with many rich booties of gold, silver, and cloathes, which God did soon after revenge on them. Awley was King of York for a year after. King Congallach granted that freedome to Clonard, that there shou'd never after be cesse or presse, or other charge thereupon."—*Ann. Clon.*

¹ *Guaire-Aidhne*.—He was King of Connaught in the seventh century, and was so celebrated for generosity and bounty that his name became proverbial.—See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 219, n. 38, where Colgan writes :

"Guarius filius Colmani, non solùm in hys-toriis nostris multum celebratus, sed in hunc usque diem, ita ipsi vulgo ob eximiæ liberali-tatis prerogativa notissimus, ut quando quis vult quempiam a liberalitate plurimum laudare dicat ; *est ipso Guario liberalior.*"

^m *Scaillic* : i. e. the sea-rock, now the Great Skellig, a rocky island situated in the Atlantic Ocean, about ten miles off the coast of the ba-

where many were slain, together with Cinaeth Cruach. Dubhdabharc, son of Maelmordha, lord of Uaithne-tire, died. Great lues and bloody flux among the foreigners of Ath-eliath.

The Age of Christ, 950. The eighth year of Conghalach. Adhlann, son of Egneach, son of Dalach, comharba of Doire-Choluim-Cille, the Guaire Aidhne¹ of the clergy of Ireland, died. Blathmhac of Sgeillic^m died. Flann Ua Becain, airchinneach of Druim-eliabh, scribe of Ireland, died. Feardomhnach Ua Maenaigh, Abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois and Gleann-da-locha, of the tribe of Corca-Moghaⁿ; Celeclamh, anchorite of Ard-Macha; and Flann, son of Mael-fiachrach, airchinnech of Magh-etir-di-ghlais^o, died. Flann Ua Cleirigh^p, lord of South Connaught, and royal heir to all Connaught, was slain by the men of Munster. Domhnall Donn, son of Donnchadh, royal heir of Teamhair; and Oebhinn, daughter of Donnchadh, died. Canannan, son of Ceallach, Tanist of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, died, after being mortally wounded. A victory was gained over the Cinel-Conaill by Fearghal, son of Art, where Fiachra Ua Canannain was slain. Conchobhar, son of Domhnall Ua Maeleachlainn, royal heir of Ireland, was slain by his own tribe. A victory was gained over the people of Laighis and the Ui-Faircheallain^q by Tuathal, son of Ugaire, in which many

rony of Iveragh, and county of Kerry.—See Smith's Kerry, p. 113; and Archdall's *Monasticon Hibernicum*, pp. 306, 307.

ⁿ *Corca-Mogha*.—Now *anglicè* Corcamoe, a district comprising the parish of Kilkerrin, in the barony of Killian, and county of Galway.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 84, note ^a, and the Map to that work, on which the boundaries of this district are marked. See also note under the year 1382.

^o *Magh-etir-di-ghlais*.—See note ^o, under A. D. 879, p. 529, *suprà*.

^p *Flann Ua Cleirigh*.—He was the first person ever called Ua Cleirigh, or O'Clery. He was otherwise called Maelcerarda, and was the grandson of Cleireach, the progenitor after whom the hereditary surname was called.—See *Genealogies &c., of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 392.

^q *Ui-Faircheallain*.—See note ^o, under the

year 899, p. 560, *suprà*.

The year 950 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 951 of the Annals of Ulster, and 947 of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, but the true year is 952.

“A. D. 951. Scannal, Airchinnech of Donach-Sechnaill; Flann, Airchinnech of Dromeliav; Constantine mac Hugh, king of Scotland; Ferdonach, Coarb of Kyaran, *mortui sunt*. A battle upon Scotts, Welsh, and Saxons, by Gentiles” [*rectè*, Galls]. “Flann O'Clery, king of Desert-Connaught; Daniell mac Donogh, heyre apparent of Tarach; Celeclain, an Anchorite; Flann mac Maelfiachrach, Airchinnech of Magh between the two streames, in Irish Maghedirda-glais, *mortui sunt*.”—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

“A. D. 947” [*rectè*, 952]. “Connor mac Donnell O'Melaghlyn; Constantine mac Hugh,

ροκάιδε, ἡ ἢ πο γαβαῶ Cuilén, mac Súram. Κατέρραοιμεαῶ ρια ηῖΓαλλαῖβ φορ
ρῖραῖβ Alban φορ ὀρῖνεαῖβ, ἡ φορ δαχανακάαῖβ, ου ἰ τεορέρατορ ἰλε.

Αοῖρ Cριορτ, ναοῖ εεῶ εαογα α ἡαον. Ἀν νοῖαῶ βλιαῶαν δο Chongá-
lach. Cιαν ἡα ῖαβλα, ερρυεε Cluana ρῖρα ὀρῖνεαῖν, Ουῖβῖννῖρ ραοῖ ἡ
ερρυεε μῖννῖρῖε ὀρῖννῖρῖρ, Διαρμαῖτ, mac Cαιῖρῖρ ερρυεε Ἰνῖρ Cελτῖρα,
Μαολκοῦταῖζ, mac Λαῖτῖνῖν, κοῖαρῖβα Κοῖῖγαῖλλ ἡ Μοῖολμῖοεε, [δέεε]. Cεnn-
ραολαῶ, mac Δῖυῖβῖνε, abb Δαιῖρῖε, δέεε ἢα αῖλῖτῖρῖε ἢ ηῖΓῖλῖονν δῖα ῖοῖα. Διαρ-
μαῖττ, mac Τορρῖταῖζ, abb Ἰῖρα μῖοῖρ. Ρεῖδῖλῖμῖδ, δαλτα Μαολμαοῶδῖοεε, abb
ῖῖλῖννε ἡἸῖρρῖν, ραοῖ Λαιῖῖν, Μαολμαῖρῖε, αῖρῖχῖννεῖ, Τῖῖγε Ρεῖῖζῖνα, Μαολ-
μαῖρῖταν, mac Μαεναῖῖζ ραεεαρτ Οῦῖν Ἰῖῖζῖλαιρῖ, Μαολρατῖραῖεε, mac Κορ-
εεῖν, ρῖρ ῖεῖῖῖνν Ἀρῖθα Μαχα, ἡ ῖορῖμῖζα, ρῖρ ῖεῖῖῖνν Τῖῖγε Μοεῖχῖα, ἡ Ἰνῖρῖ
Ροῶαρῖταῖζ, δέεε. Κοῖρῖμαε, mac Μαοῖρῖρῖλαιῖζ, ραοῖ Μῖνῖν, Ἀῖῖγαλ ρῖρ
ῖεῖῖῖνν Cluana Ἰορῖαρῖδ, ἡ Κοῖῖζῖα, αῖῖεοῖρῖε Ἀρῖθα Μαῖα, δέεε. Εῖτῖηνε, ἢῖῖῖν
Ρῖρῖζῖαῖε, βαῖρῖμοῖζαν Εῖρεα ἢ, βῖν Congalaῖζ, ἢεε Μαοῖρῖμῖῖζ, δέῖζ. Εεῖτῖῖζῖρῖν,
mac Cῖοῖαρῖῖ, τῖῖζῖρῖνα ἡα Cεῖννῖρῖλαιῖζ, δο ἢαρῖβαῶ ἡα macαῖβ Cεallaῖζ.
Cluan ἢεε Νῖοῖρ δο ορῖεαν δο ρῖραῖβ Μῖνῖν εο ηῖΓαλλαῖβ Λῖμῖνῖζ αῖαῖλλ
ρῖρῖ. Ρῖαδῖαῖῖν, mac Εῖτῖῖῖν, τῖῖεαρῖνα Ἀῖρῖῖρ ῖαῖῖνῖζ, Ραοῖῖν, mac
Ταιῖεε τῖῖνῖρῖ ἡα εCεῖννῖρῖλαιῖζ, ἡ Ουῖῖῖῖονν, mac Cuῖῖennῖν, τῖῖεαρῖνα
ἡα ηῖDuach, δέεε ἢ naen ῖο. Ορῖῖαν Ἰνῖρ Οῖοῖῖε, ἡ Ἰνῖρ Ἰλαῶ ἡα ἡἈῖῖνῖαῖβ
Cuῖῖῖν, ἡ ἡα Tuatál mac Ἰῖεαρῖε. Ορῖῖαν Τῖῖῖε Μοῖῖνεε ἢαρῖ μῖρ ὀ Λαῖραε.

Αοῖρ Cριορτ, ναοῖ εεῶ εαογα α δῖο. Ἀν δεαεῖῖαῶ βλιαῶαν δο Chongá-
lach. Ροῶαρῖταῖ, κοῖαρῖβα Cοῖῖνν Cῖῖῖε ἡ Ἀῖῖαῖνῖν, Ρεῖῖταῖρῖα, ερρῖορ
ἡ abb Cῖῖῖε ἡἈεῖαῶ, Cαοῖνεοῖρῖαε, abb Cῖῖῖε ἡεαρρῖυεε Sanctῖν ἡ Δῖρῖῖῖρα,

King of Scotland; and Ferdownagh O'Mooney, abbot of Clonvicknose, died. The pox (which the Irish called then *Dolor Gentilium*) rann over all Ireland this year."—*Ann. Clon.*

¹ *Inis-Uladh*: i. e. the Island of the Ulidians. This was a place near Slieve Gadoc, not far from Donard, in the county of Wicklow.—See note ^h, under A. D. 594, p. 219, *suprà*.

^a *Laraic*.—This was in all probability the chieftain after whom Waterford was called Port-Lairge by the Irish.

The year 951 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 952 of the Annals of

Ulster, and with 948 of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, but the true year is 953.

"A. D. 952. Cluoin-mie-Nois spoyled by Mounstermen and Genties. Maelcohai, Coarb of Comgall and Mocolmog, died. Galeng spoyled by the O'Crivthains. Daniell came upon Murtagh, beheading many. Maelmartan mac Maenai; Ruaagan mac Etigen, king of East Galeng; Maelpatrick mac Coscan, Lector of Ardmach; Maelmuire, Airchinnech of Tifethghna; Cenfaela, Airchinnech of Saighir; Dermott mac Torptha, Airchinnech of Lismor-Mocuda; and Duvinse, bushop of Benehar, *dormierunt*."—

were slain; and Cuilen, son of Gusan, was taken prisoner. A battle was gained by the foreigners over the men of Alba and the Saxons, in which many were slain.

The Age of Christ, 951. The ninth year of Conghalach. Ciaran Ua Gabhla, Bishop of Cluain-fearta-Brenainn; Duibhinnsi, a sage and bishop of the family of Beannchair; Diarmaid, son of Caicher, Bishop of Inis-Cealtra; Maelcothaigh, son of Lachtan, successor of Comlghall and Mocholmog, [died]. Ceannfaeladh, son of Suibhne, Abbot of Saighir, died on his pilgrimage at Gleann-dalocha. Diarmaid, son of Torpthach, Abbot of Lis-mor; Feidhlimidh, fosterson of Maelmaedhog, Abbot of Gleann-Uisean, the sage of Leinster; Maelmaire, airchinneach of Teach-Fethghna; Maelmartan, son of Maenach, priest of Dun-Leathghlaisi; Maelpadraig, son of Coscan, Lector of Ard-Macha; and Gormghal, Lector of Teach-Mochua and Inis Robhartaigh, died. Cormac, son of Maelsluaigh, sage of Munster; Anghal, Lector of Cluain-Iraird; and Colgga, anchorite of Ard-Macha, died. Eithne, daughter of Fearghal, Queen of Ireland, wife of Conghalach, son of Maelmithigh, died. Echthighern, son of Cinaedh, lord of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, was killed by the sons of Ceallach. Cluainmic-Nois was plundered by the men of Munster, and the Danes of Luimneach along with them. Ruadhacan, son of Eitigen, lord of East Gaileanga; Faelan, son of Tadhg, Tanist of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh; and Duibhginn, son of Cuileannan, lord of Ui-Duach, died on the same day. The plundering of Inis-Doimhle and Inis-Uladh^r by Amhlaibh Cuaran and Tuathal, son of Ugaire. The plundering of Teach-Moling from the sea by Laraic^s.

The Age of Christ, 952. The tenth year of Conghalach. Robhartach, successor of Colum-Cille and Adamnan; Reachtabhra, Bishop and Abbot of Cill-achaidh; Caenchomhrac, Abbot of Cill-Easpuig, Sanctain^t, and Sruthair^u;

Ann. Ul., Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

"A. D. 948" [*rectè*, 953]. "Malcolme mac Donnell, king of Scotland, and Dermott mac Torpha, abbot of Lismore, died. Clonvicknose was preyed by the Munstermen and Danes. Eihne, daughter of Ferrall, Queen of Ireland and wife of King Congallagh, died."—*Ann. Clon.*

^t *Cill-Easpuig-Sanctain.*—Now Kill-Saint-Ann, in the barony of Rathdown, and county of Dublin.—See Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, p. 8,

n. 13. In the Gloss to the *Feilire-Aenguis*, at 9th May, Bishop Sanctau's church is called Cill-da-leis; and, it is added, that he had another church at a place called Druim-Laighille [now Drumlile], in Tradraighe [in Thomond].

^u*Sruthair.*—Otherwise called Sruthair-Guaire, now Shrule, in a parish of the same name, barony of Slievemargy, and Queen's County, and about two miles from Sleaty.—See the Ordnance Map of the Queen's County, sheet 32.

Flannaccán, mac Alléon, comarba Mic Níppí, ἡ Colmán Eala, Celechar, mac Robairtaí, comarba Fínnéin ἡ Ciaráin, do Uí Mic Uair Míde a cénél, Cellachán, mí Charil, décc. Aod, mac Ḥairbíe, τῆγεαρνα Corca móipe, ἡ τῆγεαρνα Ḥαρτραίγε do μαρβαδ. Níall Ua Tolaircc, τῆγεαρνα Cuirne, ἡ αρ uad ainmnechtí Cárri Uí Tholaircc for bpu Locha Ribh [décc]. Saighir ciaráin do orccain dφrtaibh Muínan. Ḥran, mac Doínnall, τῆγεαρνα Chenel Laeḡarre Ḥríf, do márbad. Conn, mac Epaḡain, mic Ḥairbíe, τῆγεαρνα Μαίγε duína, do márbad. Ar móp do Choíppíe ἡ εἰḡbaíe pía nUa Ruairc, co τορḡair ann Ua Ciárḡa, τῆγεαρνα coíppie. Ualḡarcc, mac Cianáin, τῆγεαρνα Ḥal meipín cuipb, do márbad lá Caḡal, mac Loḡcáin, ἡ τορḡair Caḡal fo céḡóip pḡppíuín. Dunlang Ua Ḥubáin do μαρβαδ. Slóiccead Cenél Eoccain lá Doínnall Ua Néill ḡo po inḡpḡe Ḥrífḡa a haonḡaíḡ Ḥall.

Aoir Cḡoḡe, naoi ccéḡ caoḡa aḡpí. An taonḡaíḡ blaḡḡain décc do Chonḡalach. Dunadaí, mac Eccḡḡair, epuce Cluana mic Nóip. Dunlang, mac ua Dunaccán, abb Inḡpí Doímlé ἡ Τῆγε Munna, Maolionmain, eccḡaíḡ ἡ ancoipe Ḥlínne ḡa loḡa, [décc]. Cúlen mac Cellairí, abb Cille ḡara, do márbad. Aonḡur, mac Loḡḡricḡ, aipéindec Μαίγε bile, décc. Aonḡur, mac Maoilbḡḡoe, aipchinneach Doímlíacc, Ailíne, τῆγεαρνα Muḡḡoḡpḡ Μαḡḡín, ἡ Ḥraon, mac Caḡacain, τῆγεαρνα Raḡa inḡip, déḡ. Mḡḡhḡen, mac Cionaeḡa, τῆγεαρνα Ua Maílhéna, Muḡchaḡ, mac Cumuḡccairí, τῆγεαρνα Pḡpí Roip, ἡ Flann, mac Ḥleḡneccáin, τοḡeḡ Clóinne Muḡchaḡa, décc. Inḡḡeḡe, mac Moḡáin, τῆγεαρνα Ciannachḡa, do márbad ἡ cConnaḡḡaíḡ hi

* *Carn-Uí-Tholairg*: i. e. O'Tolairg's Carn, or sepulchral heap of stones. This name is now obsolete. It was probably the carn which gave name to Kilcarnan, in the parish of Noughaval, barony of Kilkenny West, and county of Westmeath. The family name, Ua Tolairg, or O'Tolairg, is now obsolete, unless it be that now anglicised Toler.

† *Magh-dumha*: i. e. the Plain of the Mound, now Moydoo, or Moydoe, a barony in the county of Longford.—See note under A. D. 1295.

‡ *Cairbre*: i. e. of Cairbre-Uí-Chiárdha, now the barony of Carbury, in the north-west of the county of Kildare. The family name O'Ciar-

dha is now anglicised Keary, and Carey.

§ *Dal-Mesincuirb*.—A tribe seated in the barony of Arklow, and some of the adjoining districts, in the present county of Wicklow.—See the *Féilire-Aenguis* at 22nd May.

The year 952 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 953 of the Annals of Ulster, and with 949 of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, but the true year is 954.

“A. D. 953. Flannagan mac Allchon, Coarb of Mac Nish, and of Colman Elo; Maelcolum mac Daniel, King of Scotland, killed. Con mac Eraain, mic Garvith, king of Maiduma, killed. Great sleaing” [*rectè*, mortality] “of coves in

Flannagan, son of Allehu, successor of Mac Neisi and Colman Eala; Celeachair, son of Robhartach, successor of Finnen and Ciaran, of the tribe of the Ui-Mic-Uais of Meath; [and] Ceallachan, King of Caiseal, died. Aedh, son of Gairbhith, lord [*rectè* Abbot] of Corcaeh-mor, and lord of Dartraighe, was killed. Niall Ua Tolairg, lord of Cuirene, and the person from whom is named Carn Ui Tholairg^w, on the margin of Loch Ribh, [died]. Saighir-Chiarain was plundered by the men of Munster. Bran, son of Domhnall, lord of Cinel-Laeghaire-Breagh, was slain. Conn, son of Eradan, son of Gairbhith, lord of Magh-dumba^x, was slain. A great slaughter was made of the people of Cairbre and Teathbha by Ua Ruaire, on which occasion Ua Ciardha, lord of Cairbre^y was slain. Ualgharg, son of Cianan, lord of Dal-Meisincuirb^z, was slain by Cathal, son of Lorean; and Cathal died immediately [of the wounds inflicted] by him [Ualgharg]. Dunlang Ua Dubhain was slain. A hosting of the Cinel-Eoghain by Domhnall Ua Neill; and they plundered Breagha by consent of the foreigners.

The Age of Christ, 953. The eleventh year of Conghalach. Dunadbach, son of Egeartach, Bishop of Cluain-mic-Nois; Dunlang Mac-Ua-Donnagain, Abbot of Inis-Doimhle^a and Teach-Munna; Maelinmhain, wise man and anchorite of Gleann-da-locha, died. Cuilen, son of Ceallach, Abbot of Cill-dara, was slain. Aenghus, son of Loingseach, airchinneach of Magh-bile, died. Aenghus, son of Maelbrighde, airchinneach of Daimhliag; Ailinne, lord of Mughdhorna-Maighen; and Braen, son of Cathacan, lord of Rath-inbhir^b, died. Mithighen, son of Cinaedh, lord of Ui-Mailhena^c; Murchadh, son of Cumasgach, lord of Feara-Rois; and Flann, son of Glethneachan, chief of Clann-Murchadha, died. Innerghe, son of Mochan, lord of Cianachta, was slain in Connaught, in the army

Ireland. A great slaughter of Carbries and Tethvae by O'Roarke, where O'Ciardai, king of Cairbre, fell. Celechar, Coarb of Kiaran and Finan; Ravartach, Coarb of Columell and Adomnan, *pauaverunt*. Nell O'Tolairg; Kelaghan, King of Cashill; Rechtavra, Airchinnech of Killacha, *mortui sunt*. Bran mac Daniell, king of Kindred-Laoaire-Bregh, *jugulatus est*.—*Ann. Ul., Cod. Cluend.*, tom. 49.

"A. D. 949. Ceallaghan, King of Cashell; Reaghawry, abbot of Killeachie, and Flannagan mac Alleon, Cowarb of Mac Nissi, and of Col-

man-Eala, died. Neale O'Tolairge, lord of Machaire-Chivirekny, now called the baronie of Kilkenny west, died. Karne-I-Tolarge, at the side of Logh-Rie, tooke the name of" [i. e. from] "this man. Sayer was preyed by Munstermen."—*Ann. Clon.*

^a *Inis-Doimhle*.—See note ^b, under A. D. 776.

^b *Rath-inbhir*.—Now Bray, in the north of the county of Wicklow.—See note ^b, under A. D. 776, p. 382, *suprà*.

^c *Ui-Maailhena*.—The situation of this tribe is unknown to the Editor.

lurcc, Chongalagh mic Maoilmiethig. Sloiccead la Doinnall mac Muiréisi-
 taid co longaid o Thuaidh inbhir for Loch nEathad for Daball, darr na
 hAirghiallaib, for loch neirne, iarrin for Loch nUadair, do ro arcc, 7 co ro
 inbhir an bneirne co tucc gialla Ua Ruairc.

Αοιρ Cμιορτ, ναοι ccéo cαοζα α cέταρ. Ζαειθεine ρui eppcop Ούνι
 Λεηγλαρε, Oengar, mac Noacham, comarba Pechene, Μασπραραicc, mac
 Conbríetan, archinnech Sláine, Maonach, comarba Fíndéin, 7 φήλειζιnn
 Αρδα Macha 7 Μασβριζδε, mac Rédáin, comarba Mhc Neirri, 7 Colman
 Eala, déz. Ταδς να τΤρι τΤορ, mac Caéal ní Connaét, décc. Sloiccead
 la Congalach, mac Maoilmiéig, ní Eireann co Λαιζνib, 7 ιαρ monnraó Λαιζñ,
 7 ιαρ ναιζε αοναιζ Λιρε ρρί τριβ λάιβ do cóp ó Λαιζνib co Ζαλλαib Ατα chad,
 7 tuccrat Αmlaib, mac Ζορραδα, τιζεαρνα Ζαλλ co na Zhallaib, 7 ro
 hndlead caicéδαρναιζ leó póp einó Congalaiz, comoh τρια ρin ceilec ρin
 ταρρur é cona μαίτιβ oc Τιζ Ζιοζρann. Ατιαδ τορραταρ ανηρην, Conza-
 λαé péipn, Μαούδαν, mac Αοδα, mic Μασλεμηηich, Αοδη mac Αιχητιδε,
 τιζεαρνα Τελεiba. Cορhmae, mac Caéalán, τιζεαρνα Pññi nΑρδα, 7 ορiong

^d *Tuagh-inbher*.—This was the ancient name of the mouth of the River Bann.—See note ^m, under A. D. 904, p. 572, *suprà*. Domhnall O'Neill on this occasion carried the boats, cots, and currachs of Tuagh-inbhir to Lough-Neagh and over the Dabhall, or Blackwater River; he then conveyed them over the land through the territory of Airghialla until he launched them on Lough Erne, in Fermanagh; and afterwards upon Lough Oughter in Breifne; and plundered the islands of these lakes on which the principal treasures of the adjacent territories were deposited.

The year 953 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 954 of the Annals of Ulster, and with 950 of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, but the true year is 955.

“A. D. 954. Aengus mac Conloingse, Airchinnech of Mabile; Aengus mac Maelbride, Airchinnech of Doimliag, *morimtur*. Alen, king of Mugorn-Maien and Mugorn-Bregh, and Innerg mac Mocaoin, perished prosecuting Congala

in Conaght” [*rectè*, while on an expedition with the Galls, or Danes, in Connaught]. “An army by Daniell mac Murtagh, with shiping from Tuoi-Invir upon Loch Nehach, and upon Davall, through Airgiall upon Loch Erne, and after upon Loch Uachter, that vanquishing Brefny they brought O'Roark's hostages.”—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

“A. D. 950” [*rectè*, 955]. “Enos mac Conloingsie, Archdean of Moyvill, and Enos Moylebryde, Archdean of Dowleek, died. Downagh mac Egertay (of the O'Kellys of Brey), Bushopp of Clonvicknose, died.”—*Ann. Clon.*

^e *The fair of the Liffe*: i. e. Aenach Cholmain in Magh-Liffe.—See note under A. D. 940.

^f *Teach-Gighrain*: i. e. Gighran's House. This was the name of a place near the River Liffey, not far from Dublin, but the name is now obsolete, and the place has not been identified. It would be anglicised Tigyran, or Stigeeran.

^g *Fcara-Arda*.—Now the barony of Ferrard, in the county of Louth.

of Conghalach, son of Maclmithigh. A hosting by Domhnall, son of Muirchear-tach, with the boats of Tuaigh-inbhir^d, [which he convened] on Loch Eathach, over the Dabhall, over the Airghialla, upon Loch-Eirne, and afterwards upon Loch-Uachtair; and he plundered and devastated Breifne, and carried off the hostages of O'Ruairc.

The Age of Christ, 954. Gaeithine, learned Bishop of Dun-Leathglaise; Oenghus, son of Noachan, successor of Feichin; Maelpadraig, son of Cubreatan, airchinneach of Slaine; Maenach, successor of Finnen, and Lector of Ard-Macha; and Maelbrighde, son of Redan, successor of Mac Neissi and Colman Eala, died. Tadhg of the Three Towers, son of Cathal, King of Connaught, died. A hosting by Conghalach, son of Maeluithig, King of Ireland, into Leinster; and after he had plundered Leinster, and held the Fair of the Liffe^e for three days, information was sent from Leinster to the foreigners of Ath-cliaith; and Amhlacibh, son of Godfrey, lord of the foreigners, with his foreigners went and laid a battle-ambush for Conghalach, by means of which stratagem he was taken with his chieftains at Tigh-Gighrainn^f. The following were they who were slain there: Conghalach himself; Madudhan, son of Aedh, son of Mael-mithigh; Aedh, son of Aithide, lord of Teathbha; Cormac, son of Cathalan, lord of Feara-Arda^g; and a great many others along with them. Concerning

The year 954 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 955 of the Annals of Ulster, and with 951 of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, but the true year is 956.

"A. D. 955. Maelpatrick mac Conbretan, Airchinnech of Slaine; Aengus mac Nogain, Coarb of Fechin; Gaeithen, an excellent bushop of Dunleghlais; and Teig mac Cahell, king of Connacht, *mortui sunt*. Congalach, mac Maelmihi, mic Flannagan, mic Cellai, mic Congalai, mic Conaing Carry, mic Congalai, mic Hugh Slaine, being king of Ireland, was killed by the Gentiles" [*recte*, Galls] "of Dublin and Leinster at Tigiuran, in Leinster. They killed alsoe Hugh mac Aitie, king of Tethva, with manie more. Maenach, Coarb of Finnia, and Lector of Ard-mach; Maelbride mac Ernain, Coarb of Mack-nish, and Colman Ela, *mortui sunt*. Mureach,

mac Egnechan, mic Donell, *regnare incipit*."—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

"A. D. 951" [*recte*, 956]. "King Congallagh, king of Ireland, was slain by the Lynstermen and Danes of Dublin at the Liffy-side, together with divers of his nobles, as Hugh mac Aithie, King of Teaffa; Mathew mac Hugh, mac Moylemilie, the king's nephewe, and prince Cormack mac Cahallaine, with divers others. Moylefoharty, king of Munster, died; and Moylecolume O'Canannan, prince of Tyreonnell, died. Donnell O'Neale, succeeded King Congallagh, and reigned 25 years. In his time there were two great feilds fought; the one is called the battle of Killmoney; the other the battle of Bealay-leaghta, where Mullmoye, or Mulloye, King of Munster, was killed, and the Danes discomfitted by Bryen Borowe: after which battle Meath

μόρι οίε amaille ppiu. Conadh do péimíur Congalaig hi ríghē, 7 daoir ap
 ττιζεαρνα Cpiope an tan po marbað an rí ri atberit Aoð Ua Raiténē,

Ιαρ νοργαιν Ατα ελιατ ζρινν,
 Ro huc gulla a hEppno
 It dá bliaðann for a dec
 I péimíur caoim Congalaigh.
 Α ελταιρ caozat iar píp
 Ocur naoi ccéð, ní gníom ruaille,
 O ζem Cpiope i mbeiril bóio
 Co báp mic Maoilmiéig níuaíð.

Αοιρ Cpiope, naoi ccéð caozā a cúicc. An éð bliaðann do Dhoimnall,
 mac Muiréaptauig, uar Eppno hi ríghē. Flann, mac Aeðaccann, abb Dlinne
 dá locha, Maolceallauig, mac Aeða, coimparba Ailbe Imliig, Colmán, mac
 Congail, coimparba Molairi Damíur, Diaimaitt, ancoipe Dlinne dá locha,
 Maolcoluim Ua Canannám, ττιζεαρνα Ceneoil Conaill, décc. Maolpoéar-
 tauig, mac Flant, rí Cairil, Muirfohaé Ua Lachtnám, ττιζεαρνα Teatba,
 décc. Eochaið, ττιζεαρνα Locha Cál, Maolrincíll, mac Duibcinn, plait
 Ua mðriun Cualann, dég. Coblach Bfígail, mic Airt, for Loch Cé. Dwin
 Coirppe Finn hUí bpuadau, 7 a níeic .i. Aoð. Riaccán, mac Fiannacta,
 Uí Lorcán, dég. Maelreclann, mac Ainirgin, ττιζεαρνα Ua Paigze, dég.
 Maíom pua τTuacal, mac nUgairc for Uib Ceimrealaig, in po marbað
 poéaiðe. Slóigead la Doinnall, mac Muiréaptauig, zo Laignib, zo po inoer-
 tar Maig Upe, 7 na Coimne zo Dún Salac.

Αοιρ Cpiope, naoi ccéð caozā a pé. An uapa bliaðann do Doinnall.
 Flann, mac Mochloingrig, coimparba Tigeaptauig 7 Maolbóit, Tanaiðe mac

remained waste and desolate for the space of five years, and without a King."—*Ann. Clon.*

^b *Domhnall, son of Muircheartach.*—O'Flaherty places the accession of Domnaldus O'Neill in the year 956, which is the true year.—See *Ogygia*, p. 435.

^c *Loch-Cal.*—Now Loughgall, in the county of Armagh.—See it already referred to under A. M. 2859, A. D. 798 and 847.

^k *Loch-Ce.*—Now Lough Key, near the town of Boyle, in the county of Rosecommon.—See note ^a, under A. M. 3581, p. 40, *suprà*.

^l *Comainns.*—See it already referred to at the years 870, 898, 915, 931.

^m *Dun-Salach.*—Not identified.

The year 955 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 956 of the Annals of Ulster, which notice the events of that year

the length of Conghalach's reign, and the age of our Lord Christ, when this king was killed, Aedh Ua Raithnen said :

After despoiling of pleasant Ath-clíath,
Which sent the foreigners out of Ireland,
Was two years over ten
Of the reign of fair Conghalach.
Four, fifty, in truth,
And nine hundred,—no slight fact,—
From the birth of Christ at fair Bethil
Till the death of the noble son of Maelmithigh.

The Age of Christ, 955. The first year of Domhnall, son of Muirheartach^h, in sovereignty over Ireland. Flann, son of Aedhagan, Abbot of Gleann-da-locha ; Maelceallaigh, son of Aedh, successor of Ailbhe of Imleach ; Colman, son of Conghal, successor of Molaise of Daimhinis ; Diarmaid, anchorite of Gleann-da-locha ; Mocoluim Ua Canannain, lord of Cinel-Conaill, died. Maelfothartaigh, son of Flann, King of Caiseal ; [and] Muireadhach Ua Lachtnain, lord of Teathbha, died. Eochaidh, lord of Loch Calⁱ ; [and] Maelsinchill, son of Dubheinn, chief of Ui-Brinin-Cualann, died. The fleet of Fearghal, son of Art, upon Loch-Ce^k. The mortal wounding of Cairbri Finn Ua Bruadair and his son, i. e. Aedh. Riagan, son of Fiannachta Ui Loreain died. Malsechlainn, son of Aimhirgin, lord of Ui-Failghe, died. A battle was gained by Tuathal, son of Ugaire, over the Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, in which many were slain. An army was led by Muirheartach into Leinster, and plundered Magh Liffe and the Comainns^l, as far as Dun Salach^m.

The Age of Christ, 956. The second year of Domhnall. Flann, son of Mochloingseach, successor of Tighearnach and Maeldoithⁿ ; Tamaidhe Mac

(*æra commun.* 957) as follows :

“ A. D. 956. Maelfogartai, king of Cashill ; Colman mac Congail, Coarb of Molaishe ; Echa mac Anluain, king of Lochcall ; Scanal mac Luachduiv, Coarb of Laisserin, *mortui sunt*. Maelcolum O'Canannan, king of Cinel-Conell ; Mochta mac Cormakan ; and Flann O'Haegan,

Airchinnech of Glindaloch, *defuncti*.”—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

ⁿ *Successor of Tighearnach and Maeldoith* : i. e. Abbot of Clones and Mucknoe, in the present county of Monaghan.—See note ^s, under the year 548 ; and Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 713.

Υιόν, κοίναρβα Κοίναλλ, δο μαρβαδ Ια Ζαλλαβ. Ριανναχτα, mac Λαχε-
νάιν, αρχιinneach Ρήνα, Αοδ, mac Ceallaig, κοίναρβα Δρένανν, γ Lucchaid,
mac Colgan, αρχιinneach Σλάνε, δέcc. Τυατάλ, mac Ugarpe, ρί Λαγίν, δέγ.
Νιλλ Υα ηΕρπιλβ δο έcc. Μαιδm φορ ηΥιβ ηDunchaδa, γ φορ ηΥιβ Ροιλζε,
γ φορ Clonn Cellaiγ, αγ Ριοδ Chuilinn .i. φορ Δοίναλλ, mac Λορcάιν, γ φορ
Δοίναλλ mac Μαοιλορδa, ρια ηΥιβ Ραολάιν .i. ρια Μυρchaδ, mac Ρinn,
m πο μαρβαδ Cήναc, mac Λορcάιν, πλατ Clonme Ceallaig, γ Ναοιδηfάιν
Υα Δοίναλλ, γ ροcάιde οile δο ραορcάιναιβ cenmo έατριδε. Δοίναλλ, mac
Aengusa, τιγεαρνα Υα ηEathach, δο έcc.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, ναοι ccéd caoga a ρεacτ. Αη τρεαρ βλιαδαν δο Διοίναλλ.
Οενζαρ Υα Λαράιν, επρcop Ραχα βοθη, Δυδδύιν, κοίναρβα Colaun Chille,
Μαρταιν ανγεοipe, κοίναρβα Cαοίγιν γ Μαοιλερμαν, Μαenach, mac Cορb-
mac, abb Υιρ μόιρ, γ Μαenach, αρχιinneach Λοτρα, δέcc. Δυδδαδοιρfίνδ,
mac Δοίναλλ, ρί Cαριλ, δέcc. Δοίναλλ, mac Μαοιλορδa, τιγεαρνα
Υα Ραιλζε, δέcc. Cluan mic Νόιρ δο ορζαιν λά Ματζάιναν, mac Cein-
δέιτιocch, γ λά ριορα Μυfάιν. Λορccad τήρμανν Chiaráin ó έροιρ άρπo co
Σιονανδ ειτιρ αρβαρ γ μυιλιβ, αν βλιαδανρ. Cρeachpλυαιγfδ mρi Eanaig
Ia Ρήγζαλ Υα Ρυαιρ, γ μαιδm Μαγζε Ιθα, δύ ι ετορcάιρ Αοδ, mac Πλατ-
βeαρταιγ, ριγδοίμα Cenel Eoζαιν. Cατυρach .i. ó Διρμυη Τορρπαδ, mac
Doilgem, κοίνορβα Ρατραιcc Δui επρucc Ζαοιδel, δέcc.

¹ *Mac Uidhir*: i. e. son of Odhar, now angli-
cised Maguire. This is the first notice of the
family of Maguire occurring in the Irish annals.

² *Tuathal, son of Ugaire*.—This Tuathal was
the progenitor from whom the family of O'Tua-
thail, now *anglicè* O'Toole, derived their here-
ditary surname.

³ *Ui-Dunchadha*.—A tribe seated in that dis-
trict of the county of Dublin through which
the River Dothair, now *anglicè* the Dodder,
flows. They descended from Dunchadh, grand-
son of Bran Mut, the common ancestor of the
O'Byrnes and O'Tooles of Leinster. According
to the Gloss to the *Feilire-Aenguis*, and to
O'Clery's *Irish Calendar*, at 11th of May, the
church of Achadh-Finche is situated on the
brink of the River Dothair in Ui-Dunchadha.—

See *Leabhar-na-gCeart*, p. 12, note ¹.

² *Clann-Ceallaigh*.—Otherwise Ui Ceallaigh
Cualann, i. e. the race of Ceallach Cualann,
seated in the north of the present county of
Wicklow.—See note ¹, under A. D. 713, p. 313,
suprà.

³ *Fidh-Chuilinn*: i. e. Cuileann's Wood, now
Feigheullen, a small parish situated near the
hill of Allen, in the county of Kildare.

⁴ *Domhnall Mac Aenghusa, lord of Ui-Eathach*.
—Would be now *anglicised* Daniel Magennis,
lord of Iveagh. This is the first notice of the
family of Magennis occurring in the Irish annals.

The year 956 of the Annals of the Four
Masters corresponds with 957 of the Annals of
Ulster, and with 952 of the Annals of Clon-
macnoise, which are very meagre at this period:

Uidhir^o, successor of Comhghall, was killed by the foreigners. Finnachta, son of Lachtan, airchinneach of Farna; Aedh, son of Ceallach, successor of Brenainn; and Lughaidh, son of Colgan, airchinneach of Slaine, died. Tuathal, son of Ugaire^p, King of Leinster, died. Niall Ua hEruilbh, died. A victory was gained over the Ui-Dunchadha^q, the Ui-Failghe, and the Clann Ceallaigh^t, at Fidh-Chuilinn^s; namely, over Domhnall, son of Lorcan, and Domhmall, son of Maelmordha, by the Ui-Faelain; namely, by Murchadh, son of Finn; in which were slain Cearnach, son of Lorcan, chief of Clann-Ceallaigh, and Naeideanan Ua Domhnaill, and many others of the nobility besides them. Domhnall Mac Aenghusa, lord of Ui-Eathach^t, died.

The Age of Christ, 957. The third year of Domhnall. Oenghus Ua Larpain, Bishop of Rath-bhoth; Dubhduin, successor of Colum Cille; Martin, anchorite, successor of Caeimhghin and Maelruain^u; Maenach, son of Cornac, Abbot of Lis-mor; and Maenach, airchinneach of Lothra, died. Dubhdabhoireann, son of Domhmall, King of Caiseal, died. Domhnall, son of Maelmordha, lord of Ui-Failghe, died. Cluain-mic-Nois was plundered by Mathghabhain, son of Ceinneidigh^w, and the men of Munster. The Termon of Ciarain^x was burned this year, from the High Cross to the Sinainn, both corn and mills. A plundering army was led to Inis-Eanaigh^y by Fearghal Ua Ruairc; and the battle of Magh-Itha was gained, wherein Aedh, son of Flaithbheartach, heir apparent of Cinel-Eoghain, was slain. Cathasach of Druim-thorraidh^z, son of Duilgen, successor of Patrick, the most distinguished bishop of the Irish, died.

^o A. D. 957. Flann mac Mochloingse, coarb of Tiernai and Maeldoid; Tanaie Mac Uirr, coarb of Benchar, killed by Genties" [*rectè*, by Galls]. "Nell O'Herailv and Tuobal mac Ugaire, king of Lenster, *mortui sunt*. Lua mac Colgan, Airchinnech of Slane, and Finachta mac Lachtan, Airchinnech of Farna, *mortui sunt*."—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^u A. D. 952. Taney Mac Gwyer, Cowarb of Cowgall, was killed by the Danes. Twahall mac Owgayre, king of Lynster, died."—*Ann. Clon.*

^v *Successor of Caeimhghin and Maelruain*: i. e. Abbot of Glendalough and Tallaght.

^w *Mathghabhain, son of Ceinneidigh*.—This

would be now anglicised "Mahon, son of Kennedy." He was the eldest brother of the celebrated Irish Monarch, Brian Borumha.

^x *The Termon of Ciaran*: i. e. of St. Ciaran at Clonmacnoise, on the east side of the River Sinainn, in the barony of Garrycastle, King's County.

^y *Inis-Eanaigh*.—Now Inchenny, in the parish of Urney, barony of Strabane, and county of Tyrone.

^z *Druim-thorraidh*.—Not identified. The death of this Cathasach is entered in the Annals of Ulster at the year 956 (but the true year is 957), thus:

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, ναοι ccέδ caoγa a hochт. An cετραμαδ βιαδαιη το Ohoιnnall. Duδdúin Ua Cteapáin, comarba Colaim Cille, γ Caémoγ, abb Upp móip, γ eppcop Coipcaige, décc. Caplur, mac Cunnθ, mic Donnchaíθ, do marbáθ lá Noipemannaibh. Píhγal, mac Auγráin, τιγεapna Λαιογipι Rétae, déγ. Paolán, mac Píhγaile, τanaipι Λαιογipι Rétae, do marbáθ. Slóigeaθ la Ooinnall, mac Muipécítpaig, co Oál nAipáθe, co тycc a nγiallu. Píhγráiθ, mac Cléipig, tánaipι Capil, do écc. Donnchaíθ, mac Copcáin, mic Caταil, do γuin hi τtip Ua cCeimhpeiaig. Paipne pili, ppiíméiccp Λaiγín, décc. Píhγnecta Ua Cuill, pile Muíman, décc.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, ναοι ccέδ caoγa aηaoi. An cúncceaθ βιαδαιη το Ohoiinnall. Conaig Ua Ooinnalláin, aipémvech Clocáip mac nOaimem, Donnchaíθ, mac Aupehaíθa, τιγεapna Ua hpuin Seóla, décc. Pcapγráiθ, mac Cléipig, pí Capil, décc. Poxaipatach, mac Ciapimáic, do marbáθ i meabail. Ualγapcc, τιγεapna Oaiptpaige, do marbáθ. Soigct teineáθ do τέct ip pyc Λaiγín, a mapθcp, co po mapθ míle do θaoimθ γ alltoib co micce Atp eliaé. Niáll, mac Aoθα, mic Eochaccáin, pí Ulaíθ, décc.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, ναοι ccέδ pcapca. An pcpcaíθ βιαδαιη το Ohoiinnall. Slóigéla Pcpaíθeapatach, mac Concobaip, la τιγεapna Oilig, i nOál nAipáθe, γo po ipθip Condepe, conaptpaictcp Ulaíθ, co po mapbáθ Pcpaíθeapatach,

“ Cahasaeh mac Duilgen of Drumthorra, Coarb of Patrick, and an excellent” [*rectè*, the most excellent] “ bushop of all the Irish, *in Christo quievit.*”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49. See Harris’s edition of Ware’s Bishops, p. 48.

Some of the entries transcribed by the Four Masters, under the year 957, are to be found in the Annals of Ulster under 958, and in the Annals of Clonmaenose under 953, as follows:

“ A. D. 958. Clon-mic-Nois spoyled by Mounster. Martan, the Coarb of Comgen; Duvduin, Coarb of Columéill; Aengus O’Lapan, *mortui sunt*. Duvdavoren mac Daniell, king of Cashill, killed by his owne” [*a suis sociis occisus est*]. “ Maenach mac Cormack, Airchinnech of Lismor, *mortuus est.*”—*Ann. Ul., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

“ A. D. 953. Clonvielnose was preyed by

Munstermen. Dowdavorean mac Donell, king of Cashell, was killed by some of his own people. Donnell mac Moylenmorrey, king of Affalie, died. Moonach mac Cormack, abbot of Lismore; and Moonach, archdean of Lohra, died.”—*Ann. Clon.*

^a *Lacighis-Rettae.*—This was the most distinguished of the seven divisions of Lacighis, or Leix, in the present Queen’s County, containing the fort of Rath-Bacain, and the rock of Leac-Reda.—See note ^d, under A. M. 3529, p. 36, *suprà*.

The year 958 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 959 of the Annals of Ulster, and with 954 of the Annals of Clonmaenose, but the true year is 960:

“ A. D. 959. An army by Donell mac Murtagh to Dalnaraie, that he brought pledges. Carlus mac Con mic Donogh, killed at Dublin.

The Age of Christ, 958. The fourth year of Domhnall. Dubhduin Ua Steafain, successor of Colum Cille, and Cathmogh, Abbot of Lis-mor and Bishop of Corcach, died. Carlus, son of Conn, son of Donnchadh, was slain by the Norsemen. Fearghal, son of Aughran, lord of Laeighis-Retae^a, died. Faelan, son of Fearghal, Tanist of Laeighis-Retae, was slain. An army was led by Domhnall, son of Muirheartach, to Dal-Araidhe; and he carried away their hostages. Feargraidh, son of Cleireach, Tanist of Caiseal, died. Donnchadh, son of Lorcan, son of Cathal, was wounded in the territory of the Ui-Ceinnsealaigh. Faifne the Poet, chief poet of Leinster, died. Finshmeachta Ua Cuill, poet of Munster, died.

The Age of Christ, 959. The fifth year of Domhnall. Conaing Ua Domhnallain, aircinneach of Clochar-Daimheni, [and] Donnchadh, son of Aurchadh, lord of Ui-Briuin-Seola^b, died. Feargraidh^c, son of Cleireach, King of Caiseal, died. Foghartach, son of Ciarmhac, was treacherously killed. Ualgharg, lord of Dartraighe^d, was killed. A bolt of fire passed south-westwards through Leinster, and it killed a thousand persons and flocks as far as Ath-eliath. Niall, son of Aedh, son of Eochagan, King of Ulidia, died.

The Age of Christ, 960. The sixth year of Domhnall. An army was led by Flaithbheartach, son of Conchobhar, lord of Oileach, into Dal-Araidhe, and he plundered Connor; but the Ulidians overtook him, so that Flaithbheartach

An overthrow given to Makar mac Aulaiv at Duv (a river). Mureach mac Fergus that he went through Connaght. Cathmog, Aircinneach of Lismor, *quievit*.—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^a A. D. 954. King Donnell mac Mortagh of the Leather Coats, went to Dalnarie, and took hostages of Clanna-Rowries there.—*Ann. Clon.*

^b *Ui-Briuin-Seola*.—A sept seated on the east side of Lough Corrib, in the barony of Clare, and county of Galway.—See note ^v, under the year 811, p. 424, *suprà*.

^c *Feargraidh*.—See his death already noticed under 958, as tanist of Caiseal.

^d *Dartraighe*.—Now Dartry, or the barony of Rossclogher, in the north of the county of Leitrim.

The year 959 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 960 of the Annals of Ulster, and with 955 of the Annals of Clonmacnoise.

“A. D. 960. An arrow of fire came from the south-west among Leinster, and killed hundred thousands of men and chattle, with the houses of Dublin burnt. Mac Ercha, King of O'Briuin Eola, *obit*. Uolgarg, king of Dartrai, *a suis occisus est*. Conaing O'Donallain, Aircinneach of Clochar-mac-Daven, *mortuus est*.—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

“A. D. 955” [*rectè*, 961]. “There was a great dearth of cattle this year, and many diseases generally reigned all over Ireland by reason of the great frosts and snow, which procured the intemperature of the air.”—*Ann. Clon.*

ἡ αὐτὴ ἐβράττει, Τὰδς ἡ Conn, ἡ rochaide oile imaille ppiú. Αὐζαρ Ὑα Μαολδοραϊδ, τιζεαρνα Cenél cConaill, το μαρβαδ λά Cenél Conaill buðdérippin. Εοζαν, mac Μυιρφόχαις, το μαρβαδ λά hUibh Fálze. Μυρχαδ, mac Αὐδα, τιζεαρνα Ὑα Μάινε Connacht, décc. Μυζρον Ὑα Μαολ-μύαδ, τιζεαρνα Fear cCell, décc. Cluann mic Νόιρ διοργαν οὐρραιγhibh. Ινιρ μόρι πορ Loch Ribh το ζαβάλ το Μυρβὰδ Ὑα Chellaiz πορ Cheallaic, mac Ρυαιρ, τιζεαρνα Fear Cúl .i. τιζεαρνα Síl Ronáin, co puccad co na còblaic ἡ Τηρ Μαινε ἡ νερχαβαίλ. Còblach fear Μυμῖαν ιαρ Σιοναϊν, co πο μοιριρε Τηρμανν Cιαιάιν ón ινβιορ ριαρ. Ρο ζαβρατ μυιριτε οὐιναίλ, mic Οὐνκάδα, ια νδιαδ, co παρκαϊβρετ ρηρ Μυμῖαν α còblach leó, ἡ το μαρβαδ διοργ μόρι διοβ ιαρ βραccβαίλ α long. Μυρβέστραχ, mac Ecnech-áin, mic Οὐλαϊς, décc. Slóigfó lá hUib Néll ιρη Μυμῖαν, condeργεηρετ οηccne μαρα .i. μορα. Ρηζαλ Ὑα Ρυαιρ το πάρυccad Μίδε. Τene ραιζ-νέιν το μαρβαδ να ηζέιρ ἡ να ccαδαν ἡ ηΑιρτέρ Ὑιρε. Λοηζήρ μειρ Αἰμλαϊρ, ἡ να Λαογμαϊνν το τεαict ἡ ηΕρμν, co πο ορταταρ Conaille ἡ Ετταρ co ηηιρ mic Νηρράϊν, co ηδcχαταρ να Λαογμαϊνν ιαρτεταιν co ριοραϊδ Μυμῖαν, το διοζαίλ α ηβράταρ .i. Οιν, co πο ορταταρ Ιηρ οὐιλε ἡ Ὑί Λιατάϊν, co πο λοιτεριος Ὑιρρ μόρι ἡ Κορκαϊc, ἡ co ηδcηηρατ ulca ιμδα αρέσνα. Τιαζταρ

¹ *Aenghus Ua Maeldoraidh*.—This is the first mention of O'Maeldoraidh in the Irish Annals as a hereditary surname. In fact, this Aenghus was the first who could have been so called, being the son of Maelbreasail, prince of Tirconnell, who was slain A. D. 896, and the *Ua, O, nepos*, or grandson of Maeldoraidh, the progenitor after whom the hereditary surname was called. Maeldoraidh was the son of Aenghus, who was son of Maelbreasail, prince of Tirconnell, who was slain in 817, who was the son of Murchadh, who was son of Flaithbheartach, Monarch of Ireland from A. D. 727 till 734.—See *Battle of Magh Rath*, p. 335, 337, 338. This family supplied many princes to Tirconnell, but, on the death of Flaithbheartach O'Maeldoraidh, in 1197, the head of the O'Dohertys, became prince of Tirconnell; but, being slain a fortnight after his inauguration by Sir John De

Courcy, Eigneachan O'Donnell became prince of Tirconnell, and his descendants retained that dignity till the commencement of the seventeenth century. The name O'Maeldoraidh is now unknown in Tirconnell; but there are a few persons of the name in the city of Dublin, and at Rathowen, in the county of Westmeath, where it is anglicised Muldarry, without the prefix O.

² *Inis-mor*: i. e. the Great Island, now Inchmore, in Lough Ree, situated midway between Inis-Aingin, or Hare Island, and Inisbofin. It belongs to the parish of Bunown, barony of Kilkenny West, and county of Westmeath.

³ *Feara-Cul*: i. e. the Back-men. The Sil-Ronain of Feara-Cul-Teathbha, were seated on the east side of Lough-Ree, in Westmeath. There was another sept called Feara-Cul of Bregia, near Kells, in East Meath.

⁴ *The barnacle ducks*.—The còban is described

and his two brothers, Tadhg and Conn, and many others along with them, were slain. Aenghus Ua Maeldoraidh^c, lord of Cinel-Conaill, was slain by the Cinel-Conaill themselves. Eoghan, son of Muireadhach, was slain by the Ui-Failghe. Murchadh, son of Aedh, lord of Ui-Maine of Connaught, died. Mughroun Ua Maelmhuaidh, lord of Feara-Ceall, died. Cluain-mic-Nois was plundered by the Osraighi. Inis-mor^f in Loch-Ribh was taken by Murchadh Ua Ceallaigh from Ceallach, son of Ruarc, lord of Feara-Cul^g [Teathbha], i. e. lord of the Sil-Ronain; and he was carried as a prisoner with his fleet into Ui-Maine. The fleet of the men of Munster upon the Sinainn; and they plundered the Termon of Ciaran, from the river westwards. The people of Domhnall, son of Dunchadh, set out after them, and the men of Munster left their fleet to them; and a great number of them was slain, after leaving their ships behind. Murchheartach, son of Eigneachan, son of Dalach, died. An army was led by the Ui-Neill into Munster, and they committed great plunders there. Fearghal Ua Ruairc devastated Meath. Lightning destroyed the swans and the barnacle ducks^h in Airthear Liffe. The fleet of the son of Amlhlaeibh and of the Ladgmans came to Ireland, and plundered Conaille and Edar, with Inis-mac-Neasainⁱ; and the Ladgmans afterwards went to the men of Munster, to avenge their brother, i. e. Oin, so that they plundered Inis-Doimhle^k and Ui-Liathain, and robbed Lis-mor and Corcach, and did many other evils. They afterwards went

in Cormac's Glossary as a bird of passage. The birds now known by this name in Irish, in Mayo, are called in English by the natives "Barnacle ducks," and are believed to come from Shetland.

ⁱ *Conaille and Edar with Inis-mac-Neasain.*— This might be rendered, "and plundered Conaille and Edar (now Howth) as far as Inis-mac-Neasain (now Ireland's Eye).

^k *Inis-Doimhle.*— Otherwise written Inis-Teimhle, as in the gloss to the *Feilire-Aenguis* at 4th of July, where it is described as in Ui-Ceinnsealaigh. Archdall thinks (*Monas. Hib.*, p. 59) that it was one of the ancient names of Cape Clear Island, in the county of Cork; and quotes Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 629, where

there is nothing to corroborate this identification. The name Inis-Doimhle occurs in O'Clery's *Irish Calendar* at 30th of January, 3rd of March, 4th of July, and 1st of December; but its situation is not indicated except at 4th of July, where Inis-Doimhle, the church of Finnbbhair, is placed in Ui-Ceinnsealaigh. In the gloss to the *Feilire-Aenguis*, at 4th July, St. Finnbbhair is called of Inis-Teimle, and placed *h̄u ɽip̄ h̄Ua Ceinnsealaigh*, i. e. in *terra Nepotum Ceinnsealaigh*; but adds that he is interred in the Deise. There may have been another island of the name near Lismore, which may be that alluded to in the text; but the Editor has not been able to find any satisfactory authority for placing any island of this name in Munster.

ιαρτταιν ιν ηΥιβ Λιατάιν, σο ταρραϊδ πορρα Μαολελιυίε Υα Μαολειττινδ, σο ρό λα α νάρ .ι. κύιεε ρίρεατ αρ τρι céδ, σο να τήνοδαρ διβ άέτ λιέτ τρι long. Cpeach la mac Αιηλαϊβ α ηληρ mac Νίραιν σο δριτταιν γ σο Μοιη Conáinn. Cpeach la Σιττριυεε Cam do μυιρ σο ηΥιβ cColzan, σο ταρραϊδ Αιηλαϊβ σο ηΓαλλαϊβ Ατα ελιατ, γ col Λαιζιμβ, γ σο ρυβαϊδ Αιηλαϊβ do ραιζιτ τρε να ρλιαραϊτ, σο ραειηιό πορ Σιττριυεε cCam, σο νερλα ινα longaiβ ιαρ νάρ α μυιητρε. δυαδachi mac Cορβμαic, γ Θομηχαδ, mac Cινηραολαιδ, do ιαηβαδ la ηΕοζαναάταιβ ι naen mí. Θυηχαδ, mac Λαεζαιρε, τιζεαρνα ρήιηιαιζε, δέεε. Σλόιζεαδ λά Θοιηηαλλ Υα Νέιλλ πορ ευαιρε Ερεαηη, σο ραιβε τρι τριατ οεε Ράιτ Ετταιη.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, ηαιοι οεέδ ρεαρρεα α ηαοη. Αη ρέττιαδ βλιαδαιη do Θοηηηαλλ. Ροτθαδ, mac δραη, ρεριβιό γ ερρυεε Ιηρι Αλβαη, Cορρεραχ, mac Θύηααάηη, ρυι ερρκορ, γ αιρσίηηεχ Ιηρι Cαιηδζήηα, Cαταλ, mac Cορβμαic, ρυι ερρυεε Cλυαηα ρεαρτα δριέναιητ, [δέεε]. Αηαηε, ρεριβιηδη Θοιηηιαεε Cιαηάηη, δέεε ιαρ ρήηδαταιδ. Θυβταχ Θιρρητ Cηιαραίη, Cαοηκοιηραε, mac Cυραίη, ρυι ερρκορ γ abb Cλυαηα ηΕοαη, [δέεε]. Νί ηήηζηαέ do δέναιη la ρηη ριζ Θοιηηαλλ, mac Μυιρδέρταϊζ .ι. longα do βηιέτ δαρ Θαβαλλ, ταρ Σλιαδ Ρυαϊτ σο loch ηΑηηδηηδ, σο ηο ηοιρκεεδ οίλέηα αη loea λαη. Εεηεχ, ηαε Θάλαϊζ τιζεαρνα Οιηζιαλλ, γ α mac .ι. Θυδδαρα, do ιαηβαδ la α δραάταη λά Μυηχαδ, γ ηο διοζλαδ ό Θηηα ραιρ αη ζηιόηη ρηη, υαιρ ηο μαηβαδ ροηη ιαρ ηαιηηηη λα ηΥα cCαηαηηάηη. Υα Cαηαηηάηη, do δηηιέτ longαιη λαη πορ lochaibh Ειρηε, ζο ηο ηοιρκεεαδ οίλέηα αη locha λαη. Μαηδηη ηια Ρεαρζαλ Υα Ρυαηρε, ρί Cοηηαάτ, πορ Μυιηηεάιβ πορ Σιοηηαηηδ .ι. μαηδηη ηα Cαηηέι εττηη Cλυαη ρήητα γ Cλυαη ηηε Νόιη, γ Θαεαηη do

¹ *Rath-Edain*.—Not identified. See it already mentioned at A. D. 889, p. 545, line 2.

The year 960 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 961 of the Annals of Ulster, and 956 of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, but neither of these chronicles contains a word relative to the arrival of the Ladgmans, or their attack on Lismore, or Inis Doimhle.

“A. D. 961. An army with Flahvertaeh mac Conor, king of Aileach, in Dalarai, and” [he] “praised Coinire, where Ulster came upon him,

and killed himself and his two cosens, Teige and Conn, with many more. Owen mac Mureai, heire of Ireland, killed by Ofaly. Aengus O'Maeldorai, *a suis jugulatus est*.”—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

“A. D. 956. Flahvertagh mac Connor, prince of Aileach, made a great prey in Dalnary, and ransackt Conrey, and was overtaken by the inhabitants of that country, who killed his two brothers, Teig and Conn, with many others. Iwulfe, king of Scotland, died. Enos O'Moyle-

into Ui-Liathain, where they were overtaken by Maeleluiche Ua Maeleitinn, who made a slaughter of them, i. e. killing three hundred and sixty-five, so that there escaped not one of them but the crews of three ships. A prey was carried off by the son of Amhlaeibh from Inis-mac-Neasain to Britain, and to Mon-Conain. A prey by Sitric Cam from the sea to Ui-Colgain; but he was overtaken by Amhlaeibh, with the foreigners of Ath-cliaith, and the Leinstermen; [in the conflict] Amhlaeibh was wounded through his thigh with an arrow, and escaped to his ships, after the slaughter of his people. Buadhach, son of Cormac, and Domnehadh, son of Ceannfacladh, were killed by the Eoghanachta in one month. Dunchadh, son of Laeghaire, lord of Fearnmhagh, died. An army was led by Domhnall Ua Neill upon the circuit of Ireland, and he remained three days at Rath-Edain¹.

The Age of Christ, 961. The seventh year of Domhnall. Fothadh, son of Bran, scribe and Bishop of Insi-Alban^m; Cosgrach, son of Donnagan, distinguished Bishop and airchinneach of Inis-Caeindeagha; Cathal, son of Cormac, distinguished Bishop of Chuain-fearta-Brenainn, [died]. Anaile, scribe of Daimhliag-Cianain, died at an advanced age. Dubhthach of Disert-Chiarain; Caencomhrac, son of Curan, distinguished Bishop and Abbot of Chuain-Eois. An unusual thing was done by the King Domhnall, son of Muireheartach; namely, he brought vessels over Dabhall, and across Sliabh Fuaid, to Loch Ainninnⁿ, so that the islands of the lake were plundered by him. Egneach, son of Dalach, lord of Oirghialla, and his son, i. e. Dubhdara, were killed; but God took vengeance of him for that deed, for he was, after some time, killed by O'Canannain. Ua Canannain carried vessels with him on the lakes of Erne, so that the islands thereof were plundered by him. A victory was gained by Fearghal, King of Connaught, over the Munstermen, upon the Sinainn, i. e. the victory of Catinchi^o, between Chuain-fearta and Chuain-mic-Nois; and Dal-gCais was afterwards plun-

dorie, prince of Tyrconnell, was killed. Mowgroyn O'Moyloy, prince of Ferkeall, died. Clonvicknose was preyed by those of Ossoric."—*Ann. Clon.*

^m *Insi-Alban*: i. e. the islands of Scotland.

ⁿ *Loch Ainninn*.—Now Lough Ennell, near Mullingar, in the county of Westmeath. The vessels conveyed by King Domhnall on this

occasion over the mountain of Sliabh Fuaid were light skiffs, cots, and curraghs, carried on the shoulders of men, for the purpose of landing on the islands in Lough Ennell.

^o *Catinchi*.—This was an island in the River Shannon, between Clonfert and Clonmacnoise. The name is now obsolete.

The year 961 of the Annals of the Four

dered by him. A slaughter was made against Mathghabhain, son of Ceinneidigh, by Fearghal Ua Ruairc, where fell the three grandsons of Lorean, and seven score along with them. Donnchadh, son of Ceallachan, King of Caiseal, was mortally wounded by his own kinsman. Fearghal, son of Ceallach, died at Saighir, after penance.

The Age of Christ, 962. The eighth year of Dombnall. Dubscuile, son of Cinaedh; Suibhni, son of Niamhan, Abbot of Mughna^p, died. Suibhne, son of Segonan, Bishop and ruler of Cill-Cuilim, died. Finghin, distinguished Bishop of Dun-leathghlaisi; [and] Cormac, Bishop of Tamhlacht, died. Colman, son of Cobradh, Lector of Cill-dara; and Muiream, daughter of Mac Colman, Abbess of Cill-dara, died. Maelruanaidh, son of Flann, son of Egnachan, and his son, were killed by the Clann-Fianghusa. Furadhran, son of Bece, lord of Dearlas, was slain by the Cinel-Eoghain. Muircheartach, son of Conghalach, son of Maelmithigh, heir to the sovereignty of Ireland, was slain by Dombnall, son of Conghalach. Cill-dara^q was plundered by the foreigners, and a great number of seniors and ecclesiastics were taken prisoners there; but Niall Ua h-Eruilbh ransomed them. The full of St. Bridget's Great House, and the full of the oratory of them, is what Niall purchased with his own money. Muircheartach Ua Canannain, lord of Cinel-Conaill, was killed by his own tribe. The victory of Bealach^r was gained by Fearghal Ua Ruairc, where Dombnall,

captivos tenuerunt: ex quibus tot personas propriis pecuniis redemit Nellus Oheruilbh, quot in magna S. Brigide domo et Ecclesia simul consistere poterant.—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 630.

^r *Bealach*: i. e. the road or pass. Situation unknown.

The year 962 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 963 of the Annals of Ulster, and with 958 of the Annals of Clonmacnoise.

“A. D. 963. This is the last yeare of full profit” [ἴαν τὰ ὀκοῖν] “since Patriek came for Ireland. Maelruanai, mac Flainn, mie Egnachan, and his sonns, killed by the sonns of Fiangus. Duvseule mac Cinaeha, Coarb of Colum Cill, *mortuus est*. Foruran mac Bece, king of Thurles, killed by Kindred-Owen, by

sleight and malice. Murtagh, mac Congalai, mic Maelmili, heyre of Tarach, by Daniell mac Congalai, *occisus est*. Kildare rifled by Genties, but O'Nerulv through merciful pietie tooke pittie of them, and redemed all the clergi almost for the name of the lord, viz., the full of St. Brigid's great house, and the oratori-full, he redemed all by his owne moni.” [*Sec mirabili pietate misertus est Niall hUa nEruilbh, redemptis omnibus clericis pene pro nomine Domini, .i. ἴαν ἢ ταιγε μόνῃ Sancte Ὀριγοε ἡ ἴαν ἢ δεῖταιγι ἡρεο βορουαγελ ἡ ἴαν ἡνῆ δια ἀργαε φέρῖν.*—O'CONNOR'S ED.]—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clar.*, tom. 49.

“A. D. 958” [*al. 964*]. “Killdare was preyed by the Danes of Dublin, and they tooke many captives, and were put to their ransome.”—*Ann. Clon.* See Petrie's *Round Towers*, p. 227.

φορ ρήαιβ Τρέβα, ου ι τορράιρ Δοιੰνall mac Μυρεάιμ. Μαδὸμ φορ Αιήλαιβ, mac Διερμυcca .ι. oc Ιμρ Τεoc, πέ ηΟρραιζιβ, δὺ ι τορρατατταρ ήι δο Θηallαιβ ημ βατβαρρ mac Ηιραε. Κοιρρρε Υα Θυαιρε cenn πέλι Λαιζή, δέcc.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, ναοι ccέδ ρήρεca α τρι. Αη νομάδ βλιαδαιμ δο Θηοιੰnall. Δunchaδ, mac Ceallaiζ, ερρcop η ab Τίρε δά ζλαρ, Colmán, abb Διρρηε Διαρματτα, δέcc. Ιορερ, coίμαρβα Μic Νειρι η Colmán Εala, Cιοναδ, mac Μαοιλέιαρiάιμ, abb Υιρ μόιρ Μοέυδα, Θεβennach, mac Caτaι, abb Ιηρι Cάταηη, [δέcc]. Σλόιηεαδ λά Δοιੰnall Υα Νέιλλ, co πο οιρcc Connachτα, η ccο ττυcc ζιalla ό ηΥα Ρηαιρc. Αοδη, mac Μαοιλημηζ, δέcc ινα οιηέρε. Cαοιμελυδ ριζ λά ηΥιβ cCeιμρelaiζ .ι. Δοιੰnall mac Cellaiζ α μοναδ Δοηηchaδa, ηic Ταδcc. Θορτα δίορφυλαηη ι ηΕρηνη co ρεηαδ αη ταταρι α ηiac η α ηζή ηη βιαδη.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, ναοι ccέδ ρεαρρεca α cέταρ. Αη δεαάμαδ βλιαδαιμ δο Θηοιੰnall. Cορβmac Υα Cιλλέne, coίμαρβα Cιαρiάιμ, ερρcop, η eccηαιδ cιαηαορδα, δο Υιβ Ριαχηρach Αιθne α éneél, δέcc. Ρίηζιη, αηηcoιρρε η ερρcop Ιa, δέcc. Cρυνηiάel, abb δec ηΕρεαηη, ερρcop, η ρήρλειζιηδ Ταηήlachτα, δο βάταδ occ Τόχηαρ Εαχηδach. Αρταcαη Υα Μαηηαη ρήρλειζιηδ Θιηηη da locha, δέcc. Δυδδαδορρήηη, ρηι ερρcop Μαηηε Δρφέ, η coίμαρβα Δυιτε, δέζ, ρηι εζηα λαηηηη εριδε. Μαδὸμ ρια cCoιμαλτάη Υα Cλέριζ .ι. Τιζεαρηη Υα Ριαχηρach Αιθne, η ρια Μαοιρschlann, mac Αρcδαι, φορ Ρήρζιζal Υα Ρηαιρc, ου ι ραρcaδέτα ρεέτ cέδ ημ Τοιχηleach Υα ηΘαδρα, τιζεαρηη Λυηηη δειρceιρτ. Ceallach, mac Ραολάη ρί Λαιζή, δέcc. Δοηηchaδ, mac Τυαται, ριοζδαιηηη Λαιζή, Ραολάη, mac Cορβμαic, τιζεαρηη ηα ηΔειρε

⁸ *Inis-Teoc*.—Now Ennistogue, a small town on the River Nore, in the barony of Gowran, and county of Kilkenny.

⁹ *The ninth year of Domhnall*.—This was really the year 965. There is a chasm in the Annals of Clonmacnoise from 958 to 970. The Annals of Ulster give the following events under 964, which corresponds with 963 of the Annals of the Four Masters :

“A. D. 964. A great, miserable dearth in Ireland, that the father sould his sonn and daughter for meat” [copenaδ αη ταταρι α ηiac

η α ηζη ηη βιαδ]. “An overthrowe by the O’Canannans, where Danyell was killed. Battle between Scottsmen about Etir, where many were killed about Donogh, abbot of Duncallen. A change of Abbotts in Ardmach, viz., Duvdalehe instead of Mureach. An army by Donell O’Nell, that turmoyled Connaght, and had O’Rorke’s hostages.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

¹⁰ *Tochar-Eachdach* : i. e. Eochaidh’s causeway. —See this place already referred to at the years 880 and 894.

¹¹ *A victory*, &c.—It is stated in the Stowe

son of Muireagan, was slain. A victory was gained over Amlaibh, son of Sitric, by the Osraighi, i. e. at Inis-Teoc^s, where many of the foreigners were slain, together with Batbarr, son of Nira. Cairbre Ua Guaire, head of the hospitality of Leinster, died.

The Age of Christ, 963. The ninth year of Domhnall^t. Dunchadh, son of Ceallach, Bishop and Abbot of Tir-da-ghlas, [and] Colman, Abbot of Disert-Diarmada, died. Joseph, successor of Mac Neisi and Colman-Eala; Cinaedh, son of Maelchiarain, Abbot of Lis-mor-Mochuda; [and] Gebhennach, son of Cathal, Abbot of Inis-Cathaigh, [died]. A hosting by Domhnall Ua Neill, so that he plundered Connaught, and carried off the hostages of O'Ruairc. Aedh, son of Maelmithigh, died on his pilgrimage. A change of kings by the Ui-Ceinnsealaigh; namely, Domhnall, son of Ceallaigh, in the place of Donnchadh, son of Tadhg. An intolerable famine in Ireland, so that the father used to sell his son and daughter for food.

The Age of Christ, 964. The tenth year of Domhnall. Cormac Ua Cillene, successor of Ciarain, a bishop and a wise man of great age, died. Finghin, anchorite and Bishop of Ia, died. Crunmhael, Abbot of Beg-Eire, Bishop and lector of Tamhlacht, was drowned at Tochar-Eachdhach^u. Artagan Ua Manchain, lector of Gleann-da-locha, died. Dubhdabhoireann, distinguished Bishop of Magh-Breagh, and successor of Buite, died. He was a paragon of wisdom. A victory was gained^v by Comhaltan Ua Cleirigh, i. e. lord of Ui-Fiachrach-Aidhne, and by Malseachlainn, son of Arda, over Fearghal Ua Ruairc, where seven hundred were lost, together with Toichleach Ua Gadhra, lord of South Luighne. Ceallach, son of Faelan, King of Leinster, died. Donnchadh, son of Tuathal, royal heir of Leinster; Faelan, son of Cormac, lord of

copy that this entry is taken from the Book of the Island [of all Saints in Lough Ree], and from the Book of Clonmaenise. It is not in Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmaenise, from which it may be inferred that the Book of Clonmaenise used by the Four Masters was a different manuscript from that translated by Mageoghegan in 1627.

The year 964 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 965 of the Annals of

Ulster, which notice the following events under that year:

" A. D. 965. Mureach mac Fergus, Coarb of Patrick; Cahasach mac Murehadain, bushop of Ardmac; Faelan mac Cormack, king of Leinster, and Faelan, king of Desyes, *mortui sunt*. Maelmuire, daughter of Nell mac Hugh, *mortua est*. Duvdavoren, Coarb of Buti, *vitam finivit*. Ferall O'Roark killed by Donell mac Congalai, king of Bregh.

Muñan, ἡ Μαολμαριε, ιηζή Νέλλ, μιε Αοδα, δέεε. Ρήζαλ Ua Ruairc, ρί Connacht, δο ιαριβαδ λά Doimnall mac Congalaid, τιζεαρνα δρεαεε, ἡ Cnoḡba.

Αοιρ Crioirt, ναοι εεέδ ρήρεα α εύεε. Αν ταομιαδ βλιαδαν δέεε δο Ohoimnall. Αιλιλ, mac Maenaid, ερρεορ Suirδ ἡ Lurcan, Oamel, ερρεορ Λειηζλιννε, Flann, mac Aengura, abb Laidne léipe, Cairprie, mac Laidḡnén, abb Ρήνα μίριε, ἡ Τιζε Molinḡ, Conδ mac Corcraim, abb Munḡairde, ἡ εῖνο Muñan uile, [ἡ] Concobar, ρήλειζιμν Cille dapa, δέεε. Dubrcuile Ua Manchán, anchoiri ἡ cenδ ριαζλα ḡlinne δά locha, δέζ. Muireadach, mac Paolán, abb Cille dapa, ἡ ριόζδαίμνα Laidcan, δο ιαριβαδ λά hAm-laoiph, τιζεαρνα ḡall, ἡ la Cḡball, mac Lopcám. ḡormḡiolla, mac Cám-tuδcan, αιρδρεαεεabb Cluana heidneach, δο ιαριβαδ la hOrraidḡib. Κατ ρορμαοιλε οε Ραιε bice ρια Cenel Eoḡcan ρορ Chenél Conaill, δύ ι ετορέαρ Μαοιλίορα Ua Canannán, τιζεαρνα Cenél Conaill, ἡ Μυρέφιταε Ua Taidḡ, ριόζδαίμνα Connaéτ ḡο ροεαιδib αιλε amaille ρριυ. Αοδ Ua hAiriδe, ρί Ua nEathach Coda, δο ιαριβαδ la a Chenél ρέιριν. Cearball, mac Lopcám ριόζδαίμνα Laidḡn, δο ιαριβαδ λά Doimnall, τιζεαρνα δρλḡ. Maḡḡaiman, mac Cindeitigh, ρί Cairil, δο αιρḡαν Luimnḡ ἡ dia Lopcead. Τιḡḡinach, mac Ruairc, τιζεαρνα Cairprie δρachaid, δέεε. Κατρεομιαδ ρια Μαḡḡaiman, mac Cindeitigh, ρορ ḡallaib Luimnḡ, δύ ιη ρο λαδ αιρ ḡall, ἡ ρο loirec α loingḡr ρορριυ, ἡ ρο οιρεε Inir Ubtám, ἡ ρο ιαριβαδ Maolpuanaid, mac Flainδ, ταναρι Orraidḡe ι ρριεḡιμν οεε ινδραδ αιη δύιηε. Sloiḡead la Maḡḡaiman ḡο Sciaδ ινδ Eeoir, ḡο ετεεε ḡialla Muñan lair δα εαιḡh, ἡ ḡο ρο ινδαιρ mac δραιν τιḡḡina Deapmūman. Sluaḡ ḡall Aea ελιαε ἡ Laidḡn ι ινδρλḡhaib, εο ρο ινδαιρρεε δρλḡha, ἡ ρο ḡοηαδ αιη Cḡball, mac Lopcám ριόζδαίμνα Laidḡn, εο ηερβαλε ιαριοιμ. Sluaḡeδ λά Μυρchaδ mac Ριηδ, ρί Laidḡn ιη Orraidḡib, ḡο ρο αιρρ εεετορα αιυεε αιη, ιαρ ιηδραδ Ραιḡne, εο ρυḡ Μαḡḡaiman εο βρḡραιβ Muñan ραιρ, ἡ na Deiri ἡ Orraidḡe, ó Aeth buana

* *Formaél, at Rathbeg.*—Now Formil, in the parish of Lower Badoney, barony of Strabane, and county of Tyrone.

* *Ua-Taidhig.*—Now O'Teige, and sometimes anglicised Tighe. There are many persons of the name in the neighbourhood of Castlerca, in the county of Roscommon.

* *Inis-Ubtain.*—This is a mistake for Inis-Sibtonn, which was the ancient name of the King's Island in the Shannon, at Limerick.

* *Sciath-an-Eigis.*—This is the place now called the Hill of Skea, situated to the south of the River Bandon, in the barony of Kinelmeaky, and county of Cork. The son of Bran, lord of

the Deise-Mumhan, and Maelmaire, daughter of Niall, son of Aedh, died. Fearghal Ua Ruairc, King of Connaught, was slain by Domhnall, son of Conghalach, lord of Breagha and Cnoghbha.

The Age of Christ, 965. The eleventh year of Domhnall. Ailill, son of Maenach, Bishop of Sord and Lusca; Daniel, Bishop of Leithghlinn; Flann, son of Aenghus, Abbot of Lam-Leire; Cairbre, son of Laidhgnen, Abbot of Fearnamór and Teach Moling; Conn, son of Corcran, Abbot of Mungairit, and head of all Munster; [and] Conchobhar, Lector of Cill-dara, died. Dubhscuile Ua Manchain, anchorite, and head of the rule of Gleann-da-locha, died. Muireadhach, son of Faelan, Abbot of Cill-dara, and royal heir of Leinster, was slain by Amhlæibh, lord of the foreigners, and by Cearbhall, son of Lorcan. Gormghilla, son of Ceandubhan, chief Vice-abbot of Cluain-eidhneach, was killed by the Osraighi. The battle of Formaeil, at Rath-beg^w, [was gained] by the Cinel-Eoghain over the Cinel-Conaill, where Maelisa Ua Canannain, lord of Cinel-Conaill, and Muircheartach Ua-Taidhg^x, royal heir to Connaught, were slain, together with many others. Aedh Ua hAitidhe, King of Ui-Eathach-Cobha, was killed by his own tribe. Cearbhall, son of Lorcan, royal heir of Leinster, was slain by Domhnall, lord of Breagha. Mathghamhain, son of Ceinneidigh, King of Caiseal, plundered Luimneach, and burned it. Tighearnach, son of Ruarc, lord of Carraig-Brachaidhe, died. A battle was gained by Mathghamhain, son of Ceinneidigh, over the foreigners of Luimneach, where he made a slaughter of the foreigners, and burned their ships; and he plundered Inis-Ubtain^y; and Maelruanaidhe, son of Flann, Tanist of Osraighe, was slain in the heat of the conflict, while plundering the fortress. An army was led by Mathghamain to Sciath-an-Eigis^z; and he carried the hostages of Munster with him to his house, and expelled the son of Bran, lord of Desmond. The army of the foreigners of Ath-cliaith and of Leinster, into Breagha; and Cearbhall, son of Lorcan, royal heir of Leinster, was there wounded, so that he afterwards died. An army was led by Murchadh, son of Fim, King of Leinster, into Osraighe, where he remained four nights, after having plundered Magh-Raighne; but Mathghamhain and the men of Munster overtook him, as did the Deisi and the Osraighi, from Ath-Buana to Commur^a; but Murchadh escaped

Desmond, here referred to, was Maelmhuidh, ^a *From Ath-Buana to Commur*: i. e. from Augh-boyne, a ford on the River Suir, to Commur,

co Commur, γ τερνα Μυρκαθ̄ ιομλάν υαθαῡ ζαν ech ζαν ουνε δραγβάλ. Caeimclud̄ abbaoh in Ar̄d macha .i. Dubdalete i monaθ̄ Μυρσδαιγ̄ι ο Sliabh Cullenn.

Αοιρ Cμιορτ, ναοι ccēd pεαρcca a pέ. An παρα βλιαδαιν dέcc do Domnall. Ceallach Ua δανάιν, κοιμαρβα Κοιγ̄αλλ, Μυρσδαιχ .i. δαλτα Μασο-
ναγ̄ι, κοιμαρβα Cανουγ̄ι, Epc Ua Suailen, eppcop no abb Ταμλacha, Conmmac, mac Αινοιρμαθ̄, κοιμαρβα Uλλτάν, γ παcαρτ Cφναιμρα, [dέcc]. Sioiḡs̄ la Domnall Ua Néill co Λαιγ̄ιθ̄ co πορ μοιρ ο δησ̄ιβα ριαρ ζο
pαιρριγε, γ do β̄σιτ δόμοινα μ̄ορ λαρ, γ do παθ φορδαιρ φορ Thallaib̄, γ φορ
Λαιγ̄ιθ̄ co cfn̄ da μ̄ορ. Ar̄ don c̄up̄ ριν τορ̄cαιρ Pionn, mac Φοιρμ̄γιolla,
Dungal, mac Dúngale I Riagán, γ Ronán, mac δρυαδαρ, mic Duib̄giolla,
γ apoile παορ̄clanna do Λαιγ̄ιθ̄ αιναille p̄riu. Μασοινορδα mac Finn, p̄ioḡh-
dánina Λαιγ̄iθ̄ do ζum. Ruad̄oρi, mac Μασοιμαρταν, τιγ̄s̄iνα Pοcαρτ, do
μαρβαθ̄. Πλαιτ̄β̄σιταχ Ua Μυρσδαιγ̄, τιγ̄s̄iνα Ua nEch̄oach, dέcc. Μυρ-
σδαιχ mac P̄s̄iγ̄αρα, κοιμορβα Pατραιcc, dέcc. Cαcαpach, mac Μυρ̄c̄a-
daiν, eppcop Ar̄da Macha, dέcc.

Αοιρ Cμιορτ, ναοι ccēd p̄pcca a p̄c̄t. An τεραρ βλιαδαιν dεcc do
Domnall. Μασοp̄indem, mac Uchtain, eppcop Cφναιμρα, κοιμαρβα Uλλταιν
γ Cαιρμ̄ιγ̄, Eozan Ua Cléiriγ̄, eppcop Connacht, Μασοζορμ, mac Μασοι-
c̄eallaiḡ, abb In̄p̄i Cealτρα, γ Donnchaθ̄, mac Caclán, abb Cille mic Duach,
dέcc. Μυρ̄pccen, abb Oυιρ̄ιτ Διαμματα do écc. Αονγ̄αρ Ua Ροδ̄αιρταιγ̄,
ancoipe Ohoipe Chalγ̄αιγ̄, γ Cionac̄o Ua Cατ̄μοιρ, αιρ̄c̄innech Ohoipe Chal-
γ̄αιγ̄, dέcc in aen mí. Deollán, mac Ciar̄m̄aic, τιγ̄s̄iνα Locha Tabaρ, dέcc.
T̄p̄s̄ach, mac Mailemume, τιγ̄s̄iνα Ua cConaill Tabaρ, do μαρβαθ̄. M̄s̄r
d̄ioin̄oρ co ταδαρ̄ιτ̄i ocht mbuilec a bun aon c̄p̄om̄n. Slóic̄c̄s̄ la Μυρκαθ̄

now Castlecomer, in the barony of Fassadincen, in the north of the county of Kilkenny.

^b *A change of abbots.*—"A. D. 964. A change of Abbots in Armagh, viz., Duvdalehe, instead of Muireach."—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

The year 965 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 966 of the Annals of Ulster, which give the following events under that year:

"A. D. 966. Duv mac Maelcolum, king of

Scotland, killed by Scotsmen themselves; Tier-nach mac Ruare, king of Carrick Brachi, *mortuus est*. The battle of Formail by Tirowen upon Tirconell, where Maelisa O'Canannan, king of Tirconell, and Murtagh O'Teig, heir of Connaght, and many more, were killed. Hugh O'Hathi, king of the Eachachs, by his owne killed. Mahon mac Cinedy, king of Cashill, praied and burned Limerick. Cervall mac Lorcán, heyre of Lenster, killed by Daniell, king of

from them in safety, without leaving horse or man behind. A change of abbots^b at Ard-Macha, i. e. Dubhdalethe in the place of Muireadhach of Sliabh-Cuilenn^c.

The Age of Christ, 966. The twelfth year of Domhnall. Ceallach Ua Banain^d, successor of Comhghall; Muireadhach, the foster-son of Maenach, successor of Cainneach; Erc Ua Suailen, bishop or abbot of Tanhlacht; Conmhac, i. e. the son of Ainniarraidh, successor of Ulltan, and priest of Ceanannus, died. An army was led by Domhnall Ua Neill into Leinster; and he plundered from the Bearbha westwards [*rectè* eastwards] to the sea; and he carried off a great prey of cows; and he laid siege to the foreigners and the Leinstermen for two months. On this occasion were slain Finn, son of Goirmghilla; Dunghal, son of Dunghal Ua Riagain; Ronan, son of Bruadar, son of Duibhghilla, and other nobles of the Leinstermen along with them. Maelmordha, son of Finn, royal heir of Leinster, was mortally wounded. Ruaidhri, son of Maelmartain, lord of Fotharta, was slain. Flaithbheartach Ua Muireadhaigh, lord of Ui-Eathach, died. Muireadhach, son of Fearghus, successor of Patrick, died. Cathasach, son of Murchadhan, Bishop of Ard-Macha, died.

The Age of Christ, 967. The thirteenth year of Domhnall. Maelfiunen, son of Uchtan, Bishop of Ceanannas, successor of Ulltan and Cairneach; Eoghan Ua Cleirigh, Bishop of Connaught; Maelgorm, son of Maelcheallaigh, Abbot of Inis-Cealtra; and Donnchadh, son of Cathlan, Abbot of Cill-mic-Duach, died. Muirigen, Abbot of Disert-Diarmada, died. Aenghus Ua Robhartaigh, anchorite of Doire-Chalgaigh; and Cinaedh Ua Cathmhaeil, airchinneach of Doire-Chalgaigh, died. Beollan, son of Ciarmhac, lord of Loch-Gabhar, died. Treasach, son of Maelmuine, lord of Ui-Conaill-Gabhra, was killed. Very great fruit, so that eight sacks were brought from the foot of one tree. An army was

Bregh."—*Ann. Ulst., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^c *Sliabh-Cuilenn*.—Now Slieve-Gullion, a high mountain in the south-east of the county of Armagh.—See note ^p, under 517, p. 168, *suprà*.

^d *Ua Banain*.—Now *anglicè* Banan and Banim. The year 966 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 967 of the Annals of Ulster, which give the events of that year as follows:

“A. D. 967. Cellach O'Banan, Coarb of Com-

gall, *moritur*. Muireach, Coarb of Cainnech; Flahvartagh mac Mureai, king of Onehagh, *moritur*. An army by Danyell O'Neil into Lenster, and pray'd from Berva westerly to Farche" [*rectè*, easterly to the sea], “from whence he brought great prayes, and was bickering with Lenster and Genties” [*rectè*, Galls] “for two months. Convach Ultan's Coarb *quievit*.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

mac Fínd go Laigníb in Oirraigib, co raabatar cóicc oíde innte, co tarrpaið Matgáimain mac Ceinneíteig, co ríraib Muían, na dá Ele, na Déiri, 7 íomair Phuirte Láirge co nGalluib, 7 Oirraige imo ríge, co ro loipecead la Murchad Dún Ua ttoómairc ar eiccen, co tpuócatar uaid ríad ríuib cen duine cen ech d'rágbáil. Sloicéð lá Matgáimain, mac Cinnéíteig i nÓsrímu-main, co ro an teóra hoíde i cCorcaig, co tpucc gíalla Ósrímuían lair. Oirgair Cíannra lá Siarpucc, mac Amílaib tígíuna Gall, 7 la Murchad mac Fínn, rí Laigín, conur tarrpaið Doínnall Ua Néill, rí Eireann, 7 co paemíð forpa. Aoð Allán, mac Fírigaile, tígíuna Oirraige, 7 Echtiógrí, mac Eiteig, tígíuna na cComann, décc.

Αοιρ Cíuorct, naoi ccéð ríreca a hocht. An c'éraimíad bliadain décc do Oíomíall. Ceannanur do oirgair do Amílaib Cuapán co nGalluib 7 Laigníb, co pucc boraimé móri lair, 7 go bparceab rochaíde dia níuirtir in b'paral mac nAilella, 7 ro b'uir maóm for Uib Nell occ Arð Maelchon. Maíom for Ualgarce Ua Ruairc rí cConcobair, mac Taidg, in ro marbad Ualgarce, co rocaíðib oile arason rir in Duibgiolla .i. mac Laíðnein. Sloicéð lá ríge nUlad, lá hArctgal mac Maíuðain go Galluib, go ro oircc Condeire forpa, 7 co farcebad ár c'íno lair. Oirgair Luímaí, 7 Óroma Ineppclainn lá Muiréírtach, mac Doínnall, .i. mac Rígh Eireann, lá ríge nAilíge, for Galluib, in ro marbad ile. Oirccann Maíuirtreac b'uite, 7 Lanne Léire lá Doínnall lá ríge Eireann for Gíalluib, 7 ro loipecead caocca ar t'pí céð in aon tíg lair dib. Ríannóteach Lanne Léire do loipecead lá Doínnall, mac Murchada, 7 ceit'pí céð do ðul do gíun 7 do loipecead ann eirtir ríora 7 mná. Luímaí 7 Óruim Ineppclainn do argair lá Glúmillar .i. lá Murchad Ua Flaíðbearcraig.

^c *Dun-Ua-Tochmaire*: i. e. Fort of the Ui-Tochmaire. Not identified.

The year 967 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 968 of the Annals of Ulster, which give the following obits under that year (*aræ com.* 969):

“A. D. 968. Cinaedh mac Calvæil, Airchinnech of Dare Calgai; Maelfinnen mac Uchtane, bushop of Kells, and Coarb of Ultan and Carnech; and Owen mac Cleri, bushop of Connaught, *mortui sunt*. Saerlai, daughter to Eleho-

ma, being one hundred yeares of age, died. Beollan mac Ciarmeie, king of Loehgavar, *in Christo quievit.*”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^f *Anklacibh Cuaran*: i. e. Aulaf, or Olave the Crooked or Stooped.

^g *Ard-Maelchon*: i. e. Maelchu's height, or hill, now Ardmulehan, on the River Boyne, near Navan, in the county of Meath.

^h *Coindere*: i. e. Connor, in the county of Antrim.

ⁱ *Glúmillar*: i. e. of the eagle-knee. The year

led by Murchadh, son of Finn, into Leinster and Osraighe, and they remained five nights there; but he was overtaken by Mathghamhain, son of Ceinneidigh, with the men of Munster, the two Eili, the Deisi, and Imhar of Port-Lairge, with the foreigners and the Osraighi. Murchadh burned Dun-Ua-Tochmaire^c by force; but they escaped before his eyes, without leaving a man or a horse behind. An army was led by Mathghamhain, son of Ceinneidigh, into Desmond, and remained three nights in Coreach, and carried off the hostages of Desmond. Ceanannas was plundered by Sitric, son of Amhlaeibh, lord of the foreigners, and by Murchadh, son of Finn, King of Leinster; but Domhnall Ua Neill, King of Ireland, overtook and defeated them. Aedh Allan, son of Fearghal, lord of Osraighe; and Echthighern, son of Eitech, lord of the Comaíns, died.

The Age of Christ, 968. The fourteenth year of Domhnall. Ceanannas was plundered by Amhlaeibh Cuaran^f, with the foreigners and Leinstermen; and he carried off a great prey of cows, but lost numbers of his people, together with Breasal, son of Ailill; and he gained a victory over the Ui-Neill at Ard-Maelchon^g. A victory was gained over Ualgharg Ua Ruaire by Conchobhar, son of Tadhg, in which were slain Ualgharg, and among the rest Duibhghilla, i. e. the son of Laidhgnen. An army was led by the King of Ulidia, Artghal, son of Madudhan, against the foreigners; and he plundered Coindere^h, then in their possession, but left behind a number of heads. The plundering of Lughmhadh and Druim-Inesclainn by Muirheartach, son of Domhnall, King of Aileach, and son of the King of Ireland, against the foreigners, in which many were slain. The plundering of Mainistir-Buithe by Domhnall, King of Ireland, against the foreigners; and three hundred of them were burned by him in one house. The refectory of Lann-Leire was burned by Domhnall, son of Murchadh; and four hundred persons were destroyed by wounding and burning there, both men and women. Lughmhadh and Druim-Ineasclainn were plundered by Glunillarⁱ, i. e. by Murchadh Ua Flaithbheartaigh.

968 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 969 of the Annals of Ulster, which notice the following events under that year:

“A. D. 969. Kells praied by Aulaiv Cuaran. An overthrow given O’Roark by Conor mac Teige, whom he killed, with many more. An

army by Artgar mac Madagan, king of Ulster, upon Genties” [*recte*, the Galls], “spoyled Conire, and killed a number. The battle of Killmonai, by Daniell O’Neill, where Airtgar mac Madagan, king of Ulster; Donnagan mac Maelmuire, airchinnech; and Cinaeh mac Cron-

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, ναοι ccέδ ρήρεα α ναοι. Αν cύcceaδ bliάδαιν décc do Ohoínnall. Tυατάλ, coíμαρβα Chiaράιν, eppcop γ abb Cluana mic Nóιρ, décc. Maenach, eppcop Cluana mic Nóιρ, Pínnghuine Ua Píachriach, abb Tíge Mochua, γ Maolraíanna, coíμαρβα Canoiγh, décc. Ceallach Ua Nuadac do μαρβαδ do Thallaib ι nooπαρ α ppoínnτιγε. Doínnall Ua Néill, an pí, do ionμαρβαδ α Míde tap Sliab Puaio ποταυδ lá Cloinn Colmáin, conad do πο páidead,

Ní má eualamaρ an γυé, πλατη Tíηpa do cumpeυγáth,
Teapca nēta, iomaττ peoiρ, πο τιρpe accenfoh naicebhoil.

Sloiγfo lá Doínnall Ua Néill iapaín co noccaib an tuapceipτ ι. co cConall, γ Eoγan, γo popa Míde γ co Thallaib, γo πο oiρc α nuile dúine, γ longpopta, γ co πο hoipcead Uibh Paíγe, γ Potaρta laip, γ πο díoγail poppa doo cyp pin α bpiédeapτ ppiρ, uap do ποme longpopt ceca tuapτe ι Míde o tá dionainn co bealac noíin. Toill Luimnig do ionμαρβαδ α hliρ Ubhdáin lá Maτγáinain, mac Cinnéιττιγ. Oí γpém euoρama do paicepín ι naip do mfoo laoi.

Αοιρ Cpioρτέ, ναοι ccέδ peachtmoδa. Αν ρήρεad bliάδαιν décc do Ohoínnall. Cpynoímaoi, coíμαρβα Caoimγin, décc. Muipfoach Ua Concohaip, eppcop γ coíμαρβα Pionnτain Cluana heidnech, Caτapach mac Pcapceupa coíμαρβα dúin, [décc]. Pogaρtach, mac Néill Uí Tholaipce, do μαρβαδ la Doínnall, mac Conγalaγ τpa meabail. Muphaδ mac Píno, pí Laiγh, do μαρβαδh lá Doínnall cClaoη, mac Uoρcáin iap ccoímol γ coítoímaic doib. Ap do bliάδαιn α báρ do páidead,

Do bliadnaib pectmoγat ναοι ccέδ, ó γem Cpioρτ, ní bfc an béo,
Aipopi Laiγh, lá na líno co báρ Muphaδa, mic Pínn.

gaille, king of the Conells, and many more. Lugmai and Drum-Inesklaínn spoyled by Murcha, king of Ailech. Mainister and Laim-Leire rifled by Daniell, king of Ireland, where 350 were burnt in one house."—*Cod. Clar.*, tom. 49.

^k *Clann-Colmain*.—This was the tribe-name of the O'Melaghlins of Westmeath.

^l *From the Sínainn to Bealach-duin*: i. e. from

the River Shannon to Castlekieran, near Kells, in the county of Meath.

^m *Inis-Ubhdain*.—See note ^z, under A. D. 965. The year 969 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 970 of the Annals of Ulster, which give the events of that year as follows:

"A. D. 970. Culen mac Illuilv, king of Scotland, killed by Britons in open battle. Daniell

The Age of Christ, 969. The fifteenth year of Domhnall. Tuathal, successor of Ciaran, Bishop and Abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Finngine Ua Fiachrach, Abbot of Teach-Mochua, and Maelsamhna, successor of Cainneach, died. Ceallach Ua Nuadhait was killed by the foreigners in the doorway of his refectory. Domhnall Ua Neill, the king, was driven from Meath northwards, across Sliabh Fuaid, by the Clann-Colmain^k; of which was said :

Not well we have heard the voice, that the prince of Teamhair was removed ;

Scarcity of corn, much of grass, will dry up the mind of the terrible.

An army was afterwards led by Domhnall Ua Neill, with the soldiers of the North, i. e. the races of Conall and Eoghan, against the men of Meath and the foreigners, so that he plundered all their forts and fortresses, and spoiled Ui-Failghe and Fotharta ; and he took revenge on them on that occasion for their opposition to him, for he erected a camp in every cantred of Meath, from the Sinainn to the Bealach-duin^l. The foreigners of Luimneach were driven from Inis-Ubhdain^m by Mathghamhain, son of Ceinneidigh. Two suns of equal size were seen at high noon-day.

The Age of Christ, 970. The sixteenth year of Domhnall. Crummhael, successor of Caeimghin, died. Muireadhach Ua Conchobhair, bishop, and successor of Finntan of Chuain-eidhneach ; [and] Cathasach, son of Fearghus, comharba of Dun, [died]. Foghartaich, son of Niall Ua Tolaing, was treacherously killed by Domhnall, son of Conghalach. Murchadh, son of Finn, King of Leinster, was killed by Domhnall Claen, son of Lorcan, after they had eaten and drank together. Of the year of his death was said :

Of years seventy, nine hundred, from birth of Christ,—no small deed,—

Till death of Murchadh, son of Finn, chief King of Leinster in his time.

O'Nell, king of" [Tarach], "expelled out of Meath by Clann-Colmain, .i. O'Maelaghlin. Cellach O'Nuad killed by Genties, in the door of the Pronty" [Refectory]. "Nell mac Hugh, king of Ulster, *moritur*. Tuahal, Coarb of Cia-

ran ; Maelsavna, Coarb of Cainnech, *moriantur*. An army by Daniell O'Nell to the men of Meath, that he spoyled all their churchtownes and castles, and spoyled Ofaly and Fotharta."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

Gebheannach, son of Diarmaid, lord of Ciarraighe, died. An army was led by Mathghamhain, son of Ceinneidigh, into Ciarraighe, where he demolished many forts, and among others Dun-na-fithrech^p. Madudhian, son of Bran, was killed by Mac Brain. Finn, son of Bran, was killed by Ceallach, son of Domhnall, son of Finn, son of Maelmordha, lord of Ui-Faelain. Cluain-Iraird, Fobhar, Lann-Eala, and Disert-Tola^o, were burned and plundered by Domhnall, son of Murchadh.

The Age of Christ, 971. The seventeenth year of Domhnall. Dunchadh, the foster-son of Diarmaid, distinguished bishop and chief poet of Osraighe, [died]. Maelmoire, Abbot of Dearmhach, was drowned in Eas-Ruaidh. Becan, i. e. son of Lachtuan, successor of Finnen, i. e. of Cluain-Iraird; Ailill, i. e. son of Laighneach, Abbot of Gleann-da-locha, died. Cinaedh of the Oratory, anchorite of Cluain-fearta, died. Finachta Ua Flaithri, Abbot of Tir-da-ghlas, [and] Conchobhar, son of Tadhg of the Tower, King of Connaught, died. The battle of Ceis-Corainn between Murchadh Ua Flaithbheartach, i. e. Glun-Illar, King of Aileach, and Cathal, son of Tadhg, King of Connaught, wherein fell Cathal himself, and Geibheannach, son of Aedh, lord of Ui-Maine; Tadhg, son of Muircheartach, chief of Ui-Diarmada^p; Murchadh, son of Flann, son of Glethneachan, chief of Clann-Murchadha; and Seirridh Ua Flaithbheartaigh, with a countless number along with them: and Murchadh totally plundered Connaught afterwards.

The Age of Christ, 972 [*rectè* 974]. The eighteenth year of Domhnall. Maelbrighde, son of Cathasach, Bishop and Abbot of Druim-mor-Mocholmog^q, [and] Diarmaid, son of Dochartach, Abbot of Daimhinis, died. Cairbre Ua Corra.

^p *Ui-Diarmada*.—This was the tribe-name of the family of O'Concannon, who were seated in the territory of Corca-Mogha, or Corcamoe, in the north-east of the county of Galway.—See the Map to *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*.

The Annals of Ulster notice this battle, and a few other events, briefly, under the year 972, as follows:

“A. D. 972. Conor mac Teige, king of Connaght, *mortuus est*. Battle betweene Murcha O'Flaithvertai and Connaght, where Cahal mac Teige, king of Connaght, and Gevennach mac

Hugh, king of Mani, and many more perished. Maelmuire, Airehinnech of Dorowe, drowned in Easro. Becan, Coarb of Finnen, and Ailill, Airehinnech of Glindalogh, *secura morte moriuntur*. Duvdalehe among Mounster untill they submitted.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^q *Druim-mor-Mocholmog*: i. e. the great ridge or long hill of St. Moeholmog, now Dromore, the head of an ancient bishop's see in the barony of Lower Iveagh, and county of Down.—See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 147; and Archdall's *Monasticon Hibernicum*, p. 118.

Υα Κορρα, κομάρβα Καεμήζην, Ροιτέετταχ, αιρίμνεαχ Κύιλε πατίη, αν-
 χοιρι, γ εεεναδ, Κοιρριε, μαε Εετιζερη, κομάρβα Κλιανα μόρι Μαεδόεε,
 [δέεε]. Μυρchaδ Υα Πλατέβριταιγη δο δολ φορ ερειχ ηι εCenel Conaill,
 εο ετυε Γαβάν μόρι, εονα ταρραδ ι αρμόιρεετ εο πο εοναδ Μυρchaδ, ι.
 τιζήρινα Οιλιζ, εο νερβαλε δι ιαρομ οε Δύν Cλοιτιζε, ιαρ εεομαη γ αιτίεεche.
 Δονηchaδ Ρινδ, ι. μαε Αεοηα, τιζεαρνα Μιδε, δο μαρbaδ λα ηΑζθα, μαε
 Δουβεινδ, μεε Ταεζαηη, τιζήρινα Τεββα. Μαδμ οίλε ρια ηΟρραγιβ φορ
 Υιβ Cεινδρεαλαιζ, ι ετορbaη Δοιηναλλ, μαε Cεαλλαζ. Ριηρηεαέτα, μαε
 Cιοναεδα, τιζήρινα Ρορτυαε Λαζήη, [δέεε]. Αη Ορραγιε ι ηλαρταρ Υιρη ηι
 εορραεταρ ριche εεε ηη επί ριηε οίετιζήρη ηη Διαρμαε, μαε ηΔονηchaδα,
 εααρη Ορραγιε, γ ηη εέετιζήρη Υα Λυαηαζ, τιζήρινα αν Ρhocηλα, εοναδ δό
 πο ράδεαδ,

Ναοι εέδ, α δό, ρεχτμοζαε
 βλιαδνα, βά βυαδ εεη αεβτα
 Ο Cριορτ εο ηάρ ηΟρραγιζι,
 Ηη μαρταρ Υιρη λαοέδα.
 Λεοραε ρλυαζ Υι Μυρρηchaζ,
 Νί ηήρ αν εη ηοε ρίηη,
 Ηη επί ριέεε οέετιζήρη,
 Ριηεε εεε ηό υί ηίηι.

Αη Υα εCειηρηεαλαιζ δνα ηη Ορραγιβ, ι εορραη Δοιηναλλ, μαε Cεα-
 λαζ, τιζεαρνα Υα Cειηρηεαλαιζ, εο ροεαδιβ οίλε. Ορζαηη Ηρηε Cάθηαζ δο
 Μηαζηρη, μαε Αραηε εο Λαζμαηηαδ ηα ηηηρηεδ ηηβι, γ ηομαρ ειεcheαρνα
 Γαλλ Cυηηηζ δο βηηε ερτι, γ ράρηζαδ Cήηαηη ηηβι. Μυρρηεεραε, μαε Αοδα,

^r *Dun-Cloitighe*.—Now called Dun-Glaidighe, *anglicè* Dungalady, a very remarkable fort, consisting of three circumvallations, with deep ditches, situated in the parish of Maghera, in the county of Londonderry.

^s *Duibhcenn, son of Tadhgan*.—The tombstone of this Duibhcenn, inscribed with his name, is still to be seen at Clonmacnoise.—See Petrie's *Round Towers*, p. 324.

^t *Maghnus*.—This is the first mention of the name Maghnus, in the Irish annals, from which it is clear that it was first introduced into

Ireland by the Danes.

^u *Aralt*.—This is a hibernicizing of the Danish name Harold.

^w *Lagmanns*.—These were a sept of the Danes settled in the Inse-Gall, or western Islands of Scotland.

^x *The violation of Seanan*: i. e. St. Seaman's Sanctuary, on Scatterry Island, was profaned on this occasion, by forcibly carrying off as a captive Ivor, King of the Danes of Limerick, who had taken refuge there. It is highly probable that Ivor was at this period a Christian, but that the

successor of Caeimhghin; Roithechtach, airchimneach of Cuil-raithin, anchorite and wise man; Cairbre, son of Echtighern, comharba of Chuain-mor-Maedhog, [died]. Murchadh Ua Flaithbheartaigh went upon a predatory excursion into Cinel-Conaill, and took a great prey; but being pursued and overtaken, Murchadh, i. e. lord of Aileach, was wounded, and died thereof at Dun-Cloitighe^r, after communion and penance. Donnchadh Finn, son of Aedh, lord of Meath, was killed by Aghda, son of Duibhcenn, son of Tadhgan^s, lord of Teathbha. Another battle was gained by the Osraighi over the Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, wherein Domhnall, son of Ceallach, was slain. Finnsnechta, son of Cinaedh, lord of Fortuatha-Laighean, died. A slaughter was made of the Osraighi in Iarthar-Liphi, in which were slain two thousand men and sixty young lords, and among the rest Diarmaid, son of Donnchad, Tanist of Osraighe, and Echthighern Ua Luanaigh, lord of the North; of which was said:

Nine hundred and seventy-two years,
 It was victory without abatement,
 From Christ to the slaughter of the Osraighi,
 In the west of warlike Liphi.
 The host of the Ui-Muirithaigh slaughtered them,—
 Not hasty he who reckoned them,—
 With three score young lords,
 Twenty hundred, or two thousand men.

The Ui-Ceinnsealaigh were plundered in Osraighe, where Domhnall, son of Ceallach, lord of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, and many others, were slain. The plundering of Inis-Cathaigh by Maghnus^t, son of Aralt^a, with the Lag-manns^w of the islands along with him; and Imhar, lord of the foreigners of Luimneach, was carried off from the island, and the violation of Seanan^x thereby. Muirheartach,

Danes of the islands of Scotland were still pagans. The Annals of Ulster give a few of these events, under the year 973, as follows:

“A. D. 973. Murcha mac Flaithvertai went upon Kindred-Connell, and tooke great bootie, untill he was kilt” [*rectè*, wounded] “with a cast of a dart, and died thereof at Duncloitie, haveing repented and taken sacrifice” [*rectè*,

taken the sacrament]. “Diarmaid mac Docharty, Coarb of Molashe, *mortuus est*. Doncha Finn, King of Meath, killed by Aga mac Duvchinn. An overthrowe by Ugaire mac Tuohall upon Ossory,” [where he] “killed Diarmaid mac Donchaa. Another overthrowe by Ossory upon Cinnsealai, where Daniell mac Cellai was slaine.” —*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

mic Flaínn Uí Maolbreachlainn, mí Míde, do mairbad lá Domnall, mac Congalaig.

Αοιρ Crioρτ, naoi ccéd peachtmoða a τρι. Αν νομάδ βιαδαιν δέcc do Dhoínnall. Ρογηαρταχ, abb Δαιρε Καζαίγ, δέcc. Αρτζαλ, mac Κορερα-χάιν, κοίμορβα Κοίγαιλλ η Ριννέιν, δέcc, ιαρ νδειγβέταιδ σιαναορθα. Ρεαρ-οαλας, abb Reacrainne, do mairbad lá Gallab. Cionaoth Ua hArtaγáin, ppiúegeap Epeann ma aimpir, δέγ. Ceallaς, mac Domnall, τιγίρνα Ua Ραολάιν, do mairbad lá hroen, mac Muirchada. Muircaδaς, mac Donn-chaíδ, mic Cellaiγ, ταναιρι Ορραιγε, δέγ. Ιμαρκαíδ pleochaíδ γυρ πο millit τοιρτε. Δυδύαλειτε, κοίμορβα Ράτραιcc πορ ευαρτ Muínan co ττιcc α ρίρ.

Αοιρ Crioρτ, naoi ccéd pécτmoða a cétair. Αν pécτμαδ βιαδαιν do Dhoínnall. Conaig, mac Ριοναιν, abb Condeipe η Λανθε Εαλα, δέcc. Σέδνα Ua Δέμáιν, abb nAenopoma, do loρccad ma τιγίρ ρειν. Donnchaíδ, mac Ceallaig, τιγίρνα Ορραιγε, δέcc. Domnall, mac Congalaig, τιγίρνα hriγ, δέcc. Αρ δó bo hannm Triubur Fluoh. Ταδγ Ua Ruadhach, τιγίρνα Cianaéta do mairbad ι nUíτaíδ. Γιollacolann Ua Canandáin, τιγίρνα Ceneól Conaill, do τιαέταιν πορ cpeich ι nUíδ Ραίγe, co παρζαíδ τιγίρνα cοιρρpe móρ ιρα lupcc ι. Ρεαρτζαλ, mac Ροζαρταίγ. Dunchaíδ Ua hpaoin, κοίμορβα Ciaráin Cluana mic Nóir, do dul dia oiterte co hArδ Macha. Ματζαίμαιν, mac Cindéoiγ, áιρδρί Muínan uile do hγγaδáil do Dhonnabian mac Caíail, τιγίρνα Ua Ρiúgeimτε τρια éanγhachτ, co ταρατ do Maolínuaíδ,

^y *Cinaedh Ua hArtagain*.—Usually anglicised Kineth O'Hartagan. The death of this poet is noticed in the Annals of Tigheruach at 975, which is the true year. For some account of the poems attributed to him, see O'Reilly's *Catalogue of Irish Writers*, p. lxiii. The death of this poet, and a few other events, are given in the Annals of Ulster, as follows, at the year 974:

“A. D. 974. Edgar mac Edmond, King of Saxons, *mortuus est*. Daniell mac Owen, King of Wales, in pilgrimage. Fogartach, Abbot of Daire, *mortuus est*. Fergal, Airchinnech Rechrain, *a Gentilibus occisus est*. Cinach O'Hartagan, *prim-écess* of Ireland, *quievit*. Very fowle wea-

ther this year.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^z *Ua Demain*.—This surname is still common in the north of Ireland, where it is sometimes anglicised O'Diman, but more usually Diamond, without the prefix O.

^a *Triubhus Fluoh*: i. e. Wet-Trouse, or Trousers. In Mac Coisi's elegy on the death of Fearghal O'Rourke, the poet states that he had received the price of a trouse (Λαc Τριυδαιρ) from Conghalach, at Ath-cliaith, or Dublin. The word does not appear to be of Irish origin.

^b *Dunchadh Ua Braein*.—See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, pp. 105, 106; and Petrie's *Round Towers*, p. 111.

son of Aedh, son of Flann Ua Maelseachlainn, King of Meath, was slain by Domhnall, son of Conghialach.

The Age of Christ, 973 [*rectè* 975]. The nineteenth year of Domhnall. Foghartach, Abbot of Doire-Chalgaigh, died. Artghal, son of Coscrachan, successor of Comhghall and Finnen, died, after a long and virtuous life. Feardalach, Abbot of Reachrainn, was killed by the foreigners. Cinaedh Ua hArtagain^s, chief poet of Ireland in his time, died. Ceallach, son of Domhnall, lord of Ui-Faelain, was slain by Broen, son of Murchadh. Muireadhach, son of Donnchadh, son of Ceallach, Tanist of Osraighe, died. Too much wet, so that the fruits were destroyed. Dubhdalethe, successor of Patrick, made a circuit of Munster, and obtained his demand.

The Age of Christ, 974. The twentieth year of Domhnall. Conaing, son of Finan, Abbot of Coindere and Lann-Eala, died. Sedna Ua Demain^z, Abbot of Aendruim, was burned in his own house. Donnchadh, son of Ceallach, lord of Osraighe, died. Domhnall, son of Conghialach, lord of Breagha, died; he was named Triubhus Fliuch^a. Tadhg Ua Ruadhrach, lord of Cianachta, was slain in Ulidia. Gilla-Coluim Ua Canamain, lord of Cinel-Conaill, went upon a predatory excursion into Ui-Failghe, where the lord of Cairbre-mor, i. e. Fearghal, son of Fogartach, was lost on the expedition. Dunchadh Ua Braein^b, successor of Ciaran of Cluain-mic-Nois, went on his pilgrimage to Ard-Macha. Mathghamhain, son of Ceinneidigh, supreme King of all Munster, was treacherously taken prisoner by Donnabhan^c, son of Cathal, lord of Ui-Fidhgeinte, who

^c *Donnabhan, son of Cathal.*—He was the progenitor after whom the O'Donovans have taken their hereditary surname. This entry is given in the Annals of Tighernach at the year 976, which is the true year, as follows:

“A. D. 976. Ματῆγᾶμᾱν, ματ Cινδῆοιο, ἀπορί Μύμαν, δο μαρβαδ δο Μελμυατο, ματ Ὀραν, δο ριῆ ἡὺα ηθεακάχ, ιαρ να εἰδ-
nacol δο Donnubhan, ματ Cαταλ, δο ριῆ ἡὺα Figeinte, a fill.”

“A. D. 976. Mathghamhain, son of Ceinneidigh, supreme King of Munster, was killed by Maelmhuaidh, son of Bran, King of Ui-Eathach, after having been delivered to him by Donnubhan,

son of Cathal, King of Ui-Figeinte, in treachery.”

This treacherous capture of Mahon, the elder brother of the monarch, Brian Borumha, by Donovan, the ancestor of the O'Donovans of Ui-Fidhgeinte, is noticed as follows in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen:

“A. D. 976. Donovan, son of Cathal, prince of Cairbre Aodhbha, treacherously seized upon Mahon, son of Kennedy, in his own house” [at Brugh righ], “where he was under the protection of Colum, son of Ciaragan, bishop of Cork (successor of Barra), who guaranteed his safety, to make peace with Maolmhuadh,

μας ὄραν, τῆς ἡγίας Ὀρφουμῆαν, κοινῶ πο μαρβ ραῖδε ὄαρ ἐρτάχ ναοῖ ἡ
 ρῖρεον.

son of Bran, to whom, and to whose brothers, Teige and Brian, Donovan treacherously delivered Mahon, who was murdered by them, without respect to the saint" [*rectè*, holy man] "who had ensured his safety. Some antiquaries say that it was at Bearnadh-carg (Red Chair), on the mountain of Feara-Maighe-Feine, this shocking murder of Mahon was committed; and others that it was at Leacht Mhathghamhna (Mahon's heap), on Muisire-namona-moire" [now Musheram mountain, near Macroom], "he was betrayed. The bishop of Cork maledicted all who were concerned in conspiring the murder of Mahon."—See *Pedigree of O'Donovan*, Appendix, p. 2436.

The most circumstantial account yet discovered of the treacherous capture of Mahon, son of Kennedy, by Donovan, son of Cahal, ancestor of the O'Donovans, and of his subsequent murder by Maelmhuaidh, or Molloy, son of Bran, ancestor of the O'Mahonys, is given in a curious Irish work called "*Cogadh Gaoidheal re Gal-laibh*, i. e. the War of the Gaels or Irish with the Danes," preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin. The following is an abstract:

"When Donovan, son of Cathal, King of Ui-Fidhgeinte, and Molloy, son of Bran, King of Desmond, perceived the increasing power and influence of the Dal-gCais, they were filled with envy and malice, conceiving that the crown of Munster would remain in that family for ever, if something were not done to check their career. The Ui-Cairbre in particular, whose territory adjoined that of the Dal-gCais, saw reasons to be apprehensive that the latter would either extend their dominion over their principality, which at this time extended from Hoelan to Limerick, and from Cnamhchoill to Luachair, or wrest some portion of it from them. For these reasons Molloy, son of Bran, Donovan, son of

Cathal, and Ivor, King of the Danes of Limerick, formed a conspiracy to undermine the power of Mahon, son of Kennedy, King of Munster.

"At the suggestion of Ivor, Donovan invited Mahon to a banquet at his own house" [at Bruree on the River Mague, in the territory of the Ui-Cairbri]; "and Mahon, although he suspected the loyalty of his host, consented to accept of the invitation, his safety having been guaranteed by Columb Mac Kieragan, successor of St. Barry, or Bishop of Cork, and others of the clergy of Munster. Mahon attended the feast; but his treacherous host, violating the laws of hospitality, and the solemn compact with the clergy, seized upon his person, in order to deliver him up to Molloy, son of Bran, and Ivor of Limerick, who were stationed in the neighbourhood with a body of Irish and Danish troops. Donovan's people conducted Mahon to Cnoc-an-rebhrainn" [Knockinrewrin], "in the mountains of Sliabh Caoin, whither two of the clergy of St. Barry and Molloy's people repaired to meet them. Molloy had ordered his people, when they should get Mahon into their hands, to dispatch him at once; and this order was obeyed. A bright and sharp sword was plunged into his heart, and his blood stained St. Barry's Gospel, which he held to his breast to protect himself by its sanctity. When, however, he perceived the naked sword extended to strike him, he cast the Gospel in the direction of the clergy, who were on an adjacent hillock, and it struck the breast of one of the priests of Cork; and those who were looking on assert that he sent it the distance of a bow-shot from the one hillock to the other.

"When Molloy, who was within sight of this tragic scene, observed the flashing of the sword raised to strike the victim, he understood that

delivered him up to Maclmhuaidh, son of Bran, lord of Desmond, who put him to death, against the protection of saints and just men.

the bloody deed was done, and mounted his horse to depart. One of the clergy, who knew Molloy, asked him what was to be done. Molloy replied, with sardonic sneer, "Cure that man, if he come to thee," and then took his departure. The priest became wroth, and, cursing him bitterly, predicted that he would come to an evil end, and that his monument would be erected near that very hill, in a situation where the sun would never shine upon it. And this was verified, for Molloy afterwards lost his eyesight, and was killed in a hut constructed of alder trees, at the ford of Bealach-Leachta" [A. D. 978], "by Hugh, son of Gevennan of Deis-Beag" [a territory lying around Bruff, in the county of Limerick]; "and the monument of Mahon is on the south side of that hill, and the monument of Molloy mac Bran is on the north side, and the sun never shines upon it.

"The two priests afterwards returned home, and told Columb Mac Kieragan, the Coarb of St. Barry, what had been done, and gave him the Gospel, which was stained with the blood of Mahon; and the holy prelate wept bitterly, and uttered a prophecy concerning the future fate of the murderers.

"Molloy mac Bran was the chief instigator of this deed; but it were better for him he had not accomplished it, for it afterwards caused him bitter woe and affliction. When the news of it reached Brian and the Dal-gCais they were overwhelmed with grief, and Brian vented his grief and rage in a short elegy, in which he expressed his deep regret that his brother had not fallen in a battle behind the shelter of his shield, before he had relied on the treacherous word of Donovan, who delivered him up to the infamous Molloy to be butchered in cold blood. He then recounts Mahon's victories over the Danes at Aine, at Sulaigh in Tradry, at Machaire-Buidhe,

and at Limerick, and concludes thus:

"My heart shall burst within my breast
Unless I avenge this great king;
They shall forfeit life for this foul deed,
Or I shall perish by a violent death."

"Mahon, son of Kennedy, was thus cut off by Donovan, son of Cathal, and Molloy, son of Bran, nine years after the battle of Sulchoid" [fought A. D. 968], "the thirteenth year after the death of Donough, son of Callaghan, King of Cashel" [A. D. 962]; "the sixty-eighth year after the killing of Cormac mac Cullenan" [A. D. 908]; "the twentieth year after the killing of Conghalach, son of Maelmihi, King of Tara" [A. D. 956]; "and the fourth year before the battle of Tara" [A. D. 980].

"After the murder of Mahon, Brian, son of Kennedy, became king of the Dal-gCais, and proved himself a worthy successor of his warlike brother. His first effort was directed against Donovan's allies, the Danes of Limerick, and he slew Ivor, their king, and two of his sons. After the killing of Ivor, Donovan sent for Harold, another of Ivor's sons, and the Danes of Munster elected him as their king. As soon as Brian received intelligence of this, he made an incursion into the plains of Ui-Fidhgeinte, seized upon a vast spoil of cattle, and slew Donovan, King of Ui-Fidhgeinte, a praiseworthy deed. He also plundered the city of Limerick, slew Harold, King of the Danes, making a great slaughter of his people, and returned home, loaded with immense spoils. This was in the second year after the murder of Mahon."

The above epochs are all perfectly correct, as can be shewn from the accurate chronology of the Annals of Tighernach and those of Ulster.

The killing of Mahon, King of Cashel, and a

Αοιρ Εριορτ, ναιοι εεόο ρεαχτμοδα α εύεε. Αν ταοημάδ βλιαδαιν ριέετ το Οηοιναλλ. Ώορμζαλ, κοηορβα Τολα, Κοναιγ, μαε Κατάιν, αββ Ρήρνα, η Νοεμβάν Ινρι Καταιεεχ, δέεε. Μυιρέετραχ, μαε Οοιναλλ Οί Νέιλλ, η Κογζαλαχ, μαε Οοιναλλ, μηε Κογζαλαιζ, δά ριόζδαιίνα Ερεααν, το μαρβιαδ ηα ηΑιίλαοιβη, μαε Σιτριεεα. Ώιολλα Κολαιμ Οα Κααανδάν, τιζήρνα Κέεεοιρ εΚοαοιλλ, το μαρβιαδ λάρ αν ριζη, Οοιναλλ Οα Νέιλλ. Μαοι-ρνααοί Ώοτ Οα Μαοιιςχλαοι, ριόζδαιίνα Τάιρραέ, το μαρβιαδ α μεαβαίλ. Ινρι Κάτθαιζ το ράρυζαδ το δηριαν, μαε Κιιιηειοιζ, φορ Ώηαλλαδ Λυιιμμζ, ιμ Ιοιμαρ εο να δά μαε .ι. Αιίλαοιβ η Ουιθεένο. δηριαν εαοζαδ βλιαδαιν οαοιρ αν ταν ρην. Σεαχναραχ μαε ηλρναοί τιζήρνα Ειλε το μαρβιαδ.

Αοιρ Εριορτ, ναιοι εεοδ ρεαέτμοδα α ρέ. Αν οαρη βλιαδαιν ριέετ το Οηοιναλλ. Ριαχρηα Οα ηΑρταεάιν, αββ Ια Χολυμ Χιλλε, Μαοιαχ, μαε Μυιρβηαζ, αββ Ορμα Ιηερλαοι, [δέεε]. Καέ δεαλαιζ Ιεαχτα ειττηρ δηριαν, μαε Κιιιηειοιζ, η Μαοιμναοί, τιζήρνα Ολρμυιμαν, η τορίαρ Μαοιμναοί ανδ η άρ ρήρ Μυιμαν. Καέ οιοέλαοιιηε φορ Λαζιιηβ ρια ηΏαλλαίβ

few other events, are noticed in the Annals of Ulster, under the year 975, as follows :

"A. D. 975. Mahon mac Cinnedi, king of Cashell, killed by Maelmoy mac Brain. Donncha, mac Cellai, king of Ossory; Donell mac Congalai, king of Bregh, *mortui sunt*. Conuing O'Finan, Coarb of Maknisi and Colman Ela, *mortuus est*. Teige O'Ruarach, king of Cianacht, killed. Sedna O'Deman, Airehinnech of Aendrom, *in sua domo crustus est*."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^d *Was violated*.—The holy island of St. Senan was profaned by attacking persons in its sanctuary, as Brian did on this occasion. This attack on the Danes of Limerick is not mentioned in the Annals of Ulster, but it is set down in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, at the year 970, as follows :

"A. D. 970. Inis-Cahie was taken by Bryan mac Kynedy, upon the Danes of Lymbrick, that is to say, Imer and his two sons, Awley and Dowgean."

The Annals of Ulster have the following en-

tries under the year 976 :

"A. D. 976. Murtagh mac Donell O'Nell, and Congalaeh mac Donell, two heyres of Ireland, killed by Aulav mac Sitrick. Gilcolum O'Canannan, killed by Donell O'Nell. Aulav mac Ilulv, king of Scotland, killed by Cinaedh mac Donell. Conaing mac Cagan, Coarb of Maog, *mortuus est*."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^e *Bealach-Leachta*.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, which was largely interpolated by Dr. O'Brien and John Conry from various sources, the following notice of this battle is given under 978, which is the true year :

"A. D. 978. Brian, son of Kennedy, and his son, Morogh, at the head of the Dal-gCais, fought the battle of Bealach-leachta, against Maolmuaidh, son of Bran, at the head of the Eugenians, with the additional forces of the Danes of Munster. In this battle Maolmuaidh was slain by the hand of Morogh, son of Brian; two hundred of the Danes were also slain, together with a great number of the Irish. Some antiquaries, and particularly our author" [i. e.

The Age of Christ, 975 [*rectè* 977]. The twenty-first year of Domhnall Gormghal, successor of Tola; Conaing, son of Cathan, Abbot of Fearnua; and Noemhan of Inis-Cathaigh, died. Muirheartach, son of Domhnall Ua Neill, and Conghalach, son of Domhnall, son of Conghalach, two heirs to the monarchy of Ireland, were slain by Amhlacibh, son of Sitric. Gilla-Coluim Ua Canannain, lord of Cinel-Conaill, was slain by the king, Domhnall Ua Neill. Maelruanaidh God Ua Maeleachlainn, royal heir of Teamhair, was treacherously killed. Inis-Cathaigh was violated^d by Brian, son of Ceinneidigh, against the foreigners of Luimneach, with Imhar and his two sons, namely, Amhlacibh and Duibhchem. Brian was fifty years of age at that time. Seachnasach, son of Hiruadh, lord of Eile, was slain.

The Age of Christ, 976 [*rectè* 978]. The twenty-second year of Domhnall. Fiachra Ua hArtagain, Abbot of Ia-Choluim Chille, [and] Maenach, son of Muireadhach, Abbot of Druim-Ineselainn, [died]. The battle of Bealach-Leachta^e between Brian, son of Ceinneidigh, and Maelmhuaidh, lord of Desmond, wherein Maelmhuaidh was slain, and the men of Munster slaughtered. The battle of Bithlamh^f [was gained] over the Leinstermen by the foreigners

the original compiler of the Annals of Innisfallen], “say that this battle was fought at Bearna-dhearg (Red-Chair), on Sliabh Caoin. We find in another ancient manuscript that it was at Cnoc-ramhra, south of Mallow, on the road to Cork, that Brian defeated the enemy; and in another ancient manuscript we find that the battle of Bealach-leachta was fought by the side of Magh Cromtha” [Macroom], “near Muisire-na-mona-moire” [Mushera mountain].

Dr. O’Brien, in his *Law of Tanistry, &c.*, published under Vallancey’s name in the *Collectanea de Rebus Hibernicis*, says that Leacht-Mhathghamlina was near Macroom. Mr. Moore, *Hist. Irel.*, vol. ii. p. 85, writes:

“In my copy of the Innisfallenses, says Vallancey, *Bearna-Dearg*, now *Red-Chair*, on the mountain which was then called Sliabh Caoin, but now Sliabh Riach, between the barony of Fermoy and the county of Limerick, is said to be the pass on which Maolmuadh and his bro-

thers waited for the royal captive, and put him to death.” This should be: “In my copy of the *Annales Innisfallenses*, says Dr. O’Brien, as printed by Vallancey, *Bearna-dhearg*,” &c. &c. The gap of Bearna-dhearg is situated about one mile to the south of the parish church of Kilflin, on the borders of the counties of Cork and Limerick. It is a chasm lying between the hills of Kileruaig and Red-Chair; the former on its east and the latter on its west side. The high road from Limerick to Cork passes through it.

John Collins of Myross (Μιόρογ), in his MS. *Pedigree of the O’Donovan Family*, in the possession of Mr. James O’Donovan, of Cooldurragha, near Union-Hall, in the county of Cork, states that Bealach-Leachta is situated in Muskerry, a mile east of Macroom, at the confluence of the Lee and the Sulane.

^f *Bithlann*.—Now Belan, in the south of the county of Kildare, about four miles to the east of the town of Athy.

Ατα ειατ, ι τορκαρ πι Λαιγη ι. Αυγαρε mac Τυαταλ, γ Μυρβωαχ, mac Ριαν, τιγλινα Ua Ceinnpealaigh, γ Congalach, mac Flaith, τιγλινα Λειγε γ Rechet, γο ποχαιδὶς ιομδα αμυλλε φριύ. Καθηραμεαδ̄ λοηγ occ Uocharb̄ Ειρε για nΑιργιάλλαβ̄ φορ Chenel Conall, δύ ι τορκαρταρ ιλε ιμ Niall Ua Chanannán, γ ιμ Ua Congalaigh, γ mac Murchada glúillar, γ apoile παορclanna. Coimáctán Ua Cléirigh, τιγεαρνα Ua Ριαρπαχ Αιδνε, δέcc. Κατ Cillemóna για nDoimnall mac Congalaigh, γ για nÁmlaib̄ φορ Doimnall Ua Néll φορρ an ριγ, δύ α τορκαρ Αρδγαλ, mac Μαδυδάν, πι Ulad̄. Donnaccán, mac Maoilmuire, γ Cionaod̄, mac Cριοιγγille, τιγλινα Conaille, co nδρυνηγ μόρι cenmo éatpoim̄. Κατ παομεαδ̄ για mδρην, mac Ceinnéitigh̄ φορ Gallab̄ Luimnigh, γ φορ Donnabán, mac Caatal, τιγλινα Ua Ριδγειμντε, δύ ι τορκαρταρ Γοιλλ Luimnigh, γ ιμ πο λαδ̄ α náρ.

^a *Leighe*.—Now Lea, in the barony of Portmahinch, in the Queen's County. This is called “*Τυατ Λειγε να λεαγ πολορ*; i. e. the district of Lea of bright plains,” by O'Heerin, in his topographical poem.

^b *Rechet*: i. e. Magh-Rechet, now Morett, an old castle and manor adjoining the Great Heath of Maryborough, in the same county.

^c *Ua-Conghalaigh*.—Now *anglicè* O'Conolly, or Conolly, without the prefix O.

^k *Donnabhan, son of Cathal*.—This is the progenitor from whom the O'Donovans have taken their hereditary surname. The name is more frequently written *Donnoubán*, which means a black-haired, or black-complexioned, chieftain. In the short elegy said to have been composed on the death of Mahon, King of Munster, by his brother, Brian Borumha, he is called *Donnabán donn*, i. e. Donovan the dun or brown-haired, which is not very descriptive of those who bear his name at present, for they are generally fair-haired, and of a sanguineous temperament.

The Four Masters have misplaced this entry. It should have been given before the notice of the battle of Bealach-Leachta, as it stands in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, in

which it is correctly entered under the year 977, as follows:

“A. D. 977. Brian, son of Kennedy, marched at the head of an army to Ibh-Fighenti, where he was met by Donovan, dynast of that territory, in conjunction with Auliff, king of the Danes of Munster. Brian gave them battle, wherein Auliff and his Danes, and Donovan and his Irish forces, were all cut off.”

John Collins of Myross, in his *Pedigree of the O'Donovan Family*, gives the following notice of this defeat of Donovan and Auliffe by Brian Borumha, as if from an authority different from the Annals of Innisfallen; but the Editor has not been able to find any original authority to corroborate his details.—See note ^c, under A. D. 974.

“O'Donovan” [*rectè*, Donovan], “who was well acquainted with the personal abilities and spirit of Brian, Mahon's brother, who now succeeded him as king of North Munster, took into his pay, besides his own troops, fifteen hundred heavy-armed Danes, commanded by Avlavius, a Danish soldier of great experience. Brian, in the Spring of 976, entered Kenry” [*rectè*, Uí-Fidhgeinte], “where, at Crome” [on the River Maigue], “he gave battle, in which O'Donovan”

of Ath-cliaith, wherein were slain Augaire, son of Tuathal, King of Leinster; Muireadhach, son of Rian, lord of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh; and Conghalach, son of Flann, lord of Leighe^s and Rechet^h, with numbers of others along with them. A naval victory [was gained] on Loch Eirne by the Airghialla, over the Cinel-Conaill, where many were slain, together with Niall Ua Canannain, and Ua Conghalaighⁱ, and the son of Murchadh Glunillar, and other nobles. Comaltan Ua Cleirigh, lord of Ui-Fiachrach-Aidhne, died. The battle of Cill-mona [was gained] by Domhnall, son of Conghalach, and Amhlacibh, over the king, Domhnall Ua Neill, wherein fell Ardghal, son of Madadhan, King of Ulidia; Donnagan, son of Maelmuire; and Cinaedh, son of Croinghille, lord of Conaille, with a large number besides them. A battle was gained by Brian, son of Ceinneidigh, over the foreigners of Luimneach, and Donnabhan, son of Cathal^k, lord of Ui-Fidhgeinte, wherein the foreigners of Luimneach were defeated and slaughtered.

[*rectè*, Donovan, the progenitor of the O'Donovans of Ui-Fidhgeinte], "Avlavius, and their party, were cut to pieces. After that battle was fought, Brian sent a herald to Maelmuaidh, then king of Munster, denouncing war and vengeance against him, and letting him know he would meet him at Bealach-leachta, in Muskerry, near Macroom (at the confluence of the Lee and Sulane). Maelmuaidh, besides his provincial troops, had collected a great body of Danes, and by mutual consent the battle was fought at the time and place appointed. In this bloody engagement Morrough, son of Brien, by More, daughter to O'Hine, prince of Ibh-Fiachra-Aidhne, in Connaught, made his first campaign, and though but 13" [*qr.* 18?] "years old, engaged Maelmuaidh hand to hand, and slew this murderer of his uncle. Brian hereby became King of Munster, A. D. 978. This great man was born in the year 926" [*rectè*, 941]; "came to the crown of North Munster in 975" [*rectè*, 976], "very early; hence was King of North Munster two years; of the two Munsters, 10

years; of Leath-Mhogha, 25 years; and of the whole kingdom 12 years, until he was slain at the battle of Clontarf on the 23rd of April, on Good Friday, in the year 1014."

The defeat of Maelmuaidh, King of Desmond, by Brian Borumha, is briefly noticed, with a few other events, in the Annals of Ulster, at 977, as follows:

"A. D. 977. Fiachra, airehinnech Iai, *quievit*. A battle between Brien mac Cinedi, and Maelmuai, king of Desmond, where Maelmuai perished. The battle of Bithlann upon Lenster by Gentiles" [*rectè*, the Galls] "of Dublin, where Ugaire mac Tuohal, king of Lenster, with many more, fell. An overthrow by Airghialla upon Kindred-Conell, where Nell O'Canannan, with many more, were killed. Corea-mor in Mounster, *praied by Deai*" [*rectè*, destroyed by fire]. "Lissmor Mochuda praied and burnt."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

The battles of Bealach Leachta and of Bithlann are noticed in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at the year 971.

Αοιρ Οριορτ, ναοι οόέο ρέετμοδα α ρεαχτ. Αν επρεαρ βλιαδαν ριόε το Οhoimnall. Κορβμας ηΥα Μαειλβρταιγ, abb Οinne Ρυανθ, δέεε. Ρλαντ, μαε Μαοιλμνίλ, ρεαρ λειγim Cluana mic Νοιρ, επρκορ η απρέινδεαχ Cluana Θεοόρα. Ρλαντ, μαε Μhaoimoeoóεε, απρέινδεαχ Οinne ηΥιρρην, Καταραχ, απρέινδεαχ Εακαλιρi bicce Cluana mic Νόιρ, η Μαιρηνθ, ιηγην Chonγalaγ, banabb Cille θαρα, δέεε. Concoθαρ, μαε Ρινθ, τιγηνα Υα Ραιγε, δέεε. Οοimnall Claoη ρί Λαγην, το επγαβάλ το Οhallanθ Ατα ελιατ. Λεθλοθαρ Υα Ριαόνα, τιγεαρνα Οάλ Αραιθε, το μαρβαθ. Cill θαρα το οργαν το Οhallanθ.

Αοιρ Οριορτ, ναοι οόέο ρεαχτμοδα α hocht. Μucchróm, abb Ιαε, ρεπιθιό η επρκορ, ραοι να τΤρι Ρανθ, η Ρumανθ Υα ηΑεθaccám, abb Cluana ηΟοαρ, δέεε. Κατ Τήηρα ρια Μαοιλρεclanθ, μαε Οοimnall, ρορ Οhallanθ Ατα ελιατ, η να ιιιορρθ, ρορ μαεαιθ ανιλαοιθ αν τραηηιυό, θυ ι τοοιρατταρ ile im Ραγnall μαε Αιιλαοιθ, ριόγθαμνα Οall, η im Chonamail, mic Οillιαρρι, η ραεπλαθραυθ Ατα ελιατ, η ρο λαθ θεαργ άρ Οall ιmale ρηύ. Τοοιρατταρ θεόρ ηι ρηιέγim αν εατα θραοη, μαε Μυρchaθα, ριόγθαμνα Λαγην, η Conγalaε μαε Ρlann, τιγηνα Οailηγ, η α μαε .i. Μαοlán, Ριαόνα η Cúuínich, θά ιμαε Ουθlanch, θά τιγηνα Ρεαρ Tulach, η Λαότηnán, τιγηνα Μυγθοορη Μαιγην. Co ndeachaθ Αιιλαοιθ ιαροθ ταρ ιιυρ co neρbal in I Colam Cille. Ιαρ ιβειθη εειρε βλιαθνα ριόε ι ριγε υαρ Ερim το Οοimnall, μαε Μυρcθραιγ να γκοάλλ εποεim, μαε Νέιλλ Οlún-θuib, αεβαλ ιη Αρθ Μαάα ιαρ ιμβυαιθ ιαιέριγε. Αρ θια εumimuccaθ ριθε ρο ράθ Ουθθαλέε,

¹ *Gleann-Fuaid*.—Not identified. This is the only reference to this place occurring in the Irish annals. It was probably the name of a valley near Sliabh Fuaid, in the county of Ar-magh.

^m *Chuain-Deochra*.—Archdall (*Monast. Hib.*, p. 708) identifies this with Clonrane, in the barony of Moyeshel, and county of Westmeath; but in O'Clery's Irish Calendar, at 11th of January, it is placed in the county of Longford: "*Tertio Idus Januarii*. Ερnan Chluana Θεοόρα α γConzae Longpoιρτ."

ⁿ *Faglais-beg*.—This was the name of St.

Kieran's little church at Clonmaenose.

^o *Conchobhar, son of Finn*.—He was the ancestor of the Ui-Conchobhair Failghe, or O'Conors of Offaly, and evidently the progenitor from whom they took their hereditary surname, though Duaid Mac Firis says that the surname was taken from his grandson, Conchobhar, son of Conghalach. His father, Finn, was slain in 928.

The Annals of Ulster notice a few of these events at the year 978, and the Annals of Clonmaenose at 972, as follows:

"A. D. 978. Muren, daughter of Congalach,

The Age of Christ, 977 [*rectè* 979]. The twenty-third year of Domhnall. Cormac Ua Maelbearaigh, Abbot of Gleann-Fuaid¹, died. Flann, son of Maelmichil, lector of Cluain-mic-Nois, Bishop and airchinneach of Cluain-Deochra^m; Flann, son of Maelmaedhog, airchinneach of Gleann-Uisean; Cathasach, airchinneach of Eaglais-begⁿ at Cluain-mic-Nois; and Muireann, daughter of Conghalach, Abbess of Cill-dara, died. Conchobhar, son of Finn^o, lord of Uí-Failghe, died. Domhnall Claen, King of Leinster, was taken prisoner by the foreigners of Ath-cliath. Leathlobhar Ua Fiachna, lord of Dal-Araidhe, was killed. Cill-dara was plundered by the foreigners.

The Age of Christ, 978 [*rectè*, 979]. Mughroin, Abbot of Ia, scribe and bishop, the most learned of the three divisions^p, and Rumann Ua hAedhagain, Abbot of Cluain-Eois, died. The battle of Teamhair [was gained] by Maelseachlainn, son of Domhnall, over the foreigners of Ath-cliath and of the Islands, and over the sons of Amhlaeibh in particular, where many were slain, together with Raghnaill^q, son of Amhlaeibh, heir to the sovereignty of the foreigners; Conamhail, son of Gilla-Arri; and the orator of Ath-cliath; and a dreadful slaughter of the foreigners along with them. There fell also in the heat of the battle Braen, son of Murchadh, royal heir of Leinster; Conghalach, son of Flann, lord of Gaileanga, and his son, i. e. Maelan; Fiachna and Cuduiliach, the two sons of Dubhlaech, two lords of Feara Tulach; and Lachtnan, lord of Mughdhorn-Maighen. After this Amhlaeibh went across the sea, and died at I-Coluim-Cille. After Domhnall^r, the son of Muirheartach of the Leather Cloaks, son of Niall Glundubh, had been twenty-four years in the sovereignty of Ireland, he died at Ard-Macha, after the victory of penance. In commemoration of this, Dubhdalethe said :

Coarb of Brigitt, died. Lehlavor O'Fiachna, King of Dal-Araie, *per dolum occisus est*. Murtagh O'Caran, head of all Ireland in learning, *in pace quievit.*"—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

"A. D. 972" [*rectè*, 979]. "Flann mac Moylemihill, Lector of Clonvicknose, died. Morean, daughter of King Congallagh, abbess of Killdare, died. Donnell Kloen, King of Lynster, was taken prisoner by the Danes of Dublin."—*Ann. Clon.*

^p *The three divisions*: i. e. Ireland, Mann, and Alba or Scotland.

^q *Raghnaill*.—This name, which was borrowed by the Irish from the Danes, is latinized Reginaldus, and Ranulphus, and anglicised Randal, Reginald, Ranulph, Ralph.

^r *Domhnall*.—"Donnaldus O'Neill, Nielli Glundubii regis e Murcherto filio nepos R. H. viginti quatuor annis, 956-980."—*Ogygia*, p. 435.

"A. D. 973" [*rectè*, 980]. "Donnell O'Neale,

Ο ἕσταιρ mac Δέ, ní brécc,
 Α hocht γεacht ndeic ip naiti ccéδ,
 Co báρ Μυζμοιη μορταρ ραηη,
 Coιαρβα caδla Colaim.
 Συρ an ccaé ι τΤήηραιζ έαιε,
 In po δάιλδ epú dar caile
 I ηγαοτα Σαιδιλ ip Σοιλλ,
 Λά Mael-paep-blaδac Seachloinn.
 Σο héitpecht Doιnnaill ι Néill
 In Arδ Maáa mópδa géill,
 Arδπλαε Έρεαηη έιρηδδ ζροιζ,
 For δpuim doιman ní ad ḡhataρ.

Καέ εδρη Ultoib ḡ Dal ηΑραθε, α ετορέοιρ ηί an éoicciδ .ι. Aodh, mac
 Loιηζpíé, ḡo pochaidib ele lá hEochaid mac Arδζαρ. Dubḡall, mac Doιn-
 chaδa, ταναρη Aιηζ, do ιαρβαδ lá Μυρσδac mac Flaim, lá a bráταρ, ḡ
 Μυρσδhaé péιpη do ιαρβαδ la a éneél ηia ccioηη míρ a ccioηaδ Dubḡall.
 Τιζήηaη Ua Maolδopaδ, τιζεapηa Cenél Conaill, do ιαρβαδ. Dunḡal,
 mac Doιnchaδa, ταναρη Opραḡe, δέcc.

Αοιρ Cpιoρτ, ηaοι ccéττ pécτmoδa a ηaοι. An céδ blaδaη do Mhaol-
 pŷchlaim, Mhoρ, mac Doιnnaill, mic Doιnchaδa, mic Flaim, mic Maolpŷch-
 laim op Epim ι pιḡe. Paolán, mac Coellaide, púι eppcop, ḡ abb Imleacha
 lúδαρ, ḡ Μυρchaδ, mac Riata, abb Ropra Coηaη ḡ pηioιρ Cluana mic
 Nóιρ, δέζ. Aḡa, mac Duibcoid, τιζήηaη Teatba, δέcc ι ηlomδaδ Ciaráη,
 ιαρ ndeιḡbeataḡ. Aιηlaοib, mac Siotpocca aηpδ τιζήηaη ḡall Aáa cliaé,

king of Ireland, after long penance, died in
 Ardmach, and thereof was called Donnell of
 Ardmach, because he resided at Ardmach a
 long time to do penance."—*Ann. Clon.*

* *The province*: i. e. of Ulidia, or the circum-
 scribed territory of the Clanna-Rudhraighe.

The Annals of Ulster notice the most of these
 events at the year 879, as follows:

"A. D. 879. The battle of Tarach by Mael-
 sechlaim mac Donell, upon Genties of Dublin"
 [*recte*, upon the Galls of Dublin] "and the

Ilands, where their main slaughter was com-
 mitted, and their strength out of Ireland,
 where Ragnall mac Auláiv, the son of king of
 Genties" [*recte*, king of the Galls], "and Con-
 mael, son to the deputy king of them, and
 more that cannot be told, were discomfited.
 Daniell O'Neil, arch-king of Ireland, *post peni-
 tentiam*, in Armach *obiit*. Mugron, Coarb of
 Columkill in Scotland and Ireland, *felicem
 vitam finivit*. Rumann O'Haegan, Coarb of
 Tiernach; Murcha mac Riada, Coarb of Coman,

From the birth of the son of God,—no falsehood,—
 Eight, seventy, and nine hundred,
 Till the death of Mughroin whom verses extol,
 The comely successor of Colum;
 Till the battle of strong Teamhair,
 Wherein blood was spilled over shields,
 Wherein the Gaeidhil and Galls were slaughtered
 By the noble famous Maelseachlainn;
 [And] till the death of Dombnall Ua Neill
 At Ard-Macha of majestic hostages,
 Monarch of Ireland who bestowed horses, [than whom a worthier man]
 On the surface of the earth was never born.

A battle between the Ulidians and Dal-Araidhe, wherein the king of the province^s, i. e. Aedh, son of Loingseach, and many others, were slain by Eochaidh, son of Ardgar. Dubhghall, son of Donnchadh, Tanist of Aileach, was slain by his kinsman, Muir'eadhach, son of Flann; and Muireadbach himself was slain by his tribe before the end of a month, in revenge of Dubhghall. Tighearnan Ua Maeldoraidh, lord of Cinel-Conaill, was slain. Dunghal, son of Donnchadh, Tanist of Osraighe, died.

The Age of Christ, 979 [*rectè* 980]. The first year of Maelseachlainn Mor^t, son of Dombnall, son of Donnchadh, son of Flann, in sovereignty of Ireland. Faelan, son of Coellaidhe, distinguished Bishop and Abbot of Imleach-Ibhair; and Murchadh, son of Riada, Abbot of Ross-Chomain, and Prior of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Aghda, son of Duibhcenn, lord of Teathbha, died in Imdhaidh-Chiarain^u, after a good life. Amhlaeibh^v, son of Sitric, chief lord of the foreigners of

mortui sunt. Duv^gall mac Dunchaa, heyre of Ailech, by Mureach mac Flainn, his own cosen, was killed. Muireach mac Flainn within a month was slain by his kindred. Comaltan O'Cleri, king of Fiachrach Aigne, *mortuus est.* Tiernach O'Maeldorai, king of Kindred-Conell, *a suis jugulatus est.* Braen mac Murchaa, king of Lenster, taken by Genties" [*rectè*, the Galls] "and killed after."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^t *Maelseachlainn Mor.*—O'Flaherty and Ware

place the accession of Maelseachlainn in 980, which is the true year.

^u *Imdhaidh-Chiarain*: i. e. St. Kieran's bed. This was probably the name of a church at Clonmacnoise.

^v *Amhlaeibh.*—This is the first evidence in the Irish annals of a Danish chieftain being a Christian. Ware thinks that the Danes of Dublin embraced the Christian religion in the year 930.

do dol co hl dia oiliéire, 7 a écc innite iar pñinaind 7 deigbeithaid. Mór-
 ploigib la Maolrfechlaimn, mac Doimnall, ní Eireann, 7 lá hEochaid, mac
 Ardgar, ní Ulad, do Sullu Aca chiac, co taradrat forbar epí lá 7 epí
 noidce forra co tucceat dialla Eireann ar, im Doimnall Cloen, ní Uaigín, 7
 im aidiye Ua Néill aréna. Fice ced líon na nDiall la taob peot 7 maime,
 7 la raoye Ua Néill ó Sionann co muir cen cáin cen cobach. Ar annyn tra
 for uaccart Maolrfechlaimn féirym in earrgaire nairdeire dia nérbairt,
 ced aen do Saoidéalaihb pil hi ceicé Gall i ndaiepe 7 doépaide taed ar dia
 tír foérim ppi ríó 7 ppi ruá. Ba pí bpoio baibeloin na hEireann an bpoio
 hirim, co po paopaó iat lá Maolreclaind, 7 ba tanaip bpoitte iprimn beop.

Αοιρ Cpioγτ, naoi ccéd oétmoða. An tapá bliáðain do Mhaolrfechlaimn.
 Anncað, eppcop Cille dapa, do epiochnuccað a deigbfeithaid ipin cñntap
 iar pñdaataid. Eozan Ua Caatán, abb Cluana fearra brenaind, Sionach,
 mac Muiréulen, abb bñndair, Cleircein, mac Donngaile, comarba Fechene,
 Conang Ua Flannagán for aréinofch Arpa Maáa, 7 Roceétach Daínnin
 paccart, décc. Doimnall Ua hAteid, tiágnna Ua nEaatach, 7 Longreach,
 mac Fogartaiá, taiofch Ua Niallán, do coméuntim ppa apoile. Donnáal,
 mac Duibríge, abb Páda dúin, décc.

Αοιρ Cpioγτ, naoi ccéd oétmoða a haon. An tpeap bliáðain do Maol-
 rfechlaimn. Muirfóach, mac Ruadhach, comarba Féchin, bpuadar mac
 Eicétiágn, tiágnna Ua cCeinnrealaá [décc]. Aréu, mac Néill, mógðaíanna

* *A great army.*—This remarkable passage is not in the Annals of Ulster, which are very meagre at this period; but it is in the Annals of Tighernach in nearly the same words as transcribed by the Four Masters, and in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

“A. D. 974” [*recte*, 980]. “Moyleseaghlyn mac Donell tooke upon him the kingdome, and reigned 23 years. The first act he did was that he challenged the Danes to battle, and gave them the battle of Taragh, where the Danes were quite overthrown, and Randulph mac Awley and Conawill mac Gillearrie, with many other Danes, were therein slain. After which overthrow King Moyleseaghlyn prepared” [*recte*, collected] “together a great army, accompanied

with Eachie mac Ardgair, king of Ulster, went into the parts of Fingall (which was the place of greatest strength with the Danes then), and there remained three nights and three days, untill he compell'd the Danes and the rest of Ireland to yeald him hostages; and afterwards proclaimed that as many of the Irish nation as lived in servitude and bondage with the Danes (which was at that time a very great number) shou'd presently pass over without ransome, and live freely in their own countreys, according to their wonted manner, which was forthwith obeyed without contradiction; among which prisoners, Donell Cloen, king of Lynster, was forced to be sett at liberty; and” [it was] “also procured from the Danes that the O'Neals

Ath-clíath, went to Hi on his pilgrimage ; and he died there, after penance and a good life. A great army^x was led by Maelseachlainn, son of Domhnall, King of Ireland, and by Eochaidh, son of Ardgar, King of Ulidia, against the foreigners of Ath-clíath ; and they laid siege to them for three days and three nights, and carried thence the hostages of Ireland, and among the rest Domhnall Claen, King of Leinster, and all the hostages of the Ui-Neill. Two thousand was the number of the hostages, besides jewels and goods, and the freedom of the U-Neill, from the Simainn to the sea, from tribute and exaction. It was then Maelseachlainn himself issued the famous proclamation, in which he said :—“ Every one of the Gaoidhil who is in the territory of the foreigners, in servitude and bondage, let him go to his own territory in peace and happiness.” This captivity was the Babylonian captivity of Ireland, until they were released by Maelseachlainn ; it was indeed next to the captivity of hell.

The Age of Christ, 980 [*rectè* 981]. The second year of Maelseachlainn. Anmchadh^y, Bishop of Cill-dara, completed his virtuous life in this world, at an advanced life. Eoghan Ua Cathain, Abbot of Chuain-fearta-Brenainn ; Sinach, son of Murthuilen, Abbot of Beannchair ; Clerchen, son of Donnghal, successor of Feichin ; Conaing Ua Flannagain, vice-airchinneach of Ard-Macha ; and Rothechtach of Daimhinis, a priest, died. Domhnall Ua hAiteidh, lord of Ui-Eathach, and Loingseach, son of Foghartach, chief of Ui-Niallain, mutually fell by each other. Donnghal, son of Duibhbrighe, Abbot of Fidh-duin, died.

The Age of Christ, 981 [*rectè* 982]. The third year of Maelseachlainn. Muireadhach, son of Ruadhrach, successor of Feichin, [and] Bruadar, son of Echthighern, lord of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, [died]. Archu, son of Niall, royal heir

of the south shou'd have free libertyes from the river of Synan to the sea, without disturbance of Dane or other person whatsoever. Awley mac Sitric, king of the Danes of Dublin, went a pillgrimage to the Island of Hugh in Scotland, and there, after pennance, died.”

^y *Anmchadh*.—“ A. D. 980. *B. Anmchadius, Episcopus Kildariensis sanctè traductam vitam in senectute bona finivit.*”—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 630. “A. D. 975” [*rectè*, 981]. “St. Anncha, bushop of Kildare, died an old and holy man.”—*Ann. Clon.*

The chronology of the Annals of the Four Masters agrees with that of the Annals of Ulster at this period. The latter notice the following events under the year 980 :

“ A. D. 980. Donell O'Hathi, king of One-hach, and Longsech mac Fogartai, king of Niallans, killed one by another. Clercean mac Donngaile, Coarb of Feichin ; Owen O'Cadain, Coarb of Brenainn ; Sinach mac Murthuilen, Coarb of Comgall, in Christo *dormierunt*. Great fruit this year.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

Υλαδ, το μαρβαδ λά α βραιριβ. Αοδη Υα Δυβδα, τιξήρη ταιριγειρε Συναχτ, δέεε. Φαιτέβριταχ, abb Λειτέγλιννε, το έεε. Αιλελλ, δαλα Δύνιαδα, το έεε. Δαλ εCαιρ δορccαιν το Μαοιρεcλαιν, mac Δομναλλ, γ βιλε Αοναιξ Μαίγε ηΑοδαρ το έφρεαδη ιαρ να τοcαιε α ταλμαιν εο να φρέμαιβ. Ορζαιν Cille δαρα λα ηλομαρ Ρυιρε Λάιρζε. Ινορβδ Ορραζε λά βριαν, mac Cειννέιτσιξ. Ξιolla Cαινίγιν το δαλλαδ λα Δομναλλ mac Λορcάν.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, ναοι εcέδ οcητμοδα α δά. Αν εcτραμαδ βιαδαιν το Μηαιοιρεcλαιν. Cορβμαc, mac Μαοιcίαραν, κοίμαρβα Μοcτα, Αεδ Υα Μοcτραν, κοίμαρβα δά Cινέεαλλ, Μυιρβδαχ, mac Μυιρεccάιν, πριοιρ Αρδα Μαχα, [δέεε]. Cατραοινεαδ για Μαοιρεαχλαιν, mac Δομναλλ, γ για ηΞλαιν ιαρηδ mac Αιηλαοιβ .ι. mac μάταρ Μαοιλεαcλαιν, φορ Δομναλλ εCλαοη γ φορ Ιομαρ Ρηυιρε Λάιρζε, δύ ι ετορρέπαταρ ιλε ειτσιρ βάδαδ, γ μαρβαδ ιη Ξηιollaράττραεε, mac Ιομαρ, γ ροχαδε ele ιμμallee φυιρ. Ινορβδ γ ορζαιν Λαιγλι λά Μαοιρεαχλαιν ζο μυιρ. Ξλίν δα λοχα το ορccαιν το Ξhallαιβ Αεα ειατ. Ξιolla Ράττραεε το ορζαιν Λειτέγλιννε, εο εταραεε μαινέιη α δά mac το Μολαιρι, γ αιτέρcυρ ανη ζο βρατ. Ξιollaράττραεε το ερζαβάλ το βριαν mac Cειννέιτσιξ.

¹ *Aedh Ua Dubhda*.—*Anglicè* Hugh O'Dowda. Doctor O'Connor erroneously makes it Aodhus O'Duffy. This Aedh was the first person called Ua Dubhda, being the Ua, O, or grandson of Dubhda, the progenitor after whom the O'Dowdas have taken their hereditary surname.—See *Genealogies, &c., of Hy-Fiachraeh*, pp. 349, 350. The present representatives of this family are: Thaddæus O'Dowda, Esq., *alias* the O'Dowda, of Bunnyconnellan, county of Mayo; and his brother, Robert O'Dowda, Esq., registrar of the Supreme Court of Calcutta. James O'Dowd, Esq., barrister at law, is of the sept of the O'Dowdas of Tíreragh, in North Connaught, but his pedigree has not been yet satisfactorily made out. He is probably descended from Ruaidhri, son of Feradhach, son of Teige Reagh, son of Donnell O'Dowda of Ardnaglass, who was the brother of Teige Boy, who was inau-

gurated O'Dowda by O'Donnell in 1595.

² *The tree of Aenach-Maighe-Adhair*: i. e. the tree of the meeting-place of Magh Adhair, now Moyre, near Tullagh, in the county of Clare. The O'Briens were inaugurated under this tree.—See note under A. D. 1599. This entry is not in the Annals of Ulster, but it occurs in the Annals of Clonmacnoise under 976, as follows:

“Dalgaisse was preyed altogether by King Moyleseaghlyn, and he hewed down the great tree of Moye-Ayer, in spight of them.”

The Annals of Ulster notice the following events under 981:

“A. D. 981. Bruadar mac Tiernai, king of Cinnselai, *mortuus est*. Archu mac Neill, killed treacherously by the sons of Ardgarr. Hugh O'Duvda, king of the North Connaght, *secura morte moritur*. Kildare rilled by Ivar of Wa-

of Ulidia, was slain by his kinsmen. Aedh Ua Dubhda^a, lord of North Connaught, died. Flaithbheartach, Abbot of Leithghlim, died. Ailell, the fosterson of Dunchadh, died. Dal-gCais was plundered by Maelseachlainn, son of Domhnall, and the Tree of Aenach-Maighe-Adhair^a was cut, after being dug from the earth with its roots. Cill-dara was plundered by Imhar of Port-Lairge. Osraighe was plundered by Brian, son of Ceinneidigh. Gilla-Cacimhghin was blinded by Domhnall, son of Lorcan.

The Age of Christ, 982. The fourth year of Maelseachlainn. Cormac, son of Maelchiarain, successor of Mochta; Aedh Ua Mothrain, successor of the two Sinchealls^b; Muireadhach, son of Muiregan, Prior of Ard-Macha, [died]. A battle was gained by Maelseachlainn, son of Domhnall, and by Gluniairn^c, son of Amhlaeibh, i. e. the son of Maelseachlainn's mother, over Domhnall Claen and Imhar of Port-Lairge, where many perished, both by drowning and killing, and among the rest Gilla-Padraig, son of Imhar, and many others [of distinction] along with him. Leinster was spoiled and ravaged by Maelseachlainn as far as the sea. Gleann-da-locha was plundered by the foreigners of Ath-cliaith. Gilla-Phadraig^d plundered Leithghlim, in atonement for which he gave the mainchine [gifts] of his two sons to Molaisi for ever, besides doing penance for it. Gilla-Phadraig was taken prisoner by Brian, son of Ceinneidigh.

terford."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^b *Successor of the two Sinchealls*: i. e. Abbot of Killeigh, in the barony of Geshill, King's County.

^c *Gluniairn*: i. e. of the Iron Knee. He was probably so called from having kept his knees cased in iron mail against the stroke of the battle-axe, for some account of which see Giraldus's *Topographia Hib.*, dist. iii. c. 10.

^d *Gilla-Phadraig*: i. e. servant of St. Patrick. This was Gillaphadraig, son of Donnchadh, and the progenitor after whom the Mac Gillaphadraigs, or Fitzpatrick's, of Ossory, have taken their hereditary surname. He was slain by Donovan, who was son of Ivor, king of the Danes of Waterford, in the year 995.

The defeat of Domhnall Claen, King of Leinster, and a few other events, are given in the

Annals of Ulster at the year 992, and in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at 977, as follows:

"A. D. 982. Cormac mac Maeileiarain, Coarb of Mochuda, and Mureach mac Muiregan, sen-
nap of Ardmach, *mortui sunt*. An overthrow by Maeilsechnaill mac Donell" [and Gluniairn mac Awlaiv] "upon Donell, king of Lenster, where a great number were drowned and killed, together with Gilla-Patrick mac Ivair of Waterford, and others. Hugh O'Mothrain, Coarb of the Sinchells, *jugulatus est*."—*Ann. Ult.*, *Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

"A. D. 977" [*rectè*, 983]. "King Moyleseaghlyn and Gluniarn mac Awley gave a battle to Donell Kloen, king of Lynster, and to Iver of Waterford, where many of Donell Kloen's side were both drowned and killed, as Patrick" [*rectè*, Gilla-Patrick] "mac Iver, and many

Αοιρ Cριορτ, ναοι ccéd ochtmoða a τρι. Αν cúnceasð bliaðain do Mhaoilrfehlainn. Uippine Ua Lapáin, airéindeach Daire Calgzaiz, Muirföach Ua Flannaccáin, fear leizinn Arda Macha, [vécc]. Doimnall Claon do marbasð lá hAod, mac Eétižern do Uib cCeimnealaz, 7 Fiachra, mac Fimneacéta, flaité Foréuaé Laižn, 7 Maolmiziž, mac Žairbeié beor tpe tanžnacé. Lochlainn, tizžina Corca Moðruasð, 7 Maolrfehlainn, mac Corcepaiz, vécc. Tri mic Cearbaill, mic Lorcáin, do oržan Třimainn Chaoimžin, 7 a marbasð a τριúρ μια νοίδε, τρια pιορταib Dó 7 Caoimžin. Flaitébrtach Ua hAnluain, tizžina Ua Niallán do marbasð a meabail lá hUibh ðreapail. Dubðarach, mac Doimnallán, tizžina Deaplaiz, do marbasð. Oržan iaréar Míde la ðrian, mac Ceimneitziž. Aod Ua Dubða, tizžina éuaržeipt Connacé uile, do écc.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, ναοι ccéd ochtmoða a cřear. Αν peipeað bliaðain do Mhaoilrfeclainn. Požarptach Ua Conžaire pžribnoð tožasðe abb Dainniρ, flaitēlnñ airéinneach Sažre, [vécc]. Eochaið, mac Doepžara, airéindeach Doimbiacc Chianán, do marbasð. Maelpinnia, airéindeach Doimnaiž Páttraice, [vécc]. Maolrfehlainn, mac Doimnall, do moðro Connacé, 7 do tožal a ninnpñh, 7 do marbasð a τοιρeach, 7 do πασð Μαž nΑοι h luatřpñh laiz. Cpeach po a la moð lá Connacétaib co Loch nAnnoio, co po

others. Gleadaloga was preyed by the Danes of Dublin. All Lynster to the sea was preyed and destroyed by king Moyleseaghlyn. Donell Kloen did put out the eyes of Gillekevyn mac Kenny."—*Ann. Clon.*

^c *Lochlainn*.—This is the progenitor after whom the O'Lochlainns, or O'Loughlins of Burren, in Thomond, have taken their hereditary surname.

^f *Ua hAnluain*.—Now *anglicè* O'Hanlon. This Flaitheheartach was the son of Diarmaid, who was son of Aedh, son of Brian, son of Anluan, after whom the O'Hanlons have taken their hereditary surname, who was the eleventh in descent from Niallan, from whom were named the Ui-Nialkain, a tribe seated in the baronies of Oncilland and Orior, in the present county of Armagh.

^g *Aedh Ua Dubda*.—This is a repetition.—See note under 980. The Annals of Ulster, which agree in chronology with the Annals of the Four Masters at this period, notice the following events under this year :

"A. D. 983. Ussine O'Lapan, Airchinnech of Daire-Calgai; Muireach O'Flannagan, Lector of Ardmach, died. Duvdara mac Donallan, king of Turlas, *a suis interfectus*. Donell Claen, king of Lenster, killed by O'Cinnsealai. Flaithevertach O'Hanluain, king of the O'Niallans, *per dolum occisus est* by the O'Bressalls."—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

Some of the same events are given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at the year 978, thus :

"A. D. 978" [*recte*, 984]. "Donell Kloen, king of Lynster, was killed by Hugh mac nEghtigern of the O'Kinsealies. Hugh O'Dow-

The Age of Christ, 983. The fifth year of Maelseachlainn. Uissine Ua Lapain, airchinneach of Doire-Chalgaigh, [and] Muireadhach Ua Flannagain, lector of Ard-Macha, [died]. Domhnall Claen was slain by Aedh, son of Echthighern, [one] of the Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, and Fiachra, son of Finnshneacta, chief of Fortuatha-Laighean, and also Maelnithigh, son of Gairbheth, by treachery. Lochlainn^c, lord of Corca-Modhruidh, and Maelseachlann, son of Cosgrach, died. The three sons of Cearbhall, son of Lorcan, plundered the Termon of Caeimhghin [at Gleann-da-locha]; and the three were killed before night, through the miracles of God and Caeimhghin. Flaithbheartach Ua hAnluainf, lord of Ui-Niallain, was treacherously slain by the Ui-Breasail. Dubhdarach, son of Domhnallan, lord of Dearlus, was slain. The west of Meath was plundered by Brian, son of Ceinneidigh. Aedh Ua Dubhda^g, lord of all North Connaught, died.

The Age of Christ, 984. The sixth year of Maelseachlainn. Foghartach Ua Conghaile, a distinguished scribe, and Abbot of Daimhinis; Flaithlemb, airchinneach of Saighir, [died]. Eochaidh, son of Soerghus, airchinneach of Daimhliag-Chianain, was slain. Maelfinnia, airchinneach of Domhnach-Padraig, [died]. Maelseachlainn, son of Domhnall, plundered Connaught, destroyed its islands, and killed its chieftains, and reduced Magh-Aei to ashes. A depredation was committed by the Connaughtmen, in retaliation, as far as Loch-Ainnim^h;

die, king of the North of Connought, died. The three sons of Kervall mac Lorcan preyed the Tyrmyr land of St. Kevyn (Caoimghin^g Glinne dá lochá), and were killed themselves immediately the same day together, by the miracles of St. Kevyn. Donell mac Lorcan, king of Lynster, was killed by the O'Kinsealies."

^h *As far as Loch-Ainnim*: i. e. the Connaughtmen plundered Meath as far as Lough-Ennell, near Mullingar.

The following events are recorded in the Annals of Ulster under this year :

"A. D. 984. Fogartach O'Congaile, Airchinnech of Daivinis; Flaithlemb, Airchinnech of Saïir; Maelfinnia, Airchinnech of Donagh-Patrick, *mortui sunt in Christo*. An army by Maelseachlainn mac Donell into Connaght, that

they burnt Magh-Aei into ashes. A stealing army by Connaght" [ερεç φολαινά Ια Connachta] "to Loch Annin, burning and killing the king of Fera-Ceall. Maelseachlainn mac Daniell spoyled Connaght, brake down their Ilands, and killed their captaines."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

The overrunning of Connaught by the monarch, with another entry omitted by the Four Masters, is entered in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at 879, thus :

"A. D. 979" [*recte*, 985]. "King Moyleseaghlyn preyed and wasted all Connaught, destroyed their islands and fortes, and also killed and made havock of their cheiftaines and noblemen. Ferall mac Lorcan, prince of Kynaleaghe, was killed."

λοίρρεαδῆ βῖρ Ceall leó, ἡ πο μαρβρατ τῖγαρνα βεαρ cCeall. βεαρζαλ, mac Λορράιν, τῖγαρνα Ceneoil βῖαχach do μαρβαδ. Διαρῖναιδ, mac Υατῖμαράιν, τῖγαρνα Λυῖνε, décc.

Αοῖρ Cμιορτ, ναοι ζεεδ οετμοδα α εῦιεε. Αη ρεαέτῖμαδ βλιαδαιν do Μηαιολεαέλαινν. Μαοιολαράιν Υα Μαῖνε, κομαρβα Colaim Chille do δουλ ἰ νοβῖζῖμαρτρα λάρ να Θαναράν ἰ nΑέ ελιαέ. Μυρραδαέ, mac βλαινδ, κοῖμορβα Conlraé, déz. βυαταχ ρερίνε βάττραιεε la Μαοιρρεάλαινν ó Αέ βῖρδιαδῆ co hΑέ ριζε τρια έοεαδ mic Cαιρελάιν. Síe do δεναῖν δόιβ ἰαρρῖν, ἡ ριαρ βαττραιεε ó Μηαιοιρρεαχλαινν ἰ. ειαρτ βῖρ Μῖδε ειτρ ειλ ἡ τυαετ. Ερῖναῖν ζαέα δῦιμε ó Μηαιοιρρεαχλαῖνν βῖρρῖν la ταοδ ρεέτ εεῦιαιλ, αζυρ α οῖρρερε αρέεανα. Μόρ, ἰνζῖν Θοννεχαδα, mic Ceallaῖz, βαηρμιοζαῖν Ερεανν, décc. Μυρζῖρ, mac Θοῖνναλλ, τῖγαρνα Υα Μάιμε, do μαρβαδ. Cumρεε μόρ ἰ nΑρδ Μαάα ἰρῖν δοῖνναέ ρια Λυῖνεραδ ειτρ Υῖ Εαταχ ἡ Υῖ Νιαλλάν, δῦ ἰ ττορράαρ mac Τρῖνβῖρ mic Celechan, ἡ ροχαδῆ οίλε. Θαναρ do τοῖδεαέτ ἰνδ αρεαρ Daῖλ Ριαδα ἰ. τεορα longα. Ρο ριαζαδ, ἡ πο μυδ-αιζῖδ ρέετ ρίετ δόιβ, ἰαρ ρραοινεαδ ρορρα. Ηῖ Cholaim Chille do αρεεανν do Θαναράν οῖδέε Νοδλαεε, ἡ πο μαρβρατ α nabbaid, ἡ εῦιεε βῖρ décc do ρραῖτῖβη na eille α maille βῖρρ. Cluan mic Νόῖρ do λορρεαδ αιδέε Αῖνε ρια cCáιρε μόρρ. βλαηρῖν Υα Λοιζρῖz, τῖζῖηνα Dal Αραῖδε, do μαρβαδ la α Chenél βῖρρῖν. Σῖναῖzῖδ la Λαιζῖνῖ ἰ nΟρραῖzῖδ co πο αρεερῖε τυαρ-εερε nΟρραῖzῖε, ἡ ζυρ πο μαρβαδ ανη Ριαάιν, mac Μυρρεδαῖz, ἡ mac Cuῖλῖνν. Θοῖνναλλ, mac Αῖναλζαδῆα, ταναρῖ Υλαδ, [décc].

Αοῖρ Cμιορτ, ναοι εέδ οέτμοδα α ρέ. Αη τοέτμαδ βλιαδαιν do Μηαιοι-λεαχλαινν. Μαοιρραττραιεε abb Ρυρ Cρῖ, ἡ Caencoῖρραε, mac Αῖνδῖθε, abb βῖιιιιε hUῖρρῖν, déz. θροεν Υα hΑεδα, αρχηῖνδεεχ εεεαῖρῖ bicce,

¹ *Successor of Conmlath*: i. e. Bishop of Kildare.

² *Ath-Sighe*.—Now Assey, on the River Boyne, near Tara, in the county of Meath.—See note ¹, under the year 521, p. 171, *suprà*. The forcible taking away of the shrine of St. Patrick, from Ardee to this place, was considered a sacrilege by the Archbishop of Armagh, who compelled the King of Ireland to make atonement for it by paying a heavy penalty.

³ *Seven Cumhals*: i. e. twenty-one cows, or an equivalent in money or other property.

⁴ *Hi-Choluim-Chille*: i. e. Iona. “A. D. 985.

Hiensis Insula expilata et devastata ipsâ nocte Nativitatis per Nortmannos. qui et loci Abbatem, et quindecim ex senioribus impiè trucidarunt.”—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 501.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 986. A great conflight at Ardmach, the Sunday before Lammas, betwene O’Nehachs and O’Niallans, where Makirenar mac Celegan, and others, were slain. The forreners came

and they burned Feara-Ceall, and slew the lord of Feara-Ceall. Fearghal, son of Lorean, lord of Cinel-Fiachach, was killed. Diarmaid, son of Uathmharan, lord of Luighne, died.

The Age of Christ, 985. The seventh year of Maelseachlainn. Maelciarain Ua Maighne, successor of Colum-Cille, was cruelly martyred by the Danes at Ath-cliaith. Muireadhach, son of Flann, successor of Conlathⁱ, died. The abduction of the shrine of Patrick, by Maelseachlainn, from Ath-Fhirdiadh to Ath-Sighe^k, in consequence of the rebellion of the son of Cairelan. They afterwards made peace; and Maelseachlainn submitted to the award of [the successor of] Patrick, i. e. the visitation of Meath, both church and state, and a banquet for every fort from Maelseachlainn himself, besides seven cumhals^l, and every other demand in full. Mor, daughter of Donnchadh, son of Ceallach, Queen of Ireland, died. Muirgheas, son of Domhnall, lord of Ui-Maine, was slain. A great contention at Ard-Macha, on the Sunday before Lammas, between the Ui-Eathach and the Ui-Niallain, wherein the son of Trenfhear, son of Celechan, and many others, were slain. The Danes came to the coast of Dal-Riada in three ships; seven score of them were hanged, and otherwise cut off, after they were defeated. Hi-Choluim-Chille^m was plundered by the Danes on Christmas night; and they killed the abbot, and fifteen of the seniors of the church along with him. Cluain-mic-Nois was burned on the Friday night before Easter. Flathrui Ua Loingsigh, lord of Dal-Araidhe, was slain by his own tribe. An army was led by the Leinstermen into Osraighe; and they plundered the north of Osraighe, and they slew there Riagan, son of Muireadhach, and the son of Cuiliun. Domhnall, son of Amhalgaidh, Tanist of Ulidia, [died].

The Age of Christ, 986 [*rectè* 987]. The eighth year of Maelseachlainn. Maelpadraig, Abbot of Ros-Cre; Caencomhrac, son of Ainbhithe, Abbot of Gleann-Uiscan, died. Brocn Ua hAedha, airchinneach of Eaglais-beg [at Cluain-

into the borders of Dalriada, three shippes, where 140 of them were hanged, and the rest banished. Aei of Colum-Cill rifled" [on] "Christmas eve, by the forreners, and they killed the Abbot, and 15 of the learned of the church" [oo ppurizib na cille].—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

The martyrdom of Maelciarain, successor of

Columbkille, and the death of More, Queen of Ireland, is given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at the year 980, thus:

"A. D. 980" [*rectè*, 986]. "More, daughter of Donnough mac Keally, Queen of Ireland, died. Moylekyeran O Mayney was cruelly tortured and martyred to death by the Danes of Dublin. He was Coarb of Columbkille."

mic-Nois], died. Ceallach, the holy virgin, died. Great and unusual wind, which prostrated many buildings and houses, and among others the oratory of Lughmhadhⁿ, and many other buildings. A great slaughter was made of the Danes who had plundered Hi, for three hundred and sixty of them were slain through the miracles of God and Colum-Cille. Preternatural (i. e. magical) sickness [was brought on] by demons in the east of Ireland, which caused mortality of men plainly before men's eyes. The commencement of the great murrain of cows, i. e. the strange Maelgarbh, which had never come before. An army was led by Maelseachlainn into Leinster, whence he carried off a great spoil of cows.

The Age of Christ, 987 [*rectè* 988]. The ninth year of Maelseachlainn. Dunchadh Ua Braein, Abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, a celebrated wise man and anchorite, died on the 17th of the Calends of February at Ard-Macha, at the end of the thirteenth year of his pilgrimage. He proposed to set out for Cluain every year, but different parties of the people of the church [of Ard-Macha] used to come at the end of each year to detain him^o; but they found no force able to detain him but the solicitation of the clergy, and he was wont to remain for them a year. He was the last that resuscitated the dead^p from death in Ireland. It is of him Eochaidh O'Flannagain, the most distinguished historian of Ireland, gave this testimony :

The seat of Macha [i. e. Queen Macha] the treacherous, voluptuous, haughty,
Is a psalm-singing house possessed by saints ;
There came not within the walls of her fort
A being like unto Dunchadh O'Braein.

Donchadus his plurimisque aliis coruscans miraculis, videret nomen suum magis magisque inter homines celebrari, totamque civitatem importuno strepentem applausu, firmo statuit animo, Ardmachâ relicta, ad alium se conferre locum. Sed primores civitatis, ubi hoc intellexerant, communicato consilio quosdam ex venerabilioribus ad eum mittunt legatos humiliter rogantes ut saltem ad unum insuper dignetur apud se commorari annuum. Annuit tandem vir pius et flexibilis. Et cum anno isto evoluti, iterum meditaretur discessum, simili inito con-

silio mittunt et alios ex gravioribus, qui precum importunitate, et personarum reverentiâ meruerunt ipsum uno adhuc anno retinere. Quid moror? Ad annos singulos iteratis legationibus, et intercessionibus a bono flecti nescium a recessu sæpius proposito reflectunt et Ardmachæ prope invitum detinent, donec tandem (quod summè optaverant) ejus corporis sacras exuvias retinuerint, et cum honore debito terræ mandeverint, tanti viri patrocinio gavisuri."—*Acta Sanctorum*, p. 106.

^p Resuscitated the dead.—His life, as compiled

Colum, airchíneach Corcaige, décc, 7 Dubdavoirenn, airchíneach Doithe Chonair, décc. Fuir Mumian do tocht in aréraigibh for Loch Ribh, 7 goill Puirr Cairge. Tionóilte Connaétag ina naghaid, 7 reachair iomairecc ítorra. Torperatar ár móir do Mhuinneachaib 7 do Ghallabh lá Connaétag in Dunlaing mac Dubdavoirenn, ríogdaína Mumian go rochaíobh a maille fuir. Do éear Muirgíor, mac Concobair, ríogdaína Connaétag fuir hi ríogdaína. Laoghén, mac Cearbaill, tigearna Fínnícaige, do marbað for lár Trín Airda Macha, lá Feargal, mac Conaing, tigearna Oilig, 7 la Cenél Eógam. Congalach Ua Culennán, tígíuna Conaille, 7 Ciarcaille, mac Cairbellán, tígíuna tuairceirt birlg, do éomhíuitim fuir aroile. Congal, mac Anruáin, tígíuna Corca Moðruaí, décc.

Aoir Cuiort, naoi ccéd ochtmoda a hoct. An deacínad bliadain do Mhaoileachlann. Dunchad Ua Robacán, comarba Cholaim Chille 7 Adáinán, Longreach, mac Maoilpatraicc, fearleiginn Cluana mic Nóir, Maoilmoína Ua Cairill, airchínech Dúin Uíghair, Cetráid, abb Imleacha Iubair, 7 Macleiginn Ua Muiréadán, airchíneach Chúile maéán, dég. Coirpre mac Rían décc. Muirbhach Ua Cléirg, tígíuna Aíone, décc. Echmílid, mac Ronán, tígíuna na nAirtí, do marbað do Chonallib Cero. Concobair, mac Donnall, tígíuna Luígne, décc. Cat Áta cliaí for Ghallab maí an rígh, Maoilféclann, in ro marbað orong díríme do Ghallab lair, 7 ro gab forbair an dúine forra iarúán fuir ré rícht síde, conár íbhíct uirce fuir

by Colgan, has the following notice of this : "Fuit etiam Donchadus, inquit vetustus ejus encomastes, ultimus ex Hiberniæ sanctis, qui mortuum ad vitam revocavit."

^a *Both-Chonais*.—See note ^d, under A. D. 850, p. 483, *suprà*. Colgan describes this place as "in regione de Inis-Eoguin prope Cul-Maine."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 231, *b*. The editor is therefore wrong in his conjecture (*ubi suprà*) that Both-Chonais is the Templemoyle in the parish of Culdaff. It is obviously the old grave-yard, in the townland of Binnion, parish of Clonmany, and barony of Inishowen.—See the Ordnance Map of the county of Donegal, sheet 10.

The Annals of Ulster record the following

events under this year:

"A. D. 987. Dunlaing mac Duvdavoirenn, heyre of Cashill, and Murges mac Conor, slaine together by the O'Briains of Synann" [*rectè*, mutually fell by each other's hands in the territory of the O'Briains of the Shannon]. "Congalach O'Culennan, king of Connells, and Ciarcaille mac Cairellan fell *with*" [i. e. by] "one another, the last being king of Tuoseert Bregh. Laignen mac Cervall, king of Fernvai, killed in Ardmaeh by Fergall mac Conaing, king of Ailech. Colum, Airchínech of Core; Duvdavoirenn, Airchínech of Both-Conais, *dormierunt*."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^r *The fortress*.—The Danish Dun, or fortress

Colum, airchinneach of Corcaeh, died; and Dubhdabhoireann, airchinneach of Both-Chonais^a, died. The men of Munster came in hosts upon Loch Ribh, and the foreigners of Port-Lairge. The Connaughtmen assembled to oppose them, and a battle was fought between them. A great number of the Munstermen and the foreigners were slaughtered by the Connaughtmen. Among the slain was Dunlaing, son of Dubhdabhoireann, royal heir of Munster, and many others along with him. Muirgheas, son of Conchobhar, royal heir of Connaught, was slain by them in the heat of the conflict. Laidhgnen, son of Cearbhall, lord of Fearnmhagh, was slain in the middle of Trian-Arda-Macha, by Fearghal, son of Conaing, lord of Oileach, and the Cinel-Eoghain. Conghalach Ua Cui-lennain, lord of Conaille and Ciaraille, son of Cairellan, lord of North Breagha, mutually fell by each other. Conghal, son of Anrudhan, lord of Corca-Modhruadh, died.

The Age of Christ, 988 [*rectè* 989]. The tenth year of Maelseachlainn. Dunchadh Ua Robhachain, successor of Colum-Cille and Adamnan; Loingseach, son of Maelpadraig, lector of Cluain-mic-Nois; Maelmoghna Ua Cairill, airchinneach of Dun-Leathghlais; Cetfaidh, Abbot of Imleach-Ibhair; and Macleighinn Ua Murchadhain, airchinneach of Cuil-rathain, died. Cairbre, son of Rian, died. Muireadhach Ua Cleirigh, lord of Aidhne, died. Eehmhilidh, son of Ronan, lord of the Airtheara, was slain by the Conailli-Cerd. Conchobhar, son of Dombnall, lord of Luighne, died. The battle of Ath-cliaith [was gained] over the foreigners by Maelseachlainn, in which many of the foreigners were slain by him. And he afterwards laid siege to the fortress^r for the space of

of Dublin, occupied the site of the present Castle of Dublin.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 988. Duncha O’Brain, Coarb of Kyaran, *scriba optimus religiosissimus*, died in Ard-mach, *in 14 Kal. Februarii*, in his pilgrimage. Dun Lehglais rifled and burnt by Genties” [*rectè*, Galls]. “Gluniarn, king of Galls, killed by his own servant in drunkenness. Gofry mac Aralt, king of Innsigall, killed by Dalriada. Duncha O’Robucan, Coarb of Colum Cill, *mortuus est*. Eocha mac Ardgal, king of Ulster,

went with an army to Kindred-Owen, where O’Nathi was killed. Duvdalethe, Coarb of Patrick, took the Coarbship of Colum Cill upon him by advise of Ireland and Scotland. Ecmile mac Ronain, king of East” [Oriors], “killed by Conells-Cerd” [i. e. the Conailli-Muirtheimhne]. “Maelegin O’Murchadan, Airchinnech of Cuilrahan, *mortuus est*.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

The killing of Gluniarn, and of Godfrey, the son of Harold, and the battle of Dublin, are noticed in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at the year 982, and in the Annals of Tighernach at 988. Thus in the former:

ῖν αέτ αν ράλ. Ὁ βερτρατ α οἰγρέιρ πέιν δό ρά θεοῖδ αν ccein βαδ ρί, ἡ uinnece ὀιρ υατά αρ γαχ γαρρῶα γαχα ἠοῖδce Νοδλαc μὀρ τρια βιτέρῖορ. Eochaid, mac Aρδγαν, ρί Uλαδ do ὀol πορ ρλυαιγῖν ι cCenél nEoghain co ρραρceatb Ua hAιτιδe. Ὀυβηδα Λειτθε, comarba Ράττραicc, do γαβάν comarbar Cholunm Chille α comarpe ρεαρ nEpeann ἡ Alban. Ἐλυνιαρρ, mac Amlaοibh, τιγῖρνα Ἐall, do μαρβαδ δια ἠογαιδ ρέιρῖν τρια μειρce. Colban α ανημ αν ἠογαιδh. Ἐορραιδh mac Aραιτ, τιγῖρνα Inri Ἐall do ευντιμ λά Ὀάλ Ριαδα. Ὀύν Uεηγλαρι do αργαν ἡ do λορcead do Ἐhallatb. Μαοιρυανad, mac Donnchaḃa, δέγ.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, ναοι ccéd ochtmoḃa αναοι. An ταιοηῖαδ βλιαδαν δέcc do Mhaοιρcealainn. Cορbmac, mac Congalταιγh, comarba ḃρέναην ḃιορρα, δέcc. Αεδ Ua Μαοιδοραιδh, τιγῖρνα Cenél cConaill, δέcc. Cατ Cάιρῖν Ρορḃρομα ρια Μαοιρcealainn πορ Ἐhuaḃmumian, ι ττορῖcαρ Ὀοηῖnall, mac Λορcáan, τιγῖραρνα Μυρceραγce εῖρε ἡ Uι Ροργγο co ρé céd amaille ρηιρ.

“A. D. 982” [*rectè*, 989]. “Gluniarn, king of the Danes, was unhappily killed by a base churle of his own called Colvan. Godfrey, son of Harold, king of Insi-Gall, was killed by the king of Dalriada, or Redshanks. King Moyleseaghlyn gave the battle of Dublin to the Danes, where an infinite number of them were slain; and he took” [*rectè*, he laid siege to] “the fort of Dublin, where he remained three score nights, that he made the Danes” [*rectè*, reduced the Danes to such straits] “that they drank none other drink during the said space but the saltish water of the seas, untill they were driven at last to yeald King Moyleseaghlyn his own desire during his reign, which was an ounce of gold out of every garden and croft in Dnblyn, yearly at Christmas, to the King, his heirs and successors, for ever.”

¹ *Carn-Fordroma*: i. e. the carn or sepulchral heap of the long ridge. Not identified.

² *Muscraighc-thìre*.—Now the baronies of Upper and Lower Ormond, in the county of Tipperary.—See *Leabhar-na-gCeart*, note ^o, p. 29. For the situation of Uι-Forggo, or Uι-Furgdha,

see note ^f, under the year 834, pp. 450, 451, *sup*.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 989. Daire Calgai rifled by forreners. Urard Mac Coshe, principall poet of Ireland; Hugh O'Maeldorai, king of Kindred-Conell, *mortui sunt*. Battle of Fordrom by Maelseachlainn upon Thomond, where fell Donell mac Lorean, king of Forka, and many more.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

The death of Urard Mac Coise, which is not noticed by the Four Masters, is entered in the Annals of Clonmacnoise under the year 983, but the true year is 990, as appears from the accurate Annals of Tighernach. The Four Masters notice the death of an Erard Mac Coise at the year 1023; and it would appear that they took him to be the same person as Urard Mac Coise, whose death is recorded in the Annals of Ulster at 989, and in the Annals of Tighernach at 990.—See O'Reilly's *Irish Writers*, pp. 69, 72.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise contain a curious account of the poet, Mac Coise, and a few other events under the above year, as follows:

twenty nights, so that they drank no water during this time but the brine. At length they gave him his own full demand while he should be king, and an ounce of gold for every garden, [to be paid] on Christmas night, for ever. Eochaidh, son of Ardghar, King of Ulidia, went upon an expedition into Cinel-Eoghain, and lost Ua h-Aitidhe. Dubhdaleithe, successor of Patrick, assumed the successorship of Colum-Cille, by the advice of the men of Ireland and Alba. Gluiniarn, son of Amlaeibh, lord of the foreigners, was killed by his own slave through drunkenness; Colbain was the name of the slave. Dun-Leathghlaissi was plundered and burned by the foreigners. Maclruanaidh, son of Donnchadh, died.

The Age of Christ, 989 [*rectè* 990]. The eleventh year of Maelseachlainn. Cormac, son of Congaltach, successor of Brenainn of Birra, died. Aedh Ua Maeldoraidh, lord of Cinel-Conaill, died. The battle of Carn-Fordroma^s [was gained] by Maelseachlainn over [the people of] Thomond, wherein fell Domhnall, son of Lorcan, lord of Muscraighe-thire^t and Ui-Forggo, and six

“A. D. 983” [*rectè*, 990]. “Erard Mae Cossie, chief poet of King Moyleseaghlyn and all Ireland, died in Clonvicknose very penitently. This man, for his devotion to God and St. Keyran, had his residence in Clonvicknose, to the end he might be near the church dayly to hear mass; and upon a night there appeared an angel unto him, that reprehended him for dwelling so near the place, and told him that the paces of his journey, coming and going to hear mass dayly, wou’d be measured by God, and accordingly yeald him recompence for his pains; and from thencefoorth Mac Coyssie removed his house a good distance from Clonvicknose, to a place among boggs to this day called the place of Mac Coyssie’s house, from whence he did daily use to repair to Clonvicknose to hear masse, as he was warned by the angel.

“Before Mac Coyssie fell to these devotions, king Moyleseaghlyn, of his great bounty and favour of learning and learned men, bestowed the revenewes of the Crown of Ireland for one year upon Mae Coyssie, who enjoyed it accord-

ingly, and at the year’s end, when the King would have the said Revenewes to himselfe, Mac Coyssie said that he would never suffer the King from thencefoorth to have any part of the Royalltys or profitts, but wou’d keep all to himself, whether the king would or no, or loose his Life in defence thereof: whereupon the King challenged Mac Coyssie to fight on Horsebaek, which mac Coyssie willinglie consented to do, though he knew himself unable to resist the valourous and incomparable hardy hand of King Moyleseaghlyn, who was generally coumpted to be the best horseman in these parts of Europe; for King Moyleseaghlyn’s dileight was to ride a horse that was never broken, handled, or ridden, untill the age of seven years, which he would so exactly ride as any other man would ride an old Tame and Gentle Horse. Notwithstanding all Mae Coyssie was of such hope that the King of his favour of Poetry and Learning would never draw his blood, which did embolden and encourage him to Combatt with the King, and being on horse-

Δοιρε Χαλζαίγ το οργαιν το Ξhallab. Sluaξ na nΞall γ na nΘanap γ
 Λαιξfn ι Mθε, co po moεppfe co Loch Aινoino. Doimnall, mac Tyaταil, το
 eapξabail lá Donnchað mac Doimnall, pí Λαιξfn. Donnchað, pí Λαιξfn, το
 epξabail lá Maelfchlann, mac Doimnall pí Epeann. Dubdaleite, coimorba
 Paτταice το ξabául coimorbar Cholunn Chille επé coimorpe peap nEpeann
 γ Alban.

Αοιρ Cpiope, naoi ceéd nochað. An oapa bliaðann décc το Mhaoilfchlann.
 Dublitar Ua Dpuadaip, pφpλεixino Λειτέξinne [το écc]. Ar papi
 τυξαð an τειρτι,

Δουβλιτιρ oino εgnai uax, ba buað ppecpai ppi ceé mbáix,
 ba pui λειξino leaðpað loip ba oluim óip op Epinu áin.

Ceallach mac Cionaeða, abb Imleacha Piae .i. Imleach mðécám, déξ.
 Donnchað Ua Conξalaix, píoξðainna Tómpach, το mαpbað oc Comapcu hi
 meabail lá Cloinn Cholmáin an τραnpiuð .i. la Concoðap mac Ceapbail.
 Ταðξ, mac Donnchað, ταναip Oppaixε, το mαpbað la piopa Munan. Aoð
 Ua Ruapc, píoξðainna Connaét, γ Dubðapach Ua Piacna, το mαpbað
 lá Cenél Eoξain. An ξaeé το plucað inpi Loéa Cimbe co hobano ι naon
 uap, co na opeich γ ponnach .i. τpichaτ τραξfo. An Siomdach Ua Leoáan,
 τixεapna Ξailfnξ, décc. Donnplébe, mac Oiapmata, décc. hUa Dunξalaix,
 τixfnna Mupεpaxε, το mαpbað.

back, Mac Coyssie well provided with horse and
 Armor, and the king only with a good horse, a
 staff without a head, fell eagerly to the encoun-
 ter, Mac Coyssie desirous to kill the King, to
 the end he might enjoye the revenewes without
 contradiction. The king cunningly defended
 himself with nimble avoidings and turnings of
 his horse, fearing to hurte Mac Coyssie, untill at
 last, with his skillfullness and good horseman-
 ship, he vanquished Mac Coyssie, and enjoyed
 his kingdome and the revenewes thereof ever-
 after, untill Bryan Borowe, and his Mounster-
 men, tooke the same from him.

“ Hugh O’Moyledorye, prince of Tyconnell,
 died. King Moyleseaghlyn gave a great over-
 throw, called the overtorow of Fordroyne, where

Daniell mac Lorean, prince of Muskry, with
 many others, were slain.”

There is extant a curious elegy on the death
 of Fearghal O’Ruairc, written by Urard Mac
 Coise; but it would appear from a reference
 it makes to the fall of Brian in the battle of
 Clontarf, that it was composed by the poet of
 that name who died in 1023. It consists of
 twenty-two quatrains of Dan Direach poetry.
 The ollav, prostrate on the grave-stone of his
 patron at Clonnaenise, bewails his loss in a
 very pathetic strain, and utters the praises of
 the departed priuce with all the warmth of
 grief. There is a good copy of it made in 1713
 by Maurice Newby, in a small quarto paper
 manuscript, No. 146 of O’Reilly’s Sale Cata-

hundred men along with him. Doire-Chalgaigh was plundered by the foreigners. An army of the foreigners, Danes, and Leinstermen [marched] into Meath, and they plundered as far as Loch Ainninn. Domhnall, son of Tuathal, was taken prisoner by Donnchadh, son of Domhnall, King of Leinster. Donnchadh, King of Leinster, was taken prisoner by Maelseachlainn, son of Domhnall, King of Ireland. Dubhdalethe, successor, assumed the successorship of Colum Cille, by advice of the men of Ireland and Alba.

The Age of Christ, 990 [*rectè* 991]. The twelfth year of Maelseachlainn. Duibhlitir Ua Bruadair^u, lector of Leithghlinn, [died]. It was of him this testimony was given :

Duibhlitir, the stronghold of perfect wisdom, the gifted respondent to every challenge ;

He was an adept in learning of various books, a flame of gold over noble Ireland.

Ceallach, son of Cinaedh, Abbot of Imleach-Fia, i. e. Imleach-Becain, died. Donnchadh Ua Conghalaigh^w, royal heir of Teamhair, was treacherously slain at Comarchu^x, by the Clann-Colmain in particular, i. e. by Conchobhar, son of Cearbhall. Tadhg, son of Donnchadh, Tanist of Osraighe, was slain by the men of Munster. Aedh Ua Ruairc, royal heir of Connaught, and Dubhdarach, Ua Fiachna, was slain by the Cinel-Eoghain. The wind sunk the island of Loch Cimbe^y suddenly, with its *dreach* and rampart, i. e. thirty feet. The Sinnach Ua Leochain^z, lord of Gaileanga, died. Donnsluibhe, son of Diarmaid, died. Ua Dunghalaigh^a, lord of Muscraighe, was slain.

logue, now in the possession of the Editor.

^u *Ua-Bruadair*.—Now anglicised Broder, Brothers, and Broderick.

^w *Ua-Conghalaigh*.—Now O'Conolly, and Conolly, without the prefix O'.

^x *Comarchu*.—This is probably the place called Cummer, near Clonard, in the county of Meath.

^y *Loch Cimbe*.—Otherwise Loch Cime, now Lough Hackett, in the parish of Donaghpatrick, barony of Clare, and county of Galway.—See it already referred to at A. M. 3506, and A. D. 701, *suprà*, pp. 32, 302. See also Hardiman's

edition of O'Flaherty's *West Connaught*, p. 148.

^z *Ua-Leochain*.—Now O'Loughan, and Loughan, without the prefix O', and sometimes translated Duck.

^a *O'Dunghalaigh*.—Now anglicised O'Donnelly and Donnelly. The O'Donnellys of this race are to be distinguished from those of Ballydonnelly, now Castlecaulfield, in Ulster.

The Annals of Ulster notice the following events under this year :

“A. D. 890. Duncha O'Congalai, heyre of Tarach, killed by sleight” [*per dolum*] “by

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, ναοι ccéd nochat a haon. An tpeap bliadain décc do Maoileaclann. Diarmait, fñpleigind Cille dapa, 7 abb Cluana heireneac, décc. Conað dó po ráideað,

Diarmaitte dind ind econa áin, fñ co pñialblait co nall báig,
Dhrran, a pí na peét rán, écc do tuitteét na comóal.

Μαολφδαρ Ua Tolaitte, comarba δρέναιν Cluana fñpta, 7 Μαολφννια, mac Spelám, comarba Ciaraín mic an tpeap, décc. Diollacommáin, mac Néill, tighina Ua nDiarmada, 7 Cúefnanð, mac Taidg, do coméuitim pñia poile. Donn mac Donnghail, mic Dúnducan, tighina Teatba, do marbað lá a muintir buðdeim. Slóigfo lá Μαολφeachlann hi cConnaétaib, co tuucc brat bópoíia ap mó aín tuc pí pñiá. Ap iapñin táinic θpian co bñpñib Munian, 7 Connaéta hi Míde co ticci Loch nAmoind, 7 ní po gñib boin na taine co ndeacáð ap r i ccopir nélyða. Móp, mghn Taidg an tuip, mic Caéal, banpñiozan Epeann, dég.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, ναοι ccéd nochat a dó. An cñpñiáð bliadain décc do Mhaoileachlann. Maelpóil, eppcop Muigna, décc. Tuatál, mac Maoilepuða, comarba Pñnia, 7 comarba Moóolmóc, eccnað 7 mañlóip eipñde, dég. Mac Leigind, mac Dúngaláin, aipémðech Dáin leatglaip, Dunchaoh, pepar leigind dáin, Μαολφννια Ua hAonag, pepar leigind Póðap, 7 eppcop tuat Laigne, dég. Dunchað Ua hUcétáin, fñ leiginn Cñnannpa, décc. Doínnall 7 Pñaitébrtach, dá mac Diollacolam, mic Canannam, do marbað. Ruatpñi,

Maelsechlainn. Teige mac Donogh, heyre of Ossory, by Monster; Hugh O'Rorke, heyre of Connaght; Duvdarach O'Fiachna by Kindred-Owen, all killed."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

The Annals of Clonmaenise contain only two of these entries under the year 984, which corresponds with 990 of the Annals of the Four Masters :

"A. D. 984" [*rectè*, 991]. "Donnough O'Konolye, prince of Taragh, and next heir of the Crown, was wilfully killed by those of Clan-Colman and Connor mac Kervall. The Island of Logh Kymie was, by a greate whirle winde, sunck on a sudden, that there appeared but 30 feet thereof unsunck."

^b *Cuccanann*.—He is the ancestor of the family of the O'Concainnns, now Concannons, who became the chiefs of Ui-Diarmada of Corcamoc, in the north-east of the present county of Galway.

The Annals of Ulster give the following events under this year :

"A. D. 991. Maelpedar O'Tola, Coarb of Brenainn, Maelfinnia O'Moenai, Coarb of Ciaran of Clone, *dormierunt*. Duncha O'Duncuan, king of Telva, *mortuus est*. An army with Maelsechlainn into Connaght, from whence he brought great booty. A wonderfull sight on St. Stephan's night, that the firmament was all fyery."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

The Age of Christ, 991 [*rectè* 992]. The thirteenth year of Maelseachlainn. Diarmaid, lector of Cill-dara and Abbot of Cluain-eidhneach, died; of whom was said:

Diarmaid, stronghold of noble wisdom, a man of generous fame, of
great battle;

Pity, O king of the righteous laws, that death has now approached
him.

Maelpeadair Ua Tolaid, successor of Brenainn of Cluain-fearta; and Maelfinnia, son of Spelan, successor of Ciaran, son of the artificer, died. Gillacommain, son of Niall, lord of Ui-Diarmada; and Cuceanam^b, son of Tadhg, mutually fell by each other. Donn, son of Donnghal, son of Donnucuan, was slain by his own people. An army was led by Maelseachlainn into Connaught; and he brought from thence a prey of cattle, the greatest that a king had ever brought. After this, Brian came with the men of Munster and Connaught into Meath, as far as Loch Ainninn; and he did not take a cow or person, but went off from thence by secret flight. Mor, daughter of Tadhg of the Tower, son of Cathal, Queen of Ireland, died.

The Age of Christ, 992. The fourteenth year of Maelseachlainn. Maelpoil, Bishop of Mughain, died. Tuathal, son of Maelrubha, successor of Finnia, and successor of Mocholmóc, a wise man and governor, died. Macleighinn, son of Dunghalan, airchinneach of Dun-Leathghlaisi; Dunchadh, lector of Dun; Maelfinnia Ua hAenaigh, lector of Fobhar, and Bishop of Tuath-Luighne^c, died. Dunchadh Ua hUchtain, lector of Ceanannas, died. Domhnall and Flaithbheartach, two sons of Gillacolum, son of Canannan^d, were slain. Ruaidhri, son of

The Annals of Clonmacnoise contain the notice of the army of King Maelseachlainn plundering Connaught, and the attack by Brian Borumba upon Meath, under the year 985, as follows:

“A. D. 985” [*rectè*, 992]. “King Moyleseaghlyn, with an army, went into Connought, and from thence brought many captives and rich booties, such as none of his predecessors ever brought. Dureing the time the king was occupied in Connought, Bryan Borowe, with

his Munstermen, came to Meath, and there wasted and destroyed all places, untill he came to Logh Innill” [*Loch Annann*, now Lough Ennell], “where the king’s house was, in soemuch that they left not cow, beast, or man, that they could meet withall, untaken, ravished, and taken away.”

^c *Tuath-Luighne*.—Now the barony of Lune, in the county of Meath.

^d *Son of Canannan*.—This should be grandson of Canannan, or Ua Canannain, for Gillacolum,

mac Corccraicg, tighina veirciort Connact, do marbad la Concobar, mac Maoileaclainn, 7 la mac Conaltain Uí Cléirig. Concobar, mac Cearbail Uí Maoileachlainn, décc iar ndeicé bítaiod. Maoiruanaid Ua Ciarda, tighina Cairppe, do marbad la piona Tíeba. Enech Ua Leoáin, tighina Tuata Luigne, do marbhaid la Maoileachlainn 7 la Catál, mac Labraoda. Cleircin mac Maoileóuin, tighina Ua nEatach, do marbad lia a muinir peirrin. Muirecan ó bhoité Doimnaicg, comarba Pátraice, for cuairt i tTír nEogain, co ro epleg driad rig for Aoð, mac Doimnaill, li ppiadnari ramta Pátraice, 7 co tpucc mórchuairt tuairceirte Epeann iaromh. Fuarlaccad Donnchaoda, mic Doimnaill, pí Laiçfn, ó Maoileachlainn. Nó éoblach for Loc Rib la brian, mac Cindéidicg, gur ro aircc pioru bpeirne. Dunaodac, mac Diarmaoda, tighina Corco bhaircino, décc. Creach la Gallaid Aca chiac, gur ro oirgread Arto mbreacain, 7 Doimnac Pátraice, 7 Muine bproccain. Forodac teinead do bit for nim go matain. Aed, mac Ectiçeirne, tanairi Ua Ceimnealacg, décc. Ioimar do ionnarbad a hAc chiac tria itce na naoim. Dono, mac Donnçail, tighina Teatba, déç. Ruaidri Ua Surain décc.

Αοιρ Cpiopt, naoi ccéd noch a a tpi. An cúncead bliadain décc do Mhaoileaclainn. Muirçfn, mac Muirçobacg, abb Mungairti, Fógartach, mac Diarmaoda, mic Uatmarain, tighina Corca Firtiri Connact, do marbad do Thailnçaid Copaino. Conçalach, mac Laiðçnen, .i. Ua Saðpa, tighina Saillnç, déç. Maolearçna, tighina Ua mbriuin, Aed, mac Dubçail, mic Donnchaoda, tighina Mairge Ite 7 rioçdairna Oilig, décc. Conn, mac

prince of Tirconnell, who was slain in 975, was son of Diarmaid, who was son of Canannan, the progenitor of the O'Canannains.—See *Battle of Magh Rath*, p. 335.

^c *Both-Domhnaigh*.—Now Badoney, in the valley of Glenelly, in the barony of Strabane, and county of Tyrone.—See Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, p. 188, col. a, not. 121.

^d *Degree of King*.—This passage affords a curious corroboration of an opinion put forth by the Editor, in the *Genealogies, &c., of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 452, namely, that “it is highly probable that the monarchs of Ireland, since the

introduction of Christianity, were inaugurated by the Archbishop of Armagh.”

^e *Ua-Gusain*.—This family name is always anglicised Gossan, without the prefix Ua or O'.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year :

“A. D. 992. Tuohal mac” [Macl-] “Ruva, Coarb of Finnen and Macolmog, and Conor mac Maelsechlainn, *mortui sunt*. Maelruamai O'Ciarga, king of Carbry, killed by the men of Tethra. Two O'Canannans killed. Egnech O'Leogan, king of Luigne, killed by Maelsechlainn in the Abbot of Dornach-Patrick's house. Maelfinnia

Cosgrach, lord of South Connaught, was slain by Conchobhar, son of Maelseachlainn, and by the son of Comhaltan Ua Cleirigh. Conchobhar, son of Cearbhall Ua Maelseachlainn, died after a good life. Maelruanaidh Ua Ciardha, lord of Cairbre, was slain by the men of Teathbha. Egnech Ua Leochain, lord of Tuath-Luighne, was slain by Maelseachlainn, and Cathal, son of Labhraidh. Cleircen, son of Maelduin, lord of Ui-Eathach, was slain by his own people. Muireagan of Both-Domhnaigh^e, successor of Patrick, went upon his visitation in Tir-Eoghain; and he conferred the degree of king^f upon Aedh, son of Domhnall, in the presence of Patrick's congregation, and he afterwards made a great visitation of the north of Ireland. Dunchadh, son of Domhnall, King of Leinster, was ransomed from Maelseachlainn. A new fleet upon Loch-Ribh by Brian, son of Ceinneidigh, who plundered the men of Breifne. Dunadhach, son of Diarmaid, lord of Corca-Bhaiscinn, died. A predatory incursion by the foreigners of Ath-CLIATH, so that they plundered Ard-Breacain, Domhnach-Padraig, and Muine-Brocain. The colour of fire was in the heavens till morning. Aedh, son of Echthighern, Tanist of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, died. Imbar was expelled from Ath-CLIATH through the intercession of the saints. Donn, son of Donnghal, lord of Teathbha, died. Ruaidhri Ua Gusan^f died.

The Age of Christ, 993. The fifteenth year of Maelseachlainn. Muirgheas, son of Muireadhach, Abbot of Mungairid. Fogartach, son of Diarmaid, son of Uathmharau, lord of Corca-Firtri in Connaught, was slain by the Gaileanga of Corann. Conghalach, son of Laidhgnen, i. e. Ua Gadhra, lord of Gaileanga, died. Maelcairearda, lord of Ui-Briuin; Aedh, son of Dubhghall, son of Donnchadh, lord of Magh-Ithe, and royal heir of Oileach, died. Conn, son of Con-

O'Haenai, Coarb of Fechin, and Bushop of Tnoth-Luigne, in *Christo Jesu pausat*. Clerchen mac Maelduin, king of Onchach, *a suis jugulatus est*. Great death of men, cattle, and bees, in all Ireland this yeare. Moregan, Coarb of Patrieke, visiting Tyrowen, where he did *read*" [*rectè*, confer] "the degree of king upon Hugh mac Donnell, in presence of Patrick's *Samhtha*" [i. e. the clergy of Armagh.—ED.], "and went in visitation of all the north of Ireland."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

Some of the same events are noticed in the

Annals of Clonmacnoise at the year 986, as follows:

"A. D. 986" [*rectè*, 993]. "Twahall mac Moyrowa, Cowarb of St. Fynian, and of Mocolmack, a man sadge and holy, died. Donnogh O'Hugh-tan, Lector of Kells, died. There was great mortality in St. Keyran's see of Clonviacknose. Connor mac Kervall O'Melaghlyn died. Moyle-ronie O'Kyergie, princee of Carbry, now called Bremyngham's Countrey, died. The two O'Kannans were slain, that is to say, the two sons of Gillacholume, Donnell and Flathverta."

Congalaid, tigheina Ua rFaike, do marbad. Siuroc, mac Amlaib, do ionnarbad a hAeth chiac. Siollacéle, mac Cshbaill, ríogdaimna Laighn, do marbad la mac Amlaib. Muireaccán ó boit Doimnaigh, comorba Pátraice, for cuairt i tTír rEogain go ro léz gnaoha miz for Aoð, mac Doimnaill, hí rriadhairi raimeá Paatraice, 7 go tTucc moiri cuairt tuairceirt Eireand.

Aoir Cmuirt, naoi ccéd noch a cftair. An rreicad bliadain décc do Mhaoileachlann. Rébachán, mac Dúnchaða, arichindech Mungairti, Colla, abb, 7 eccnaid Inre caatigh, Clercén, mac Uerám, raccart Arda Macá, 7 Oðrán Ua hEolair, rerbhnaid Cluana mic Nóir, dég. Iuonar do éocé i nAé chiac dar éir Siuroca, mic Amlaib. Doimnach Paatraice do arccain do Ghallaid Aéta chiac, 7 do Muiréiriac Ua Congalaid, acé ro úiozail Dia iar tTiuoll fair uair ro éccromh rra cciomh míora iaromh. Maolrfechlonn do lopead Aenaid Thete, 7 do moirid Urmumhan, 7 ro rraimead roime for brian, 7 for rriaid Mumhan arénae. Paul Tomair, 7 claidead Charlura do tabairt do Mhaoilrfechlann mac Doimnaill ar eicim ó Ghallaid Aéta

^h *Muireagan of Both-Domhnúigh*.—This is a repetition. See the year 992.

The Annals of Ulster notice the following events under this year :

“A. D. 993. Fogartach mac Diarmada, king of Corcatri, killed by the men of Galeng-Corainn. Hugh, mac Duvgaill, mic Duncha, heyre of Ailech, killed. The Sord of Colum Cille burnt by Maelsechlann. Conn mac Congalai killed. Maelmuire mac Skanlain, bushop of Ardmach, died. Sitrick mac Aulaiv banished from Dublin. Ranall mac Ivar killed by Murcha.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

The year 993 of the Annals of Ulster and the Four Masters corresponds with 987 of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, which contain one entry under that year, namely, the death of “Moylemorie mac Scaulan, Bushop of Ardmach.”

ⁱ *Ua-hEolais*.—This family name is still in use, and anglicised “*Olus*.”

^k *Aenach-Thete*.—This was the ancient name

of Aenach-Urmhumhan, now the town of Nenagh, in the county of Tipperary. Dr. O’Brien, in his Dissertations on the Laws of the ancient Irish, suppresses this defeat of Brian Borumha, on which Moore, who took this to be the production of Vallancey, makes the following remark in his *History of Ireland* :

“With a spirit of partisanship which deserves praise, at least for its ardour, being ready to kindle even on matters as far back as the tenth century, Vallancey” [*recte*, Doetor O’Brien] “suppresses all mention of this defeat of his favourite hero; though, in the annals most partial to the cause of Munster—those of Innisfallen—it forms almost the only record for the year.”—Vol. ii. p. 95, note.

The attributing of this ardour to Vallancey in favour of Brian Borumha, is pitiful in our national bard.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year :

“A. D. 994. Cinaeh mac Maelholuin, king

ghalach, lord of Ui-Failghe, was slain. Sitric, son of Amhlaeibh, was expelled from Dublin. Gillacele, son of Cearbhall, royal heir of Leinster, was slain by the son of Amhlaeibh. Muireagan of Both-Domhnaigh^b, successor of Patrick, was on his visitation in Tir-Eoghain, and he conferred the degree of king upon the son of Domhnall, in the presence of the congregation of Patrick, and made a great visitation of the north of Ireland.

The Age of Christ, 994. The sixteenth year of Maelseachlainn. Rebachan, son of Dunchadh, airchinneach of Mungairid; Colla, Abbot and wise man of Inis-Cathaigh. Clerchen, son of Leran, priest of Ard-Macha, and Odhran Ua h-Eolaisⁱ, scribe of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Imhar came to Ath-cliath after Sitric, son of Amhlaeibh. Domhnach-Padraig was plundered by the foreigners of Ath-cliath and Muirheartach Ua Conghalaigh; but God took vengeance of him, for he died before the end of a month afterwards. Maelseachlainn burned Aenach-There^k, and plundered Urmhumhain, and routed before him Brian and the men of Munster in general. The ring of Tomar^l and the sword of Carlus were carried away by force, by Maelseachlainn, from the foreigners of Ath-cliath.

of Scotland, killed *per dolum*. Donach-Patrick rifled by Genties" [*rectè*, Galls] "of Dublin, and by Murtagh O'Congalai; but God was revenged on him, for he died in the end of the same moneth. Colla, Airchinnech of Inis-Cahai, *mortuus est*. Clercan mac Leran, priest of Ard-mach, died."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

Most of the same events are entered in the Annals of Clonmacnoise under the year 988, as follows:

"A. D. 988" [*rectè*, 995]. "King Moyleseaghlyn burnt and spoyled all the Hether Munster, and overthrew Bryan Borowe and Munstermen in the feild. Hymer reigned in Dublin after Sittrick mac Awley. Randolph was killed by the Lynstermen. Hymer was putt to flight and Sittrick was king of Dublin in his place. Cynath, son of Malcolme, king of Scotland, died. Down-Patrick was preyed by the Danes of Dublin, and by Mortagh O'Konolaye; but God revenged the same on Mortagh before the end of the same month, by loosing his life. King

Moyleseaghlyn took from the Danes of Dublin the Sword of Charles, with many other jewells."

^l *The ring of Tomar*.—This Tomar, or Tomrair, was evidently the ancestor of the Danish kings of Dublin.—See note ^b, under A. D. 846, p. 475, *suprà*. This entry is the theme on which Moore founded his ballad, "Let Erin remember the days of old." In his *History of Ireland*, vol. ii. p. 95, he adds the following note, which is very incorrect:

"The Collar of Tomar was a golden torques, which the monarch Malachy took from the neck of a Danish chieftain whom he had conquered."

There was no Tomar in Malachy II.'s time, and the chain or ring referred to in the text was certainly preserved at Dublin as an heirloom by the descendants of Tomar, or Tomrair, the Earl, tanist of the King of Lochlann, who was killed at Sciath Neachtain, near Castledermot, in the year 846 [847].—See *Leabhar-nagyCeart*, Introduction, pp. xxxvi. to xli.

κλιατ. Ραζνall το μαρβαδ το Λαζνμβ, .i. το νιαc Μυρchaδα mic Ρinn, γ
 Ιομαρ το τεcheαδ τοριδρι a Αε κλιατ, γ Σιρποcc το ζαβάλ a Ιοναδ.
 Γιollaπατραιcc, mac Ουinncuαν, τιζήνα Τρεβα, το μαρβαδ. Μαοlμαιρε,
 mac Scannlám, επγcop Αηδα Μαάa, το έcc.

Αοιρ Cριopε, ναοι ccέδ nocha a cύcc. Αν ρέτμαδ βλιαδαιν δέcc το
 Μαοilρεαδlann. Κορbμαc Ua Coηγαile, abb Οανήμρε, δέcc. Διαριμαδ,
 mac Οοιंनाll, τιζήνα Ua cCeinnpealaiγ, το μαρβαδ το Οοηυδάν, mac
 Ιομαρ τρια έαηηαέτ. Γιollaπατραιcc, mac Οοηηchaδα, τιζήνα Ορραιζε,
 το μαρβαδ το Οηοηυδάν mac Ιομαρ, γ το Οηοιंनाll, mac Ραοlám, τιζήνα
 na ηΔέιρρε. Οοηηυδάν, mac Ιομαρ, το μαρβαδ la Λαζνμβ ιαροη .i. lá
 Κοηυυιηζ, mac Cιoηαεδα το Uib Ραιλζε, ι cιηδ ρεαχτιήαινε, ι ηύοζαil
 Διαριματα, mic Οοιंनाll. Οοιंनाll, mac Ραοlám, τιζήνα na ηΔειρι, δέcc.
 Αρθ Macha το Ιορccαδ το εene ραιζηέν εττιρ τιζήη γ τοηυιαιcc, γ cloic-
 έeacha, γ a ριηηήμéd το huile διλζηηδ. Νί έάιμc ι ηεριηη ο coηocβαηη, γ
 ní ταρζα co lá βραταε διοζαil αιηλαηη, coηαδ το ατρυβραδ,

Cύcc βλιαδoηa nochat, ναοι ccέδ ó ζειη Cριopε, απεαδ απρε,
 Co Ιορccαδ caτραιc, cen elie mic άιρθ Calppaηηη, mic Οιαιδ.

Slóiccheαδ lá Coηaille γ Μυζδορηα, γ τυαιρceιρc ηδριζζ ζο Ζήηε
 Ριζε, coηυρ ταρραυ Αοδ, mac Οοιंनाll, τιζήνα Οιιιζ, co ταρρατ δεαβαδ
 τοιδ co ραοηηδ ροροιδ, γ ρο μαρβαδ τιζήνα Coηaille αηδ .i. Ματυδαν
 Ua Cρoiηγίλλe, γ δά έέδ αηαιλλe ριρ. Caτραιοιηδ ρορ ρήραιδ Μυηiαν ρια
 cCaταλ γ ρια Μυρζεαρ δά mac Ρυαιδρι, ηηc Coρccραιζ, γ ρια ηUa Ceal-

^m *Donnubhan, son of Imhar*: *anglicè* Donovan, son of Ivor. This Danish Donovan was evidently the grandson of Donovan, *rex Nepotum Fidligeinte*, who was slain by Brian Borumha in 976 [977]. Ivor, king of the Danes of Waterford, was married to a daughter of this Donovan, who had himself formed an alliance with the king of the Danes of Limerick.—See note under A. D. 976; and *Appendix*, Pedigree of O'Donovan, p. 2436.

ⁿ *Faelan*.—He was the progenitor after whom the family of Ua Faelain, or O'Faelain, now *anglicè* O'Phelan, Phelan, and Whelan, have

taken their hereditary surname.

^o *Cloictheacha*: i. e. Belfries. This is still the Irish name for the ancient Irish round towers in most parts of Ireland.

^p *Fidhneimhedh*: .i. ριδ cιllι, i. e. the sacred wood, or wood of the church or sanctuary.—See Petrie's *Inquiry into the Origin and Uses of the Round Towers of Ireland*, pp. 59-62. Doctor O'Connor translates this “*turres caelestes*,” but without any authority whatever from Irish dictionaries, glossaries, or even from correct etymological analysis.

^q *The great son of Calphrann, son of Oúidh*:

Raghnall was slain by the Leinstermen, i. e. by the son of Murchadh, son of Finn; and Imhar fled again from Ath-cliaith, and Sitric took his place. Gillaphadraig, son of Donnucan, lord of Teathbha, was slain. Maclmaire, son of Scannlan, Bishop of Ard-Macha, died.

The Age of Christ, 995. The seventeenth year of Maelseachlainn. Cormac Ua Conghaile, Abbot of Daimhinis, died. Diarmaid, son of Domhnall, lord of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, was killed by Donndubhan, son of Imhar^m, through treachery. Gillaphadraig, son of Donnchadh, lord of Osraighe, was killed by Donndubhan, son of Imhar, and by Domhnall, son of Faelanⁿ, lord of the Deisi. Donndubhan, son of Imhar, was afterwards slain by the Leinstermen, namely, by Cuduiligh, son of Cinaedh, [one] of the Ui-Failghe, at the end of a week, in revenge of Diarmaid, son of Domhnall. Domhnall, son of Faclan, lord of the Deisi, died. Ard-Macha was burned by lightning, both houses, churches, and cloitheacha^o, and its Fidh-neimhedh^p, with all destruction. There came not in Ireland, since it was discovered, and there never will come till the day of judgment, a vengeance like it; of which was said:

Five years, ninety, nine hundred, from birth of Christ, it is told,
Till the burning of the city without sparing, of the great son of
Calphrann, son of Oitidh^a.

An army by the Conaille and Mughdhorna, and the north of Breagha, to Gleann-Righe; but they were overtaken by Aedh, son of Domhnall, lord of Oileach, who gave them battle, in which they were defeated, and the lord of Conaille, i. e. Matudhan Ua Croinghille^r, and two hundred along with him, were slain. A battle was gained over the men of Munster by Cathal and Muirgheas, the two sons of Ruaidhri, son of Coscrach, and by Ua Ceallaigh^s,

i. e. St. Patrick.—See note ^g, under A. D. 432, p. 131, *suprà*.

^r *Ua Croinghille*.—Now Cronelly without the prefix O'.

^s *Ua Ceallaigh*.—Now *anglicè* O'Kelly, and Kelly, without the prefix O'. This is the first notice of the family of O'Kelly of Ui-Maine, or Hy-Many, occurring in the Irish annals. The first person of this race called Ua Ceallaigh, was

Murchadh, son of Aedh, who was son of Ceallach, the progenitor after whom the hereditary surname was taken.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 97, and the Genealogical Table in that work.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 995. The fyre Diat” [*ignis divinus*] “taking Ardmac, left neither sanctuary,

λαῖς, δὴ ἰ τοιοπαττορ ἰλε, ἡ τορῆαιρ Μυρῆτορ mac Ruaidῆρ ἰ φριῆγυνη. Ἰολλαπατραῖκε Ua Flannacáin, τῆγερα Τετῆβα, δὸ μαρβαδ la Βιαῆρα mac Roduib, ταοιροῦ Μυνητιρε Μhaoilῆρῆδα. Μυρῆεαριταχ δεαῖ Ua Congal-λαῖς δὸ μαρβαδ. Μαηῆγανῆαν, mac Cῆρβαill, τῆῆῆρα Ua nḌunchaḏa, δὸ μαρβαδ ἰ nΑῆ ελιαῆ la Μαοilῆῆρῆδα, mac Μυρῆαḏα, ἰ nḏioḡail a aḡhar.

Αοιρ Cῆρορτ, naoi ecḑo noch a ré. An τοῆτμαḑ βλιαḑαν τεῆε δὸ Μhaoileacḑlann. Colmán Copcaḡe τωιρ ορḑαν Ερεανν, Cond Ua Uaḑḡnḑn, abb Ρεαρῆα, ἡ Dubḑach Ua Ταḑḡαν, .i. mac Dubḑῆρḑ, ρακαρτ Cluana mic Nḑoῖρ, δεḡ. Ruaidḑῆρ, mac Néill Uḑ Canaḑḑan, τῆῆῆρα Cenel Conaill, δεḡ. Μαḑḑm ρορ Uḑ Mḑiḑ ecḑ Sruḑḑair ρια mac nḌonnaḑaḑa Ρῆνḑ, ἡ ρια Ρḑḑῆρḑ Roῖρ, co τοιοῆαιρ ann τῆῆῆρα Ua Mḑiḑ ἡ ροχαḑḑe οἰle. Cluam Ioῖρḑḑ ἡ Cḑḑḑḑḑḑḑ do apḑcam lá ḑallaḑ Aḑa εliaḑh. Μαοῖρεαḑlann, mac Μαοῖρḑḑḑḑḑḑ, ρῆḡḑḑḑḑḑḑ Oḑiḡ, δεḡ. Ḍoḑḑḑḑḑ, mac Ḍonnaḑaḑa Ρḑḑḑḑ, do ḑallaḑ lá Μαοῖρεαḑlann, mac Ḍoḑḑḑḑḑḑ.

Αοιρ Cῆρορτ, naoi ecḑo noch a ρeaḑh. An noḑḑḑḑ βλιαḑḑḑ τεῆε δὸ Μhaoilḑḑlann. Conaḑḡ Ua Copcaḑḑḑ, ρḑi epḑcop Cluana mic Nḑoῖρ, δεḡ. Ḍiaḑḑḑḑḑḑ, mac Ḍoḑḑḑḑḑḑ, τῆḡεαρḑḑ Ua cCeḑḑḑḑḑḑḑ, Ἰολλαπατραῖκε, mac Ḍonnaḑaḑa, τῆῆῆρα Oḑḑḑḑḑ, τεῆε. ḑiolla Ερḑḑḑḑ, mac Αḡḑḑ, τῆῆῆρα Τεḑḑḑ, δὸ μαρβαḑ lá Síol Ronáin. Oḑḑḑḑḑ Ua Machaḑḑn, τῆῆῆρα Μḡḑḑḑḑḑ, do μαρβαḑ lá Μαοῖleacḑlann ἰ nḑḑḑ Mḑḑḑḑ. Slḑḡḑḑḑ lá Μαοῖρḑḑlann ἡ lá ḑḑḑḑ, co τḑḑḑḑḑ ḡḑḑḑḑ ḑall ρḑi ρḑḑḑḑḑ do ḑḑḑḑḑḑḑ. Maḑḑḑḑḑḑ co ρḑḑḑḑ Mḑḑḑ, ἡ ḑḑḑḑḑ co βḑḑḑḑḑ Mḑḑḑḑḑ do ḑḑḑḑḑ ρo ceḑḑḑḑ ḡo hΑῆ ελιαῆ, ḡo τḑḑḑḑḑ ḡḑḑḑḑ ἡ an ba ḑeaḑ ḑḑḑ ρḑḑḑḑḑ ḑḑḑḑḑ.

houses, or places, or churches, unburnt. Diarmaid mac Donell, king of Cinnselaies; Gilpatrick mac Doncha, king of Ossory; and Cormack mac Congalai, Coarb of Daivinis, *mortui sunt*. Tir-Conell" [*rectè*, Conailli-Muirhevnè], "Mugorn, and Tuaiseert-Bregh, with their force, along to Glenn-Rie, where Hugh mac Donell, king of Ailech, mett them, and gave battle, and discomfitted them, and killed Madugan mac Crongilla, king of Conells, there, and 200."

The Annals of Clonmacnoise notice the plundering and destruction of Armagh by fire, in the year 989, as follows:

"A. D. 989" [*rectè*, 996]. "They of Uriell preyed Ardmach, and tooke from thence 2000 cowes. Ardmach was also burnt, both church, house, and steeple, that there was not such a spectacle seen in Ireland."

¹ *Sruthair*.—Now Sruveel, in the district of Ui-Meith-Macha, parish of Tedavnet, barony and county of Monaghan.—See the Ordnance Map of that county, sheet 8. The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 996. An overthrow of the O'Mehes at Sruhar, by Donogh Fin's son, and by the

wherein many were slain ; and Muirgheas, son of Ruaidhri, fell in the heat of the conflict. Gillapadraig, son of Flannagan, lord of Teathbha, was slain by Fiachra, son of Rodubh, chief of Muintir-Maelfhinna. Muircheartach Breag Ua Conghalaigh was slain. Mathghabhain, son of Cearbhall, lord of Ui-Dunchadha, was slain at Ath-cliath by Maelmordha, son of Murchadh, in revenge of his father.

The Age of Christ, 996. The eighteenth year of Maelseachlainn. Colman of Corcach, pillar of the dignity of Ireland ; Conn Ua Laidhgnen, Abbot of Farna ; and Dubhthach Ua Tadhgain, i. e. the son of Duibhfinn, priest of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Ruaidhri, son of Niall Ua Canannain, lord of Cinél-Conaill, died. A battle was gained over the Ui-Meith, at Sruthair^t, by the son of Donnchadh Finn and the Feara-Rois, wherein the lord of Ui-Meith and many others were slain. Cluain-Iraird and Ceanannus were plundered by the foreigners of Ath-cliath. Maelseachlainn, son of Maelruanaidh, royal heir of Oileach, died. Domhnall, son of Donnchadh Finn, was blinded by Maelseachlainn, son of Domhnall.

The Age of Christ, 997. The nineteenth year of Maelseachlainn. Conaing Ua Cosgraigh, distinguished Bishop of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Diarmaid, son of Domhnall, lord of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh ; [and] Gillapadraig, son of Donnchadh, lord of Osraighe, died. Gilla-Ernain, son of Aghda, lord of Teathbha, was slain by the Sil-Ronain. Oissine Ua Machainen, lord of Mughdhorna, was slain by Maelseachlainn on Inis-Mocha^u. An army was led by Maelseachlainn and Brian, so that they obtained the hostages of the foreigners, to the joy of the Irish. Maelseachlainn, with the men of Meath, and Brian, with the men of Munster, collected immediately to Ath-cliath, and carried off the hostages and the best part of their jewels from them. Doire-Calgaich was plundered by the

men of Ross, where their king and others were lost. Maelseachlainn mac Maelruana, heyre of Ailech, died by phisic given him. Clon-Iraird and Kells spoyled by Genties" [*rectè*, by Galls]. "Donell mac Donogh Finn blinded by Maelseachlainn. Maelcolum mac Daniell, king of North Wales, died."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise contain some of these entries under the year 990.

"A. D. 990" [*rectè*, 997]. "The Scottish men in battle slewe their own king, Constan-tyne, and many others. Malcolme mac Donnell, king of North Wales, died. Duffagh mac Tagaine, priest of Clonvicknose, died. Rowrie mac Neale O'Kanannan, prince of Tyrconnell, died."

^u *Inis-Mochta*.—Now Inismot, in the barony of Slane, and county of Meath.—See it already referred to at the years 922, 939.

Οργαν Θαιρε Καλγαich do Ḩhallaibh. Slóiccfo la Maelpeachlann i cCon-naétauib, co ro indur, no loirec Magh Ai, 7 co ro papeccuad mac tighina Ciarraige leó. Imhar co nḨallaibh, 7 co nOrrraigib for eireic i nUib Ceinn-pelaiḡ, co pparḡaibfe forinna a nḡrḡa 7 apail dia rluaiḡh.

Αοιρ Crioρτ, naoi ccéð nochat a hocht. An piéctmad bliadain do Mhaoilpeclann. Dubdaleite, mac Ceallaiḡ, comorba Paρραιcc 7 Colaim Cille, déḡ 2 lún ipin tpeap bliadain oéctmozat a aoipe. Ceall dapa do apḡain do Ḩhallaib Aéta chiath. Niall, mac Aḡḡa, moḡḡamna Teatḡa, do narḡad lá Calpraigib hi cCluain mic Nóiρ im péil Ciapám. Donnchað, mac Doimnall, do epḡabáil do Siρmoc, mac Amlaoib, tighina Ḩall, 7 do Mhaoil-morḡa mac Mupchaða. Diarmaid, mac Dúnaocharḡ, tighina Sil nAnmchaða, do narḡad lá mac Comalτán Uí Chléipicch, tighina Aíðne. Iomapecc etip Arḡiallaib 7 Conaille, du i etopéair Ḩiolla crioρτ Ua Cuilennám, tighina Conaille, 7 pocharde oile maille ppiρ. Maolrḡchlann Ua Maolpuanað, tighina Ua Cpeméτann, do narḡad la hUibh Ceallaigh. Inoρfo Ua nEaéach la hAðð, mac Doimnall, co τtucc boρomá móρ, 7 bá dḡrḡde do ḡairḡi cpeach móρ Mhairḡe Coḡa. Lia ailbe do τuitim, 7 ba he maḡ nAilbe ppiñ ðionḡna Mairḡe bḡrḡ. Do moḡta cfoρa cloca muilinn ði lá Maoileachlann. Slóiccfo lap an rḡḡ Maolrḡchlann, 7 lá ḡriar, mac Cindeitḡiḡ, ḡo Ḩlno Mama. Tanḡaḡar ðna Ḩoill Aéta chiaé dia pobarτ co paoimḡ for

^w *Was lost by them* : i. e. by the Connaughtmen. The meaning is : “On this occasion the Connaughtmen lost the son of the lord of Ciarraighe-Aei.”

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year :

“A. D. 997. An army by Maelsechlainn and by Bryan, that they brought pledges from the Galls for submission to Irishmen. Duvdalehe, Patrick’s Coarb and Columcill’s, in the 83rd year of his age, died. The burning of Ard-mach to the haulfé. Daniell mac Duncuan killed by Gailengs. An army by Maelsechlainn into Connaght, and” [he] “prayed them. Another by Bryan into Lenster, and prayed them.” —*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

Some of these events are noticed in the An-

nals of Clonmacnoise, under the year 991, thus :

“A. D. 991” [*rectè*, 998]. “King Moyleseaghlyn and Bryan Borowe joyned together, and took hostages of all the Danes of Ireland, and went also to Connaught together, and tooke their hostages and jewells, such as they made choiee of. Duffdaleche, Cowarb of St. Patrick, and St. Columb, in the 73rd year of his age, died a good devoute sadge and holy man. Derye-Kalgie was preyed and robbed by Danes. Gil-lapatrik mac Donnogh, king of Ossory, died. King Moyleseaghlyn preyed and spoyled Moye-Noye in Connought.”

^z *The Calraighe* : i. e. Calraighe-an-chala, who were seated in the parish of Ballyloughloe, barony of Clonlonan, and county of Westmeath.

³ *Magh-Ailbhe*.—Now Moynalvy, a townland

foreigners. An army was led by Maelseachlainn into Connaught; and he plundered or burned Magh-Aei, and the son of the lord of Ciarraighe was lost by them^w. Imhar, with the foreigners, went on a predatory excursion into Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, where they lost the great part of their horses, and some of their army.

The Age of Christ, 998. The twentieth year of Maelseachlainn. Dubhdaleithe, son of Ceallach, successor of Patrick and Colum-Cille, died on the 2nd of June, in the eighty-third year of his age. Cill-dara was plundered by the foreigners of Ath-eliath. Niall, son of Aghda, royal heir of Teathbha, was slain by the Calraighi^x, at Chlain-mic-Nois, on the festival of Ciaran. Donnchadh, son of Domhnall, was taken prisoner by Sitric, son of Amhlaeibh, lord of the foreigners, and by Maelmordha, son of Murchadh. Diarmaid, son of Dunadbach, lord of Sil-Anmchadha, was slain by the son of Comhaltan Ua Cleirigh, lord of Aidhne. A battle between the Oirghialla and Conailli, in which fell Gillachrist Ua Cuilennain, lord of Conailli, and many others along with him. Maelseachlainn Ua Maelruanaidh, lord of Creamhthainn, was slain by the Ui-Ceallaigh. The plundering of Ui-Eathach by Aedh, son of Domhnall, so that he carried off a great cattle spoil; and this was called the great prey of Magh-Cobha. The stone of Lia Ailbhe fell (and Magh-Ailbhe^y was the chief fort of Magh-Breagh), and four mill-stones were made of it by Maelseachlainn. An army was led by the king, Maelseachlainn, and by Brian, son of Ceinneidigh, to Gleann Mama^z. The foreigners of Ath-eliath came to attack them, but the

in the parish of Kilmore, in the barony of Lower Deece, and county of Meath.

^z *Gleann-Mama*.—This was the name of a valley near Dunlavan, in the county of Wicklow. —See *Circuit of Muircheartach Mac Neill*, p. 36. In the Annals of Tighernach, and in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, this battle is noticed under the year 999. Dr. O'Brien, in his *Laws of Tanistry, &c.*, with all the feelings of a provincial partisan, complains of the author of *Cambrensis Eversus*, who assigns to King Maelseachlainn, or Malachy, alone, all the glory of the victory of Gleann-Mama; and Mr. Moore, in his *History of Ireland*, transfers all the warmth

and energy of Dr. O'Brien in vindicating the character of his ancestor to General Vallancey, who was only the editor and not the author of this Treatise, and had no feelings of this description towards Brian Borumha. Mr. Moore writes:

“We have here another historical partisan in the field. The author of *Cambrensis Eversus*, with whom Malachy is not undeservedly a favourite, assigns to him alone all the glory of this achievement. He attributes (says Vallancey!)” [*rectè*, says O'Brien] “the whole honour of this action to Malachy, with an utter exclusion of Brian, although the Annals of Innisfallen expressly mention Brian as solely

Ἐhallaiβ, ἡ ἡο λαὸ α νάρ ἰμ Αρατε, mac nAmlaiβ, ἡ ἰμ Chailén mac Eitigen, ἡ ἰμ maiββ Ατα ελιατ ἀρέθνα, ἡ ἡο μυδαίγιδ ἰλε δο Ἐhallaiβ ἰμ caégleó ἡμ. Ὁ δεαχαιὸ Μαολφελαινν ἡ ἕριαν ἰαρηἰν εο hAc ελιατ, ocuy βάτταρ pectmian lán ann, ἡ puccpat α ὅρ, ἡ α απγστ ἡ α βραι. Ρο λοιργστ an óún, ἡ ἰonnaββαιτ τιγθίνα Ἐall. ἰ. Σιτριοε mac Amlaiβ. Αρ δο ταρηγερε an caéa ἡμ απυββιαδ,

Τιεραὸθρ δο Ἐlunn Mama,
 Νί bá huippe θαρ λάμα,
 Ἰβαιτ νειέ διγ τονθαίγ
 Ἰmon cloich ἰ cClaien cónγαιρ.
 Μεβαρ αρρ an maiβm εο mbuaδ
 Κορη ταρ cailli πο εuaδ,
 Κο λοιρεβιδθρ Ac ελιατ can,
 Ἰαρ ἡνθρβδ φορ Λαιγενίαιγ.

Mac éicemíγ, mic Dalaiγ, τιγθίνα Αιργιαιλ, δο μαρβαδ λά mac hUι Ruairic. Mac Óúnaδaiγ, mic Ἐαδρα, δο μαρβαδ. Dungal, mac Cionaeδa δο μαρβαδ λά Ἐiolla Caomíγm mac Cionaeδha.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, naoi ccéδ nocha α naoi. An τaomíαδ βλιαδam πiέστ δο Mhaoileclainn. Διαρμαιττ, ἰ. Conallech, πρἰ leiγimn Cluana mic Νόιρ, δέγ. Πλατββιταχ Ua Canandáim, τιγθίνα Cheneoil Conall δο μαρβαδh λά α énel buδdém. Ua Doimnall, ἰ. Cúealle, τιγθίνα Durlair, δο μαρβαδ la hUa Néill ἰ. la hAcδ. Muirγiur, mac Acδa, τιγθαρηna Ua nDiarmaδa, δο

engaged in the affair, without attributing any share of it to Malachy. Vallancey" [*recte*, O'Brien] "then proceeds with much warmth and energy to contend that Malachy had no share whatever in this exploit."—Vol. ii. p. 96.

³ *Claien-conghair*: i. e. Slope of the Troop. Not identified. The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 998. Gillenan mac Agdai killed by Kindred-Ronain murderously. Gillechrist O'Culennan killed by Argiallai, and many with him. Donncha mac Daniell, king of Lenster, taken captive by Sitriek mac Aulav, king of

Galls, and by Maelmorra mac Murchaa. The kingdom of Leinster given to Maelmora after that. The stone called Lia-Ailve fell, being chiefe monument of Mabregh, and Macilsechlainn made fower millstones of it after. Great booty with Maelsechlainn from Lenster. Mac Egný mac Dalai, king of Airgiall, killed by O'Royrk. The spoyling of Onchach by Hugh mac Donell, from whence he brought" [a] "great many coves. An army by Bryan, king of Cashill, to Glenn-Mamma, whither the Genties" [*rectè*, the Galls] "of Dublin" [and Lenstermen along with them] "came to resist him,

foreigners were routed and slaughtered, together with Aralt, son of Amhlacibh, and Cuilen, son of Eitigen, and other chiefs of Ath-eliath; and many of the foreigners were cut off in this conflict. After this Maelseachlainn and Brian proceeded to Ath-eliath, where they remained for a full week, and carried off its gold, silver, and prisoners. They burned the fortress, and expelled the lord of the foreigners, namely, Sitric, son of Amhlacibh. To predict this battle was said :

They shall come to Gleann-Mama,
It will not be water over hands,
Persons shall drink a deadly draught
Around the stone at Claen-Conghair^a.
From the victorious overthrow they shall retreat,
Till they reach past the wood northwards,
And Ath-eliath the fair shall be burned,
After the ravaging the Leinster plain.

Mac-Egnigh, son of Dalach, lord of Airghialla, was slain by the son of Ua Ruairc. The son of Dunadhach, son of Gadhra, was slain. Dunghal, son of Cinaedh, was slain by Gillacacimhghin, son of Cinaedh.

The Age of Christ, 999. The twenty-ninth year of Maelseachlainn. Diarmaid, i. e. Conaillech, lector of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Flaithbheartach Ua Canannain, lord of Cinel-Conaill, was slain by his own tribe. Ua Domhmall, i. e. Cuchail, lord of Durlas, was slain by Ua Neill, i. e. by Aedh. Muirgheas,

but they were overthrown, and their slaughter had about Aralt mac Aulave, and about Culen mac Etigen, and about the chiefs of the Galls. Bryan went to Dublin after and spoiled Dublin."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

Some of the same events, and particularly the battle of Gleann-Mama, is noticed in the Annals of Clonmacnois at the year 992, thus :

"A. D. 992" [*rectè*, 999]. "Donnogh mac Donnell, king of Lynster, was taken by Sitrick mac Awley, and held captive. King Moyleseaghlyn preyed all Lynster. Killdare was preyed and destroyed by the Danes of Dublin. King Moyleseaghlyn and Bryan Bo-

rowe, with a great army, went to Gleanmamy, where they were encountered by the Danes of Dublin, in which encounter the chiefest Danes of Dublin, with their Captaine, Harolde mac Awley, and Cwillen mac Etigen, with many others of their principalls, were slain; after which slaughter, King Moyleseaghlyn and Bryan entered into Dublin, and the forte thereof, and there remained seven nights, and at their departure tooke all the gold, silver, hangings, and other pretious things, that were there with them, burnt the town, and broke down the forte, and banished Sitrick mac Awley, king of the Danes of Dublin, from thence."

μαρβαδ λά α μινντιρ πειριν. Ceallać Ua Maolecorghair, pprímeccfr Con-
 taćt, décc. Iomair Puirr Láirge décc. Na Ĵaill do muidir do At eliat, 7
 a ngeill do Ĵppian. Aod Ua Ciardoda do dallaod dia Ĵrátaip .i. oUalĴarĴ
 Ua Ciardoda. Slóiccfo mór la Ĵpian, mac CinnreitĴig, Ĵo maicib 7 Ĵo plóĴaib
 oéirceipr Connaćt co nOrraigib, 7 Ĵaigmb, 7 co nĴallaib Aća eliat do
 oipriaćtain teimriach, aćt do oćtair na Ĵaill cpeich marcach rímpa hi
 Muicch ĴrifĴ, conur tairraod Maolrfehlainn, 7 po ríĴfo pcanĴear cpođa
 Ŵorra, 7 po imeadaid por na Ĵallaib co ná tĴpna aćt uaĴhaod díob. Do
 oeachaod Ĵpian iarain co mboí hi PĴarĴa nemeaod i Muig ĴreacĴ, 7 luod por
 a cula Ĵan cať, Ĵan moĴaod Ĵan loĴcaod. Céona hioimpođ Ĵpian, 7 Connaćt
 ar Maoleachlainn moĴpinn.

Coip CpioĴt, míle. An oara bliadain ríćt do Maoleachlainn. Maol-
 poil, eppcop Cluana mic Nóir 7 comarba PĴećeime, 7 PĴaitem, abb CoipcaigĴe,
 décc. PĴarĴal, mac Conaig, ĴigĴpna Oibig, décc. Oubōara Ua Maole-
 dum, ĴigĴearna PĴr luirĴ, do marbaod. Ĵaidōnen Ua ĴeoĴĴan do marbaod la
 hUltoib. Niall Ua Ruairc do marbaod lá Cenel Conaill 7 la hCođ Ua Néill.

^b *The foreigners*: i. e. the Danes of Dublin. Hugh Mac Curtin, in his *Brief Discourse in Vindication of the Antiquity of Ireland*, pp. 214, 215, Dr. O'Brien, in his *Law of Tanistry*, and others, assert that Maelseachlainn resigned the monarchy of Ireland to Brian, because he was not able to master the Danes; but this is all provincial fabrication, for Maelseachlainn had the Danes of Dublin, Meath, and Leinster, completely mastered, until Brian, whose daughter was married to Sitric, Danish King of Dublin, joined the Danes against him.—See his proclamation in 979, and his victory at Dublin, A. D. 988. Never was there a character so historically maligned as that of Maelseachlainn II. by Munster fabricators of history; but Mr. Moore, by the aid of the authentic Irish annals, has laudably endeavoured to clear his character from the stains with which their prejudices and calumnies have attempted to imbue it.

^c *Feart-Neimheadh*: i. e. Neimhidh's Grave. Now probably Feartagh, in the parish of Moy-

nalty, barony of Lower Kells, county of Meath.

^d *The first turning*.—It is remarked in the copy of these Annals made for Charles O'Connor of Belanagare, that, according to the old Book of Lecan, this was the first turning of Brian and the Connaughtmen against Maelseachlainn Mor, *by treachery*, after which the hosting was made: “Do rĴp rĴimleabair Ĵeacain céo iompóđ Ĵpian 7 Connaćt por MaolrĴeacłainn Mór, cpe meabail, 7 an plóĴeao iar Ĵm.” Tighernach also, who lived very near this period, calls Brian's opposition to Maelseachlainn, *impóđ cpe meabail*, i. e. turning through *guile*, or *treachery*. No better authority exists.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 999. *Hic est octavus sexagesimus quincensimus ab adventu S. Patricii ad baptizandos Scotos.* Plenty of fruit and milke this yeare. Donell O'Donellan, king of Thurles, killed by Hugh O'Neil. Ivar, king of Waterford, died. The Genties” [*recte*, Galls] “again at Dublin,

son of Aedh, lord of Ui-Diarmada, was slain by his own people. Ceallach Ua Maelcorghais, chief poet of Connaught, died. Imhar of Port Lairge died. The foreigners again at Ath-eliath, and their hostages to Brian. Aedh Ua Ciardha was blinded by his brother, i. e. Ualgharg Ua Ciardha. A great hosting by Brian, son of Ceinneidigh, with the chiefs and forces of South Connaught, with the men of Osraighe and Leinster, and with the foreigners of Ath-eliath, to proceed to Teamhair; but the foreigners^b set out before them, with a plundering party of cavalry, into Magh Breagh, where Maelseachlainn opposed them; and a spirited battle was fought between them, in which the foreigners were defeated, and only a few of them escaped. Brian afterwards proceeded to Fearta-neimheadh^c in Magh-Breagh, but returned back without battle, without plundering, without burning. This was the first turning^d of Brian and the Connaughtmen against Maelseachlainn.

The Age of Christ, 1000. The twenty-second year of Maelseachlainn. Maelpoil, Bishop of Cluain-mic-Nois, and successor of Feichin; and Flaithemh, Abbot of Corcach, died. Fearghal, son of Conaing, lord of Oileach, died. Dubhdara Ua Maelduin, lord of Feara-Luirc^e, was slain. Laidhgnen Ua Leoghan was slain by the Ulidians. Niall Ua Ruairc was slain by the Cinel-Conaill

and their hostages to Bryan. Flahvertach O'Canannan, king of Kindred-Conell, killed by his own^e [a suis occisus est. Hugh O'Ciardha was blinded]. "An army by Bryan to Fertnive in Maghbreg, and Genties" [recte, Galls] "and Lenster went" [with a] "troupe of horse before them, untill Maelseachlainn mett them and killed them all almost. Bryan returned without battle or pray, cogente Domino."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

The most of the same events are given in the Annals of Clonmacnois at the year 993, thus :

"A. D. 993" [recte, 1000]. "Bryan Borowe went with great power to the North, rested a night at Tailtean, and from thence went to Ardmach, where he remained a sevenight, and offered ten guineas in gold" [recte, ten ounces of gold] "at the alter at Ardmach, and got none hostages of the Ulstermen. O'Donnell,

prince of Durless, was killed willfully by Hugh O'Neale, prince of Tyrone. Hymer of Waterford died. The Danes returned to Dublin again and yealded hostages to Bryan Borowe. Flahvertagh O'Canannan, prince of Tyreonnell, was killed by some of his own family. Ulgarge O'Kyerga did put out the eyes of his brother, Hugh O'Kyerga. Bryan Borowe, with a great army, accompanied with the Danes of Dublin, went towards Taragh, and sent a troop of Danish horse before them, who were mett by King Moyleseaghlyn, and he slew them all for the most part at Moybrey; and from thence Bryan went to Fearty-Nevic, in Moybrey, and after some residence there returned to his country of Mounster, without committing any outrages, or contending with any."

^e *Feara-Luirc*: i. e. the men of Lurg, now a barony in the north of the county of Fermanagh.

Κηοραολαδ, mac Concoβαρ, τριγαρνα Γαβρα, γ Ρίογβαρταν, mac Ουιβερόιν, δέεε. Creach mór la ppora Mumán i ndeρχεαρτ Μίθε i nom Ianuairi, conur ταρραϊδ Αονγυρ mac Carracγ δο νυατθαδ δια μιντιρ, co παρκαδβρατ na γαβάλα, γ άρ είνδ λαρ. Τόεαρ Ατα luam do δένανι la Maolreachlainn mac Doimnaill, γ la Caatal mac Concoβαρ. Τόεαρ Ατα liacc do δένανι la Maolreachlainn co ndice lft na habann. Διαρμασ Ua Lachtanán, τριγίρνα Τεαδτα, do μαρβαδ lá a μιντιρ πέριν.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, míle a haon. An tpeap bliadain píceτ do Mhaoilechlainn. Colam, abb Imleacha Iubhair, [δέεε]. Τρίνιρσί, mac Celecáin, πριόιρ Αρδα Macha, do μαρβαδ. Conaγ Ua Píachpach, abb Τίγε Moóa, Cele, mac Suibne, abb Sláne, Caatalán Ua Copepáin, abb Οανιμνιρ, Maonach, αιρτιρε Cínannra, γ Plann, mac Eoγain αιρδβρίετίν Λειτε Cuinn, δέγ. Maelmuaid, mac Ουιβγίolla, τριγίρνα Delbna hÉpa, do écc. Σιρπιοεε, mac Amlaoib, τριγίρνα Gall, do dol φορ cpeich mδ Ultaib ma longuib co po oipee Cill Cleite, γ Inp Cumpepaγ, γ do bepe bpaτγαβάλ μοιρ ειρτιδ uile. Sloicéτδ lá hAod, mac Doimnaill Uí Néill co Tallam, γ luid φορ cúla po rít, γ caoncoimpac. Creachad Connaéτ δεόρ la hAod, mac Doimnaill. Cearnaacán, mac Plann, τριγίρνα Luighe, do dol i Pínnmaγ φορ cpeich, γ po μαρβαδ é la Μυρπέρταχ Ua Ciarda, τάμαρι Carrppe. Sloicéτδ lá brian co nGalluib, co Laiécuib, γ co pφíuib Mumán co hAé Luain, co po heimpe-

The family name, O'Maelduin, is now anglicised Muldoon, without the prefix Ua, or O'.

The causeway of Ath-liag.—This is imperfectly given by the Four Masters. It should be: "The causeway, or artificial ford of Ath-liag" [at Lanesborough], "was made by Mael-seachlainn, King of Ireland, and Cathal Ua Conchobhair, King of Connaught, each carrying his portion of the work to the middle of the Shannon."

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year :

"A. D. 1000. A change of abbots at Ard-mach, viz., Maelmuire mac Eocha, instead of Muregan of Bohdovnai; Fergall mac Conaing, king of Ailech, died. Nell O'Royrke killed by Kindred-Owen and Conell. Maelpoil, Coarb of

Feehin, *mortuus est*. An army by Mounstermen into the south of Meath, where Aengus mac Carrai mett them, rescued their praies, and committed theire slaughter. The battle" [*recte*, the causeway] "of Athlone by Maelsechlainn and Caell O'Conor."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

Most of the same events are given in the Annals of Clonmaenose at the year 994, as follows :

"A. D. 994" [*recte*, 1001]. "They of the borders of Munster came to the neather parts of Meath, and there made a great preye, and were overtaken by Enos mac Carrhie Calma, who tooke many of their heads. Ferall mac Conyng, prince of Aileagh, died. Neale O'Royrke was killed by Tyreonnell, and Hugh O'Neale of Tyrone. Moylepoyle, Bushopp of Clonvicknose,

and Hugh Ua Neill. Ceannfacladh, son of Conchobhar, lord of [Ui-Conaill] Gabhra, and Righbhardan, son of Dubhron, died. A great depredation by the men of Munster in the south of Meath, on the Nones of January; but Aenghus, son of Carrach, with a few of his people, overtook them, so that they left behind the spoils and a slaughter of heads with him. The causeway of Ath-Luain was made by Maelseachlainn, son of Domhnull, and by Cathal, son of Conchobhar. The causeway of Ath-liag^f was made by Maelseachlainn to the middle of the river. Diarmaid Ua Lachtain, lord of Teathbha, was killed by his own people.

The Age of Christ, 1001. The twenty-third year of Maelseachlainn. Colum, Abbot of Imleach-Ibhair, [died]. Treinfher, son of Celecan, Prior of Ard-Macha, was slain. Conaing Ua Fiachrach, Abbot of Teach-Mochua; Cele, son of Suibhne, Abbot of Slaine; Cathalan Ua Corcraim, Abbot of Daimhinis; Maenach, Ostiarius^g of Ceanannus; and Flann, son of Eoghan, chief Brehon^h of Leath-Chuim, died. Maelmhuaidh, son of Duibhghilla, lord of Dealbhna-Beathra, died. Sitric, son of Amhlaeibh, set out on a predatory excursion into Ulidia, in his ships; and he plundered Cill-cleitheⁱ and Inis-Cumhsraigh^k, and carried off many prisoners from both. An army was led by Aedh, son of Domhnall Ua Neill, to Tailltin; but he returned back in peace and tranquillity. Connaught was plundered by Aedh, son of Domhnall. Cearnachan, son of Flann, lord of Luighne, went upon a predatory excursion into Fearnmhagh; and he was killed by Muirheartach Ua Ciardha, Tanist of Cairbre. A hosting by Brian, with the foreigners^l, Leinstermen, and Munstermen, to Ath-Luain, so

and Cowarb of Saint Feichyn, died. King Moyleseaghlyn, and Cahall O'Connor of Connought, made a bridge at Athlone over the Synan. Dermott O'Laghtna, prince of the land of Teaffa, was killed by some of his own men. King Moyleseaghlyn made a bridge at Ath-Lyag^g [now Lanesborough] "to the one-halfe of the river."

^g *Ostiarius*, ἀγορευτής: i. e. the porter and bell-ringer.—See Petrie's *Round Towers*, pp. 377, 378.

^h *Chief Brehon*: i. e. chief judge.

ⁱ *Cill-cleithe*.—Now Kilclief, in the barony of

Lecale, and county of Down.—See note under A. D. 935.

^k *Inis-Cumhsraigh*: i. e. Cumhsrach's Island, now Inishcoursey, a peninsula formed by the western branch of Loch Cuan, near Saul, in the county of Down.—See Harris's *History of the County of Down*, p. 37; *The Dublin P. Journal*, vol. i. pp. 104, 396; and Reeves's *Eccles. Antiq. of Down and Connor*, &c., pp. 44, 93, 379.

^l *With the foreigners*.—Since Brian conceived the ambitious project of deposing the monarch, Maelseachlainn, he invariably joined the Danes against him, and this is sufficient to prove that

micchfó lair Uí Néill an deirceirt, 7 Connaćta, co ro gairb a ngialla. Do deachaíð brian 7 Maolpeachlainn iarrin co ppsíab Éreann iompu eiri phiora Míde. Connachtab Muiníschab, Laiǵnu, 7 Gallab, go manǵatatar Dun Dealgá 1 Conaillibh Murtemíne. Do ríacć Aoð, mac Doimnaill Uí Néill, ríogdaíma Éreann, Eocáid, mac Airdǵair, rí Ulað, co nUlcóib, go Cenel Conaill, 7 Eogain, 7 co nAirdǵiallab ma ndáil gur an maǵin cédna, 7 ní r pelccpćtar rścha reim, co ro peccarrat fo opað, gan gíallaib, gan gabail, gan oirecne gan aicćire. Meiríschán, .i. mac Cuind, cigśna Gallíng, 7 bpoðub, .i. mac Diarmata, do manbað lá Maelpechlainn. Caemclúd abbaðh 1 nArd Macha .i. Maolmuire, mac Eochada 1 monaðh Mhuireccéin ó bhoitē Doimnaigh. Slóǵfó la brian go hAć cliać, co ruǵ gíalla Míde 7 Connaćt.

Αοιρ Cpiopt, mile a do. An céð bliaðain do bhríain, mac Cindéictǵ, mic Lorcáin ór Érimn hi ruǵe, lxxvi bliaðain a aoir an tan rin. Dunchað Ua Manchán, comarba Caonǵin, Flanðhað Ua Ruaidíne, comarba Ciapáin mic an tpaoir do Chorca Moccha a cenél. Eogain, mac Ceallaiǵ, Airdéndeach Aird bpsáin, Dongal, mac Deoain, abb Tuama Dpéme, [décc]. Cpeach mór la Donnchað, mac Donnchaða Finn, 7 la hUib Meit, co ro oireccfó Lanð Léipe, conur tairraíð Caćal mac Labraða, 7 conur tairpćtar piri bpsǵ co paoníð forpa, 7 co rapcaibpíot a ngabáil, co ro lað a nár iaroin eiri epǵabáil 7 marbhaðh, um Shionach Ua hUarǵura, cigśna Ua Meit. Do roćair don Caćal, mac Labraða aǵhaíð mo aǵhaíð 7 Lorcáin

the subjugation of the Danes was not Brian's chief object. The Munster writers, with a view of exonerating Brian from the odium of usurpation, and investing his acts with the sanction of popular approval, have asserted that he had been, previously to his first attack upon the monarch, solicited by the king and chieftains of Connaught to depose Maelsechlainn, and become supreme monarch himself; but no authority for this assertion is to be found in any of our authentic annals.

^m *Dun-Dealgan*.—Now Dnndalk, in the county of Louth.

ⁿ *An army, &c.*—It is stated in the Royal Irish

Academy copy of these Annals that this entry is from *Leabhar Lecain*. The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“ A. D. 1001. An army by Bryan to Athlone, that he carried with him the pledges of Connaught and Meath. The forces of Hugh mac Donell into Tailten, and went back in peace. Trenir mac Celegan, Scenap of Ardmach, killed by Maeleginn mac Cairill, king of Fernvay. The praises of Connaught with Hugh mac Donell. Merlechan, king of Galeng, and Broda mac Diarmada, *occisi sunt*, by Maelsechlainn. Colum, Airchinnech of Imlech Ivair, and Cahalan, Airchinnech of Daivinís, *mortui sunt*. Cernachan

that he weakened the Ui-Neill of the South and the Connaughtmen, and took their hostages. After this Brian and Maelseachlainn, accompanied by the men of Ireland, as well Meathmen, Connaughtmen, Munstermen, and Leinstermen, as the foreigners, proceeded to Dun-Dealgan^m, in Conaille-Muirtheimhne. Aedh, son of Domhnall Ua Neill, heir apparent to the sovereignty of Ireland, and Eochaidh, son of Ardghar, King of Ulidia, with the Ulidians, Cinel-Conaill, Cinel-Eoghain, and Airghialla, repaired to the same place to meet them, and did not permit them to advance further, so that they separated in peace, without hostages or booty, spoils or pledges. Meirleachan, i. e. the son of Conn, lord of Gaileanga, and Brodubh, i. e. the son of Diarmaid, were slain by Maelseachlainn. A change of abbots at Ard-Macha, i. e. Maelmuire, son of Eochaidh, in the place of Muireagan, of Both-Domhnaigh. An armyⁿ was led by Brian to Ath-cliaith; and he received the hostages of Meath and Connaught.

The Age of Christ, 1002. The first year of Brian, son of Ceinneidigh, son of Lorcan, in sovereignty over Ireland. Seventy-six years^o was his age at that time. Dunchadh Ua Manchain, successor of Caeimhghin; Flannchadh Ua Ruaidhine, successor of Ciaran, son of the artificer, of the tribe of Corea-Mogha; Eoghan, son of Ceallach, airchinneach of Ard-Breacain; [and] Donnghal, son of Beoan, Abbot of Tuaim-Greine, [died]. A great depredation by Donnchadh, son of Donnchadh Finn, and the Ui-Meith, and they plundered Lann-Leire; but Cathal, son of Labhraidh, and the men of Breagha, overtook and defeated them, and they left behind their booty; and they were afterwards slaughtered or led captive, together with Sinnach Ua hUarghusa, lord of Ui-Meith. Cathal, son of Labhraidh, and Lorcan, son of Brotaidh, fell fighting

mac Flainn, king of Luigne, went to Fernvai for booty, where Murtagh O'Kiargay, heyre of Carbry, was killed. Forces by Bryan and Maelseachlainn to Dun Delgan, i. Dundalk, to seek hostages, but returned with cessation" [FO O'PPAÖ].—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

Of these entries the Annals of Clonmacnoise contain only the two following:

"A. D. 995" [*recte*, 1002]. "Moylemoye mac Dowgill, prince of Delvin Beathra (now called Mac Coghlan's Countrey), died. Columbe, abbot

of Imleach, died."

^o *Seventy-six years*.—See A. D. 925, where it is stated that Brian, son of Kennedy, was born in that year; and that he was twenty-four years older than King Maelseachlainn, whom he deposed. This is very much to be doubted, for, according to the Annals of Ulster, Brian, son of Kennedy, was born in 941, which looks more likely to be the true date. He was, therefore, about sixty-one years old when he deposed Maelseachlainn, who was then about fifty-three.

mac bprátaoha. Donoḡal, mac Duindocehaigh, tighfina ḡailfih, do marbhadh lá Torcan, mac builecarraig, (no Torcan mac builecarraig), mic Maoilroia, tighfina Ffí Cúl ina tigh buōdein. Ceallaç, mac Diarmada, tighfina Oirraige, do marbhad lá Donnchaō, mac ḡiollapátraicc, lá mac brácar a achar. Aed, mac Uí Conriacra, tighfina Tíbhá, do marbhad ó Uib Concille. Concobar, mac Maoilsechlainn, tighfina Corca Moōruaō, ḡ Aicher Ua Triaigtech, do marbhad lá ffríat Uimall, co rocharoib oile. Aed, mac Eichetighfín, do marbhad i nderetoig Ffina móipe Maeōōg, lá Maol na mbo.

Αοιρ Cμopε, míle α τpí. Αη θαρα βιαθαην το θηpian. Αονḡup, mac bpeapal, comarba Cannoigh, oig ina ailtipe i nArō Macha. Dubrláine Ua Lopcáin, abb Imlecha Iubhar, décc. Eochaid Ua Flannagáin, airchinveach lip aoiōō Arōa Macha, ḡ Cluana Fíachna, ḡ paoi rñicypa ḡaioēal, décc. Sloighēō la θpian ḡ la Maoileachlainn α ττυαpεpετ Connaēt co τpαιḡ neotaile do nol timcheall Epeann, co po τoipmipεpετ Uí Néill an τυαipεpετ impu. Doimnall, mac Flannagáin, tighfina pffí Uí, déḡ. Iapnán,

^p *Conchobhar*.—He was the progenitor after whom the family of O'Conchobhair, or O'Conor, of Corcomroe, in the west of the county of Clare, took their hereditary surname.

^q *Mael-na-mbo* : i. e. chief of the cows. His real name was Donnchadh, and he was the grandfather of Murchadh, after whom the Mac Murronghs of Leinster took their hereditary surname.

The Annals of Ulster notice the following events under this year :

“A. D. 1002. *Brienus regnare incepit*. Flanncha O'Ruain, Coarb of Kiaran ; Duncha O'Manchan, Coarb of Caemgin ; Donngal mac Beoan, Airchinnech of Tuomgrene ; Owen mac Cellay, Airchinnech of Ardbrekan, *quieverunt in Christo*. Sinach O'hUargusa, king of Meith” [Uí-Meith], “and Cahal mac Lavraa, heyre of Meath, fell one with another” [*rectè*, fell the one by the other]. “Ceallach mac Diarmada, king of Ossory ; Hugh O'Coniacra, king of Tehva ;

Conor mac Malsechlainn, king of Coremurna ; and Acher, surnamed of the feet,” [were] “all killed. Hugh mac Echtiern killed within the oratory of Ferna-more-Maog.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

The accession of Brian to the monarchy of Ireland is noticed in the Annals of Clonmacnoise under the year 996 ; but the translator has so interpolated the text with his own ideas of the merits of Brian, as to render it useless as an authority. His words are :

“A. D. 996. Bryan Borowe took the kingdom and government thereof out of the hands of King Moylescaghlyn, *in such manner as I do not intend to relate in this place*.” [Tighernach says, “τpe meabail,” i. e. *per dolum*.—ED.] “He was very well worthy of the government, and reigned twelve years, the most famous king of his time, or that ever was before or after him, of the Irish nation. For manhood, fortune, manners, laws, liberality, religion, and other

face to face. Donnghal, son of Donncothaigh, lord of Gaileanga, was slain by Trotan, son of Bolgargait (or Tortan, son of Bolgargait), son of Maelmordha, lord of Feara-Cul, in his own house. Ceallach, son of Diarmaid, lord of Osraighe, was slain by Donnchadh, son of Gillaphadraig, the son of his father's brother. Aedh, son of O'Coinfhiacra, lord of Teathbha, was slain by the Ui Conchille. Conchobhar^p, son of Maelseachlainn, lord of Corca-Modhrudh; and Aicher Ua Traighthech, with many others, were slain by the men of Umhall. Aedh, son of Echthighern, was slain in the oratory of Fearna-mor-Maedhog, by Mael-na-mbo^q.

The Age of Christ, 1003. The second year of Brian. Aenghus, son of Breasal, successor of Cainneach, died on his pilgrimage at Ard-Macha. Dubhshlaine Ua Lorcaín, Abbot of Imleach-Ibhair, died. Eochaidh Ua Flannagain^r, airchinneach of the Lis-acidheadh^s of Ard-Macha, and of Cluain-Fiachna^t, the most distinguished historian of the Irish, died. An army was led by Brian and Maelseachlainn into North Connaught, as far as Traigh-Eoithaile^u, to proceed around Ireland; but they were prevented by the Ui-Neill of the North. Donhnall, son of Flannagan, lord of Feara-Li, died. Iarnan, son of Finn, son of

good parts, he never had his peere among them all; though some chroniclers of the kingdome made comparisons between him and Con Kedcagh, Conarie More, and King Neale of the Nine Hostages; yett he, in regard of the state of the kingdome, when he came to the government thereof, was judged to bear the bell from them all."

^r *Eochaidh Ua Flannagain*.—Connell Mageoghegan, who had some of his writings, calls him "Eoghie O'Flannagan, Archdean of Armagh and Clonfeaghna."—See note ^b, under A. M. 2242; and extract from *Leabhar-na-hUidhri*, in Petrie's *Round Towers of Ireland*, pp. 103, 104. O'Reilly has given no account of this writer in his *Descriptive Catalogue of Irish Writers*.

^s *Lis-acidheadh*: i. e. Fort of the Guests.

^t *Cluain-Fiachna*.—Now Clonfeakle, a parish in the north of the county of Armagh. The

ancient parish church stood in the townland of Tullydowey, in a curve of the River Blackwater, on the north or Tyrone side.—See the Ordnance Survey of the County of Tyrone, sheet 62. Joceline calls this church *Cluain-fiacail* in his *Life of St. Patrick*, c. 87; but in the Taxation of 1306, and in the Registries of the Archbishops Sweteman, Swayne, Mey, Octavian, and Dowdall, it is called by the name Cluain-Fiachna, variously orthographied, thus: "Ecclesia de Clonfecyna"—*Taration*, 1306; "Ecclesia parochialis de Clonfekyna."—*Regist. Milo Sweteman*, A. D. 1367, fol. 45, *b*; "Clonfeguna."—*Reg. Swayne*, A. D. 1428, fol. 14, *b*; "Clonfekena."—*Reg. Mey*, i. 23, *b*. iv. 16, *b*; "Clonfekena."—*Reg. Octavian*, fol. 46, *b*; "Clonfekena."—*Reg. Dowdall*, A. D. 1535, p. 251.

^u *Traigh-Eoithaile*.—A large strand near Ballysadare, in the county of Sligo.—See note ^b, under A. M. 3303.

mac Finn, mic Dúibhíolla, do mairbad do Chorc, mac Aeda, mic Dúibhíolla i nDoiḡar deḡtaige ḡailinne, tria meabail. Diaḡ dia muintir fēin do mairbad an Chorc iḡ fo éédoir, co iḡ móraḡ ainnm Dé ḡ Móconócc dé iḡ. ḡrian, mac Maolruanaid, tighina Iarḡair Connaét, do mairbad lá a muintir feiriḡ. Dá Ua Canannán do mairbad do Ua Maoldoḡraidh. Muirḡach, mac Diaḡmaḡa, tighina Ciarrage Luachra, déḡ. Naebán, mac Mailcía-rán, pḡiméirḡ Eḡeann décc. Cath Craoibe tulcha eḡtir Ultaib ḡ Cenel nEoḡain, co maoinḡ foḡ Ultaibh. Do éir ann Eochaid, mac Arḡḡair, pḡ Ulaḡ, ḡ Dubḡuinne a bḡáḡair, ḡ na mac eoḡaḡa .i. Cúúibhḡ, ḡ Doimnall, ḡairbḡidh, tighina Ua nEaḡach, ḡiollapáḡḡraic, mac Tomalḡaig, Cumurcach, mac Flaḡḡrai, Dubḡlanḡa, mac Aeda, Caḡal, mac Eḡpoch, Conene, mac Muirḡḡḡaig, ḡ foḡḡla Ulaḡ aḡéna, ḡ iḡ ríacḡ an iomḡuin co Dún Eaḡach, ḡ co ḡruim bó. Doimnead Ua Longḡraic, tighina Daḡl Aḡaibe, ḡ iḡoḡḡaḡna Ulaḡ, do mairbadh aḡnaḡáḡach la Cenel nEoḡain. Aoḡ, mac Doimnall Uí Néill, tighina Oibhḡ, ḡ iḡoḡḡaḡna Eḡeann do éuḡḡim hi pḡḡḡuin an éaḡa, iḡm éúcecaḡ bliḡḡan décc a flaḡḡra, ḡ in naomíḡ bliḡḡhan ríchḡḡ a aoiḡ. Imarpecc eḡḡḡir Taḡḡ Ua Ceallaig co nUib Máine, ḡ co fḡraibh iarḡḡair Míḡhe hi foḡḡḡim Uib Máine, ḡ Uí Fíachraich Aḡidhne co nIarḡair Connaét ma foḡḡḡim, dú hi ḡḡoḡcaḡ ḡiollaceallaig, mac Comalḡáim I Cléirḡ, tighina Ua Fíacḡrach, Concúḡar, mac Ubbán, ḡ Ceandḡoḡlaḡ, mac Ruaidḡri, ḡ rochaḡḡhe oile. Do ceap uin Fíḡ mac Maḡcáin ḡanaḡri Ua Máine i pḡoḡḡim. Doimnall, mac Flaḡnaeccán, tighina Fḡir Uí, décc. Maḡaḡan, mac Aengḡura, ḡoḡraéḡ ḡailḡḡ mḡḡec, ḡ Fḡir cCúl do mairbad.

* *Gailinne*.—Now Gallen, in the barony of Garrycastle, and King's County.

² *Craebh-tulcha*: i. e. the Spreading Tree of the Hill. This is probably the place now called Crewe, situated near Glenavy, in the barony of Upper Massareene, and county of Antrim.

³ *Dun-Eathach*.—Now Duneight, in the parish of Blaris, or Lisburn, on the River Lagan.—See Reeves's *Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down and Connor*, &c., pp. 47, 342.

⁴ *Druim-bo*: i. e. Hill of the Cow, now Dunbo, a townland containing the ruins of an ancient

Irish Round Tower, situated in a parish of the same name, in the barony of Upper Castlereagh, and county of Down.—*Ibid.*, p. 342, note ¹.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1003. Aenghus mac Bresail, Coarb of Cainnech, in Ardmach, *in peregrinatione quievit*. Eocha O'Flannagan, Airchinnech of Lissoige” [at Ardmach] “and Cluoan Fiachna, cheife poet and chronieler, 68 *anno etatis sue obiit*. Gillakellai mac Comaltan, king of Fiachrach Aigne; and Bryan mac Maelruanai, *occisi*

Duibhghilla, was slain by Core, son of Aedh, son of Duibhghilla, in the doorway of the oratory of Gailinne^w, by treachery. Two of his own people slew this Core immediately, by which the name of God and Mochonog was magnified. Brian, son of Maelruanaidh, lord of West Connaught, was slain by his own people. The two O'Canannains were slain by O'Maeldoraidh. Muireadhach, son of Diarmaid, lord of Ciarraighe-Luaclra, died. Nachlan, son of Maelchiarain, chief artificer of Ireland, died. The battle of Craebh-tulcha^x, between the Ulidians and the Cinel-Eoghain, in which the Ulidians were defeated. In this battle were slain Eochaidh, son of Ardghair, King of Ulidia, and Dubhtuinne, his brother; and the two sons of Eochaidh, i. e. Cuduiligh and Domhnall; Gairbhídh, lord of Ui-Eathach; Gillapadraig, son of Tomaltach; Cumuscach, son of Flathrai; Dubhshlangha, son of Aedh; Cathal, son of Etroch; Conene, son of Muirheartach; and the most part of the Ulidians in like manner; and the battle extended as far as Dun-Eathach^y and Druim-bo^z. Domnadh Ua Loingsigh, lord of Dal-Araidhe, and royal heir of Ulidia, was slain on the following day by the Cinel-Eoghain. Aedh, son of Domhnall Ua Neill, lord of Oileach, and heir apparent to the sovereignty of Ireland, fell in the heat of the conflict, in the fifteenth year of his reign, and the twenty-ninth of his age. A battle between Tadhg Ua Ceallaigh with the Ui-Maine, and the men of West Meath assisting the Ui-Maine [on the one side], and the Ui-Fiachrach Aidhne aided by West Connaught [on the other], wherein fell Gillaceallaigh, son of Comhaltan Ua Cleirigh, lord of Ui-Fiachrach; Conchobhar, son of Ubban; Ceannfaeladh, son of Ruaidhri, and many others. Finn, son of Marcan, Tanist of Ui-Maine, fell in the heat of the conflict. Domhnall, son of Flannagan, died. Madadhan, son of Aenghus, chief of Gaileanga-Beaga and Feara-Cul, was slain.

sunt. Donell mac Flannagan, king of Fer-Li; and Mureach mac Diarmada, king of Ciarray Luaoachra, *morimtur*. The battle of Krivtelcha, betwene Ulster and Kindred-Owen, where Ulstermen were overthrowne. Eocha mac Ardgar, king of Ulster, there killed. Duvtuinne, his brother, his two sons, Cuduly and Donell, and the slaughter of the whole army both good and bade, viz., Garvith, king of O'Nehach; Gilpatrick mac Tomaltay; Cumascach mac

Flathroy; Duvslanga mac Hugh; Cahalan mac Etroch; Conene mac Murtagh, and most of Ulstermen; and pursued the slaughter to Duneclidach and to Drumbo, where Hugh mac Daniell, king of Ailech, was killed; but Kindred-Owen saith that he was killed by themselves. Donncha O'Longsi, king of Dalnarai, killed by Kindred-Owen, *per dohim*. Forces by Bryan to Traohaila to make a circuit, untill he was prevented by Tyrroue. Two O'Canannans killed by O'Mul-

Αοιρ Οριορτ, μίλε α σεαταρ. Αν τριρ βλιαδαν δο θηριαν. Οομνall, mac Μαεμασθα, abb Μαιμπερεαχ θυίτε, ερρεορ γ ρηόρι ναεμ εριθε. S. Αεθ ρηλεριγινθ γ abb Τρέφοιτε, ερρεορ, eccναιθ, γ ολιτέρεαχ, δέcc. Ιαρ νοήγηθεατθαιθ ι ηΑριθ Μαχα, co νοηόρι γ co ηαριμωιθι μοίρι. Αρ occá éccáine πο ράιδθ,θ,

Αη τεccναιθ αν τάριθ ερρεορ,
Αη ναεμ Θε, co ρειθ ηελθα,
Ρο ραιτέ υαηη α ηαβραλαχτ,
Οτ λυιθ Αοθ α ταεθ Τήηρα.
Ναθ μαρ Αεθθ υον θρεαζήμαζ βιηη,
Co ηγελβλαιθ γλιηθ γλέτε ρανθ
Εαρρα αν γλέ γεμμ γλεδθηθ γρηνη,
Τεαρθα λειζεανθ Ερεανη ανθ.

Μαοιβρίccθδε Υα Ριμήθα, abb Ιαε, δέcc. Οομνall mac Νέιλλ, abb Cille Λαιμραγε, δέcc. Ροζαρταχ, abb Λειτέγλιηηε γ Σαιζρε, δέcc. Μυι ρθδαχ, τιζήηηα Coηαλλε, δο ηαρηθαθ λά Μυζδορηαυθ. Ζιολλα Coηήγαλλ, mac Αρδοζαρι, γ α μαε, γ θά éέθ μαραση ρύ δο ηαρηβθαθ δο Μηαοηρνααυθ, mac Αρδοζαρι αγ coρηαηι ριγε Υλαθ. Σλόζηεαθ λά θρηαν, mac Cιηδειυιθ co ρρφηαυθ θειρπειρτε Ερεανη ιμμε co Cηελ ηΘοζαηη γ co ηΥλτοιρ, δο éυηηζιθ ζιαλλ. Αρεαθ λοταρ υαρ Μηθε co ηβατταρι ανθε ι τεΥαλλεηη. Λοταρ ιαριθιθ co ηβάτταρ ρλέτμυηη occ Αριθ Μαχα, co ραρηαυθ θρηαν χχ υηccα θόρ ρορ αλτοίρ Αρθα Μαέα. Λοταρ ιαρ ρηη ι ηθαλ ηΑρηαυθε, co τυερατ αεττιρε θαλ ηΑρηαυθε, γ θαλ ριαταχ αρέθηα. Ιηγειρει, τιζήηηα Coηαλλη, δο ηαρηθαθ. Ατη ελιαθ δο λορccαθ λά θειρπειρτε θρηζή ηί ταυθε. Ιηυρθηθ Λειτε Cαταιλ λά ρλαιτέθαρηαχ Υα Νέιλλ, γ Αοθ, mac Τομαλταζ, τιζήηηα Λειτε Cαταιλ,

doray. Duvslane O'Lorkan, Airchinnech of Imlech Ivair, *quiescit*. Maelsechlainn, king of Tarach, fell off his horse, that he was like to die."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^a *From the side of Teamhair*.—This alludes to the position of Trefoid, now Trevet, in Meath. This passage is incorrectly translated by Dr. O'Connor, which is the less excusable, as Colgan renders it correctly (*Trias Thaum.*, p. 297)

as follows:

"A. D. 1004. *Sanctus Aidus Scholasticus, seu Theologie Lector, Abbas Trefotensis* (in Media) *Episcopus, Sapiens, et Peregrinus, Ardnachæ in vitæ sanctimoniâ, cum magno honore sepultus decessit. Cujus Epitaphium his Hibernicis versibus descriptum ibidem legitur.*" [Here he gives the Irish verses as printed above in the text.] "Qui versus latine redditi talem exhibent sensum:

The Age of Christ, 1004. The third year of Brian. Domhnall, son of Maicniadh, Abbot of Mainstir-Buithe, a bishop and holy senior, died. St. Aedh, lector of Frefoit, bishop, wise man, and pilgrim, died after a good life at Ard-Macha, with great honour and veneration. In lamentation of him was said :

The wise man, the archbishop,
 The saint of God of comely face,—
 Apostleship has departed from us,
 Since Aedh departed from the side of Teamhair^a,
 Since Aedh of sweet Breaghmhagh liveth not,
 Of bright renown, in sweet verses sung ;
 A loss is the gem, shining and pleasant,
 The learning of Ireland has perished in him.

Maelbrighde Ua Rimheadha, Abbot of Ia, died. Domhnall, son of Niall, Abbot of Cill-Lamhraighe^b, died. Foghartach, Abbot of Leithghliinn and Saighir, died. Muireadhach, lord of Conaille, was slain by the Mughdhorna. Gillacomhghaill, son of Ardghar, and his son, and two hundred along with them, were slain by Maelruanaidh, son of Ardghar, contending for the kingdom of Ulidia. A hosting by Brian, son of Ceinneidigh, with the men of the south of Ireland, into Cinel-Eoghain and Ulidia, to demand hostages. They proceeded through Meath, where they remained a night at Tailltin. They afterwards marched northwards, and remained a week at Ard-Macha ; and Brian left twenty ounces of gold [as an offering] upon the altar of Ard-Macha. After that they went into Dal-Araidhe, and carried off the pledges of the Dal-Araidhe and Dal-Fiatach in general. Ingeirci, lord of Conailli, was slain. Ath-cliaith was burned by the people of South Breagha, by secrecy. Leath-Chathail was plundered by Flaithbheartach Ua Neill ; and Aedh, son of Tomaltach, lord of

^a *Iste sapiens, Archiepiscopus, Sanctus Dei decorus forma ;*

Transiit a nobis Apostolus, quando decessit Aidus ex partibus Temorie.

Quandoquidem non vivit Aidus de Bregmagia speciosa vir celebris fame, lucens lucerna ;

(O detrimentum!) pretiosa gemma, decus clarum, interit in eo doctrina Hibernie."

^b *Cill-Lamhraighe.*—In the gloss to the *Feilire-*

Aenguis, at 6th of December, the church of Cill-Lamhraighe, of which Gobban Mac Ui Lannairech was the patron, is placed "† nUib Cairthenn n. a marēur Oipraige," in Ui-Cairthenn, in the west of Ossory. It is the church now called Killamery, situated in the barony of Kells, and county of Kilkenny. There is a tombstone with a very ancient inscription near this church.

δο μαρβαδ λαρ. Ραοινδ̄ oc Loch Bricrend̄ για ρϕλαιδ̄β̄ιταχ φορ
 Υιδ̄ Θατ̄αχ γ φορ Υλταιβ̄, hi πορχαιρ Αρταν, ποζδᾱινα Υα ηθατ̄αχ do
 μαρβαδ̄.

Αοιρ Crioρτ, m̄ile a cúcc. An c̄t̄pamhaδ̄ bliad̄am do bh̄p̄am. P̄īnḡin,
 abb Rora C̄p̄e, d̄ecc. Dunchaδ̄, mac Dunaδ̄aicech, ρϕp̄leiγ̄ino Cluana mic
 N̄oir, γ a han̄goipe iarp̄in, c̄h̄no a ρ̄iaγ̄la, γ a ρ̄h̄caip, d̄ecc. S̄h̄n ρil Cuinn
 na m̄boct̄ ep̄ide. Maolpuanaδ̄, mac Aed̄a Uí Duδ̄da, τιγ̄h̄na Υα P̄iācp̄ac̄
 Muip̄p̄ce, γ a m̄ac .i. Maolp̄schlaim̄, γ a bh̄pātaip .i. T̄eb̄endāc̄ mac Aed̄a,
 d̄eγ̄. Cp̄each m̄op̄ lá P̄laiδ̄β̄ιταχ, mac Muip̄c̄h̄taiḡ lá τιγ̄h̄na ηᾹιγ̄ h̄i
 Conaill̄ib̄ Muip̄t̄ēm̄ine, conur ταρραδ̄ Maolp̄schlaim̄, ρί T̄h̄n̄p̄ach, co ρ̄p̄a-
 cc̄aib̄p̄ct̄ d̄a c̄eδ̄ d̄ioδ̄ ειταρ̄ μαρβαδ̄ γ ep̄γ̄ab̄āil im τιγ̄h̄na Υα P̄iācp̄ach
 Αρδα ρ̄pāta. Cātal, mac Dunchaδ̄a, τιγ̄h̄na T̄ailen̄γ̄ m̄op̄, do μαρβαδ̄.
 Ēc̄m̄il̄d̄ Υα ηᾹιτιδ̄e, τιγ̄h̄na Υα ηθατ̄αχ, do μαρβαδ̄ lá ηΥλταιβ̄ ρ̄eip̄in.

S̄lioch̄t̄ luδ̄aip̄ Cluana mic N̄oir, γ luδ̄aip̄ an Ōil̄en̄ .i. Ōilen̄ na naom̄ φορ
 Loch Ribh̄.

M̄op̄p̄luaīc̄cheaδ̄ ρ̄p̄ ηĒp̄eann̄ lá bh̄p̄am, mac C̄inn̄ēιτ̄τιγ̄h̄, do c̄ūn̄γ̄id̄ ḡiall
 co Cenel Conaill̄ γ Ēoγ̄ain. Αρ̄f̄o loταρ̄ θαρ̄ λάρ̄ Connacht̄ φορ Ēap̄ Ruaiδ̄,
 θαρ̄ λάρ̄ T̄ipe Conaill̄, τ̄p̄ia Cenel ηĒoγ̄ain, φορ P̄h̄ιταρ̄ cam̄pa i ηŌal Riada
 γ i ηŌal ηᾹp̄āid̄e, i ηΥλταιβ̄, i Conaill̄e muip̄t̄ēm̄ine co πορρᾱc̄ταταρ̄ im
 luc̄h̄naρ̄aδ̄ co δ̄eal̄ach d̄ūim. Lot̄ταρ̄ imoρ̄p̄o Λaiγ̄in θαρ̄ ηp̄iγ̄za ποδ̄eap̄ dia

^c *Loch-Briccenn*.—Now Loughbrickland, in the county of Down.—See note ^r, under the year 832, pp. 447, 448, *suprà*.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year :

“A. D. 1004. Hugh O’Flannagan, Airchinnech of Maine-Colum Cill” [now Moone, in the south of the county of Kildare.—Ed.]; “Ragnal mac Gofray, king of Ilands; Conor mac Daniell, king of Loch Behech; Maelbryde O’Rinea, Abbot of Aei; Donell mac Macnia, Airchinnech of Mainister, *in Christo mortui sunt*. Gilcomgail, king of Ulster, killed by Maelruanay, his owne brother. Hugh mac Tomaltay killed by Flavertagh O’Neill, the day he spoyled Lecale.

Muregan of Bothdonay, Coarb of Patrick, in the 72nd yeare of his age, died. Hugh of Treod, cheife in learning and prayer, *mortuus est*, in Ardmach. A battle between the men of Scotland at Monedir, where the king of Scotland, Cinaeth mac Duiv, was slaine. An overthrow at Lochbrickrenn given to Ulstermen and O’Nehachs, where Artan, heyre of Ehaches, fell. Great forecs by Bryan, with the lords and nobility of Ireland about him, to Ardmach, and left 20 ounces of gold upon Patrick’s altar, and went back with pledges of all Ireland with him.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^d *Book of Cluain-mic-Nois*.—This is probably the chronicle translated into English by Connell

Leath-Chathail, was slain by him. A battle was gained at Loch-Bricrenn^e, by Flaithbheartach, over the Ui-Eathach and the Ulidians, where Artan, royal heir of Ui-Eathach, was slain.

The Age of Christ, 1005. The fourth year of Brian. Finghin, Abbot of Ros-Cre, died. Dunchadh, son of Dunadhach, lector of Cluain-mic-Nois, and its anchorite afterwards, head of its rule and history, died; he was the senior of the race of Conn-na-mbocht. Maelruanaidh, son of Aedh Ua Dubhda, lord of Ui-Fiachrach-Muirisge, and his son, i. e. Maelseachlainn, and his brother, i. e. Gebhennach, son of Aedh, died. A great prey was made by Flaithbheartach, son of Muirechartach, lord of Aileach, in Conaille-Muirtheimhne; but Maelseachlainn, King of Teamhair, overtook him [and his party], and they lost two hundred men by killing and capturing, together with the lord of Ui-Fiachrach Arda-sratha. Cathal, son of Dunchadh, lord of Gaileanga-Mora, was slain. Eclmhilidh Ua hAitidhe, lord of Ui-Eathach, was slain by the Ulidians themselves.

Extract from the Book of Cluain-mic-Nois^a, and the Book of the Island^c, i. e. the Island of the Saints, in Loch Ribh.

A great army was led by Brian, son of Ceinneidigh, into Cinel-Conaill and Cinel-Eoghain, to demand hostages. The rout they took was through the middle of Connaught, over Eas-Ruaidh, through the middle of Tir-Conaill, through Cinel-Eoghain, over Feartas Camsa^f, into Dal-Riada, into Dal-Araidhe, into Ulidia, into Conaille-Muirtheimhne; and they arrived, about Lammass, at Bealach-duin^g. The Leinstermen then proceeded southwards across Breagha

Mageoghegan in 1627; but this passage is not to be found in the translation.

^e *The Book of the Island.*—This was a book of annals, which were continued by Augustin Magraidin to his own time, A. D. 1405. Ware had a part of these annals, with some additions made after Magraidin's death.—See Harris's edition of Ware's *Writers of Ireland*, p. 87; Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 5; and Arehdall's *Monast. Hib.*, p. 442. These annals have not been yet identified, if extant.

^f *Feartas-Camsa*: i. e. the ford or crossing of

Camus. This was the name of a ford on the River Bann, near the old church of Camus-Macosquin.—See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 147; and Reeves's *Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down and Connor, &c.*, pp. 342, 388, and note ^r, under A. D. 938, p. 639, *suprà*.

^g *Bealach-duin.*—The place of this name already referred to at the years 770, 778, 868, 969, is the present Castlekieran, near Kells, in Meath. But from the references to the sea and the plain of Bregia in this passage, it would appear that the Bealach-duin here mentioned

τείρ, ἡ Ἰαίλλ πορ μωρ τιμέεαλλ ταιρ δια νδύν. Μωιμήνιξ ιμορρο, ἡ Ορραιγε, ἡ Connaéτα ιαρ φυτ μίθε ριαρ δοcúm α τίρε. Ρο ζιαίλλρατ, ιμορρο Uλαῖο δονο πέετρα, αέτ ní τυερατ ζέιλλ Conaίλλ ἡ Εοζαίη. Μαοίλ να ιμβό, τιζεαίρνα Uα Cennpeλαίξ, δο ιαίρβαῖο λά α Chenél πέιη. Μαοίρπυααῖο, mac Αρῶζαίρ, ρί Uλαῖο, δο ιαίρβαῖο λα Μααῖοῖάν, mac Δοίμναίλλ, ιαρ ιμβεῖτ λειῖτ βλιαῖοιη αρριζε αν ῥόιειῖο. Μααῖοῖάν, mac Δοίμναίλλ, ρί Uλαῖο, δο ιαίρβαῖο δοη Τορϋ, .ι. Δοῦβτωιηνε, πορ λάρ Δύιηε Λεαθηζλαίρ, ταρ τυρτωζαῖο ναοιῖη ηΕρῖηη. Δοῦβτωιηνε, .ι. αν Τορϋ, ρί Uλαῖο, δο ιαίρβαῖο, επέ ριορταῖβ Δέ ἡ Ράετραίεε λά Μωιρεαῖοῖ mac Μααῖοῖάν, α νδίοζαίλ α αῖαίρ. Μωιρεεεη βοέτ ο βλοιηη Δοίμναίηη, κοίορβα Ράετραίεε, δέξ. Sechtμοζατ βλιαῖοηηη α αοίρ.

Αοίρ Cριορτ, μίλε α πέ. Αη εύεεεαῖο βλιαῖοηηη δο δηριαη. Cεανῶ-ραολαῖο, αιρηνεαηη Δρομα ιοίρ Μοῖολμῖοεε, Cαιῖεαίρ, mac Μαεναίξ, abb Μυγαρατ, ἡ Cεαίλλαη Uα Μῖηδγορῖηη, αιρηνεαηηη Cορκαίγε, δέεε. Ριαηηα Uα Ρῖοαίρτα, ραεαίρτ Cλυαηα ρῖρτα βῖρῖεαίηηη, δέεε. Αρ δό δο ράιῖεαῖο,

Δο νεοη ραηαερα πο Ερῖηῖο,
Εοίρ αηαῖοη ἡ ῥίλλ,
Νοῖαν ρυαίραρ υαηετ να τερϋα,
Cο ραηαεε Cλυαηη ρῖρτα ρῖηῖο.
Α Cηρῖρτ ní ρεῖῖερμαίρ ηι ρεζῖοα
Μαηβαῖο Ριαηηα αν βῖρῖα βῖηη.

Τυαῖαλ Uα Μαοίλμαηα, ραοί ἡ κοίορβα Ρῖάετραίεε ι Μωιμιαη, ἡ Ρο-βαίρταη Uα ηΑιίλζυρα, ανεοίρε Cλυαηα μῖε Νόίρ δο ῥέε. Δο βῖρῖηημαίηηη α ῥεηέλ. Τῖρῖηρῖη Uα βαίγεαίλλάν, τιζῖηηηα Δαρτραίγε, δο ιαίρβαῖο λά Cηηέλ

was in the present county of Louth. It is probably intended for Bealach-Duna-Dealgan, i. e. the road or pass of Dundalk.

^b *The foreigners*: i. e. the Danes, who were Brian Borumha's allies, and who assisted him in deposing Maelseachlainn II., and in weakening the power of the Northern Uí Neill.

ⁱ *Westwards*.—The writer is not very accurate here in describing the points of the compass. Westwards will apply to the men of Connaught, but not to those of Ossory, who dwelt southwards of the point of their dispersion.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1005. Armeach mac Coseraí, bushop and scribe of Ardmach, and Finguine, Abbot of Rosere, *mortui sunt*. Maclruanai O'Duudai, his son, Maelsechlainn, and his cosen, Gevennagh, *mortui sunt*. Echmili O'Haty, king of Onehach, by Ulster, Maelruanai mac Flannagan, by the Conells, and Cahalan, king of Galeng, *occisi sunt*. Forces about Ireland by Bryan, into Connaught, over Esroe, into Tir-Conell, through Kindred-Owen, over Fertas-Camsa, in Ulster, in Aenach-

to their territory, and the foreigners^b by sea round eastwards [southwards ?] to their fortress. The Munstermen also and the Osraighi went through Meath westwardsⁱ to their countries. The Ulidians rendered hostages on this occasion ; but they [Brian Borumha and his party] did not obtain the hostages of the races of Conall and Eoghan. Mael-na-mbo, lord of Ui-Ceinnscalaigh, was killed by his own tribe. Maelruanaidh, son of Ardghar, King of Ulidia, was slain by Madadhan, son of Domhnall, after being one-half year in the government of the province. Madadhan, son of Domhnall, King of Ulidia, was killed by the Tore, i. e. Dubhtuinne, in the middle of Dun-Leathghlaise, in violation of the guarantees of the saints of Ireland. Dubhtuinne, i. e. the Tore, King of Ulidia, was slain, through the miracles of God and Patrick, by Muireadhach, son of Madadhan, in revenge of his father. Muiregen Bocht, of Both-Donhnaigh, successor of Patrick, died ; seventy years his age.

The Age of Christ, 1006. The fifth year of Brian. Ceannfaeladh, airchinneach of Druim-mor-Mocholmog ; Caicher, son of Maenach, Abbot of Mungairid ; and Ceallach Ua Meanngorain, airchinneach of Coreach, died. Fiachra Ua Focarta, priest of Chuain-fearta-Brenainn, died. Of him was said :

Of all I traversed of Ireland,
Both field and church,
I did not get cold or want,
Till I reached the fair Chuain-fearta.
O Christ, we would not have parted in happiness,
Were it not for Fiachra of the sweet language.

Tuathal Ua Maoilmacha, a learned man, and comharba of Patrick in Munster ; and Robhartach Ua hAilghiusa, anchorite of Cluain-mic-Nois, died ; he was of the tribe of Breaghmhaine. Trenfhear Ua Baigheallain^k, lord of Dar-

Conaill until Lammass, to Bealach Maoin" [*rectè*, *duin*], "until they submitted to Patrick's reliques" [*rectè*, to Patrick's clergy], "and to his coarb, Maelmuire mac Eochaa. Battle betwene Scotsmen and Saxons, where Scottsmen were discomfitted, with a great slaughter of their good men. Maelnambo, king of Cinnseclai, killed by his owne" [*a suis occisus est*]. "Gilcomgaill,

mac Ardgair, mic Madugan, king of Ulster, killed by his brother, Maelruanai mac Ardgair." —*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^k *Trenfhear Ua Baoigheallain*.—This name would now be anglicised Traynor O'Boylan. The O'Boylans, now Boylans, were chiefs of Dartry-Coininse, the present barony of Dartry, in the county of Monaghan, adjoining Lough Erne.

Conall for Loch Erne. Cúconnacht, mac Dunaodhaiḡ, ταιορеч Sil nAnm-
cáda, do marbhad la Murchad mac Dhriain. Ua Dúngalaig imorro tigfina
Murchraige típe for marb hi pparraoh Lothra. Muirfóach, mac Cri-
ocháin, do páccbail comarbar Cholaim Chille ap Dhia. Atnuaducchað
aenaiḡ Tailtín lá Maolechlainn, ḡ fírdoinnach do oirneadh hí comarbur
CholaimChille a comairle fíri nEreann irin aenac rin. Sorccél mórCholaim
Chille do dubgoio irin oíde arin erdoim iartarach an doimbiacc móirChín-
anna. Ppimind iartair doimhan ar aoi an cúmraigh daenra, ḡ a pagbál
dia fiéct aohaid for díb míoraibh iar ngaitt dé a óir, ḡ fóio cairir.
Slóigfo la Flaitebírach Ua Néill co hUltaib, co tuacc peét naittipe uadh-
aibh, ḡ co po marb tigfina Ueithe Caḡail .i. Cúulað mac Aengara. Doim-
nall, mac Duibtuinne, pí Ulað, do marbath lá Muirfóac, mac Maouóán, ḡ
do Uairḡaeḡ Sléibe Fuaio. Airmfóach, mac Corccraig, erpocp, ḡ pccribmó
Arda Macha, do écc.

Αορ Crioρτ, mile a paeḡt. An pefíð bliðain do Dhriain. Muirfóach
ruí erpocp, mac bpiárap Anmipe boict, do múcáð i nuaimh i nḡailengaih
Coraio. Fírdoinnach, comarba Cholaim Chille hi cCónanour, ḡ Paḡna,
comarba Fmóim Cluana hlorairp, décc. Fmírneḡta Ua Píachra, abb Tigē
Mochua, ḡ Tuatál Ua Conóbar, comarba Pionntain, décc. Maolmaipe
Ua ḡearaḡain, comarba Caimniḡ, ḡ Céleḡair, mac Duimḡcuan, mic C-
neitciḡ, abb Típe da ḡlar, déḡ. Maðm pua nAonḡur, mac Carraiḡ,
for PíraibCeall, dú i ττορḡair Demun ḡatlaḡ Ua Maolmuairh. Secc

¹ *The Great Gospel*.—This passage is translated by Colgan as follows:

"A. D. 1006. Codicem Evangeliorum Divi Columbæ gemmis et auro cælatum quidam latroneuli è Basilica majori Kenunnasensi de nocte furantur: et post duos menses auro et cælatione exutus, reperitur sub cespitibus."—*Trius Thamm.*, p. 508.

This splendid manuscript of the Gospels is now preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin.—See the *Miscellany of the Irish Archæological Society*, vol. i. p. 127.

^m *Erdouh*: i. e. the porticus, sacristy, or lateral building, attached to the great church of Kells.

—See Petrie's *Round Towers of Ireland*, pp. 433 to 438.

*The Annals of Ulster notice the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1006. Maelruana mac Ardgair killed by Madagan mac Donell. Cellach O'Mengoran, Airchinnech of Cork, *quirit*. Trener O'Boyllan, king of Dartry, killed by Kindred-Connell at Loch Erne. Madagan mac Donell, king of Ulster, killed by Tork, in St. Bride's Church, in the midst of Dundalehglas. Cucunnacht mac Dunai killed by Bryau, *per dolum*. An army by Flahvertach O'Nell into Ulster, that he brought seven pledges from them, and

traighe, was slain by the Cinel-Conaill on Loch-Eirne. Cuconnacht, son of Dunadhaigh, chief of Sil-Anmhadha, was slain by Murchadh, son of Brian [Borumha]. Ua Dunghalaigh, lord of Muscraighe-thire, slew him in the vicinity of Lothra. Muireadhach, son of Crichan, resigned the successorship of Colum Cille for the sake of God. The renewal of the fair of Tailltin by Mael-seachlainn; and Feardomhnach was appointed to the successorship of Colum Cill, by advice of the men of Ireland. The Great Gospel¹ of Colum Cille was stolen at night from the western Erdomh^m of the great church of Ceanannus. This was the principal relic of the western world, on account of its singular cover; and it was found after twenty nights and two months, its gold having been stolen off it, and a sod over it. An army was led by Flaithbheartach Ua Neill into Ulidia, and carried off seven hostages from them, and slew the lord of Leath-Chathail, i. e. Cuuladh, son of Aenghus. Domhnall, son of Dubh-tuinne, King of Ulidia, was slain by Muireadhach, son of Madudhan, and Uarghaeth of Sliabh Fuaid. Airneadhach, son of Cosgrach, Bishop and scribe of Ard-Macha, died.

The Age of Christ, 1007. The sixth year of Brian. Muireadhach, a distinguished bishop, son of the brother of Aimmire Bocht, was suffocated in a cave^a, in Gaileanga of Corann. Feardomhnach, successor of Finnen of Chuain-iraird, died. Finshnechta Ua Fiachra, Abbot of Teach-Mochua; and Tuathal O'Conchobhair, successor of Finntan, died. Maelmaire Ua Gearagain, successor of Cainneach; and Ceileachair, son of Donnucuan, son of Ceinneidigh, Abbot of Tir-da-ghlas, died. A victory was gained by Aenghus, son of Carrach, over the Feara-Ceall, wherein fell Demon Gatlach Ua Maelmhuaidh. Great frost and

killed the king of Lecale, Cu-Ula mac Aengusa. Forces by Bryan into Kindred-Owen to Dunerainn, nere Ardmac, and brought with him Criciden, Coarb of Finnen Maibile, who was captive from Ulster with Kindred-Owen. The York, king of Ulster, killed by Mureach mac Madugan, in revenge of his father, by the power of God and Patrick. Mureach mac Crichain renounced" [*rectè*, resigned] "the Coarbship of Colum Cill for God. The renewing of the faire of Aenach Taillten by Maelsechlainn. Ferdovnach" [was installed] "in the Coarbship of

Columkill by the advice of Ireland in that faire. The book called Soscel mor, or Great Gospell of Colm Cill, stolen."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

The entry relating to the stealing of the Gospel of St. Columbkille is left imperfect in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster, but in O'Connor's edition the passage is complete, and agrees with the text of the Four Masters.

^a *A cave*.—This is probably the cave of Keshcorran, in the barony of Corran, and county of Sligo, connected with which curious legends still exist among the peasantry.

μόρ γ ρνεάτα ό οχετ Ιο Ιανuari co Cáipe. Μυρεαδach, mac Ουιβτιinne, ρί Uiaó.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, míle a hocht. An ρφέτμαδ bliadhain do dhriain. Caatal, mac Capulupa, comarba Cainoiz, Maelmuire Ua hUchtáin, comarba Cfhanna, décc. Echtigearn Ua Σοιρμzilla, décc. Ουδóoblaiz, ιηzín ριz Connaét, bñ dhriain, mic Cinnειττιz, décc. Ταδz Ουδβρúleaó, mac ριz Connaét, do marbad la Connmaicmb. Συρράn, mac Uí Τρεαρραich, τιzίρνα Ua mбайρpée, décc. Μαδúδαν, τιzίρνα Sil nAnmchaóa, do marbad lá a bράταρ. Slóighéó lá Flaévbήραch Ua Néill zo ριορα bήzη, co ττιcc βοροúα ιμόρ. Μαíδm ρορ Connaétaib ρια ρφίραιb bρειρνε. Μαíδm óna ρορ ρεαραιb bρείρνε ρια Connaétaibh. Cloéna, mac Aozγupa, ρρím ριλε Epeann ina annpρ, décc. Συράn, mac Τρiρραιz, τιzεαρνα Ua mбайρpée, do écc.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, míle a naoi. An τοέτμαδ bliadhain do dhriain. Conaing, mac Aeóazáin, epρcop, décc hi cCluain mic Nóip. Do Μυzδορρναib Μαizín a chenél. Cpυndúiaol epρcop décc. Secannlán Ua Dúnzalan, abb Óúin Uézglairi, do óallaó. Διαρμαio, comarba δεαρμαzη, Μυρiφóach, mac Moch-loingpiz, apúinneach Mucnaíma, Maolpυταin Ua Cφbail do múnnτιρ Ιηρi ραιέλhó, ρρúú ραοi ιαρταρ doúain ina αιμip, η τιzίρνα Eozanachta Lochá Léin, décc ιαρ ndεizbήchaid. Μαρcaán, mac Cinnéιττιz, cfnó cléipeac Múman, décc. Comarba Colam mic Cpιométainn, ι. Τίρε da zlar, Ιηρi Cealτρα, η Cille Óalua, do écc. Caatal, mac Concóbar, ρί Connaét, décc ιαρ bήfnaim. E ρin Mac mic Ταícc an ττιρ. Δεαρbaíl, ιηzín Ταíδz,

^o *Muireadhach*.—This is inserted in a modern hand, and is left imperfect. The Annals of Ulster notice the following events under this year :

“ A. D. 1007. Ferdovnach, Coarb of Kells, viz. Cenannas ; Celechair, mac Duncuan mic Cinedi, Coarb of Colum mac Crivthainn ; and Maelmuire. Coarb of Cainnech, *in Christo dormierunt*. Mureach mac Madugan, heyre of Ulster, killed by his own. Fachtna, Coarb of Finian of Clon-Iraird, *quirit*. Great frost and snow from the first” [*rectè*, sixth] “ Id. of January untill Easter.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^p *Tadhg Dubhshúicach* : i. e. Teige, Thaddæus,

or Timothy, the Black-eyed.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year :

“ A. D. 1008. Extream revenge by Malsechlainn upon Lenster. Cahal mac Carlusa, Coarb of Cainnech ; and Maelmuire O’Huchtan, Coarb of Kells, *mortui sunt*. Maelan-in-gai-moir, .i. of the great speare, king of O’Dorhainn, killed by Kindred-Owen in Ardmaeh, in the midst of Trian-mor, for the uprising of both armyes. Donncha O’Cele blinded by Flahvertach at Inis-Owen, and killed him after. An overthrow given to Connaght by Brefnynen ; and another by Connaght given them. An army by Flah-

snow from the eighth of the Ides of January till Easter. Muireadhach^o, son of Dublthuinne, King of Ulidia, [was slain].

The Age of Christ, 1008. The seventh year of Brian. Cathal, son of Carlus, successor of Cainneach; Maclmuire Ua hUchtain, comharba of Ceanannus, died. Echthighearn Ua Goirmghilla, died. Dubhehobhlaigh, daughter of the King of Connaught, and wife of Brian, son of Ceinneidigh, died. Tadhg Dubhshuilleach^p, son of the King of Connaught, was slain by the Conmaicni. Gussan, son of Ua Treassach, lord of Ui-Bairrche, died. Madudhan, lord of Sil-Anmchadha, was slain by his brother. An army was led by Flaithbheartach Ua Neill against the men of Breagha, and carried off a great cattle spoil. A battle was gained over the Conmaicni by the men of Breifne. A battle was gained over the men of Breifne by the Connaughtmen. Clothna, son of Aenghus, chief poet of Ireland in his time, died. Gusan, son of Treasach, lord of Ui-Bairrche, died.

The Age of Christ, 1009 [*rectè* 1010]. The eighth year of Brian. Conaing, son of Aedhagan, a bishop, died at Cluain-mic-Nois; he was of the tribe of the Mughdhorna-Maighen. Crummhael, a bishop, died. Scannlan Ua Dunghalain, Abbot of Dun-Leathghlaise, was blinded. Diarmaid, successor of Bearrach; Muireadhach, son of Mochloingseach, airchinneach of Mucnamb; Mael-suthain Ua Cearbhaill, [one] of the family of Inis-Faithleann^q, chief doctor of the western world in his time, and lord of Eoghanacht of Loch-Lein^r, died after a good life. Marean^s, son of Ceinneidigh, head of the clergy of Munster, died. The comharba of Colum, son of Crimhthainn, i. e. of Tir-da-ghlas, Innis-Cealtra and Cill-Dalua, died. Cathal, son of Conchobhar, King of Connaught, died after penance; he was the grandson of Tadhg of the Tower. Dearbhail,

vertach O'Neill to the men of Bregh, from whom he brought many cows. Maelmorra, king of Lenster, gott a fall, and burst" [broke] "his legg. Duvchavlay, daughter to the king of Connaght, wife to Bryan mac Cinnedy, *mortua est*. The oratory of Ardmach this yeare is covered with lead" [*Oratorium Ardmacha in hoc anno plumbo tegitur*]. "Clothna mac Aengusa, chief poet of Ireland, died."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^q *Inis-Faithleann*.—Now Innisfallen, an island in the Lower Lake of Killarney, in the county of Kerry, on which are the ruins of several ancient churches.

^r *Eoghanacht Locha-Lein*.—A territory in the county of Kerry, comprised in the present barony of Magunihy, in the south-east of that county.

^s *Marean*.—He was a brother of Brian Borumha.

mic Ca'aril, décc. Ca'tal, mac Duib'dara, tig'shna B'shmanach, décc. Muir-
míohac hUa hAe'da, tig'shna Murep'aize, [décc]. Slóighíð lá dhian co
Claenloch Sléibe Fuait, co pucc aittipe Cenél Eoghann 7 Ulad. Aod, mac
Cunn, mío'damhna Oilig, 7 Donnucan, tig'earna Mu'g'dorn, do m'ar'bad.

Αοιρ Crio'p, mile a' veich. An noimad bliadann do dhian. Muir'w'ach,
mac C'píocháin, comarba Colaim Cille, 7 A'damhán, r'aoi, 7 epp'cop, 7 mac
oic'ce, f'shlei'gim'd Ar'pa Macha, 7 á'dbar comarba Phat'traicc, décc iarran
c'f'raim'ad bliadann p'ea'ct'mo'dat a' aoiri a' u. Calaim lanuair, aic'ce Sa'tairn
do p'onn'ra'dh, 7 mo' hat'naic'f' co non'óir, 7 go' na'ir'm'it'ir ip'm doim'liacc m'óir i
nAr'p Macha ar bé'laib' na' hal'tó'ra. Fl'and Ua Donn'cha'da, comarba Oen-
nae, décc. Fl'ait'bear'tach Ua Ce'tenen, comarba Tig'sh'nai'g, r'f'ó'ir, 7 r'uí
epp'cop, do g'um ó' f's'raib' dh'p'ir'ne, 7 a' écc' iari' r'm' ma' c'ill' p'ei'p'p'm hi Cluan
Eoair. Duib'tach, mac Iar'nám, airc'indeach Deap'mai'ze, Dálach D'í'p'p'
Tola, comarba Fé'cene 7 T'ó'la, p'ep'm'ig' to'g'aid'e, P'ach'tna, comarba Fin-
dein Cluana h'lo'ra'p'ð, décc. Slóic'hea'd lá dhian co Ma'g' Co'raim, co pucc
leip' tig'sh'na Cene'óil Conall .i. Mae'p'ua'na'd Ua Ma'old'ora'd, p'ria' p'é'ip, go'
C'áim Co'ra'd. Mae'p'ua'na'd Ua Doim'na'ill, tig'earna Cene'óil L'ui'g'deach, do

¹ *Feara-Manach*.—Now Fermanagh.

² *Clanloch*.—Situated near Newtown-Hamilton, in the county of Armagh.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1009. Cahal mac Conor, king of Connacht" [*in penitentia moritur*]; "Mureach O'Hugh, king of Muskry, and Cahal mac Duv-dara, king of Fermanagh, *mortui sunt*. Maelsuhain O'Cerval, chiefe learned of Ireland, and king of Eoganacht Locha-Lein. Markan mac Cinnedy, Coarb of Colum mac Crivhainn, of Inis-Celtra, and Killdaha, and Mureach mac Moehloingse, Airchinnech of Mueknave, *in Christo dormierunt*. Hugh mac Cuinn, heyre of Ailech, and Duncuan, king of Mugorn, *occisi sunt*. Forces by Bryan to Clænloch of Sliave-Fuaid, that he got the pledges of Leth Cuinn, .i." [the northern] "half of Ireland. *Estas torrida. Autumnus fructuosus*. Seannlan O'Dungalain, prince

of Dundalehglas, was forcibly entred into his mansion" [*rectè*, was forcibly entered upon in his mansion], "himself blinded after he was brought forth at Finavar by Nell mac Duv-thuinne. Dervaille, Teg mac Cahal's daughter, *mortua est*."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

³ *On Saturday night*.—These criteria clearly show that the Annals of the Four Masters, as well as the Annals of Ulster, are antedated at this period by one year. In the year 1010, the fifth of the Calends of January, or 28th of December, fell on Friday, as appears from the order of the Dominical letters, and of the cycle of the moon. But in the next year, 1011, the fifth before the Calends of January, or 28th of December, fell on Saturday.

⁴ *Oenna*: i. e. Endeus of Killeany in Aranmore, an island in the bay of Galway.

⁵ *Magh-Corrann*.—Not identified.

⁶ *Cean-Coradh*: i. e. Head of the Weir, now

daughter of Tadhg, son of Cathal, died. Cathal, son of Dubhdara, lord of Feara-Manach', died. Muireadhach Ua hAedha, lord of Muscraige, [died]. An army was led by Brian to Claenloch^u of Sliabh-Fnuid, and he obtained the hostages of the Cinel-Eoghain and Ulidians. Aedh, son of Conn, royal heir of Oileach; and Donnegan, lord of Mughldhorna, were slain.

The Age of Christ, 1010 [*rectè* 1011]. The ninth year of Brian. Muireadhach, son of Crican, successor of Colum-Cille and Adannan, a learned man, bishop, and virgin, lector of Ard-Macha, and intended successor of Patrick, died after the seventy-fourth year of his age, on the fifth of the Calends of January, on Saturday night^w precisely; and he was buried with great honour and veneration in the great church of Ard-Macha, before the altar. Flann Ua Donnchadha, successor of Oemma^x, died. Flaithbheartach Ua Cethenen, successor of Tighearnach, a [venerable] senior and distinguished bishop, was mortally wounded by the men of Breifne; and he afterwards died in his own church at Cluain-Eois. Dubhthach, son of Iarnan, airchinneach of Dearnhach; Dalach of Disert-Tola, successor of Feichin and Tola, [and] a distinguished scribe; [and] Fachtna, successor of Finnen of Cluain-Iraird, died. An army was led by Brian to Magh-Corrann^y, and he took with him the lord of Cinel-Conaill, i. e. Maelruanaidh Ua Maeldoraidh, in obedience, to Ceann-Coradh^z. Maelruanaidh Ua Domhnaill^a, lord of Cinel-Luighdheach, was slain by the men

anglicised Kincora. This was the name of a hill in the present town of Killaloe, in the county of Clare, where the kings of Thomond erected a palace. It extended from the present Roman Catholic chapel to the brow of the hill over the bridge; but not a vestige of it remains. The name is still retained in Kincora Lodge, situated not far from the original site of Brian Borumha's palace.—See *Circuit of Muircheartach Mac Neill*, p. 46.

^a *Ua Domhnaill*.—Now *anglicè* O'Donnell. This is the first notice of the surname Ua Domhnaill to be found in the Irish annals. This family, who, after the English invasion, became supreme princes or kings of Tirconnell, had been previously chiefs of the cantred of Cinel-

Luighdheach, of which Kilmacrenan, in the county of Donegal, was the principal church and residence. They derive their hereditary surname from Domhnall, son of Eigneachan, who died in the year 901 (see p. 563, *suprà*), who was son of Dalach, who died in 868,—who was the youngest son of Muirheartach, son of Ceannfaeladh, son of Garbh, son of Ronan, son of Lughaidh, from whom was derived the tribe-name of Cinel-Luigheach, son of Sedna, son of Fearghus Ceannfoda, i. e. Fergus the Long-headed, son of Conall Gulban, son of Niall of the Nine Hostages, monarch of Ireland in the beginning of the fifth century. For the extent of Cinel-Luighdheach, see note ^c, under the year 868, p. 513, *suprà*.

inarbaid lá fíriab Maige hIthe. Oengur Ua Laráin, tighina Cenél nEnda, do inarbaid lá Cenel nEogain na hIthi. Murchad, mac brian, co bfiab Mumán, co Laignibh, co nUibh Néill an déireire, 7 co bFlaitébrtach, mac Muirébrtaig, tighina Oilig co nogab an Fhochla do ionoraoh Chénel Luighdeach, go muccraet tpi éed do broid 7 creach nóri do moilibh. Doinnall, mac brian, mic Cindeidig, mac rig Ereann, dég. Slóiccfo lá Flaitébrtach Ua Néill, co Dún Eatach, co po loire an dún, 7 co po hrii an baile, 7 do ber aiteire ó Niall mac Dubhthimne. Aod, mac Matgáinna, ríogdáina Cairil, décc. Faelán, mac Dunlaig, tighina Ua mbuidé, décc.

Aoir Crioit, míle a haon décc. An deachmad bliadain do brian. Teom nóri .i. enue, 7 tpiéat i nArd Macha o Shaianm co bealtainne co nebletar oiong nóri do rruicib, 7 do macab leiginn, im Chindrophaolad an trabadall, eppcop, angoire, 7 ailiéir, im Maolbriúde mac an Shobann, pípleigind Arda Macha, 7 im Scolaiúe mac Cléirén uaral raccap Arda Macha. Aobáatar rom don teomam rin, 7 rocaide oile amaille rruú. Marbán, abb Lucchmáoh, Cian, coimabha Cannúgh, Caoncoimrac Ua Scamláin, aipéindeach Dainimre, Maclónain, abb Rora Cre, 7 Cononach Ua Toimpar, racap, 7 toireach ceileabapá Cluana mic Nóir, dég. Slóighfo la Flaitébrtach mac Muirébrtaig hí Cenel Conaill, co puacht Magh cCéatne. Rug bógabáil nóri, 7 do deochaid plán dia thuch. Slóighfo lá Flaitébrtach mac Muirébrtaech doiméiri i Cenel Conaill co puacht Opuim clabh 7 Tract nEotúile, dú in po marbad Niall, mac Giollapac-

^b *Cinel-Enda*.—A territory lying between Lough Foyle and Lough Swilly, in the present county of Donegal.—See note ^d, under 1175.

^c *The Cinel-Eoghain of the Island*: i. e. of Inis-Eoghain, now the barony of Inishowen, in the county of Donegal.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1010” [*rectè*, 1011]. “Dunaach in Colum Cill’s in Ardmac; Flaivertagh O’Cehinan, Coarb of Tiarnach, cheife bushop and anchorite, killed by Brefnemen in his owne citty. Mureach O’Crichan, Coarb of Colum Cill, and Lector of Ardmac, in *Christo mortuus*

est. Flavertach O’Nell, king of Ailech, with the young men of the Fochla, and Murcha Bryan’s sonn, with Mounstermen, Lenster, and the south O’Nells, spoyled Kindred-Conell, from whence they brought 300 captives, with many cowes. Bryan and Malsechlainn againe in campe at Anaghduiv. Maelruanay O’Donell, king of Kindred-Lugach, killed by the men of Magh-Itha. Aengus O’Lapan, king of Kindred-Enni, killed by Kindred-Owen of the Iland. Hugh mac Mathgamma, heyre of Cashill, *mortuus est*. An army by Flaivertach O’Nell against mac Duythuinne to Dun-Echaeh, burnt the said Dun, broocke the towne, and tooke Nell mac

of Magh-Ithe. Oenghus Ua Lápain, lord of Cinel-Enda^b, was slain by the Cinel-Eoghain of the Island^c. Murehadh, son of Brian, with the men of Munster, the Leinstermen, with the Ui-Neill of the South, and Flaithbheartach, son of Muircheartach, lord of Oileach, with the soldiers of the North, to plunder Cinel-Luighdheach, and they carried off three hundred and a great prey of cattle. Domhnall, son of Brian, son of Ceinneidigh, son of the king of Ireland, died. An army was led by Flaithbheartach Ua Neill to Dun-Eathach; and he burned the fortress, and demolished the town, and he carried off pledges from Niall, son of Dubbthuinne. Aedh, son of Mathghamhain, royal heir of Caiseal, died. Faelan, son of Dunlaing, lord of Ui-Buidhe, died.

The Age of Christ, 1011 [*rectè* 1012]. The tenth year of Brian. A great malady^d, namely, lumps and griping, at Ard-Macha, from Allhallowtide till May, so that a great number of the seniors and students died, together with Ceann-faeladh of Sabhall, bishop, anchorite, and pilgrim; Maelbrighde Mac-an-Ghobhann, lector of Ard-Macha; and Scolaighe, son of Clercen, a noble priest of Ard-Macha. These and many others along with them died of this sickness. Martin, Abbot of Lughmbadh; Cian, successor of Cainneach; Caencomrac Ua Scannlain, airchinneach of Daimhinis; Maclonain, Abbot of Ros-Cre; and Conumbach Ua Tomhair, priest and chief singer of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. An army was led by Flaithbheartach, son of Muircheartach, into Cinel-Conaill, until he arrived at Magh-Cedne^e; he carried off a great prey of cows, and returned safe to his house. An army was led by Flaithbheartach, son of Muircheartach, a second time into Cinel-Conaill, until he reached Druim-eliabh and Tracht-Eoithaile^f, where Niall, son of Gillaphadraig, son of Fearghal, was slain, and

Duvthuinne's pledges. An army by Bryan to Macorainn, and carried with him the king of Kindred-Conell close" [prisoner] "to Cenn-Cora, .i. Maelruanai O'Maeldorai. Dalach of Disert-Tolai, Coarb of Fechin" [*bona senectute*], "*in Christo mortuus est.*"—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^d A great malady.—This passage is translated by Colgan as follows:

"A. D. 1011. Ardmacha a festo omnium Sanctorum usque ad initium Maii, magna mortalitate infestatur; quâ Kennfâiladius de Saballo, Episcopus, Anachoreta et Peregrinus;

Maelbrigidus Macangobhann, Scholasticus, seu Lector Ardmachanus; Scolagius, filius Clercheni, nobilis Præbyter Ardmachanus, et alii innumeri Seniores et studiosi Ardmachani interierunt."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 298.

^e *Mugh-Cedne*.—Now Moy, a plain situated between the rivers Erne and Drowes, in the south of the county of Donegal.—See note ^m, under A. D. 1301.

^f *Tracht-Eoithaile*: i. e. the Strand of Eoithaile, now Trawohelly, a great strand near Ballysaddare, in the county of Sligo.

τριασε mic φρίγαλε, γ πο ρραοινο πορ Μθαοιρυναοὺ Οα Μαοιδοροαὺ, ἀέτ ní πο παρρεβὰθ νεαὲ ann. Σλόιηλὸ λά Μαοιρσέχλαινη ταρ α νέιρι hi τΤίρ ηΘοζαη γο Μαζ ὀα ζαβαηλ γο πο λοιρερτε α ερεαὲ α Τεαλαζ ηΟοc, co pucc ζαβάλα, γ co ηδεαάανθ οια τίη πορ cula. Σλοικέθὸ λά Φλατέβήρταχ ιαραηὶ κορρισε Αιρὸ Ολαθ, co πο ηοιρρεαὸ co λείρ an ἀιρὸ λαρ, γ pucc ζαβάλα αρ οιρμὴη pucc ρί μιαν̄ ειττιρ βραιτε γ ηνθιλε cennach ηαιρεαὶη ιοιρ. Μαοδὸη πορ Νιαιλ, mac Ουιβευinne .i. caé na Mulach, για Νιαιλ mac Οοάαη, mic Αρδοζαρ, ού ι ετορέαρ ποχαιθε ηη Μυιρσέβηρταχ, mac Αρτάη, ταναρι Οα ηΘαταὲ, γ πο ηαιέριοζαὸ λαρ Νιαιλ, mac Ουιβευinne ιαραηη. Αιιell, mac Ζειθενθαζ, ρίοζθαμνη Οα Μάηηη, ὀέcc. Ορίονάν, mac Ζορμλαὸα, τιζήρηηα Οοαιιιie, ὀο ηιαρβαὸ λα Οοηευαιιζηη.

Αοιρ Ορίορτ, ηιie α ὀο ὀέcc. Αη ὀαρα ηλιαὸαη ὀέcc ὀο ὀηηιαν. Μαc Μαιηη, mic Οορρεραιζ, κοηιαρβα Οιιie ὀαηα, [ὀέcc]. Ρηιόρι Σαζρη ὀο ηιαρβαθ. Οιαη Οα Ζήρζζάηη, κοηιαρβα Οαιηθιζ, Οερβαιλ, ηζήηη Οοηζαλαιζ, mic Μαοιηηηηηηηζ, ηηζήηη ριζ Ερεανη, ὀέζ. Οοηηαιι, .i. an Οατ, ριζθαμνηα Οοηηαέτ, ὀο ηιαρβαὸ λά Μαοιρυναοὺ Οα Μαοιδοροαὺ, γ Μαζ ηΑοι ὀο λορ-ccαὸ γ ὀαρρεαη ηιie λαρ, ιαρ ρραοηεαὸ πορ Οοηηαέταβ γ ιαρ ccορ α ηάιρ. Ορεαχ ηιόρ λά ηΟαλζαρη Οα Οιαρρὸαι λά τιζήρηηα Οοιρρηη, γ λα mac Νέιιι Οι Ρηαιρ, γ λά ριορα Τεαέθα ηι ηΖαηεαηζαβ, κοηιρ ταρραὸ ηαηθαὸ ὀεαζ-ὀαοηηη ὀο λυητ ταιζη Μαοιρρεαχλαιηὸ ιαρ ηόι ιρηη ηαιρ ρηη αττέ ηίρρεα co τταρὀρατ caé ὀόιβ ερὲ ὀιυμαρ. Τορέαρ ανθ ὀοη Οοηηαὸ, mac

^a *Magh-da-ghabhla*.—Plain of the Two Forks. Not identified.—See note on *Magh-da-ghabhar* under A. M. 3727, p. 46, *suprà*.

^b *Tealach-Oog*.—Now Tullaghoge, in the barony of Dungannon, and county of Tyrone.—See note ^c, under the year 912, p. 584, *suprà*.

^c *Ard-Ulallh*: i. e. *altitudo Ultorum*, now the Ardes, in the east of the county of Down.—See note under A. D. 1433.

^k *The Mulluchs*: i. e. the summits. There are many places of this name, but nothing has been yet discovered to fix the site of this battle.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1011. A certain disease that year at Ardmach, whereof died many. Maelbride Macan-

govan, Ferleginn” [Lector] “of Ardmach, and Scolai mac Clearkean, priest of the same, died thereof, and Cenfaela of the Savall, .i. chosen *Socle-friend*” [αηηέαρη]. “An army by Flaver-tach mac Murtagh, king of Ailech, upon Kindred-Conell, untill he came to Maetne, from whence he brought a great pray of cows, and returned saulé again. An army by him againe to the Conells as farr as Drumeliav, and Tracht-Neothaile (.i. shore of Neothaile), and killed” [Οι] Patrick mac Fergaile, sonn of Nell, and broke of Maelruanai O'Maeldorai, but none killed. An army behind them” [i. e. in their absence] “into Tyrone by Maelsechlainn, and to Madagaval, and burnt the same; prayed Tullanooog and caryed them” [the preyes] “away. An army

Maclruanaidh Ua Maeldoraidh was defeated; but no [other] one was lost there. An army was led, in their absence, by Maelseachlainn into Tir-Eoghain, as far as Magh-da-ghabhla^e, which they burned; they preyed as far as Tealach-Oog^h, and, having obtained spoils, they returned back to his house. An army was afterwards led by Flaithbheartach, till he arrived at Ard-Uladhⁱ, so that the whole of the Ardes was plundered by him; and he bore off from thence spoils the most numerous that a king had ever borne, both prisoners and cattle without number. A battle was gained over Niall, son of Dubhthuinne, i. e. the battle of the Mullachs^k, by Niall, son of Eochaidh, son of Ardghar, where many were slain, together with Muirheartach, son of Artan, Tanist of Ui-Eathach; and he afterwards deposed Niall, son of Dubhthuinne. Ailell, son of Gebhenach, royal heir of Ui-Maine, died. Crinan, son of Gormladh, lord of Conaille, was killed by Cucuailgne.

The Age of Christ, 1012. The twelfth year of Brian. Mac-Maine, son of Cosgrach, comharba of Cill-Dalua^l, [died]. The Prior of Saighir was killed. Cian Ua Geargain, successor of Cainneach, [and] Dearbhail, daughter of Conghalach, son of Maelmithigh, [i. e.] daughter of the King of Ireland, died. Domhnall, i. e. the Cat, royal heir of Connaught, was killed by Maclruanaidh Ua Maeldoraidh; and Magh-Aei was totally plundered and burned by him, after defeating and slaughtering the Connaughtmen. A great depredation was committed by Ualgharg Ua Ciardha, lord of Cairbre, and the son of Niall O'Ruaire, and the men of Teathbha in Gaileanga; but a few good men of the household of Maelseachlainn overtook them, and being at that time intoxicated after drinking, they [imprudently] gave them battle, through pride. There were

yet by Flavertach into Ard-Ula, and spoiled and gott the greatest bootyes that ever king had there, both men and chattle, that cannot be numbered. Forces by Bryan into Magh-Murthevni, that he gave fredom to Patrick's churches by that voyage. A discomfiture of Nell mac Duvthuinne by Nell mac Eochaa, where Murtagh mac Artan, heyre of Onehachs, was killed, and mac Eochaa raigned after. Caenchorack O'Scanlan, Airchinnech of Daivinis;" [and] "Macklonan, Airchinnech of Roscree, *mortui sunt*. Aengus, Airchinnech of Slane, killed by

the heyre of Duva" [oo mapbaó oo Airchinnech Dubao, i. e. was killed by the airchinnech of Dowth]. "Crinan mac Gormlaa, king of the Conells, killed" [by Cucuailgne].—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^l *Cill-Dalua*: i. e. the Church of St. Lua, Dalua, or Molua, who erected a church here about the beginning of the sixth century; now *anglicè* Killaloe, a well-known town, the head of an ancient bishop's see, situated on the western bank of the River Shannon, in the south-east of the county of Clare.

Μαοιρσέλαινν, ἡ Οὐβταίλιγὴ Ὑα Μαοιεαλλανν, τιγίρνα Θεαλβια Ὑιε. Οὐννεχαδὸ μαε Οὐννεχαδὰ Πινν, ριόζοαίμνα Τσίμπαχ, Ἐσίρναάιν, μαε Πλανο, τιγίρνα Λιγίνε, Σίνάν Ὑα Λεοκαν, τιγίρνα Γαίλιγγ, ἡ ποχαίε ele amalle πριυ. Μαοιρσέλαινν ιαριάν δια ταρραχταιν, εο πιαρκαάτα οεκα ια γαβάλα, ἡ τορκαίρ Ὑαλγαρκε Ὑα Γιαρρίδα, τιγίρνα Κορππε, εο ποκαίωις ele cenmoτάρομ. Σλόιζέδα μόρα λά Μαοιρσέλαινν ιι εερίε Γαλλ, ζο πο λοίρκε αν τίρ ζο ηεθαρ εεο ταρραϊὸ Σιερνυεε, ἡ Μαοιμόρθηα ερειχ δια εερεαχαιβ, εο πο ιιαρβρατ δά εέδωις ιμ Πλανο μαε Μαοιεαχλαινν, ιμ μαε Λορκαίν μιε Ἐχτιζεϊρην, τιγίρνα Ἐνεοιλ Μεαχαρην, ἡ ποχαίε οίε, ἡ αι εϊρθε μαϊὸμ αν Ὀραινγειμ. Κοιὸ δια ευιμινυεεαδὸ πο ράϊὸδ ιμ ρανὸ,

Νί μά λόδαρ Λυαν πορ φαεχτ, πῖρ Μίεε πῖρ πομυτεέετ,
δάτταρ φαυτε Ζοιλλ πο ελορ, οεε αν Ὀραινγέιν δον τυραρ.

Σλόικεδὸ λά Πλαϊέβίρταχ, λά τιγίρνα ηΑίλιζ, εο Μαίγην ατταεδ ι ταοὶ Ἐθιανηρα, εο παργαίβ Μαοιρκαέλαινν αν τεαλαχ δό. Ζιολλαμοέοννα, μαε Ροζαρταίζ, τιγίρνα δεϊρκεϊρτ Ὑρβζ, ποζλαίγὴ Γαλλ, ἡ τυιλε ορδοιμ αιρτιρ Εϊρεανδ, δεεε. Ἐρίεχ λά Μυρκαδ, μαε Ὑριαν, ιι Λαιγίμυ, εο πο αιρκε αν τίρ ζο Ζίλνὸ δά λοχα, ἡ εο Ἐιλλ Μαίγνεανν, ζο πο λοίρκε αν τίρ υίε, ἡ εο πυεε γαβάλα μόρα, ἡ βρποὶ διαρρμυδε. Λογγυρ μόρ δο τεαεχτ δονα Γαλλαίβ ιρην Μυμιαμ, εο πο λοίρκερτε εορεαχ, αέτ πο δίοζαίλ Ὀια αν ζνίὸμ ρην πορρα πο εέδωίρ, ἀρ πο μαρβδὰ Ἀίμλαοίβ μαε Σιερνυεεα ι. μαε τιγίρνα Γαλλ, ἡ Ματζαίμιαν μαε Οὐβζοιλλ, ἡ Σοχαίε οίε λά Καταλ μαε Οὐιμναίλλ, μιε Οὐιβδαδὸιρλνδ. Μυρκείρταχ, μαε Ἀοδα Ὑί Νέιλλ, δο ιιαρβηαυη λά Ὀάλ Ριαδα εο νορμυγγ οίε amalle πριρ. Κοζαδ μόρ ειττιρ Γηαλλαίβ, ἡ Γηαιοδεαλαίβ. Σλόιζέδὸ λά Ὑριαν εο ηΑέ αν Καίρτμνδ, ἡ πο γαβη πορβανρ, ἡ δυναοη ανδ πῖρ πέ τεόρα μίορ πορ Γηαλλαίβ. Ὀανγην ιομὸα δο δέναιμ λά Ὑριαν,

^m *O'Maelchallann*.—Now *anglicè* Mulholland, without the prefix *O'*. There were several distinct families of this name in Ireland.—See *Reeves's Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down and Connor*, &c., pp. 370 to 375.

ⁿ *Dealbhna-Beag*.—Now the barony of Fore, or Demifore, in the north-west of the county of Meath.

^o *Edar*.—Otherwise called Beann-Edair, which

is still known throughout Ireland as the Irish name of the Hill of Howth, in the county of Dublin.

^p *Draighnen*.—Now Drinan, near Kinsaly, in the county of Dublin.

^q *Maighen-Attaed*: i. e. Attaedh's little plain. This would be *anglicised* Moynatty; but the name is obsolete.

^r *Cill-Maighneann*.—Now Kilmainham, near

slain in it Donnchadh, son of Maelseachlainn; Dubhtaichligh Ua Maelehallann^m, lord of Dealbhua Beagⁿ; Donnchadh, son of Donnchadh Finn, royal heir of Teamhair; Cearnachan, son of Flann, lord of Luighne; Seanan Ua Leochain, lord of Gaileanga; and many others along with them. Maelseachlainn afterwards overtook them [with his forces], and the spoils were left behind to him; and Ualgharg Ua Ciardha, lord of Cairbre, and many others besides them, were slain. Great forces were led by Maelseachlainn into the territory of the foreigners, and he burned the country as far as Edar^o; but Sitric and Maelmordha overtook one of his preying parties, and slew two hundred of them, together with Flann, son of Maelseachlainn; the son of Lorcan, son of Echthigern, lord of Cinel-Meachair; and numbers of others. This was the defeat of Draighnen^p; in commemoration of which this quatrain was composed:

Not well on Monday on the expedition did the Meathmen go to
 overrun;
 The foreigners, it was heard, were joyful of the journey at the
 Draighnen.

An army was led by Flaithbheartach, lord of Aileach, to Maighen-Attaed^a, by the son of Ceanannus; and Maelseachlainn left the hill [undisputed] to him. Gillamochonna, son of Foghartach, lord of South Breagha, plunderer of the foreigners, and flood of the glory of the east of Ireland, died. A depredation by Murchadh, son of Brian, in Leinster; he plundered the country as far as Gleann-da-locha and Cill-Maighneann^r, and burned the whole country, and carried off great spoils and innumerable prisoners. A great fleet of the foreigners arrived in Munster, so that they burned Corcach; but God immediately took vengeance of them for that deed, for Amhlaeibh, son of Sitric, i. e. the son of the lord of the foreigners, and Mathghamhain, son of Dubhghall, and many others, were slain by Cathal, son of Domhnall, son of Dubhdabhoireann. Muircheartach, son of Aedh O'Neill, was slain by the Dal-Riada, with a number of others along with him. A great war between the foreigners and the Gacidhil. An army was led by Brian to Ath-an-chairthinn^s, and he there encamped, and laid siege to the foreigners for three months. Many fortresses were erected by

Dublin.—See note ^a, under the year 782, p. 389,
suprà.

^s *Ath-an-chairthinn*: i. e. Ford of the Rock.
 Situation unknown.

.1. Καταρ Cinn coradh, ἡ Imp Gaill Dubh, ἡ Imp Locha Saighlén. Λαίην ἡ Γοίλλ ἡ γεοκαθ πορ bhrian, ἡ bhrian occ imcómhéd πορ Mumam oc Sleib Maipce, ἡ λαίην do mopaδ λαρ co hAé eliaé. Ορηγαιν δίομόρ πορ Conaillib lá Maelpeclainn ἡ cconasδ pápαιγτε Fínopaoidis Pháttraice, ἡ bhipe baé-lae pátraic ó Conaillib .1. ó macaib Concuallgne.

Αορ Cripote, míle απρί vécc. Rónan, comarba Fécin, Flaítbeartach mac Doimnaill, .1. do Chloinn Cholmáin, comarba Ciapán ἡ Fínobin, ἡ Cono Ua Diuγpaδ, comarba Caomígn, vécc. Coippre Fial, mac Caéal, ancoipe Glinne dá locha, Naomán Ua Seincímδ vécc. Dá ancoipe iaopíde. Dunlang, mac Tuatál, pí Λαιγín, vécc. Coippre, mac Cleipceinn, τισίνα Ua Fíδ-geinti, do mápbaδ ἡ meabál lá Maolcolaim Caonpαιγeach. Iomaipecc

¹ *Cuthair-Cinn-coradh*: i. e. the Stone Fort of Kincora at Killaloe.—See note under A. D. 1010, *suprà*.

² *Inis-Gaill-duibh*: i. e. the Island of the Black Foreigner. It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, at the year 1016, that this was the name of an island in the Shannon, but it has not been yet identified. It was probably another name for the King's Island at Limerick.

³ *Inis-Locha-Saighlean*.—Unknown to the Editor. Keating mentions the first establishment of surnames, and the following erections by Brian Borumha, from whom the O'Briens of Munster took their hereditary surname of Uí Briáin, i. e. Nepotes Briani.

“Ille præterea primus instituit, ut cuique genti certum eognomen, inderetur, quò exploratiùs esset ex quâ stirpe quæque familia propagaretur: eognomina enim antea in incerto vagabantur, et in longâ majorum serie contextendâ consistebant. Templum etiam Laonense, ac Templum Insulæ Celtrachæ condidit: obeliscumque Tuamgrenense” [cloigfeac Tvamá Tréme] “restauravit. Multos quoque pontes construxit, et vias publicas lapide struxit. Multa propugnacula, et insulas firmis munitis vallavit. Cassilium etiam, Cennabradham,

Insulam Lochkeensem” [? Loch Cre juxta Roscrea] “Insulam Lochgairensem” [Lough Gur], “Dunearchmagham” [Brurec], “Duniasgum” [hodie Cahir], “Duntreliagum” [Dunryleague] “Dungrottum” [Dungrod in valli de Gleann Eatharlach ad radices Montis de Sliabh Grod in agro Tipperariensi], “Duncliachum” [in vertice collis de Knockamy] “Inisangalldubhum, Insulam Lochsaighlensem, Rossium Regum, Keanchoram, et universæ Momoniæ portus [municipia?] munit. Adeo aeuratâ Regni administratione, ac severâ disciplinâ Brianus usus est, ut feminam unam ab aquilonari Hiberniæ plagâ ad australem progressam annulum aureum in propatulo gestantem nemo attingere, vel minima violatione afficere ausus fuerit.”—Dr. Lynch's Translation of Keating's *History of Ireland*, p. 251.

These places are all known except Inis-aughoil Duibh, and Inis-Locha Saighlean.

The Annals of Ulster notice the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1012. Forces by Maelsechlainn into Tírconell” [*rectè*, into Conaille-Muirhevni], “in revenge of foreing” [*rectè*, the profanation of the] “Finnfaí of Patrick, and breacking Patrick's Crosstafe in the contention of Maclmuire and Bryan. A great army by Uolgarg O'Ciargai, king of Carbry, and by Nell O'Royrk's

Brian, namely, Cathair-Cinn-coradh^t, Inis-Gaill-duibh^u, and Inis-Locha-Saighleann^v, [&c.] The Leinstermen and foreigners were at war with Brian; and Brian encamped at Sliabh Mairge, to defend Munster; and Leinster was plundered by him as far as Ath-eliath. A great depredation upon the Conailli by Maelseachlainn, in revenge of the profanation of the Finnfaidheach, and of the breaking of Patrick's crozier by the Conailli, i. e. by the sons of Cucuailgne.

The Age of Christ, 1013 [*rectè* 1014]. Ronan, successor of Fechin; Flaithbheartach, son of Dombnall, i. e. of the Clann-Cohnain, successor of Ciaran and Finnen; and Conn Ua Diugraidi, successor of Caennhghin, died. Cairbre Fial^s, son of Cathal, anchorite of Gleann-da-locha, [and] Naemhan Ua Seinchinn, died; these were both anchorites. Dunlang, son of Tuathal, King of Leinster, died. Cairbre, son of Cleirchen^r, lord of Ui Fidhgeinte, was treacherously slain by Maelcoluim Caenraigheach^z. A battle between the

sonn, into Galeng, and were mett by the good men of Maelsechlainn's houshold, after drinking that howre, and through drunknes they gave them battle by pryde, whereby fell there Duncha mac Dunchaa Finn, heyre of Tarach; Cernachan mac Floinn, king of Luigne; Senan O'Leogan, king of Galeng, and many more. Maelsechlainn afterwards came upon them, rescued the prayes, and killed Uolgarg O'Ciardai, king of Cairbre, and many more. An army by Flavertach, king of Ailech, as farr as Ed, neare Kells, and Maelsechlainn avoyded the hill for him. Gilla-Mochonna, king of Descert Bregh, died in Maelseachlainn's house after tipling. He was the man that made the Genties^r [*rectè*, the Galls] "plough by their bodies, and two of them by their tayles harowing after them. An overthrow to the men of Meath by Genties^r [*rectè*, by the Galls] "and Lenster at Draynan, where 150 of them were slaine about Flaun mac Maelsechlainn. An army by Bryan to Athkyrhyun, where he remayned for three months. Great forces with Murcha mae Bryan into Lenster, that he spoyled the country to Glendaloch, and to Killmanane, and burnt all the country, and caryed away great prayes and

innumerable captives. The slaughter of the Genties^r [*rectè*, Galls] "by Cahall, mae Donnchaa, mic Duvdavoirenn, where Sitrick, sonn to king of Galls, and Mahon mae Duvail mae Awlaiv, and others, were slaine. A discomfiture of Connaght by O'Maeldorai, where Donell mae Cahell, surnamed Catt, heyre of Connaght, was lost. Murtagh mae Hugh O'Nell killed by Dalriaday. Many [de]fences made by Bryan, viz. the City of Cinnchora, Inis-Galdnuv, and the Iland of Loch Saylem. Lenster and Genties^r [Galls] "made warre with Bryan. The forces of Mounster and Bryan at Mountaine Marci, and spoyled Lenster to Dublin. Flaun, sonn of Maelsechlainn by Genties^r [*rectè*, Galls] "of Dublin."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^x *Cairbre Fial*: i. e. Carbry the Hospitable or Munificent.

^y *Cleirchen*.—He was the ancestor of the family of O'Cleirchen, now pronounced in Irish O'Cleireachain, and anglicised Cleary and Clarke, a name still extant in the county of Limerick.

^z *Maelcoluim Caenraigheach*: i. e. Malcolm of Kenry, now a barony in the north of the county of Limerick. Dr. O'Conor incorrectly translates this: "Malcolumba tributi regii (exactore

εἴτιρ Ὑῖβ Ἐατάχ φείρην .i. εἴτιρ Cian, mac Maolmhuaid, ἡ Doimnall mac Duibdoáboiríno, co ττορέαη ann Cian, Caatal, ἡ Rogallach, τρι μεῖε Μαοιλ-
 ἡυαῖδ co νάρι μόνι ἡμυ. Σλόιρέδo λά Donnchaδ, mac ἕριαν, ἡ νδεῖρπειρ
 Ἐρεανν, ἡo πο ἡαρηβη Caatal, mac Doimnaill, ἡ co ττυεε ἡιalla ó Thoim-
 nall. Σλόιγheaδ λά Ἐallaῖβ ἡ la Laighῖβ ἡι Míde, ἡ ἡαρηῖν ἡι ἡβρῖγαῖβ, co
 πο οἡρπειρ Τῆρμονν Φεῖρένε, ἡ πυεερατ βρατ ἡοῖδα, ἡ ἡοῖλε δῖαρηῖδε.
 Σλόιγheaδ λά ἕριαν, mac Cinnreitῖγ, με Ἐορῆάν, λά ἡῖγ Ἐρεανν, ἡ λά Μαοι-
 ρῖchlaῖν mac Doimnaill, λά ἡῖγ Τῆρῖαχ, co ἡἘτ εῖατ. Ρο εῖοῖοῖρῖοτ
 ἡοῖll ἡαῖταῖρ εορη ἡο ἀγαδ ἕρηαν ἡ Μαοιρῖchlaῖν, ἡ do βερτρατ δεῖ
 céo ἡo λῖρῖeachaῖβ leó. Φεαχαῖρ eath εῖρόδα, ἀῖνναῖρ, ἀῖγῖαῖβ, ἀῖνῖοῖδ,
 ἀῖνῖαῖρ-
 μαρταχ, ἡορηα ἡα ἡα φῖε φῖαῖαῖβ ἡῖν ἀῖνῖαῖρ ῖν, ἡι eCluaῖν ταῖβ, ἡῖν
 Ἐοῖε ἡῖα eCaῖρce do ῖοῖνῖαδ. Τορέαῖρ ἡῖν ecaῖτ ῖν ἕριαν mac Cῖnoéῖτῖγ,
 ἀῖρηῖρῖ Ἐῖρῖν, Ἐῖγῖαῖρ ἡαῖταῖρ Ἐορη ἡῖle εῖῖδε, ἡῖν oῖτῖαδ βῖαδαῖν ἀῖ
 ceῖῖpe ῖεῖῖβ a aῖῖρῖ; Mῖrchaδ mac ἕριαν, ῖῖoῖῖdaῖνῖa Ἐρεανν ἡῖν τῖeαῖρ
 βῖαδαῖν ῖῖῖeατ a aῖῖρῖ, Coῖaῖῖγ, mac Duῖnncuaῖn, mac βῖάῖταῖρ do ἕρηαν,
 Τοῖρῖealῖbaῖc mac Mῖrchaδ, με ἕριαν, Moῖῖla, mac Doimnaill, με Φαο-

vel custode),” taking Caenraige, the name of a tribe, to be cam ῖῖῖoῖa, i. e. royal tribute.

^a *The Uí-Eathach.*—This was the tribe-name of the O’Mahonys and O’Donohoes of south Munster.

^b *Cian, son of Maolmhuaidh:* i. e. Kean, son of Molloy. He is the ancestor of the family of O’Mahony.

^c *Doimnall, son of Dubh da-bhoireann:* i. e. Donnell, or Daniel, son of Duv-Davoran. He was the ancestor of the O’Donohoes. Both these chieftains fought at the battle of Clontarf, and the Four Masters have therefore misplaced this entry.

^d *Termonn-Feichine:* i. e. asylum Sancti Feichini, the Termon, or Sanctuary of St. Feichin, now Termonfeekin, in the barony of Ferard, and county of Louth.—See Ussher’s *Primordia*, p. 966; and Archdall’s *Monas. Hib.*, p. 491.

^e *Chlain-tarbh:* i. e. the Plain, Lawn, or Meadow of the Bulls, now Clontarf, near the city of Dublin. In Dr. O’Conor’s edition this is headed

“Cath Coradh Cluana tarbh,” which is translated “*Praelium Heroicum Cluantarbhie*,” but it simply means “Battle of the Fishing Weir of Cluain tarbh.” The Danes were better armed in this battle than the Irish, for they had one thousand men dressed in armour from head to foot. In a dialogue between the Banshee Oeibhill, or Oeibhinn of Craglea, and the hero, Kineth O’Hartagan, the former is represented as advising the latter to shun the battle, as the Gaedhil were dressed only in satin shirts, while the Danes were in one mass of iron:

“Ḷémzeaca ῖῖoῖl ap ῖῖoῖl ἡḶaeῖdῖl,
 ἡῖ Ḷoῖll ἡa ἡ-aῖῖῖῖoῖm ἡaῖaῖn.”

^f *In the eighty-eighth year of his age.*—This is also stated to have been Brian’s age in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as well as the Annals of Innisfallen, and other accounts of this battle. But the Annals of Ulster state that Brian was born in the year 941, according to which he was in the seventy-third year of his age when he was

Ui-Eathach^a themselves, i. e. between Cian, son of Maelmhuaidh^b, and Domhnall, son of Dubh-da-bhoireann^c, in which were slain Cian, Cathal, and Roghallach, three sons of Maelmhuaidh, with a great slaughter along with them. An army was led by Donnchadh, son of Brian, to the south of Ireland; and he slew Cathal, son of Domhnall, and carried off hostages from Domhual. An army was led by the foreigners and Leinstermen into Meath, and afterwards into Breagha; and they plundered Tearmonn-Feichine^d, and carried off many captives and countless cattle. An army was led by Brian, son of Ceinneidigh, son of Lorcan, King of Ireland, and by Maelseachlainn, son of Domhnall, King of Teamhair, to Ath-cliaith. The foreigners of the west of Europe assembled against Brian and Maelseachlainn; and they took with them ten hundred men with coats of mail. A spirited, fierce, violent, vengeful, and furious battle was fought between them,—the likeness of which was not to be found in that time,—at Cluain-tarbh^e, on the Friday before Easter precisely. In this battle were slain Brian, son of Ceinneidigh, monarch of Ireland, who was the Augustus of all the West of Europe, in the eighty-eighth year of his age^f; Murchadh, son of Brian, heir apparent to the sovereignty of Ireland, in the sixty-third^g year of his age; Conaing, son of Donnucan, the son of Brian's brother; Toirdhealbhach, son of Murchadh^h, son of Brian; Mothla, son of Domhnall, son of Faelanⁱ, lord of the Deisi-

slain, and this seems correct.—See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 106, note 3; and *Ogygia*, p. 435, where O'Flaherty has the following remarks on the reign and death of Brian Borumha:

“Brianus Boromæus ex Heberi progenie, ut superius capite 83, è rege Momoniæ R. H. duodecim annis: Cruento Danorum Cluantarvensi prælio prope Dublinium, Anno ætatis 88, cum Murchado filio annorum 63, et Tordelvacho Murchadi filio annorum 15, aliisque multis proceribus occubuit feria 6 Parasceves, ut habent Dungallenses annales et Ketingus: Octava Paschali ætatem attingente, ut in Scotocronico; sed accuratius apud Marianum Scotum in Chronico ita traditur; *Brianus Rex Hiberniæ Parasceve Paschæ, sexta feria 9 Calendas Maii, manibus et mente ad Deum intentus necatur. Quibus omnibus annis 1014, et dies 23 Aprilis apertè*

designatur.”

^g *Sixty-third*.—This should probably be fifty-third, or, perhaps, forty-third. The eldest son of Murchadh was fifteen years old at this time, according to the Annals of Clonmacnoise. This looks very like the truth: the grandson was fifteen, the eldest son forty-three, and Brian himself seventy-three.

^h *Toirdhealbhach, son of Murchadh*.—“Terrence, the king's grandchild, then but of the age of 15 years, was found drowned neer the fishing weare of Clontarfe, with both his hands fast bound in the hair of a Dane's head, whom he pursued to the sea at the time of the flight of the Danes.”—*Ann. Clon.*

ⁱ *Faelan*.—He was the progenitor after whom the O'Faelains, or O'Phclans, of the Desies, took their hereditary surname. This Mothla was

lám, τῖςήμα να ηḌείρι Μυḡάν, Εοά mac Ḍυναθαιḡ, ἡ. πλαῖε Cloinne
 ḡγανλάν, Νιλλ Ḥα Cuinn, ἡ Cúóιηḡ, mac Cḡδέιττιḡ, τῖ coemḡḡḡ ḡηιαν,
 Ταḡ Ḥα Ceallaḡ, τῖςήμα Ḥα Máime, Μαολρυαναḡ na παḡρε Ḥα ηḊḡḡ,
 τῖςήμα Αἰḡne, ḡεβεannaḡ, mac Ḍubacám, τῖςήμα Ρεαρμαḡḡe, mac ḡea-
 τḡαιḡ, mic Μυρḡḡḡαιḡ Chlaom, τῖςήμα Cḡαρμαḡḡe Λυαḡηρα, Ḍoimnall, mac
 τḡαρμαḡḡα τῖςήμα Cḡorca ḡḡαρḡḡḡḡ, ḡcannaḡ, mac Caḡḡḡ, τῖςήμα Coḡḡanaḡḡa
 Λοά Λein, ἡ Ḍoimnall, mac Eimḡne, mic Cḡainḡḡ, μορḡḡḡορ Μαιρ ἡ Ḥḡban.
 Ρο ḡεαḡḡḡ ἡραḡḡ an caḡ τῖρα ηεαρḡ caḡḡḡḡe, ἡ cḡoḡḡḡḡ, ἡ ἡommbuaḡḡe

the first who was called O'Faelain, i. e. *Nepos Foilani*.

^b *Niall Ua Cuinn*.—He is the ancestor of the O'Quins of Muintir-Iffernain, a distinguished sept of the Dal-gCais, who were originally seated at Inchiquin and Corofin, in the county of Clare. The Earl of Dunraven is the present head of this family.

^c *Three companions*.—In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, these are called "three noblemen of the king's bed-chamber." In the translation of the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen they are called "Brian's three companions, or aid-de-camps."

^m *Tadhg O'Ceallaigh*: i. e. Teige, Thaddæus, or Timothy O'Kelly. From him all the septs of the O'Kellys of Hy-Many are descended. According to a wild tradition among the O'Kellys of this race, after the fall of their ancestor, Teige Mór, in the battle of Clontarf, a certain animal like a dog (ever since used in the crest of the O'Kellys of Hy-Many), issued from the sea to protect his body from the Danes, and remained guarding it till it was carried away by the Ui-Maine.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 99. There is a very curious poem relating to this chieftain, in a fragment of the Book of Hy-Many, now preserved in a manuscript in the British Museum, Egerton, 90. It gives a list of the sub-chiefs of Hy-Many, who were cotemporary with Tadhg Mór O'Ceallaigh, who is therein stated to have been the principal

hero in the battle, next after Brian; and it adds that he did more to break down the power of the Danes than Brian himself. According to the tradition in the country the Connaughtmen were dreadfully slaughtered in this battle, and very few of the O'Kellys, or O'Heynes, survived it.

ⁿ *Maehuanaidh na Paidri O'heidhin*: i. e. Mulrony O'Heyne of the Prayer. He was the first person ever called O'Heidhin, as being the grandson of Eidhin, the progenitor of the family, brother of Maelsabbaill, from whom the O'Heynes, now Hynes, chiefs of Hy-Fiachrach-Aidhme, in the county of Galway, are descended.—See *Genealogies &c., of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 398.

^o *Dubhagan*.—He was descended from the Druid Mogh Roth, and from Cuanna Mac Cailchine, commonly called Laech Liathmbuine.—See note i, under A. D. 640, p. 258, *suprà*. From this Dubhagan descends the family of the Ui Dubhagain, now Duggan, formerly chiefs of Fermoy, in the county of Cork, of whom the principal branch is now represented by the Cronins of Park, near Killarney, in the county of Kerry, who are paternally descended from the O'Dubhagains of Fermoy.

^p *Mac Beatha, son of Muireadhach Claen*.—He was evidently the ancestor of O'Conor Kerry, though in the pedigrees the only Mac Beatha to be found is made Mac Beatha, son of Conchobhar, but it should clearly be Mac Beatha, son of Muireadhach Claen, son of Conchobhar, the progenitor from whom the O'Conors Kerry

Mumhan; Eocha, son of Dúnadhach, i. e. chief of Clann-Scannlain; Niall Ua Cuinn^k; Cuduiligh, son of Ceinneidigh, the three companions^l of Brian; Tadhg Ua Ceallaigh^m, lord of Ui Maine; Maelruanaidh na Paidre Ua hEidhinⁿ, lord of Aidhne; Geibheannach, son of Dubhagan^o, lord of Feara-Maighe; Mac-Beatha^p, son of Muircadhach Claen, lord of Ciarraighe-Luachra; Domhnall, son of Diarmaid^q, lord of Corca-Bhaiscinn; Scannlan, son of Cathal^r, lord of Eogh-anacht-Locha Lein; and Domhnall, son of Eimhin^s, son of Cainneach, great steward of Mair in Alba. The forces were afterwards routed by dint of battling,

derive their hereditary surname. Daniel O'Connell O'Connor Kerry, of the Austrian service, is one of the representatives of this family. The following are also of the O'Connor Kerry sept: Daniel Conner, Esq., of Manche, in the county of Cork; Feargus O'Connor, Esq., M.P., who is son of the late Roger O'Connor Kierrie, Esq., of Dangan Castle, author of the *Chronicles of Eri*; Daniel Conner, Esq., of Ballybriton; and William Conner, Esq., of Mitchels, Bandon, county of Cork; also William Conner, Esq., late of Inch, near Athy, in the Queen's County, author of "*The True Political Economy of Ireland*," &c., who is the son of the celebrated Arthur Condorcet O'Connor, General of Division in France, now living, in the eighty-sixth year of his age, who is the son of Roger Conner, Esq., of Connerville, son of William Conner, Esq., of Connerville, son of Mr. Daniel Conner, of Swithin's Alley, Temple Bar, London, merchant, and afterwards of Bandon, in the county of Cork, son of Mr. Cornelius Conner of Cork, whose will is dated 1719, son of Daniel Conner, who was the relative of O'Conor Kerry. This Cork branch descends from Philip Conner, merchant, of London, to whom his relative, John O'Connor Kerry, conveyed Asdee by deed, dated August, 1598.

¹ *Domhnall, son of Diarmaid.*—This Domhnall was the progenitor of the family of O'Domhnall, or O'Donnell, of East Corca Bhaiscinn, now the barony of Clonderalaw, in the present county of Clare. According to Duaid Mac Fir-

bis's genealogical work, a Bishop Conor O'Donnell of Raphoe was the nineteenth in descent from this Domhnall. The editor does not know of any member of this family. The O'Donnells of Limerick and Tipperary, of whom Colonel Sir Charles O'Donnell is the present head, are descended from Shane Luing, one of the sons of Turlough of the Wine O'Donnell, prince of Tirconnell, in the beginning of the fifteenth century.

² *Scannlan, son of Cathal.*—He was the ancestor of a family of O'Cearbhaill, who had been lords or chieftains of Eogh-anacht-Locha-Lein, before the O'Donohoes, a branch of the Ui-Eathach Munlian, dispossessed them.

³ *Domhnall, son of Eimhin.*—He was chief of the Eogh-anachts of Magh Geirrginn, or Marr, in Scotland, and descended from Mainé Leamhna (the brother of Cairbre Luachra, ancestor of the O'Moriartys of Kerry), son of Core, son of Lughaidh, son of Oilioll Flannbeg, son of Fiacha Muilleathan, son of Eoghan Mor, son of Oilioll Olum, King of Munster, and common ancestor of King Brian, and of this Domhnall of Marr, who assisted him against the common enemy.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. e. 81.

"In Cluantarvensi prælio ad annum 1014, a Briani regis Hiberniæ parte desideratos legimus Donaldum filium Evini filii Canichi Mormhaor Mair, et Muredachum Mormhaor Leavna: ab hoc præcos Marriæ Comites, Cairbreo Picto Satos; ab illo Levinia Comites Manii Levinii posteris oriundos censendum est."—p. 384.

μα Μαολφρακλαϊνν ó Thulcaim co hAé chiat for Galluib agur Laiḡmb, 7 torcáir Maolmórda, mac Murchaóda, mic Finn, ní Laiḡn, 7 mac Droḡarḡáin mic Concoḡair, tanairi Ua Fálḡe, 7 Tuacal, mac Uḡairc, níḡḡáinma Laiḡn, 7 ár diairimḡe do Laiḡmb amaille ppiú. Torchaip Dubhḡall, mac Anlaoibh, 7 ḡiollaciaráin mac ḡluimairi, dá tanairi ḡall, 7 Sicheppiḡ, mac Uoḡair, iarla Inri hore, Droḡair, torpeach na nḡannairc, 7 bá héiriḡe ro marḡ ḡrian. Ro machtaic lucht na deich cétt lúipeach uile annpín, 7

¹ *By Maelseachlainn.*—This fact is suppressed in all the Munster accounts of this action, which state that Maelseachlainn did not take any part in the battle. The Munster writers, and among others Keating, introduce Maelseachlainn as giving a ludicrous account of the terrors of the battle, in which he is made to say that he did not join either side in consequence of being paralysed with fear by the horrible scenes of slaughter passing before his eyes.

“Malachiam Midie Regem a Chuantarfensi pugná reducem, mense post pugnam exacto, Colmanorum Gentis Primores sciscitantur quonam pacto illud prælium gestum fuerit; et ille, nec lapso de cælis angelo (inquit) rationem quâ illa pugna inita fuerit, nunciandi fidem vos adhibere putem. Quod ad me attinet, nec similem unquam vel vidi vel audivi, imo in hominis situm esse potestate non credo quâvis verborum delineatione illam vel leviter adumbrare, aut illius effigiem animo vel cogitatione formare. Quæ mihi parebant acies decertantibus se non immiscuerunt; sed pugná iniri cæptâ, trans agellum sepimento circumdatum secesserunt, et paulo eminus a conflictu dissiti, spectatores se pugne præbuerunt: cum interim, strictis in ictum telis ad certamen utrinque ambæ acies concurrerunt, eo splendore protegentes capita parmæ, et vibrata dextris tela micuerunt, ut candescentium mergorum, littora eatervatim æstu accedente circumvolantium, specimen dederint, et ita fulgor armorum oculos nostros perstrinxit, et libetavit, ut eos rectâ in pug-

nantes convertere non potuimus. Insuper cæsororum cincinni acutissimâ gladiatorum acie quasi abrasî, et levissimo quoque vento validius perflante in nostra tela perferebantur. Et si alteri parti opem ferre statueremus, arma nostra inter se mutuò implexa ita tenebantur, ut ea vel expediendi satis tempestivè, vel distringendi potestas nobis erepta fuerit. Atque hinc liquet, quanquam Brianum Malachias in hoc prælium comitatus fuerit acie se decertaturum ab illius parte præ se ferens, clandestina, tamen ante hoc prælium, cum Danis pacta iniisse, suas se copias pugná subtracturum, et neutrius se partibus addicturum. Kineloni et Kinel-Conelli huic certamini non interfuerunt, suas tamen operas ultrò ad hoc bellum Briano detulerunt, sed oblatam opem ille respuit, et cum multas res hactenus, expers eorum subsidii, præclarè gesserit, hoc etiam se facinus, illis in subsidium non adscitis, aggressurum affirmavit.”—*Lynch's Translation of Keating's History of Ireland*, pp. 260, 261.

This passage was abstracted by Keating from the historical tract already referred to, called *Cath-Chluana-tarbh*, which is a Munster production full of prejudice against the dethroned Maelseachlainn; but the northern annalists acknowledge no treachery on the part of this prince, whom they describe as a true patriot and magnanimous hero. The Daleassian writers, however, in order to exalt by a comparison the character of the popular hero, Brian, did not hesitate to blacken unjustly the fame of his injured

bravery, and striking, by Maelseachlainn^t, from Tulcainn^u to Ath-cliaith, against the foreigners and the Leinstermen; and there fell Machnordha^w, son of Murchadh, son of Finn, King of Leinster; the son of Brogarbhan, son of Conchobhar^x, Tanist of Ui-Failghe; and Tuathal, son of Ugaire^y, royal heir of Leinster; and a countless slaughter of the Leinstermen along with them. There were also slain Dubhghall, son of Amhlacibh, and Gillaciarain, son of Glunairn, two tanists of the foreigners; Sichfrith, son of Loder, Earl of Insi hOrc^z; Brodar, chief of the Danes of Denmark, who was the person that slew Brian. The ten hundred in armour^a were cut to pieces, and at the least three thousand of the

competitor.—See Moore's *History of Ireland*, vol. ii. p. 108, where the author has made the proper use of this passage in the Annals of the Four Masters, in vindicating the character of Maelseachlainn.

^u *Tulcainn*.—Now the Tolka, a small river which flows through the village of Finglas, and, passing under Ballybough Bridge and Annesley Bridge, unites with the sea near Clontarf.

^w *Maelmordha*.—He was not the ancestor of the Mac Murrroughs, or Kavanaghs, as generally supposed, but was the father of Bran, the progenitor after whom the Ui Broin, or O'Byrnes of Leinster, have taken their hereditary surname.

^x *The son of Brogarbhan, son of Conchobhar*.—This should be Brogarbhan, son of Conchobhar. He is the ancestor of O'Conor Faly.

^y *Tuathal, son of Ugaire*.—This is a mistake, because Tuathal, son of Ugaire, died in 956. It should be, as in the Annals of Innisfallen, Mac Tuathail, i. e. "the son of Tuathal, son of Ugaire," or "Dunlaing, son of Tuathal, son of Ugaire." This Tuathal was the progenitor after whom the Ui-Tuathail, or O'Tooles of Ui-Muirreadhaigh, Ui-Mail, and Feara-Cualann, in Leinster, took their hereditary surname.

^z *Insi-hOrc*: i. e. the Orcades, or Orkney Islands, on the north of Scotland.

^a *The ten hundred in armour*.—In the Niala Saga, published in Johnston's *Ant. Celto-Scand.*,

a Norse prince is introduced as asking, some time after this battle, what had become of his men, and the answer was, that "they were all killed." This seems to allude to the division in coats of mail, and is sufficient to prove that the Irish had gained a real and great victory. According to the *Cath-Chluana-tarbh*, and the account of this battle inserted in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, thirteen thousand Danes and three thousand Leinstermen were slain; but that this is an exaggeration of modern popular writers will appear from the authentic Irish annals. The Annals of Ulster state that seven thousand of the Danes perished by field and flood. The Annals of Boyle, which are very ancient, make the number of Danes slain the one thousand who were dressed in coats of mail, and three thousand others. The probability, therefore, is, that the Annals of Ulster include the Leinstermen in their sum total of the slain on the Danish side, and in this sense there is no discrepancy between them and the Annals of Boyle, which count the loss of the Danes only. In the Chronicle of Ademar, monk of St. Eparchius of Angouleme, it is stated that this battle lasted for three days; that all the Norsemen were killed; and that crowds of their women in despair threw themselves into the sea; but the Irish accounts agree that it lasted only from sun-rise to sun-set on Good-Friday.

αναρ λυγα δε πορηματταρ επι μίλε το Θhallαιβ ann. Αρ το βάρ θηριαν,
 γ τον κατ ριν το πάιδεαδ αν ρανν,

Τρί βλιαδνα δέcc μίλε μυαδ, ó ḡñαρι Cρίορτ, ní cop cian,
 Το βλιαδναιβ ροιν, ρεḡδα αν ρανν, ḡο ρο λάδ άρ Ḥall im θριαν.

Λυδ̄ τpa Maelmuire mac Eocáðach, comarba Páttraice, co ρηυιτίθ
 γ μιονδαιβ co Dord Colann Chille, co τυυccρατ αρ κορρ θριαν, μḡ Ερεανν,

^b *Sord-Choluim-Chille*.—Now Swords, in the county of Dublin. Ware says that, according to some, the bodies of Brian and his son, Murchadh, as well as those of O'Kelly, Doulan O'Hartegan, and Gilla-Barred, were buried at Kilmainham, a mile from Dublin, near the old stone cross.—See *Dublin P. Journal*, vol. i. p. 68.

The most circumstantial account of the battle of Clontarf accessible to the Editor is that given in the *Cath-Chluana-tarbh*, from which, and from other romantic accounts of this great battle, a copious description has been given in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen compiled by Dr. O'Brien and John Conry; but it has been too much amplified and modernized to be received as an authority. It also gives the names of chieftains as fighting on the side of Brian, who were not in the battle, as Tadhg O'Conor, son of Cathal, King of Connaught; Maguire, prince of Fermanagh, &c. These falsifications, so unworthy of Dr. O'Brien, have been given by Mr. Moore as true history, which very much disfigures his otherwise excellent account of this important event. It is stated in the Annals of Clonmacnoise that “the O'Neals forsooke king Brian in this battle, and so did all Connought, except” [Hugh, the son of] “Ferral O'Rourke and Teige O'Kelly. The Lynstermen did not only forsake him, but were the first that opposed themselves against him of the Danes' side, only O'Morrey” [O'Mordha, or O'More] “and O'Nollan excepted.”

The following chiefs are mentioned in the

account of the battle of Clontarf in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, as fighting in the second division of Brian's army, viz.: Cian, son of Maelmuaidh, son of Bran (ancestor of O'Mahony); and Domhnall, son of Dubhdabhoireann (ancestor of O'Donohoe), who took the chief command of the forces of the race of Eoghan Mor; Mothla, son of Faelan, king of the Desies; Muirheartach, son of Anmchadh, chief of the Ui-Liathain; Scannlan, son of Cathal, chief of Loch-Lein; Loingseach, son of Dunlaing, chief of Ui-Conaill-Gabhra; Cathal, son of Donnabhan, chief of Cairbre Aebhdha; Mac Beatha, son of Muireadhach, chief of Ciarraigh-Luachra; Geibheannach, son of Dubhagan, chief of Feara-Maighe-Feine; O'Cearbhaill, king of Eile; another O'Cearbhaill, king of Oirghialla, and Mag Uidhir, king of Feara-Manach.

This account omits some curious legendary touches respecting Oebhinn (now Aoibhill), of Craigliath (Craglea, near Killaloe), the Leanan Sidhe, or familiar sprite of the Dal-gCais, which are given in the romantic story called *Cath-Chluana tarbh*, as well as in some Munster copies of the Annals of Innisfallen, and in the Annals of Kilronan, and also in some ancient accounts of the battle in various manuscripts, in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin. It is said that this banshee enveloped in a magical cloud Dunlaing O'Hartagain (a chief hero attendant on Murchadh, Brian's eldest son), to prevent him from joining the battle. But O'Hartagain, ne-

foreigners were there slain. It was of the death of Brian and of this battle the [following] quatrain was composed :

Thirteen years, one thousand complete, since Christ was born, not long
since the date,
Of prosperous years—accurate the enumeration—until the foreigners
were slaughtered together with Brian.

Maelmuire, son of Eochaidh, successor of Patrick, proceeded with the seniors and relics to Sord Choluin-Chille^b; and they carried from thence the body of

vertheless, made his way to Murchadh, who, on reproaching him for his delay, was informed that Oeibhinn was the cause. Whereupon O'Hartagain conducted Murchadh to where she was, and a conversation ensued in which she predicted the fall of Brian as well as of Murchadh, O'Hartagain, and other chief men of their army :

“Τριτηριό Μυρχαδ, τριτηριό θριαν,
ιρ τριτηριό υιλε αρ σον ριαν,
βα δεαρξ αν ιμαξ ρο αμαραδ,
οδ τριυλ ρε ζο ιοροοαλαδ.
Murchadh shall fall; Brian shall fall;
Ye all shall fall in one litter;
This plain shall be red to-morrow with
thy prond blood !”

Mr. Moore, who dwells with particular interest on this battle, and who describes it well, notwithstanding some mistakes into which he has been led by Dr. O'Connor's mistranslations, has the following remarks on the Irish and Norse accounts of it, in his *History of Ireland* :

“It would seem a reproach to the bards of Brian's day, to suppose that an event so proudly national as his victory, so full of appeals, as well to the heart as to the imagination, should have been suffered to pass unsung. And yet, though some poems in the native language are still extant, supposed to have been written by

an Ollamh, or Doctor, attached to the court of Brian, and describing the solitude of the halls of Kincora, after the death of their royal master, there appears to be, in none of these ancient poems, an allusion to the inspiriting theme of Clontarf. By the bards of the north, however, that field of death, and the name of its veteran victor, Brian, were not so lightly forgotten. Traditions of the dreams and portentous appearances that preceded the battle formed one of the mournful themes of Scaldic song; and a Norse ode of this description, which has been made familiar to English readers, breathes, both in its feeling and imagery, all that gloomy wildness which might be expected from an imagination darkened by the recollections of defeat.”
—Vol. ii. pp. 128, 129.

This battle is the theme of an Icelandic poem, translated by the English poet, Gray, “The Fatal Sisters.”—See Johnson's *Antiquitates Celto-Scandicæ*, Hafn., 1786.

The Annals of Ulster give the following events under this year :

“A. D. 1013” [*al.* 1014]. “*Hic est annus octavus circuli Decimnovenalis et hic est 582 annus ab adventu Sancti Patricii ad baptizandos Scotos.* St. Gregorie's feast at Shrovetide, and the Sunday next after Easter, in Summer this yeare, *quod non auditum est ab antiquis temporibus.* An army by Bryan, mac Cinnedy, mic Lorkan, king

Brian, King of Ireland, and the body of Murchadh, his son, and the head of Conaing, and the head of Mothla. Maelmuire and his clergy waked the bodies with great honour and veneration; and they were interred at Ard-Macha in a new tomb. A battle between the two sons of Brian, i. e. Donnchadh and Tadhg. Donnchadh was defeated, and Ruaidhri Ua Donnagain, lord of Aradh, and many others along with him, fell in the battle. An army was led by Ua Maeldoraidh and O'Ruairc into Magh-Aei; and they slew Domhnall, son of Cathal, and plundered the plain, and carried off the hostages of Connaught.

The Age of Christ, 1014 [*rectè* 1015]. The first year of Maelseachlainn Mor, son of Domhnall, over Ireland, after the killing of Brian, son of Ceinneidigh. Ronan, successor of Fechin; Colum Ua Flannagain, Abbot of Maein-Choluim-Chille^c; and Conaing, son of Finn, Abbot of Doire mor^d and Liath-Mochaemhog^e, died. Muirheartach Ua Loreain, airchinneach of Lothra, died. Niall, son of Dearggan, airchinneach of Mungairit, was killed. Donnghal Macua Chantene, airchinneach of Tir-da-ghlas, [died]. Muirheartach, son of Muireadhach Ua Neill, was slain by Conchobhar Ua Domhnallain^f, lord of Ui-Tuirtre.

wake of the bodies, *propter honorem Regis positi*. Dunlaing mac Tuohall, king of Lenster, died. A battle betwene Kyan mac Maيلمuai and Donell mac Duvdavorenn, where Kyan, Cahell, and Ragallach, three sons of Maيلمuai, were killed. Teige mac Bryan put Duncha mac Bryan to flight, where Roary O'Donnagan, king of Ara, was slaine. An army by O'Maeldorai and O'Royrk into Magh Naei, where they killed Donell mac Cahall, and spoyled the Magh" [i. e. the Maghery, or plain of Connaught], "and caryed ther captives; *licet non in eadem vice*. Dalnarai dispersed by Ulster, where many were killed. Flavertach mac Donell, Coarb of Kyaran and Finnen; and Ronan, Coarb of Fechin; and Conn O'Digrain, *in Christo dormierunt*. The annals of this year are many."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^c *Maein-Choluim-Chille*.—Now Moone, an old church, near which are the remains of a very ancient cross, called St. Columbkil's Cross, in the barony of Kilkea and Moone, in the south

of the county of Kildare.

^d *Doire-mor*: i. e. *Nemus Magnum*, now Kilcolman, in the barony of Ballybritt and King's County. The exact situation of this church is pointed out in the Life of St. Mochoemhog, or Pulcherius, as follows: "Ipse enim" [Colmanus] "erat in suo monasterio quod Scoticè dicitur *Doire-mor*, id est, nemus magnum; et est positum in Mumuniensium et Lageniensium; sed tamen positum in regione Mumuniensium, in regione scilicet Eile."—See Ussher's *Primordiu*, p. 960; and Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, ad xi. Mart., p. 591.

^e *Liath-Mochaemhog*.—Now Leamakevoge, near Thurles, in the barony of Elyogarty, and county of Tipperary.—See note ^b, under A. D. 655, p. 266, *suprà*.

^f *Conchobhar O'Domhnallain*.—This would now be anglicised Conor O'Donnellan, or Cornelius Donolan. This family is of a different race from the O'Donnellans of Ballydonnellan in Hy-Many, in the county of Galway.

τιζήρηνα Χιαναάτα Ξιννε Ξεμίν, δο μαρβαδ. Ξιολλαερίτ mac Néill, mic Dublach, do μαρβαδ λά Μαολψχλαinn. Μυριόερίταχ, mac Anmáda, τιζήρηνα Ua Liaτάinn do μαρβηαδh λά Μααηghamann, mac Μαοιρμuaid. Meanna, mac τιζεαρηνα Ua Cairn, décc. Donnchaδ, mac Aδda δicc Uí Maοileachlann, do μαρβηαδ λά Ξallaib. Μαοίρη, mac τιζήρηνα Ua Mane, do μαρβηαδ occ lubar Arnun λά ρήραδ Τεβα. Mac Raḡnall mic Iomair, τιζήρηνα Ρυιρ Λάιρge, do μαρβηαδ λά hUib Liaτάinn. Cú Dub, mac Μαοιραβαill, τοιρεαδ Cairrge δραχαίze do μαρβηαδ λά Sil Taiδg ι mδpígaib. Slóighéδ λά Donnall, mac Duibδαοιρínδ, co Lunnneach. Da mac δριam ι. Donnchaδ η Ταδg ap a chínδ. Pήpεap ιομαιρícc ctoppa. Μαοim ροp δειρcepε Epeann, η do τuιc ann Donnall co ροχαioδib amaille ppiρ. Slóigeaδ λά hUa Néill ι. λά Pλατέβήpταch co pφήραib Míde η δpíg ime ιLαιgímb, co πο οiρcc an tíρ co Leiτέglinn, co τtucc gaβála η bpoio co πο μαρβ τιζήρηνα Ua mδuioe η ρoάnde ele. Sloicéδδ λά Μαοιρceáinn η λά hUa Néill, η λά hUa Μαοιδοραioδ co hAé cliaé, co πο λoιρcepε an dún, η gach apaiδe ó dún amac do τaiḡib, η do δeoάταp ιapoiñ m Uib Cheinnpelaig co πο αιρcepε an tíρ uile, η tuccpaτ ιlmíle do bpaicε η imlīb co τταppuyéτ cpech dia épeachaib ann go πο μαρβéτα oρoηg mór oíob im mae μiḡ Connaéτ, ι. an Sléḡanaé, η cop aḡbaδ ann Congalach, mac Concoδair, τιζήρηνα Ua Pailge, η Ξiollacolann Ua hAḡda τιζήρηνα Τεβα, η ρoάnde apéna. Slóighéδδ λά Μαοιρceáinn η λά hUa Néill, η λά Μαοιδοραioδ, η λά hUa Ruapc ιLαιgímb, co τtuccpaτ gíalla Laiḡín η do paδpaτ μiḡe Laiḡín do Dhonn-

^a *Donnchadh O'Goaigh.*—*Anglicè* Donough O'Goey, or Denis Gough.

^b *Dublach.*—“A. D. 1008. Gillechrist mac Neale O'Dowley was killed by the king.”—*Ann. Clon.* He is the progenitor from whom the family of O'Dubhlacichs, or Dooleys of Fertullagh in Westmeath, took their hereditary surname. They are of the race of Feidhlimidh, son of Enna Ceinnsealagh, and from their ancestor, Oilioll, seventh in descent from Feidhlimidh; Rath-Oilealla, in Uí-Feidhlimthe, was called.—See Duaid Mac Firbis's Genealogical work (Marquis of Drogheda's copy), p. 239.

^c *Anmchadh.*—He is the progenitor after

whom the O'Anmchaidhs of Uí-Liathain, in the now county of Cork, took their hereditary surname. They are descended from Eochaidh Liathanach, third son of Daire Cearba, son of Oilioll Flannbeg, son of Fiacha Muilleathan, King of Munster in the third century.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, pp. 380, 381.

^d *Meanna.*—He was son of Aedh, son of Enda, son of Eissidh, son of Sida an-Eich-Bhuidhe, the ninth in descent from Caisin (*a quo* Uí-Caisin), the ancestor of the Mae Namaras of Thomond.

^e *Iubhar Arnun*: i. e. Arnun's yew tree. This is probably the place now called Cill-Iubhair,

Donnchadh Ua Goaigh^g, lord of Cianachta Glinne Geimhin, was slain. Gilla-christ, son of Niall, son of Dubhlaech^h, was slain by Maelseachlainn. Muirchear-tach, son of Annchadhⁱ, lord of Ui-Liathain, was slain by Mathghamhain, son of Maelmhuaidh. Meanna^k, son of the lord of Ui-Caisin, died. Donnchadh, son of Aedh Beag O'Maeleachlainn, was slain by the foreigners. Maclisa, son of the lord of Ui-Maine, was slain at Iubhar Arnun^l, by the men of Teathbha. The son of Ragnall, son of Imhar, lord of Port-Lairge, was slain by the Ui-Liathain. Cudubh, son of Maelfabhail, chief of Carraig-Brachaidhe, was slain by the race of Tadhg in Breagha^m. An army was led by Domhnall, son of Dubhdabhoireann, to Luimneach. The two sons of Brian, namely, Donnchadh and Tadhg, met him, [and] a battle was fought between them, wherein the [people of the] south of Ireland were defeated, and Domhnall fell, and numbers along with him. An army was led by Ua Neill, i. e. by Flaithbheartach, with the men of Meath and Breaghia about him, into Leinster; and he plundered the country as far as Leithghlinn, carried off spoils and prisoners, and slew the lord of Ui-mBuidheⁿ, and many others. An army was led by Maelseachlainn, Ua Neill, and Ua Maeldoraidh, to Ath-eliath; and they burned the fortress, and all the houses outside the fortress^o; and they afterwards proceeded into Ui-Ceinnsealagh, and plundered the whole territory, carrying off many thousand captives and cattle. A party of his marauders were overtaken, and a great number of them killed, together with the son of the King of Connaught, i. e. Sleghanach; and there were also lost Conghalach, son of Conchobhar, lord of Ui-Failghe; Gillacolum Ua hAghdha, lord of Teathbha, and many others also. An army was led by Maelseachlainn, Ua Neill, Ua Maeldoraidh, and O'Ruairc, into Leinster; and they carried off the hostages of Leinster, and gave the kingdom

i. e. church of the yew, *anglicè* Killure, in the barony of Kilconnell, and county of Galway.

^m *Race of Tadhg in Breagha*: i. e. the Cianachta Breagh, descended from Tadhg, son of Cian, son of Oilioll Olum.

ⁿ *Ui-mBuidhe*.—A sept seated in the barony of Ballyadams, Queen's County. The church of Killabban was in their territory.—See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 617; and *Leabhar-na-gCeart*, p. 213, note ⁿ.

^o *Outside the fortress*.—"A. D. 1008" [*rectè*, 1015]. "King Maelseaghlyn, O'Neale, and O'Moyledorie, with their forces, went to Dublin and burnt all the houses therein, from the Forte out, and from thence they went to O'Keansallye, in Lynster, which they preyed, harried, and spoyled, and took divers captives with them, among whom Congalach mac Connor, King of Affalie, was taken, and Gilla-Colum O'Hugh, prince of Teaffa."—*Ann. Clon.*

cuam, mac Domlaing, 7 po moirre Oirraige, 7 tuccrae aircene uirime 7 braitte iomda. Cusch mori la Maolpoirtaig i noal zCair, conur tarraid Donncaid, mac brian co noal cCair co paeimio forraide, 7 torcair ann mac Ruaidri i Donnaccain, 7 mac Uí Chaatalain, 7 daoine oile beor, 7 do bñite Maolpoirtaig na gabala lair iaram. Aod Ua Ruairc, .i. mac ren Fírgail, tighina bpeirne, 7 mozdainna Connaet, do marbad la Taoz an eich zil mac Caatal mic Concobar, la nig Connaet, acc Loch Néill i Maigh Aoi, a noiozail Doimnaill a bpaar. An Slezanach Ua Maolpehlaim do marbad la hUib cCennelaig. Cmoeridz mac Fírgail, tighina Laoiziri, decc. Aod mac Taoz mic Murcaida Uí Cheallai, tighina Ua Mane do marbad i cCluam mic Noir. Ziollacpirt, mac Néill, mic Dublai, do marbad la Maolpehlaim, mac Doimnaill. Dúnzal Ua Donnchaid do dul ar cpeich zo hArao clac zar po marbad Fio mac Ruaidri Uí Dhonnaigain, tighina Arao 7 Ua cCuanaich lair.

Cair Cpioz, mile a cúce decc. An dapa bliadain do Mhaolpehlaim. Flannaccain, mac Conaig foraircimec Airda Macha, 7 Muirziar, airchinneach Uir Aioidea, decc. Diarmait, Ua Maoltelea, comarba Comzail, 7 Eithne, ingli Uí Suairt, comarba bpioghde, decc. Airbñitach, mac Coiridobriom, airchinnech Ruir alicir, 7 Maolpatraice Ua Sluazaodaig, paoi Epeann, decc. Mac liacc .i. Muircñitach, mac Concñitach apd ollam Epeann an tan rin, decc. Ba hé céo paim Mic liacc annro,

^p *Loch Neill*: i. e. Niall's Lake. There is no lough now bearing this name in Magh-Aei, or Plain of Connaught.

^q *Aradh Cliach*.—A territory in the east of the county of Limerick. The church of Kiltely and the hill of Knockany are referred to in ancient documents as in this territory.

^r *Uí-Cuanach*.—Now the barony of Coonagh, in the county of Limerick. The Annals of Ulster record the following events under the year 1015, which corresponds with 1014 of the Annals of the Four Masters:

“A. D. 1015. Donell, son of Duvdavoren, killed by Donogh mac Bryan in battle. Flaver-tagh O'Nell came into Meath to assist Maelsechlaim. Maelsechlaim after went into Lenster

with an army and spoyled them, and brought great booties and pledges with him. Nell mac Ferall mic Conaing, *a suo genere occisus est*. Murtagh mac Mureach O'Nell killed by the O'Tuirtries. Duncha O'Goai, king of Kyanacht, killed by Kindred-Owen. Murtagh O'Lorecan, airchinneach of Lothra; Cernach mac Calasai, Airchinnech of Dunleghlaise. Nell mac Dercan, Airchinnech of Mungaret? [Mungret, near the city of Limerick]. “Dungal O'Cainten, Airchinnech of Tirdaglas, *in Christo dormierunt*. Hugh O'Royrke, king of Brefni, killed by Teige, king of Connaght, deceitfully, at Loch-Nell, in Magh-Aei, rescuing the crostaffe of Iesus, whereby he lost” [the prerogative of] “any of his posterity to raigne, his sonn Hugh excepted

of Leinster to Donnucan, son of Dunlaing; and they plundered Osraighe, and carried off innumerable preys and many prisoners. A great depredation by Maelfothartaigh in Dal-gCais; and Donnchadh, son of Brian, and the Dal-gCais, overtook him, but these were defeated, and the son of Ruaidhri Ua Donnagain, the son of Ua Cathalain, and other persons also, were slain; and Maelfothartaigh afterwards bore away the spoils. Aedh O'Ruire, i. e. the son of Sen-Fearghal, lord of Breifne, and royal heir of Connaught, was slain by Tadhg of the White Steed, son of Cathal, son of Conchobhar, King of Connaught, at Loch Neill^p, in Magh-Aei, in revenge of Domhnall, his brother. The Sleghanach Ua Maelseachlainn was slain by the Ui-Coinnsealaigh. Ceinneidigh, son of Fearghal, lord of Laeighis, died. Aedh, son of Tadhg, son of Murchadh Ua Ceallaigh, lord of Ui-Maine, was slain at Cluain-mic-Nois. Gillachrist, son of Niall, son of Dubhlaech, was slain by Maelseachlainn, son of Domhnall. Dungal Ua Donnchaidh went on a predatory excursion into Aradh Cliach^q, and Finn, the son of Ruaidhri Ua Donnagain, and Ui-Cuanach^r, were slain by him.

The Age of Christ, 1015 [*rectè* 1016]. The second year of Maelseachlainn. Flannagan, son of Conaing, Fos-airchinneach of Ard-Macha; and Muirgheas, airchinneach of Lis-acidheadh^s, died. Diarmaid Ua Maeltelcha, successor of Comhghall; and Eithne, daughter of Ua Suairt, successor of Brighid, died. Airbheartach, son of Cosdobhroin, airchinneach of Ros-ailithir; and Maelpadraig Ua Shuaghadhaigh, the [most] learned of Ireland, died. Macliag^t, i. e. Muireheartach, son of Cuceartach, chief poet of Ireland at that time, died. The following was Macliag's first quatrain :

only. Flavertach mac Donell, coarb of Kyaran, Finnen, Cronan, and Fechin, *quicvù*."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^s *Lis-acidheadh* : i. e. Fort of the Guests.—This was the name of the hospital or house of the guests at Armagh.

^t *Macliag*.—He was chief poet and secretary to Brian Borumha, and is said to have written a life of that celebrated monarch, of which copies were extant in the last century; but no copy of this work is now known to exist.—See Mac Curtin's *Brief Discourse in Vindication of the*

Antiquities of Ireland, pp. 214, 217; O'Halloran's *History of Ireland*, vol. i. p. 148. He also wrote several poems still extant, for some account of which the reader is referred to O'Reilly's *Descriptive Catalogue of Irish Writers*, pp. 70–72, and Hardiman's *Irish Minstrelsy*, vol. ii. p. 208, where a short poem of Mac Liag's is published, with a versified translation.

In the Annals of Clonmacnoise Mac-Liag is called "Arch-Poet of Ireland, a very good man, and one that was in wonderful favour with king Bryan."

Μυρσίρηταχ βέε, mac Μαοιλκερταιγ, βασί acc ιονγαίρε να μβό,
Α ρέ αρ ινδραϊε nach αρ ιομλαϊε, ταβαϊρ ργfnach ρινδραϊρ δό.

βα hé a ρann δfδfnach annρo,

Α éluicc ατα ι cιnd μαδραϊε, δoc ιρ ní τεccαιε capαιτε,
Ξε do né τυ do dιng dang αρ δίε ρcentepi an ρalann.

Slóiccíδ lá Maelpeclainn ind Ultoib, go tucc gíalla Ulaδ laip.
Giollacolaim Ua hAδδa, tighina Tíδa, do mairbhadh ó mac Duinn, uic
Donngale, ι nDruim ráite. Macraic, mac Muiríbhairg Claoin, tighina
Ciarrairge Luacra, do mairbad. Donnucan, .i. an baethan, mac Dunlainn.
tighina Laiδn, γ Ταδg Ua Riain, tighairna Ua nDrona, do mairbad lá
Donnchaδ, mac Giollapartraice, ι Leitghlionn iar ndéanm dóib coταϊγ γ
comluige ι τεύρ laoi. Moling ρo τairngiρ innpo,

Donn durgin, agur an ρigbaird ρuibneδ,
Tíepac commonδ ι nGlinδ Gíng, nιρ nain comluigi epoderg.

Dúndaléglarr do loρcaδ uile cona daímliacc, γ cona cloictech do éne
véait. Cluain mic Nóip, γ Cluain ρήρα δρέnainn, γ Cfnannur do loρcaδ.
Caé ειτηρ Ultaib γ Dal nAraide, γ ρo ρραoineaδ ρop Dal nAraide ρia
Niall mac Eoáδa, γ do ρuit ann Donnall mac Loingriδ, tighina Dal
nAraide, γ Niall mac Duibtuinne, mac Eoáδa mic Aρδgair αιπί Ulaδ, γ
Concδbar Ua Donnalláin, tighina Ua Tuiptri, γ arail amaille ρriu.
Slóighíδ lá Maolreachlainn ι nOppairgib, go ρo indip Oppairge, γ do ρaδ

^u *The salt.*—It is added, in an interlined gloss in the Stowe copy of these Annals, that women were dividing salt by the bell: “mna ρo bácap oc ρeindiuδ ρalainn don éluic.”

^v *Druim-raite.*—There is a place of this name, now *anglicè* Drumrat, in the barony of Corran, and county of Sligo; but the place here referred to was probably in Westmeath.

^w *O'Riain.*—Now Ryan. This family is still numerous in Idrone, and throughout Leinster; but they are to be distinguished from the O'Mulryans, now Ryans, of Owny O'Mulryan,

in Tipperary. Both are of the race of Cathaer Mor, King of Leinster and monarch of Ireland in the second century; but their pedigrees are different. The Ui-Drona descend from Drona, fourth in descent from Cathaer Mor. The O'Mulryans of Owny-O'Mulryan descend from Fergus, son of Eoghán Goll, son of Nathi, son of Crimthainn, son of Enna Ceinnsealach, son of Labhraidh, son of Breasal Bealach, son of Fiacha Baiceadha, son of Cathaer Mor.

^x *Donn Durgin.*—It is stated in an interlined gloss, in the Stowe copy, that by this Moling

Muirheartach Beag, son of Maelcertach, who has been herding the cows,
It is more worthy that he retaliates not,—give him a handful of findraip.

His last quatrain was this :

O Bell, which art at the head of my pillow, to visit thee no friends come ;
Though thou makest thy “ding dang,” it is by thee the salt^a is measured.

An army was led by Maelseachlainn into Ulidia, and carried off the hostages of the Ulidians. Gillacolum Ua hAghdhai, lord of Teathbha, was slain by the son of Donn, son of Donnghal, at Druim-raite^m. Macrath, son of Muireadhach Claen, lord of Ciarraighe-Luachra, was killed. Donnucuan, i. e. the Simpleton, son of Dunlaing, lord of Leinster, and Tadhg Ua Riain^x, lord of Ui-Drona, was slain by Donnchadh, son of Gillaphadraig, at Leithghlinn, after they had made friendship, and taken a mutual oath in the beginning of the day. Moling delivered this prophecy :

Donndurgen^y, and the royal Bard^z of lances,
Shall violate friendship at Glinngerg^a; mutual oaths shall not prevent bloodshed.

Dun-da-leathghlas was totally burned, with its Daimhliag^b and Cloictheach^c, by lightning. Cluain-mie-Nois, Cluain-fearta-Brenainn, and Ceanannus, were burned. A battle between the Ulidians and the Dal-Araidhe, wherein the Dal-Araidhe were defeated by Niall, son of Eochaidh ; and wherein fell Domhnall, son of Loingseach, lord of Dal-Araidhe ; Niall, son of Dubhtuine, son of Eochaidh, son of Ardgar, ex-king of Ulidia ; and Conchobhar Ua Domhnallain, lord of Ui-Tuirtri, and others along with them. An army was led by Maelseachlainn into Ossory ; and he plundered Osraighe, and carried off spoils and

predicted “Donnucuan.”

^z *The royal Bard* : i. e. “Tadhg.”—*Gloss.*

^a *Glinn-Gerg* : i. e. “Leithghlinn.”—*Gloss.*

^b *Daimhliag* : i. e. the great stone-church, or cathedral.

^c *Cloictheach* : i. e. the steeple, or round tower belfry. This steeple was pulled down at the re-erection of the church of Down ; but a drawing of it is preserved, and will be published in the Second Part of Petrie’s *Round*

γαβαλα γ βραιττ λαιρ, γ πο μαρβ Δίνγαλ mac Σιολλαπαδραεε mic Δομν-
 χαδα γ ποδαθε οίλε. Σλόιρέφδ λά Μαοιρεαείλαινν in Ορραιζιβ̄ δουρίδιρι co
 πο inδip λε̄ an τίρε, γ tucc a ηγιαλλα. Δο θεοχατὸ ιαριαν̄ in Uaib̄ Ceim-
 ρelaiḡ, co πορ inδραρταιρ, γ tucc a mbuar γ a mbραιττ. Connachta do
 arccain, γ do βριρβ̄ Cindōcipad̄ γ Cille dá lua. Ρip maian̄ do οργαν̄ Inri
 Cloḡrann̄ γ Inri bó ρinne. Zeβendach, mac Aeda, τιḡήρα Ua Máne, do
 μαρβαδ̄ lá hU b̄ Mane ρείρην. Μαοιουρα, mac Ρλανδaccán, do μαρβαδ̄.
 Μαοim ριαε ηEilbh̄ πορ Eoḡanaét̄ Cairil, d̄ūi ττορέαip̄ Δοimnall, Ua Δοim-
 nall, ρίοḡδαμ̄να Charil, γ Δοimnall, Ua Ruaid̄p̄, τιḡήρα Aραo, γ ρochaθε
 οίλε.

Αοip̄ Cpiorc, m̄ile a ρé d̄ecc. An τρεαρ̄ βλιαδ̄ain̄ do Mhaioleac̄lainn̄.
 Διαρμαιττ Ua Μαοιτεαεία, coim̄arba Coim̄ḡall, eaccnaid̄ ροip̄ete ρccp̄ib̄n̄id̄,
 γ eap̄p̄cop, d̄ecc. Caencoim̄pac Ua Δuim̄t̄m, ρep̄ leiḡinn̄ ḡlinne hUip̄p̄n̄, d̄ecc.
 Ceallach Ua Μαοιim̄de, aip̄c̄indech̄ Ḍpoma ραιτε, d̄eḡ. Oengur, mac
 Ρlann, aip̄c̄indeac̄ Lainde Léipe, γ Διαρmaid̄ Ua Maolmaoδ̄oḡ, abb ḡlinne
 hUip̄pen, d̄ecc. Conomach, ρ̄p̄leiḡinn̄ γ abb Achaδ̄ Up̄ḡlaiρ, do μαρβαδ̄ la
 hUib̄ δ̄airp̄che. Oengur mac Carraiḡ Calma, ρίοḡδαμ̄να Team̄p̄ach τuip̄
 ορδ̄ain̄ Epeann, d̄ecc do τρεαḡar̄. P̄p̄ḡal, mac Δοimnall, mic Conc̄oδ̄air,
 ρίοḡδαμ̄να Ailigh, do μαρβαδ̄ lá Cenel Eoḡain̄ ρad̄eim̄. Cono, mac Conco-
 bar, mic Eirneachán, d̄ecc. Donud̄adh, mac Δonncaδ̄a Uí Conḡalaiḡ, ρίοḡ-

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^d *Ceann-coradh and Cill-Dubua*: i. e. Kincora and Killaloe. "A. D. 1009 [*recte*, 1016]. "Connoughtmen broke down Killaloe and Kyrkorey (King Bryan's Manour-house), and took away all the goods therein."—*Ann. Clon.*

^e *Inis-Clothrann and Inis-bo-finic*.—These are islands in Lough Ree, an expansion of the River Shannon, between Athlone and Lanesborough. —See note ^c, under the year 719. Inis-Bo-finne, i. e. *insula Vacre Albæ*, belongs to the parish of Noughaval, barony of Kilkenny west, and county of Westmeath.

The Annals of Ulster notice the following events under the year 1016 :

"A. D. 1016. Flannagan mac Conaing, Air-

chinnech of Ardmach; and Murges, Airchinnech of Lisaei, *mortui sunt*. Ethne Nyn-Suairt, Coarb of Brigitt" [Eihne, O'Swarte's daughter abbess of Killdare.—*Ann. Clon.*]; "and Diarmaid mac Maeltelcha, Comarb of Congall, died. Mac-Liag, high poet of Ireland, *mortuus est*. Battle between Ulster and Dalnaraí; and Dalnaraí were vanquished, where fell Donell O'Longsy, king of Dalnaraí, Nell mac Duvthuinne, and Conor O'Donallan, king of O'Turtry, and many more. Nell mac Eocha was victor. Coscrach, mac Mureai, mic Flann, king of the men of Magh-Itha, *a suis occisus est*. Duncuan mac Dunlaing, king of Lenster, and Teg O'Rian, of Odróna, killed by Duncha mac Gillpatrick, in midst of Lethglinn. Dunlchglais all burnt. Cluon-mic-Nois, Clonfert, and Cenannus, .i.

prisoners, and slew Dunghal, son of Gillaphadraig, son of Donnchadh, and many others. An army was led again by Maelseachlainn into Osraighe; and he plundered half the territory, and carried off hostages. He subsequently proceeded into Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, which he plundered, and carried off their cows and prisoners. The Connaughtmen plundered and demolished Ceann-coradh and Cill-Dalua^d. The men of Munster plundered Inis-Clothraun and Inis-bo-fine^e. Gebhennach, son of Aedh, lord of Ui-Maine, was slain by the Ui-Maine themselves. Maclisa, son of Flannagan, was killed. A victory was gained by the Eili over Eoghanacht-Chaisil, where Domhnall, grandson of Domhnall, royal heir of Caiseal, and Domhnall, grandson of Ruaidhri, lord of Aradh, and numbers of others, were slain.

The Age of Christ, 1016 [*rectè* 1017]. The third year of Maelseachlainn. Diarmaid Ua Maeiltealcha, a distinguished wise man, scribe, and bishop, died. Caenhomhraic Ua Baithin, lector of Gleann-Uisean, died. Ceallach Ua Maelmidhe, airchinneach of Druim-raithe, died. Oenghus, son of Flann, airchinneach of Lann-Leire; and Diarmaid Ua Maelmaedhog, Abbot of Gleann-Uisean, died. Conmhach, lector and Abbot of Achadh-Urghlais^f, was slain by the Ui-Bairreche. Oenghus, son of Carrach Calma, royal heir of Teamhair, pillar of the dignity^g of Ireland, died of the cholick. Fearghal, son of Domhnall, son of Conchobhar, royal heir of Aileach, was slain by the Cinel-Eoghain themselves^h. Conn, son of Conchobhar, son of Eigneachan, died. Donnchadh, son

Kells, burnt. Airvertach mac Coise-Doveran, airchinnech of Roshailchir, died. Peace in Ireland."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

At the year 1009 of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, which corresponds with 1015 of the Annals of the Four Masters, the following entry occurs:

"There was great scarcity of Corne and victuals this year in Ireland, insoemuch that a hoope was sold for no lesse than five groates, which came (as my author sayeth) to a penny for every barren" [cake].

^f *Achadh-Urghlais*.—Otherwise called Achadh-arghlais and Achadh-finglais, now Agha, a townland containing the ruins of a very ancient church, in the barony of Idrone East, and county

of Carlow, about four miles to the east of Old Leighlin.—See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 352; and also Lanigan's *Eccl. Hist. of Ireland*, vol. ii. pp. 228, 230, where Lanigan incorrectly describes the situation of this church as on the west of the River Barrow, though it is expressly stated in the Life of St. Fintan, to be "in plebe Hua-Drona, contra civitatem Lethghleann in orientali parte fluminis Bearva."

^g *Pillar of the dignity*.—"Enos mac Carry Calma, prince of Taragh, the joye of Ireland, died."—*Ann. Clon.*

^h *The Cinel-Eoghain themselves*.—The Four Masters should have written this passage as follows: "Fearghal, son of Domhnall, son of Conchobhair, chief of the Cinel-Eoghain, and

δαίμνα Ερεανό, δο μάρβαδ λά ρήιαβ βηίξ βυδδém. Ζιollaépíρτ Ua Lop-cám, τιξήνα Caille Póllamian, δο μάρβαδ λι cCínnannur. Flano Ua Deice, τιξήνα Ua Meit, δο μάρβαδ. Μυρβσach Ua Dúibseon, τιξήνα Ua mic Uair Dhríξ, δο μάρβαδ λά Flaitébeapτach Ua Néill. Air do éabairτ πορ Zhallaab lá Maolpeachlann ι nÓðba, dú ι ττορέματταρ íle. Ζαιετíμ Ua Moρða δο μάρβαδ. Dúibsaðoirpenn Ua Rían δο mhapbhaðh.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, míle a ρέτ décc. An cÉpaínað bliaðann δο Mhaolíschlann. Ζορμζal mð Arð ailéμ, pρim annéapa Epeann, γ Cορρμαc Ua Μιαιττεαν, abb Achaid ablae, décc. Μυρβσach Ulτach, annéapa Cluana mic Nóιρ, décc. Dpaon, mac Mhaolímóρða, mic Μυρchaða, ρί Laiξh, δο óallað m Aé cliaé lá Dιτρiocce, mac Aímlaib a meabail, γ a écc dé. Conzalach, mac Concoðair, mic Píno, τιξήνα Ua Pailze, δο écc. Maolán, mac Eceníz Uí Leoóan, τιξήνα Ζαίλhγ γ τιαé Λιucéne uile, δο μάρβαδ δο na Saiémb. Cearball, mac Maolímopða, ρiόξðamína Laiξh δο μάρβαδ ι meabail. Coccoð eτiρ Maolíschlann γ hUí Néill an Tuarceipτ, co ndeaáτταρ Eozanaiξ ταρ Shab Puaτ πο éuað. Cpeach lá Maolpeac-

heir to the kingship of Aileach, was slain by the Cinel-Eoghain themselves."

¹ *Gaithine Ua Mordha*.—This would be now anglicised Gahan O'More. This family took their hereditary surname after Mordha (*Majesticus*), son of Cinaeth, son of Cearnach, son of Ceinneidigh, son of Gaithine, the first chief of Laeighis, who attached the Three Comanns to Leix, who was the twenty-first in descent from Conall Cearnach, chief of the heroes of the Red Branch.

The Annals of Ulster give the following events under the year 1017:

"A. D. 1017. Aengus mac Carrai Calma *mortuus est*, being heyre of Tarach. Ferall, mac Donell, mic Conor, heyre of Ailech, killed by Kindred-Owen. Flann O'Bece, king of Meth" [i. e. Ui-Meith], "killed by his owne" [*a suis occisus est*]. "Cormack mac Lorean" [king of Onchachs], "killed by the O'Trenas. Doncha mac Donelhaa O'Congalai, heyre of Ireland, *a suis occisus est*. Mureach O'Duiveoin, king of the Mic Cuais of Bregh, killed by Flavertach O'Nell.

The slaughter of Lenster and Galls by Mael-sechlainn at Fodvai. Aengus mac Flainn, Airchinnech of Lainn-Lere, and Cormack O'Maelmie, Airchinnech of Dromrath, *mortui sunt*. Gilkrist O'Lorkan, king of Coillfallavan, kild at Kells. Con, mac Conor, mic Egnechan, *mortuus est*. Glenndaloch burnt for the most part."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

² *Ard-Oilean*: i. e. High Island; an island containing the ruins of a primitive Irish monastery, erected by St. Fechin, in the seventh century, off the coast of the barony of Ballynahinch, in the county of Galway. Colgan, in his Appendix to the Life of St. Endeus of Aran (*Acta Sanctorum*, p. 715), mistakes this for the island of Ara Chaemhain, in the bay of Galway; though in the Life of St. Fechin, pp. 135, 141, he describes it correctly, as: "Hæc insula est etiam in Oceano, distatque paucis leucis versus occidentem ab Imagia" [Omey].—See Hardiman's edition of O'Flaherty's *Jar-Connaught*, p. 114, note ". Colgan translates this passage as fol-

of Donnchadh Ua Conghalaigh, [lord of Breagha, and] royal heir of Ireland, was slain by the men of Breagha themselves. Gillachrist Ua Lorcaín, lord of Caille-Follamhain, was killed at Ceanamus. Flann Ua Beice, lord of Ui-Meith, was killed. Muireadhach Ua Duibheoin, lord of Ui-Mic-Uais-Breagh, was slain by Flaithbheartach Ua Neill. A slaughter was made of the foreigners^a by Maelseachlainn, at Odhbha, where many were slain. Gaeithini Ua Mordhaⁱ was slain. Dubhdabhoirenn Ua Riain was slain.

The Age of Christ, 1017 [*rectè* 1018]. The fourth year of Maelseachlainn. Gormghal of Ard-Oilean^k, chief anmchara of Ireland; and Cormac Ua Mithidheim^l, Abbot of Achadh-abhla^m, died. Muireadhach Ultach, anmchara of Chuain-mic-Nois, died. Braenⁿ, son of Maelmordha, son of Murchadh, King of Leinster, was blinded by Sitric, son of Amhlacibh, at Ath-cliaith, through treachery; and he died in consequence. Conghalach, son of Conchobhar, son of Finn, lord of Ui-Failghe, died. Maelan, son of Egneach Ua Leocain, lord of Gaileanga and all Tuath-Luighme, was killed by the Saithni^o. Cearbhall, son of Maelmordha, royal heir of Leinster, was slain by treachery. A war between Maelseachlainn and the Ui-Neill of the North, so that the Eoghanachs went northwards over Sliabh-Fuaid. A predatory excursion by Maelseachlainn into

lows: "A. D. 1017. S. Gormgalus de Ard-oilen, præcipuus Hibernorum Synedrus, sive spiritualis Pater, obiit."

^l *O'Mithidheim*.—Now *anglicè* O'Meehin, or Meehin, without the prefix O'.

^m *Achadh-abhla*: i. e. Field of the Apple-Trees, now Aghowle, or Aghold, in the barony of Shillelagh, and county of Wicklow, where are the ruins of an ancient monastic Irish church in good preservation.—See Colgan's *Acta Sancto-rum*, p. 731. Archdall (*Monast. Hib.*, p. 731) erroneously places this monastery in the county of Wexford. It was anciently called Crosailech, and was founded by St. Finian of Clonard, who resided here for sixteen years, and who is still remembered as the patron of the parish. This place was never identified before by any of our modern antiquaries.

ⁿ *Braen*, son of *Maelmordha*, son of *Murchadh*.

—He is called Bran in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster,—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49,—which is the true name. He is the progenitor after whom the Ui-Brain, or O'Byrnes of Leinster, took their hereditary surname. His father, Maelmordha, was the principal Irish champion in opposition to Brian Borumha in the battle of Clontarf.

^o *Saithni*.—A sept of the Cianachta, or race of Tadhg, son of Cian, son of Oilíoll Olum, seated in Fingal in Magh Breagh, in the east of ancient Meath.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 69. After the establishment of surnames the chief family of this territory took the surname of O'Cathasaigh, now *anglicè* Casey. They were dispossessed by Sir Hugh de Lacy, who sold their lands.—See Giraldus's *Hibernia Expugnata*, lib. ii. c. 24; see also *Leabhar-na-gCeart*, p. 187, note ^s.

lainn go Fioira Ceall, 7 cairteir urionz don triuaç la Fioira Ceall 7 lá hEile, go po marbað ann Doimnall Ua Caindealbáin, tighina Ceneoil Laoçaire, 7 Cairr Míde, ríctaire Maolríchnaill, 7 Ua Clércéin, tighina Caille Pol-láinain do ðuin, 7 a écc iar ríct. Flannaccán Ua Ceallaç, 7 Congalach, mac Maolríchlainn, do ðuin irin maizín céona. Ziollacolainn, mac Muiríðaç Uí Maoltepa, 7 Aed Ua hEradáin, tighina Ua móríraíl Macha, décc. Cíinach Ua Mórda, tighina Laoçiri, do marbað. Muiríðach, mac Muiréíctairigh, tighina Foçairt, do marbað.

Aoir Cripoc, míle a hocht décc. An cúicceað bliaðain do Mhaoileach-lainn. Doimnall, mac Maolríchraill, mac Doimnall, comarba Finnen, 7 Mocholmoec, décc. Onçarcc Ua Mhaoileúinn, rícnab, .i. ppíoir, Cluana mic Nóir, décc. hUa Brodubáin, abb Acuid úr, do marbað. Ceallvara do uile loíccað do éne deat, cennoçta aoin tçç aináin. Orçain Cíannahra do Siernucc, mac Amlaib, co nÇallab Aça cliaç, co puçrat çabála Diarimíde 7 bpaçt, 7 po márbpac ðaoinc ionða pop lap na cille. Sepín Ciapáin do orçain do Doimnall mac Tairç, 7 a márbpað fein a ceñd ríctímanie tria píoipcaib Dé 7 Ciapáin. Dá mac Maolreacloinn, mic Maolpuanað, Arðçar, 7 Arðéú, dá ríçðainna Oibç do marbað lá Cenél Eoçain fáóéin. Maççainian, mac Conaich, mic Duinncean, puçðainna Mumian, décc. Mac

^p *Domhnall Ua Caindealbhan*.—Now anglicè Daniel O'Kindellan, or Quinlan. This family took their hereditary surname from Caindealbhan, son of Maelcron, the lineal descendant of Laeghaire mac Neill Naighiallaigh, the last pagan monarch of Ireland.—See the *Miscellany of the Irish Archaeological Society*, vol. i. p. 142; and note ^z, under the year 925, p. 619, col. 2, *suprà*.

“A. D. 922” [*rectè*. 927]. “Coynvelvan mac Moyleron, prince of the Race of Lagerius, died, of whom the sept of Moynty-Kenydelan.”—*Ann. Clon.*

^q *Ua-Ceallaigh*: i. e. O'Kelly of Bregia, of the race of Diarmaid, son of Fearghus Ceirbheoil, monarch of Ireland from A. D. 544 till 565. Of the fallen state of this family Conell Magco-ghegan writes as follows, in 1627, in his trans-

lation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, at A. D. 778:

“They are brought so low now a days that the best Chroniclers in the kingdom are ignorant of their deseents, for the O'Kellys are so common everywhere that it is unknown whether the dispersed parties of them be of the family of O'Kellys of Connaught or Brey, that scarcely one of the same family knoweth the name of his own great grandfather, and are turned to be meere churles and poore labouring men, so as scarce there is a few parishes in the kingdom but hath some one or other of those Kellys in it, I mean of Brey.”

The year 1017 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 1018 of the Annals of Ulster, and 1011 of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

[the territory of the] Feara-Ceall; and a party of the army was overtaken by the Feara-Ceall and the Eli, so that Domhnall Ua Caindealbhainⁿ, lord of Cinel-Laeghaire, and Cass-Midhe, Maelseachlainn's lawgiver, were slain; and Ua Cleircein, lord of Caille-Follamhain, was wounded, and died after a short period. Flannagan Ua Ceallaigh^a, and Conghalach, son of Maelseachlainn, were mortally wounded at the same place. Gillacolum, son of Muireadhach Ua Maeltra, and Aedh Ua hEradain, lord of Ui-Breasail-Macha, died. Cearnach Ua Mordha, lord of Laeighis, was killed. Muireadhach, son of Muirehear-tach, lord of Fotharta, was killed.

The Age of Christ, 1018 [*rectè* 1019]. The fifth year of Maelseachlainn. Domhnall, son of Maelseachlainn, son of Domhnall, successor of Finnen and Mocholmog, died. Ua Brodubhain, Abbot of Achadhur, was killed. Cill-dara was all burned by lightning, excepting one house only. Ceanannus was plundered by Sitric, son of Amhlacibh, and the foreigners of Ath-cliaith; and they carried off innumerable spoils and prisoners, and slew many persons in the middle of the church. The shrine of Ciaran was plundered by Domhnall, son of Tadhg; and he himself was killed at the end of a week, through the miracles of God and Ciaran. Two sons of Maelseachlainn, son of Maelruanaidh, Ardghar and Ardehu, both royal heirs of Aileach, were killed by the Cinel-Eoghain themselves. Mathghamhain, son of Conaing, son of Donnucan, royal heir of

"A. D. 1018. Gormgal in Ard-Olean, prime-soul-frend" [ppuñ-anm̄c̄apa] "in Ireland, in *Christo quievit*. Bran mac Maelmorra, king of Lenster, blinded at Dublin by Sitrick mac Aulaiv. Maelan mac Egni O'Lorkan, king of Galeng and all Tuothlignie, killed *by an arrow*" [*rectè*, by the tribe of Saithni]. "An army by Kindred-Owen to Killfavrick, killed many, and imprisoned" [*recte*, lost] "Gilechrist, mac Conaing, mic Congalai. Antrim spoyled by Fermanach. Donell O'Cynnelvan, king of Laoaire, and Casmie, heard" [Rēc̄ape] "to Maelsechlainn, killed by Ferkall and Ely, about a pray. The Comet permanent this yeare for 14 days in harvest. Gileolum mac Mureai O'Maeltra, and Hugh O'Heruan, king of O'Bressall-Macha, *mortui sunt*."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

"A. D. 1011" [*rectè*, 1018]. "Moriegh Utagh, anchorite of Clonvicknose, died. Broen" [*rectè*, Bran] "mac Moylemorry, king of Lynster, had his eyes putt out by the deceit of Sittrick. There appeared this year in the Autumne two shining Cometes in the Firmament, which continued for the space of two weeks. King Moyleseaghlyn, with a great army, went to Ferkall and Elye, where he tooke a great prey, and through the stordy resistance of the inhabitants of the said countrey, in defence of their preys and libertys, Donnell O'Koyndelaine, prince of the Race of King Lagery, and Casmye, the king's Stewarde" [Rēc̄ape], "with many others, were slain. Congallach mac Moylemorry, prince of Lynster, was killed wilfully."—*Ann. Clon.*

Κατάρναιζ, mic Αοδα do Uib Cairpeni, do comhionnraigead fori Dhonnchað mac ðriain, co τταρατ beim do claidib ina éino, 7 ðap a láim sup bñ an lám, .i. a ðap ðear dé. Τερνα ιαραμ mac ðriain, 7 po μαρβαð mac Κατάρναιζ. Μαολμορða, mac Μαοιλμυαιð, ταναιρι Θεαλβνα, do μαρβαð. Ua Γειβennaiζ, ταναιρι Ua Máine, do μαρβαð. Φλαιτβñτach Ua Néill do έαατ a τΤίρι Conaill, 7o po harpcead laip Τίρι nÉnda, 7 Τίρι Lucðach. Ρυαιðρι Ua hAilellám, τιζñna Ua nEaτac, do μαρβαð lá piona Pñmñαιζε, 7 po μαρβαð dá ñac Ceinneoiζ .i. Congalaç, 7 Γιollamuipe ma ðioζail po ceðoiρ. Γιollacaomñgin, mac Ðunlainz, mic Τυαταil, μιζοamñna Λαιζñ do μαρβαð do Λαιζoið buððéim .i. do Λαιoiζιρ. Ailémi mac Oiprene, τιζñna Muζoðopi, 7 oiprene Ua Κατάρραιζ, τιζñna Σαιéne, do μαρβαð lá Γailean-ζaib. Ρυαιðρι, mac Ραολán, τιζñna Ροταρτ, do μαρβαð.

Αοιρ Cpíoρτ, mile a naoi décc. An peipeað bliaðam do Mhaolscelaino. Μαοιλμυαιð Ua Μαοιλμυαιð, τιζñna Ρεap cCeall, do μαρβαð hi Μαιζ Léne lá Muipéñτach Ua Cappaiz. Slóicéfo lá Μαοlpeachlann, 7 lá hUa Néill 7 lá Ðonnchað mac ðriain, 7 lá hAρτ Ua Ρυαιρ, co Ðionainn, co ττυcρατ γιolla Connaçτ do Mhaolpñchlaino. Φλαιτβñτach Ua hEoçaða do ðallað lá Niall mac Eoçaða. Τεapmann Pñndia do opζam ó Uib Ραολán. Ðom-

^r *Ua Geibhennaigh*.—Now anglicised Keaveny. This family descends from Geibhennach, son of Aedh, chief of Hy-Many, who was slain in 971.—See note under that year; and *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, pp. 62, 63.

^s *Tír-Lughdhach*: i. e. the territory of the Cinel-Lughdhach.—See note ^c, under A. D. 868, p. 513, *suprà*.

^t *Gillucaeimhghin*: i. e. Servant of St. Coeimhgin, or Kevin. He was the grandson of Tuathal, the progenitor after whom the Ui-Tuathail, or O'Tooles of Leinster, took their hereditary surname. The O'Tooles descend from his brother Donn, or Donnucan, who was appointed king of Leinster by the monarch Maelsechlainn II., in 1015.

^u *Ua-Cathasaigh*.—Now O'Casey, or Casey, without the prefix O'.—See note on Saithne under A. D. 1017.

The Annals of Ulster notice the following events under the year 1019:

“A. D. 1019. Alen mac Ossene, king of Murgorn, and Ossen O'Cahasay, king of Saithne, killed by Galengs. Kildare all burnt by fyre, called *Tenediait*. Donell mac Maelsechlainn, Coarb of Finnen and Macolmog, *in Christo quievit*. Ardgarr and Archu, mic Maelsechlainn, mic Maelruanaí, two heyres of Ailech, *a suis occisi sunt*. Gilkyvin, heyre of Lenster, killed by his owne people. Mahon, mac Conaing, mic Duinneuan, heir of Mounster, died. Flavertach O'Nell came to Tyrconell, and preyed Tir-Enna and Tirlugach. Roary O'Halelan, king of O'Nechach, killed by the men of Fernmai. The two sonns of Kennedy were killed in his revenge very soone, .i. Congalach and Gilmuire. A skyrnish given by O'Cassens about Donogh mac Bryan, that his right hand was cut off.”

Munster, died. The son of Catharnach, son of Aedh of the Ui-Caisin, attacked Donnchadh, son of Brian, and gave him a stroke of a sword in his head and across the arm, so that he struck off his right hand, i. e. his right palm. The son of Brian afterwards escaped, and the son of Catharnach was slain. Maelmordha, son of Maelmhuaidh, Tanist of Dealbhna, was killed. Ua Geibhennach^f, Tanist of Ui-Mane, was killed. Flaithbheartach Ua Neill came into Tir-Conaill, and plundered Tir-Enda and Tir-Lughdhach^g. Ruaidhri Ua hAileallain, lord of Ui-Eathach, was slain by the men of Fearnmhagh; and the two sons of Ceineidigh, namely, Conghalach and Gillamuire, were immediately slain in revenge of him. Gillacacimhghin^t, son of Dunlaing, son of Tuathal, royal heir of Leinster, was slain by the Leinstermen themselves, i. e. by [the people of] Laeighis. Aileni, son of Oissene, lord of Mughdhorna; and Ossene Ua Cathasaigh^u, lord of Saithne, were slain by the Gaileanga. Ruaidhri, son of Faclan, lord of Fotharta, was slain.

The Age of Christ, 1019 [*rectè* 1020]. The sixth year of Maelseachlainn. Maelmhuaidh O'Maelmhuaidh, lord of Feara-Ceall, was slain in Magh-Lena^w by Muircheartach Ua Carraigh. An army was led by Maelseachlainn, Ua Neill, Donnchadh, son of Brian, and Art Ua Ruairc, to the Sinainn; and they gave the hostages of Connaught to Maelseachlainn. Flaithbheartach Ua hEochaidh^x was blinded by Niall, son of Eochaidh. The Termon of Finnia^y was plundered

[The] "Damliac of Dorow, i. e. a sanctified place" [*rectè*, the great stone church] "broken by Murtagh O'Carraigh upon Maelmoi, king of Fercall, bringing him forth forcibly, and" [he was] "killed after."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise notice some of these events under the year 1012, as follows:

"A. D. 1012" [*rectè*, 1019]. "All the town of Killdare was burnt by a thunderbolt, but one house. Sittrick mac Awley of Dublin irreverently and without respect made havock of all the kings in the church of Kells, and killed many within the walls of the said church. The Shrine of St. Keyran was abused by Donnell mac Teige, who, by the miracles of St. Keyran, was killed within a week after. The son of one Caharnagh O'Cassine, in the territory of Tho-

mond, fell upon Donnogh mac Bryan Borowe, and gave him a blow in the head, and did cutt off his right hand. Donnogh escaped alive; the other was killed in that presence. Moylemorry mac Moylemoye, prince of Delvyn, died."—*Ann. Clon.*

^w *Magh-Lena*.—Now Moylena, near Tullamore, in the King's County.—See note ^a, under A. D. 902, p. 564, *suprà*.

^x *Ua-hEochaidh*.—Now O'Haughey, and sometimes anglicised Haughey, Haugh, Hoey, and even Howe. This family took their hereditary surname from Eochaidh, son of Niall, son of Eochaidh, son of Ardghar, who was the eighth in descent from Bec Boirche, King of Ulidia, who died in the year 716.—See p. 315, *suprà*.

^y *The Termon of Finnia*: i. e. the Termon of

nall, mac Muirfohaig, tiğhna Ua Máine, do marbhad. Aeó Ua hInnreachtaiğ, tiğhna Ua Méit, do marbhad lá hUib Niallán. Cúluaçra Ua Conçobair, tiğhna Ciarraiçe Luaçra, do écc.

Αοιρ Cρίοιρ, mile piche. An pçctinað bliaðain do Maoilshlann. Corbmac Ua Fíno ruí eppcop Munan, décc. Arómacha do loρccað çur an pait uile, çan çtçarccain aoin tiçe n.çe cenmoçta an teach pçpçarçra namá, ç po loρcceti iol çaiçe ip na çpçabaið, ç po loρccað in Doimhlaçç mór, ç in Cloicçeach co na cloccaið, ç Daímhlaçç na Toe, ç Daímhlaçç an tçaðaill, ç an çpçh caçaoip pçoiççpçta, ç Capraç na nAbbað, ç a liubar ç çaiçigib na mac leiçim co moimatç oip, ç aipçit, ç çach pçoit apççna. Ceall çara co na çepçoiçç do loρccað. Çlínò ça loçca co na çepçaiçigib do loρccað. Loρccað Cluana loçairò, Arano, Suipò, ç Cluana mic Nóip. Çpçín Paççpçacc, ç an Fínpçoiçdeach Paççpçacc do opccain ó mçpçimçtib, ç lá hUa nAioit, ç lá moççap Ua nEaççðaç, co puççpçacc un çéð bó leó. Maolmuire, mac Eoçhaða, comorba Paççpçacc, çfnò clépçch iapçair çuaiççeiçç Eopra uile, ç çuile

Clonard in Meath, of which Finnia, or Finnen, was the patron saint.

^a *O h-Innreachtaiğ*.—This name is now anglicised Hanratty, without the prefix O, in the original territory of Ui-Meith-Macha, in the county of Monaghan. In the south of Ireland the name Mac Innreachtaiğh is anglicised Enright, without the prefix Mac, which disguises the Irish origin of the name.

^b *Culuachra*: i. e. *Canis Montis Luachra*: i. e. dog, hero, or fierce warrior of Sliabh Luachra.

^c *Except the library only*: literally, “save only the house of the manuscripts.” Colgan mistakes the construction of the language of this passage, and omits several items, in his Annals of Armagh (*Trias Thaum.*, p. 298), as follows. The errors and omissions are marked by brackets:

“A. D. 1020. Ardmaccha tota incendio vastata usque ad arcem majorem in qua nulla domus fuit combusta” [*rectè*, servata] “præter Bibliothecam solam; sed” [*recte*, et] “plurimæ ædes sunt flammis absumptæ in tribus aliis partibus

civitatis et inter alia ipsum summum templum,” [turris cum suis campanis] “Basilica Toensis, Basilica Sabhallensis, Basilica vetus concionatoria” [*rectè*, rostrum vetus concionatorium, currus abbatialis]; “libri omnes studiosorum in suis domiciliis, et ingens copia auri et argenti, cum aliis plurimis bonis.”

But this passage is more correctly rendered by Mageoghegan in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, and in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster.—*Vide infra*.

^c *Maolmuire*.—This passage is translated by Colgan as follows:

“A. D. 1020. S. Moelmurius (sive quod idem est) Marianus, filius Eochodii, Comorbanus S. Patricii, caput Cleri Occidentalis Europæ, præcipuus, sacrorum Ordinum Occidentis, Doctor sapientissimus, obiit die tertio Junii, feria Sexta ante Pentecosten: et in ejus locum electus Comorbanus S. Patricii instituitur Amalgadius communi consensu cleri et populi.”—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 298.

The most of the passages given by the Four

by the Ui-Faclain. Domhnall, son of Muireadhach, lord of Ui-Maine, was killed. Aedh Ua h-Imreachtaigh^z, lord of Ui-Meith, was slain by the Ui-Niallain. Culuachra^a Ua Conchobhair, lord of Ciarraighe-Luachra, died.

The Age of Christ, 1020. The seventh year of Maelseachlainn. Cormac Ua Finn, a distinguished Bishop of Munster, died. Ard-Macha was burned, with all the fort, without the saving of any house within it, except the library only^b, and many houses were burned in the Trians; and the Daimhliag-mor was burned, and the Cloietheach, with its bells; and Daimhliag-na-Toe, and Daimhliag an-tSabhaill; and the old preaching chair, and the chariot of the abbots, and their books in the houses of the students, with much gold, silver, and other precious things. Cill-dara, with its oratory, was burned. Gleann-daloch, with its oratories, was burned. The burning of Cluain-Iraird, Ara, Sord, and Cluain-mic-Nois. The shrine of Patrick, and the Finnfaidheach [a bell?] of Patrick, were robbed by the plunderers, by Ua hAidith, and [the people of] Lower Ui-Eathach; and they carried off with them seven hundred cows. Maelmuire^c, son of Eochaidh, successor of Patrick, head of the clergy of all the north-west of Europe, and flood of the dignity of the western world,—this

Masters under the years 1019, 1020, are given in the Annals of Ulster under 1020, and some of them are given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise under 1013, as follows:

“A. D. 1020. Kildare, with the Durhay, burnt. Glendalocha all, with Durhayes, burnt. Clon-Irard, Clou-mic-Nois, and Sord-Colum-Cill, *tertia parte cremate sunt*. Gilkieran mac Ossene, king of Mugorn, killed by men of Rosse. Maelmoi mac Ossene, king of Mugorn, in one day killed by [Ui-]Macuais of Bregh. All Ardmach burnt wholly, viz., the Damliag with the houses” [*rectè*, with the roof], “or cover of lead, the Steeple, with the Bells; the Savall, and Taci, and Chariott of the Abbott, with the old chaire of precepts, in the third Kal. of June, Monday before Whitsunday. Maelmuire mac Eocha, Coarb of Patrick, head of the clergy of the North-west of all Europe, in the 20th yeare of his principality, the 3. Non. Junii, Friday before Whitsunday, *mortuus est*. Amalgai in the

Coarbshipp by consent of lai and church. Finlaech mac Roary, king of Scotland, *a suis occisus est*. Hugh O’Hinrehta, king of O-Meith, killed by the O-Niallans.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

“A. D. 1013” [*rectè*, 1020]. “Murtagh O’Carry Calma tooke Molloye, or Moylemoye, prince of Ferkall, from out the church of Dorrow, and killed him at Moylena, adjoining to Dorrowe. King Moyleseaghlyn, O’Neale, Donnogh mac Bryan, and Art O’Royrek, with their forces, went into the provence of Connought, took hostages there, and delivered them into the king’s hands. Killdare, Gleandalogha, Clonarde, Aron, Swords, and Clonvicknose, were thoroughly burnt by Danes. Ardmach, the third of the Kallends of June, was burnt from the one end to the other, save only the Librarie. [Cειημοτα αν τεαχ περαπερα ναμα]. All the houses were burnt; the great church,” [the] “steeple, the church of the Savall; the pulpitt, or chair of preaching, together with

ορθάν ιαρταρ δομάν ιν τριυ eccηαιθε το έcc, αν τριρ λά το mí lun ιριν Αιοιη μια cCιncτίδιερ το ρομπραο, γ Αίμαλζαιθ ι ccomarbar Ράτραιcc το πέιρ τυαιτε γ eccλαιρι.

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, míle piche a haen. Αν τοcτμαθ βλιαθαι το Μηαιοιςchlaimn. Μαοηαc, paccapτ γ αιρcinneach Λαινε Λέιρε, το έcc. Μαοιμαιρε, ιηcín Αίμλαιθ, βcín Μαοιςchlaimn ιιic Δοιιηαιλλ, δέc. Αοο, mac Flann, ιιic Μαοιρςchlaimn, ρίοcδοιιηα Ερεαιη, το ιαρθαι το Ua Μαιζτεacháιη το Ρηcραβ διλε. Δραηαcán Ua Μαοιιυοιρ αιρρί Μιθε, το βάθαδ δια βεαλταιηη ιη Uoch Αιιθιιηδ, γ Mac Conailliz, πρίη ηεαcταιρε Μαοιρςchlaimn, το έcc, ιαρ ηορεccαιη Δερίηη Cιαιράη θοίβ α ηθίρ. Ηι cειηη ηόηηαιθε ιαρι αν ορεccαιη. Μαιθm ηια ηUζαιρε, mac Dunlainz, ηια ρίζ Λαιcín, φορ Διεριicc, mac Αίμλαιθ, cο ηζαλλαιθ Ατα cιαc occ Δεργε Μογοροζ, cο ηο λαο θcίγ άρ ζαλλ ι ηUιβ Δριυηη Cυαλαη. Cúcaille, mac Dublaic, τιζήηηα Ρεαρ Τυλαc, δέcc. Cúcaille, mac Μαρcáιη, το ιαρθαιθ λά Cíol ηΑηηcάθα. Mac Concánaiηη, τιζήηηα Ua ηΔιαρηαθα, το ιαρθαιθ λα ηUιβ ζαορα. Cpeach ηόρ λά Μαοιρςchlaimn φορ ζυλλα, γ cpeach ιριη οίθε cέθηηα ιαπαηη λα ηUιβ Νέιλλ φορ Cηαιηαcταιβ. Cρiςch ηόρ ιριη λά αρηαιηαρach λά Μαοιρςchlaimn φορ Cenél ηCoccáιη, γ α ηοηηαρθαιθ ταρ Διαθ Ρυαιθ ρό cυαιθ. Mac Eitiz ιιic Ρολλαηηαιη, τοιρεach Clonηηη Ρυαθach, το έcc. Ρρορ cριυc-

much gold, silver, and books, were burnt by the Danes."—*Ann. Clon.*

^d *Maehnaire*, daughter of *Amlhacibh*.—It is curious to remark how Sitric, King of Dublin, stood allied to his Irish enemies. He was the brother-in-law of King Maelseachlainn II., and the son-in-law of Brian Borumha! It is no wonder then that he did not join either side in the battle of Clontarf.

^e *Dergue-Mogorog*.—Called Deilgne-Moghoroc in the Annals of Ulster, and now anglicised Delgany; it is situated in the barony of Rathdown, and county of Wicklow. The change of p to l in the anglicising of names of places in Ireland is very common. Deirgne, or Deilgne, is to be distinguished from Deilg-inis, which is the Irish name of Dalkey Island. This passage is translated by Colgan as follows, in a note to

the Life of St. Canocus :

"A. D. 1021. Augurius filius Dunluing Rex Lagenie in conflictu habito ad Dergneam S. Mogoroci, in regione de Hy-Briuin-Chualann, contrivit Sitricium filium Amlai, et Nortmannos Dublinienses usque ad interneeionem longe cruentam."—*Acta Sanctorum*, p. 313, n. 11.

^f *Cueeanann*.—He is the ancestor of the family of O'Coqueannainn, now Concannon, who were seated in the territory of Corcamoc, in the north of the county of Galway.

^g *The Ui-Gadhra*: i. e. the family of O'Gara, who were at this time seated in the territories of Gaileanga and Sliabh-Lugha, in the present county of Mayo.

^h *Fallamhan*.—He was the ancestor of the family of O'Fallamhain, *anglicè* O'Fallon, who were seated in the territory of Clann-Uadach,

learned sage died on the third day of the month of June, the Friday before Whitsuntide precisely; and Amhalghaidh was installed in the successorship of Patrick by the laity and the clergy.

The Age of Christ, 1021. The eighth year of Maelseachlainn. Maenach, priest and airchinneach of Lann-Leire, died. Maelmaire, daughter of Amhlaeibh^d, wife of Maelseachlainn, son of Domhnall, died. Aedh, son of Flann, son of Maelseachlainn, heir to the sovereignty of Ireland, was slain by Ua Maigh-teachain, [one] of the Feara-Bile. Branagan, son of Maeluidhir, a chief of Meath, was drowned on May-day, in Loch-Aininn [Lough Ennell], and Mac-Conailligh, chief lawgiver of Maelseachlainn, died, after the plundering of the shrine of Ciaran by them both; this happened at the end of nine days after the plundering. A victory was gained by Ugaire, son of Dunlaing, King of Leinster, over Sitric, son of Amhlaeibh, and the foreigners of Ath-cliaith, at Derge-Mogorog^e in Ui-Briuin-Cualann, where he made a dreadful slaughter of the foreigners. Cucaille, son of Dubhlaech, lord of Feara-Tulach, died. Cucaille, son of Marcan, was slain by the Sil-Anmchadhia. The son of Cuccanann^f, lord of Ui-Diarmada, was slain by the Ui-Gadhra^g. A great depredation by Maelseachlainn upon the foreigners; and on the same night a depredation was committed by the Ui-Neill upon the Cianachta. A great depredation was committed by Maelseachlainn upon the Cinel-Eoghain; and they were driven northwards over Sliabh-Fuaid. Mac-Etigh, son of Follamhain^h, chief of Clann-Uadach, died.

in the barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 19, note ^m; and note ^y, under A. D. 1225.

The chronology of the Annals of the Four Masters is correct from this period forward. The Annals of Ulster notice the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1021. An overthrow by Ugaire, king of Lenster, to Sitrick mac Aulaiv, king of Dublin, at Delgne-Mogoroc. A shower of wheat rained in Ossory. An army by Hugh O’Neill through O-Dorthainn. They were at Matechta and killed the Lehderg in the meeting” [*rectè*, in a conflict], “and O-Meiths and men of Murgorn mett him, together with the men of Saini” [Saithni], “the men of Fernvai, and O’Dor-

hainn, with their kings. Also O’Celegan, O’Lorkan, with O-Bressalls, and O-Niallans, were all before him at Ardmach” [*rectè*, Oenach-Macha, near Ardmacha], “that they came all at once about him; but the son of Hugh caried his prayes from them all, and was” [i. e. had] “but 240 men, and some were killed in the midst of Ardmach betwene them. *Sic in Libro Durdalethe*. Branagan O’Maeluire, Deputy king” [uippu] “of Meath, drowned, May-day, in Loch-Aininn. Awalgai, Coarb of Patrick, went into Mounster and 100 men” [*rectè*, céona cup, i. e. *primá vice*, i. e. for the first time], “and visitted about. Kellaeh O’Cahasai, king of Saithne, killed by Kindred-Owen. The son of Flann mac Maelsechlainn, heyre of Tarach; Hugh,

νεαάτα δο βήρταιν ι νορραιζιβ. Αιμαλζαδ, κομαρβα Ράτραις, δο δολ ιριν Μυμιαν εέδνα ευρ, εο τευε α νόρ ευαιρ.

Αοιρ Κριορτ, μιλε ριχε α νό. Μαιδιμ Ατα βυδε Τλαάτζα ρια Μαοιρ-ρςχλαιμ ρορ Ξhalloib Ατα ειατ, ού ι τοπορέρατταρ ιλε, δια νεβραδ,

Α εορραρ δεαρζ δειδόλιαχ, ρεαρραρ οεε αν Αε ιμβυδε,
Τριοα λάτε λέιμενδαχ οριν εο είνδ α υδε.

Μί δο μα βέχαιδ ιαρριμ. Μαοιλεάλαιμ Μόρ, μαε Δοιμναλλ, μιε Δοιμ-
εάδα, τυιρ ορδαιμ, η οιρεάαιρ ιαρταρ δοιμιαμ, δο έεε ή εΚρό Ιμρ Λόεα
ηΑιμινδ, ιαρ μβειέ ερι βλιαδνα εςτραεατ ι ριζε ιαρ Εριμμ, μαδ ιαρ Ιςβαρ
Κλυαα μιε Νόιρ, .ι. αγ εορ ριζε ηριαιμ, μιε Κιμνειδίζ, ανη αν άρημη, ι
νεεόμιαηζ ναοι μβλιαδνα ιαρ εΚατ Κλυαα ταρβ ιριν τρεαρ βλιαδαιμ ρςέτ-
μοζατ α αοιρ, αν εςτραίμαδ Νόιμ δο Σεπτεμβερ δια δοιμιαηζ δο ρορηιαδ,
ιαρ ηαιρριζε δόερα ιμα ρςέτοιβ αγυρ ταρμτεαάταιβ, ιαρ ηαριεττιμ ευιρρ
Κριορτ. η α ροεα, η ιαρ ηα οηγαδ ιλλαίμαιβ Αιμαλζαδα, κομαρβα Ραττραις
αρ ρο βαοι ριδε, η κομαρβα Cholaim Chille, η κομαρβα Γιαράμ, η ερηόρ
ρρυιτέδ Ερβημ η ρρρβςηαριευρ οεεα, η ρο εελεβαρρρροτ οιρρρρμμ, η ιμνα,
ρρραμα, η εαητιεε δο ραετ α ανμα. Δά λιαχ δο αιυιλενεαάαιβ αν κοιμδε
αν βάρ ριμ Μαοιρςχλαιμ αιμαλ αρ ρολλυρ ιριν ραμμ,

Τρι έέδ ρορτ οεε αν ρίζ, ιμμα τοραρ βροτ ιρ βίδ,
Αετρομ ό ρίζ ηα νδύιλε ι μδόν ζαχ ούιμε οιβ.

heyre of Ailech; and Donell O'Murchaa, *occisi sunt*."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

A few of the same events are noticed in the Annals of Clonmacnoise under the year 1014, as follows:

"A. D. 1014" [*rectè*, 1021]. "Owgaire mac" [Dowling, mic Tuahall, mic Owgaire, mic Murrogh mic] "Ailella, king of Lynster, gave a great overthrow to the Danes of Dublin, at a place called Deirgne-Mogoroge, where an infinite number of Danes were slain. Cowchoylle mac Dowlye" [*rectè*, mac Marcan O'Dowlye], "prince of Fertullagh, died. There was a shower of wheat in Ossorie this year. Moylemary, daughter of Awley of Dublin, Queen of Ireland, and

wife to King Moyleseaghlyn, died."

¹ *Ath-buidhe-Tlachtgha*: i. e. the Yellow Ford of Tlachtgha, now Athboy, a town in the barony of Lune, and county of Meath, and about six miles north-west from Trim.—See note ¹, on Tlachtgha, under A. D. 1172.

² *Cro-inis-Locha-Ainnim*: i. e. the island of the house or hut, in Lough-Ennell. This island is still called Cro-inis in Irish, and sometimes Cormorant Island in English. It lies in the north-west part of Lough-Ennell, near Mullingar, in the county of Westmeath, and belongs to the parish of Dysart. Some fragments of the ruins of a small castle, or stone house, are still to be seen on this island. The fort of Dun-na-

A shower of wheat was rained in Osraighe. Amhalghaidh, successor of Patrick, went into Munster for the first time, and made a great circuit thereof.

The Age of Christ, 1022. The victory of Ath-buidhe-Tlachtgha¹ [was gained] by Maelseachlainn over the foreigners of Ath-eliath, where many were slain ; of which was said :

His last bloody victory was in the evening at Ath-buidhe ;
Thirty revolving days from this until his death.

He lived but a month after this. Maelseachlainn Mor, son of Domhnall, son of Donnchadh, pillar of the dignity and nobility of the west of the world, died on Cro-inis Locha-Aininn^k, after having been forty-three years in sovereignty over Ireland, according to the Book of Cluain-mic-Nois, which places the reign of Brian, son of Kennedy, in the enumeration, at the end of nine years after the battle of Cluain-tarbh, in the seventy-third year of his age, on the fourth of the Nones of September, on Sunday¹ precisely, after intense penance for his sins and transgressions, after receiving the body of Christ and his blood, after being anointed by the hands of Amhalghaidh, successor of Patrick, for he and the successor of Colum Cille, and the successor of Ciaran, and most of the seniors of Ireland, were present [at his death]; and they sung masses, hymns, psalms, and canticles, for the welfare of his soul. Sorrowful to the poor of the Lord was the death of Maelseachlainn, as is evident from this quatrain :

Three hundred forts had the king, in which flesh and food were given,
Guests from the king of the elements were in each fort of these.

Sciath, the seat of King Maelseachlainn, which consisted of several concentric entrenchments or circumvallations, is situated on the brink of the lake opposite this island.

This passage is translated by Colgan as follows in his Annals of Armagh :

“A. D. 1022. Malachias magnus filius Domnaldi Rex Hiberniæ supremum caput Ordinum, et Procerum Occidentis postquam annis 43 regnasset juxtâ Annales Cluanenses cum novem annis quibus regnavit post prælium Cluantarbhense ; anno ætatis 73 quarto Nonas Septem-

bris cum summâ pœnitentiâ migravit ad Dominum, viatico corporis et sanguinis Christi piè sumpto, et sacra unctione præinitus, in manibus Amalgadii Archiepiscopi Ardmachani. Aderant etiam Comorbanus S. Columbæ, et Comorbanus S. Kierani, et alii plerique seniores” [ῥῥουῖ] “totius Hiberniæ, qui sacrificiis, hymnis, canticis, et psalmodia ejus exequias sollemniter celebrarunt.”—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 298.

¹ *On Sunday.*—These criteria indicate the year 1022, and shew that the chronology of the Irish annals is correct at this period.

Αρ το βλιαδναϊβ βάρ Μαοιλεαχλαμν βεόρ πο παδδó,

Δά βλιαδαιν δά δειό ιρ míle, ó gem Crioρτ cfm ζαό ρίγε,
 Ζο hécc uí Colmáin na cepeach, Maolpfehlann comlán cumneach.

Flann Ua Tacáin, αιρέμνεαχ Όθρμάιγε, eccναδ όθρραιζέτε, γ Μαο-
 cobá Ua Gallcúβαιρ, comορβα Sepíne Αδαιμνάιν, δέcc. Λαάτνάιν Ιηρι Caom,
 comαρβα Θεαζα, δέcc ι ηΑρδ Μαάα. Καάραχ Ua Ζαρβάν, ρήιειζιμν
 Cluana mic Nóip, do Chuirceib a énel, γ Ιορeph, mac Óúnciaδa, amcápα
 Cluana mic Nóip, δέcc. Αάαιρ Conn na mBoct epide. Μυρην na τήζαδ
 do μαρβαδ ό διβ ζιλλιβ do Λυζιμβ. Οοιμνall, Ua Μυρχαδa Ζλυμειλλαρ,
 τίζήρνα an τυαιρπειρτ, do μαρβαδ lá Ciannaάταιβ Ζλυνne Ζειμίν. Οοιμνall,
 mac Αοδa Uí Mhaolδοραιδ, do μαρβαδ. Μυρπδach Ua Slebene, apd ollam
 τυαιρπειρτ Epeann, do μαρβαδ lá pipoa Roip. Mac Cήρβαill, τίζεαρνα
 Ele, γ Οοιμνall, mac Ceallaiz, πλαίε Ροάαρτ, do μαρβαδh. Σιρπιocce, mac
 Ιομαιρ, τίζήρνα Ρηυιρ Λάργε, do μαρβαδ la τίζήρνα Opραιζε. Macleizimn,
 mac Coipill, τίζήρνα Oipζιαill, do écc iar bpímnand na pécταιβ. Μαά-
 ζαιμναιν, mac Λαιδζνέιν, mic Cήρβαill, τίζήρνα Ρήρμιαιζε, do μαρβαδ hi
 cCluam Eoar lá Caéal Ua Cpioάán. Μυρπέρταχ Ua Cappaiz Calma

^m *Flann Ua Tacáin*.—For some ancient in-
 scribed tombstones to persons of this name,
 see Petrie's *Round Towers of Ireland*, pp. 324,
 325.

ⁿ *O'Gallchubhair*.—Now O'Gallagher. This
 family took their hereditary surname from Gal-
 chobhar, sixth in descent from Maelcobha,
 monarch of Ireland from A. D. 612 till 615,
 whose eldest son, Ceallach, was monarch from
 642 till 654.—See *Battle of Magh-Rath*, p. 336.

^o *Scriin-Adhamhain*: i. e. Adamnan's Shrine,
 now Skreen, an old church giving name to a
 townland and parish, in the barony of Tireragh,
 and county of Sligo.—See Colgan's *Acta Sanc-
 torum*, p. 337, and p. 340, n. 42. Near this
 church is a holy well dedicated to St. Adamnan.
 —See *Genealogies, &c., of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 267,
 note ^l.

^p *Deagha*: i. e. St. Dagaus, who is the patron

saint of Inishkeen, in the county of Louth.—
 See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, pp. 348 and 374;
 and Archdall's *Monasticon Hibernicum*, p. 465.

^q *Conn-na-mBocht*: i. e. Conn of the Poor.
 He was the ancestor of a family at Clonmac-
 noise called Mac Cuinn na mBocht, otherwise
 O'Gorman.

^r *Cearbhall*.—He is the ancestor from whom
 the family of O'Cearbhaill of Ely-O'Carroll, in
 the now King's County, derived their heredi-
 tary surname.

^s *Ua Cricchain*.—Now *anglicè* Creighan, and
 Cregan, and sometimes scoticised to Creighton.

The Annals of Ulster and the Annals of Clon-
 macnoise, which agree in chronology with the
 Annals of the Four Masters at this period
 (and which are all correct at this year), record
 the following events under 1022:

“A. D. 1022. Cervall's sonn, king of Ely;

Of the year of Maelseachlainn's death was also said :

Two years, twice ten, and a thousand, from the birth of Christ, the
head of every king,
Till the death of the descendant of Colman of preys, Maelseachlainn,
the perfect, the memorable.

Flann Ua Tacain^m, airchinneach of Dearthach, a distinguished wise man; and Maelcobha Ua Gallehubhair^m, comharba of Scrin-Adhamhain^o, died. Lachtan of Inis-caein, successor of Deagla^p, died at Ard-Macha. Cathasach Ua Garbhain, lector of Cluain-mic-Nois, of the sept of Cuireni; and Joseph, son of Dunchadh, anmchara of Cluain-mic-Nois, died: the latter was the father of Conn-na-mBocht^o. Muiren of the tongue was slain by two Gillies of the Luighni. Domhnall, grandson of Murchadh Glunillar, lord of the North, was slain by the Cianachta of Gleann-Geimhin. Domhnall, son of Aedh Ua Mael-doraidh, was slain. Muireadhach Ua Sleibhene [Slevin], chief poet of the north of Ireland, was slain by the Feara-Rois. The son of Cearbhall^r, lord of Eile; and Domhnall, son of Ceallach, chief of Fotharta, were slain. Sitric, son of Imhar, lord of Port-Lairge, was slain by the lord of Osraighe. Maelcighinn, son of Coireall, lord of Oirghialla, died, after [doing] penance for his sins. Mathghamhain, son of Laidhgnen, son of Cearbhall, lord of Fearnmhagh, was slain at Cluain-Eois, by Cathal Ua Crichain^s. Muirheartach Ua Carraigh

Daniell O'Kelly, king of Fothart; and Sitrick mae Ivar, king of Waterford, killed. Mae Leginn mae Cairill, king of Airgiall; Flann O'Taeon, Airchinnech of Dorow, died. Lachtan, Coarb of Iniskyn-Dea, died in Ardmach. Maelsechlainn, mae Donell, mae Doncha, the glorious and courageous post or upholder of the west of the world, died in the 43rd yeare of his reigne, in the 73rd yeare of his age, *in 4 Nonas Septembris die viz. Dominico ii. lune*. A sea battle betwene the Galls of Dublin and Nell mae Eochaa, king of Ulster. The Gentiles" [*rectè*, Galls] "put to flight, that their bloody slaughter was had, and put to jeopardy after. Murtagh O'Carroi, heyre of Tarach, killed by Maelsechlainn. An overthrow at Sliavfuaid of Air-

gialla by Nell mae Eochaa, that their bloody slaughter was comitted. Mahon mae Laignen, king of Fernvai, killed by Cahalan O'Chrichan, in the midst of Clonoais, Muren Natenga, .i. of the toung, killed."—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clar.*, t. 49.

"A. D. 1022. Mac Kervell, prince of Ely, was killed. Sittrick mae Hymer, King of Waterford, was killed by these of Ossorie. Flann O'Tagan, Archdean of Dowrowe, worthy sadge and holy man, died. There was a great shower of hail in Summer this year, the stones whereof were as bigg as crabbs" [wild apples]. "There was also such thunder and lightning that it killed an infinite number of cattle every where in the kingdome. King Moyleseaghlyn gave an overthrow to the Danes, where many of

do mairbad lá Maolpschlaimh Fod i meabail. Muircóimrac for pan pparcci ecpir Ghallab Áta clat 7 Niall mac Eocada, ní Ulad, co paeimó forp na Sullá, 7 tuccad iadpéin i mbroic, 7 tuccad dan, a louga leó acé uatad aypula ar ar éicim. Flaéroi, mac Duibrlánza, mic Aoda mic Tomaltaiḡ, tighina Leite Catail, do éuitim lap na Sallab ipm muircóimrac pin ipm pfcéimad mbliadain décc a aoiri. Donnád, toirfch Cloinne Catail, décc. Cloichpncéta di mór po pfi ipm Samrad, combdar méide ubla píaðain na cloca, 7 po artpaiḡ toirneach, 7 teimnteach mór, co po muðaiḡeacó daoine 7 ceátra paeánón Eipeann. Opccain Chille dapa ó Dhonnpléibe go nUib Paolám. Maídm hi Sliab Fuad for Airḡiallab pi Niall mac Eocada, 7 po cuirpead deapḡár Airḡiall ann.

Aoir Críorp, míle piche a epí. Maolmarpe Ua Cainen, eccnaid 7 eppcop Supd Cholaim Chille, décc. Doimnall mac Aoda dice Uí Maol-eachlaimh, an dapa tighina boí forp Míde, do mairbad lá mac Sñain Uí Leocain 7 lá Luḡmb. Crfch lá Sullá dap veirceart mbpḡ, 7 dap Doimliacc Chianán, 7 Ambit Ua Catapariḡ, toirpeac na Saitne, do mairbad dóib ipm ló pin. Dúncad Ua Dumn, tighina bpsḡ, peall do Ghallab papi na nairfche péin, 7 a bpeit dap muip papi dap papuccad Colaim Cille ar aré a comarba bai a ecomarpe ppi. Lochlaimh, mac Maol-eachlaimh, tighina Inpi hEoḡain 7 Maḡe hléa, do mairbad lá a óspbraéap péin .i. lá Niall 7 lá Ciannaéta Ghinne Genim. Taḡ, mac bpiam, mic Cindeitciḡ, do mairbad do Eilib i puill, iap na epál dia bpaéap péin do Dhonnchaó, forpae. Concóbar, mac Aenḡura, mac Capraicé Calma, do mairbad lap na Sutta i meabail. Teapmánn Cluana mic Nóip do opḡain do Ghaópa, mac Dunaóhanḡ, go puc iléða bó app. Slóighid lá hUa Concóbar, .i. Taḡ an eich ḡil, pí Connaét, i nUib bpiam, dia po mairbad ann Doimnall

them lost their heads, fifty days before his death. King Moyleseaghlyn, mac Donnell, mic Donnagh, king of all Ireland, having thus triumphantly reigned over all Ireland, and his enemies, the Danes, died in Croiniss upon Logh Innill, neer his house of Downe-ue-sgyath, in the 43rd year of his reign, in the fourth of the Nones of September, the Sunday next before the feast day of St. Keyran, in the year of our

Lord 1022. The Archbishop of Ardmach, the Cowarb of St. Columb and the Cowarb of St. Keyran being present, after he received the sacrament of Extream Unction, died a good death.

“ This was the last king of Ireland of Irish blood that had crown; yett there were seven kings after without crown, before the coming in of the English, &c. &c. After the death of

Calma was treacherously slain by Maelseachlainn God. A battle on the sea between the foreigners of Ath-cliaith and Niall, son of Eochaidh, King of Ulidia, wherein the foreigners were defeated, and they themselves led into captivity, and their ships carried away, except a few which fled away. Flathroi, son of Dubhslangha, son of Aedli, son of Tomaltach, fell by the foreigners in that sea battle, in the seventeenth year of his age. Donnchadh, chief of Clann-Cathail, died. Very great [showers of] hail fell in the summer, the stones of which were the size of wild apples; and great thunder and lightning succeeded, so that men and cattle were destroyed throughout Ireland. The plundering of Cill-dara by Donnleibhe and the Ui-Faclain. A victory was gained at Sliabh-Fuaid over the Airghialla, by Niall, son of Eochaidh; and a great slaughter was made of the Airghialla there.

The Age of Christ, 1023. Maelmaire Ua Cainen, wise man, and Bishop of Sord-Choluim-Chille, died. Domhnall, son of Aedh Beag Ua Maeleachlainn, the second lord that was over Meath, was slain by the son of Seanan Ua Leocain and the Luighni. A predatory excursion was made by the foreigners over South Breagh, and to Daimbliag-Chianain; and Aimbhith Ua Cathasaigh, lord of the Saithni, was slain by them on that day. Donnchadh Ua Duim, lord of Breagh, was treacherously seized upon by the foreigners at their own assembly; and he was carried eastwards over the sea, in violation of Colum-Cille, whose successor was his guarantee. Lochlainn, son of Maeleachlainn, lord of Inis-Eoghain and Magh-Itha, was slain by his own brother, Niall, and the Cianachta of Gleann-Geimhin. Tadhg, son of Brian, son of Ceinneidigh, was treacherously slain by the Eili, at the instigation of his own brother, Donnchadh. Conchobhar, son of Aenghus, son of Carrach Calma, was killed by the Guttas^t by treachery. The Termon of Cluain-mic-Nois was plundered by Gadhra, son of Dunadhach, and carried off many hundred cows from thence. An army was led by Ua Conchobhar, i. e. Tadhg of the White Steed, King of

King Moyleseaghlyn, this kingdom was without a king 20 years, dureing which time the realm was governed by two learned men; the one called Cwan O'Lochan, a well-learned temporal man, and chief poet of Ireland; the other, Corcran Cleireach, a devoute and holy man, that was anchorite of all Ireland, whose most abideing

was at Lismore. The land was governed like a free state, and not like a monarchie, by them. There fell wonderfull great snow at this time before the battle of Slieve-Grott."—*Ann. Clon.*

^t *Guttas*: i. e. the Stammerers. This was a nickname of a family of the O'Melaghlins of Meath.

Ua hEagra, tiǵhna Luigne Connaét. Epaio Mac Coirre, áro érhoicid na nǴaoidéal, décc hi Cluain micNóir, iar ndeigbfehaid.

Aoir Crioite, mile piúe a cétair. Fachta rfeirgimó 7 ragaite Cluana mic Nóir, aircinneach Fiondaðrach abae, aircinveach indeidnen, abb na nǴaoidéal, décc hi Róim iar ndol dia oileite. Dubrláine, ppiim annéara na nǴaoidéal, 7 paccapit Airo bfeam, décc hí cCluain mic Nóir. Dono- pléibe, tiǵhna Ua Paolain, do gabáil tiǵe oc Dubloch for Augaite, mac Dúnlain, for míǵ Laigh, 7 for Mhaolmóroa mac Uoricáin, tiǵhna Ua cCeinnrealaigh, 7 for a mac, 7 po marbét iatc a ttriur and lá Donn- pleibe. Cuán, Ua Loctáin, ppiiméccfi Eireann, 7 paol rfechaid, do marbaid i tfeibé, 7 bfeaitc a naon uair an luét po marb, 7 ip fiitc fiid indoirin. Cúcaille, mac Ǵarbit, dfeitc bfeig, décc. Donnpléibe, mac Maoilmóroa, tiǵhna Ua Paeláin, do éochc for cpeic i nUib Paighe conar tarraid tiǵhna Ua Paighe 7 dpeam do Uib Muireadaigh co po marbpat é ipin ionaid in po poidid cpeich Cille dapa. Cath Acha na cpoiri hi cCorand eitcip Ua Maoldoraid 7 Ua Ruairc, do paoidid for Ua Ruairc, 7 po laid ári a inuimtipte .i. piúe céd afead toipeatpar ann im Ruairc Ua nDiarmaða, tanairi bfeirne. Ar do po paoidid,

"*Erard Mac Coisse.*—He was evidently a different person from the Urard Mac Coisse, whose death is recorded in the Annals of Tighernach at the year 990. This Erard, who died in the year 1023, was probably the author of the Elegy on the Death of Fearghal O'Ruairc, as a distinct reference is made in the elegy to the death of Brian, and the battle of Clontarf, thus:

"Suáic Síol ǵCunn tar éip Ǵhriain
Do éuitim a nǵliaid cluana tarb."

"Joyful are the race of Conn after Brian's
Fall in the battle of Cluain-tarbh."

The Annals of Ulster and the Annals of Clonmacnoise, the chronology of which are correct at this period, contain the following entries under this year:

"A. D. 1023. An Eclipse of the Moone, the 11th Ides of January, being Thursday. An Eclipse of the Sonn, the 27th of the same Moone,

on Thursday. Donell mac Maelsechlainn, Hugh Beg's sonn, killed by Mac Senan O'Lochan. Donogh O'Duinn, king of Bregh, taken by Gentiles" [*recte*, Galls] "in his own name" [*rectè*, at their own *Iracht*, or public assembly], "and caryed beyond seas. Lochlainn mac Maelsechlainn, king of Ailech, killed by his owne people. Teig mac Bryan killed by Ely. Conor O'Carraí killed by the Guttas. Leovellin, king of Brittain, died. Enrick, or Henricus, king of the World, died. After him did Cuana" [i. e. Otho III.] "assume the kingdome of the World. Two O'Macoyneus killed by Galengs. Donell O'Hayra, king of Luigne Connaght, killed by Conor, king of Connaght."—*Ann. Ul., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

"A. D. 1023. There was an Eclipse of the Sun about noon the first of the Kalends of February. Donell mac Hugh Beag O'Melaghlyn, king of halfé Meath, was killed by the sonn of

Connaught, into Ui-Briuin, where Domhnall Ua hEaghra, lord of Luighne in Connaught, was slain. Erard Mac Coisse^u, chief chronicler of the Irish, died at Cluain-mic-Nois, after a good life.

The Age of Christ, 1024. Fachtna, lector and priest of Cluain-mic-Nois, airchinneach of Fimnabhair-abha, airchinneach of Indeidhmen, and [the most distinguished] abbot of the Gaeidhil, died at Rome, whither he had gone upon a pilgrimage. Dubhshlaine, chief annethara of the Gaeidhil, and priest of Ard-Breacain, died at Cluain-mic-Nois. Donnsléibhe, lord of Ui-Faelain, took a house [forcibly] at Dubhloch^w, from Augaire, son of Dunlaing, King of Leinster, and from Maelmordha, son of Lorean, lord of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, and from his son; and the three were therein slain by Donnsléibhe. Cuan Ua Lothchain^x, chief poet of Ireland, and a learned historian, was slain in Teathbha, and the party who killed him became putrid in one hour; and this was a poet's miracle. Cucaille, son of Gairbhith, [one] of the men of Breagha, died. Donnsléibhe, son of Maelmordha, lord of Ui-Faelain, set out upon a predatory excursion into Ui-Failghe; and the lord of Ui-Failghe, and some of the Ui-Muireadhaigh, overtook and slew him as he was plundering Cill-dara. The battle of Ath-na-croise^y in Corann, between Ua Maeldoraidh and Ua Ruairc, where Ua Ruairc was defeated, and his people slaughtered, i. e. twenty hundred^z of them were slain, together with Ruairc, grandson of Diarmaid, Tanist of Breifne. Of him was said :

Seanan O'Leogan, and by these of Lwynie. Donnogh O'Doyne, prince of Moybrey, was treacherously taken by the Danes, and carried over seas. Teig, son of King Bryan Borowe, was unnaturally deliver'd by his own brother, Donnogh, to these of Elye O'Karoll, who accordingly killed him, as was desired of them by his brother, Donnogh. Leovellin, King of Wales, died. Henric, monarche of the World, died, and Conrado^v [*recte*, Otho III.] "succeeded him in the monarchie."—*Ann. Clon.*

The eclipses of the sun and moon above recorded show that the chronology of these Annals is perfectly correct at this period.—See *L'Art de Ver. les Dates*, tom. i. p. 71, A. D. 1023.

^w *Dubhloch*: i. e. the Black Lough, or Lake. Not identified.

^x *Cuan O'Lothchain*.—For some account of this poet the reader is referred to O'Reilly's *Descriptive Catalogue of Irish Writers*, p. 73; and *Leabhar na gCeart*, Introduction, pp. xlii. to xlv. It is stated in the Annals of Kilronan that his murderers "met tragical deaths, and that their bodies were not interred until the wolves and birds had preyed upon them,—a manifest miracle wrought by God for the poet."

^y *Ath-na-croise*: i. e. Ford of the Cross. There is no place now bearing this name in the barony of Corran, county of Sligo.

^z *Twenty hundred*: i. e. 2000. This was a remarkably large number slain of O'Rourke's people at so early a period, and shews that his territory must have been densely inhabited.

Αν κατ̄ ος Ατ̄ να ερσιρι πεάτταρ̄ ριρ̄ cen ταρρι,
Ro líon̄ do collab̄ Corann̄ ar̄ la Conall̄ a márr̄i.

Caτ̄ ele ctoppā zo p̄mhead̄ ρορ̄ ριορᾱ θρερε, zo ττορ̄εαρῑ mac̄ τ̄ιγ̄ήναῑν
ann. Slóicc̄fō lá mac̄ nEoc̄adā zō Gallu, zō ρο̄ loip̄cefō lair̄, 7 zō τtucc̄ ḡialla
Ἰαιοιδεαλ̄ uaδ̄ab̄. Slóicc̄fō lá hOrr̄aighib̄, 7 lá̄ C̄aighib̄ cō Talcainde, 7 do
ματρατ̄ ρεόδᾱ 7 ḡialla ó̄ Ḥhallab̄. Maδ̄om̄ na nEir̄land̄ ριᾱ nḤεαρ̄ρ̄ḡaolla
ρορ̄ Ḥulla. Doim̄nall̄ mac̄ Aodā, ρ̄ióḡdāinnā Oiliḡ, dō μαρ̄βαδ̄ dō Ḥholla-
muρᾱ mac̄ Occán. Maol̄dúim̄ Uā Conc̄aille, τ̄ιγ̄ήνᾱ Uā Niall̄án, dō μαρ̄-
βαδ̄ dō Uib̄ Dor̄caind̄. Maol̄ruanaid̄ Uā Ciarr̄da, τ̄ιγ̄ήνᾱ Cair̄rpe, d̄écc.
Ar̄ ρ̄h̄ Mumhan̄ dō éur̄p̄ lá̄ Donnchaδ̄, mac̄ Aodā ī nḤhonn̄ Uir̄fn̄, τpe
μιορ̄βαιλ̄ D̄é 7 Comh̄dāin.

Coir̄ C̄r̄iopt̄, milē ρ̄ichē ā cíucc̄. Flann̄ab̄ra, coim̄ar̄bā laē Colaim̄
Chille, Maol̄eón̄ Uā Top̄án, coim̄ar̄bā Doir̄pē Cholaim̄ Chille, C̄h̄noρ̄aolaδ̄,
mac̄ Fl̄aeb̄h̄r̄taḡ, coim̄ar̄bā Mol̄air̄ī Dāim̄ir̄i, 7 Ḥiollaε̄piopt̄ ā ρ̄h̄il̄éiḡim̄,
d̄écc. Maol̄b̄r̄iḡdī Uā Rīc̄iden, coim̄ar̄bā P̄inna 7 Coim̄ḡaill, d̄écc. Duib̄ir̄i
Uā P̄ar̄c̄eallaḡ, abb̄ Oρ̄omā lí̄tam̄, Saor̄b̄r̄f̄tach, abb̄ Im̄leachā Iub̄air̄,
τuir̄ το̄εαδ̄ 7 oρ̄dam̄ iaρ̄éair̄ Eireand̄ ep̄iδ̄e, 7 Muir̄f̄dach, mac̄ Muc̄é̄r̄ióm̄,
coim̄ar̄bā Ciarr̄ám̄ 7 Comm̄áin, d̄écc. Dō m̄un̄tir̄ Im̄lic̄h̄ P̄oρ̄deopāc̄ d̄ó.
Niall̄ Uā Concōb̄air̄, ρ̄ióḡdāinnā Connāc̄t̄, dō μαρ̄βαδ̄. Mac̄t̄ipe, mac̄ Donn-

^a *Tulcainne*.—Now the River Tolka, which passes through the village of Finglass, passes under Ballybough Bridge, and unites with the salt water at Annesley Bridge, near the North Strand, Dublin.

^b *Erglann*.—Not identified.

The Annals of Ulster and of Clonmacnoise notice the following events under this year :

“A. D. 1024. Ugaire mac Dunlaing, king of Lenster, and Maelmorra mac Lorcan, king of Cinselai,” [had] “a howse taken upon them by Maelmorra, king of the O’Faelains, where they were lost, or by Donnslieve rather, which Donnslieve afterwards was killed by the O’Muiredaies. The battle of Ath-na-Croise, betwene O’Mældoraí and O’Royrk, where O’Royrk was discomfitted and his slaughter committed. Cnan O’Lochan, Archpoet of Ireland, killed treacherously by

the men of Tehva, ancestors of the Foxes. They stunk afterwards, whereby they got the name Foxes;—a miracle shewed of the poet. Donell mac Hugh, heyre of Ailech, by Gillamuire O’Hogan killed. Maelduin O’Conchaille, king of O’Niallains, killed by the O’Durhainns. Maelruana O’Kiardaí, King of Carbrè, *a suis occisus est*. An army by O’Nell’s sonn, and he prayed O-Meth and O-Dorbainn.”—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

“A. D. 1024. O’Moyledoriae gave an overthrow to O’Royrek in Connought, near Corran, where O’Royrek received great loss of his people. Mae Neochy of Ulster tooke hostages of the Danes, and caused them to sett at liberty their Irish captives. Ossorie and Lynstermen went to Taylchoynne, and brought a rich booty of Jewells and prisoners from the Danes. Faghtna,

In the battle of Ath-na-croise, men looked without pity,
Corann was filled with carcasses ; the Conalls had its glory.

Another battle was fought between them, in which the men of Breifne were defeated, and the son of Tighearnan slain. An army was led by the son of Eochaidh against the foreigners, so that he burned [their territory], and carried away the hostages of the Irish from them. An army was led by the Osraighi and the Leinstermen to Tulcainne^a; and they obtained jewels and hostages from the foreigners. The victory of Erglann^b, by Gearrgaela, over the foreigners. Domhnall, son of Aedh, royal heir of Aileach, was slain by Gillamura, son of Ogan. Maelduin Ua Conchaille, lord of Ui-Niallan, was slain by the Ui-Doctain. Maelmuaidh Ua Ciarrdha, lord of Cairbre, died. A slaughter was made of the men of Munster by Donnchadh, son of Aedh, in Gleann-Uisean, through the miracles of God and Comhdan.

The Age of Christ, 1025. Flannabhra, comharba of Ia-Choluim-Chille ; Maeleoin Ua Torain, comharba of Doire-Choluim-Chile ; Ceannfaeladh, son of Flaithbheartach, successor of Molaisi of Daimhinis ; and Gillachrist, its lector, died. Maelbrighde Ua Crichidein, successor of Finnia and Comhgall, died. Duibhinsi Ua Faircheallaigh^c, Abbot of Druim-leathan ; Saerbhreathach, Abbot of Imleach Iubhair, who was pillar of the wealth and dignity of the west [*rectè* south] of Ireland ; and Muireadhach, son of Mughron, successor of Ciaran and Comman^d, died ; he was of the family of Imleach Fordeorach^e. Niall Ua Conchobhar, royal heir of Connaught, was killed. Mactire, son of Donnghaile,

Lector and priest of Clonvicknose, Archdean of Fynnawragh, abbot of Hugh, Archdean of Inne-nen, and abbot of all Ireland, died in Rome doing penance. Cwan O'Loghan, prime poet of Ireland, a great chronicler, and one to whom for his sufficiency the causes of Ireland were committed to be examined and ordered, was killed by one of the laud of Teaffa. After committing of which evil fact there grew an evil scent and odour of the party that killed him, that he was easily known among the rest of the land. His associate, Corkran, lived yett and survived him for a time after. Dowslany, that was first preist of Ardbracken, and afterwards prime-anch-

rite of Ireland, died."—*Ann. Clon.*

^c *Ua-Faircheallaigh*.—Now O'Farrelly, or Farrelly. The O'Farrellys were the hereditary coarbs of St. Mogue, or Erenachs of Drumlane, in the county of Cavan, till the suppression of the monastery, and are now very numerous throughout the county.

^d *Successor of Ciaran and Comman*: i. e. Abbot of Clonmacnoise and Rosecommon.

^e *Imleach Fordeorach*.—This is probably the place now called Emlagh, situated in the parish of Kilkeevin, barony of Castlerea, and county of Rosecommon.—See A. D. 751 ; and the Ordnance Map of the County of Rosecommon, sheet 27.

Tanist of Teathbha, was killed. Gearrgaela, lord of Breagha, was killed and burned by [the people of] South Breagha and Mathghabhain Ua Riagain. An army was led by Flaithbheartach Ua Neill into Breagha, and he carried off the hostages of the Irish from the foreigners. An army was led by Domhnall Gott into Breagha, and he expelled the Ui-Neill northwards over Sliabh-Fuaid; and they left behind their shields and their horses to him, and he took the hostages of the men of Breagha from them. Maelseachlainn Gott, lord of Meath, died immediately afterwards. The grandson of Comhaltan^f [Ua Cleirigh], lord of Ui-Fiachrach Aidhne, died. A predatory excursion was made by Cathalan, lord of Fearnmhagh, against the Feara-Manach^g. A predatory excursion was made by the Feara-Manach to Loch-Uaithne^h, and they burned and slew seventeen men on the margin of the lake. Dunghal Ua Donnchadha, King of Caiséal, died. Tearmann-Feichinⁱ was plundered and burned on Christmas night by the Ui-Crichain^k.

The Age of Christ, 1026. Conall Ua Cillene, successor of Cronan of Tuaim-Greine; Maelpadraig Ua Ailecain, lector of Dun-Leathghlaise; Maelruanaidh O'Maeldoraidh, lord of Cinel-Conaill, went over the sea on his pilgrimage. A hosting by Donnchadh, son of Brian, so that he obtained the hostages of the men of Meath, of the men of Breagha, of the foreigners, of the Leinstermen, and of the Osraighi. An army was led by Flaithbheartach Ua Neill, and Maelseachlainn, son of Maelruanaidh, into Meath; and they obtained hostages, and entered Inis-Mochta upon the ice, and plundered the island, then in the possession of the foreigners. Muirheartach, son of Conghalach, lord of Ui-Failghe, was slain by the foreigners of Ath-cliaith. Aimerigin Ua Mordha^l, lord of Laeighis, and Cuduiligh Ua Beargdha, lord of Ui-Duach,

king of Fernvai, with his associates, upon Fermanach. Fermanach, with their strength, presently to Loch" [Uailni, that they burnt and killed seventeen men on the brink of the loch] "Termon-Feichin distressed by Cahalan O'Crichan."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

"A. D. 1025. Gearrgaela, King of Moybrey, was both killed and drowned by the south of Moybrey, and by Mahon O'Riagan. Flathvertagh O'Neale, with his forces of the North,

tooke with him all the Captives of Ireland that were with the Danes. Donell God, with his forces, banished O'Neale over the mount[ain] of Sleive Fwayde. Melaghlyn God, king of Meath, died this time."—*Ann. Clon.*

^l*Aimerigin Ua Mordha.*—This Aimerigin was the son of Cinaeth, who was son of Ceinneidigh, who was son of Mordha, the progenitor after whom the family of O'Mordha, or O'More, took their hereditary surname.

τιξήνα Ua nDuach, do marbað la apoile, 7 com ár Ua nDuach, 7 Laiçiri, ac̄t no meabað for Ua nDuach. Maiōm nra Roen for Zhulla Āta elat occ Loich Rén. C̄r̄sch̄plóicc̄f̄o lá hOrp̄raiz̄ib̄ in Uib̄ Muir̄fohaiz̄, 7 pucc̄pat zābala mópa, 7 no çon̄pat Muir̄c̄s̄ptāc̄, mac̄ Dunl̄ain̄g. Do deōc̄at̄tar̄ Ūi Muir̄fohaiz̄ i nOrp̄raiz̄ib̄, co no oip̄cc̄r̄f̄et̄ Tealāc̄ nD̄imain̄o, 7 no mar̄b̄pat an̄ pec̄napaiō. Slóicc̄f̄o la tiç̄h̄na nOrp̄raiz̄e in Uib̄ Ceim̄p̄ealaiz̄ co for̄ mōir̄. Trí cāta do b̄r̄p̄f̄o do Raon, mac̄ Muir̄c̄s̄ptaiz̄, mic̄ Maiōleach̄lain̄o, do moç̄dāinna T̄h̄n̄ra, .i. do Chloim̄n Cholman, cāt̄ for̄ p̄opa Mīōe, cāt̄ for̄ p̄opa b̄r̄f̄z̄, 7 cāt̄ for̄ Zhallaib̄ Āta elat̄. An clōcan̄ ó é̄a Zh̄ar̄p̄ōa in b̄an̄b̄ co h̄llaīo na t̄t̄p̄i cc̄p̄ōr̄ do d̄en̄am̄ lá b̄r̄f̄al Conāll̄eac̄h hí cCluain̄ mic̄ Nóir̄. C̄r̄sch̄ móp̄i lá Zh̄s̄p̄r̄ an̄ coçaīo for̄ Doim̄nac̄ S̄ch̄naill, 7 Zh̄s̄p̄r̄ an̄ éoçaīo p̄éir̄in do mar̄b̄að ar̄ na mar̄pāc̄, 7 a d̄á b̄rátair̄ im̄malle p̄p̄ir̄ .i. Et̄igen, 7 Zh̄iollamaiz̄, lá Muir̄fohāc̄ Ua Céle inā éiz̄ p̄én, t̄p̄é p̄f̄itaib̄ D̄é 7 S̄ch̄naill mōir̄in.

Αοιρ̄ C̄p̄iōp̄z̄, míle p̄iche a p̄eaçt̄. Dunchaoh̄ mac̄ Zh̄iollamōc̄onna, com̄ar̄pa S̄ch̄naill, an̄ t̄f̄ec̄naiō bá deap̄p̄cc̄aiz̄et̄i d̄Eip̄ion̄c̄aib̄, décc̄ hi cColóin̄ ran̄ nZh̄m̄áin̄. Maol̄p̄uanaiō Ua Maol̄doraiō, tiç̄h̄na Cenel Conāll, do écc̄ ina oib̄t̄ēp̄e. Ruaīōir̄i mac̄ P̄oç̄ap̄taiz̄, tiç̄h̄na deip̄ceip̄t̄ b̄r̄f̄z̄, d̄éç̄ iar̄ naç̄h̄p̄iz̄e 7 iar̄ p̄f̄noçataiō. Tāoç̄ mac̄ Zh̄iollapāt̄t̄p̄aiz̄ do ðallāo lá tiç̄h̄na

^m *Loch-Rein*.—There is a lough of this name at Fenagh, in the county of Leitrim.—See note ^s, under A. M. 3506. But the one referred to in the text would appear to be in Meath.

ⁿ *Tealach-Dimainn*.—Otherwise written Tealach n-inmaine, now Tullamaine, near Callan, in the county of Kilkenny.

^o *Garrdha-an-bhainbh*: i. e. the Garden of the Sucking Pig; the name of a field at Clonmacnoise. Mageoghegan explains it as if written Zh̄ar̄p̄ōa a b̄anabban̄o, i. e. the “Abbess her gardaine;” and this is probably the true name.

^p *Uluidh-na-dtri-gross*: i. e. the monument, or penitential station of the Three Crosses. This monument is still pointed out at Clonmacnoise.

^q *Garr-an-chogaidh*: i. e. the short man of the war.

The Annals of Ulster and the Annals of Clonmacnoise record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1026. An army by Mac Bryan into Meath, Bregh, Fingall, Lenster, and Ossori, and” [he] “gott their pledges. An army by Flavertach O’Nell into Meath, and gott hostages, and went into Inis-Mochta upon the ice, and spoyled it. An army at the same tyme by Eochie’s sonn, upon the Galls, and burnt and brought many captives and many jewells. Gilkieran mac Uolgarg, cheife of O-Duivinrechts, died. Maclruana O’Maeldorai went in pilgrimage. Ameirgin O’Morra, king of Lease, killed. Murtagh mac Congalai, king of Faly, killed. Murther” [*rectè*, *peccat*, i. e. treachery] “by Donell O’Kelly, donne upon Mureach O’Cele,

were mutually slain by each other; and the Ui-Duach and Laeighisi were mutually slaughtered, but the Ui-Duach were defeated. A battle was gained by Roen over the foreigners of Ath-eliath, at Loch-Rein^m. A plundering army was led by the Osraighi into Ui-Muireadhaigh; and they obtained great spoils, and mortally wounded Muirheartach, son of Dunlaing. The Ui-Muireadhaigh went into Osraighe, and plundered Tealach-Dimainnⁿ, and slew the Vice-abbot. An army was led by the lord of Osraighe into Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, and plundered it. Three battles were gained by Roen, son of Muirheartach, son of Mael-eachlaim (i. e. one of the Clann-Colmain), royal heir of Teamhair,—one battle over the men of Meath, another over the men of Breagha, and the third over the foreigners of Ath-eliath. The paved way from Garrdha-an-bhainbh^o to Uluidh-na-dtri-gross^p was made by Breasal Conailleach, at Cluain-mic-Nois. A great depredation was committed by Gerrar-an-chogaidh at Domhnach-Seachnail; and Gerrar-an-chogaidh^q himself was slain on the following day, and his two brothers along with him, namely, Etigen and Gillamaith, by Muireadhach Ua Ceile, in his own house. This happened through the miracles of God and Seachnall.

The Age of Christ, 1027. Dunchadh, son of Gillamochonna, successor of Seachnall, the most distinguished wise man of the Irish, died at Coloin^r, in Germany. Maelruanaidh Ua Maeldoraidh, lord of Cinel-Conaill, died on his pilgrimage. Ruaidhri Mac Fogartaigh, lord of South Breagha, died, after penance, at an advanced age. Tadhg Mac Gillaphadraig was blinded by the

and killed him in a meeting.”—*Ann. Ul., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

“A. D. 1026. Donnough, son of King Bryan Borowe, with his forces, this year had all the hostages of Meath, Brey, Danes, Lynstermen, and Ossorie, to himself. Flathvertagh O’Neale, and the son of Moyleseaghlyn mac Moyleronie, with their forces, came to Meath, took their hostages, and upon ice entered Innis-Moghty, which they bereaved of all the goods therein. Gerrar-an-Choggay made a great prey upon Downagsoghlyn (or Downsoghlyn), and was killed himself the next day, with his two brothers, Etigen and Moriagh. Cowdoly O’Bearrga

killed Awargin O’Morreye, king of Lease. Moyle-ronie O’Moyledorai went on a pilgrimage over seas. Roen, prince of Meath, gave three great overthrows this year, viz., an overthrow to Meathmen, another to these of Brey, and the third to the Danes of Dublin. He was of Clan-Colman. The pavement from the place in Clonvicknose, called the Abbess her Gardaine, to the heap of stones” [Uluidh] “of the Three Crosses, was made by Breassall Conalleaghe.”—*Ann. Clon.*

^r *Coloin*: i. e. Cologne, situated on the west bank of the Lower Rhine, in Germany, where there was an ancient Irish monastery.

Ορραιγε, Donncað mac Giollapatreisce. Slóigfó lá Donnchað, mac brian
 i nOrraiðib, ðo maoinið for a muinip, 7 po marbað an tan pin Ðaðra mac
 Óúnaðaið, tiðhina Sil nAnncáða, 7 Donnall, mac Síncaín, mic Flaiteðhiteaið,
 miððamína Muían, Maolfechlainn, mac Concoðair, tiðhina Copco Moðruað,
 7 dá mac Cuilén, mic Concoðair, tiðhina 7 tanairi O Conall, dá mac
 Ecceairtaið, tiðhina 7 tanairi Eocchanaáeta, 7 Occán Ua Cuire, mac Anluain,
 mic Ceindeiteaið, 7 rochaide oile nach aipeimter. Scrín Cholam Chille do
 orðan do Raen, 7 boraimé nóri do bpeit é pðe. Scrín Moðolmócc do
 apceam lá hAmílaib 7 lá Dunchað tiðhina bpið. Slóiccfo lá Siapiocc, mac
 Amílaib 7 lá Dunchað, tiðhina bpið i Míde co Léicc mblaðma co comar-
 naáetar ppiú pin Míde im Roñ Ua Maolfehlainn. Pðetar caé stoppa.
 Maithcað for Ðallaib, 7 for ppora bpið. Cuipéhi a nári im Dhúncáð, mac
 Duinn, tiðhina bpið, aður im Ðhiollaupaille mac Ðhiollaíamíðin, tiðearna
 Ua mðriúnn Chualann. Soitep for Roen dopiðiri, 7 maithfo pair, 7 marb-
 tar Roen, tiðhina Míde co rochaðib oile. Caatalám Ua Cpiocaín, tiðhina
 Pðhímaíð, 7 Apðiall apéhna, 7 Cúlocha Ua Ðairpéit, tiðhina Ua Meit do
 cómtuipim ppa poile. Donnall, mac Flaiteðhiteaið Ui Néill, décc. Cpeach
 lá Cenél Eoðain for Ultoib, co tuccpat bópoia nóri. Mac Cuind, mic
 Donðgaile, píððamína Teðha, décc.

* *Scrín-Choluim-Chille*: i. e. the Shrine of St. Columbkille. This shrine was in the church of Skreen, near the Hill of Tara, in the county of Meath.

† *Scrín-Mocholmog*: i. e. the Shrine of St. Mocholmog. This shrine was at Teach-Mocholmog, now Staholmogg, in the barony of Lower Kells, and county of Meath.

‡ *Leac-Bladhma*: i. e. Bladhma's flag-stone, now Lickblaw, a townland containing a curious moat and the ruins of an old church, in a parish of the same name in the barony of Fore, and county of Westmeath.—See it again referred to at the year 1161.

The Annals of Ulster and those of Clonmacnoise record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1027. Roary mac Fogarty, king of

Descert-Bregh, died in his pilgrimage. Teig Mac Gilpatrick blinded by Donogh Mac Gilpatrick, king of Ossory. An army by mac Bryan into Ossory, where Ossory had the slaughter of his men about Dogra” [*recte*, Gadhra] “mac Duuair, king of Silnanmehaa, and about Donell mac Senchan, and about many more also. Daniell mac Flavertach O’Neill died. Roin, king of Meath, and Donncha O’Duinn, king of Bregh, fell one with another in battle. Cathalan O’Crichan, king of Fernvai, and Culocha O’Garvi, king of Meath” [*recte*, of Ui-Meith] “fell also one with another in fight. An on-sett by Kindred-Owen into Ulster, and” [they] “brought great booties. Duueaillen in Scotland all burnt. Gillmochonna, Coarb of Sechnall, *Sapientissimus Scotorum in Colonia quiescit.*” —*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

lord of Osraighe, Donnchadh Mac Gillaphadraig. An army was led by Donnchadh, son of Brian, into Osraighe, where his people were defeated; and there were slain on that occasion Gadhra, son of Dunadhach, lord of Sil-Anmchadha, and Domhnall, son of Seanchan, son of Flaithbheartach, royal heir of Munster; Maelseachlainn, son of Conchobhar, lord of Corca-Modhruidh; and the two sons of Cuilen, son of Conchobhar, lord and Tanist of Ui-Conaill [Gabhra]; the two sons of Eigceartach, lord and Tanist of Eoghanacht [Chaisil]; and Ogan Ua Cuire, son of Anluan, son of Ceinncidigh; and many others not enumerated. Scrin-Choluim-Cille^s was plundered by Roen, and a great prey of cows was carried off from thence. Scrin-Mocholmoc^t was plundered by Amhlaeibh, and Dunchadh, lord of Breagha. An army was led by Sitric, son of Amhlaeibh, and Dunchadh, lord of Breagha, into Meath, as far as Leac-Bladhmaⁿ, where the men of Meath, under the conduct of Roen Ua Maeleachlainn, met them. A battle was fought between them, in which the foreigners and the men of Breagha were defeated and slaughtered, together with Dunchadh, son of Donn, lord of Breagha, and Gillausaile, son of Gillacaeimhghlin, lord of Ui-Briuin. They rallied to the fight again, and defeated and slew Roen, lord of Meath, with many others. Cathalan-Ua-Crichain, lord of Fearnmhagh, and of the Airghialla in general, and Culocha Ua Gairbhith, lord of Ui-Meith, mutually fell by each other. Domhnall, son of Flaithbheartach Ua Neill, died. A depredation was committed by the Cinel-Eoghain upon the Ulidians; and they carried off a great prey of cattle. Mac-Cuinn, son of Donnghaile, royal heir of Teathbha, died.

“A. D. 1027. Teig Mac Gillepatrick had his eyes put out by Donnough Mac Gillepatrick. Donnough mac Bryan, with his forces, went to Ossorie, where the inhabitants of that contrey gave an overthrow to some of the army of prince Donnogh, killed Gara mac Downagh, prince of Sil-Anmehie, Donell mac Seanchan, mic Flathvertye, prince of Mounster, and Moyleseaghlyn O'Connor, prince of Corcomroe; the two sons of Cowlenan mac Connor, king and prince of O-Connell” [Gavra]; “and the sons of Egertaghe, prince and king of the north of Eonnaught of Cashell, were also killed. Moyle-

ronie O'Moldorai died in pillgrimage. Roen O'Melaghlyn robbed the shrine of Saint Columbe. Richard, king of France, died. Sittrick mac Awley and Donnogh, king of Moybrey, with their forces, came to Meath, to Leyck-Blae, and Moynevilan, and were mett and strongly oppugned by Roen O'Melaghlyn, king of Meath, who gave the Danes the overthrow, and killed Donnogh O'Doyne, king of Moybrey, Gill-Ausally mac Gillekevin, prince of I-Brywyn; and afterwards the Danes returned, and gave a new onsett, and killed Roen, king of Meath, with many others.”—*Ann. Clon.*

Αοιρ Ορίορτ, míle píche a hocht. Τυατάλ Ua Dúβανναίγħ, ερpucc Cluana Ipaρδ, an τεαρpucc Ua Suarílich, 7 Ταδγ, mac Eατάch, arícindeach Cille Dάλua, décc. Αρτ Ua Duncáda, arícinneach Munγαιρτι, déγ. Σιolla-επιορτ, mac Duiβéuilinn, uaral íragarτ Αρída Macha, décc 1 Roγ Comáin. Κορínnac, mac Duiβeaάτγa, comarba Tola, Σιollaπαττραιcc Ua Flaίτ-βήρταίcc, arícindeach Suipδ, Κορmac, Saγarτ Cíhannpa, Maolπαττραιγ Ua Dαογάλán, Sacarτ Cluana mic Nóir, Flaίτma hUa Τιγίρnán, βήρleíγinn Cille Dáceallócc, 7 Cíhnaçh, arτipe Cluana mic Nóir, décc. Dpian Ua Concóbar, Scopn Ua Ruairc, Flaίτβήρταçh Ua hEpuδam, 7 Concóbar, mac Eocáda, do ínarβhadh. Maolμορda, τιγίρna βήρ Roir, do ínarβadh la Conaillib Mupτειíne. Mac Concuairgne, τιγίρna Ua nEατάch, do écc. Flaínnaccán Ua Ceallaíγ, τιγίρna Dpíγ, 7 Σιτpιοcc, mac Amílaib, τιγίρna Σall, do dól do Rómí. Cpísch lá Cenel nEócain 1 τTip Conaill, γo ττυcc-ρατ γαβάλα mópa. Donn Ua Conγalaíγ do ínarβad do Conaillib. Dεpíteçh Sláine do éurim. Dec Ua hAγda, τιγίρna Teαtba, do ínarβhad.

Αοιρ Ομορτ, míle píche a naoi. Donnpléibe Ua Dpογαpíán, τιγίρna Ua Poilγe, do ínarβad. Donnchaδ Ua Donnacáin, τιγίρna βήρnmaíγe, 7 Cionaδ, mac Anγeiprce, τιγίρna Conaill do coméurim hí Cill Slébe. Dpian Ua Concóbar, píoγdaínnna Connaáτ, do ínarβad do Mhaolpíschlaimn, mac Maolpuanaδ, τιγeapna Cpumíτann. Mupéβήρταçh Ua MaolDopaδ do ínarβad do Uib Canannáin oc Raíτ Canannáin. Aδ Ua Ruairc, τιγίρna Dapτραιγe, 7 τιγίρna Coiprpe, 7 Aengur Ua hAengura, arícinneach Dpoma cliaçh, 7 cpí píccet dúnne do loγccaδ imaille βpu 1 nNoir na laínde hí cCoiprpe

* *Cill-Dacheallog*.—Otherwise called Cill-Mocheallog, i. e. the church of St. Dacheallog, or Mocheallog, now Kilmallock, a well-known town in the county of Limerick, about nineteen miles to the south of the city of Limerick. In the gloss to the *Feilire-Aenguis*, at 26th of March, Cill-Dacheallog is described as situated “1 nUib Cairppe 1 Muniam, i. e. in Uy-Cairbre in Munster, i. e. in the country of the Uí-Cairbri Aebhdha, i. e. *Nepotes Carbrei Formosi*, a tribe who were anciently seated in the present barony of Coshma, and in the plains on the west side of the River Maigue, extending to the River

Shannon. This tribe, of which, after the establishment of surnames, the O'Donovans were the chief family, were driven from these plains of the Maigue, in the county of Limerick, in the twelfth century, by the O'Briens and other families, and they settled in Corea-Laighdhe, in the south-west of the present county of Cork, and gave their name to the Carberies, now forming four baronies in that county.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year. There is a chasm in the Annals of Clonmacnoise from the year 1027 to 1037:

The Age of Christ, 1028. Tuathal Ua Dubhanaigh, Bishop of Cluain-Iraird; the Bishop Ua Suairlich; Tadhg, son of Eochaidh, airchinneach of Cill-Dalua, died. Art Ua Dunchadha, airchinneach of Mungairit, died. Gillachrist, son of Dubhcheullinn, a noble priest of Ard-Macha, died at Ros-Commam. Coiseanmach, son of Duibheachtgha, successor of Tola; Gillapadraig Ua Flaithbheartaigha, airchinneach of Sord; Cormac, priest of Ceanannus; Maelpadraig Ua Baeghalain, priest of Cluain-mic-Nois; Flaithnia Ua Tighernain, lector of Cill-Dacheallog^w; and Cearnach, Ostiarius of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Brian Ua Conchobhair; Scorn Ua Ruairc; Flaithbheartach Ua h-Erudain; and Conchobhar, son of Eochaidh, were slain. Maelmordha, lord of Feara-Rois, was slain by the Conailli-Muirthiimhne. Mac Concuailgne, lord of Ui-Eathach, died. Flannagan Ua Ceallaigh, lord of Breagha; and Sitric, son of Amhlaeibh, went to Rome. A predatory incursion by the Cinel-Eoghain into Tir-Conaill, from whence they carried off great spoils. Donn Ua Conghalaigh was slain by the Conailli. The oratory of Slaine fell. Bec Ua h-Aghda, lord of Teathbha, was slain.

The Age of Christ, 1029. Donnsluibhe Ua Brogarbhain, lord of Ui-Failghe, was slain. Donnchadh Ua Donnagain, lord of Fearnmhagh; and Cinaedh, son of Angeirree, lord of Conailli, mutually fell by each other at Cill-sleibhe^x. Brian Ua Conchobhair, royal heir of Connaught, was slain by Maelseachlainn, son of Maelruanaidh, lord of Crumhthann. Muircheartach Ua Maeldoraidh was slain by the O'Canannains, at Rath-Canannain^y. Aedh Ua Ruairc, lord of Dartraighe; and the lord of Cairbre; and Aenghus Ua hAenghusa, airchinneach of Druimcliabh; and three score persons along with them, were burned in Inis-na-lainne^z,

"A. D. 1028. Teig mac Eacha, Airchinnech of Kill-Dalua; Art, Airchinnech of Mungarty; Gilkrist mac Duvchulinn, gentle priest of Ard-mach, died in Roscommam. Bryan O'Conor; Scorn O'Roirk; Flavertach O'Heruan; and Conor mac Eocha, *occisi sunt*. Maelmocta, king of the Men of Rosse, killed by the O'Connors. Damliag rifled by Farmanach. Mak-Concuailgne, king of O-Nehachs, died. Sitrick mac mick Aulav, king of Galls, and Flannagan O'Cellai, king of Bregh, went to Roome. Kindred-Owen with their might into Tir-Conell, and brought great

booties. The Derhach" [i. e. the Oratory] "of Slane fell. Donn O'Congalai killed by the Conells."—*Cod. Clar.*, tom. 49.

^x *Cill-sleibhe*.—Now Killeavy, at the foot of Sliabh Cuilinn, in the south-east of the county of Armagh.

^y *Rath-Canannain*: i. e. Canannan's Fort. Not identified.

^z *Inis-na-lainne*: i. e. the Sword Island. This was the name of an island off the coast of the barony of Carbury, and county of Sligo, but it is now obsolete.

Μόρι. Αιμλαοιβη, mac Σιτριόcca, τιγίηνα Ξαλλ υο ηηαβάιλ υο Ματζαμάν
 Υα Ριαζάιν, τιγίηνα θρηξ, γ υο βίν υα άέυ δέcc βό θρυαρεcλαθ αρρ, γ δέct
 ρίct each μθρηcνάch, γ επι ρίct υιηγε δόρι, γ cλοιδήν Caplupa, γ αιττιρε
 Ξαθεal ειττιρ Λαιγιμβ, γ Λέτ Cυινθ, γ επι ρίct υιηγε θαρηγε ξιλ ινα υηγα
 γεμλcch, γ ceίηpe ρίct βό ροcail, γ ιμριθε, γ ceίηpe ηειττιρε υΟ Ριαζάιν
 ρέιν ρυ ριέ, γ λάν λόξ βραζαττ αν επεαρ αιττιρε. Μαοlcοlam, mac Μαοιλ-
 βρηξθε, mic Ρυαιθρι, δέcc. Concobar, ριόζθαμνα Connaét, υο δαλλαθ λα
 Ταθγ Υα cConcobar. Μαοιβρηξθε, ρυιόμηραοι Ερεανν, δέcc.

Αοιρ Cυιόρτ, μίλε επιοcha. θρηαρal Conailleach, κομάρβα Cιαράιν,
 δέcc. Μαοlμαρταιν, επροξ Cille θαρα, [δέcc]. Eochaid Υα Ceíñen κομ-
 αρβα Τιγίηναίξ, αρθραοι Ερεανν ι ηξηνα, δέcc ι ηΑρημαάα. Αονξυρ
 Υα Cυιμηέρι, κομάρβα Coníγail, Tuathal Υα Ξαρθαιν, επροξ Cιλλ Cυιληνν,
 γ Μαολοθαρ Όαλλ, ρηηλειξινν Cille Αchaíθ, δέcc. Ρλαμν Υα Ceallaίξ,
 κομάρβα Caomíγιν, δέcc ι cCluan mic Νόιρ. Ερίρα ηρηίηηe ηι ρυιθ calainn
 September. θαcáll Ιορα υο ράρυccάθ ιμ επι cαιρηιβ, γ ρο μαρθαθ ρια cιονη
 νομιαυε αν ρεαρ ρο θα ράραιξ. Ρλαίεβήηταch Υα Νέιλλ υο δυλ υο Ρόιμ
 υια οιλίηpe. Ρυαιθρι Υα Canannáin, τιγίηνα Cenel Conaill, υο μαρθαθ oc
 Μοθαρην λά ηΑοθ Υα Νέιλλ, γ επεαch αν επνεαchτα ανμ αν επλόccάθ υια
 ρο μαρθαθ. Ταθγ αν ειé ξιλ Υα Concobar, .ι. ρί Connaét, υο μαρθαθ λαρ
 αν ηΞοττ .ι. λά Μαοlρcchlainn Υα Μαοlρυαcαιθ, τιγίηνα Μιθε γ Cρημ-
 ταιμνε. Αοθ Υα Μαοlυοραíθ υο μαρθαθ λα ηΑρη Υα Ρυαρη. Μαιθm ρορ
 Υα Μαοleaclainn, .ι. Concobar, ρυαρ αν ηΞοττ, .ι. Όομνall, δύ ι επορηάρη

* *Fetter-ounce*: i. e. the price of his fetters.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1029. Donnusleve O’Brogarvan, king of Ofaly, killed by his owne. Donncha O’Donnagan, king of Fernvai, and Makigerec, king of Conells” [i. e. Conaille-Muirhevne], “fell one with another at KILLSLEVE. Bryan O’Conor, heyre of Connaght, killed by his” [own people]. “Hugh O’Roirk, Aengus O’Haengusa, Airchinnech of Dromkliav, and 60 men with them, in Iland-na-lainne. Murtagh O’Maeldoraí, killed by the O’Canannans. Aulaiv mac Sitrick, king of Gentiles” [*rectè*, of the Galls or Danes of

Dublin], “taken captive by Mahon O’Riagan, king of Bregh, whom he kept untill he had 200 coves, 80 Brittain” [British] “horses, 3 ounces of gold, Charles his sword, and the Irish hostages betwene” [both of] “Lenster and Leh-Cuinn; 60 ounces of silver in his fetter money in this manner, 80 coves, persuading brybe, and four pledges to O’Riagan himself to kepe the peace, and full redemption or ransom of the three best pledges. Maelcolum mac Maelbride mac Roari, and Maelbride O’Brolehan, cheife mason” [ρρiμ-ραep] “of Ireland, *mortui sunt*. A man east in upon the shore at Coreabaskinn, and ther wer eight foot betweene his head and the small of

in Cairbre-mor. Amhlaeibh, son of Sitric, lord of the foreigners, was taken prisoner by Mathghamhain Ua Riagain, lord of Breagha, who exacted twelve hundred cows as his ransom, together with seven score British horses, and three score ounces of gold, and the sword of Carlus, and the Irish hostages, both of Leinster and Leath-Chuinn, and sixty ounces of white silver, as his fetter-ounce^a, and eighty cows for word and supplication, and four hostages to Ua Riagain as a security for peace, and the full value of the life of the third hostage. Maelcoluim, son of Maelbrighde, son of Ruaidhri, died. Conchobhar, royal heir of Connaught, was blinded by Tadhg Ua Conchobhair. Maelbrighde, chief artificer of Ireland, died.

The Age of Christ, 1030. Breasal Conailleach, successor of Ciaran, died. Maelmartin, Bishop of Cill-dara, [died]. Eochaidh Ua Cethenen, successor of Tighearnach, chief paragon of Ireland in wisdom, died at Ard-Macha. Aenghus Ua Cruimthir, successor of Comhghall; Tuathal O'Garbhain, Bishop of Cill-Chuilinn; and Maelodhar Dall, lector of Cill-achaidh, died. Flann Ua Ceallaigh, successor of Coemhghin, died. An eclipse of the sun^b on the day before the Calends of September. The staff of Jesus was profaned^c [in a matter] relating to three horses, and the person who profaned it was killed three days after. Flaithbheartach Ua Neill went to Rome. Ruaidhri Ua Canannain was slain at Modhairn^d, by Aedh O'Neill; and the expedition on which he was killed was called the "Prey of the Snow." Tadhg of the White Steed Ua Conchobhair, King of Connaught, was slain by the Gott, i. e. Maelseachlainn, grandson of Maelruanaidh, lord of Meath and Cremthainne. Aedh Ua Maeldoraidh was slain by Art Ua Ruairc^e. A battle was gained over Ua Maeleachlainn, i. e. Conchobhar, by the Gott, i. e. Domhnall, wherein fell

his back."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^b *An eclipse of the sun.*—This eclipse proves that the chronology of the Irish is correct at this period.

^c *Was profaned.*—See *Obits and Martyrology of Christ Church*, Introduction, p. xiv. note ⁸, where Dr. Todd has collected all the curious notices of this staff preserved by the Irish writers. The Staff of Jesus was the name of St. Patrick's crozier.

^d *Modhairn.*—This was anciently the name of

the River Foyle, flowing between the counties of Tyrone and Donegal; but the name is now applied only to one of its tributaries. A mile below the confluence of the Rivers Derg and Strule they receive the Douglas Burn, and thence the increased volume of waters is borne down to Strabane under the name of the Mourne River.

^e *Art Ua Ruairc.*—This Art was the second son of Sean-Fearghal, son of Art, son of Ruarc, from whom the O'Rourk's took their hereditary surname.

hUa Cfhinacáin tighfina Luigne, 7 ba heird e maíom Áta Fhina. Ríge Míde do gabáil do Ua Maolrschlainn iar na ionnarbad ar Loch Rib iar in nDott hUa Maeileaclainn. Tadg, mac Lorcáin, tighfina Ua Ceinnrealaigh, do écc ina oiltpe i nDhionn dá loca. Cumara mac Míchiacc, aró ollam Epeann, décc. Maelóim, mac Ciarráic, tighfina Chemeoil mhínnigh, do íarbadh la Concobar Ua Loinnigh. Concobar, mac Taidg Uí Cheallaigh, tighfina Ua Máine, do íarbadh lá fhiaib Tíeba. Donnall Dote, pí Míde, do íarbadh tpe mebal o Choineariac Ua Cobtaigh ó a amur fein. Dornlaith, ingh Murchada, mic Fíno, máthair nigh Gall .i. Diteirigh, 7 Donnchaíó mic Dhiam, nigh Muinan, 7 Choncobair, mic Maoilechlainn, nigh Tínpa, décc. Arí an Dornlaith pí no lín na tpi léimeanna, dia nebradh,

Trí léimeanna no lín Dornlaith,
Ní línpeó bhí co bráit,
Léim in Ath clait, léim i tTínpaigh,
Léim i cCairp Corinnaigh ór cáit.

Comtuitim do Choingailín 7 do mac Shán Uí Leoáin, dá mogháimna Dailín. Flano Ua Flano, tighfina Dailín, do écc in atpícc h cShannur. Donncaíó, tighfina Cairppe, do íarbadh la hUib Fiaípac Muirpe i ndorap tige Scríne Adamán. Tuatál Ua Dubanaigh, eppcop Cluana Eriaró, décc, iar ndeighbítá.

¹ *Ath-fearna*: i. e. Ford of the Alder, now Aghafarnan, in the parish of Enniskeen, barony of Lower Kells, and county of Meath.—*Ord. Map*, sheet 2.

² *Cinel-Binnigh*: i. e. race of Eochaidh Binnéach.—See note ², under A. D. 1181.

³ *Ua-Cobhthaigh*.—This name is still common in Meath, but anglicised Coffey, without the prefix Ua, or O'.

⁴ *Gormlaith*.—She was the daughter of Murchadh, son of Finn, chief of Oflaly, who died in 928, and the wife of Anlaf, or Auliffe, king of the Danes of Dublin. The relationship which subsisted between Sitric Mac Auliffe, king of the Danes of Dublin, and Brogarbhan, chief of Oflaly, who fought against Brian Borumha at

the battle of Clontarf, will appear from the following genealogical table:

- | | |
|------------------------|---|
| 1. Finn, slain 928. | |
| 2. Murchadh. | 2. Conchobhar, died 977. |
| 3. Gormlaith. | 3. Conghalach, d. 1017. |
| 4. Sitric mac Auliffe. | 4. Conchobhar, <i>a quo</i>
O'Connor Faly. |
| | 5. Brogarbhan, slain at
Clontarf, 1014. |

⁵ *Scrín-Adhamhain*.—Now the church of Skreen, in the barony of Tireragh, and county of Sligo. The Uí-Fiachrach Muirisee were seated in the barony of Tireragh. The district called Muirise, or Muirisee, extended from the River Easkey eastwards to a stream which flows into

Ua Cearnachain, lord of Luighne. This was the Breach of Ath-fearna^f. The kingdom of Meath was assumed by Ua Maeleachlainn, after he had been expelled up Loch Ribh by the Gott Ua Maeleachlainn. Tadhg, son of Lorcan, lord of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, died on his pilgrimage at Gleann-da-locha. Cumara, son of Macliag, chief poet of Ireland, died. Maelduin, son of Ciarmhac, lord of Cinel-Binnigh^g, was slain by Conchobhar Ua Loingsigh. Conchobhar, son of Tadhg Ua Ceallaigh, lord of Ui-Maine, was slain by the men of Teathbha. Domhnall Gott, King of Meath, was treacherously slain by Cucaratt Ua Cobhthaigh^h, one of his own soldiers. Gormlaithⁱ, daughter of Murchadh, son of Finn, mother of the king of the foreigners, i. e. of Sitric; Donnchadh, son of Brian, King of Munster; and Conchobhar, son of Maeleachlainn, King of Teamhair, died. It was this Gormlaith that took the three leaps, of which was said :

Gormlaith took three leaps,
Which a woman shall never take [again],
A leap at Ath-eliath, a leap at Teamhair,
A leap at Caiseal of the goblets over all.

Cugaileang and the son of Seanan Ua Leochain, two royal heirs of Gail-eanga, mutually fell by each other. Flann Ua Flainn, lord of Gaileanga, died penitently at Ceanannus. Donnchadh, lord of Cairbre, was killed by the Ui-Fiachrach-Muirise, in the doorway of the house of Serin-Adhamhnain^k. Tuathal Ua Dubhanaigh, Bishop of Cluain-Iraird, died after a good life.

the sea between the townlands of Ballyaskeen and Dunnacoy.—See *Genealogies, &c., of Hi-Fiachrach*, p. 257, note ^b, and the map prefixed to that work.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1030. Breasal Conellech, Coarb of Kiaran; Eochai O’Cethenen, Coarb of Tiernach, the most learned in Ireland, died in Ardmach. O’Crumhure, namely, Aengus, Coarb of Comgall, died. Flavertach O’Neill went to Rome. Teg O’Conor, king of Connaught, and the king of Meath, *mortui sunt*. Roary O’Canannain killed by Hugh O’Neill. Teg mac Lorcan, king

of Cinselai, died in pilgrimage in Glinn-da-loch. Cumara” [son of] “Macliag, cheife poet of Ireland, died. Eocha mac Innavar, killed by the Ore O’Ruagan, in murther. Kindred-Owen broke O’Longsy his ship in the midst of Antrym” [Nendrum in Loch Cuan]. “Maelduin mac Ciarmaic” [who had profaned the effigy of?] “the *Lady Mary* of Kindred-Binni of Glans, killed by the disease that killeth cattle, in Irish called *Conach*” [*rectè*, Maelduin mac Ciarmaic, the $\mu\alpha\rho\rho\epsilon\sigma\acute{\alpha}\varsigma \cdot \iota \cdot \tau\iota\gamma\epsilon\alpha\rho\mu\alpha$, i. e. the lord of Kindred-Binni of the Glenn, was killed by Conacher, or Conor O’Longsy].—*Cod. Clar.*, tom. 49.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mile τριοχα α haon. Κατυραχ, κομαρβα Ρινγιν, do δα-
λαδ. Μαολρυτθαν, ανμκαρα δριαν, mic Ceindeitrig, γ Conaincc Ua Cφi-
baill, αιριμνεch Γλινne δά locha, ceann epάβαδ, γ δειρce na ηΓαιοδελ,
δέcc. Mac Ρινδ, αιρχinnech τιγε αοιδδ Cluana mic Νόιρ, γ Mac Del-
baoteh, κομαρβα Cπονάιν Tuama Γρεινε, δέcc. Φλαιτβιρταch Ua Νέιλλ do
τοιδεαετ ó Ροιμ. Αρ ρρι ρειμηιρ Φλαιτβιρταιγ ρο γαibητι an conηιαδ
διμόρ in Αρδ Macha amail αρ polluy ipin ρανδ,

Seirfohach do γράν coρca,
No τριαν δάριμβh duδ coρera,
No do δφιρcaib δαpach duinn,
No do enoib palach ρionneull.
Ρογαibτε γαν τααα τinn,
In Αρδ Macha αρ αon ρινγinn.

Αρδ μδρiςcaim do αρccain do Γhallaib Αθα cιατ, γ δά céd do δαοιμβ
do loρcaδ ipin διοiμιαce, γ δά céd do βρειth ι μβριοιτε. Inp Eoγam do
αρccain do Φλαιτβhearταch, mac Muipéσpταγ Uι Νέιλλ, γ δια mac .i. Αοδh.
Slóicéδ la mac ηEochaδa co Tealaé Occ, γ nocha ταppaδ ní. Αοδ
Ua Νέιλλ do δol εαpup ραιp co τyucc τpí mile do βuaib, γ δα céd αρ mile
do βριοιτε. Ua Donnacáin, τιγφina Αραδ είρε, do μαρβαδ lá hUa μδρiαν,
.i. Τοpδελbaé. Ua hΑghua, .i. Αgha mac Γiollacoluin, τιγφina Τcέba do
βάρύccáδ lá α βραιτpib lá Μυνητιp Μαοιλpinn. Γλunapin, mac διτpice, do
μαρβαδ la δειρcepε βρεagh. Διαpμαιτ, mac Doimnall, mic Paoláin, τιγ-
φina na ηDeiri, γ Donnplébe, α βράthapin, do μαρβαδ lá Μυipέσpταch, mac
δριαν, hi ccaé Sléibe Cua. Inoρiδ ηOpρiaγe lá Donnchaδ mac δριαν,
co ρο μαρβρατ Opρiaγe don cup pin an Γillarinnταch Ua Anpáδain, γ δά
Ua Maοilechlann, mic Floinnabpate, δά ριογδαμna Chonaill Γαβpα, γ

¹ *Maelsuthain*: i. e. Calvus perennis. The hand-writing of this ecclesiastic, who was ann-
chára, or spiritual adviser to Brian Borumha, is
to be seen in the Book of Armagh, which he
wrote "in conspectu Brian Imperatoris Scoto-
rum."

^m *Teach-nAeidheadh*: i. e. house of the guests,
i. e. the hospital.

ⁿ *Penny*; *pinginn*. In a Brehon law tract,

preserved in the Library of Trinity College,
Dublin, H. 4. 22, fol. 66, a *pinginn* of silver is
defined as of the weight of seven grains of wheat.
—See Petrie's *Round Towers of Ireland*, pp. 215–
223. *Seiscadhach* is cognate with the Latin *sex-
tarius*, and the French *sesterot* and *sextier*, a
measure both of fluids and of corn, being about
a pint and a half, but varying in magnitude in
different times and countries. In the middle-

The Age of Christ, 1031: Cathasach, successor of Finghin, was blinded. Maelsuthain^l, amchara of Brian, son of Ceinneidigh; and Conaing Ua Cearbhaill, airchinneach of Gleann-da-locha, head of the piety and charity of the Gaeidhil, died. Mac-Finn, airchinneach of the Teach-Aeidheadh^m of Cluainmic-Nois; and Mac Dealbhaeth, successor of Cronan of Tuaim-Greine, died. Flaithbheartach Ua Neill returned from Rome. It was during the reign of Flaithbheartach that the very great bargain used to be got at Ard-Macha, as is evident in this quatrain:

A sesedhach [measure] of oaten grain,
Or a third of [a measure of] black-red sloes,
Or of the acorns of the brown oak,
Or of the nuts of the fair hazel-hedge,
Was got without stiff bargaining,
At Ard-Macha, for one pennyⁿ.

Ard-Breacain was plundered by the foreigners of Ath-cliaith; and two hundred persons were burned in the great church, and two hundred were carried into captivity. Inis-Eoghain was plundered by Flaithbheartach, son of Muircheartach O'Neill, and his son, i. e. Aedh. An army was led by the son of Eochaidh to Tealach Og, but he seized nothing. Aedh Ua Neill passed him by eastwards, and carried off three thousand cows, and one thousand two hundred captives. Ua Donnagain, lord of Aradh-tire, was slain by O'Briain, i. e. Toirdhealbhaich. Ua hAghda, i. e. Aghda, son of Gillacolum, lord of Teathbha, was put to death by his kinsmen, the Muinntir-Maelfinn. Gluniain, son of Sitric, was killed by the people of South Breagha. Diarmaid, son of Domlmall, son of Faclan, lord of the Deisi, was slain by Muircheartach, son of Brian, in the battle of Sliabh Cua^o. Osraighe was plundered by Donnchadh, son of Brian; and the Osraighe slew on that occasion Gillarintach Ua Anradhain^p; the two grandsons of Maeleachlainn, son of Flannabhra, both royal heirs of Ui-Conaill-Gabhra; and Maeleolum Caenraigheach^q. Gilla-

aged Latin *sexterium* and *sisterium* occur.

^o *Sliabh Cua*.—Now Slieve Gua, in the barony of Decies without Drum, and county of Waterford.—See it already referred to at A. M. 3790, and A. D. 593.

^p *Ua-Anradhain*.—Now O'Hanraghan, or Hanrahan, without the prefix O'. This name is still common in the county of Clare.

^q *Maeleolum Caenraigheach*: i. e. Malcolm of Kenry, now a small barony lying along the

Maolcolm Caonraigeach. Σιολλαcóμγκαλλ Ua Slebene, πριμόλλαμ τυαιρ-
 ceipt Eireann, δέcc. Cono na mBocht, cfnó Celed nDé, γ ancoiri, Cluana
 mic Nóir, do céio tionoí aipe do boctaiβ Cluana i nIreal Chiaráin, γ po
 euhbar fiche bó uaió péin inntí. Ar dó do pá.δeaó,

Α Chuinn Chluana, atclop tú a hEriuo i nAlban,
 Α chiuo opoain, nochan ura do chill daigain.

Flaitéβήταch Ua Murchaóda, ταιορεαó Cenel mBozame, do écc. Cu-
 pléde Ua Dobalen, ταιορεαó Corca pirtiri, do mairbaó i puill. Ua Ruairc,
 Art, .i. an Caileach, do arɣain Cluana pήpta hIénamh, γ po meabaió fair
 iru lo céona pua nDonnchaó mac hriain zo pparɣaiβ ár daoine γ fcar.
 Raɣnall mac Raɣnall, mic Ionair, tiɣήpua Puirr Lairɣe, do mairbaó i
 nAé eliaé i puill.

Coip Críorp, míle tpiocha a dó. Maolmoróda ancoipe δέcc. Muɣpon
 Ua Níoc, abb Tuama óa Ghualann, δέcc. Duibinóiri, liaétaupe Cluana mic
 Nóir, δέcc. Donnall, mac Maolpuanaó Uí Mhaolpoaraó, tiɣήpua Cemul
 Conall, do mairbaó lá Clo. no Plianɣara. Mac Maéɣaíma, mic Muiróh-
 aiɣ, tiɣήpua Ciaipraige do mairbaó. Diaipmaic mac Eatach, cfnó cloinde
 Scandláin, δέcc. Donnɣal, mac Duinnóotaíɣ, tiɣήpua ɣailíng, do mairbaó
 do Ua Cappaíɣ. Etpu Ua Conaíng, píoɣdaíma Muíma, do mairbaó lá
 muinrip Imleacha Ibaip. Maíom Opoma hínócuip póp Ultaíβ pua nAipɣial-
 laíβ. Maíom Inbip boinne pua Siptioc, mac Anlaioíβ póp Conaillíβ γ póp
 Uíβ τTopráin, γ póp Uíβ Méié, in po láó a náp .i. tpi céó ioir mairbaó γ
 ípabaíal. Concóbar, mac Maolchlann Uí Dubóda, do mairbaó dia hIátau,
 .i. do mac Néill i Dhubóda. Ceallach mac Dunchaóda, tiɣήpua Ua nDún-

south side of the River Shannon, in the north
 of the county of Limerick.

^r *Iseal-Chiarain*: i. e. St. Ciaran's low land.
 This was the name of a church at Clonmacnoise,
 in the King's County.

^a *Ua-Dobhailen*.—Now always anglicised Dev-
 lin, without the prefix O'. This family of Corea-
 Firtri, in the now county of Sligo, is to be
 distinguished from the O'Devlins of Muin-
 tir-Devlin, on the west side of Lough Neagh, in
 the county of Tyrone, adjoining that of Lon-

donderry.

The Annals of Ulster record the following
 events under this year:

"A. D. 1031. Flavertach O'Nell came from
 Rome. Ardbrackan rifled by the Gentiles"
 [*rectè*, Galls] "of Dublin: two hundred men
 burnt within the Damliag, and 200 captives
 caryed. Kildare burnt through negligence of a
 wicked woman. An army by Mae Eoeha to
 Tolanoog, and Hugh O'Nell came eastwards
 about him, and brought 3000 cowes and 1200

chomhghaill Ua Slebhene, chief poet of the north of Ireland, died. Conn-namBocht, head of the Culdees, and anchorite of Cluain-mic-Nois, the first that invited a party of the poor of Cluain at Iseal Chiarain^r, and who presented twenty cows of his own to it. Of this was said :

O Conn of Cluain ! thou wert heard from Ireland in Alba ;
O head of dignity, it will not be easy to plunder thy church.

Flaithbheartach Ua Murchadha, chief of Cinel-Boghaine, died. Cusleibhe Ua Dobhailen^s, chief of Corca-Firtri, was treacherously slain. Ua Ruaire, Art, i. e. the Cock, plundered Cluain-fearta-Brenainn ; and he was defeated on the same day by Donnchadh, son of Brian, with the loss of men and vessels. Ragh-nall, son of Raghmall, son of Imhar of Port-Lairge, was treacherously slain at Ath-eliath.

The Age of Christ, 1032. Maelmordha, anchorite, died. Mughron Ua Nioc, Abbot of Tuaim-da-ghualann, died. Duibhinnsi, bell-ringer of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Domhnall, son of Maclruanaidh Ua Maeldoraidh, lord of Cinel-Conaill, was slain by the Clann-Fiaughusa. The son of Mathghamhain, son of Muireadhach, lord of Ciarraighe, was killed. Diarmaid, son of Eochaidh, head of Clann-Seannlain, died. Donnghal, son of Donnecathaigh, lord of Gaileanga, was slain by Ua Carraigh. Edru Ua Conaing, royal heir of Munster, was slain by the people of Imleach-Ibhair. The victory of Druim-Beanchair^t was gained over the Ulidians by the Airghialla. The battle of Inbher-Boinne^u [was gained] by Sitric, son of Amhlaeibh, over the Conailli, the Ui-Tortain, and the Ui-Meith, in which a slaughter was made of them, they having lost three hundred between killing and capturing. Conchobhar, son of Maeleachlainn Ua Dubhda, was slain by his kinsman, i. e. by the son of Niall Ua Dubhda. Ceallach, son of

captives with him. Another army by Mac Eochaa in I-Eachach, and burnt Kill-Cummar, with the Oratory ; killed fower of the Clergy, and caryed 30 captives. An army by Mac Bryan into Ossory, where his men were slaughtered, Maelcolum Caenrigech and many others. Cahasach, Coarb of Covgan, blinded by Duvlaing. The snow army by Hugh O'Nell, into Tirconnell, and he killed O'Canannan, king of Kindred-

Conell. O'Donagan, king of Arahire" [*Ἀραὶ ἑπίε*], "killed by O'Bryan, .i. Tyrlagh."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^t *Druim-Beanchair*—Now Drumbanagher, about seven miles from Newry, on the road to Tanderagee, in the barony of Lower Orrior, and county of Armagh.

^u *Inbher-Boinne* : i. e. the mouth of the River Boyne, otherwise called Inbher-Colptha.

chaða, décc. Ματζαίαν Ua Ριαζάν, τίζηνα Ὀρζή, do éuitim la Donnall hUa Ceallaiḡ, ip in doimnac̄a p̄ia cCairc. Donnall hUa Ceallaiḡ, mac Flannaccán, do ḡallað lá Muiréiriac̄ Ua Ceallaiḡ. Congur Ua Τιζήνάν, do iarbað do Chenél Aða. Muirchað, mac Seairraiḡ, τίζηνα Coirp̄pe Móri, décc. Muiréiriac̄ach, mac (no Ua) Maolr̄schlann do ḡallað la Concobar Ua Maoleachlann. Ταḡ Ua ḡuairc, τίζηνα Ua Cuihnn, do iarbað la mac Maol na mbó. Mac Cononnaét .i. Ua Dunaðaḡ, τίζηνα Sil nAnnchaða, do iarbað. Maoltuile, eppcop Aḡua Macha, do écc.

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, míle ep̄iocha a ep̄í. Muirf̄dach Ua Maonac̄án, uaral eppoz ḡ aḡcoipe, ḡ Muirf̄dach Ua Manácán, comorba Cḡonán, décc. Conn Ua Smach, aḡdaḡcoipe Connaét, décc. Conn, mac Maolep̄átt̄raicc, aḡp̄indeác̄h Munḡairt̄i ḡ Ḋiḡip̄t̄ Oenḡura, décc. Aed̄ mac Flaiḡb̄h̄t̄aiḡ Uí Néill, τίζηνα Oihḡ, ḡ p̄ioḡḡaíma Eḡeann, décc, iar naítp̄iḡe ḡ p̄h̄naino toécaíde aḡḡe p̄éile Aḡp̄ear. Maíom̄ p̄ia Muirchað Ua Maolechlann p̄op̄ Concobar Ua Maoleachlann, in po iarbað Maolpuanað Ua Carraiḡ Calma, ḡ Uoḡcan Ua Camdelb̄án, τίζηνα Λaḡairi, ḡ τίζηνα P̄p̄ cCúl, co p̄ochaíðib̄ oile. Concobar Ua Muirf̄dhaiḡ, τίζηνα Ciarraiḡe, do iarbað. Aenach Carman do ḡenain̄ lá Donnchað mac ḡiollaḡátt̄raicc iar nḡaḡail p̄iḡe Λaḡín do ḡo maḡh̄ib̄ laoc̄ ḡ clépeac̄ Λaḡín, ḡ Oḡp̄aiḡe mar̄ aen p̄ip̄. Maíom̄ ep̄ip̄ Ele ḡ Uí P̄iaḡp̄ach Aíðne, i tt̄op̄c̄air̄ Ḋraen Ua Clépiḡ, ḡ Muirf̄dach mac ḡiollaḡátt̄raicc co p̄oécaíðib̄ oile. Aíuip̄ḡim Ua Cḡib̄ail, τίζηνα Ele, décc. Aenḡar Ua Caḡail, τίζηνα Eoḡanaéta Λoca Léin, do iarbað. Sep̄ín P̄h̄st̄ar, ḡ P̄h̄ól acc tt̄ep̄h̄raim̄ p̄ola p̄op̄ aḡt̄óip̄ Paḡtt̄raicc i nAḡo Macha hi p̄iaḡnaḡe caíe i coit̄éinne. P̄oc̄c̄arḡach Ua Aeda, τίζηνα Muḡe (no Tuair̄i) Luip̄cc, ḡ Ua P̄iaḡp̄ach Aḡdaḡp̄aéta, do iarbað do p̄h̄raib̄

* *The son of Mael-na-mbo* : i. e. Diarmaid, son of Donnchadh, who was surnamed Mael-na-mbo, i. e. chief of the cows.

* *Maeltuile*.—In Harris's edition of *Ware's Bishops*, p. 49, he is called Maelmuire.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“ A. D. 1032. Mahon O'Riagan, king of Bregli, killed by Donell O'Kelly, *per dolum*. Gilcomgan mac Maelbryde, Mormoer of Mu-

reva, burnt with 50 men about him. Donncha O'Maeldorai, king of Kindred-Conell; Makmahon mac Mureai, king of Kyarry; Donell mac Duineothai, king of Galeng, *occisi sunt*. Etru O'Conaing, heyre of Mounster, killed by the men of Imlech. The discomfiture of Drumbenchar upon Ulster by Airgiall. The dispersion of Invir-Boinne by Sitrick mac Aulain upon the Conells, upon O-Dorhuin, and upon O-Meth, and he had their slaughter. Maeltuile, bushop of

Dunchadh, lord of Ui-Dunchadha, died. Mathghamhain Ua Riagain, lord of Breagha, was slain by Domhnall Ua Ceallaigh, on the Sunday before Easter. Domhnall Ua Ceallaigh, the son of Flannagan, was blinded by Muirheartach Ua Ceallaigh. Aenghus Ua Tighearnain was slain by the Cinel-Aedha. Murchadh, son of Searrach, lord of Cairbri-Mor, died. Muirheartach, son (or grandson) of Maeleachlainn, was blinded by Conchobhar Ua Maeleachlainn. Tadhg Ua Guaire, lord of Ui-Cuilinn, was slain by the son of Mael-na-imboⁿ. Mac-Connacht, i. e. Ua Dunadhaigh, lord of Sil-Anmchadha, was slain. Mael-tuille^x, Bishop of Ard-Macha, died.

The Age of Christ, 1033. Muireadhach Ua Maenagain, a noble bishop and anchorite ; and Muireadhach Ua Manchain, successor of Cronan, died. Conn Ua Sinaich, chief anchorite of Connaught, died. Conn, son of Maelpadraig, airchinnech of Mungairit and Disert-Oenghusa^y, died. Aedh, son of Flaithbheartach Ua Neill, lord of Oileach, and heir to the sovereignty of Ireland, died, after laudable penance and mortification, on the night of Andrew's festival. A battle was gained by Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn over Conchobhar Ua Maeleachlainn, in which Maelruanaidh Ua Carraigh Calma, Lorcan Ua Caindelbhain, lord of Laeghairi, the lord of Feara-Cul, and many others, were slain. Conchobhar Ua Muireadhaigh, lord of Ciarraighe, was slain. The fair of Carman was celebrated by Donnchadh Mac Gillaphadraig, after he had assumed the kingdom of Leinster, having the chiefs of the laity and clergy of Leinster and Osraighe. A conflict between the Eli and the Ui-Fiachrach Aidhne, in which Braen Ua Cleirigh and Muireadhach Mac Gillaphadraig, with many others, were slain. Aimhirgin Ua Cearbhaill, lord of Eile, died. Aenghus Ua Cathail, lord of Eoghanacht-Locha-Lein, was killed. The shrine of Peter and Paul emitted blood upon Patrick's altar at Ard-Macha, in the presence of all in general. Foghartach Ua hAedha, lord of Magh-Luirg (or Tuath-Luirg)^z, and Ui-Fiachrach of Ard-sratha, was killed by the Feara Manach. Disert-

Ardmach, *in Christo quievit*. Hugh O'Foiri took the bishoprick in hand."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^y *Disert-Oenghusa*.—Otherwise written Disert-Aenghusa, i. e. Aenghus's desert, or wilderness, now Dysart-Enos, near the Rock of Dunamase, in the barony of East Maryborough, and Queen's

County. The Aenghus who gave name to this place was the celebrated Aenghus the Festilogist, who flourished towards the close of the eighth century.—See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, pp. 4, 5, 579, and p. 582, n. 6.

^z *Magh-Luirg (or Tuath-Luirg)*.—The true reading is, "lord of Tuath-Luirg and Ui-Fiach-

manach. Οἰρήτε Μαοιλετυλε δο αργαν δο Μυρχαδ Ὑα Μαοιλεαχλαinn. Μυρχαδ Ὑα Μαοιλεαχλαinn (.i. mac Μαοιλεαδλαinn Ἰυιτ) δο μαρβαδ 1 meabail la Mac Iapnán .i. la τοιρεαδ Κυριene 1 nnyr Λοδα Σεινδεδε. Ρινδ Ὑα Ὅνζαλαῖζ, τιζήνα Μυρρεραιζε έίρε, δέcc. Cumuinan, mac Ρυαδῶρι Ὑί Chetpáda [δέcc]. Οἰρήτε Μhaoιλετυλε δορccαν δο Μυρχαδ ὁ Μhaoιλεχλαinn.

Αοιρ Κυρίορτ, mile τριοχα α εσταρ. Κατάλ Μαριτηρ, αρχινδεαχ Κορραιζε, δέcc. Οενζαρ, mac Ρλαinn, ρήρ λειζιנד Cluana mic Νόιρ, αρδ εαγναδ ιαρέταρ δομian δέcc ιαρ ναίρηζε. Μαιcma Ὑα hUachταν ρήρ λειζιnn Cfnannpa, δο βάταδ oc τοχτ α hAlbain eu lebaδ Colum Cille, 7 επί μινδα δο μιονδαῖδ Ρhaττραιcc, 7 τριοχα δο ὁαοιμβ maille ρήρ. Ἰολλαρεαχnall, mac Ἰολλαμοδonna, τιζήνα δειρceιρτ ὁρβζ, δο μαρβαδ ρα ριορα Ροιρη. Ουδδαingh, τιζήνα Connaét, δο μαρβαδ la Connaétαιδ ρέιρρin. Οονδchaδ, mac ὁριαν δο ιονδραδh Ορραιζε. Ἰολλαcolaim hUa Ριαccán, τιζήνα δειρceιρτ ὁρβζ, δο τuiτim lá Μυρδέρηταδ hUa Ceallaiζ. Ἰολλαπαττραιcc Ὑα Ρlannaζán, τιζήνα Τεατέβα, δο τuiτim lá ὁρεαζήnaimb. Μυρβῶach Ὑα Ρλατέβρηταιζ, τιζήνα Ὑα mḃriuin Seóla, [δέζ]. Κοιρτεn hUa Μαολρυann, τιζήνα Δεalbna, δο μαρβαδ ρορ ταρρριοch Οἰρητε Τολα ὁ α μυντηρ ρέιρρin, 7 πο ιμυρ Τολα Τρηα nearτ Δέ δίοζαλ ρορ an τί πο δα ράραῖζ, αρ πο μαρβαδ ηρin uap céatna. Ἰολλαularταιζ, τιζήνα na nḌéiri ὁρβζ, Κατάλ, mac Αmalζαδα, τιζήνα Ὑα Ceallaiζ

rach-Arda-Sratha." The territory of Tuath-Lurg is the barony of Lurg, in the county of Fermanagh; and the territory of the Ui-Fiachrach of Ard-sratha extended from the north-east boundary of this barony to the River Mourne, in the county of Tyrone.

^a *Disert-Maeltuile*: i. e. St. Maeltuile's desert or wilderness, now Dysart, a townland giving name to a parish situated on the west side of Loch-Ainninn, or Lough Ennell, in the barony of Rathconrath, and county of Westmeath. The festival of St. Maeltuile mac Nochaire, who gave name to this place, is set down in O'Clery's *Irish Calendar* at 30th of July.

^b *Loch Scmhúille*.—Now Lough Sewdy, near

the little town of Ballymore, in the barony of Rathconrath, and county of Westmeath.—See note under A. D. 1450.

^c *Disert-Maeltuile*.—This is repetition.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1033. An overthrow by Murcha O'Malsechlainn of Conor O'Malsechlainn, where Maclruanai O'Carraí Calma and Lorkan were killed, Lorkan being king of O'Laegaire, and others with him. Con mac Maelpatrick. Airchinnech of Mungart, *quievit*. Conor O'Mureai, king of Kiarraí, killed. The fayre of Carman by Donagh mac Gilpatrick, in the beginning of his reigue in Leinster. Aimirgin

Maeltuile^a was plundered by Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn. Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, i. e. the son of Maeleachlainn Gott, was treacherously slain by Mac Iarnain, i. e. the chief of Cuirene, on the island of Loch Semhdidhe^b. Finn Ua Dunghalaigh, lord of Muscraige-thire, died. Cumunhan, son of Ruaidhri Ua Cetfadh, [died]. Disert-Maeltuile^c was plundered by Murchadh O'Maeleachlainn.

The Age of Christ, 1034. Cathal Martyr, airchinneach of Corcaigh, died. Oenghus, son of Flann, lector of Cluain-mic-Nois, chief sage of the west of the world, died after penance. Maenia Ua hUchtain, lector of Ceanannus, was drowned coming from Alba with the bed of Colum-Cill, and three of Patrick's relics, and thirty persons along with him. Gillaseachnaill, son of Gillamochna, lord of South Breagha, was slain by the Fera-Rois. Dubhdaingean, lord of Connaught, was slain by the Connaughtmen themselves. Donnchadh, son of Brian, plundered Osraighe. Gillacolum Ua Riagain, lord of South Breagh, fell by Muirheartach Ua Ceallaigh. Gillapadraig Ua Flannagain, lord of Teathbha, fell by the people of Breagmhaine. Muireadhach Ua Flaithbheartach^d, lord of Ui-Briuin-Seola, [died]. Coirten Ua Maelruain, lord of Dealbhna, was slain on the threshold of Disert-Tola^e by his own people; and Tola, through the power of God, wreaked vengeance upon the person who committed the profanation, for he was slain within the same hour. Gillaulartaigh, lord of the Deisi-Breagh^f; Cathal, son of Amhalgaidh, lord of Ui-Ceallaigh-Cualann, and his

O'Carroll, king of Ely; and Cumuvan mac Roary O'Cetta, *mortui sunt*. An overthrow among Ely, where fell Braen O'Klery, and Mureach Mac Gilpatrick, and others. The son of Mac Baethe mic Cinaeh killed by Maelcolum mac Cinaeh. Aengus O'Cathail, king of Eoghannacht of Loch Len. The Shryne of Peter and Paule streaming of blood upon Patrick's altar in Ardmach, in presence of all there living. Hugh mac Flavertai O'Neil, king of Ailech, and heyre of Ireland, *post penitentiam mortuus est*, on St. Andrew's eve.—*Cod. Clavend.*, tom. 49.

^dUa Flaithbheartaigh.—Now O'Flaherty. This Muireadhach was the grandson of Flaithbheartach, from whom the hereditary surname of O'Flaherty was derived, and was, therefore, the

first person of this family ever called O'Flaherty. He had three sons: 1. Ruaidhri of Loch Cime; 2. Donnchadh Alinn; and 3. Aedh, from whom all the septs of the O'Flahertys of West Connaught are descended. They were originally seated on the east side of Lough Corrib, in the barony of Clare, and county of Galway.

^eDisert-Tola.—This church stood in the townland of Diserttaula, in the parish of Killoolagh, barony of Delvin, and county of Westmeath.—See it already referred to under A. D. 970, 1010.

^fDeisi-Breagh.—Now the baronies of Deece, in the south of the county of Meath.—See note ^r, under the year 753, p. 356, *suprà*.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year :

Cualann, γ α βή .i. ιγόν mic Σιollaconiγῖν, do μαρβαδ do mac Ceallaiγ mic Dunchaδa, γ do mac Aδa, mic Tυaταil. Αιλιαιβ, mac Σιττιοcca, do μαρβαδ λά Saγanaιβ aγ doι do Ροίῖν.

Αοιρ Cπίορτ, mίle τιμοcha a cúicc. Πλατέβριtach Ua Μυρchaδa, τιγῖσινα Cemúil mδoγanne, do μαρβαδ co noρuιng oile amaille pπιr. Iarῖnán Ua Πλανδchaδa (cú na naem̄ γ na bπίρέn do γαιpεί de) do techt ar epieich i nDēlβna co na ταpρέσταρ uaiτε do Dēlβna co ταpδορατ iomaρeicc δó, γ no λαδ ár a muiντιpe, γ no μαρβαδ Iarῖnán pém̄ επέ pιοpταιβ Dέ γ na naem̄. Raγnall Ua hloῖmap, τιγῖσινα Ρυιpτ Λάpcece, do μαρβαδ i nAη cliaηh λά Σιττιoc, mac Αιλιαιβ. Αpῖo mδpícaῖn do opcecaῖn do Σιττιocc iapaῖn, γ doρo Cholaim Chille do opcecaῖn γ do loρccaδ do Choncoδap Ua Maοilec-lann ina δioγail. Cúpλείβε, mac Dοβpαιn, τιγῖσινα Coρca Πιpτηρί, [δέcc]. Cellpaille γ claoῖnaδ do opcecaῖn do Ghallaιβ, conup ταppaiδ mac Dοnnchaδ mac Dοῖnnaill γo no lá a noῖpγ ár. Cpēch λά Dοnnchaδ mac Dοnlaῖng pοp Πhῖpaιβ Cualann, γo τεucc bó γaβail mόp γ bpoῖo.

Αοιρ Cπίορτ, mίle τιμοcha a pέ. Αoγap Ua Πlaῖn, coῖmapba δpénaiῖn Cluana pῖpτα, γ Ceallach Ua Selβαιγh (.i. epρoc), coῖmapba δapπi pπuιτέ pῖnóip Muiῖan, δέcc. Αeγap, mac Caτάῖn, abb Coρcaιγε, δέcc. Πλατέβριtach an τιopετáῖn Ua Néill, τιγῖσινα Oιliγ, δέcc iap noειγδῖcηαιδ γ iap bpennaiῖn. Maelechlaῖn Ua Maeλpuaῖnaiδ, τιγῖσινα Cpem̄taῖnne, do μαρβαδ λά hAδ Ua Concoδap, a noδioγail Thaoγ an eich γil, γ δpῖaiῖn. Dοῖnnaill Ua hUaῖtῖmapáῖn, τιγῖσινα Πῖp Uί, do μαρβαδ do Dál nAῖpaide. Dοnnchaδ, mac Πloῖn, pιoγῖoaiῖna Tῖnῖpá, do μαρβαδ la pῖpaιβ δpéipne.

“A. D. 1034. Maccolum mac Cinaeh, king of Scotland, died. Aulav mac Sitrick killed by Saxons” [as he was] “goinge to Rome. Gilla-sechnaill mac Gillamoehonna killed. Doncha mac Bryan spoyled all Ossory. Cathal, mairtir, and Airchinnech of Cork; and Conn macMaelpatrick, Airchinnech of Mungarti, *dormierunt*. Ulster forces into Meath to Mac Millen’s house. Gil-lafularti, king of Desc-Bregh, killed. Maenia O’Huachtan, Lector of Kells, drowned coming from Scotland with Colum Cill’s booke, and three *minns*, or swearing reliques of St. Patrick, and thirty men with them. Suivne mac Hugh”

[mic Cinaeh], “king of the English and Irish, *aliter* Fingall” [*rectè*, Gallgaels], “*mortuus est.*”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^ε *Cu-na-naemh agus na bhfíren*: i. e. the watchdog of the saints and just men.

^η *Sord-Choluim-Chille*: i. e. the monastery of Swords, which was then in the Danish territory of Fingal.

^ι *Claenadh*.—Now Clane, in the county of Kildare.—See note ¹, under the year 777, p. 382, *suprà*.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

wife, the daughter of Mac Gillacoeimhghin, were slain by the son of Ceallach, son of Dunchadh, and his son Aedh, son of Tuathal. Amhlaeibh, son of Sitric, was slain by the Saxons, on his way to Rome.

The Age of Christ, 1035. Flaithbheartach Ua Murchadha, lord of Cinel-Boghaine, was killed with others along with him. Iarnan Ua Flannchadha (who was usually called "Cu na naemh agus na bhfiren^g"), came upon a predatory excursion into Dealbhna; but a small number of the Dealbhna-men overtook him, and gave him battle, wherein his people were slaughtered, and Iarnan himself was slain, through the miracles of God and the saints. Ragnall, grandson of Imhar, lord of Port-Lairge, was slain at Ath-cliaith by Sitric, son of Amhlaeibh; and Sord Cholaim Chille^h was plundered and burned by Conchobhar Ua Maeleachlainn, in revenge thereof. Cusleibhe, son of Dobhran, lord of Corca-Firtri, [died]. Cill-Usaille and Claenadhⁱ were plundered by the foreigners; but the son of Donnchadh, son of Domhnall, overtook them, and made a bloody slaughter of them. A depredation by Donnchadh, son of Dunlaing, upon the Feara-Cualann; and he carried off a great seizure of cows and prisoners.

The Age of Christ, 1036. Aenghus Ua Flainn, successor of Brenainn of Cluain-fearta; and Ceallach Ua Sealbhaich, a bishop, successor of Bairri^k, learned senior of Munster, died. Aenghus, son of Cathan, Abbot of Corcach, died. Flaithbheartach an Trostain^l, lord of Oileach, died after a good life and penance. Maeleachlainn, lord of Creamthainne, was slain by Aedh Ua Conchobhair, in revenge of Tadhg of the White Steed, and of Brian. Domhnall Ua h-Uathmharain, lord of Feara-Li, was slain by the Dal-Araidhe. Donnchadh, son of Flann, royal heir of Teamhair, was slain by the men of Breifne. Scolog,

"A. D. 1035. Cnut mac Sain, king of Saxons, died. Cahal mac Aulga, king of West Leinster, and his wife, daughter to Caeimgin mac Cinaeh, and his greyhound, killed *at once*" [i. e. together] "by the sonn of Kellach mac Dunchaa. Flah-vertach O'Murchaa, king of Kindred-Boguine, with many more, killed. Iarnan O'Flanchaa, persecutor of saints and the righteous, came with his" [followers] "into Delvin, and a few of Delvin skirmished with him, and gave him the overthrow, where he was killed, and his men

slughtered by myracle of the saints. Ranall O'Hivair, king of Waterford, killed in Dublin by Sitrick mac Awlaiv. Ardrakan rifled by Sitrick mac Awlaiv. The Sord of Colum Cille burnt by Conor O'Maeleachlainn in revenge it." —*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^k *Successor of Bairri*: i. e. Bishop or Abbot of Cork.

^l *Flaithbheartach an Trostain*: i. e. Flaherty of the Pilgrim's Staff. So called because he went as a pilgrim to Rome.

Scolócc .i. Niall Ua Flannagáin, τῖς ἡνα Τεῖβα, do ἡαρβαῖο la φῆραιβ Τεῖβα βύδῆιν .i. lá Μυμντιρ Τλαμáιν. Murchaḍ Ua an Chapáill .i. Ua Flaḗβς-ταῖη, ἡ Niall, mac Μυρῖς ἡνα da ρίοηḗα ἡνα λαρῆαιρ Connaḗτ, do ἡαρβαῖο. Cúiche, mac Ecnechám, τῖς ἡνα Ceneoil Enḗa, décc. Donnchaḍ, mac Dúnlaḗ, τῖς ἡνα Λαιḗη, do ḗallaḍ lá Donnchaḍ, mac ḗiollaπαρḗαιcc co nephail de a ccionn τρεḗτḗαινε. Ruaiḗρι, mic Ταḗḗ, mic Λορḗάιν, do ḗallaḍ lá mac Maoil na mbó .i. Διαρḗαιḗ. Διαρḗαιτ, mac Donnchaḗḗa, τḗαιαιρ Ορḗαιηε, do ἡαρβαῖο. Μυρḗς ἡταḗ, mac ḗiollaπάτḗραιcc, τῖς ἡνα Λεῖτε Ορḗαιηε, do ἡαρβαῖο ḗUa Caellaḗη δια μυμντιρ πέιν ἡ φῆιoll. Cell ḗαια ἡ Cenannur do λορḗαḗ. Deapḗtech Λαιḗηη ḗριḗιν do λορḗαḗ ἡ do ορḗαιḗ ḗφῆραιβ Μḗḗe.

Αḗιρ Ορḗορτ, míle τḗιocha a φḗητ. Flann, ḗριḗιρ ḗinne ḗUḗpean, Cionḗḗ ḗUa Maoilḗeḗin, ḗριḗḗρḗḗοιρ ιαρῆαιρ Λαιḗη, ḗḗ. Coḗppe, mac Ροḗαιηε, αρχḗηḗς ἡ Eccalḗη ḗicee, ḗḗcc. Caḗal mac Ruaiḗρι, τῖς ἡνα ιαρḗαιρ Connaḗτ, do ḗol δια οἡḗḗḗe co ḗΑρḗ Macha. Flann, mac Doḗnnaill Uḗ Maoileachlann, do ḗallaḗ ḗa Conchoḗar lá a deapḗḗαιρ. Τḗι ḗUḗ Maoḗορḗḗ do ἡαρβαῖο lá ḗUa Canannám. Τḗι ḗUḗ φhollaḗḗαιḗ, ἡ φḗnnaḗḗa Ua ḗαιḗḗḗ do ἡαρβαῖο ḗΑḗḗ Ua Conḗḗḗαιρ. Cúionḗḗαιḗ Ua Rubanḗ, τῖς ἡνα Ρυḗρτ Λαιḗη do ḗḗαρβαῖο lá a cenél πέḗρḗιν. Ρορτ Λαιḗḗḗ do ορḗαιḗ, ἡ λορḗαḗ lá Διαρḗαιττ, mac Mail na mbó. Scḗḗn Cholam Chille, ἡ Doḗḗḗaiḗ Chianám do ορḗαιḗ do ḗhallaḗ ḗḗa ḗḗαιḗ. Μυρḗς ἡ Ua Conḗḗḗann, τῖς ἡνα Ua ḗDiarḗḗḗa, ḗḗcc. Αρḗḗ Ua Celecám, τῖς ἡνα Ua ḗḗρḗḗαι, ἡ Ruaiḗρι Ua Λορḗάḗ, τῖς ἡνα Ua Niallám, do ἡαρβαῖο ἡ Ορḗḗḗ Caille lá Μυρḗḗḗ Ua Ruḗḗḗáḗ ἡ lá ḗUḗ ḗḗḗḗ. Ceapḗḗáḗ ḗοττ do ἡαρβαῖο lá ḗUa Flannagáin, .i. Siḗriuc, do Uḗ Maine. ḗillacaenḗḗin, mac Aḗḗḗḗḗ, τῖς ἡνα Ua Ceallaḗη do ἡαρβαῖο do macaḗ ḗḗḗ, mic Ταḗḗαι. Iḗḗḗ do ἡαρβαῖο do ḗhallaḗ Ρυḗρτ Λαιḗη τḗe

^m *O'Caellaighe*.—Now anglicised Kelly, without the prefix O'.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1036. Daniell O'Huathmaran, king of Firli, killed by Dalarai. Scolog O'Flannagan, king of Tethva, by his” [people] “killed. Donell O'Flainn, heyre of Tarach, by Breifni

killed. Murcha O'Cappall, and Nell mac Murges, two heyres of West Connaght, killed. Cuchiche mac Egnechan, king of Kindred-Enna, died. Donogh mac Dunlevy, king of Leinster, blinded by Mac Gilpatrick, and died thereof. Flahvertach O'Nell, Areking of Ailech, *post penitentiam optimam, in Christo quievit*. Aengus mac Flainn, Coarb of Brenainn Cluona, and Kellach O'Selva,

i. e. Niall Ua Flannagain, lord of Teathbha, was slain by the men of Teathbha themselves, i. e. by Muintir-Tlamain. Murchadh Ua an Chapail, i. e. Ua Flaithbheartaigh, and Niall, son of Muirgheas, two royal heirs of West Connaught, were slain. Cuciche, son of Egneachan, lord of Cinel-Enda, died. Donnchadh, son of Dunlaing, lord of Leinster, was blinded by Donnchadh Mac Gillaphadraig, and he died at the end of a week. Ruaidhri, son of Tadhg, son of Lorcan, was blinded by the son of Mael-na-mbo, i. e. Diarmaid. Diarmaid, son of Donnchadh, Tanist of Osraighe, was slain. Muireheartach, son of Gillaphadraig, lord of half Osraighe, was treacherously slain by O'Caellaighe^m, one of his own people. Cill-dara and Ceanannus were burned. The oratory of Laithreach was burned and plundered by the men of Meath.

The Age of Christ, 1037. Flann, Prior of Gleann-Uisean; Cinaedh Ua Maeltemhin, learned senior of the west of Leinster, died. Cairbre, son of Rodaighe, airchinneach of Eaglais-Beag [at Chuain-mic-Nois], died. Cathal, son of Ruaidhri, lord of West Connaught, went on his pilgrimage to Ard-Macha. Flann, son of Domhnall Ua Maeleachlainn, was blinded by Conchobhar, his brother. Three [of the] Ui-Maeldoraidh were slain by Ua Canannain. Three [of the] Ui Follamhain, and Finnachta Ua Earchadha, were slain by Aedh Ua Conchobhair. Cuimhain Ua Rubann, lord of Port-Lairge, was slain by his own tribe. Port-Lairge was plundered and burned by Diarmaid, son of Mael-na-mboⁿ. Scrin-Choluim-Chille and Daimhliag-Chianain^o were plundered by the foreigners of Ath-cliaith. Muirgheas Ua Conceanainn, lord of Ui-Diarmada, died. Arhu Ua Celechain, lord of Ui-Breasail, and Ruaidhri Ua Lorcan, lord of Ui-Niallain, were slain at Craebh-caille^p, by Muireadhach Ua Ruadhacain and the Ui-Eathach. Cearnachan Gott^q was slain by Ua Flannagain, i. e. Sitric, one of the Ui-Maine. Gillacaemhghin, son of Amhalghaidh, lord of Ui-Ceallaigh [of Cualann], was slain by the sons of Aedh, son of Tuathal. Imhar was

Coarb of Bairri, *mortuus est*. Roary mac Teig mic Lorkan, blinded by Maek Moylnambo."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

ⁿ *Diarmaid, son of Mael-na-mbo*.—He was the first of the ancestors of the Mac Murroughs, who became King of Leinster. Maelmordha mac Murchadha, King of Leinster, who was slain at the battle of Clontarf, was the ancestor

of the O'Byrnes, and not of this sept.

^o *Scrín-Choluim-Chille and Daimhliag-Chianain*: i. e. the churches of Skreen and Duleek in Meath.

^p *Craebh-caille*.—A place on the River Callan, in the barony and county of Armagh.—See note ^c, under the year 825, p. 438, *suprà*.

^q *Cearnachan Gott*: i. e. *Victoricus Balbus*.

meabail. Dunchaó mac Dunlainn, .i. pí Laighn, do eirgabail i nDuirne Diaimada, 7 a dallaó do Donnchaó Mac Giollaaparaidce, 7 a écc iaram fo cfoóir. Ruaidrí, mac Taidg Uí Lorcáin, tanairi Ua cCempealaidg, do eirgabáil i nDaimhliag Cille Cuilinn lá Donnchaó Mac Giollaaparaidg, 7 a dallaó iarrin lá mac Maoil na mbó.

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, míle τριοχα α hocht. Πλαιέβριtach, mac Coingricch, eppucc 7 pfpieiginn Cluana mic Noir, Cuindén, eppcop, 7 abb, 7 pfpieiginn Condépe, comarba Mic Neiri 7 Cholmain Eala, hUa Gabaid, rui eppcop Duirne Diaimada, 7 mac Céin, mic Maoilmuaid, décc. Aihil Ua Cair, pfpieiginn Deapmaidge, Maolináptain Cam, pfpieiginn Condépe, Flanvacacán, pfpieiginn Cille dara, [décc]. Coirppe Ua Coiméigollain, comarba Caimidg, décc i Róim. Colman Caech Ua Conganle, comarba Molairi, Niall, mac Riagáin, oipenneach Sláine, do marbad lá hUa Conduib. Giollacriopt, mac Caébaipri Uí Doimnaill, gabal pulaidg éogaíó, 7 cornamea Ceml Conaill, do marbad lá mac Cunn Uí Doimnaill. Ua Muirpeccin, tighina Tíeda, do marbad. Laiógnén hUa Leocáin, tighina Gaillnig, do eirgabail. Cúduilig Ua Donnchaóa, píogdaína Cairil, do marbad do Uib Faoláin. Reacrui do oipcan do Ghallaid. Meap dí móir ipin mbliadainri, a ré a méo co po méo oipa na noip. Da Scanduir do cor ipin Dhelbna, 7 Ua Maine i naine

^r *The Daimhliag of Cill-Chuilinn*: i. e. stone church of Kileullen, in the present county of Kildare.

The Annals of Ulster and Clonmaenaise record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1037. Cathal mac Roary, King of West Connaght, went in pilgrimage to Ard-mach. Flann O’Maelechlainn, by Conor O’Maelechlainn blinded. Arhu O’Celegan, king of O-Bressaill, and Rori O’Lorkan, king of O’Niallan, killed at Krivehoill by Mureach O’Ruagan and by O’Nechachs. Cu-inmain O’Roban, king of Waterford, killed by his” [own people]. “Cernachan Gott killed by O’Flannagan of O-Maine. Three O’Maeldoraies killed. Great raine this yeare.”—*Ann. Ul., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

“A. D. 1037. Dermott mac Moylenemo of

Lynster preyed, spoyled, and burnt Lymbrick. Donogh mac Dowlen, king of Lynster, had his eyes putt out by Mac Gillepatrick, king of Ossorye, and soone after died for grief. It reigned much this summer. Connor O’Me-laughlyn did putt out the eyes of Flann O’Me-laughlyn.”—*Ann. Clon.*

^s *Reachru*.—This name was applied to two celebrated islands in Ireland; first, to Rathlin, or Ragharee island, off the north coast of the county of Antrim; and, secondly, to the island of Lambay, in the county of Dublin. As Lambay belonged to the Danes at this period, it is probable that the former island is the one referred to in the text.

^t *The Orcs*: i. e. the pigots, rutlands, *luchans*, or last pigs farrowed.

^u *Dealbhna*: i. e. the inhabitants of Delvin

killed treacherously by the foreigners of Port-Lairge. Dunchadh, son of Dunlaing, King of Leinster, was taken prisoner at Disert-Diarmada, and blinded by Donnchadh Mac Gillaphadraig; and he died immediately after. Ruaidhri, son of Tadhg Ua Lorcain, Tanist of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, was taken prisoner in the Daimhliag of Cill-Cuiliun^r, by Donnchadh Mac Gillaphadraig; and he was afterwards blinded by the son of Mael-na-mbo.

The Age of Christ, 1038. Flaithbheartach, son of Loingseach, Bishop and lector of Cluain-mic-Nois; Cuinnen, Bishop, Abbot, and lector of Condere, successor of Mac Nisi and Colman Eala; hUa Gabhaidh, distinguished Bishop of Disert-Diarmada; and the son of Cian, son of Maclmhuaidh, died. Ailill Ua Cair, lector of Dearmhach; Maclmartan Cam, lector of Condere; Flannagan, lector of Cill-dara, [died]. Cairbre Ua Coimhghillain, successor of Cainteach, died at Rome. Colman Caech Ua Conghaile, successor of Molaisi, [died]. Niall, son of Riagain, airchinneach of Slaine, was killed by O'Conduibh. Gilla-christ, son of Cathbhar Ua Domhnaill, supporting pillar of the war and defence of the Cinel-Conaill, was slain by the son of Conn O'Domhnaill. Ua Muirgein, lord of Teathbha, was killed. Laidhgnen Ua Leocain, lord of Gaileanga, was taken prisoner. Cuduiligh Ua Donnchadha, royal heir of Caiscal, was slain by the Ui-Faelain. Reachru^s was plundered by the foreigners. Very great fruit in this year, so that the *ores*^t of the pigs were fattened. Two rencounters between the Dealbhnaⁿ and the Ui-Maine, on the Friday of Ciaran's festival^w,

Mac Coghlan, now the barony of Garrycastle, in the King's County.

^w *Ciaran's festival*: i. e. the 9th of September.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1038. Cuinniden Connere, Coarb of Maknise and Colman Ela, and Colman Cam, .i. Crooked O'Congail, Coarb of Molaise, in *Christo quieverunt*. Gilkrist mac Cathvair O'Donell killed by mac Cuinn O'Donell. Battle betwene Cuana, King of All-Saxons, and Odo, King of Fraunce, where a thousand and more perished. Ore Allai, .i. the wyld boar, O'Ruagan, king of O-Nehach, killed by Clann-Sinai in Ardmach, upon Monday, in revenge of killing Eocha mac Innavar, and dishonouring Ardmach. An over-

throw geven to O-Mani by Delvin, in the midst of Clon-mic-Nois, on Fridai, on St. Kyaran's feast, wherein many were slaine. Cuduili O'Dunchaa, heyre of Cassill, killed by O'Faelan."—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

"A. D. 1038. Flathvertagh mac Loyngsye, Lector and Bushopp of Clonvicknose, died. Aileall O'Gair, Lector of Dorowe, died. There was such abundance of akorns this year that it fattened the piggs" [piggotts] "of piggs. There arose great contentions and fraye between those of Delvyn Mac Coghlan, and those of Imain in Clonvicknose, on St. Keyran's day, and fell twice the same day to the fraye, in which strife there were slain 53 persons of Imaine."—*Ann. Clon.*

πέλε Γιάραιν ἰ cCluain mic Nóir, ἡ πο μεαδσορ ανδιρ πορ Ib Maine, ἡ πο μαρβαδ τριαρ αρ εαογαδ υιβ Maine.

Αοιρ Γρίορτ, mile τριοχα α ναοι. Μαοια, ερρορ ἡ κομαρβα Μαοιρ-τρεαχ δυιτι, Celecari Ua Cuilennám, κομαρβα Τιγεαρναϊζ, ἡ Μυρβδωαχ, mac Flannacáin, ποραιοινδωεχ Αρδα Μαχα, δέεε. Cloicteach Cluana Ioraird do τωιτωι. Domnall mac Donnchaða, τιζηνα Ua Faelám, do μαρβαδ λά Domnall Ua Fíngail, τιζηνα na bFopruat. Murchad Ruad, mac Maoileachlainn, do δαλλαδ λά Concobar Ua Maolschlainn. Μυρβδωαχ, mac Flaitébsitairg Uí Néill, do μαρβαδ λά hUib Labradá. Donnchað Dearec, mac Αιρτ .i. an Caileac Uí Ruairc, τιζηνα αρτιρ Connact, πορ λάνη α αταρ, do μαρβαδ λά hAod Ua cConcobair. Slóigib lá Donnchað, Mac Giolla-pátraiac co nOrraigib ἰ Μιθε, co πο λοιρορτε co Cnoḡba, ἡ co Opoat ata. Aod Ua Flannagán, τιζηνα Λυρεε ἡ Ua pFiacrác, do μαρβαδ. Mac Ruaidri, τιζηνα Fínnmaige, do τωιτωι λά α μυντωιρ πέριμ. Mac Ruairi, τιζηνα Ceneoil Fhiácach, do μαρβαδ λά τιζηνα Fí Ceall. Donnchað Mac Giolla-pátraiac, τιζηνα Orraige ἡ Λαιζην δυρμώρ, δέεε ιαρ μβειτ ἰ ηγαλαρ ποττα.

Αοιρ Γρίορτ, mile ceathracha. Μαοιμαρρ Ua Ochtaím, κομαρβα Cholaim Chille ἡ Αδαμνάμ, δέεε. Dúnchað Ua hAnchanga ποοι τιαχτανα λίζινο Αρδα Μαχα, δέε. Copepach, mac Anḡeada, κομαρβα Flannan ἡ Bpenann, δέε. ιαρ πορβhawh α δαιζηδβτhawh. Διαρματ Ua Scchnurairg

* *The Cloicteach of Cluain-Iraid*: i. e. the steeple or round tower belfry of Clonard, in Meath.

† *Domnall Ua Fearghail*.—Dunald Mac Firbis gives the pedigree of a Domnall Ua Fearghail, King of Fortuatha Laighean, whom he makes the twenty-seventh in descent from Mesineorb, son of Mogheorb, King of Leinster, and the thirtieth from Conchobhar Ahhradhruadh, Monarch of Ireland.—See A. M. 5192, p. 91, *suprà*. The valley of Glendalough, and the district of Imaile, in the present county of Wicklow, are referred to as in the Fortuatha-Laighean.

‡ *The Uí-Labhradha*: i. e. the O'Laverys, a family still numerous in the barony of Iveagh,

and county of Down.

§ *Cnodbha and Droichead-atha*: i. e. Knowth and Drogheda.—See notes * and †, under the year 861, p. 497, *suprà*.

|| *Uí-Fiachrach*: i. e. Uí-Fiachrach-Ardasratha, a tribe seated along the River Derg, in the north-west of the county of Tyrone, adjoining the barony of Lurg, in the county of Fermanagh. The Annals of Ulster and those of Clonmacnoise notice the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1039. Jaco, king of Bryttain, *a suis*; Donell mac Doncha, king of O'Faellan, by Donell O'Ferall; Doncha Derg, .i. Read, O'Roirk, by the O'Conors; Roary, king of Fernvai, *a suis*;

at Cluain-mic-Nois, in both which the Ui-Maine were defeated, and fifty-three of them were killed.

The Age of Christ, 1039. Maicnia, Bishop and Comharba of Mainistir-Buithi; Ceileachair Ua Cuileannain, successor of Tighearnach; and Muireadhach, son of Flannagain, Fos-airchinneach of Ard-Macha, died. The Cloictheach of Cluain-Iraird^x fell. Domhnall, son of Donnchadh, lord of Ui-Faclain, was slain by Domhnall Ua Fearghaile^x, lord of the Fortuatha. Murchadh Ruadh, son of Maeleachlainn, was blinded by Conchobhar Ua Maeleachlainn. Muireadhach, son of Flaithbheartach Ua Neill, was slain by the Ui-Labhradha^z. Donnchadh Dearg, son of Art, i. e. the Cock, Ua Ruaire, lord of East Connaught, in conjunction with his father, was slain by Aedh Ua Conchobhair. An army was led by Donnchadh Mac Gillaphadraig and the Osraighi into Meath; and they burned as far as Cnoghbha and Droichead-atha^a. Aedh Ua Flannagain, lord of Lurg and Ui-Fiachrach^b, was slain. Mac Ruaidhri, lord of Fearnmhagh, fell by his own people. Mac Ruitsi, lord of Cinel-Fhiachach, was slain by the lord of Feara-Ceall. Donnchadh Mac Gillaphadraig, lord of Osraige and of the greater part of Leinster, died after long illness.

The Age of Christ, 1040. Maelmaire Ua Ochtain, successor of Colum-Cille and Adamnan, died. Dunchadh Ua hAnchainge, distinguished prelector of Ard-Macha, died. Cosgrach, son of Aingeadh, successor of Flannan and Brenainn^c, died after a well-spent life. Diarmaid Ua Seachnasaigh^d, the most

Hugh O'Flannagan, king of Luirg and O-Fiachrach, all killed. Donogh mac Gillpatrick, archking of Leinster and Ossory" [died]. "Maenia, Coarb of Buty, *Episcopus et plenus dierum*; Ceilechar O'Culenan, Coarb of Tiernach, *vitam feliciter finierunt*. Mureach mac Flannagan, Airchinnech of Ardmach, by O-Hehachs; Mureach mac Flavertaich O'Neil killed by Lethrens. Cervall mac Faelan killed by Gentyes" [*rectè*, the Galls, or Danes].—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

"A. D. 1039. The steeple of Clonard fell down to the earth. Donnough mac Gillepatrick, King of Ossory and Lynster, died. Leighmanchan was preyed and spoyled by those of Imaine, in revenge of the falling out between those of

Imaine and those of Delvin in Clonvicknose before."—*Ann. Clon.*

^c *Successor of Flannan and Brenainn*: i. e. Bishop of Killaloe and Clonfert.

^d *Diarmaid Ua Seachnasaigh*.—This may be understood as denoting Diarmaid, grandson of Seachnasach. He was not of the O'Shaughnessys of Ui-Fiachrach Aidhne, in the present county of Galway, for the first of this latter family, who was called O'Shaughnessy, was Ragnall, whose father, Gealbhuidhe, who was slain in the year 1159, was the son of Seachnasach, the progenitor after whom the hereditary surname was called. Successor of Seachnall means Abbot of Domhnach-Seachnail, now Dunshaughlin, in Meath.

ρασι eccna Leitē Cunnō, γ comarbadh Sfehnall, décc. Corcrán Cleireach, anscōipe, airdéfnō iaréairi Eorpa ar érábaid̄ γ eccna eiriōe, γ a écc hι Liorr mór. Echtiḡsina, mac brian, tiḡsina b̄riḡmāine, décc. Ua Duiblaich, tiḡsina F̄h̄i tTulach, do m̄arbad̄ dia m̄uirtir̄ féin. Caé Cille Dronnán do b̄riḡf̄ō do Ḥhallab̄, γ do mac b̄riann for Chearb̄ball mac Faoláin, γ Cearb̄ball do m̄arbad̄ anō. Ceall dapa, Cfnandour, D̄im d̄á l̄f̄ḡlarr, γ ilcealla oile aréfn̄a do lorccad̄. MaenCholuim Chille, D̄ir̄f̄it̄ Diarmata, Moḡna Moḡfn̄óc, γ Cluain mor̄ Mhaédoec̄ do orḡain l̄á Diarmata, mac Maoil na mbó, tiḡsina Ua cCeinnrealaig, γ b̄riōd̄ mór̄ do b̄riē ar na d̄s̄r̄eaiḡib̄. D̄er̄t̄sch Laiḡriḡ b̄riūm̄ do lorccad̄ γ do orccain la f̄h̄iaib̄ M̄iōe.

Αοιρ C̄r̄iōr̄t̄, m̄ile c̄f̄r̄acha a haon. Maolb̄riḡde Ua Maoilf̄in̄ō, pac-car̄t̄ γ anscōipe, γ epp̄cop Ḥinne d̄á locha, décc. Corcrach Ua Toic̄tiḡ, aird̄f̄h̄leḡion̄ Cille dapa, décc. Soerḡar, f̄h̄leḡion̄ γ airc̄innech Toraiḡe, décc. Mac b̄st̄haid̄, mac Ainm̄ipe, ár̄ō ollain̄ Ar̄ōa Macha, γ Eireanō aréfn̄a, déḡ. Maolpuanaid̄ mac Roem̄, r̄iḡd̄am̄na T̄h̄n̄pach, do m̄arbad̄. Faelan h̄Ua M̄órd̄a, tiḡsina Laiḡiri, do d̄alla d̄á Murchad̄, mac Dunlaing, iar na c̄oir̄ber̄t̄ do Donn̄c̄ad̄, mac Aōd̄a do, uair ar é Donn̄cha d̄o ḡab̄ epiōm̄ ar t̄úr̄ con̄tapa d̄o Murchad̄, mac Dunlaing. Muir̄c̄f̄r̄t̄ach Mac Ḥiollaḡat̄-t̄raicc̄ do m̄arbad̄ do Uib̄ Caolluīde i meab̄ail. Ḥiolla c̄om̄ḡail, mac Duinn̄cuan, mic Dunlaing, do b̄riē ar éicin a Cill dapa do Murchad̄, mac Dunlaing, airm̄ in mo r̄áraiḡe ad̄ com̄arba b̄riḡde. D̄á mac M̄hic F̄haoláin, mic Muir̄cha d̄a .i. Donn̄cha d̄h̄, γ Ḥlumair̄n do m̄arbad̄ do a Cilldapa mac b̄riōem̄,

* *Corcran Cleireach*.—He was the colleague of Cuan O'Lochain in the provisional government of Ireland after the death of Maelsechlainn II., in 1022.

† *Cill-Dronnan* : i. e. the Church of St. Dronnan. The festival of St. Dronnan of Cill-Dronnan is set down in O'Clery's *Irish Calendar* at 12th of December ; but the situation of the church is not described

‡ *Maen-Choluim-Chille, &c.*—These churches are situated in the present county of Kildare, except Cluain-mor-Maedhog, which is in the barony of Rathvilly, in the county of Carlow. Their names are now anglicised : 1. Moone, or

Moone-Columbkille ; 2. Castledermot ; 3. Dunnamanoge, or Monamohennoge ; and 4. Clonmore.

The Annals of Ulster and Clonmacnoise record the following events under this year :

“ A. D. 1040. *Hic est annus millesimus et xl. mus ab incarnatione Domini.* Coscrach mac Aingea, Coarb of Flannau, and Brenainn ; Maelmuire O'Huchtan, Coarb of Colum Cill ; Dermot O'Sechmasai, Coarb of Sechnall, *in Christo dormierunt.* Corcran Clerk, the head of Europe in learning and godliness, *in Christo pausavit.* Duncha O'Caneg, Lector of Ardmach, *m̄t̄issimus et doct̄issimus, in Christo pausavit.* Donncha

distinguished sage of Leath-Chuinn, and successor of Seachnall, died. Corcran Cleireach^c, anchorite, who was the head of the west of Europe for piety and wisdom, died at Lis-mor. Echtighearna, son of Bran, lord of Breaghmhaine, died. Ua Dubhlaich, lord of Fearta-Tulach, was killed by his own people. The battle of Cill-Dronnan^f was gained by the foreigners, and the son of Brian [*recte* of Bran], over Cearbhall, son of Faelan; and Cearbhall was slain therein. Cill-dara, Ceanannus, Dun-da-leathghlas, and many other churches, were burned. Macin-Choluim-Chille^g, Disert-Diarmada, Moghna-Moshenoc, and Cluain-mor-Maedhog, were plundered by Diarmaid, son of Mael-na-mbo, lord of Ui-Ceinn-sealaigh; and he carried many prisoners from the oratories. The oratory of Laithreach-Briuin was burned and plundered by the men of Meath.

The Age of Christ, 1041. Maelbrighde Ua Maelfinn, priest, anchorite, and bishop, died. Cosgrach Ua Toicthigh, chief lector of Cill-dara, died. Soerghus, lector and airchinneach of Torach^h, died. Mac Beathaidh, son of Ainmire, chief poet of Ard-Macha, and of Ireland in general, died. Maelruan-aidh, son of Roen, royal heir of Teamhair, was slain. Faelan Ua Mordha, lord of Laeighis, was blinded by Murchadh, son of Dunlaing, after having been delivered to him by Donnchadh, son of Aedh, for it was Donnchadh that took him first, and then delivered him up to Murchadh, son of Dunlaing. Muir-cheartach Mac Gillaphadraig was slain by the Ui-Caelluidheⁱ by treachery. Gillachomhghaill^k, son of Donnchuan, son of Dunlaing, was forcibly carried away from Cille-dara by Murchadh, son of Dunlaing, where the successor of Bright was violated. The two sons of the son of Faelan, son of Murchadh, namely, Donnchadh and Gluniarn, were slain at Cill-dara by the two sons of Braen^l, son of

mac Crinan, king of Scotland, *a suis occisus est*. Aralt, king of Saxons of Gills, *mortuus est*. All Kildare burnt at Michaelmas. Kells, Dundalehglas, and many other churchtownes, burnt."—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

"A. D. 1040. The overthrow of Kildronnan, given by the Danes and Mac Brayn to Mac Foylan, where Mac Foylan was killed. Corcran, anchorite of all Ireland, died at Lismore. This is he that had the hearing of the Causes of Ireland. Echtigerne mac Broyne, prince of Brawnie, died."—*Ann. Clon.*

^h *Torach*.—Now Tory Island, off the north coast of the barony of Kilmacrenan, and county of Donegal.

ⁱ *Ui-Caelluidhe*.—This name is still numerous in the county of Kilkenny, and anglicised Kelly, without the prefix O'.

^k *Gillachomhghaill*.—He is the ancestor of the royal family of O'Tuathail, or O'Toole, of Leinster.

^l *Braen*.—This name is more usually written Bran. He was the ancestor of the O'Brains, or O'Byrnes, of Leinster.

mic Maílmórdá. Cífech lá hAirgíallab i Conaíllib, co ro bhríftar Conaílle porra i Maig da éanneach. Cífech lá hUa Néill i nUib Éatách Ulað, co tucrat cpeich móir. Cpeach lá hUib Ceinnfealaig in hUib baírrí, conur tarrad Murchad, mac Dúnlain, co ro bhrí porra hi Cill Molappóc, 7 co fparcabadat ár mór im Dóinnall Reaíar, daína tígíuna Ua Ceinnfealaig. Cucíce hUa Dúnlain, tígíuna Laigí, 7 a mac, 7 Calleoc a bhí, do íarbad do Mac Conín, hi Teagh Mochua mic Lonáin, 7 ro íarbad roíu féin íar na íarach lá hUa Broenám inn, 7 ar firt mór do Mochua rin. Féina mór Maodóg do loicead lá Donnchað mac Briaín. Glíno Uirín do arccain do mac Maí na mbó, 7 in deireach do bhrífoh, 7 céo do daoinbh do íarbad, 7 reacht céett do bpech ar a ndíogal Féina móire do arccain do íar Briaín, 7 do Murchad, mac Dúnlain, 7 a ndíogal a bratar Dóinnall Reaíar.

Αοιρ Cρίοιρ, mile cfeíacha a dó. Maolbríoge, eppuz Cille dapa, Aíll Mucnaína, cínó manach na nGaoídeal, décc, hi cColóin. Eoócacán, aréin-deach Sláine, 7 fípleigíno Suíro, 7 íeírbmó togaíde, Loingreac Ua Maolfechnaíll, fípleigíno Cluana hloparó, Loingreach Ua Flaicén, coíarba Ciaráin 7 Cponám, Maelíftar Ua hAilecám, fípleigíno Arda Macha, 7 toíreac na mac leigíno do íarbad. Féacha Ua Maolmoíroða ppiú dhuíe Éreann, décc. Flano, mac Maolfechlann Súit, pígeaína Tínpac, do íarbad lá Concóbar, mac Maolfechlann. Murchad, mac Dúnlain, pí Laigín, 7 Donnchað, mac Aeða, tígíuna Ua mbairríce do tuitim la Gíolla-ráteíraice, mac nDonnchaða, tígíuna nOíraige, 7 la Comcoígeíce Ua Mórdá,

^m *Magh-da-chainneach*.—Not identified.

ⁿ *Cill-Molappog*: i.e. Molappog's Church. This name is now applied to an old grave-yard in the townland of Donore, parish of Leamlidhrum or Lorum, in the county of Carlow. About thirty perches to the south of this grave-yard is a holy well called *Tobar-Molappog*. There is another old church-yard of this name near the village of Croghan, to the north of Elphin, in the county of Roscommon; but the place referred to in the text is certainly the Kilmalappoge in the county of Carlow.

^o *Teach-Mochua-mic-Lonáin*.—Now Timahoe, in the Queen's County.

The Annals of Ulster and Clonmacnoise record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1041. The annals are too many of killing of men, dicing, praies, and battles. None can tell them wholly, but a few among many of them by means that men's ages could not be thoroughly knowne. Macbehi, archpoet of Ard-mach and of Ireland. Fatt Douell mac Moylena-mo by Leinster. Murtagh mac Gillpatrick killed by O'Caelyes treacherously. Airgialla went upon the Conells, and the Conells overthrew them at Magh-da-Cainnech. O'Nell with his into O'Neach in Ulster, and brought a great prai. Gilcomgaill mac Donkwan mic

Maelmordha. A preying excursion by the Airghialla, in Conailli; but the Conailli routed them at Magh-da-chainneach^m. A preying excursion by the Ua Neills into Ui-Eathach, and they carried off great booty. A preying excursion by the Ui-Ceinnsealaigh into Ui-Bairrchi; but Murchadh, son of Dunlaing, overtook them, and defeated them at Cill-Molappocⁿ, where they were greatly slaughtered, together with Domhnall Reamhar, [i. e. the Fat], heir to the lordship of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh. Cuciche U Dunlaing, lord of Laeighis, and his son, and Cailleoc his wife, were slain by Mac Conin at Teach-Mochua-mic-Lonain^o; and he [Mac Conin] himself was killed on the following day, by Ua Broenain, for this act; and this was a great miracle by Mochua. Fearna-mor-Maedhog was burned by Donnchadh, son of Brian. Gleann-Uisean was plundered by the son of Mael-na-mbo, and the oratory was demolished, and seven hundred persons were carried off [as prisoners] from thence, in revenge of the plundering of Fearna-mor, by the son of Brian, and Murchadh, son of Dunlaing, and in revenge of his brother, Domhnall Reamhar.

The Age of Christ, 1042. Maelbrighde, Bishop of Cill-dara; Ailill of Mucnamh, head of the monks of the Gaoidhil, died at Cologne. Eochagan, airchinneach of Slaine, and lector of Sord, and a distinguished scribe; Loingseach Ua Flaithen, successor of Ciaran and Cronan; Maelpeadair Ua hAilecain, lector of Ard-Macha, and the chief of the students; were slain. Fiacha Ua Maelmordha, chief senior of Ireland, died. Flann, son of Maelseachlainn Gott, royal heir of Teamhair, was slain by Conchobhar, son of Maelseachlainn. Murchadh, son of Dunlaing, King of Leinster, and Donnchadh, son of Aedh, lord of Ui-Bairreche, fell by Gillaphadraig, son of Donnchadh, lord of Osraighe,

Dunlaing taken forceably out of Kildare, and killed after.”—*Annals of Ulster, Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

“A. D. 1041. Dermott mac Moylenemo was king nine years. The kings or chief monarchs of Ireland were reputed and reckoned to be absolute monarchs” [i. e. full or supreme monarchs] “in this manner: if he were of Leigh-Con, or Con’s halfe in deale, and one province in Leath-moye, or Moye’s halfe in deale, at his command, he was coumpted to be of sufficient power to be king of Taragh, or Ireland; but if the party

were of Leath-Moye, if he could not command all Leath-Moye and Taragh, with the lordship thereunto belonging, and the province of Ulster, or Connought (if not both), he wou’d not be thought sufficient to be king of all. Dermott mac Moylenemo cou’d command Leathmoye, Meath, Connought, and Ulster, and, therefore, by the judgment of all, he was reputed sufficient monarch of the whole” [of Ireland]. “Moylebride O’Moylefyn, preist, died. Moyletonie mac Roen, prince of Taragh, was killed by Foreners.”—*Ann. Clon.*

τιζήνα Λαίγρι, ἡ λα Μαπραῖε Ὑα Ὀννεχαῶα, τιζήνα Εοζαναχτα ἡ Μοιγὴ Μουλίατ, ἡ Λαίγρι, ἡ ἀρ ἰριν κατ ῖν Μαίγι Μαλεστ τορέαρι Ἰολλα-εμίν Ὑα ἡΑηροῦται, τιζεαῖνα Ὑα Σρεμῆταννάιν, ἡ Εαχδονν, μαε Ὀύνλαιν, ταναῖρι Λαίγρῃ, ἡ πο ροχαῶδῃ ἰλε. Μαπραῖε μαε Ἰορμάν, μεε Τρεαῖραιζ, τιζήνα Ὑα ἡδαιρρέε, ἡ α βῆν ὄο ἡαρβαῶ ἡ ἡοῖριε Ὀιαρμαδα λά ἡὙῖβ ὄα-λάιν. Σιρμυε ἡ Καλλεαχ-ῖονάιν, α ἡγῆν, ὄεεε ἡ ναεῖν ἡι.

Αοῖρ Ἰοῖορε, ἡἰλε σεαῖραχα α τῖῖ. ῖλαῖβῆριταχ, εῖρσορ Ὀύν Ὑε Ἰλαῖρι, ὄο ἑεε. Ἰονῶοαῖ Ὑα Λαῖδῆν, ἀῖρῖνδεαχ ῖβῆνα ἡοῖρι Μαεῶοῖζ, ἡ Ἰῖγε Μολιν, ὄεεε. Αῶδάν Ἰονναχταχ, ἀνοῖοῖ ἡ ῖβῆλεῖζῖν Ροῖρ-κομμάν, Σεαλλαχ Ὑα Ἰεῖρρεῖν, κοῖαῖρβα ῖνδῶῖν ἡ Μοεολμῶεε, ἡ Καταλ, μαε Ρηαῶοῖ, τιζήνα ἡαῖταιῖ Ἰονναῖε, ὄεεε ἡα οἡῖῖρε ἡ ἡΑῖο Μαχα. Ὀοῖννα Ὑα ῖβῆγαῖλε, τιζήνα ῖοῖρτεαῖ Λαίγρῃ, ὄο ἡαρβαῶδῃ λά μαε Ἰααῖται, μαε ῖαχῖαχ ἡ τῖῖμονῶ Καοῖμῖζ. ῖλαν Ὑα ἡΑῖῖετῃ, τιζεαῖνα Ὑα Μεῖτῃ, ὄο ἡαρβαῶ λά ἡὙα Σεαῖβαῖλ, λα τιζήνα ῖεαῖρῖῖαῖζε. Ἰολλα-μοχοννα Ὑα Ὀῖνδῶοῖρμα ὄεεε. Ἰεῖνῖετῖζ Ὑα Ἰῖῖρε, τιζήνα Μῖρεῖραιζε, ὄο ἡαρβαῶ. Μαῖοῖν ῖοῖρ Ἰηελ εῖῖονα ῖῖα εῖῖελ Εοζαν ἡ τῖῖμονῶ Ὀάβεοε. Ἰρεαχ λά ἡΑῖνῶ Ὑα Ρηαῖρε ὄαῖ Ὑεζῖῖῶ, ὄαῖ Ὀῖῖῖν ἡεῖ-λαῖν, ἡ ὄαῖ Ἰοναῖλε ἡἡε, ἀετ ῖο ὄοζαῖῖῖοτ ἡα ἡαοῖῖ ῖο εῖῖῶῖῖ ἡ. Μοῶετα ἡ Ροῖάν, ἀῖρ ῖο ἡαρβαῶ Αῖνῶ ῖῖα εῖῖῖν ῖῖῖῖε λά ἡαοῖῖῖῖ ἡ. μαε Αῖῖε ὄῖῖεε. Ἰροῖεεαῶ ὄο ὄαῖῖῖῖ Ἰαῖῖῖῖ ἡ τῖῖεαῖε Ἰαῖῖῖῖ ῖοῖρ Αῶ Ὑα Ἰοῖῖῖῖῖῖῖῖῖ, τιζήνα Ἰῖῖῖῖῖ, ἡ ὄῖῖῖῖῖῖ Ἰῖῖῖῖῖῖ ὄο βῖῖῖῖ ὄο ἡοῖῖ ὄαχῖῖῖῖ ἡοῖῖῖῖ ῖῖῖῖ, ἀῖ

^p *Magh-Muilceth*: i. e. Muilceth's Plain. Now unknown in Leix, or the Queen's County.

^q *Ui-Creamhthannain*.—This was the name of a tribe seated in the district around the rock of Dun-Mase, or Dunamase, in the barony of East Maryborough, and Queen's County.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1042. Fernmor-Maog burnt by Donogh mac Bryan. Glen-Uissen burnt by Mac Moylnemo, and he brake downe the oratory, killed an hundreth, and captivated four hundreth, in revenge of Fernmor. Loingsech O'Flahen, Coarb of Kieran and Cronan, *quievit*. Hugh mac Maelmuire and Inrechtai O'Lorkain's daughter, Ab., died in Corkmor in Mounster" [*rectè*,

Hugh the Abbot, son of Maelmuire, by Innechtai O'Lorkain's daughter, died at Cork-More in Mounster]. "Murcha mac Dunlaing, king of Leinster, and Donell mac Hugh, king of O'Bairche, slaine by Gilpatrick mac Donogh, king of Ossory, and by Mac-Rath mac Doncha, king of Connaght. Flann mac Macilechlainn, heyre of Ireland, killed by murther. Maelpedar O'Halecan, Leector and cheife learned of Ard-mach, killed by the men of Fernmai. Aillen Mucnoba, head of the Irishe in *Colonia, quievit*."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise contain but one entry under this year, viz.:

"Flann mac Moylescaghlyn God, prince of Ireland, was killed by Connor O'Melaghlyn."

and Cucoigeriche Ua Mordha, lord of Læighis, and Macraith Ua Donnchadha, lord of Eoghanacht, at Magh Muilecth^p, in Læighis; and in this battle of Magh-Mailceth was slain Gilla-Emhin Ua h-Anrothain, lord of Ui-Cremhthannain^q, and Eachdomn, son of Dunlaing, Tanist of Leinster, with many others. Macraith, son of Gorman, son of Treasach, lord of Ui-Bairreche, and his wife, were slain at Disert-Diarmada, by the Ui-Ballain. Sitric, and Cailleach-Finain, his daughter, died in the one month.

The Age of Christ, 1043. Flaithbheartach, Bishop of Dun-Leathghlaise, died. Conchobhar Ua Laidhgnen^r, airchinneach of Farna-mor-Maedhoig and Teach-Moling, died. Aedhan Connachtach, anchorite and lector of Ross-Chommain; Ceallach Ua Cleircein, successor of Finnen and Mocholmog; and Cathal, son of Ruaidhri, lord of West Connaught, died on their pilgrimage at Ard-Macha. Domhnall Ua Fearghaile, lord of Fortuatha-Laighean, was slain by the son of Tuathal, son of Fiachra, in Tearmann-Caeimhghin^s. Flann Ua h-Ainfeth^t, lord of Ui-Meith, was slain by Ua Cearbhaill, lord of Fearnmhagh. Gillamochonna Ua Duibhdhirma^u, died. Ceinneidigh Ua Cuirc^v, lord of Muscraighe, was slain. A victory was gained by the Cinel-Conaill, over the Cinel-Eoghain, at Tearmann-Dabheoc^x. A plundering excursion was made by Annudh Ua Ruairc, over Lughmhadh and Druim-Ineasclainn, and over all Conaille; but the saints soon took vengeance, namely, Mochta and Ronan, for Annudh was killed before the end of three months by one man, i. e. the son of Art Beag. The fasting of the clergy of Ciaran at Tealach-Garbha^y, against Aedh Ua Coinfhiacla^z, lord of Teathbha; and Bearnan Chiarain^a was rung with

^r *O'Laidhgnen*.—Now anglicised Lynam, without the prefix O'.

^s *Tearmann-Chaeimhghin*: i. e. St. Kevin's Termon, or Sanctuary, at Glendalough, in the now county of Wicklow.

^t *Ua hAinfeth*.—Now anglicised Hannify, or Hanvy, without the prefix O'.

^u *O'Duibhdhirma*.—This name is still extant in the barony of Inishowen, in the county of Donegal, but anglicised Diarmid by some, and changed to Mac Dermot by others.

^v *Ua-Cuirc*.—Now always anglicised Quirk, without any prefix.

^x *Tearmann-Dabheog*.—St. Daveog's Termon or Sanctuary. Now Termon-Magrath, in the parish of Templecarne, barony of Tirhugh, and county of Donegal.—See note ^z, under A. D. 1196.

^y *Tealach-Garbha*.—Now Tullaghangervey, in the parish of Noughaval, barony of Kilkenny West, and county of Westmeath.

^z *Ua-Coinfhiacla*.—This name is now obsolete.

^a *Bearnan-Chiarain*: i. e. St. Ciaran's gapped or broken bell. Dr. O'Conor translates it "Cithara Ciarani," which is incorrect.—See Petrie's *Round Towers of Ireland*, p. 334.

the end of the Bachal-Isa^b against him ; and in the place where Aedh turned his back on the clergy, in that very place was he beheaded, before the end of a month, by Muirheartach Ua Maeleachlainn. A predatory excursion was made by the Osraighi and the men of East Munster, i. e. by Macraith Ua Donnchadha, and Echthighern Ua Donnagain, lord of Aradh, as far as Dun-na-sgiath^c; and they burned the *dun*, and seized some small spoils. But Carthach, son of Saerbhreathach, lord of Eoghanacht, overtook them at Maeileannaigh^d, on the brink of the Siuir ; and he defeated the men of Osraighe and Urmhuhain, where Ua Donnagain, lord of Aradh, was slain, together with many others. This was called the defeat of Maeileannaigh.

The Age of Christ, 1044. Maelmochta, Bishop of Lughmhadh ; Maenach of Mucnamh ; Aedh of Sgeilic-Mhichil^e; and Ailill, son of Breasal, resident priest of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Cunasgach Ua h-Ailellain, lord of Ui-Eathach, was slain by the Ui-Caracain^f. Niall Ua Ceileachain^g, lord of Ui-Breasail, and his brother, i. e. Trenfhear, were blinded by the sons of Madadhan, through guile and treachery. Domhnall Ua Cuire, lord of Muscraighe [Breogain], was slain by Ua Flaithen and Ua Oissen. A predatory excursion was made by Niall, son of Maeleachlainn, lord of Aileach, into Ui-Meith and Cuailgne ; and he carried off twelve hundred cows, and led numbers into captivity, in revenge

this year altogether.

^e *Sgeilic-Mhichil*: i. e. St. Michael's Sea-rock, now the Great Skellig Rock off the coast of the barony of Iveragh, and county of Kerry.—See note ^m, under A. D. 950, p. 666, *suprà*.

^f *Ui-Caracain*.—This sept occupied and gave name to a small tract of land lying on either side of the River Blackwater, and coextensive with the present parish of Killyman, in the diocese of Armagh.—(See the Ordnance Survey of the county of Armagh, sheet 4; and of Tyrone, sheet 55.) In the Registry of Primate Fleming this parish is called “Derrybruchaisse, *alias* O'Karegan” (A. D. 1409, fol. 7); and among the Collections of Primate Mey, A. D. 1444, it is named Doirebroehais, *alias* O'Caragan. In Pynnar's Survey the territory of O'Carraghan, in the county of Tyrone and precinct of Mount-

joy, is represented as in the possession of Sir Robert Heyburne in 1619.—(Harris's *Hibernica*, p. 204.) In the Ulster Inquisitions we find mention of “Sir Robert Hebron of Killiman.”—(Tyrone, No. 11, 12, 18, Car. II.) This property subsequently passed into the Stuart family, who obtained a patent for it under the name of “the Mannor of O'Corragan,” and it is now possessed by Rev. Mr. Stuart of Rockhill, near Letterkenny, county of Donegal.

^g *O'Ceileachain*.—Now anglicised O'Callaghan by the more respectable families of this sept ; but Kealahan, without the prefix O', by the peasantry of the name, who are pretty numerous in the counties of Lonth, Monaghan, and Armagh. They are to be distinguished from the O'Callaghans of Munster, who are of a totally different race.

Εδεάτα. Ορσεη οίλε δον λά Μυρβέρταχ Υα Νελλ φορ Μυζδορναβ, εο
 τυεε βοροία γ βραι α νοιοζαίλ γάραιζτε αν ελνιζ εέθνα. ηΥα ηΑεδα,
 τιζήρνα Υα Ριαέραχ Αρδα Σρατα, δο μαρβαδ λά mac ηΑραίτε, γ λορρεαδ
 Σερίνε Ράτραίεε λαίρ βεόρ. Ουαιν mic Νόίρ δο ινορεαδ δο Μυιμήεααίβ
 ι νέεεμαίρ Οοννεαδά mic δρμαη. Οοννεαδ ιαρρην δο τάβαίρε α ιαπα
 δον εαεελαίρ .ι. όζήραοίρε δο Οηια γ δο Χιαράν εο λά μβρατα, γ οα ρίεετ βό
 φο εέδοίρ υαδ, γ δο ραδ α μάλλαεταη φορ γαχ ηοεν δο Μηυιμήεααίβ δο
 βεραδ nach ηδοχαίρ φορ ρηαμάδ Χιαράν εο βράε. Ουαιν mic Νόίρ δο
 ορζαη δο Χονήμαεηβ, γ δο ραδ Οια γ Οιαράν μούρδίοζαίλ φορρα ηνδ .ι. ταη
 αναίτιμδ εο ρραρρεαβδα ηα βυαίτε ράρα εο ηα ηηοηίβ ιαρ νέεε α ηδαοίεαδ
 υλε, εο τεαρτερατ ρέίρ γάμητα Χιαράν ιαρρην .ι. μαεαηε μείε ηΥι Ρυαίρε
 .ι. Mac ηα ηαίδθε, γ δά mac δέεε όιζτίζήρνα βαταίρ δεαχ δο Οομήαίεηβ ι
 μαίλλε ρρην, γ Σερεβαίλ γαα εύνε. Αρ ρεαρ Τεεβια γ Οομήαίεηε δο όορ
 δο ρεαραίβ Μιδε οεε αν Είεηε, ηι τεορκαίρ mac Ρυιέηη ηλ Οοηήηηαίζ,
 ταηαίρ Τεαεβια, γ Ούλέηαί mac Υαλζαίρεε, ταίρεαδ Μυηητιρε Σαλαίζε, γ
 Υα Λεδβαν, αν οαπα τάηαίρ Τεαεβια, γ ροχαηδε οίλε εέν μό εάηρηοηε.
 Αρ Σηλ Μυρβδηαίζ λά ριορα δρπειρε .ι. λα ηΑρε Υα Ρυαίρε, δύ ι τεορκαίρ
 αν ελέίρεαχ Υα Οοεόδαίρ, γ ορηνζ οίλε α μαίλλε ρρην. Μυρχαδ, mac
 δρμαη, τιζήρνα Υα Ραελάη δο μαρβαδη δο mac Ουολλαμολμύεε, ταηαίρ
 Υα ηΟυεάδα.

^h *Clog-an-eadhachta*.—Otherwise called Clog-Udhachta-Phadraig, i. e. the bell of St. Patrick's Testament.—See this bell referred to under A. D. 1356 and 1425; also Reeves's *Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down and Connor*, &c., pp. 370 to 375.

ⁱ *Booleys*: i. e. cow-sheds, or mountain dairies.—See Spenser's *View of the State of Ireland*, Dublin reprint of 1809, p. 82.

^k *The Eithne*: i. e. the River Inny, which, in St. Patrick's time, formed the boundary between North and South Teathbha. It connects the lakes Lough Sheelin, Lough Kineel, Lough Derryvaragh, and Lough Iron. From Lough Iron it proceeds by the town of Ballymahon, three miles below which it falls into Lough Ree, forming a considerable estuary called Bun-

Eithne, i. e. mouth of the Inny.—See note ^a, under A. M. 3510, p. 33, *suprà*.

^l *Mac Gillamochmog*.—This name was anglicised Mac Gilmoholmock. The family descends from Dunchadh, the brother of Faelan, ancestor of the O'Byrnes of Leinster. The progenitor from whom they took their hereditary surname was Gilla-Mochmog, i. e. servant of St. Mochmog, son of Dunchadh, son of Lorcan, son of Faelan, son of Muireadhael, son of Bran, son of Faelan, son of Dunchadh, *a quo* Ui-Dunchadha, son of Murchadh, son of Bran Mut. This family was seated in that district of the county of Dublin through which the River Dothair, or Dodder, flows.

The Annals of Ulster and Clonmaennoise record the following events under this year:

of the profanation of Clog-an-Eadhachta^h. Another predatory excursion was made by Muirheartach Ua Neill into Mughdhorna, whence he carried a cattle spoil and prisoners, in revenge of the profanation of the same bell. Ua h-Aedha, lord of Ui-Fiachrach-Arda-Sratha, was slain by the son of Aralt, by whom also the shrine of Patrick was burned. Cluain-mic-Nois was plundered by the Munstermen, in the absence of Donnchadh, son of Brian. Donnchadh afterwards gave satisfaction to the church, to wit, perfect freedom [of the church] to God and to Ciaran till the day of judgment, and forty cows to be given by him immediately; and he gave a curse to any one of the Munstermen that should ever inflict any injury upon the clergy of Ciaran. Cluain-mic-Nois was plundered by the Conmhaicni, and God and Ciaran wreaked great vengeance upon them for it, i. e. an unknown plague [was sent among them], so that the Booleysⁱ were left waste with their cattle after the death of all the [shepherd] people; after which the clergy of Ciaran received their own award [in atonement], namely, the *manchainé* of the son of Ua Ruairc, i. e. Mac-na-h-aidhche, and twelve sons of the sub-chieftains, the best of the Conmhaicni, along with him, and a screaball for every *dun*. A slaughter was made of the men of Teathbha and Conmhaicne, by the men of Meath, at the Eithne^k, where fell the son of Ruithin Ua Doineannaigh, Tanist of Teathbha; Culenai, son of Ualgharg, chief of Muinntir-Scalaigne; Ua Ledban, the second Tanist of Teathbha; and many others besides them. A slaughter was made of the Ui-Muireadhaigh by the men of Breifne, i. e. by Art Ua Ruairc, where the Cleireach Ua Conchobhair, and others along with him, were slain. Murchadh, son of Bran, lord of Ui-Faelain, was slain by Mac Gillamochoilmog^l, Tanist of Ui-Dunchadha.

“A. D. 1044. Cumascaeh O’Hailillen, king of O-Nehach, killed by the O-Caragans. Nell O’Celegan, king of Bressals, and his brother, Trener, blinded by the sons of Madugan by trechery. Donell O’Cuirk, king of Muskrai, killed by O’Lahen and O’Hussen. An army by Nell mac Maeilechlainn, king of Ailech, upon the O-Meths, from whom they carried 240 cowes” [rectè, 1200, δα ἑξο δέεεc bó], “and many captives from them, and the men of Cuailgne, for enforcing” [i. e. profaning] “the bell, Cloginechta. Another army by the same Nell, king of

Ailech, upon Mugorn, and he brought cowes and captives for the same business, .i. the” [profanation of the] “Bell. The Clearke, O’Conor, killed.”—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

“A. D. 1044. Clonvicknose was preyed by the Munstermen, in the absence of Donnough mac Bryan, for which Donnough granted to Saint Keyran and Clonvicknose perpetuall freedom, and forty cowes at that present; and gave his malediction to any Munstermen that would ever after abuse any” [person or thing] “belonging to St. Keyran. Clonvicknose was preyed

Αοιρ Ορίορτ, mile εστραάα α εύicc. Μαολμαρταιν φινν φήλειζινδ Οεαν-
αμπα, Κάνα υαπαλ ρακαρτ Αάαδ βό, Μυιρβδhach, mac mic Σαερζυρα,
αηρέινδεαχ Οοιήιαεε, Κατύραχ Υα Κατάιλ, κοίμαρβα Καοιμζιν, Κατύραδ
Υα Κορεράν, κοίμαρβα Ξλιννε ηΥιρβν, Κορβμαε Υα Ρυαδδραχ, αηρέινδςch
Τήμαινν Φείεεμε, γ Μαοναχ Υα Οιορδουάιν, κοίμαρβα Μοχίτα Λυζίμαδ,
δέεε. Ολυαιν Ιοραιορ δο Ιορρεαδ φο έπί ι ναοιν ρεαάτμαιν κονα δοιήιαεε.
Φλατέβήραχ Υα Κααννάιν, τιζήρνα Cheneoil Conaill, γ Ξλυμαρην Υα Ολερ-
cen, τιζήρνα Υα Οοιρρρε, δέεε. Κοηζαλαχ Υα Ολολαιν, τιζήρνα Κορρο
Μοδρυσάδ [δο έεε]. Αη φορ Υλτοιβ ηι Ρεαχραιννε Ια ο Ξhalluib Αάα
ελαεη, ι. ηλοίμαρ mac Αραλε, ιη πο μαρβδδ έπί έέδ ιη Ραζηνάιλ Υα ηΟοχ-
αάα. Ορεαχ Ια Μυιρβήραδ, mac Φλατέβήραιζ ηΥι Νέιλλ ηι ρφφραιβ βρβζ
κοιυρ ταρραδ Ξαηρβιέ Υα Καάραιζ, τιζήρνα βρβζ ηι cΚαράν Λιννε, γ αν
ιμυρ Ιάιν αρ α κοινδ, γ δο έφ Μυιρβήραδ Ιαιρ, ζο ηδρυνιζ δια ιηυιηητιρ
ιμμε. Καρέαχ, mac Σαοιρβήρσθαιζ, τιζήρνα Οοζαναάτ Χαηριλ δο Ιορρεαδ
ι τταιζ τεινδ δΥα Οοηζαρεάιν, mic Ουιηνευαιη κο ηδαιοιμβη οίλε α μαίλλε
ρρρη. Οοιήναλλ ηΥα Οετραάα, είνδ Οhal cΚαιρ, γ ορδαν Μυιαν, δέεε. Mac
Μαοιλεαχλαιν, mic Οιηηραολαδ, mic Κοηκοβαιρ, ριζδαίηνα Υα cΚοηαλλ,
δο μαρβδδ. Αίηαλζαδ, mac Φλαινδ, τοιρρεαδ Καρραιζε, δο έεε δο ζαλαρ
αηαιέηηδ ρια κοιηη έπί ττραάτ Ιαιρ κοοιηηηδ έίεεε δο έορ φορ Ολυαιν mic

by the O'Feralls, of whom a certain poet made this Lattin verse:

*"Hæc urbs horrendis hodie vastata inimicis
Quæ prius ante fuit Scotorum nobile culmen."*

"For which outrages committed upon the clergy of St. Keyran, God horribly plagued them with a strange unknown disease, that they died so fast of that infection, that their towns, houses, and Darie places" [booleys], "were altogether waste, without men or cattle, inso-
much that at last they were driven to graunte, in honour of St. Keyran, the abbey land of O'Royrke's son, and the twelve best sons of all the O'Fearalls, and a certain summ of money for their maintenance, which was paid by the pole throughout the countrey, for appeasing the indignation which the saint conceaved against

them."—*Ann. Clon.*

^m *Ua-Círdubhan.*—Now *anglicè* Kirwan, a name still very numerous throughout Ireland, but particularly in the county of Galway.

ⁿ *Ui-Cairbre*: i. e. Ui-Cairbre-Aebhdha, in the present county of Limerick. The O'Cleir-
cheans, now O'Clerys, are still in this territory.

^o *Cusan-Linne.*—See note ^h, under the year 939. This was evidently the mouth of the river of Ardee, near Castlebellingham, in the county of Louth.

^p *Carthach.*—He was the ancestor of the Mac Carthys of Desmond.

^q *Calraighe*: i. e. Calraighe-an-chala, or the parish of Ballyloughloe, in the barony of Clonlonan, and county of Westmeath. The Amhalghaidh here referred to was the progenitor after whom the family of Mic Amhalghadha, or Ma-

The Age of Christ, 1045. Maelmartin Finn, lector of Ccanannus ; Cana, noble priest of Achadh-bo ; Muireadhach, son of Mac Saerghusa, airchinneach of Daimhliag ; Cathasach Ua Cathail, successor of Caeimhghin ; Cathasach Ua Corerain, comharba of Gleann-Uisean ; Cormac Ua Ruadhrach, airchinneach of Tearmann-Feichine ; and Maenach Ua Cirdubhain^m, successor of Mochta of Lughmhadh, died. Chuain-Iraird was thrice burned in one week, with its Daimhliag. Flaithbheartach Ua Canannain, lord of Cinel-Conaill ; and Gluniarn Ua Clereen, lord of Ui-Cairbreⁿ, died. Conghalach Ua Lochlainn, lord of Corca-Modhruadh, [died]. A slaughter was made of the Ulidians at Reachrainn, by the foreigners of Ath-cliaith, i. e. Imhar, son of Aralt, in which were slain three hundred men, together with Raghnull Ua h-Eochadha. A predatory excursion was made by Flaithbheartach Ua Neill against the men of Breagha ; but Gairbhith Ua Cathasaigh, lord of Breagha, overtook him at Casan-Linne^p, when the sea was full in before them, and Muirheartach fell by him, and some of his people along with him. Carthach^p, son of Saerbhreathach, lord of Eoghanacht-Chaisil, was burned in a house set on fire by the grandson of Longargain, son of Donnucuan, and other persons along with him. Domhnall Ua Ceatfadha, head of Dal-gCais, and of the dignity of Munster, died. The son of Maeleachlainn, son of Ceannfaeladh, son of Conchobhar, royal heir of Ui-Conaill, was killed. Amhalghaidh, son of Flann, chief of Calraighe^a, died of an unknown disease, before the end of three days, after obtaining forcible refection

gawleys, took their hereditary surname.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year :

“ A. D. 1045. Muireach mac Saergus, Airchinnech of Doimliag ; Cahasach O’Cathail, Coarb of Coeygin ; Maenach O’Cieruvan, Airchinnech of Lugmai, *in pace dormierunt*. Congalach O’Lochlainn, king of Corkcomrua ; Gluniarainn O’Clerkean, king of Carbry ; Flahvertach O’Canannan, king of Kindred-Conell ; Donell O’Cetfaa, the glory of Mounster, killed all” [*rectè, mortui sunt*]. “ The Airchinnech of Lehglin killed in the church doore. An army by Murtagh O’Nell upon the men of Bregh, and Garvie O’Cahasai, king of Bregh, met him at Cassan Linne, *and the towne full before him*” [γ m muij

lún ap a cinn, *rectè*, the tide full before him], “where Murtagh fell with many of his” [people]. “Carthach mac Saervrehai, king of Eonacht, burnt in a fiery house, by Longargan mac Duncuan, *cum multis nobilibus ustis*. Battle betwene the Scotts themselves, where fell Cronan, Abbot of Duncaillenn.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise contain but the three entries following under this year :

“ A. D. 1045. Clonard was thrice burnt in one week. Cahassagh, Cowarb of St. Keyru, died. Hymar, son of Harold, made a great slaughter of Ulstermen in Innispatrik” [and] “in Rathklyn” [now Lambay, south of Innispatrik, in the county of Dublin], “to the number of 300 of them.”

Νόιρ. Cluana βήτα δρέναμν σο να δοιμίαιε σο λορρεαδ λα ηΥιβ Μαινε. Cúconnaēt, mac Ξαδρα Υί Θήναδαίε, σο μαρβαδ ανν.

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, mile ceatpacha a pé. Μαολρατταρρεc Υα δλεοιρε αίρδ-βήλειζιμν Αρδα Macha, ραιοι ηι ceραβαδ γ ιν οιζε, γ Μαολβήζοε, ρaccapτ Cille ναρα, δέcc. Μυιρεαδach, mac Φλαίεβήταιγ η Νέιλλ ρίοζδαίμνα Οιλιζ, γ Αιτειδ Υα ηΑιτειδ, τιζήνα Υα ηCατach Υλαδ, σο λορρεαδ ι τταιζ έειμδ λα Comulaδ, mac Congalaiζ, τιζήνα Uachtair έιρε. Αρε Υα Ruairc, ρί Connaēt, σο μαρβαδ σο Chenel Conaill ιρην ναρα βιαδαιμ ιαρ νορρεαιν Cluana mic Noir. ηΥα Φινγγυινε, τιζήνα Εοζανachτα Caille na manach, σο μαρβαδ. Concobaρ Υα Cοιγγριζ, τιζήνα Θαλ Αραιδε, σο μαρβαδ σο mac Doimnaill ηΥι Cοιγγριζ ι Λαιζιμβ (.ι. ι ηΥιβ δυιδε) ναρ ράρυccαδ Νέιλλ, mic Εοδαδα, .ι. ρι Υλαδ, γ Θηιαρμαδα mic Maelnambó. Ξορμφλαίε, ινζήν Μαοιlechlainn, γ Μαοιρυαναίδ Ξοττ, δέcc. Μαζ Αραιτε σο ιομμαρβαδ σο Ξhallaiβ, γ Mac Raζnaill σο ρίοζαδ. Φήζαλ Υα Cιαρδα, τιζήνα Cαιρρρε, σο μαρβαδ υΥα Φlannaζám, τιζήνα Teatba.

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, mile ceatpacha a reachτ. Ceetepnach, eppcop ó Tigh Collam, σο écc ιν ηι, ι ναλιτρε. Ξillamolairp, βήλειζιμν Cυζμαιδη, Maelmoicheipze, βήλειζιμν Cluana ηραιρδ, γ Cύδύιλιζ, mac Ξαιτine, ρορ αιρiμνεach Cήannpa, δέcc. Ciarcalle, mac Φοζλαδα, μαερ Sil Aeda

^r *Uachtar-thire*: i. e. the upper part of the territory. This is shewn under the name of *Watertiry*, on Mercator's map of "Ultonia Orientalis," as the territory adjoining the inner bay of Dundrum on the west, containing the castle of "Dondrom," and extending from Maheracat southwards to below Magheraye. In 1605, Phelomy Mac Arton made over to Lord Cromwell "the Castle of Dondrome, with the third parte of all that his countrie called Killanarte, or in *Waterterrye*, or elsewhere in county of Downe."—(*Cul. Canc. Hib.*, vol. ii. p. 71). See Reeves's *Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down and Connor*, &c., p. 351, note ^v.

^s *Foghanacht-Caille-na-manach*.—Now the barony of Kilnamannagh, in the county of Tipperary.

^t *Ui-Buidhe*.—Now the barony of Ballyadams,

in the Queen's County.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1046. Mureach mac Flahvertai, heyre of Ailech, and Aitey O'Hatei, king of O'Nehach in Ulster, burnt in a burning house by Con-Ula mac Congalai, king of Uochtar-hire. Art O'Royrke, king of Connaght, killed by Kindred-Conell. Fergall O'Ciargai, king of Carbre, killed by O'Flannagan, king of Telva. Conor O'Longsy, king of Dalarai, killed by Donell O'Longsi his sonn in Lenster. Maelpatrick O'Bylecc, Arch-Lector of Ardmach, and cheife in praier and hospitality" [*rectè*, chastity] "died in his good old age. Duvdalehe mac Maelmuire tooke his place."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise are defective from the year 1045 to 1051.

at Cluain-mic-Nois. Cluain-fearta-Brenainn, with its church, was burned by the Ui-Maine. Cuchomacht, son of Gadhra Ua Dunadhaigh, was there slain.

The Age of Christ, 1046. Maelpadraig Ua Bileoice, chief lector of Ard-Macha, a paragon in piety and chastity, and Maelbrihde, priest of Cill-dara, died. Muireadhach, son of Flaithbheartach Ua Neill, royal heir of Oileach, and Aiteidh Ua hAiteidh, lord of Ui-Eathach-Uladh, were burned in a house set on fire by Cu-Uladh, son of Conghalach, lord of Uachtar-thire. Art Ua Ruairc, King of Connaught, was slain by the Cinel-Conaill, in the second year after his having plundered Cluain-mic-Nois. Ua Finnguine, lord of Eoganacht-Caille-na-manach*, was killed. Conchobhar Ua Loingsigh, lord of Dal-Araidhe, was slain by the son of Domhnall Ua Loingsigh, in Leinster (i. e. in Ui-Buidhe^t), in violation of [the guarantee of] Niall, son of Eochaidh, King of Ulidia, and of Diarmaid, son of Mael-na-mbo. Gormfhlaith, daughter of Maelseachlainn, and Maelruanaidh Gott, died. The son of Aralt was expelled by the foreigners, and the son of Ragnall was elected king. Fearghal Ua Ciardha, lord of Cairbre, was slain by Ua Flannagain, lord of Teathbha.

The Age of Christ, 1047. Cethernach, bishop from Teach-Collain^u, died at Hi, on pilgrimage. Gillamolaissi, lector of Lughmbadh; Maelmoicheirghe, lector of Cluain-Iraird; and Cuduiligh, son of Gaithine Fosairchinneach of Ceanannus, died. Ciarcaille, son of Foghlaidh, steward of Sil-Aedha Slaine^w, died.

^u *Teach-Collain*: i. e. the house of Collan, now called Tigh Collain in Irish, but anglicised Stackallan. It is situated nearly midway between Navan and Slane, in the county of Meath. It is curious to remark that in some of those districts colonized by the Danes and English, the *Teach*, or *Tigh*, of the Irish, was made *Stu* or *Sti*, as in this instance, and in Stickillen, Staggonnell, Stillorgan, in Irish $\text{C}\text{r}\text{i}\text{g}\ \text{C}\text{h}\text{u}\text{l}\text{l}\text{i}\text{n}$, $\text{C}\text{e}\text{a}\text{c}\ \text{C}\text{h}\text{o}\text{n}\text{a}\text{i}\text{l}\text{l}$, $\text{C}\text{r}\text{i}\text{g}\ \text{L}\text{o}\text{p}\text{c}\text{a}\text{i}\text{n}$.—See Reeves's *Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down and Connor*, &c., p. 32, note ^b, where it is shewn that $\text{C}\text{r}\text{i}\text{g}\ \text{R}\text{i}\text{a}\text{g}\text{l}\text{a}$, i. e. the house of St. Regulus, now Tyrella, in the barony of Lecale, county of Down, was anciently anglicised Starely, Staghree, &c.

It is highly probable that the Four Masters are wrong in writing this name $\text{C}\text{e}\text{a}\text{c}\ \text{C}\text{o}\text{l}\text{l}\text{a}\text{i}\text{n}$,

as it is now locally pronounced in Irish by the natives, and that the true form of the name is $\text{C}\text{e}\text{a}\text{c}\ \text{C}\text{o}\text{n}\text{a}\text{i}\text{n}$, i. e. St. Conan's house. In O'Clery's *Irish Calendar* mention is made, under 29th of June, of St. Conan of Tigh-Conain, in the land of Ui-Crimhthainn, which comprises the present baronies of Upper and Lower Slane in Meath.—See Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, p. 184, not. 9; and O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, p. iii. c. 76; also note ^w, on *Achadh-farcha*, A. D. 503, p. 163, *suprà*.

^w *Sil-Aedha-Slaine*: i. e. the race of the monarch Aedh Slaine, seated in Bregia in East Meath.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1047. Great snowe this yeare from

Sláine, décc. Lann, inghín mic Sealbácáin, comarba bhríde, 7 hUa baillen, pfiléiginn Ruip Crie, décc. Muiréistach mac Mhic Masadain, tighina Ua mbrísal, do marbad. Niall Ua Ruairc do marbad la hUa Concobair ipin Corand. Sluicéso la Niall, mac Mailreachlainn, co Cenél nEogain 7 co nArdgiallab, i mbrísal, go po marbpat Masadán hUa hlfhinaan toipeac Cloinne Creccain. Zopta mór do táactain i nUtaib co bparccab-pioe a típ, co ndéatar hillaigib, 7 ip tria millead catraig h táinig in gopta rin .i. feall por dá mac brian mic Maolmoróa, .i. Muirchad 7 Ceallach, do mac Eocáda, 7 do maib Uad, iar na mbeib hi ecomarce ppiú, 7 ap ap ulc ppi mac Mhaol na mbó do porpat Uad an feall rin. Sneéta mór ipin mbliadaini da na ppié raínil ppiá o péil Maire co péil Pátraic, co po la ár ninnli, 7 ppiámil, 7 énlaité aeoir, 7 anmanna an mpara a coitinne. Ap don trneácta rin a duháad,

Seact mbliadna cferpacha cáin acur míle co nglan bail,
O gém Críopt elí cen teapca co bliadain an mór pneácta.

Mac Donnchad Zuit, mgháinna Tímpach, 7 hUa hEidín tighina Ua Fiachpach Aidne, décc.

Aoir Críopt, míle ceátpacha a hocht. Céle, eppcop Ardachad epp-cup Mel, décc. Aedh mac Maolán hUa Nuadair, aréinneach Suip, do marbadh oíde Aime dídine ppa Cáire por lári Suip. Cloitma, comarba Ailbe, décc. Fírdoninach hUa Innarccair, comarba Finnéin, do marbad do mac Taidg Ua Mailpuanaid. Duncad Ua Céleachair, comarba Ciaráin Saigre, décc. Ziollacolam Ua hEicemig, tighina Ardgiall, dég, 7 a adnacal i nDún da lfeálar. Dunlang, mac Dunáil, tighina Ua mbríuin Cualann, ordán aréir Epeann, do marbad la a bpaipib. Maolpadail Ua hEidín, tighina Ua Fiachpach Aidne, décc. Pírgal hUa Maolmuaid, tighina PírcCeall, décc. Cíndpaolad Ua Cmll, ollam Muman, Mac Conmair hUa Mic

our Lady day in Winter untill St. Patrick's day, that the lieke was not seene, of which died great slaughter of men, cattle, and wild creatures of sea and land. *Nativitas* Donell mic Avalgaa, Coarb of Patrick. Murtagh mac Madugan, king of O-Bressaill, killed in Ardmach, by Madugan O'Celegan, *per dolum*. Lann ingen Mic

Selvaehan, Coarb of Brigitt, died. Nell O'Roirk killed by O'Conor. Nell O'Maelehlainn, with his" [fores] "into Bregh, and killed O'Hif-fernan."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

* *Ardachadh of Bishop Mel*: i. e. Ardagh, of which Bishop Mel was the first founder and patron.

Lann, daughter of Mac Sealbhachain, successor of Brighid ; and Ua Bailen, lector of Ros-Cre, died. Muirheartach, son of Mac Madadhain, lord of Ui-Breasail, was slain. Niall Ua Ruairc was slain in Corann, by Ua Concho-bhair. An army was led by Niall, son of Maelseachlainn, with the Cinel-Eoghain and Airghialla, into Breagha, where they slew Madadhain Ua hIffer-nain, chief of Clann-Creccain. A great famine came upon the Ulidians, so that they left their territory, and proceeded into Leinster. It was on account of the violation of a covenant this famine came on, namely, a treachery was committed on the two sons of Maelmordha, i. e. Murchadh and Ceallach, by the son of Eochaidh and the chiefs of Ulidia, after they had been placed under their protection ; and it was to annoy the son of Mael-na-mbo that the Ulidians committed this act of treachery. Great snow in this year (the like of which was never seen), from the festival of Mary until the festival of Patrick, so that it caused the destruction of cattle and wild animals, and the birds of the air, and the animals of the sea in general. Of this snow was said :

Seven years and forty fair, and a thousand of fine prosperity,
From the birth of Christ, of fame unlimited, to the year of the
great snow.

The son of Donnchadh Gott, royal heir of Teamhair, and Ua hEidhin, lord of Ui-Fiachrach-Aidhne, died.

The Age of Christ, 1048. Cele, Bishop of Ardachadh of Bishop Mel^s, died. Aedh, son of Maelan Ua Nuadhait, airchinneach of Sord, was killed on the night of the Friday of protection before Easter, in the middle of Sord. Cloithnia, successor of Ailbhe [of Imleach], died. Feardomhnach Ua Innascaigh, successor of Finnen, was killed by the son of Tadhg Ua Maelruanaidh. Dun-chadh Ua Ceileachair, successor of Ciaran of Saighir, died. Gillacolum Ua hEignigh, lord of Airghialla, died, and was interred at Dun-da-leathghlas. Dunlaing, son of Dunghal, lord of Ui-Briuin-Cualann, the glory of the east of Ireland, was killed by his brethren. Maelfabhail Ua hEidhin, lord of Ui-Fiachrach-Aidhne, died. Fearghal Ua Maelmhuaidh, lord of Feara-Ceall, died. Ceannfacladh Ua Cuill^y, chief poet of Munster ; the son of Cumara, grandson

^y *Ceannfacladh Ua Cuill*.—See O'Reilly's *Descriptive Catalogue of Irish Writers*, p. 74, where it is stated that he wrote a poem of 160 verses, on the death of Eoghan, grand-nephew of Brian

Λιασε, το μαρβαδ το μαε Ταιδς Υί Μhaoιρyυαναδ. Ζαιρβιε ηUα Κατα-
ραιξ, τιξήρνα δριξ, το ερξαβάλ το Choncóβαρ Uα Maoιρψehlann, co pφap-
ccanb pεαct ναιττιpe occa. Cpeach lá mac Maoil na mbó popyr na derib
co pucc bpaite γ ινδλι. Cpíeh lá Concóβαρ Uα Maoιρεαclann dar Maξ
Uipi zo pux γαβάλα μόρα. Cpeach lá ηUib Paolám dar Cluam Iorairp, a
ndiozal na cpece pín. Sloicéfo lá mac nEoáda γ lá mac Maoil na mbó ηι
Míde, co po loipccpfe cealla Míde acτ μαδ beax. Cpeach la πιξδαμναib,
no τοιρεαcαib, ηUα Mάνne ι ηOelbna co po μαρβέτα na πιόξ τοιριξ ule ann
.ι. Uα Maoιρyυαναδ, γ Uα Plannacám, γ an Cleipeac Uα Ταιδς, γ mac
buaáachan, πιξδαμνα Dealbna.

Coip Cpíopε, míle ceátpaca anaoi. Maoicaindix Uα Taielíx, comarba
Oaiminpi, véξ. Tuatál Uα ηUail, oipéinneach boíte Chonuy, Tuatál
Uα Muipξípa pφpλεixmó Tuama Piondlocha, vécc. Pλαιébφpεtach, mac
Ooimnall ηUι Loingpíx, το μαρβαδ το μαε Concóβαρ Υί Loingpíx. Muip-
éφpεtach ηUα Maoιρεαclann το μαρβαδ lá Concóβαρ Uα Maoιρεαclann
τpe μεαβαλ. Concóβαρ Uα Cindpaolaδ, τιξήρνα Uα Conaill Γαβpa, το
μαρβαδ το εixήρνα Eoζanachta Uocha Léin. Ioμap Uα Deice, τιξήρνα
Uα Méie, το μαρβαδ. Anaeppep, mac Ooimnall, τιξήρνα Copca δhaρcainδ,
το μαρβαδ το mac Appie mic Ooimnall, .ι. mac a dφibpáεap. Sloicéfo lá
ηUιταib, γ lá Λαιξmu, γ la Γulla ηι Míde, το éuιnξiδ αιττιpe pφi mδpíx.

Borumha, who was killed in Ossory in the year 1027.

² *Dealbhna* : i. e. Dealbhna-Nuadhat, a territory lying between the Rivers Suck and Shannon, in the present county of Roscommon, where a sept of the Daleassian race of Thomond flourished till this period, when they were totally subdued by the Ui-Maine.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1048. Dunlaing mac Dungail, *a fratribus suis occisus est*. Fergal O'Maehnuai, king of Ferkall; Gilcolum O'Heigni, Arking of Airgiall; Cenfaclu O'Cuill, archpoet of Mounster; Maelfavaill O'Heighin, king of O'Fiachrach, *mortui sunt*. Clothna, Airchinnech of Imleach-Ivair; Ferdovnai O'Hinascai, Coarb of Finnen.

Duncha O'Celechar, Coarb of Kyaran of Saigir, *in pace quieverunt*. The Coarb of Peter, and 12 of his chieffe associates, died with him, by drinking of poyson given them by the Coarb that was there before.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

³ *Ua Taichligh*.—Now anglicised Tully and Tilly.

^b *Ua hUail*.—This name is now obsolete in Inishowen and Donegal, where Both-Chonais is situated; but it may exist in other parts of Ulster under the anglicised form of Hoel, or Howell.

^c *O' Muirgheasa*.—Now always anglicised Morrissey, with the prefix O',

^d *Tuaim-Finnlocha*.—Now Tomfinlough, in the barony of Upper Bunratty, and county of Clare.—See note ^k, under the year 944, *suprà*.

^e *Ua Loingsigh*.—Now anglicised Linchy, and

of Mac Liag, was killed by the son of Tadhg Ua Maelruanaidh. Gairbhith Ua Cathasaigh, lord of Breagha, was taken prisoner by Conchobhar Ua Maeleachlainn; and he [Ua Cathasaigh] left seven hostages with him [in lieu of himself]. A predatory excursion was made by the son of Mael-na-mbo into the Deisi, whence he carried off prisoners and cattle. A predatory excursion was made by Conchobhar Ua Maeleachlainn over Magh-Liphi, and he carried off great spoils. A predatory excursion was made by the Ui-Faelain over Cluain-Iraid, in revenge of the latter depredation. An army was led by the son of Eochaidh and the son of Mael-na-mbo into Meath, and they burned the churches of Meath, except a few. A predatory excursion was made by the royal heirs or chieftains of Ui-Maine into Dealbhua^z, where the royal chieftains were all slain, namely, Ua Maelruanaidh, Ua Flannagain, the Cleireach Ua Taidhg, and Mac Buadhachain, royal heir of Dealbhua [Nuadhat].

The Age of Christ, 1049. Maelcainnigh Ua Taichligh^a, comharba of Daimhínis, died. Tuathal Ua hUail^b, airchinneach of Both-Chonais; Tuathal Ua Muirgheasa^c, lector of Tuaim-Finnlocha^d, died. Flaithbheartach, son of Domhnall Ua Loingsigh^e, was slain by the son of Conchobhar O'Loingsigh. Muircheartach Ua Maeleachlainn was slain by Conchobhar Ua Maeleachlainn, by treachery. Conchobhar Ua Cinnfhaelaidh^f, lord of Ui-Conaill Gabhra, was slain by the lord of Eoghanacht-Locha-Lein. Imhar Ua Beice^g, lord of Ui-Meith, was killed. Anaessles, son of Domhnall^h, lord of Corcha-Bhaiscinn, was killed by the son of Assith, son of Domhnall, i. e. his brother's son. An army was led by the Ulidians, Leinstermen, and foreigners, into Meath, to demand the hos-

sometimes Lynch. The name is still common in the county of Down.

^f *Ua Cinnfhaelaidh*.—Now anglicised Kinealy, or Kinaily, without any prefix. The name is still common in their original territory of Ui-Conaill-Gabhra, or the baronies of Connello, in the county of Limerick.

^g *Ua Beice*.—Now made Beck and Peck, but it is not easy to distinguish the Irish from those of English origin who bear this name. The tendency to assimilate Irish names of this kind to English ones of similar sound is now very general.

^h *Anaessles, son of Domhnall*.—From Aedh, another brother of this Anaessles, descended the family of O'Domhnaill, or O'Donnell, of Corca-Vaskin, in the south-west of the county of Clare. Their father, Domhnall, from whom the hereditary surname was taken, was killed in the battle of Clontarf in 1014; and Murchadh, son of Flann, this Domhnall's paternal uncle, who was chief of Corca-Vaskin, died in the year 918.—See p. 599, *suprà*.

The O'Donnells of this race are still in Thomond, but it is not easy to distinguish them from the race of Shane Luirg O'Donnell of Tir-

Ro μαρβέτα ιμορρο α ναιττερε λά Concóbar im Toirpdealbach Ua Caáaraiḡ. Ro loipeíft na rluaiḡ an tíri etiri cealla, ḡ dúine iar rín. Slóicéfo lá mac brian co Maḡ nAírb, co rucc ḡialla Laiḡn ḡ Oipraiḡe. Amalḡaró, coin-orba Páττραιcc, décc, ḡ Dub da lete, mac Maolmuire, mic Eochaid, do ḡabal a ionaid ara pìopurléiḡinn an lá τήρτα Amalḡaró, ḡ Aod Ua Foppeth do ḡabáil an pìopara leiḡinn.

Aoir Cρίορτ, míle caocca. Cleipchén hUa Mumeoc, uapar eppcop Leiḡlinne, ḡ ceand epábaroh Oipraiḡe, Diarmaid hUa Rōdácán, eppcop Párina. Conall, aipéindeach Cille Moceallócc, ḡ a pìrleiḡinn efoyp, Dubéach mac Mílfoa, coinarba Cainoiḡ, ḡuairpe Ua Manécán, paccapτ ḡhlinne dá locha, Diarmaid hUa Céle, aipéinneach Telca Poirtéepin, ḡ Acharó aball, déḡ. Diarmaid Ua Lacán, pìrleiḡinn Cille dapa, décc. hUa Scula, aipéinneach Inri Cátauḡh, Maolan pìrleiḡinn Cfhannra, eḡnaid úpìpcaḡḡe eipíde, ḡ Maoldóinn Ua hEiccíptaḡ, aipéinneach Loépa, décc. Maolpíchlaimn, mac Cinnpauló, décc. Donnchad .i. an Corpalac mac ḡiolla Píaulán .i. Domnaill, τiḡfina Ua pfoiḡe, do marbad lá Congalac mac mic bpoḡapbáin mic Concóbar. Maolpuananó, mac Concóipne, τiḡfina Ele, do marbad dia niumtip pén. Scaindri etiri pìopa Maiḡe hleá, ḡ Aipḡialla, hi ττοpécap Eochaid Ua hOipreme. Dubdaleite, coinarba Pháτραιc, pōp cuapτ Cenél

connell, who settled in Munster in the fifteenth or sixteenth century.—See note ^a, under A. D. 1013, p. 775, *suprà*.

ⁱ *Their hostages*.—Six hostages of Magh Breg, or Bregia, were in the hands of Conchobhar O'Maelechlaimn (Conor O'Melaglin) since the year 1048. He obtained them in exchange for Gairbhith Ua Cathasaigh (Garvey O'Casey), whom he had taken prisoner.

^k *Magh-nAírbh*.—A plain in the barony of Crannagh, and county of Kilkenny. The church of Tubbridbritain is referred to as being in this plain.—See the *Circuit of Muircheartach Mac Neill*, pp. 39, 40.

^l *Amhalghaidh*.—This passage is translated by Colgan, as follows :

“A. D. 1049. Amalgadius Archiepiscopus Ardmachanus decessit. Et Dubdalethus filius

Mochmarii ex Scholastico, seu Theologie professore Ardmachano in ejus locum sufficitur eodem die quo Amalgadius decessit. Et Dubdaletho in munere Professoris succedit Aidns Ua Foirreth.”—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 298.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year :

“A. D. 1049. Amalgai, Coarb of Patrick, 29 annis transactis in principatu, penitens in Christo quievit. Maeleainni O'Tahli, Coarb of Daminis, Tuohal O'Huail, Airchinnech Buthyconais, mortui sunt. Flahvertach O'Longsi killed by Conor O'Longsie's sonn. Murtagh mac Maeilechlaimn, killed by Conor O'Maeilechlaimn, against God and Man's will. Conor O'Cinfaela, king of O-Conells-Gavra; and Ivar O'Bece, king of O'Mehs, *occisi sunt*. Duvdalcche tooke the Abbateie, the same day that Amalgai died, from

tages of the men of Breagha. Their hostagesⁱ were put to death by Conchobhar [Ua Maeleachlainn], together with Toirdhealbhach Ua Cathasaigh; after which the forces burned the country, both churches and fortresses. An army was led by the son of Brian to Magh-n-Airbh^k, and he obtained the hostages of Leinster and Osraighe. Amhalghaidh^l, successor of Patrick, and Dubhdalethe, son of Maelmuire, son of Eochaidh, was raised to his place from the lectorship on the day of Amhalghaidh's decease; and Aedh Ua Forreth assumed the lectorship.

The Age of Christ, 1050. Cleirchen Ua Muineoc, noble bishop of Leithghlinn, and head of the piety of Osraighe; Diarmaid Ua Rodachain, Bishop of Fearnna; Conall, airchinneach of Cill-Mocheallog^m, and its lector previously; Dubhthach, son of Milidh, successor of Cainneach; Guaire Ua Manchain, priest of Gleann-da-locha; Diarmaid Ua Celeⁿ, airchinneach of Tealach-Foirtcheirn^o and Achadh-abhall, died. Diarmaid Ua Lachan, lector of Cill-dara, died. Ua Scula, airchinneach of Inis-Cathaigh; Maelan, lector of Ceanannus, who was a distinguished sage; and Maelduin Ua hEigceartaigh, airchinneach of Lothra, died. Maelseachlainn, son of Ceamfaeladh, died. Donnchadh, i. e. the Cossalach^p, son of Gillafhaelain, grandson of Domhnall, lord of Ui-Failghe, was slain by Conghalach^q, grandson of Brogarbhan, son of Conchobhar. Maelruanaidh, son of Cucoirne^r, lord of Eile, was killed by his own people. A conflict between the men of Magh-Itha and the Airghialla, in which Eochaidh Ua hOissene^s was slain. Dubhdalethe, successor of Patrick, made a visitation of Cinel-

being Lector before. Hugh O'Forrey took his former place."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^m *Cill-Mocheallog*.—Now Kilmallock, in the county of Limerick.—See note ^w, on *Cill-Da-cheallog*, under A. D. 1028, p. 816, *suprà*.

ⁿ *Ua Cele*.—Now anglicised Kyley and Kealy, without any prefix.

^o *Tealach-Foirtcheirn*.—Otherwise written Tulach-Foirtcheirn, i. e. Foirtcheirn's hill. This was the old name of Tullow, in the barony of Ravilly, and county of Carlow. In the gloss to the *Feilire-Acnquis*, at 12th of June, Tulach-Foirtcheirn is placed in Ui-Felmedha, which is the ancient name of the territory, from which Tullow was sometimes called Tullagh-Offelimy

in old English records.

^p *Cossalach*: i. e. Dirty-footed.

^q *Conghalach*.—He was son of Donnsleibhe, son of Brogarbhan, who was slain at Clontarf in 1014, who was son of Conchobhar, the progenitor of O'Conor Faly.

^r *Maelruanaidh, son of Cucoirne*.—This Cucoirne was the son of Maenach, who was son of Cearbhall, the progenitor from whom the Ui-Cearbhaill, or O'Carrolls of Ely-O'Carroll, took their hereditary surname; and this Cearbhall was the twentieth in descent from Tadhg, son of Cian, son of Oilíoll Olum, king of Munster.

^s *Ua hOissene*.—Now anglicised Hessian and Hussian, without the prefix Ua or O'.

Εοζαν, γ δο βήρε επί εέδ βό υαδαίbh. Δοιμήδ μόρ δο τιαέταιν ηι ττήρ
 Ερεανν, εο ρυεε ιέ, γ βλιοέτ, γ μήρρ, γ ιαρρε ό θαοιμή, εο ρο έάρ ειριοηηραεур
 ηι εαeh, εο ná ηαιηεδ εεall ηα δύν ηα εαιρδσρ εριορε ηα εοηλυζε, ζο ρο
 ειοηόραε ελέριζ Μυίηαν, γ α λαοιη, γ α ριοζραιοδ ημ Δοηηεαδ μαε δρμιαη
 .ι. μαε ριζ Ερεανν, γ ημ Céle μαε Δοηηαείηη, ημ εfnη εραβαίδ Ερεανν εο
 Cill Dalua, εο ρο ορδαίζριοε εάηη γ εορεε ζαeh ηηολιζιό ο βιυεε εο μόρ.
 Tucc δια ρίε γ ροιηηηη ρορ ρηιοηε ηα εάηη ρηη. Ceall δαπα εο ηα δοιμή-
 ηιαεε δο λορρεαδ. Cluain ηηε Νόρρ δο ορζαηη ρό έρρ ι ηαση ράητε, ρεαέτ
 ό Siol ηΑηηεαδ, γ ρα δό ο Callραιζιβ ζυρ ηα Siηηηεαιβ. Λαηδ λερε δο
 ορζαηη γ δο λορρεαδh. Δαιρε Caelainne, γ ελοιεεεαeh Ρορα εομάηη δο
 λορρεαδ δρσραιβ δρρερε. Δαιηηιαεε δο λορρεαδ. Ιηηρ Cloéραηδ δο ορρεαηη.
 Dubdalete ρορ εuaiρδ Chenel ηΕοζαηη εο ετυε ερρ εέδ βό υαδαίbh.

Αοιρ Cρίορε, ηηε εαεεα α ηαση. Mac Sluaζαδαίζ υαπαλ ραζαρε
 Cluana ηηε Νόρρ, δέεε. Μυιρέρηεαeh, μαε δρηε, ειζήηηηα ηα ηΔοιρ, δο
 λορρεαδ δο ηΥηβ Ραολάηη. Υα Concobair, ειζήηηηα Υα Ροιζε .ι. Conζalaé,
 μαε Δοιηηηλέιβε ηηε δροζαρβαηη, δο ηαρβαδ δια ημυηηηηη ρέηη. Μαίδημ
 ρηα ηΥα Μαοδοραίδ ρορ Conηαέεαιβ, δύ ηι ετορηεραεεταρ ηε δο Chηηηαε-
 ηιβ. Διαρμαίδ, μαε Δοιηηαηη, ηηε δρμιαη, δο ηαρβαδ λά ηυρηεαδ μαε
 δρμιαη ερρια ηεαβαη. Mac Lachlaηδ δο ιοηδαρβαδh α ειζήηηηηηρ Τολέα Occ,
 γ Αοδ Υα Ρεαρζαη δο ζαβάηη α ιοηαίδ. Mac Ραολαηη, ηηε δρηε, δο ηαρβαδ
 λά Μαορσεηλαηηη, μαε Μυρείαδ ηηε Ταίδζ ηηε δρηε. Αηηαλζαίδ, μαε
 Καεαηη, ειζήηηηα Ιαρεαηρ Conηαέε, δο δαλαδ λά ηΑοδ Υα Concobair, ειζήηηηα
 Αιρτέηρ Conηαέε, ιαρ ηα βεηη ι ηερζαβάηη ρρρ ηε βηαδηηα εο ετυηηεαδ, εο ρο
 ζαδρρδε ιαρ ρηη αρυρ ι ηαρεαηρ Conηαέε. Καεαηη μαε Τιζήηηηάηηη, ειζήηηηα

^t *Sinnacha*: i. e. the family of the O'Cahe-
 neys, or Foxes, of Tefia in Westmeath.

^u *Doire-Caellainne*.—This was another name
 for Tearmann Caellainne, near Castlereagh, in the
 county of Roscommon; for some account of
 which see notes under A. D. 1225 and 1236.

^v *Cloitheach of Ros-Comain*: i. e. the steeple,
 or round tower belfry of Roscommon.

The Annals of Ulster record the following
 events under this year:

“A. D. 1050. *Dominica incarnationis*, Mael-
 ruanaí mac Concorne, king of Ele; Donncha

mac Gilfaelan, king of Faly, killed. Kildare,
 with its Doimliag, burnt. Maclan, Lector of
 Kells, *sapientissimus omnium Hibernensium*;
 Duvhach mac Mileaa, Coarb of Cainnech; Ua
 Scula, Airchinnech of Innis-Cahai; Maelduin
 O'Hegertai, Airchinnech of Lohra; and Clerken
 O'Muneog, the ecclesiastical upholding of all
 Ireland, *mortui sunt*. Diarmaid O'Cele, Air-
 chinnech of Tulach-Fortcern;” [and] “Mael-
 sechlainn mac Cinfcla, *mortui sunt*. An uprose
 betwene the men of Magh-Itha and Airgialla,
 where Eocha O'Hussen perished. Duvdalehe

Eoghain, and brought three hundred cows from them. Much inclement weather happened in the land of Ireland, which carried away corn, milk, fruit, and fish, from the people, so that there grew up dishonesty among all, that no protection was extended to church or fortress, gossiped or mutual oath, until the clergy and laity of Munster assembled, with their chieftains, under Donnchadh, son of Brian, i. e. the son of the King of Ireland, at Cill-Dalua, where they enacted a law and a restraint upon every injustice, from small to great. God gave peace and favourable weather in consequence of this law. Cill-dara with its Daimhliag [great stone church] was burned. Cluain-mic-Nois was plundered thrice in one quarter of a year,—once by the Sil-Anmchadha, and twice by the Calraighi [an Chala] and the Sinnacha^t. Lann-Leire was burned and plundered. Doire-Caclainneⁿ and the Cloietheach of Ros-Comain^w were burned by the men of Breifne. Daimhliag [Chianain] was burned. Inis-Clothrann [in Loch Ribh] was plundered. Dubhdalethe made a visitation of Cinel-Eoghain, and brought three hundred cows from thence.

The Age of Christ, 1051. Mac Sluaghadhaigh, noble priest of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Muirheartach, son of Breac^x, lord of the Deisi, was burned by the Ua Faelains^y. Ua Conchobhair, lord of Ui-Failghe, namely, Conghalach, son of Donnsluibhe, son of Brogarbhan, was killed by his own people. A battle was gained by Ua Maeldoraídh over the Connaughtmen, wherein many of the Conmhaicni were slain. Diarmaid, son of Domhnall, son of Brian, was killed by Murchadh, son of Brian, through treachery. Mac Lachlainn was expelled from the lordship of Tulach-Og; and Aedh Ua Fearghail took his place. The son of Faelan, son of Breac, was slain by Mælseachlainn, son of Murchadh, son of Faelan, son of Breac. Amhalgaidh, son of Cathal, lord of West Connaught, was blinded by Aedh Ua Conchobhair, lord of East Connaught, after he had been held in captivity for the space of one year and upwards; after which he [O'Conchobhair] fixed his residence^z in West Connaught. Cathal, son of

visiting Kindred-Owen that he brought 300 cowes. Cluain mic Nois rifled three tymes in one quarter; once by Sil-Anmchaa, and twice by Callrai with" [the] "Foxes."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^x *Breac*.—He is the progenitor after whom the O'Bricks, or Bricks of the Decies, in the county

of Waterford, took their hereditary surname.

^y *Ua-Faelains*.—Now Phelans, without the prefix O'.

^z *Fixed his residence*: i. e. at Inis-Creamha, on the east side of Lough Corrib.—See Hardiman's edition of O'Flaherty's *Chorographical Description of West Connaught*, p. 367.

ὄρεινε, δο ὄυλ φορ ερεϊχ ἰ νεαβηα εο πο ἑοσχαϊλ Ὀύν φεϊχ ἰ τορπεχαϊρ
 εαεεα δο ὄαοιμβη, ἡ ἀρα τυυκαὸ ρεαχτ εέεὸ βό. Μαϊὸμ φορ Κοιναϊεμιῖ
 Σλεϊβ φορμαοιλε για νΑὸὸ Ὑα εConchoβαϊρ, δυ ἰ τορπεχαϊρ ἀρ Conmaϊene.
 Λαιῶεenn, mac Maolan hUí Leocán, τἰξήνα Ἰαλῆῆ, ἡ α βήν ιηξήν an
 Ἰηυιττ, δο ὄολ δια ναϊέρε δο Ροιῖν, εο νερβαλτατταρ ἑοιρ οε τιαχταιν
 on Ροιῖν. Δοῖνall δάν hUa ὄριαν δο μαρβαὸ λα ριξ Connaετ. ὄιλε μαηξε
 Αὸαρ δο ἑραρεεραὸ λα hΑὸὸ Ὑα Concὸβαϊρ. Faelan mac ὄραττάν, mic
 ὄριε δο μαρβαὸ ἰ νδοιμῖαεε Ὑιρ μῶιρ Μοῦδα λά Μαοιρφchlainn mac
 Μυρπεχαρταῆ, mic ὄριε.

Αοιρ Ἐρἰορτ, μἰλε εαοεα αὸό. Αρτυρ, mac Μυρῖῶχαῆ, αιρῖinneach
 Cluana Μαεῶεε ορδάν Λαιξήν, [ῶεεε]. Ἐχτιξήρ hUa Ἐξήάν, εομαρβα
 Ἐιαράν Cluana mic Νῶιρ ἡ Κομμάν, δο ἑεε ινα αιλιέρε hi εCluain Ἰραϊρῶ.
 Μυρπεαὸhach hUa Σιοναῖάν, μαορ Ρατραϊεε hi Μυῖαν, Μυρῖῶhach, mac
 Διαρμαδα, εομαρβα Ἐρονάν Ρυιρ Ἐρέ, ἡ Ἐλέρεαχ Ρυαὸ [Ua] Λαῖαῖάν
 ῶεεε. Ἰοιλλαράτραϊεε, mac Δοῖνall, ρρἰῶιρ Αρδα Macha, ῶεεε. Μα-
 ραϊε Ὑα Δοηηαῶα, τἰξήνα Ἐοξαναχτα Ἐαηρἰ, ἡ ριοξῶαῖινα Μυῖαν,
 ῶεεε. Ἐρεαχ λά mac Mail na mbó hi ἲνε Ἰhall, ῶο πο λοιρε an τἰρ ὄ Αε
 ειαε εο hAlbene, αετ νοῶα ταρραὸ βῦ εο νῶήρηρατ ρεαιηῶρεαχα μῶρα
 ιμον ὄύν, ὄῦ ἰ τορπεραταρ ιλε ιlle ἡ μυνῶ, εο νῶεαχαὸ τἰξήνα Ἰall .ι.
 Ἐαχμαρεαχ, mac Ραξήnall ὄαρ μυρ, ἡ πο ῶαβ mac Μαοιρ na mbó ρἰξε

^a *Eabha*.—A level plain lying between Bin-bulbin and the sea, in the barony of Carbury, county of Sligo.—See A. M. 2859, 3656, 3790.

^b *Dun-Feich*.—This is most probably the fort now called Dun-Iartharach, or the West Fort, which is situated on the hill of Knocklane, in the barony of Carbury, county of Sligo. It is situated on the western part of the hill, overhanging the sea, and is defended by a fosse and mound on the south-east side; at about eighty paces to the south there is another fosse and mound, extending across the whole breadth of the declivity of the hill.

^c *Sliabh-Formaeile*.—This was the ancient name of Sliabh-Ui-Fhloinn, in the west of the county of Roscommon, where a sept of the Connhaïene were seated at this period.

^d *Magh-Adhair*.—See note under A. D. 981. The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1051. Murtagh mac Brick, king of Desies in Mounster, burnt by O’Faelan. Mael-bruadar mac Brick killed in the Doimliag of Lismore by Maelechlainn O’Brick. Amalgai mac Cathail, king of West Connaght, blinded by Hugh O’Conor. Laignen mac Moylain, king of Gaileng, with his Queen, viz., the daughter of Gutt” [O’Maelechlainn], “went on pilgrimage to Rome, and died by the wai. Mac Lochlain from being king of Tulach-Og, and Hugh O’Ferall made king.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^e *Cluain-Maedhog*: i. e. Cluain-mor-Maedhog, now Clonmore, in the barony of Rathvilly, and county of Carlow.

Tighearnain, lord of Breifne, went upon a predatory excursion into Eabha^a, and demolished Dnn-Feich^b, where fifty persons were slain, and whence seven hundred cows were carried off. A victory was gained over the Connhaicni of Sliabh-Formaeile^c by Aedh Ua Conchobhair, where a slaughter was made of the Connhaicni. Laidhcenn, son of Maelan Ua Leocain, lord of Gaileanga, and his wife, the daughter of the Gott [O'Maeleachlainn], went on their pilgrimage to Rome; and they died in the east, on their return from Rome. Domhnall Ban Ua Briain was slain by the King of Connaught. The Tree of Magh-Adhair^d was prostrated by Aedh Ua Conchobhair. Faelan, son of Bradan, son of Breac, was killed in the Daimhliag of Lis-mor-Mochuda, by Maelseachlainn, son of Muircheartach, son of Breac.

The Age of Christ, 1052. Arthur, son of Muireadhach of Cluain-Maedhog^e, the glory of Leinster, [died]. Echthighern Ua Eaghraín, successor of Ciaran of Cluain-mic-Nois and of Comman, died on his pilgrimage at Cluain-Iraird. Muireadhach Ua Sinnachain, Patrick's steward in Munster; Muireadhach, son of Diarmaid, successor of Cronan of Ros-Cre; and Cleireach Ruadh Ua Lathachain, died. Gillaphadraig, son of Domhnall, Prior of Ard-Macha, died. Macraith^f, grandson of Donnchadh, lord of Eoghanacht-Chaisil^g, and royal heir of Munster, died. A predatory excursion was made into Fine-Gall^h by the son of Mael-na-mbo, and he burned the country from Ath-eliath to Albeneⁱ; but he did not seize cows until they had great skirmishes around the fortress, where many fell on both sides, so that the lord of the foreigners, Eachmarcach, son of Ragnall, went over seas, and the son of Mael-na-mbo^k assumed the kingship of

^f *Macraith*.—He was brother of Carthach, the progenitor of the family of Mac Carthy.—See A. D. 1045.

^g *Eoghanacht-Chaisil*.—A tribe of the race of Eoghan Mor, son of Oilioll Olum, seated around Cashel, in the present county of Tipperary. The mountain of Sliabh-na-mban-bhfiann are referred to in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen at A. D. 1121, as in Eoghanacht Chaisil.

^h *Fine-Gall*: i. e. the territory then in the possession of the Danes of Dublin. The name is now applied to a district in the county of

Dublin, extending about fifteen miles to the north of the city.

ⁱ *Albene*.—Not identified.

^k *The son of Mael-na-mbo*.—Mr. Lindsay, in his *View of the Coinage of Ireland*, gives this chieftain a Danish descent; but we have very ancient Irish authorities to prove that he was the ancestor of Dermot Mac Murrough, the king of Leinster at the period of the Anglo-Norman invasion of Ireland. His real name was Diarmaid, and he was the son of Donnchadh, who was surnamed Mael-na-mbo, son of Diarmaid, son of Domhnall, who was the fourteenth

Ζαλλ δαπα έιρι. Γρεαχ λά ηΥα Concoδaip δαp Conmáicne, co πορ ινδip co móp. Αρ Calpαιγε ιmmo τiγίρνα .ι. ιm mac naipεαχταιγ, λά Conmáicneδ τpια ιμοpβαιλ Γιαράιν. Ουβίρρα, ιγίη δpιαιη, δέcc. Οοιinnall, mac Ζιolla-έpίοpτ, mic Concuaiλγne, do ιαpβαδ λά τiγίρνα Pίp Ροip. Δραον mac Μαοιλμοpδα, .ι. pί Λαιγίη, do έcc ηi cColoin.

Αοip Γpίοpτ, ιmle caocca α τpί. Οοιλγέν uαpαl paccapτ Αpδα Macha, Οοιinnall Ua Céle, αιpίinneach Sláme, Κοpβmac ηΥα Ρuaδpαch, αιpίinneach Τίpμαινη Pείcιne, γ Μυpχαδ Ua δεollán, αιpίinneach Οpομα cιαδ, δέcc. Pλαιδβίpταch Ua Μαελpαβαλλ, τiγίρνα Καippce δpαcαide, δέcc. Νιall Ua ηΕiccιmγh, τiγίρνα Pίp Manach, γ α βpάταip Ζιollaέpίοpτ do ιαpβαδ la Pίpαδ Λιpcc τpe ιεαβαλ. Οοιηcαδ Ua Ceallachain, píoγδαίηηα Καipil do ιαpβαδ οΟpραγίbh. Μαολεpón, mac Καταιλ, τiγίρνα δεipceipτ δpίγ, do ιαpβαδ do ηΥα Ριαγαιη, .ι. αιδce Λυαιη Κάpcc, γ cpeαcha λειp ποp Ζυλλαι. Γρεαχ λά mac Λαχλαιηη γ la Pίpαδ Μαiγε ηiτα ποp Cenel mδiνδicch Λοcha Οpοchaic, αγυρ pυγpαc τpί έcδ bó. Cοchlán, τiγίρνα

in descent from Enna Ceinnsealach, the ancestor of the Ui-Ceinnsealaigh. The following genealogical table will shew how the Mac Murrughs, Kavanaghs, and other septs, are descended from him :

1. Domhnall, the 14th generation from Enna Ceinnsealach.
 2. Diarmaid.
 3. Donnchadh, surnamed Mael-na-mbo.
 4. Diarmaid Mac Mael-na-mbo, King of the Danes of Dublin.
 5. Murchadh, *a quo* Mac Murrough.
 6. Donnchadh Mac Murrough.
- | | |
|--|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Diarmaid Mac Murrough "of the English." | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Murchadh "of the Irish," ancestor of Mac Davy More. |
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8. Domhnall Caemhanach, ancestor of the Kavanagh family. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8. Enna, ancestor of the family of Kinsellagh. |

¹ Braen, son of Maelmordha.—He is more usu-

ally called Bran mac Maeilmordha. He is the progenitor after whom the Ui Broin, or O'Byrnes of Leinster, took their hereditary surname. After the fall of his father, Maelmordha, at Clontarf in 1014, he succeeded as king of Leinster; but he was deposed by O'Neill in 1015, and, in 1018, he had his eyes put out by the treachery of Sitrick, King of Dublin; after which we may believe he retired into the Irish monastery at Cologne, where he remained till his death.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1052. Donell Ban O'Bryan killed by Connaght. Donell mac Gilchrist mic Concualgne, killed by the king of Ferross, .i. Men of Ross. Bryan" [*rectè*, Bran or Braen] "mac Maelmorra, king of Leinster, died in *Colonia*. Macraith O'Dunchaa, king of Eonacht Cassill, died. Ehtiern O'Hayran, Coarb of Kyaran and Comman; Mureach O'Sinachan, Serjeant of Mounster, *in pace dormierunt*. Gilpatrick mac Donell, Sechnap of Ardmach, killed by mac

the foreigners after him. A predatory excursion was made by Ua Conchobhair over Conmhaicne, so that he plundered extensively. A slaughter was made of the Calraighi, together with their lord, i. e. Mac-Aireachtaigh, by the Conmhaicni, through the miracle of Ciaran. Dubheassa, daughter of Brian, died. Domhnall, son of Gillachrist, son of Cucuailgne, was slain by the lord of Feara-Rois. Braen, son of Maelmordha^l, i. e. King of Leinster, died at Cologne.

The Age of Christ, 1053. Doilgen, noble priest of Ard-Macha; Domhnall Ua Cele, airchinneach of Slaine; Cormac Ua Ruadhrach, airchinneach of Tearmann-Feichin; and Murchadh Ua Beollain, airchinneach of Druim-eliabh, died. Flaithbheartach Ua Maelfabhail, lord of Carraig-Brachaidhe, died. Niall Ua h-Eignigh, lord of Feara-Manach, and his brother, Gillachrist, were slain by the Feara-Luirg, through treachery. Donnchadh Ua Ceallachain^m, royal heir of Caiseal, was slain by the Osraighi. Maelcron, son of Cathal, lord of South Breagha, was slain on Easter Monday night, by Ua Riagainⁿ, who committed depredations upon the foreigners. A depredation was committed by Mac Lochlainn^o and the men of Magh-Itha upon the Cinel-Binnigh, of Loch-Drochait^p; and they carried off three hundred cows. Cochlan^q, lord of Dealbhna, was

Archon O'Celechan treacherously" [Mureach mac Diarmada, Airchinnech of Rosere, obiit].—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^m *Donnchadh Ua Ceallachain*.—This means Donnchadh, descendant of Ceallachan of Cashel. He was of the same stock as the Mac Carthys.

ⁿ *Ua Riagain*.—Now O'Regan, and often Regan, without the prefix O'.

^o *Mac Lochlainn*.—Now Mac Laughlin and Mac Loughlin. This family was the senior branch of the northern Ui-Neill.

^p *Cinel-Binnigh of Loch-Drochait*.—There were three tribes of the Cinel-Binnigh in the ancient Tir-Eoghain, namely, Cinel-Binne of the Glen, Cinel-Binnigh of Tuath-Rois, and Cinel-Binnigh of Loch Drochait, or Lake of the Bridge. These tribes, which gave their names to three districts adjoining each other in Tyrone, lay east of Magh-Itha.

It would appear from the Annals of Ulster at

this year that the church of Cluain-Fiachna, now Clonfeakle, in the barony of Dungannon, was in Cinel-Binnigh Locha-Drochait.

^q *Cochlan*.—He was the progenitor after whom the family of the Mac Coghlan of Delvin Mac Coghlan, now the barony of Garrycastle, in the King's County, took their hereditary surname.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1053. Macnahaiche, .i. the night's son, O'Roirke, heyre of Connaght, killed by Dermott O'Cuinn, in the Iland of Loch Arvach" [Lough Arrow]. "Mureach mac Dermod, Airchinnech of Rosree; O'Rnorach, Airchinnech of Termon-Fechin; Flaithvertagh O'Maelfavill, king of Carrack-Brachai; Dolgen, gentle priest" [uaṛat ſacaṛt] "of Ardmac; Donell O'Cele, Airchinnech of Dromeliav, *omnes in pace dormierunt*. An army by Macklochlainn and the men of Magh-Itha, upon the Kindred-Binni of

Dealbna, do iarbað i meabail. Cúrian Ua Maoleodúin, tighina Fíri Luirec, do iarbað la Mac na haíðce Ua Ruairc, tré meabail ina aipeacht féin. Mac na haíðce Ua Ruairc do iarbað do Chonmáicnið fo céadóir. Slóicéfo lá mac dhriam .i. Donnchað, 7 la Concobar Ua Maolrfehlainn hi Fíne Gall, co tuccrat fir Tíeda, .i. na Siomnaí, braitte iomða a doimhlaí Luireca, 7 co puccrat aitepe ó mac Maol na mbó im Móir inígn Congalaí 7 Uí Concobair. Diarmaid, mac Maol na mbó, 7 Siollaráttairí, tighina Orpáige do ðul i Míde, go tuccrat bpoib, 7 gabála díomra a ndíogail Moire, inígne Congalaí 7 Uí Choncobhair, do ðol go Concobar Ua Maoleachlainn ðar rárúgað Siollaráttairí, 7 a ndíogail na boipma pug Ua Maoleclainn a Laígní. Slóicéfo lá mac Maol na mbó i mhórfcaib 7 hi Míde, co po loipe ó Shláine co iaréar Míde eip cealla 7 tuata. Creach lá Uílobar, mac Laígnén, tighina Oirgíall, for Gaíngab, 7 for tfeoda fíri Míde 7 dhí, co pug móir do buaib 7 braitte, co ndéchað ina ndiaio Congalach, mac Sháin, tighina Gaíng co tairiað bú fíri Manach co na tairéttar iaraim Fírmanach imo tighina .i. Doinnall mac Maolruanaíð, co ttorcair leó Congalach, mac Sháin, tighina Gaíng co rochaíde oile cenmóttarom. Amlaíb Ua Macaíne, tighina Muíthoim, dé.

Coir Chríort, míle caocca, a ctair. hUa Geappuíðir, eppoc Cille Dálua, Maolcolaim Ua Collbrann raccart, Guairc hUa Lachtnám, fírléiginn Cluana mic Nóir, 7 Cuilennán Claen, fírléiginn Leitglinne 7 Oirp Diarmada, dé. Að Ua Fírgaile, mic Conaíng mic Néill, ríggáimna Oilí, 7 tighina Cemul Eoíain Tealcá ócc do iarbað do Uílobar, mac Laígnén do tighina Oirgíall, 7 do fíraib Feapnnaíge. Dubgall Ua hAeógaín, tighina Ua Niallám, do iarbað do Ua Laíén. Maíom Finnnaíge for Uí Méit 7 for Uáttar típe rí a nUí Eathach, dú i ttorcair an Chroibdear, tánaí Uáttar típe. Að, mac Cíndéttí, mic Duinncaí, muir 7 orðan

Loch-Drochaid, and caried away 300 cowes, and killed Duvenna mac Cinach, secap of Clonfiachna, and Cumacha mac Clerken, serjeant of Dalgais. Maeleron mac Cahail, king of Bregh, killed by O'Riagan. Donogh O'Keallaghan, heyre of Cassill, killed by Ossory. Nell O'Hegny, king of Fermanagh, killed by the men of Lurg, Coghlan, kinge of Delvin, *a suis per dolum occi-*

sus est."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen notice the plundering of Fingall and Meath by Donough, the son of Brian, and O'Melaghlin; dissensions between the O'Briens and O'Conors of Connaught; and the killing of two chiefs of the Mac Carthys of Desmond by O'Donohoe.

treacherously killed. Curian Ua Maelduin, lord of Feara-Luirg, was treacherously killed by Mac-na-haidheche Ua Ruairc, at his own meeting. Mac-na-haidheche Ua Ruairc was killed by the Conmhaicni immediately after. An army was led by the son of Brian, i. e. Donnchadh, and Conchobhar Ua Maeleachlainn, into Fine-Gall; and the men of Teathbha, i. e. the Sinnaigh [the Foxes], took many prisoners from the Daimhliag [great stone church] of Lusca; and they carried off hostages from the son of Mael-na-mbo, together with Mor, daughter of Conghalach O'Conchobhair. Diarmaid, son of Mael-na-mbo, and Gillaphadraig, lord of Osraighi, went into Meath, whence they carried off captives and very great spoils, in revenge of the going of Mor, daughter of Conghalach Ua Conchobhair, to Conghalach Ua Maeleachlainn, in violation of Gillaphadraig; and in revenge also of the cattle spoils which O'Maeleachlainn had carried off from Meath. An army was led by the son of Mael-na-mbo into Breagha and Meath, and he burned from the Slaine to West Meath, both churches and territories. A predatory excursion was made by Leathlobhar, son of Laidhgnen, lord of Oirghialla, against the Gaileanga and the fugitives of the men of Meath and Breagha, and he carried off many cows and prisoners; but Conghalach, son of Seanan, lord of Gaileanga, went in pursuit of them, and overtook the cattle spoil of the Feara-Manach; but the Fir-Manach, with their lord, Domhnall, son of Maelruanaidh, resisted, and slew Conghalach, son of Seanan, lord of Gaileanga, with many others besides him. Amhlaeibh Ua Machainen, lord of Mughdhorna, died.

The Age of Christ, 1054. Ua Gearruidhir, Bishop of Cill-Dalua; Maelcoluim Ua Collbrainn; Guaire Ua Lachtnain, lector of Cluain-mic-Nois; and Cuileannan Claen, lector of Leithghlinn and Disert-Diarmada, died. Aedh, grandson of Fearghal, son of Conaing, son of Niall, royal heir of Oileach, and lord of Cinel-Eoghain of Tealach-Og, was slain by Leathlobhar, son of Laidhgnen, lord of Airghialla, and by the Feara-Manach. Dubhghall Ua hAedhagain, lord of Ui-Niallain, was slain by Ua Laithen. The battle of Finnabhagh^r was gained over the Ui-Meith and the people of Uachtar-thire in Ui-Eathach-Uladh, where Croibhdhearg [the Redhanded], Tanist of Uachtar-thire, was slain. Aedh, son of Ceinneidigh, son of Donnchuan, the love and glory of Dal-gCais, died.

^r *Finnabhagh*: i. e. the White or Fair Plain, situation of Uachtar-thiré see note under A. D. now Finvoy, in the county of Down. For the 1046.

Οαλ εCαίρ, δέξ. Mac Ualghairg, τῖξῖνα Cοιρρη, δο ἡαρβαδ ἰ μεαβαλ. Cλοῖτεαχ τενδῶ δο φαίρρερῖν ἰρῖν αερῖ υαρ ἸΡορ Θεαλα δια δοῖνναῖξ πεῖλε Ἰυρρη ῖρῖν πῖ εῖξῖν νυαρ. Εῖοῖν δυβα διαρῖνῖδε ἰνδ ἡ αρρ, ἡ αση ἔν μορ ἡα μῖδον, ἡ νο εῖξῖνδῶ να ηεοῖν βῖζα φο α εῖρῖνῖδε αν ταν εῖεῖδῶῖρ ἰρῖν ελοῖτεαχ. Τάνγατταρ αμαχ con υαρζαβατταρ ἡ con βοῖ ρῶρ λαρ ἡ baile ἰ νάρηδε ἰρῖν αερῖ, ἡ ταρλαερῖτε ανυαρ δορῖδῖρῖ, co ηερβαῖτε φο εῖδῶῖρ, ἡ τυαρζαδῖρατ ερῖ ηρυτα ἡ δῖ λέῖνῖδῖ ἰ νάρηδε, ἡ πο λέῖερῖτε ανυαρ φορῖ εῖοῖρ εῖδῶνα. Αν εῖοῖλλ φορρα ηδερῖνῖδῶαρ να ηεοῖν δο ποεῖαρ ρῶταῖδ, ἡ ἡν θαρβηρε φορρ α ηδερῖνῖδῶαρ να ηεοῖν πο βῶῖ φορ ερῖε co να ηρῖμαῖδ ἰ εταλῖῖαν. Loch Suidhe οῖρῖν ἡῖ Sléib Ἰυαρη α εῖδῶῖ ἰ ηδερῖεαδ οῖδῶε ρῖεῖλε Μῖεῖλ, co ηδεαχαῖδ ἰρῖν Ρεαβαλλ, ζυρ βῶ ηῖονηναδῶ μῶρῖ λά cαχ. Cρεαχ λά ἡCοδ Ua Concῶbar, λά πῖξ Connaéτ, co Cορρα δηαρῖνῖδῶ ἡ co Τρατρηῖζε, ζο πο ζαῖδ ζαβάλα δῖαρῖνῖδε. Δά mac Capῖαιξ δο ἡαρβαδ δο mac ἡUῖ Donnchaῖδ. Sluaῖεῖδῶ λά mac Maῖl na mbῶ ἡ λά Ἰῖολλαράτταρῖcc, τῖξῖνα Ορρηῖζε, ἡ λά Λαῖηῖδ, ἡ λά Ἰαλλαῖδ ἰρῖν Μῖῖαν, co ρῖνεατταρ ἡμλεαχ ἡδῶαρ, ἡ co πο λοῖρρεῖτε Δύν ερῖ ἡacc, ἡ nocha εταρρηῖδῶ mac δῖρῖαν ἡαδ, υαρῖν πο βοῖ ἰ ηδῖρρεῖτε Εῖρεανν. Τοῖρῖδεαλβαῖ Ua δῖρῖαν ζο εConnachταῖδ λερ δο δῖῖ ἰ εΤυαῖ Μῖῖαν, ζο ηδῖρῖνα αρρῖηε μῶρα, ἡ ζο πο ἡαρῖαδ λερ Cοδ mac Cennéδῖξ, ἡ ζο πο ηοῖρρηεαδ Τυαῖμ Ρῖονῖlocha.

¹ *Mac Ualghairg*.—Now anglicised Mac Gollrick; a name still common in the counties of Donegal and Leitrim.

² *A steeple of fire*.—This is set down as one of the wonders of Ireland in the Book of Ballymote, fol. 140, b.—See Dr. Todd's edition of the Irish version of Nennius's *Historia Britonum*, p. 215, note ¹.

³ *Ros-Deala*: i. e. Deala's Wood, now Rossdalla, a townland in the parish of Durrow, near Kilbeggan, in the south of the county of Westmeath.

⁴ *The festival of George*.—In the year 1054 the feast of St. George was on Saturday; the annalist must, therefore, mean the year 1055, unless by "the Sunday of the feast," be meant "the Sunday next after the feast," which looks very probable, as the chronology of the Four

Masters is at this period perfectly correct.

⁵ *The oak tree on which they perched*.—In the Wonders of Ireland as edited by Dr. Todd from the Book of Ballymote, the reading of this part of the passage is different from the text of the Four Masters, as follows: "ἡ ἡ θαρβῖρῖν φορρ α η-δερῖ ἡ ε-ἔν μῶρ ὑτ πο ρῖc λαῖρ co να ηρῖμαῖδ α εταλῖῖαν; and the oak, upon which the said great bird perched, was carried by him by the roots out of the earth."—*Irish Nennius*, p. 217.

⁶ *Loch Suidhe-Odhraín*: i. e. the lake of Suidhe-Odhraín, i. e. *lacus sessionis Odhrani*. Suidhe-Odhraín, *anglicè* Syoran, or Secoran, is now the name of a townland in the parish of Knockbride, barony of Clankee, and county of Cavan. There is no lake there now.

⁷ *Sliabh-Guaire*.—Now Slieve-Gorey, a moun-

Mac Ualghairg^a, lord of Cairbre, was killed by treachery. A steeple of fire^t was seen in the air over Ros-Deala^u, on the Sunday of the festival of George^w, for the space of five hours; innumerable black birds passing into and out of it, and one large bird in the middle of them; and the little birds went under his wings, when they went into the steeple. They came out, and raised up a greyhound, that was in the middle of the town, aloft in the air, and let it drop down again, so that it died immediately; and they took up three cloaks and two shirts, and let them drop down in the same manner. The wood on which these birds perched fell under them; and the oak tree upon which they perched^x shook with its roots in the earth. Loch Suidhe-Odhraim^v in Sliabh-Guaire^z migrated in the end of the night of the festival of Michael, and went into the Feabhaill^a, which was a great wonder to all. A predatory excursion was made by Aedh Ua Conchobhair, King of Connaught, into Corca-Bhaiscinn and Tradraighe^b, where he seized innumerable spoils. Two [of the] Mac Carthaighs were killed by the son of O'Donnchadha^c. An army was led by the son of Mael-na-mbo, by Gillaphadraig, lord of Osraighe, and by the foreigners, into Munster, until they arrived at Imleach-Ibhair, and burned Dun-tri-liag^d; and the son of Brian did not overtake them, for he was in the south of Ireland. Toirdhealbhach O'Briain, accompanied by the Connaughtmen, went into Thomond, where he committed great depredations, and slew Aedh, son of Ceinn-eidigh, and plundered Tuaim-Finnlocha^e.

tainous district, anciently in Gaileanga, but now in the barony of Clankee, and county of Cavan.—See note ^z, under A. M. 2859, p. 11, *suprà*; and *Leabhar-na-gCeart*, p. 188, note ^v.

^a *Feabhaill*.—This was the name of a stream which discharges itself into the Boyne; but the name is now obsolete.

^b *Tradraighe*.—This is still the name of a deanery in the county of Clare, comprising the parishes of Tomfinlough, Killonasoolagh, Kilmaleery, Kilcorney, Clonloghan, Dromline, Feenagh, Bunratty, and Killowen, and the island of Inis-da-dhrom, in the Shannon, at the mouth of the River Fergus.

^c *Ua Donnchadha*.—Now anglicised O'Donohoe.

^d *Dun-tri-liag*: i. e. the Fort of the Three Pillar Stones, now Duntryleague, situated about three miles north-west of the village of Galbally, in the barony of Coshlea, and county of Limerick. According to the Book of Lismore, fol. 209, Cormac Cas, the ancestor of the O'Briens, erected a strong fort here, where he died, and was interred under three pillar stones, from which the name was derived. His descendant, the celebrated Brian Borumha, reconstructed the fort of this place. Scarce a vestige of any fort is now traceable. It is said that the modern parish church occupies its site, at the period of the erection of which the fort was levelled.

^e *Tuaim-Finnlocha*.—Now Tomfinlough, in

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, míle caocca a cúice. Μαολδúιν, mac Ξιλλεαντρεαρ, eppcop Alban ἡ οροαν Ξαιοδεαλ ó ἐλείρηιβ, δέξ. Τυατάλ Ua Follaíman, comarba Fínnén Cíhana Iriair, Μαολμαρταιν, mac Αρριδα, comarba Comígaill, Μαολβρίξδε Ua Μαολρυαιν, αιρέinnech Sléβτε, Μαολβριξδε, mac δαετταιν, ρήρλειξinn Αίρδα δρεααίν, Colam Ua Caítal, αιρέinneach Ρορρα Αιλιτίρ, ἡ Οόαρ Ua Μυρφοχαιξ, αιρέinneach Λυρκα, ἡ πλαίτ Ua Colgán, do écc. Ριαχρα Ua Κορεράιν, hUa Ρυαρκαίν, αιρέinneach Αιρδνε Coemáin, ἡ Ξορμαν ανμάρα, δέcc. Δοínnall Ρυαδ Ua δρμαιν do μαρβαδ do hUa Ειδίον do τιξεαρνα Ua Ριαχραχ Αιδνε. Ξιλλαράτραιcc, τιξεαρνα Ορραιζε, δέcc. Cpeach na bealtame do denam do ριξ Connaét, Αοδ Ua Concóδαιρ δαρ Ιαρταρ Μιδε, co ρυξ γαβάλα ιομδα, ἡ βρωιττ μόρ αρρ. Cpeach lá Dalcair im Μυρchaδ Ua mδρμαιν δαρ Κορευμδρυαδ, co ρυccραττ γαβάλα μόρ, ἡ co ταρραρ cpeach διδ, ἡ co ρο μαρβαδ ροχαιδε μόρ. Ceandpaolau Ua Μυρκαδαίξ, τιξήρνα αν δαρα ραινδ do Cιάρραιζε Λυαέρα, do μαρβαδ do Ua Concóδαιρ mic Μυρκαδαίξ, do τιξεαρνα na ραινδε ele co ροχαιδιδ οίλε αρason ρυρ. Μαídm ρια ττορρδεαλβαχ Ua mδρμαιν ρορ Μυρchaδ Ua mδρμαιν .i. Μυρcha αν ρεét ξιρρ, ι ττορχηραδαρ ceίτρε céo im cúic τορρεαχαδ δέξ. Ua Síblíam, τιξήρνα Ua ρΡαίξε, do μαρβαδ.

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, míle caocca a ρé. Αεδ Ua Ροιρρειδη, αιρδ ρήρλειξinn, ἡ

the barony of Upper Bunnatty, and county of Clare.—See it already mentioned under the years A. D. 944, 1049.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year :

“A. D. 1054. Ivar mac Geralt, king of Gentyes” [*rectè*, Ivar mac Harold, king of the Galls or Danes], “died. Hugh O’Ferall, king of Tulachog, and Archon O’Celechar’s son, killed by the men of Fernvay. Duv gall O’Hegan, king of O’Niallans, killed by the Lahens. The discomfiture of Finnai upon the Omethes and Uochtar-tyre by the O’Heachs, where the Crowderg, .i. the Redhanded, was slain, being heyre of Uoghtar-tyre. Hugh mac Cinedy mic Dninncuan, the *muir*” [minion] “of Kindred-Tirlagh, slain by Connaght. A battle between Scots and Saxons, wherein 3000 Scots and

1500 Saxons were slain, with Dolfin mac Fintor. The loch or lake called Loch Suie-Odran in Mountain-Guaire, stole away in the later parte of the night of St. Michael’s eve, untill it came into the river Favall, which was never heard before.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise contain but one entry under this year, namely, “Hugh O’Kennedie, the chiefest of Dalgasse, was killed by O’Connor.”

¹ *Airdne-Caemhain* : i. e. St. Coemhan’s or Cavan’s hill or height. In O’Clery’s Irish Calendar, at 12th of June, this place is described as “le taoδ Coáa Ξαρμαν,” i. e. by the side of Wexford bay. It is the place now called Ardcavan, where there are some ruins of an ancient church, situated close to the margin of Wexford haven, in the barony of Shelmalier.

The Age of Christ, 1055. Maelduin, son of Gilla-Andreas, Bishop of Alba, and the glory of the clergy of the Gaoidhil, died. Tuathal Ua Follamhain, successor of Finnen of Cluain-Irard; Maelmartan, son of Assidh, successor of Comhghall; Maelbrighde Ua Maelruain, airchinnech of Slebhite; Maelbrighde, son of Baedan, lector of Ard-Breacain; Colum Ua Cathail, airchinneach of Rossailithir; and Odhar Ua Muireadhaigh, airchinneach of Lusca, and chief of Ui-Colgain, died. Fiachra Ua Corcrain; Ua Ruarcain, airchinneach of Airdne-Caemhain^f; and Gorman Anmchara^g, died. Domhnall Ruadh Ua Briain was slain by Ua h-Eidhin^h, lord of Ui-Fiachrach Aidhne. Gillaphadraig, lord of Osraighe. The May prey was made by the King of Connaught, Aedh Ua Conchobhair, in West Meath, whence he carried great spoils and many prisoners. A predatory excursion was made by the Dal-gCais, under the conduct of Murchadh Ua Brian, over Corca-Modhruadh, where they took great spoils; but one party of them was overtaken, and a large number killed. Ceannfaeladh Ua Muireadhaigh, lord of the one division of Ciarraighe-Luachra, was killed by the grandson of Conchobhar, son of Muireadhach, lord of the other division, and many others along with him. A battle was gained by Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain over Murchadh Ua Briain, i. e. Murchadh of the Short Shield, wherein were slain four hundred men and fifteen chieftains. Ua Sibhliain, lord of Ui-Failghe, was killed.

The Age of Christ, 1056. Aedh Ua Foirreidhⁱ, chief lector and distin-

^g *Anmchara*: i. e. friend of the soul, i. e. a spiritual adviser.

^h *Ua h-Eidhin*.—Now anglicised O'Heyne, but more generally Hynes, without the prefix Ua or O'.

The Annals of Ulster and Clonmacnoise record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1055. Donell Roe, i. Read O'Bryan, killed by O'Heyn. Maelmartan Mae Assie, Coarb of Comgall; Colum O'Cahail, Airchinnech of Ross-Ailithir; Oer O'Mureai, Airchinnech of Lusca; Gilpatricke, king of Ossory; Fiachra O'Corkrain; all died in the Lord. An overthrowe by Tirlagh O'Bryan upon Murcha O'Bryan, where 400 fell, with 15 of the cheifes.

The battle of Mortartai by Duvdalehe, Coarb of Patricke, upon Loingsech O'Maeilechlainn's sonn, viz., Coarb of Finnen" [and Colum Cille, wherein many were killed].—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

"A. D. 1055. Gorman, a venerable anchorite, died. Hugh O'Connor made a great prey in Meath, called the prey of May." [Cpeac na Deallzame.] "Gillepatrick, king of Ossorie, died of grief."—*Ann. Clon.*

ⁱ *Aedh Ua Foirreidh*.—This passage is translated by Colgan as follows, in *Trias Thaum.*, p. 298:

"A. D. 1056. *Beatus Aidus Hua Foirreth, Archischolasticus, seu supremus moderator Scholæ*

guished Bishop of Ard-Macha, died on the 14th of the Calends of July, in the seventy-fifth year of his age, as is said :

Of brilliant fame while he lived was
 Aedh O'Foirreidh the aged sage ;
 On the fourteenth of the Calends of July,
 This mild bishop passed to heaven.

Cetfaidh, head of the piety of Munster, a wise and learned saint, died on his pilgrimage at Lis-mor. Flann Mainistreach^k, lector of Mainistir-Buithé, the paragon of the Gaedhil in wisdom, literature, history, poetry, and science, died on the fourteenth of the Calends of December, as is said :

Flann of the chief church of melodious Buithi,
 Slow the bright eye of his fine head ;
 Contemplative sage is he who sits with us,
 Last sage of the three lands is fair Flann.

Daighre Ua Dubhatan, anmchara of Cluain, died at Gleann-da-locha. Suibhne Ua n-Eoghain, aircinneach of Tearmann-Feichin ; Cathasach, son of Gearrgarbhan, successor of Cainneach in Cianachta^l; and Maelfinnen Mac Cuinn-namBocht, the father of Cormac, successor of Ciaran, died, i. e. Maelfinnen, son of Conn, son of Joseph, son of Donnchadh, son of Dunadhach, son of Egertach, son of Luachan, son of Eoghan, son of Aedhagan, son of Torbach, son of Gorman, of the Ui-Ceallaigh-Breagh. Etru, son of Labhraidh, chief of Monach, pillar of the glory of Ulidia, died, after a good life. Murchadh, son of Diarmaid^m, lord of Leinster, made a treacherous depredation upon the Ui-Laeghaire of Teamhair ; but the lord of Laeghaire overtook him, and made a slaughter of his people. Domhnall Ua Cearnachain, son of the Gott, was slain by Conchobhar Ua Maeleachlainn. A predatory incursion was made by Niall, son of Maeleachlainn, upon the Dal-Araidhe ; and he carried off two thousand cows

Abbot of Dromaehose, or Termonkenny, in the barony of Kcenaght, and county of Londonderry. —See Reeves's *Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down and Connor*, &c., p. 374, note ^g; and notes under

A. D. 1090 and 1206.

^m *Murchadh, son of Diarmaid.*—He was the progenitor after whom the Mae Murrroughs of Leinster took their hereditary surname.

riche céo do buaid, 7 epí píct do bpoitt. Creach do deochaid Eochaid Ua Flaitein aídce Noðlace mór i Maig nleá, co tpucc cúg céo bó co habainn maige hUaeta, 7 popácpa na bú occ an abainn, 7 po báite oécpa ap cétpacpac oib im Chulennan mac Dhrccán. Taoð, mac an Cleirigh Uí Chonócobair do marbad do Uib Maine. Ruaidri Ua Gádra, canairi Luigne, do marbad. Creach pluaighead lá Diarmaid mac Maoil na mbó i yin Muimain, co po loipce dún mic nngair, 7 Oenach Tete, 7 dún Fupuóráin. Siollaécioimigin mac Siollaécioimighall, 7 Maolmoróa mac mic Paolán, do marbadh lá Murchad mac Diarmada cpia feill, 7 meabal. Oðar, mac Floinn, tighina Calpaige, do marbadh.

Coip Cpiopt, mile caocca a pche. Muipón Ua Mután, comarba óairpe, uapal. eppcop 7 pfpieigim, do marbad lá latpondaib do Chorca Laigne, iar cpóóeaét dó ó na iarmpieige. Robapach, mac Ppóóinnaiç, comarba Cholam Chille 7 Adáinnán, 7 Duódaleite Ua Cionaeóa, airéin-neach Copcaige, décc. Niall Ua hEgneachán, tighina Ceneoil Enoa, do marbadh lá a éenél péiprin. Maolpuanaid Ua Féccapca, tighina déip-

ⁿ *The River of Magh-Uatha.*—In the Annals of Ulster the reading is, Abainn Maige nleá, i. e. the River of Magh-Itha. The principal river of this plain is the Finn, which flows through it and unites with the Foyle at Lifford.

^o *Dun-Mic-Ninguir.*—This was probably the name of the fort which stood on the hill of Down, over Lough Gur, in the county of Limerick.

^p *Oenach-Tete.*—Now Oenach-Urmhumhan, anglicè Nenagh, a well-known town in the county of Tipperary.

^q *Dun-Furudhrain* : i. e. Furudhran's or Foran's *Dun* or Fort. Not identified.

^r *Gillachaeimghin* : i. e. servant of St. Kevin. He was Gillakevin O'Toole, the son of Gillachomhghaill, who was living in 1041, who was son of Donnucan, son of Dunlaing, son of Tuathal, the progenitor of the O'Tooles, who died in 956.

The Annals of Ulster and Clonmaenise record the following events under this year :

"A. D. 1056. Cahasach mac Girrgarban, Coarb of Cainnech in Kyanacht; Cetfa, head clearke of Mounster, died. Hugh O'Forrey, archlector of Armach, in the 75th yeare of his age, *in pace quievit*. Gormgal, prinie soul frend" [of Inis-Daircairgren]. "*plenus dierum in penitentia pausavit*. Teig O'Conner, the Clearke's sonne, killed by O'Mane. Edru mac Lobraa, chief monk" [*rectè*, chief of Monach in Uladh], "the most famous *tuir ordain*" [pillar of the glory] "of Ulster, *in penitentia mortuus est*. An army by Nell mac Melaghlín into Dalnaray, and he brought 200 cowes and 60 men captive. Gilmura mac Ogan, of Tullagh Oge, Lawgiver, died. Flann of Monaster, archlector and chief chronielor of Ireland, *in vita eterna quievit*. Lightning appeared and killed three at Disert-Tola, and a learned man at Swerts" [Swords], "and did breake the great tree. Eochai O'Flathien, with his strength, went to Magh-Itha upon Christmas eve, and brought five hundred cowes as far as the River of Magh-Itha, and left the

and sixty persons as prisoners. Eochaidh Ua Flaithen, going upon a predatory excursion into Magh-Itha on Christmas night, carried off five hundred cows to the river of Magh-Uathaⁿ; and he left the cows at the river, where forty-eight persons were drowned, together with Cuilennan, son of Deargan. Tadhg, son of the Cleric Ua Conchobhair, was slain by the Ui-Maine. Ruaidhri Ua Gadhra, Tanist of Luigne, was slain. A plundering expedition was made by Diarmaid, son of Mael-na-mbo, into Munster; and he burned Dun-mic-Ninguir^o, Oenach-Tete^p, and Dun-Furudhrain^q. Gillachaeimhghin^r, son of Gilla-chomhghaill, and Maelmordha, grandson of Faelan, were slain by Murchadh, son of Diarmaid, through treachery and guile. Odhar, son of Flann, lord of Calraighe, died.

The Age of Christ, 1057. Mughron Ua Mutain, successor of Bairre, noble bishop and lector, was killed by robbers of the Corca-Laighdhe, after his return from vespers. Robhartach, son of Feardomhnach, successor of Colum Cille and Adamnan, and Dubhdalethe Ua Cinaedha, airchinneach of Corcach, died. Niall Ua hEigneachain, lord of Cinel-Enda, was killed by his own tribe. Maelruanaidh Ua Fogarta^s, lord of South Eile^t, was slain by Donnachadh, son of

cowes in the river, and 48 men were drowned, with Culennan mac Dergan.”—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

“A. D. 1056. Murrogh, prince of Lynster, and son of king Dermott, made a prey upon the race of Lagerie, who by them was pursu’d, and a great slaughter made of them, for which cause the Meathmen preyed and spoyled all Lynster from the mountaine of Slieve Blaume to Clondolcan, adjoyning to Dublin. Flann Lector, the best” [i. e. most] “learned chronieler in these parts of the world, died. Odor mac Flynn, prince of Callrie, was killed by Swynic O’Nogann, Cowarb of the Termyn of Saint Fehyne.”—*Ann. Clon.*

^s*O’Fogarta*.—Otherwise written O’Fogartaigh, and now anglicised Fogarty, without the prefix O’. According to O’Heerin’s topographical poem, this family is of the race of Eochaidh Balldearg, king of Thomond in St. Patrick’s time.

^t*South Eile*.—Now the barony of Eile-Ui Fho-

gartaigh, *anglicè* Eliogarty, in the county of Tipperary.—See *Leabhar-na-gCeart*, pp. 78, 79, note ⁱ.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1057. Nell O’Hegnegan, king of Kindred-Enna, *a suis occisus est*. Dungall O’Dunchaa, king of Eonacht-Cashell, killed by Murrogh mac Brien, with many others. Finguine O’Finguine, heyre of all Mounster. killed by Melaghlin O’Bric. Echmarkach O’Kernay, Airchinnech of Dunleghlais, went in pilgrimage. An overthrow by Rory O’Ruogan, with the Eastians” [Oriors], “upon Gilchrist O’Faelchon and O’Nehach. Maelrony O’Fogartay, king of Deskert-Ely, killed by Donogh mac Brien. Murtagh O’Tressay, king of Barche, *mortuus est*. Duvdalehe O’Cinaeha, Airchinnech of Cork, and Rovertach mac Donell, Coarb of Columkill, *in domino dormierunt*. Daniell O’Ruairk killed by Donell mac Maelruany,

cepe Ele, do mairbad lá Donnchadh, mac Brian. Dungal, mac Miceairé Uí Donnchada, tighina Eoganaéca, do mairbad co ndruing oile imarson rir. Caé eiteir Doimnall Ua Maolruanaid, tighina Fer Manach, 7 Doimnall Ua Ruairc, tighina Brieine, du i ttorcair Ua Ruairc, co rochaoidibh iondaib dia muinntir maille ririr. Móirceach Luigne lá hAod Ua cConcobar. Ar Ua mBrúin do cor do Choncobar Ua Maoleachluinn ag tabairt crece doib tairir i nDeap Laignib. Dunchad Ua Donnchada, tighina Chairil, do mairbad.

Αοιρ Crioirt, mife caocca a hocht. Colmán Ua hAireachtaig, comarba Comgall bndair, Maolfinnéin Ua Suard, angoipe Dairinri, 7 Maoliora Ua Flannéua, rruir íríoir Imleacha lubair, décc. Imlech lubair do lorccaó co léir eiteir daimhiacc 7 cloicteach. Cath Sléibe Crot iar lorccaó Luimnig lá Diarmaid mac Maoil na mbó rir Donnchad mac mBrian, i ttorcair Cairrre Ua Liozda, aréindeach Imleacha lubair, 7 ríozbaroán, mac Concóirne, tighina Ele, 7 drong nóir oile cénmozáiride. Gallbrat Ua Círbhail, mozdairna Tíhriach, do mairbad lá Concobar Ua Maoleachluinn, tré meabail. Cláibeb Carlora 7 móran do rédaib aréina do bpeit do mac Maoil na mbó na maó rin, ar ro boí a ecomairce rir. Ceallach, mac Muirecám, tighina Ua Mic Uair bnfz, décc. Szrín Cholaim Chille do orccain do íríuib Teatba 7 Cairbrí, 7 ro cúirre rir Mide ár rí Teatba 7 Cairrri, ma díozair.

Αοιρ Crioirt, mile caocca a naoi. hUa Loricán, abb Cille hachaid, décc. Doimnall Déirceach, eccnaid 7 ancoipe, décc. Doimnall mac Eodorra,

king of Fermanach.—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49. The Annals of Clonmacnoise want this year and the year 1058.

¹ *Ua Guaire*.—Now anglicised Gorey, without the prefix Ua or O'.

² *Daimhliug*: i. e. the great stone church.

³ *Cloictheach*: i. e. the Round Tower Belfry, which was a separate building from the Daimhliug.

⁴ *Sliabh-Crot*.—Now Mount-Grud, in the townland of Cappa-Uniac, parish of Killardry, barony of Clanwilliam, and county of Tipperary. The fort and castle of Dun-gCrot are situated at

the foot of this mountain, in the Glen of Aherlagh.

⁵ *Ua Lighda*.—Now anglicised Liddy, without the prefix Ua or O'.

⁶ *Righbhardan*.—He was Righbhardan, or Riordan O'Carroll, chief of Ely O'Carroll. His father, Cucuirne, was the son of Maenach, who was son of Cearbhall, the progenitor after whom the O'Carrolls of Ely O'Carroll took their hereditary surname, who was the twentieth in descent from Tadhg, son of Cian, son of Oilíoll Olum, king of Munster.

⁷ *Gallbrat Ua Cearbhail*.—This would now be

Brian. Dunghal, son of Macraith Ua Dunchadha, lord of Eoghanacht, was slain, with a party of others along with him. A battle between Domhnall Ua Maelruanaidh, lord of Feara-Manach, and Domhnall Ua Ruairc, lord of Breifne, wherein O'Ruairc fell, and many of his people along with him. A great plundering of Luighne was made by Aedh Ua Conchobhair. A slaughter was made of the Ui-Briuin by Conchobhar Ua Maeleachlainn, as they were bringing a prey from South Leinster by him [i. e. through his territory]. Dunchadh Ua Donnchadha, lord of Caiseal, was killed.

The Age of Christ, 1058. Colman Ua h-Aireachtaigh, successor of Comhghall of Beannchair; Maelfinnen Ua Guaire^a, anchorite of Daimhinis; and Maelisa Ua Flainnchua, a learned senior of Imleach-Ibhair, died. Imleach-Ibhair was totally burned, both Daimhliag^w and Cloitheach^x. After the burning of Luimneach, the battle of Sliabh-Crot^y was gained by Diarmaid Mac Mael-na-mbo over Donnchadh, son of Brian, wherein fell Cairbre Ua Lighda^z, airchinneach of Imleach-Ibhair; Righbhardan^a, son of Cucoirne, lord of Eile; and a great number of others besides them. Gallbrat Ua Cearbhaill^b, royal heir of Teamhair, was slain by Conchobhar Ua Maeleachlainn, by treachery. The sword of Carlus^c and many other precious things were obtained by the son of Mael-na-mbo for him, for he was the security for him. Ceallach, son of Muireagan, lord of Ui-Mic-Uais-Breagh, died. Scrin-Cholnim-Chille was plundered by the men of Teathbha; and the men of Meath made a slaughter of the men of Teathbha and Cairbre, in revenge thereof.

The Age of Christ, 1059. Ua Lorcaín, Abbot of Cill-achaidh, died. Domhnall Deiseach, wise man and anchorite, died. Domhnall, son of Eodhas,

anglicised Galbraith O'Carroll. This sept was of the south Ui-Neill race, and not a branch of the O'Carrolls of Ely O'Carroll.

^c *The sword of Carlus.*—This sword was carried off from the Danes of Dublin, in the year 994, by King Maelseachlainn II., in whose possession it remained for some time; but it would appear to have been recovered by the Danes in the beginning of the next century, for it was forced from them soon after.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1058. Imlech-Ivair all burnt, both Daimliag and steeple. Lulach mac Gillcomgain, Archking of Scotland, killed by Maelcolumb mac Donncha in battle. The overthrow of Mountaine Crott by Dermot mac Mailnamo, upon Donogh mac Brien, where Carbry O'Ligday, Airchinnech of Imleach Ivair, was slayne, and Ribardan mac Concorne, king of Ely, and many others. Galwrat O'Carroll, heire of Tarach, *mortuus est*. Colman O'Hairectai, Coarb of Congall; O'Flancua, Airchinnech of Imleach Ivair, *in pace quieverunt*. Mac Bethai mac Fin-

αιρέινδεαχ Μαιριτρεχ δύιτι, Ανειρλιρ, mac Uíðir, αιρέινδσχη Λυρεα, Εοχαϊð Ua Cionaeda, αιρέινneaç Αέα Τριυι, Conaig Ua Fairéallaiç, αιρέινneaç Όρομα Uέαn, comarba Maeðóc la Connachtaib 7 Laiçniu, [δέcc]. Conn na mðochte opðan 7 αιρεαχυρ Cluana mic Nóir, décc iar pñoααταç. Niall Ua Maoldoraið, τιçήna Ceneoil Conall, décc iar nδειç-βέσχαϊð, 7 iar naiέριçe ma έαιριπέεέταib, 7 peαέτοιbh. Aeðuap Ua Duβða, τιçήna Ua nAmalçaða, do mapbað lá a çenél féipin. Catal, mac Τιçήp-
nain, mic Néill, mic Aeða, τιçήna Αιρέp Connaéτ, do mapbað lá hAðð Ua Ruairc. Duapcán Ua hEαçpa, τιçήna Τεόpa Sloinne Λιçne, do map-
bað. Tomaltach Ua Maoilbrenainn, τιçήna Shil Muireαðhaiç, Maoi-
pfehlanu Ua ðpic, .i. τιçήna na nDéiri, do muçað in uairn lá Maoi-pfehlanu
mac Σιollabpíçde, mac Paolám. Conçalach Ua Riaccáin, píçðainna Τήn-
pach, do mapbað lá Mupchað mac Διαpμαδα. Σιollacaomíçin, mac Σιolla-
comíçail, píçðainna Laiçín, 7 Maoimópða, mac mic Paolám, do mapbað
do Mhupchað, mac Διαpμαδα επέ féill 7 meαbaíl. Ruaiðiri Ua Çaðpa
ðainna τιçήna Λιçne [δέcc]. Cpεαχ la Mhaolpεαchlainn Ua Maαaðain
i nAipέαpαιb, co puç epí ééð bó, 7 co po mapb Σιollamupε, mac Αιπέέταiz,
τιçήna Cloinne Sionaich. Cpéç la hAipðçap Mac Lachlanu, do Chenél
Eoçain i nDail Aipaiðe, co επυρατ βοpoina nóp, 7 dá ééð epip mapbað, 7
epçabáil. Mac ðpian do ðul i tech Aðða Uí Chonçobap co επucc
apip ðó. Maiðm pía cConçobap Ua Maoileachlanu, τιçεapna Míðe, pop

loich, Areking of Scotland, killed by Maelcolumb mac Donncha in battle."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^a *In Connaught and Leinster.*—St. Maedhog's successor in Connaught was the abbot of Drumlane, in the now county of Cavan, which was then a part of Connaught; and his successor in Leinster was the Bishop of Ferns.—See note ^b, under A. D. 1172.

^c *Ui-Amhalghadha*: i. e. the inhabitants of the barony of Tirawley, in the county of Mayo.

^d *Ua Maelbrenainn.*—Now anglicised Mulrenin, without the prefix Ua or O'. This is the only member of the O'Mulrenin family that ever became chief of all the Ui-Muireadhaigh.—

See note ^e, under A. D. 700, p. 301, *suprà*.

^e *Gillacomghaill.*—This is a repetition. See this entry already given under the year 1056.

^h *Ruaidhri Ua Gadhra.*—This would be now anglicised Rory or Roderic O'Gara.

The Annals of Ulster and those of Clonmacnoise record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1059. Maelsechlinn O'Madagain came with his force into the East" [Orior], "and carried 300 cowes, or a few more, and killed Gilmurre minion of Children-Sinay" [muire Clomui Smaiz]. "Maelsechlinn O'Brick smothered in a cave by Maelsechlinn O'Faelain. Hugh O'Duviday, king of O-nAvalgai, a suis

airchinneach of Mainistir-Buithi ; Aneslis, son of Odhar, airchinneach of Lusca ; Eochaidh Ua Cinaedh, airchinneach of Ath-Truim ; Conaing Ua Faircheallaigh, airchinneach of Druim-leathan, successor of Maedhog in Connaught and Leinster^d, [died]. Conn-na-mBocht, the glory and dignity of Chuain-mic-Nois, died at an advanced age. Niall Ua Maeldoraidh, lord of Cinel-Conaill, died after a good life, and after penance for his transgressions and sins. Aedhvar Ua Dubhda, lord of Ui-Amhalghadha^e, was slain by his own tribe. Cathal, son of Tighearnan, son of Niall, son of Aedh, lord of East Connaught, was slain by Aedh Ua Ruairc. Duarcan Ua hEaghra, lord of the Three Tribes of Luighne, was killed. Tomaltach Ua Maelbhrenaim^f, lord of Sil-Muireadhaigh, and Maelseachlainn Ua Bric, lord of the Deisi, were smothered in a cave by Maelseachlainn, son of Gillabrighe, son of Faelan. Conghalach Ua Riagain, royal heir of Teamhair, was slain by Murchadh, son of Diarmaid. Gillacacimhghin, son of Gillacomhgaill^g, royal heir of Leinster, and Maelmordha, grandson of Faelan, were slain by Murchadh, son of Diarmaid, by treachery and guile. Ruaidhri Ua Gadhra^h, heir to the lordship of Luighne, died. A predatory excursion was made by Maelseachlainn Ua Madadhain into Airtheara [Oriors]; and he carried off three hundred cows, and slew Gillamuire Mac Aireachtaigh, lord of Clann-Sinaich. A predatory excursion was made by Ardghar Mac Lachlainn, [one] of the Cinel-Eoghain, into Dal-Araidhe; and he carried off a great cattle spoil, and killed or captured two hundred persons. The son of Brian [Borumha] went into the house of Aedh Ua Conchobhair, and tendered his submission to him. A victory was gained by Conchobhair Ua Maeleachlainn, lord of Meath,

occisus est. An army by Artgar mac Lochlainn of Kindred-Owen into Dalarai, and he brought a great prey, and 200 men were killed and taken by him. Cahall mac Tiernan, king of West Connaught ; Congalach O'Riegan, heire of Tarach ; Duarcan O'Hagra, king of Luigne" [Gillacoevin, son of Gillacomgaill, royal heyre of Leinster, *a suis*]; "Gildomangart O'Conchaille, king of O'Niellan ; Muireach O'Flainn, king of Turtry ; Tomaltach O'Maelbrenan, chief of Sil, or posterity of Mureay, *mortui sunt.* Donell mac Oacsa, Airchinnech of Manister ; Eocha O'Cinaeha, Airchinnech of Trim ; Aneslis Mac Uvir,

Airchinneach of Lusk ; Conaing O'Fairchellay, Airchinnech of Drumlehan, *mortui sunt.*"—*Ann. Ult., Con. Clarend., tom. 49.*

"A. D. 1059. Neale O'Moyledorie, prince of Tyrconnell, died. There arose great contention and warrs between Meathmen and Lynstermen this year that there were many slain of the Lynstermen's side. Connor O'Melaghlyn, prince of Taragh, gave a great overthrow to Murrogh mac Dermott, king of the Danes. There was another overthrowe given to the Lynstermen in Dorowe the same day by the miracles of Saint Columbkil."—*Ann. Clon.*

Μηρχαδ, mac Διαρμαδα mic Μαοιλ na mbó, τῆς ἡνὰ Γαλλ, δὴ ἰ τοπορεπαδαι ἴλε, ἡ γαίνεαδ πορ Λαιζμῆ ἰ nḎεαρινάσ Cholaím Chille ἰνιμ λό ἐεθνα co πο λαδ α ράρ τρια πορταῖς Ḏέ ἡ Cholaím Chille. Μεαρ μόρι πο Εἰρινδ an ἔλιαδαν ρε. Coccoad μόρι ειτιρ Λαιζμῆ ἡ Μιδεαχαῖς, ἡ τοπορεπαδαι ἴλε ó Λαιζμῆ ann im Μυρῆςρεταχ mac nḎalβαῖς mic Μαοιρϋαναῖδ.

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, míle γῆρρα. Μαοιρίαρῖν Ua Ροβοόάιν, αρῖννεαχ Συρδ Colum Chille, ἡ Αἰλλ Ua Μαοιρίαρῖν, αρῖννεαχ Eccailῖρ ἔιρρε, ἔεεε. CeanaḎur do loρρεαδ uile τῆς ἔςμπλαῖς. Loρρεαδ Λεῖτῆλιννε ḡο λῆρ cfn mo ἔά an ἔειρτεαχ. hele, ἡ hUἰ Πορρῆσα do ἔιαχταῖν πορ cpeich ḡο Cluan mic Νόιρ, co ρυεερατ ḡαβαλ o Chḡοιρ na ρερεαρτρα, ἡ co πο ἡαρῖρατ ἔίρ .i. Mac λειζιμ ἡ λαοῖ. Ro ḡρειρ Ḏια ἡ Cιαρῖν Ḏελβna, co na τῆς ἡνὰ, .i. Αοῖ Ua Ρυαιρ, ma nḎεαδθαῖδ, ἡ πο ἔριρρρε πορρα, ἡ πο λαρρε anár im ταναρῖ Ua Πορρῆσο, ειρρῖδε πο ἡαρῖη an mac λειζιμ. Ρανḡατταρ Ḏεαλβna τῖάτ ειρḡε αρ na ἔαρῖαχ ḡur an ḡαβαλ leó ḡur an ἰοναῖ αρ a ρυεαῖδ. Μυρχαδ, mac Διαρμαδα, do ḡol ἰ Manaim, co τρυεε cán ειρδε, ἡ co πο ἔριρ αρ mac Ραḡnaill. Πλαῖτῆςρεταχ Ua Ceallaῖς, τῆς ἡνὰ ἔριτḡ, ἔεεε ma οἰῖρε. Anḡaḡ Ua Loḡlaḡ, τῆς ἡνὰ Corcumḡruaḡ, do ἔεε.

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, míle γῆρρα a haon. Μυρῖαḡαχ Ua Μαοιcolúim, αρῖννεαχ Ḏοιρ, Μαοιcoluim Ua Λοιḡρῖς, ραοι ἡ ραḡαρτ Cluana mic Νόιρ, Cιαρῖν, ῖρῖλῆιḡḡḡ Cfnamῖρα, eccnaḡ ἔςῖρραḡḡε, Τῆς ἡνὰχ ἔοιρῖεḡ Αρḡ

¹ *Ua Maelchiarain*.—Now anglicised Mulhern, without the prefix Ua or O. Erard Mac Coisi, in his elegy on the death of Fearghal O'Ruair, refers to the house of O'Maelchiarain as being not far from the Grave of Fearghal at Clonmacnoise; and adds that it was a habitation which admitted no guests in the evening.

² *Cros-na-screaptra*.—This was the name of the great stone cross still standing near the west end of the cathedral church of Clonmacnoise.—See Petrie's *Round Towers of Ireland*, pp. 268, 269, 270.

³ *Ui-Forgga*.—Called Ui Focertai in the Annals of Tighernach at this year. The Ui Forgga were seated near Arderony, about four miles north of Nenagh, in the county of Tipperary. The Ui-Focertai were the O'Fogartys of Elio-

garty, in the same county.

⁴ *Manaim*.—Now the Isle of Man. The Annals of Tighernach also record this expedition of the ancestor of the Mac Murronghs.

⁵ *Corcumthruadh*.—This name is now written Corcomroe, which is a barony in the west of the county of Clare; but the territory of this name was originally coextensive with the diocese of Kilsfenora.

The Annals of Ulster and those of Clonmacnoise record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1060. Great strife in Ardmac between Cumascach O'Herogan and Duvdalethe about the Abbacy. All Kells with” [its] “Doimliag burnt. Leighlin all burnt beside the relique” [*rectè*, except the oratory]. “Daniel Descch” [i. e. of Desies or the Desian], “chief

over Murchadh, son of Diarmaid, son of Mael-na-mbo, lord of the foreigners, wherein many were slain; and the Leinstermen were defeated on the same day at Dearnhaeh-Choluim-Chille, through the miracles of God and Colum-Cille. Great fruit throughout Ireland in this year. A great war between the Leinstermen and Meathmen, during which many of the Leinstermen were slain, together with Muirheartach, son of Dalbhach, son of Maelruanaidh.

The Age of Christ, 1060. Maelchiarain Ua Robhachain, airchinneach of Sord-Choluim-Chille; and Ailill Ua Maelchiarain¹, airchinneach of Eaglais-Beg [at Cluain-mic-Nois], died. Ceanannus was all burned, both houses and churches. Leithghlinn was all burned, except the oratory. The Eli and Ui-Forgga came upon a predatory excursion to Cluain-mic-Nois; and they took prisoners from Cros-na-screaptra^k, and killed two persons, i. e. a student and a layman. God and Ciaran incited the Dealbhna, with their lord, i. e. Aedh Ua Ruaire, to go in pursuit of them; and they defeated and slaughtered them, killing, among others, the Tanist of Ui-Forgga^l, who had slain the student. The Dealbhna arrived at rising-time on the following morning, bringing the prisoners to the place whence they had been taken. Murchadh, son of Diarmaid, went to Manann^m, and carried tribute from thence, and defeated the son of Raghmall. Flaithbheartach Ua Ceallaigh, lord of Breagha, died on his pilgrimage. Annadh Ua Lochlainn, lord of Corcundhruadhⁿ, died.

The Age of Christ, 1061. Muireadhach Ua Maelcoluim, airchinneach of Doire; Maelcoluim Ua Loingsigh, a learned man and priest of Cluain-mic-Nois; Ciaran, lector of Ceanannus, a distinguished sage; Tighearnach Boireheach^o,

soule-frend" [Ἐπιμέτορα, i. e. spiritual adviser] "of Ireland, and Con-na-mboght, .i. of the poore, in Clonmienoise, *ad Christum vocati sunt*. Maelkieran O'Robucan, Airchinnech of Swerts" [Swords], "*mortuus est*. Murtagh mac Gilfularty, heire of Desies, killed. A dispersion of the Galenges and Carbryes by the men of Bregh, viz., by LEOCHAN mac Maelan. Flannagan O'Kelly, king of Bregh, died in his pilgrimage."—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

"A. D. 1060. They of Ely O'Karoll and O'Forga came to prey Clonvicknose, and tooke certaine captives from the place called Crosse-

na-skreaptra, and killed two there, a layman and a spirituall; whereupon the clergy of Clone incited these of Delvyn-Beathra, with their king, Hugh O'Royreck, in their pursuite, who gave them an overthrow, and quite discomfitted them, and killed the prince of O'Forga, that before killed the spirituall man, and also brought their captives the next day back again to the place from whence they were so conveighed."—*Ann. Clon.*

^o *Boircheach*: i. e. of Beanna-Boirche mountains, near the source of the Upper Bann, in the county of Down.

αημέαρα Ερεανν, ανγοιρε, γ κοίμαρβα Φιννεμ, γ Μαοιβριζοε mac an Σο-
 βιανν, δέεε δο πλάηη. Occán Ua Corppmacán, αιρέινδεαχ Ιηρι Cumppeaíð,
 γ Conaηηγ πορραιρέινδεαχ Αρβα Macha, δέεε. Domnall Ua Μαοιδοραíð
 δο ηάρβαð lá Ruaiðηι Ua Canannán ι ccaí. Cúulað mac Conγalaγ,
 τιγίηηα Uaάταιη έηιρε, δέεε ιαη δειγβίεηαιð. Níall, mac Μαοιηíchlann,
 τιγίηηα Οιηίγ, δέεε. Slóiceað lá hAðð Ua Concóβαη η. an Σηα βίηηαγ, co
 Cíηη cοραð, γο ηο βηιη an δύναíð, γ co ηο ηυραð an τιορρατ ιαη, γ ηο έοάιέ
 α δί βρατάν, γ ηο ιοιηε Cill Dalua βεόη. Muηητιη Μυηηαðα δο γαβαη
 φοη Loch Οιηβίηη, co ηο αιέηίογρατ Aðð Ua Concóβαη. Μαíðηη Σηηηηε
 Ρατταηεε ηια ηAðð Ua Concóβαη φοη ιαηέταιη Connaáετ, ηη ηο ηυδαγίε íle
 ηη Ruaiðηι Ua Πλαηέβαηραγ, τιγίηηα ιαηέταιη Connaáετ, γ ηο διεíηαð é,
 γ ηυεαð α ceann co Cηηαχαιη Chonnaáετ ιαη ηραοιηεαð φοη mac Aðða ηιε
 Ruaiðηι. Σηηηηη δά locha δο ιοηεαð cοηα έíηηπλαβ. Flann Ua Ceallaγ,
 αðβαη τιγίηηα ðρεαγ, δο ηάρβαð δο ηα Saíηηíβ. Σαιηβίε Ua Caάαραηεχ,
 τιγίηηα ðηíγ, δέεε. Mac Míe Dúηγαι, τιγίηηα Ua ηðηιύηη Chualann,
 δέεε. Mac Maοiη ηα ηβó ηί Λαίγηη γ Σαλλ δο ðul ιηη Μυηηαιη ηη Saíηαιη,
 γο ηο lá δεαηγάρ ηίη Μυηηαιη ιηη Cηαηέοιηη, γ γο ηο ιοιηε μαάαηε ηα
 Μυηηαιη εττιη έιγίβ, γ αηβαη.

Αοιη Cηίοηετ, ηιλε ηίηεεα α δό. Σηοηηα Cηίοηετ Ua Μαοιδοραíð, κοί-
 μαρβα Cholann Chille εττιη Εηηηηη γ Αλβαη, Μαοιηυαηαíð Ua Θαγίηε, ηηηη
 αημέαρα Τυαιηεηετ Ερεανν, γ Μυηηαð Ua Λαíðγνέη, αιρέιηηεαχ Ρίηηα,

^p *Inis-Cumlsraigh*.—Now Inishcourcey, near Saul, in the barony of Lecale, and county of Down.—See note under the year 1001.

^q *Aedh an Gha-bhearnaigh*: i. e. Hugh of the Broken Spear.

^r *Muintir-Murchadha*.—This was the tribe-name of the O'Flahertys and their followers, who were at this period seated in the barony of Clare, on the east side of Loch Oirbsean, or Lough Corrib, in the county of Galway.—See Hardiman's edition of O'Flaherty's *West Connaught*, p. 367.

^s *Gleann-Phadraig*: i. e. Patrick's glen or valley. Not identified.

^t *Crunchain in Connaught*.—Now Ratheroghan, in the county of Roscommon.

^u *Cnamhchoill*.—A celebrated place situated about one mile east of the town of Tipperary.—See it referred to at A. D. 1560, 1582, and 1600.

^v *The plain of Munster*.—This, which is otherwise called the Great Plain of Munster, is situated in the present county of Tipperary, and is bounded on the north by the Abhainn Og-Cathbhadha (Owenogoffey), near Nenagh, and extends thence to the Galty mountains.

The Annals of Ulster and Clonmacnoise record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1061. Mureach O'Maeleolumb, Airchinnech of Daire; Kiaran best learned of Ireland; Ogan O'Cormagan, Airchinnech of Iland Cosgray; Tiernach Barkegh, Coarb of Finnen,

chief annchara of Ireland, anchōrite, and successor of Finnen; and Maelbrighde Mac-an-Ghobhann, died of the plague. Ogan Ua Cormacain, airchinneach of Inis-Cumsraigh^p; and Conaing, fossairechinneach of Ard-Macha, died. Dombnall Ua Maeldoraidh was slain by Ruaidhri Ua Canannain in a battle. Cu-Uladh, son of Conghalach, lord of Uachtar-thire, died after a good life. Niall, son of Maelseachlainn, lord of Oileach, died. An army was led by Aedh an Gha-bhearnaigh^q Ua Conchobhair to Ceann-coradh [Kincora]; and he demolished the fortress, and destroyed the enclosing wall of the well, and eat its two salmons, and also burned Cill-Dalua. The Muintir-Murchadha^r invaded Loch Oirbsean, and deposed Aedh Ua Conchobhair. The victory of Gleann-Pha-draig^s was gained by Aedh Ua Conchobhair over [the people of] West Connaught, where many were slain, together with Ruaidhri. O'Flaithbheartaigh, lord of West Connaught, was beheaded, and his head was carried to Cruachain in Connaught^t, after the son of Aedh, son of Ruaidhri, had been defeated. Gleann-da-locha was burned, with its churches. Flann Ua Ceallaigh, heir to the lordships of Breagha, was slain by the Saithni. Gairbhith Ua Cathasaigh, lord of Breagha, died. The son of Mac Dunghail, lord of Ui-Briuin-Chualann, died. The son of Mael-na-mbo, lord of Leinster and of the foreigners, proceeded into Munster about Allhallowtide, and made a bloody slaughter of the Munstermen at Cnamh-choill^u, and burned the plain of Munster^w, both houses and corn.

The Age of Christ, 1062. Gillachrist Ua Maeldoraidh, successor of Colum-Cille both in Ireland and Alba; Maelruanaidh Ua Daighre^x, chief annchara of the north of Ireland; and Murchadh Ua Laidhgnen^y, airchinneach of Ferna,

and chief soul-frend^z [annchara, *synhedrus*] “of Ireland; Conaing mac Innavair, Sub-Airchinneach of Ardmach, *in penitentia quieverunt*. Donell O'Maeldoray killed by Rory O'Canannan in battle. Garvie O'Caahasay, king of Bregh; Cu-Ulah mac Congalay, king of Uochtar-thire, *in penitentia mortui sunt*. Nell mac Maelsechlainn, king of Ailech, *mortuus est*. An army by Hugh O'Connor into Cenncora, that he broke the kingly citie, and filled up the well there.” [Gleann-da-locha was totally burnt].—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.*

“A. D. 1061. Hugh O'Rowreke, prince of Delvyn, was treacherously killed. Hugh O'Connor, king of Connought, broke down the manour house of King Bryan Borowe in Kyncoroe, burnt Killaloe, and also did eat the two salmons that were in the King's Fountain or Fishponde there. Keyran, Lector of Kells, died.”—*Ann. Clon.*

^x *Ua Daighre*.—Now generally anglicised Deery or Derry, without the prefix Ua or O', in the north of Ireland.

^y *O'Laidhgnen*.—Now anglicised Lynam throughout Leinster.

δέεε. Κατραοιναδὸ πὲ νΑοδὴ ἀν Ἰθα βεαρναίξ ἡῤα Κοκόβαιρ φορ μαε Ρυαίθρι, ἢ πο ἡαρβαδὸ οὐεμοζαε τοε Cloinn Choroepaίξ. Ταδξ, μαε Αοδα Ὑί Κοκόβαιρ, τοε μαρβαδὸ λά μαε Αοδα μιε Ρυαίθρι, ἡ λα ἡλαρταρ Κοιναάετ, Cpeach λα ἡΑρδοζαρ μαε Λοέλαινν ἢ εοιεεαδὸ Κοινααχτ, εοε τευεεραε πὲ ἡίελε τοε δυαίβ ἡ μίελε τοε βραίετ. Δοννευαν Ὑα Μαάαιinne τοε ἡαρβαδὸ λα Ἰολλαάιαράιν Ὑα Μαααιinne, τειξίρνα Μυζόορπ. Ρυαίθρι, μαε Κοκαίρζε, ταπαιρὶ Ρέρπἡαίζε, τοε ἡαρβαδὸ τοε ἡαε Νέίλλ Ὑί Ρυαίρ. Διαρμαίδ, μαε Μυρκαδα εοε Λαίξμὸ τοε ὄοε τον Μυίμιαν, εοε ποε λοίρεε Λυμνεαά ἡ Ὀύν να Τραπέαρλα, δια νεδβραδὴ,

Raηζαεταρ Λαίξιν Λυμνεέη,
 Να θαίξπἡ οε Δρπυη θαίρβἡέη,
 Ροε πάεεραε ἀν ἀν ρλυαξ ρυίρξέη
 Λυμνεαα ἡα ζυαε ζαην ἡαινεαά.

Νιαλλ μαε Εοχαδα, ρί Ὑλαδ, ἡ α μαε Εοχαδὸ μαε Νέίλλ μιε Εοχαδα, ρίοζόαίηνα ἀν εὐεεαδὸ, δέεε ἢ τοε Νοεμβἡρ δια θαρδαη.

Αοίρ Cρίορτ, μίελε ρίρεεα αε τἡί. Cιοηαδὸ, μαε Αίείρ, αιρίεinneαα ἡρ ἡόίρ Μοόυδα, Εοχαδὸ Ὑα Ὀαλλάιν, αιρίεinneαα Κοδερε, ἡ Μαδυδαν Ὑα Cέλεάιν, ρρππἡρ Αρδα Μααα, δέεε. Cεαλλαα Ὑα Cαοίμ, εεεηαδὸ ἡ ἀηζοίρε, δέεε. Ὑα Μιαδαάιν, ρίρλείξινν τοε ἡυηητἡρ Cλυαηα μιε Νοίρ, ἡ μαε Δονηγαίρ ρερλείξινν Cίλλε θαρρα, δέεε. Κοηαηξ Ὑα ἡΕαζἡρα, ρίρλείξινν Cλυαηα μιε Νόίρ, δέεε. Ἰορπλαίε, ἡηξίη Cαάαι μιε Ρυαίθρι, δέεε ἡα

² *The son of Ruaidhri*: i. e. of Ruaidhri, Rory, or Roderic O'Flaherty.

³ *Clann-Chosgraigh*: i. e. the race or progeny of Cosgrach; a sept of the Ui-Briuin-Seola, seated east of Galway Bay, of whom, after the establishment of surnames, Mac Aedha (now *anglicè* Mac Hugh) was the chief family.—“*Σίολ μαε Αοδα τοε ἡαοδὸ εοίρ ἀν Cloinn ελάρβαρρἡηξ Choroepaίξ*, i. e. the family of Mac Aedha on the east side” [i. e. of Gno-mor and Gno-beg] “over the Clann-Cosgraigh of the wide plain.”—*O'Dugan*.

^b *Dun-na-Trapcharla*.—There is no place now bearing this name near Luimneach, or the city of Limerick. It may have been the ancient

name of Doon, near Pallasgrean, in the county of Limerick.

^c *Druim-dairbhreach*: i. e. Oak-hill, now unknown.

The Annals of Ulster and of Clonmaennoise record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1062. Rory O'Flaherty, king of West Connaught, killed by Hugh O'Connor in battle. Gilchrist O'Maeldoray, Coarb of Columbkil in Ireland and Scotland; Mailruan O'Daigry, chief soule-frend” [ἀημάρα, *synhedrus*] “of Ireland, in *Christo dormierunt*. Teig mac Hugh O'Connor killed by Kindred-Cosgray, i. e. by West Connaght, *per dolum*. An army by Artgar mac Lochlainn into Connaght,

died. A battle was gained by Aedh an Gha-bhearnaigh Ua Conchobhair over the son of Ruaidhri^z, wherein eighty of the Clann-Choscraigh^a were slain. Tadhg, son of Aedh Ua Conchobhair, was slain by the son of Aedh, son of Ruaidhri, and [the people of] West Connaught. A plundering excursion was made by Ardghar Mac Lochlainn into the province of Connaught, whence he carried off six thousand cows and one thousand prisoners. Donncuan was slain by Gillachiarain Ua Machainen, lord of Mughdhorna-Ruaidhri, son of Cucairrge, Tanist of Fearnmhagh, was slain by the son of Niall Ua Ruaire. Diarmaid, son of Murchadh, with the Leinstermen, proceeded into Munster, and burned Luimneach and Dun-na-Trapeharla^b; of which was said :

The Leinstermen came to Luimneach,
The good men of Druim-dairbhreach^c;
The stately host left Luimneach
One heap of sand-like coal.

Niall, son of Eochaidh, King of Ulidia, and his son, Eochaidh, son of Neill, son of Eochaidh, royal heir of the province, died on Thursday, the Ides of September.

The Age of Christ, 1063. Cinaedh, son of Aicher, airchinneach of Lismor-Mochuda; Eochaidh Ua Dallain, airchinneach of Coindere; and Madudhan Ua Ceileachain, Prior of Ard-Macha, died. Ceallach Ua Cacimh^d, wise man and anchorite, died. Ua Miadhachain^e, lector of the family of Cluain-mic-Nois, and Mac Donghail, lector of Cill-dara, died. Conaing Ua hEaghra, lector of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Gormlaith, daughter of Cathal, son of

from whence they brought 6000 of cows" [uⁱ míle oo buac^b] "and 1000 of men. Doncuan O'Machyen killed by Gilkieran O'Machainen, king of Mogurn. Eocha mac Nell mic Eocha, heire of the fifth of Ireland, and Eocha O'Laiten, king of Kindred-Duvtire, *in penitentia mortui sunt*. Rory mac Concargie, heire of Fernvai, killed by Nell O'Rourk's sonne."—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

"A. D. 1062. Prince Teig mac Hugh O'Connor was treacherously by the O'Flathvertyes slain. Neale mac Eochie, king of Ulster, and

his son, died. Gillaerrie O'Moylemihie, a rich young prince of all Ireland, died. Lymbrick was burnt by king Dermott mac Moylenemo, and by Terence or Turlough O'Bryan."—*Ann. Clon.*

^d *Ua Cacimh*.—Now anglicised O'Keeffe, and sometimes Keeffe, without the prefix O'. This family descends from Art Caemh, who was son of Finguine, King of Munster, who was slain in the year 902.

^e *Ua Miadhachain*.—Now always anglicised Meehan, without the prefix Ua or O'.

hoilēre in Ar̄o Macha. Cātal mac Donnchada, tigherna Ua nEathach Mumhan .i. tigherna Raithlinne do mārbað lá a mac féirín .i. an Fionnghúilech. Cúóúilḡ Ua Taidḡ, tigherna Fh̄i Uí, décc. Maol-schlaimn Ua Maodúán, ríogdánna Ouilḡ, do mārbað lá Cenél cConaill. Giollaearrað Ua Maol-miuchḡ, oicctighin na nGaoideal, décc. Slóiccfo mór la hAr̄oðar, .i. mac Lochlunn, ótá Gh̄no d̄úilḡe riar co hiar̄tar Luiḡne, 7 co muar̄o O nAinalḡaid, 7 tángat̄tar tighernaða Connaçt uile ina t̄each im Aod̄ Ua Conc̄oðar, 7 im Aod̄ mac Néill I Ruairc, 7 im mac Air̄t I Ruairc. Uam̄ alla ḡerc i cC̄h̄ia do t̄oḡail do Con̄n̄aic̄m̄b̄ for̄ muin̄tir̄ Uí Chonc̄oðar̄ Aod̄a, 7 po m̄úcta oçt r̄ic̄t do ðaom̄b̄ m̄nte, 7 puc̄ta r̄éotta Con̄dach̄t̄ eir̄te. Luimneach do lopec̄að lá Toir̄p̄dealb̄ach Ua m̄b̄riam, 7 lá Diarm̄ait̄ mac Mail na mbó. Treaḡait̄ 7 enuic̄ h̄i Laīḡm̄b̄, 7 po l̄f̄t̄ c̄ið fo Eir̄inn. Ar̄colt̄ mór for̄ in̄uileb̄ ir̄in mb̄liaðar̄ir̄, 7 t̄erce ar̄b̄a 7 ann̄loinn. Eoch̄aioð Ua hEoch̄aioð, r̄í Ulað, décc. Sluaiḡheoð lá [Diarm̄aid̄] mac Maol na mbó i Mum̄han, go t̄tanḡat̄ar̄ maite mac̄air̄e na Mum̄han ina t̄eağ̄ go far̄ḡair̄b̄r̄t̄ gialla occa. Táin̄ḡ mac B̄h̄riam 7 Mur̄chað an r̄eéç̄ ḡir̄ir̄, a mac, do ç̄m̄ Toir̄p̄dealb̄aiḡ Uí B̄h̄riam dia r̄ob̄air̄t̄ t̄ar̄eir̄ Diarm̄ada, go t̄tar̄að Toir̄p̄dealb̄ach maiōm̄ for̄ Mur̄chað go po lá ár̄ a muin̄tir̄ir̄. Do chuaið Diarm̄aid̄ iar̄t̄t̄ain̄ ir̄in Mum̄han go t̄t̄uğ̄ gialla Mum̄han o uir̄ḡi r̄oðear̄ go Cnoc m̄b̄r̄éan̄n, go t̄t̄uğ̄ na ḡéll̄ ir̄in illáin̄ Toir̄p̄dealb̄aiḡ, a ðalta. Laoiḡ-reach, mac F̄aelán I Mh̄ór̄ða, tigherna Laīḡir̄i, do mārbað.

^f *Cathal, son of Donnchadh.*—He is the ancestor of the family of O'Donohoe, who afterwards settled near Lough Leane in Kerry.

^g *Raithlinn.*—See note ^f, under A. D. 903, p. 569, *suprà*.

^h *The Finnshuilcach*: i. e. the White-eyed.

ⁱ *Mac Lochlainn.*—He was at this period the head of the North Uí-Neill, or King of Aileach.

^k *Gleann-Suilighe*: i. e. the glen or vale of the River Swilly, near the town of Letterkenny, in the county of Donegal.—See note ^h, under A. D. 913, p. 585, *suprà*.

^l *The River Muaidh of Uí-Amhalghaidh*: i. e. the River Moy of Tirawley, in the county of Mayo.

^m *Came into his house.*—This always means, “made his submission to him.”

ⁿ *The Cave of Alla Gere.*—Now the Cave of Aille, in the east of the parish of Aghagower, in the barony of Murrisk, and county of Mayo. This was formerly a part of the territory of Ceara.—See the map to *Genealogies, &c., of Hy-Fiachrach*, and Index, p. 477.

^o *Cnoc Brenainn*: i. e. St. Brendan's hill, now Brandon hill, a high mountain in the north of the barony of Corcaguiny, and county of Kerry.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1063. Gormlath ny-Cahel mae Rory, in her pilgrimage in Armagh, died. Madagan

Ruaidhri, died on her pilgrimage at Ard-Macha. Cathal, son of Donnchadh', lord of Ui-Eathach-Mumhan, i. e. lord of Raithlinn^g, was killed by his own son, i. e. the Finnshuileach^h. Cuduiligh Ua Taidhg, lord of Feara-Li, died. Mael-seachlainn Ua Madudhain, royal heir of Oileach, was slain by the Cinel-Conaill. Gillaerraith Ua Maelmithigh, a young lord [the most promising] of the Gaeidhil, died. A great army was led by Ardgar, i. e. Mac Lochlainnⁱ, from Gleann-Suilighe^k westwards to the west of Luighne, and to the [River] Muaidh of Ui-Amhalghaidh^l; and all the lords of Connaught came into his house^m with Aedh Ua Conchobhair, with Aedh, son of Niall Ua Ruaire, and the son of Art Ua Ruaire. The cave of Alla Gercⁿ, in Ceara, was demolished by the Connhaicni, against the people of Ua Conchobhair (Aedh), and eight score persons and the jewels of Connaught were carried off from thence. Luimneach was burned by Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, and Diarmaid, son of Mael-na-mbo. The cholie and lumps prevailed in Leinster, and also spread throughout Ireland. Great scarcity of provisions for cattle in this year, and scarcity of corn and obsonia. Eochaidh Ua hEochadha, King of Uladh, died. A great army was led by [Diarmaid] the son of Mael-na-mbo, into Munster; and the chiefs of the Plain of Munster came into his house, and left hostages with him. The son of Brian, and Murchadh of the Short Shield, his son, came to Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, to attack him after the departure of Diarmaid, [son of Mael-na-mbo]; and Toirdhealbhach defeated Murchadh, and slaughtered his people. Diarmaid afterwards proceeded into Munster, and took the hostages of Munster from the Water southwards to Cnoc Brenainn^o, and delivered these hostages into the hands of Toirdhealbhach, [who was] his foster-son. Laeighseach, son of Faelan Ua Mordha, lord of Laeighis, was slain.

O'Celegan, Secnap of Armagh, *mortuus est*. Cahel O'Donncha, Archking of Oneach-Mounster; Cuduili O'Teig, king of the men of Lie; Mailsechlainn O'Madagan, heir of Ailech, killed by his enemies, viz., Kindred-Conell. Great Cess by Mac Lochlainn, from Glen-Suille westerly to the west part of Luigne, and to the River Mnay Onavalgai, where all the kings of Connaught came into his house, with Hugh O'Connor and Hugh mac Nell O'Rourk, and

with Art O'Rourk's sonne. The cave called Uaiv-Alla, in Ceara, taken by Connaght upon Hugh O'Conner's men, where 160 men were smothered. Nell mac Eochaa, archking of Ulster, died in the Ides of November upon Thursday, and in the 18th of" [his reign?]. "Cinaeh mac Aiehir, Airchinnech of Lismore-Mochuda; Eocha O'Dallain, Airchinnech of Coimire, *in pace dormierunt.*" — *Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, míle pεαρρεα α εσταιρ. Οοιζεν, Uα Sona, αιρίνδεαχ Αρδα pρατά, Cορβμας, αιρίνδεαχ Αρδα βρεακάιν, Εοχαϊδ Uα Οορειδ, αιρίννεαχ Οομναιζ μόιρ Μαίγε Ιέε, αν Οαλλ Uα Λονάιν, αιρδφιλε η αιρδ pεανχαιδ να Μυμάν, η Σιολлахυαφαιλλε Uα Μαοιλιμιτλιζ, δέεε. Οομνχαδ mac βριαν, αιρδφι Μυμάν, δο αιρπίοζχαδ, η α δυλ δο Ρόιμ ιαρριμ, εο νερβαιλτ πο δυαιδ αιρμιζε ι μαιμριτιρ Στεραιν μαιριτίρ. Μυριέρσταχ Uα Νέιλλ, τιζήρινα Τεαλέα Οεε, δο μαρβαδ λα ηUιβ εCρεμέταινν. Αρδζαλ mac Λοέλαινν, τιζήρινα Οιλιζ, δέεε ι εΤεαλαδ Οεε, η α αδνακαλ ιν Αρδμαχα εο νοσόιρ, η εο ναιριμιδιον ι ετumba να ριοζφαιδε. Οιαριμαιδ Uα Λορκαίν, ρίοζδαιίνα Λαιζήν, δο μαρβαδ λά Cενελ Εοζαιν. Μυρχαδ Uα Ραλλαίμαν, ταναρι Μίδε, η α βράεαιρ, δο μαρβαδ ι μεαβαιλ. Ουδδαλεθε, mac Μαοιμυρε, εομαρβα Ρηάτραιε, δέεε ιαρ ναιρμιζε τοεχαιδε αν έέυ λά δο Σερτεμπερ, η Μαοιλιορα, mac Αίμαλζαδω δο ζαβάιλ να habóane.

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, míle pεαρρεα α εύεε. Μαοιβρίζυε Uα Μανναεε, ερρυζ, Ουβταχ Αλβαναχ, άρδ ανμέαρα Ερεανν η Αλβαν, δέεε ι ηΑρδ Macha. Αρ δο Ουβταχ ρο ραιδεαδ,

Ουβταχ δυμε ολιζτέεαχ δύρ,
Ρονέα αν ροραδ ρηιζτέεαδ ροορ,
Νήν ρυαιρ αν ταναμέαρα αυ εϊδ,
Αι α έίρ ελάιρ τανα εοεήν.

Οομναιλλ, αιρίννεαχ Λυεχίμαϊδ, δέεε. Οομνχαδ Uα Ματζαίίνα, ρί Uλαδ, δο μαρβαδ λά ηUιταβ δυδδέιρριν ι ηΟαιμβιαζ βήνέαρι. Ορδδαρι,

^p *Ua Doireidh.*—Now anglicised Deery and Derry, without the prefix Ua or O'.

^q *Domhnach-mor of Magh-Ithe.*—Now Donaghmore, a parish church near the village of Castlefinn, in the barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal.—See Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, p. 181, n. 163, 164.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year :

“ A. D. 1064. Dolgen O'Sona, Airchinnech of Ardsraha ; the blinde O'Lonain, prime poet of Mounster ; Gillaarhaly O'Maelmily ; *in penitentia mortui sunt.* Cormac, Airchinnech of

Ardbreecan ; Eoeha O'Dorey, Airchinnech of Donaghmor in Ma-Itha, *in Domino dormierunt.* Murtaeh O'Nell, king of Teleha-Oge, killed by the O'Cryvthaines. Donogh O'Brien, from his Crowne deposed, went to Rome in his pilgrimage. Duvdalethe, Coarb of Patrick, in Kal. Septembris, *in bona penitentia mortuus est.* Maelisa mac Awalgaa took his place. Dermot O'Lorkan, heire of Leinster, killed by Kindred-Owen in Ulster. Ardgar mac Loghlan, king of Ailech, died at Telach Oge, and was buried in Ardmagh, *in Mausoleo Regum.* Maklewelen, king of Britaine, killed by Jacob's sonne. Ech-

The Age of Christ, 1064. Doilghen Ua Sona, airchinneach of Ard-sratha; Cormac, airchinneach of Ard-Breacain; Eochaidh Ua Doireidh^p, airchinneach of Domhnach-mor of Magh-Ithe^a; the blind Ua Lonain, chief poet and chief historian of Munster; and Gillahuasaille Ua Maelmithigh, died. Donnchadh, son of Brian, chief king of Munster, was deposed; and he afterwards went to Rome, where he died, under the victory of penance, in the monastery of Stephen the martyr. Muirheartach Ua Neill, lord of Tealach-Og, was slain by Ui-Cremhthainn. Ardghal Mac Lochlainn, lord of Oil each, died at Tealach-Og, and was buried at Ard-Macha, with honour and veneration, in the tomb of the kings. Diarmaid Ua Lorcaín, royal heir of Leinster, was slain by the Cinel-Eoghain. Murchadh Ua Fallamhain, Tanist of Meath, and his brother, were treacherously slain. Dubhdalethe, son of Maelmuire, successor of Patrick, died, after praiseworthy penance, on the first of September; and Maelisa, son of Amhalghaidh, assumed the abbacy.

The Age of Christ, 1065. Maelbrighde Ua Mannaigh, a bishop; Dubhthach^r Albanach, chief annmchara of Ireland and Alba, died at Ard-Macha. Of Dubhthach was said :

Dubhthach, a strict, austere man,
 Who made the roomy, cheap abode,
 The friend of souls, thou seest, has obtained heaven,
 [In exchange] for his fair, thin-boarded domicile.

Domhnall, airchinneach of Lughmhadh, died. Donnchadh Ua Mathghamhna, King of Ulidia, was killed by the Ulidians themselves, in the Daimh-

markagh, king of Gentes" [of the Galls or Danes], "died. *Hic est primus annus Cicli magni paschalis a constitutione Mundi, principium vero tertii cicli magni paschalis ab Incarnatione Domini et Kal. 4, concurrentes bisextiles, et est secundus annus Indictionis.*"—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clar.*, tom. 49.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise notice the death of Donough O'Brien, at Rome, under the year 1063, as follows :

"A. D. 1063. Donnogh mac Bryan Borowe was king, as some say, and was soone deposed

again, and went to Rome to do pennance, because he had a hand in the killing of his own elder brother, Teig mac Bryan. He brought the crown of Ireland with him thither, which remained with the Popes untill Pope Adrian gave the same to Henry the Second, that conquered Ireland. Donnogh mac Bryen died in pillgrimage in the abbey of St. Stephen the protomartyr."

^r *Dubhthach*.—"A. D. 1064. *B. Dubhthachus Albanus, Archisynedrus, seu precipuus Confessarius Hibernia et Albanie spiritum reddidit Deo*

naína Comhgaill ar leiríde ro marbaid an rí a mbéinnéair, do marbaidh la tighína Dal nAraíde. Doinnall Ua Lomhriú, tighína Dal nAraíde, 7 Muiréshraic Ua Maolrábail, tighína Cairrge brachaidé, do marbaid lá hUí Meit. Echmlíó Ua hAiteid, tighína Ua nEaéach, do marbaid lá Cenél Eogain. Leoacán, mac Laithneen, tighína Gaillne, do marbaid lá Concóbar Ua Maolreachlaid. Orghain Cluanae mic Nóir lá Coninnacuib, 7 lá hUa Máine. Cluan fíra do orghain dóib íarua báraich. Ítaid ro na toiríg báttar hi ruide .i. Aoð mac Néill Uí Ruairc, 7 Diarmaic, mac Taidg Uí Cheallaiú, tighína Ua Maíne. Raimc Ua Concóbar Aoð dia foigíó, 7 rraoinnead fórra tria fóirtaib Dé, Ciaráin, 7 brénaínn, íra cealla ro orpceíre, 7 ro curpad a ndíccáir lá hAoð, 7 fáccabair a nféra lair imon luíng tucceat ó éa in fáirpce aniar dar lár Connaét co Sionainn. Terna Aoð Ua Ruairc ar í moirgail rín, 7 atbail gan fuirec íaruaí tré fíraib Ciaráin. Do éirí dín Diarmaic mac Taidg Uí Cheallaiú, 7 a mac Concóbar lá míg Connaét, lá hAoð Ua cConcóbar rí a cionn bliadna. Duarcán, mac Maoilmaíadú Uí Eolupa, toiréac Muirpíre Eolair, do marbaid lá hUa Concóbar .i. la hAoð. Cno mír móir an bliadainrí, co ro gab ruibál do glairí 7 míon írotaib. Cuilín Ua Doínnalláin, ollain bpreínnachta Ua Faílge, do marbaid dUí Cínnéannáin.

Aoir Cíóir, míle fearca a ré. Dunchaí Ua Daíne, comorba Doire, Coeíorán, comarba Camúig, Fíaca Ua Ríacáin, aréindeach Cluana Doirínn, [décc]. Fogaírtach, uairal fáccairt Achaid bó, décc íar ríndatad éogaidé. Fogaírtach Fíonn do Ultoib, eccnaid 7 angoirí, décc í cCluan mic Nóir. Gíollabraide, tighína bréirne, do marbaid lá hUí bÉcon, 7 Orlaid a éin, mígín Concóbar Uí Maoilreachnall, décc. Gíollabraide dín

Ardmacha. Fortè est S. Dubthachus Confessor, ejus Natalis celebratur 7 Octobris.—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 298.

* *Uí-Crínlthannain.*—This tribe were seated around the Rock of Dunamase, in the barony of East Maryborough, in the Queen's County.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1065. Duvhach Scotts” [Scoteli] “prime soul-frend” [pínn-anmáira] “of Ire-

land and Scotland, in Ardmagh, *quievit.* Doncha O'Mahowne, king of Ulster, killed by his owne at Benchar. Donell, Airchinnech of Lugmai, and Airchinnech of Drom, died. Hugh O'Hualgarg tooke upon him the reigne of Kindred-Owen. Broder, enemy of Comgall, who killed the king in Benchar, killed by Dalnairi. Teig O'Kellye's son, king of O-Many, and O'Flahertay, king of West Connaght, killed by Hugh O'Conner. Donell O'Longsy, king of Dalnaray,

liag [stone church] of Beannchair. Brodar, the enemy of Comhghall (it was by him the king was killed at Beannchair), was slain by the lord of Dal-Araidhe. Domhnall Ua Loingsigh, lord of Dal-Araidhe, and Muirheartach Ua Maelfabhail, lord of Carraig-Brachaidhe, were slain by the Ui-Meith. Echmhilidh Ua hAiteidh, lord of Ui-Eathach, was slain by the Cinel-Eoghain. Leochan, i. e. the son of Laidhgnen, lord of Gaileanga, was slain by Conchobhar Ua Maeleachlainn. The plundering of Cluain-mic-Nois by the Conmhaicni and Ui-Maine. Cluain-fearta was plundered by them on the day following. The chiefs who were there were Aedh, son of Niall Ua Ruairc, and Diarmaid, son of Tadhg Ua Ceallaigh, lord of Ui-Maine. Ua Conchobhair (Aedh) came against them, and defeated them, through the miracles of God, Ciaran, and Brenainn, whose churches they had plundered; and a bloody slaughter was made of them by Aedh; and they left their boats with him, together with the ship which they had carried from the sea eastwards, through the middle of Connaught, to the Shannon. Aedh Ua Ruairc escaped from this conflict, but he died without delay afterwards, through the miracles of Ciaran. Diarmaid, son of Tadhg Ua Ceallaigh, and his son, Conchobhar, were slain by the King of Connaught, Aedh Ua Conchobhair, before the end of a year. Duarcán, son of Maelmhiadhaigh Ua hEolusa, chief of Muintir-Eoluis, was slain by Ua Conchobhair, i. e. Aedh. There was such abundance of nuts this year, that the course of brooks and streamlets was impeded. Culen O'Domhnallain, chief brehon of Ui-Failghe, was slain by the Ui-Crimhthanuain*.

The Age of Christ, 1066. Dunchadh Ua Daimhene, comharba of Doire; Coemhoran, successor of Cainneach [i. e. Abbot of Aghaboe]; Fiacha Ua Riagain, airchinneach of Cluain-Boireann, [died]. Fogartach, noble priest of Achadh-bo, died at a good old age. Fogartach Finn, [one] of the Ulidians, a wise man and anchorite, died at Cluain-mic-Nois. Gillabraide, lord of Breifne, was slain by the Ui-Beccón[†]; and Orlaidh, his wife, the daughter of Conchobhar

and Murtagh O'Mailfavail, king of Carrak-brackay, killed by O'Meth. Leochan mac Laignen, king of Galeng, killed by Conor O'Melaghlin. Ehmile O'Hathey, king of Onehach, killed by Kindred-Owen."—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

[†] *Ui-Beccón*.—A tribe, descendants of Beccón, note [†].

who was the seventh in descent from Eochaidh Muighmheadhoin, monarch of Ireland in the fourth century. This tribe were seated in Meath, probably at Rathbeccan, in the barony of Ratoath.—See *Genealogies, &c., of Hy-Fiachrach*, p. 13; and *Leabhar-na-gCeart*, p. 182,

macríde Dóinnail, mic Tíghnán, mic Ualgairg, mic Néill. Ceallaic, mac Muiréirí, mic Uí Cheallaig, do marbhad. Mac Sónáin, tíghnina Thailne, do marbhad. Siollamonne, mac Aoda, mic Ualgairc, do marbhad. Cionasó, mac Oðarí, mic, tíghnina Conaille, décc, iar nairíge. Réolu do arépucc hi réct Calainn Ma dia Maip, iar Mioncáircc, co nár mó dealrad no polur ercca ná a polri, 7 ba roderc do éac amlaid rin í co cñm ceazeora noidee iarain. Mac Conaing Uí Mhuiréirí, do marbhad, mic Uí Mhuiréirí, do marbhad la hAod Ua Concobair, 7 lá Taog Ua Muiréirí. Aodh, mic Uí Concobair, bñ Uí Mhuiréirí, décc. Uilliam Conquerer do gabáil ríogáca Saخان, an 14 October.

Aoir Críort, míle fearcca a reacht. Celechar Muíodornach, erpucc Cluana mic Nóir, do écc. Do Uib Ceallaicch bñíh a cénél. Scolairge, mac Inpéirí, mic, aréiríeach Mucnaí, 7 aréiríeach Dumléglairi, décc. Echíghn, mac Floinn Mairíreac, aréiríeach Mairíreac búite, décc. Murríuacáic, mic Uí Moíca lá Diarí, mic Maoil na mbó, la rígh Uíghn, la Muiréirí, 7 lá Toiríreac Ua bñí, la rígh Muí, hi cConnaic, co tarad Aod Ua Concobair, rí Connaic caic ítarí, mic Uíghn, do marbhad ann Ua Concobair, tíghnina Ciarríge Luáca, 7 doine ionda

^u *Son of Niall*: i. e. of Niall O'Ruairc.

^v *A star*.—The appearance of this star is also recorded in the Saxon Chronicle, as follows:

"A. D. 1066. In this year King Harold came from York to Westminster at that Easter which was after the mid-winter in which the King died; and Easter was then on the day 16th before the Kalends of May. Then was over all England such a token seen in the heavens as no man ever before saw. Some men said that it was Cometa the star, which some men call the haired star; and it appeared first on the Eve Litanía Major, the 8th before the Kalends of May, and so shone all the seven nights."

^w *William the Conqueror*.—The commencement of the reign of this monarch is usually dated from the day of the battle of Hastings, Saturday, the 14th of October, 1066. His coronation took place at Westminster on Christmas Day in

that year.—See *Chronology of History* by Sir Harris Nicolas, second edition, p. 293.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1066. Hugh O'Roirk, king of O-Briuin, died presently after rifling St. Patrick's shrine. Cellach mac Murtagh O'Kelly; Gilbrath, king of O-Briuin; Makenan, king of Galeng; Gilmoninn mac Hugh mac Ualgarg, killed. Great fruit of Nutts in Ireland" [*ut rebellarent fluminibus*]. "Duncha O'Daiven, Coarb of Daire; and Cinach mac Ornick, king of Conells, in penitentiá mortui sunt."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

A few of the same events are given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise under the year 1065:

"A. D. 1065" [*rectè*, 1066]. "There appeared a commett for the space of three nights, which did shine as clear as the moone at the full. Gillebrwitte, prince of the Brenie, was killed,

Ua Maeleachlainn, died. This Gillabraide was the son of Domhnall, son of Tighearnan, son of Ualgharg, son of Niall^u. Ceallach, son of Muircheartach Ua Ceallaigh, was killed. Mac Seanain, lord of Gaileanga, was killed. Gillamoinne, son of Aedh, son of Ualgharg, was killed. Cinaedh, son of Odharmhac, lord of Conaille, died after penance. A star^v appeared on the seventh of the Calends of May, on Tuesday after Little Easter, than whose light the brilliance or light of the moon was not greater; and it was visible to all in this manner till the end of four nights afterwards. The son of Conaing Ua Muireagain, heir to the lordship of Teathbha, was slain by Aedh Ua Conchobhair and Tadbh Ua Muireagain. Acibheann, daughter of Ua Conchobhair, the wife of Ua Muireagain, died. William the Conqueror^w took the kingdom of England on the 14th of October.

The Age of Christ, 1067. Celechar Mughdhornach, Bishop of Cluain-mic-Nois, died; he was of the tribe of the Ui-Ceallaigh of Breagha. Scolai ghe, son of Innrechtach, airchinneach of Mucnamh, and the airchinneach of Dun-Leathghlaise, died. Echthighern, son of Flann Mainistreach, airchinneach of Mainistir-Buithe, died. The great army of Leath-chuinn was led by Diarmaid, son of Mael-na-mbo, King of Leinster; by Murchadh, and Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, King of Munster, into Connaught; and Aedh Ua Conchobhair set an ambuscade for them, so that Ua Conchobhair^x, lord of Ciarraighe-Luachra,

and Orlaith, his wife, also. Fogartagh Fyn, an anchorite and sadge, died at Clonvicknose. There was a battle fought in England between Harolde and the Normans and Saxons this year, where there was an overthrow given to the Danes, and a fleet of seventeen shippes of them killed."

^x*Ua Conchobhair, lord of Ciarraighe.*—According to the Annals of Tighernach and those of Boyle, which correspond in recording his death in this year, his name was Hugh. His son, Cathal, carried on the line of the subsequent princes of Kerry, for an account of whom see note to these Annals at A. D. 1154.

Some notice of his predecessors, kings of Kerry, may not be uninteresting here:

Flann Feorna (son of Colman, son of Coffey, &c. &c.), their common progenitor in the eighth

century, for whose pedigree, with many collaterals, see the Books of Ballymote and Lecan, left several sons, whose names, with those of their posterity, may be found in the same books.

Of these sons, Maelcobha, the eldest, died, according to the Bodleian copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, King of Kerry, A. D. 782, leaving a son, Coffey (Cob̄t̄ac̄), who was King of Kerry, A. D. 836, whose son, Hugh, died King of Kerry, A. D. 843, leaving Inrechtach (In̄rēct̄ac̄), who died King of Kerry, A. D. 876, with whom the line of the posterity of Maelcobha in the genealogical compilations before mentioned ends, having apparently been transcribed from a record contemporaneous with him; but the annalists of Innisfallen (Codex Bodl.) give the obits of his son, Congal, and of his grandson, Cormac, successively Kings of

imaille ppiyr. Κατ Τυπλαγῃ Αἰθαίξ, εἰτιμ Αἰθ αν Ἰθαε βήρηαιξ
 Υα Concobair, ρί Connaét, γ Αἰθ mac Αἰρτ Υαλλαξ Υί Ρυαρε γο ρέηαιβ
 βρεινε ime, δυ ι ετορέαιμ Αἰθ Υα Concobair, ρί κόειο Connaét luam
 γαιρειοῦ Λεἰτε Cunn, γ το εήρατ μαἰτε Connaét imaille ppiyr, im Αἰθ
 Υα Conéfnair, εἰξήνα Υα ηἸαριναια, γ εο ροέαιβῖβ ιομῶαιβ ἀρέηα. Αρ
 το ροραιεμτε βάρ Αἰθ Υί Concobair, το ράιθῶ αν ραντε,

Σέηε mbliadhna ρέρεατ, ní puall,
 Αξυρ mīle mór in buaid,
 Ο ἴειμ Cρίορτ, ní ραῶβ in ρμαέτ,
 Co ετορέαιμ Αἰθ ρί Connaét.

Μυρῆρηταχ Υα Καρέαιξ το βάδαῶ ι Λοέ Cάλγαχ. Ρρῖμ ὀρυῖτ γ ρρῖμ
 ollaῖμ Connaét εἰρῖε. Ταῶξ Υα Μυρεεάαν, εἰξήνα Τεαῖβα, το μαρβαῶ

Kerry, at the years 932 and 947 respectively. With the last mentioned they disappear from history, and probably became extinct. Their succession appears to have been interrupted after the death of Inrechtach, by the accession of Colman, son of Kineth (Cionaeτ), a personage who is found last on the line of the descendants of Dunadhach, son of Flann Feorna. His death as King of Kerry is recorded in these Annals at the year 903.

The posterity of Melaghlin (Maelpeachlann), another son of Flann Feorna, then inherited the sovereignty of Kerry. This Melaghlin left a son, Finn, the father of Conor, from whom the patronymic of O'Conor-Kerry is derived. He again was the father of Dermot I., who left four sons, namely, 1. Dermot II.; 2. Murrongh; 3. Connor; and 4. Culuachra; of the posterity of each of whom there were kings of Kerry during the following century before the succession finally settled in the descendants of Culuachra the youngest.

The eldest, namely, Dermot II. was the father of Gebhennach, the first of the posterity of Melaghlin, son of Flann Feorna, that became ruler of the whole tribe as King of Kerry, and whose

death is recorded in those Annals at A. D. 970, but in those of Innisfallen (Bodl.) at the year 954; and from whose brother, Muredhach (Μυρεαῶαῶ), called Claon, or the *Crooked*, appear to have sprung the chiefs of this line, who are recorded under the name of O'Muireadhaigh. Muireadhach Claen had two sons, Mahon and Macbeth, both kings of Kerry: the former had issue, Flann, King of Kerry, slain A. D. 1015 (Innisf. B.), and a son, whose death is noticed in these Annals, A. D. 1032. The latter, namely, Macbeth, fell leading his tribe against the Danes at the battle of Clontarf, A. D. 1014. He left three sons: 1. Macraith O'Muireadhaigh, King of Kerry, who died A. D. 1027 (Innisf. B.); 2. Conor O'M., King of Kerry, slain, according to the Annals of Tighernach, A. D. 1033; and lastly, Cinfaclad O'M., slain A. D. 1038.

Muireadhach, son of Dermot I., had a son, Macraith, who died King of Kerry, A. D. 998 (Innisf. B.), and Conor, son of Dermot I., had a son, Culuachra, King of Kerry, who was murdered A. D. 1001.

The succession finally passed to the line of Culuachra, the youngest son of Dermot I., in which it ever after remained. This Culuachra

and many persons along with him, were killed. The battle of Turlach Adhnaigh², between Aedh of the Broken Spear Ua Conchobhair, King of Connaught, and Aedh, the son of Art Uallach Ua Ruaire, and the men of Breifne along with him; where fell Aedh Ua Conchobhair, King of the province of Connaught, the helmsman of the valour of Leath-Chuinn; and the chiefs of Connaught fell along with him, and, among the rest, Aedh Ua Concheanaim, lord of Ui-Diar-mada, and many others. It was to commemorate the death of Aedh Ua Conchobhair this quatrain was composed:

Seven years, seventy, not a short period,
And a thousand, great the victory,
From the birth of Christ, not false the jurisdiction,
Till the fall of Aedh, King of Connaught.

Muireadhach Ua Carthaigh was drowned in Loch Calgaich²; he was the chief poet and chief ollamh of Connaught. Tadhg Ua Muireagain, lord of

had a son, Rory, who had Tadhg (of whom, perhaps, Culuachra, named by Tighernach the Annalist, as having died King of Kerry, A. D. 1020, was an elder brother), who had Hugh, the prince referred to in the text, and probably also an elder son, the Conor O'Conor, who is stated in the Annals of Innisfallen (Codex Bodl.) to have been slain by the Connacians near Loch Sampaite A. D. 1050.

For a further account of the O'Conor Kerry family see note on *Diarmaid Ua Conchobhair Ciarraighe*, A. D. 1154, *infra*.

¹ *Turlach Adhnaigh*.—This is probably the same place as Turlach Airt in Aidhne, between Moyvoela and Kilcornan, near Oranmore, in the county of Galway, mentioned by O'Flaherty in *Ogygia*, p. 327.

² *Loch Calgaich*: i. e. Lacus Calgachi. Not identified.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1067. Seolay mac Inrechtay, Airchinnech of Mucknova; the Airchinnech of Dun-

leghlas; Hugh mac Ualgarg, chief of O-Duvinrecht; Echtigerne mac Flainn, Airchinnech of Manistir, *in Domino mortui sunt*. An army by Tirlagh O'Brien to Loekkime, and” [there was] “killed in that journey O'Conner, King of Kerry-Luachra. Kildare with its church burnt. Hugh O'Conner, surnamed Hugh of the wanting” [defective] “speare, archking of all Connaught, the martiall prop of Leghquin, i. the North half of Ireland, killed by Conmacne; with whom was Hugh O'Conkenainn also killed, and many more by Hugh mac Art Uallaigh O'Rourk, in the battle of Turlay-adnay.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

Some of the same entries are given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, under the year 1066, as follows:

“A. D. 1066” [*rectè*, 1067]. “Mortagh O'Carhie, chief Poett of Connought, was drowned upon Lough Colgay. Celeagher Moyornogh, Bushop of Clonvicknose, died. Dermott O'Moylenemo, and Terence or Terlagh O'Brien, King of Munster, with their forces,

λα Μυνητιν Τλαμάιν ι Μαοιμίαιξ. Δονοπλέιβε Υα Ζαόρα, ταναρι Λαιζνε, δο μαρβαδ λα θριαν Υα νθαζρα. Μαοιρσκλημν, mac Σιολλαβριξοι, τιξήρινα να νΘείρι, δο ερζαβάιλ δο Θαηρηδεαλβάς Υα θριαν ζο τταπαδ έ ιλλάιη ι θριε, ζο πο θαλλ ριδι έ.

Αοιρ Ερίορτ, míle fearcca a hocht. Cionaoδ, mac Μυρηαθαδ, κομη-αρβα Καοιμίξιν, Αηzene Mac an θheccánaix, κομηαρβα Μοκόλμώεε η Κομη-ζαλλ, Δοιμνall Υα Καταραιξ αιρίννεαχ Δύμ, η Colmán Υα Ερίόεαιν, ρήρλειξινν Αρθα Μαχα, δέεε. Μυρηαδ Υα θριαν, ι. αν ρεέτ ζηρη, mac Δονηχαδα, mic θριαν θοροίμε, ρίοξδαίμνα Μυίμian, δο μαρβαδ λά ριορα Τεατβα α ποιοζαιλ α ερπειχε, η α ποηρεε, η α έκην δο θρειε co Cluan, η α εόλann ζο Δεαρίμιαξ. Δοιμνall Υα Μαοιρσκλημν, ι. mac Neill mic Μαοιλεαείλann, τιξήρινα Οιλιξ, δο μαρβαδ ηι μαδθμ Διεβε λά α θήρηραταρη λά ηΑοδ mac Néill mic Μαοιλεαείλann, η ιρ von Δοιμνall Διν δο ζοιρητί Δοιμνall να μθοετ, η αρθεαρη ζομβα ρέ βα ερσίθδιδε πο θοί ι ηθρηνη ινα ρείμηςρ. Ρλαεθςήρταχ Υα Ρήζαιλ, τιξήρινα Τεαεία Οεε, δο ζυιν δο έενελ μθιδιθίξ. Μαοιθιορα, mac Αμάλζαδα, κομηαρβα Ράτραιεε, ρορ ευαρη Μυίμian εέδνα ρεέτ, co ττucc α λán ευαρη ετηρ ρερεπαλλ, η εδβαρτα.

Αοιρ Ερίορτ, míle fearcca a naoi. Cobéach, ραεαρητ Cille θαρα, εθνθ ορδαν η αιρεαείαρ Λαιζήν, δέεε. Αοδ, mac Δυθζαλλ, ρεαεναθ Cluana Ριαείνα, [θεεε]. Ρλannaccán, mac Αεδα, ρορηαιρίννεαχ Αρθα Μαεία, δέεε ιαρ νδειξβέταδ. Δύν δά λήζλαρ, Αρθ ρραεία, Λυρεεα, η Σορθ Cholunn Chille, δο λορρεαδ. Υα ηαεδα, τιξήρινα Υα Ριαείραεί Αρθα ρραεία, δέεε. Mac mic Ζαόρα Υι Δυναθθαξ, ι. τιξήρινα Shil ηΑημχαδα, δο μαρβαδ δυα

went to Connought, where they were met by Hugh O'Connor, king of that province, who gave them a fierce battle, where O'Connor Kerry, with many others, were slain. Soone after the Breniemen gave the said Hugh a battle, and slewe him therein. Hugh mac Art O'Royrek had the victorie."

^a *Sithbhe*.—Now Sivey, in the parish of Desert-creat, barony of Dungannon, and county of Tyrone.—*Ord. Map*, sheet 38.

^b *Screaballs*.—A screaball was a piece of silver coin weighing twenty-four grains, and estimated as of the value of three silver *pingians*

or pennies. The offerings referred to in this passage meant valuable property, such as goblets, cattle, rings, &c. &c.—See Petrie's *Round Towers of Ireland*, pp. 214, 215.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1068. Donell O'Cashay, Airchinneeh of Dun; Colman O'Crichan, Lector of Ardmach; Macbeeauay, Coarb of Comgall; Cinaeh, Coarb of Coemgin, *ad Christum migraverunt*. Maclisa, Coarb of Patrick, visiting Mounster the first time, and brought his full visitation, as well offerings" [*recte*, screaballs] "as other ducties.

Teathbha, was killed by Muintir-Tlamain, in Maenmhagh. Donnsléibhe Ua Gadhra was killed by Brian Ua hEaghra. Maelseachlainn, son of Gilla-brighde, lord of the Deisi, was taken prisoner by Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, and he was delivered into the hands of Ua Bric, who blinded him.

The Age of Christ, 1068. Cinaedh, son of Muireadhach, successor of Caeimhghin; Anghene Mac-an-Bheaganaigh, successor of Mocholmog and Comhghall; Domhnall Ua Cathasaigh, airchinneach of Dun; and Colman Ua Crichain, lector of Ard-Macha, died. Murchadh, i. e. of the Short Shield, Ua Briain, son of Donnchadh, son of Brian Borumha, royal heir of Munster, was slain by the men of Teathbha, in revenge of their having been plundered and preyed; and his head was taken to Cluain [-mic-Nois], and his body to Dearnhach. Domhnall, grandson of Maeleachlainn, i. e. the son of Niall, son of Maeleachlainn, lord of Oileach, was killed in the battle of Sithbhe^a, by his brother, Aedh, son of Niall, son of Maeleachlainn; and this Domhnall was usually called Domhnall of the Poor, and it is said that he was the most pious that was in Ireland in his reign. Flaithbheartach Ua Fearghail, lord of Tealach Og, was mortally wounded by the Cinel-Binnigh. Maelisa, son of Amhalghaidh, successor of Patrick, made a visitation of Munster, for the first time; and he obtained a full visitation tribute, both in screaballs^b and offerings.

The Age of Christ, 1069. Cobhthach, priest of Cill-dara, head of the glory and dignity of Leinster, died. Aedh, son of Dubhghall, Vice-abbot of Cluain-Fiachna^c, [died]. Flannagan, son of Aedh, fos-airchinneach of Ard-Macha, died after a good life. Dun-da-leathghlas, Ard-sratha, Lusca, and Sord-Choluim-Chille, were burned. Ua hAedha, lord of Uí-Fiachrach-Arda-sratha, died. The grandson of Gadhra Ua Dunadhaigh^d, i. e. lord of Sil-Anmchadha, was slain by

Murrough O'Brien, heire of Mounster, killed by the men of Tehva. Flathertach O'Ferall, king of Telcha-Oge, wounded by Kindred-Biny. Donell mac Nell, called the Poore's Donell, killed by his brother, Hugh O'Melachlin."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise contain only two of these entries, which are entered under the year 1067, as follows:

"A. D. 1067" [*rectè*, 1068]. "Murrough O'Bryen, prince of all Ireland, was killed by

the people of Teaffa for preying them before, whose head was buried in Clonvicknose, and body buried at Dorrowe. Donnell O'Melaghlin, prince of Aileagh, was killed by his own brother."

^c *Cluain-Fiachna*.—Now Clonfeakle, in the barony of Dungannon, county of Tyrone.—See note under A. D. 1003, *suprà*.

^d *The grandson of Gadhra Ua Dunadhaigh*: i. e. of Gara O'Deny. He was Diarmaid, son of Madadhan, son of Gadhra Mor, son of Du-

ματουδάμ. Σλουιζῖθό λά Μυρχαθό mac Διαρμαθα, hi Míde co po loipe tuata, γ cealla .i. Ξράναρθ, γ Ραβαρ Ρθειρίν, γ Αρθ mδρίεαν, γ po μαρθόνα, Ρείρίν eiprium mδ ζνουρ do ζνούρ, γ po μαρθαθό δεαρcc άρ Ξαλλ γ Λαιζήν do τῖomannaib examlaiḃ. Mac λαρη mic Ουβτασ, τιζήμα na cComann, décc. Ραολαν .i. an Dall Ua Μόρδα decc i nAchaθ bó. Ξιollumolua Ua δρυαυδαθά, τιζήμα Ρατα Ταμῖναιζι, décc. Ξιollumape mac Ουιβ, πλαῖε Cpmῖannán, do μαρθαθό do Macραῖε Ua Μόρδα, i ndoμap δερταιζε Τιζι Μοcua, iar comlwiζι doibh pon canimín ap túr, γ an caimmin i pparriaiθ mic Ουιβ, zo bpuil paul mic Ουιβ beop, γ zo mbia tpe biῖrion popy an Caimmin. Macραῖε Ua Μορδα iarῖταν do μαρθαθό ag Muilῖnn na ceppóán i ḃail achaθ bó, γ ḃna, an Caimmin ma pparraθ, i neneach Pionntan, Μοcua, γ Colman.

Αοιρ Cπίορτ, míle peachtmoḃa. Αιλλ Ua hΑιρρετυιχ, αρθ comarba Ciarán Cluana mic Νόιρ, δέζ na oileῖpe i cCluam loμairθ. Οο cοpca Ραιθε cenel Ailella. Οονοζal mac Ζορμáιν, άρθ pḃpλειζimn Λεῖτε Chuinn, γ τάναιρri abbaḃ Cluana mic Νόιρ, γ Caῖarach, mac Caipḃpe, abb Munzarpe, cḃnn clépeῖ ppar Muḃnan, décc. Ρερζal Ua Λαιδζην, abb Οῖνα, γ Μαοlbpiζde, mac Caῖaraiζ, popyarῖinneach Αρθα Μαcα, décc. Mac δαιεῖme, abb Ιae, do μαρθαθό. Μυρχαθό, mac Διαρμαθα, mic Μαοil na mbó, τιζήμα Ξαλλ γ Λαιζήν ppi láim a aῖar, δέζ i nAῖ eliaῖ, dia doimnaiζ lá peile Muipe ζemḃpḃ do ponnaḃ. Αρ dia éccaoine po páḃ an pḃle na ponnaḃ,

nadhach, the ancestor of the O'Maddens of the barony of Longford, in the county of Galway.— See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 143.

^c *Faclan, &c., Ua Mordha*.—He was the son of Aimirgin, who was slain A. D. 1026, son of Cinaedh, son of Ceinneidigh, son of Mordha, the progenitor of the O'Mores of Leix.

^d *Dabh*.—He was the ancestor of the family of O'Duibh, now Deevy, or Devoy, seated in Uicrimthannain, now the barony of East Maryborough, in the Queen's County.

^e *Caimmin*: i. e. *Curvulum*. This was the name of some relie, but it is now unknown. The Editor is of opinion that it was the crozier of St. Mochua of Teach-Moelua, or Timahoe, or

of Fintan of Clonenagh, in the Queen's County.

^h *Muilleann-na-Crossan*: i. e. the Mill of the Crossans. This mill was called from the family of Mac Crossan, one of whom became very distinguished in the reign of Charles II., and took the name of Crosby, as appears from a letter in the handwriting of the great Duke of Ormond, preserved in the State Papers' Office, London. The family of Crosby of Ardfert, in Kerry, are his present representatives.

The Annals of Ulster contain the following entries under this year:

“A. D. 1069. Covhaeh, priest of Kildare, in *Christo quievit*. Dundaethglas, Ardsraha, Lusk, and Swords of Columbkil, *ab igne dissipata*

Ua Madadhain. An army was led by Murchadh, son of Diarmaid, [son of Mael-na-mbo], into Meath, where he burned territories and churches, namely, Granard, Fobhar-Feichin, and Ardbreacain; but Feichin slew him, face to face, and a great destruction was made among the foreigners and Leinstermen by various distempers. Maciain, son of Dublthach, lord of the Comanns, died. Faelan, i. e. the Blind, Ua Mordha^e, died at Achadh-bo. Gillamolua Ua Bruaidheadha, lord of Rath-Tamhnaighe, died. Gillamaire, son of Dubh^f, chief of Crimhthannan, was slain by Macraith Ua Mordha, in the doorway of the oratory of Teach-Mochua, they having previously mutually sworn upon the Caimmin^g, which was in the possession of the son of Dubh, that the blood of the son of Dubh is now and ever will remain upon the Caimmin. Macraith Ua Mordha was afterwards killed at Muilleann-na-Crossan^h, in the vicinity of Achadh-bo, having the Caimmin with him, in revenge of Finntan, Mochua, and Colman.

The Age of Christ, 1070. Ailill Ua hAirretaich, chief successor of Ciaran of Cluain-mic-Nois, died on his pilgrimage at Chuain-Iraird. Ailill was of the tribe of Corca-Raidheⁱ. Donnghal, son of Gorman, chief lector of Leath-Chuinn, and Tanist-abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois; and Cathasach, son of Cairbre, Abbot of Mungairit, head of the clergy of Munster, died. Fearghal Ua Laidhgnen, Abbot of Othain; and Maelbrighde, son of Cathasaigh, fosairchinneach of Ard-Macha, died. Mac Baeithine, Abbot of Ia, was killed. Murchadh, son of Diarmaid^k, son of Mael-na-mbo, lord of the foreigners and of Leinster, under his father, died at Ath-eliath, precisely on Sunday, the festival of Mary, in winter. It was in lamentation of him the poet composed these quatrains:

sunt. O'Hea, King of O'Fiachra Ardsraha; Hugh mac Duvall, Seenap of Clonfiachna; Flannagan mac Hugh, Suvair" [φορσιπέμνεχ, i. e. attendant, or resident airchinneach] "of Ardmagh, *in penitentia mortui sunt.*"—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise contain but one of these entries, which is given under the year 1069, thus:

"Cowhagh, priest of Kildare, flower of all Lynster, died."

ⁱ *Corca-Raidhe*: i. e. the race or progeny of Fiacha Raidhe, son of Fiacha Suighdhe, son of Feidhlimidh Reachtmbar.—See *Ogygia*, p. 333.

This tribe was seated in and gave name to the present barony of Corkaree, in the county of Westmeath.—See notes under A. D. 807 and 1185.

^k *Murchadh, son of Diarmaid.*—He is the progenitor after whom the Mac Murrroughs, or Kavanaghs, of Leinster, took their hereditary surname. The death of this Murchadh is entered in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, under the year 1069, thus:

"Murrough, son of King Dermott, king of the Danes of Ireland and Lynster, under his father, died."

Cúna áirðriḡ i nÁt eiaḡ
 Ní ba fairbriḡch co briaḡt mbaotḡ ;
 Folaḡ an dún cen ua nDuach,
 Luatḡ po ḡonaḡ luḡ a laoch.
 Toirpḡreach ceḡ dḡrḡm ip in dún,
 Imá cḡnd nap caoirpḡreach rluatḡh,
 Apo ceil cách corp an ríḡ,
 Ra rḡl ceḡ olc co briaḡt mbuan.
 Muḡchaḡ mac Diaḡrmaḡda déin,
 Iomḡda diaḡḡata na diaḡḡ,
 Átá i mbḡon do báḡ an maḡoil
 Ceḡ rḡlḡ po rcaḡoil ḡnár don ḡliaḡ.
 Áḡbal an béḡ nach buan é,
 Ecc po pa tḡuaḡch ara tí
 Nach po moch po tḡḡ dḡreaḡ ḡe,
 Neach map é do cḡr a cḡí.
 Maḡt im cḡḡḡ hUḡ Maḡoil na mbḡ,
 Ro bḡonn rcaḡ, ḡ po rcaḡal bú,
 Ap cḡnd ḡe na ḡul co Dia.
 Cia rḡr pa rcaḡḡ do cḡḡḡ cú.

ḡlḡnmaḡḡ, mac Diaḡrmaḡda, mic Maḡoil na mbḡ, do mapḡḡḡ ḡḡeaḡiaḡ
 Míde, ḡ ip ann po haḡḡaiceḡ hḡ nḡaḡmḡiaḡc Cḡánaḡ. Concḡḡaḡ, mac an
 éleḡriḡ I Choncḡḡaḡ, .i. ḡioḡḡaḡḡnḡ Cḡnnaḡḡ, do mapḡḡḡ do Cḡnḡaḡicḡḡ tḡḡ
 rḡíll. Muḡchaḡ Liaḡanaḡh. mac Áeḡa Uí Concḡḡaḡ do mapḡḡḡ i meabaḡl
 la muḡḡḡḡ ḡollaḡḡaḡ. Maḡḡm ḡia nḡḡḡchaḡ Ua Ruacḡ, ḡ ḡia nUḡḡ ḡḡiḡḡ
 ḡḡr ḡḡḡa ḡḡḡḡa, dḡ i tḡḡḡaḡḡ Cḡnḡ mac mic Cḡḡḡ, tḡḡḡḡḡa ḡḡḡḡa co
 nḡḡḡḡḡ oile. Áḡḡ na ḡeaḡḡa Ua Cḡaḡḡḡa, tḡḡḡḡḡa Cḡaḡḡḡe, do mapḡḡḡ
 imeabaḡl. Muḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ Ua Concḡḡaḡ, tḡḡḡḡḡḡ Ua ḡaḡḡḡe do ḡallaḡ la a
 ḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ, Concḡḡaḡ. An cloḡán ó cḡḡḡḡ eḡḡḡḡ Eḡḡen co hḡḡḡḡ Cḡia-

¹ *Descendant of Duach.*—The only Duach in the royal line of Leinster is Duach Ladhrach, who was monarch of Ireland A. M. 4462. — See p. 69, *suprà*.

^m *Muintir-Follamluain*: i. e. the O'Fallons of

Clann-Uadach, in the present barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon.—See note ², under A. D. 1225.

ⁿ *The causeway.*—See note ², under the year 1026. The Annals of Ulster record the fol-

There is grief for a chief king at Ath-clíath,
 Which will not be exceeded till the terrible Judgment Day ;
 Empty is the fortress without the descendant of Duach¹,
 Quickly was the vigour of its heroes cut down.
 Sorrowful every party in the fortress
 For their chief, against whom no army prevailed ;
 Since the body of the king was hidden from all,
 Every evil has showered ever constant.
 For Murchadh, son of Diarmaid the impetuous,
 Many a fervent prayer is offered ;
 In sorrow for the death of the chief is every host
 That was wont to defeat in the battle,
 Great the sorrow that he was not everlasting ;
 Pity that death hath attacked him.
 Too early it was that he removed from him his complexion,
 That he removed one like him from his body.
 Liberal of wealth was the grandson of Mael-na-mbo ;
 He bestowed horses, and he distributed cows,
 For the sake of his going to God.
 Who is it to whom 'tis best to give fleeting wealth ?

Gluniarn, son of Diarmaid, son of Mael-na-mbo, was killed by the men of Meath ; and he was buried at Daimhliag-Chianain. Conchobhar, son of Cleireach Ua Conchobhair, was treacherously killed by the Connhaicni. Murchadh Liathanach, son of Aedh Ua Conchobhair, royal heir of Connaught, was treacherously killed by Muintir-Follamhain^m. A battle was gained by Donnchadh Ua Ruairc and the Ui-Briuin over the men of Teathbha, in which Conn, grandson of Conn, with others, was slain. Aedh-na-Dearbha Ua Ciardha, lord of Cairbre, was treacherously slain. Muirheartach Ua Conchobhair, lord of Ui-Failghe, was blinded by his brother, Conchobhar. The causewayⁿ from the Cross of

lowing events under this year :

“ A. D. 1070. Cahasach mac Carbre, Airehinnech of Mungart, died. Murchadh mac Dermot, king of Leinster and *Gentiles*” [*rectè*, Galls] “died, and was buried in Dublin. O'Echain,

king of Dalnaray, killed by his own. Ferall O'Laignen, Airehinnech of Othna, *mortuus est*. Gilpatrick O'Maileohay, died of an untimely death. The Abbot of Aey” [Iona], “i. Mac Boyten, killed by Innavar O'Maeldoraye's sonne.

πάν το ὄναμ̄ ηι εCluam mac Nóir lá Maolciaráin mac Cuinn na mbóet, ἡ an clocán o Cpor Comgail co hUlad na τῆρι εCpor, ἡ uad riar go bél na rriáde.

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, míle pectmoða a haon. Ἰολλαεριορτ Ua Clothocán, pfr-leiginn Árho Macha, ἡ αρδ ραι na ηἸαιοῖel, décc iar pñnann. Donngal Ua Coibðnaig, uapalracarτ Cluana hEidneach, décc. Ruadhri Ua Canannán, τiḡhna Ceneoil Conaill, do marbáð lá hAongur Ua Maolthoraidh. Aegreodán Ua Muirḡám, τiḡhna Tḡba, do marbáð la Conmaicm̄b. Mac Righbardan mac Concoirne, τiḡhna Ele, do marbáð a ceat go rochaḡibh oile i maille ppiḡ lá Donnchað Ua Ceallaiḡ, τiḡhna Ua Maine. Rí Ulað .i. Cú ulað Ua Flaḡrí, do aḡprioḡáð ἡ a ionnarbað ilLaiḡm̄b lá hUa Maolpuanaid, ἡ lá hUltoib, ἡ po marbáð an τUa Maolpuanaid rin po céðoḡi ηι ceat lá Donnpleibe Ua hEochaða. Mac Ἰολλαβριḡde Uí Maolmuaidh, τiḡhna Pfr eCeall, décc. Donnchað Ἰοτ, píoḡðanna Tḡm̄rach, do marbáð la Concoðar Ua Maolſchlann. hua Siblén .i. Ἰολλαπάττραιcc, τiḡhna Ua Foilḡe, do marbáð ηι ceat lá Concoðar Ua Concoðair, τορḡair ann beóρ Maḡḡáman Ua Uaḡm̄arain, ἡ Lopcán mac Flaḡmað Uí Duib, τiḡhna Ua Cpeimḡannám go rochaḡib ele. Ceall dapa, Ἰlnd dá locha, ἡ Cluam Dolcám, do lopcað. Pinnácta mac Eicneécám hUí Cuind, ἡ Donn mac Poḡarτaiḡ hUí Chuinn, do marbáð do Connaḡtaib a pill. Caḡ eττiḡ Doimnall, mac Muirchað, ἡ Donnchað, mac Doimnall Reamair, go po marbáð ann Taðḡ Ua Rian.

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, míle peachtmoða a dó. Maolmuire Ua Muirpeccán, aip-eindeach Tuḡm̄oða, ἡ Duboil, comarḡa hpicḡde, décc. Diarḡair, mac Maol na mbó, pí Laiḡh, Ἰall Áta cliaḡ, ἡ Leite Moḡa Nuadac copnam-

Cathvarr O'Maelohay killed by Mac Innerge by murther. Murtagh O'Loingsay killed by his" [own people]. "Ailill O'Hairedy, Coarb of Kiaran, *quievit*. Mae Gorman, Lector of Kells, and chief learned of Ireland" [*quievit*]. "Termon-Daveog rilled by Rory O'Canannan; *a vendicavit Deus et Daveog ante plenum annum*. Glun-larainn, .i. Iron knee, mac Diernot, killed by them of Luigne, beside a pray they had from Leinster. The King of Tethva and the King of Carbry killed. Maelbride mac Cahasay mac

Innavar *Suoir*" [φο]αιρḡm̄ecé] "of Ardmagh, killed."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^o *Ua Clothocan*.—"A. D. 1069. O'Clohaghan, Lector of Ardmagh, and one famous throughout the kingdom, died."—*Ann. Clon*.

^p *The son of Righbhardan*.—This Righbhardan, the son of Cucoirne, had a son, Domhnall, the ancestor of O'Carroll of Ely O'Carroll.—See his death recorded under the year 1052.

^a *Ua Duibh*.—This name is now usually anglicised Deevy, or Devoy, without the prefix

Bishop Etchen to Irdom-Chiarain was made at Cluain-mic-Nois, by Maelchiarain Mac Cuinn-na-mBocht; and the causeway from Cros-Chomhghaill to Uluidh-na-dTri-gCross, and thence westwards to the entrance of the street.

The Age of Christ, 1071. Gillachrist Ua Clothocan^o, lector of Ard-Macha, and chief doctor of the Gaedhil, died after penance. Donghal Ua Coibhdheanaigh, noble priest of Chuain-eidhneach, died. Ruaidhri Ua Canannain, lord of Cinel-Conaill, was slain by Aenghus Ua Maeldoraidh. Aeghiredan Ua Muireagain, lord of Teathbha, was killed by the Conmhaeni. The son of Righbhardan^p, son of Cucoirme, lord of Eile, was slain in a battle, with others along with him, by Donnchadh, lord of Ui-Maine. The King of Ulidia, i. e. Cu-Uladh Ua Flaithri, was deposed, and expelled into Leinster, by Ua Maclruanaidh and the Ulidians: and this Ua Maclruanaidh was slain in battle immediately after, by Donnsluibhe Ua hEochadha. The son of Gillabrighte Ua Maclmhuaidh, lord of Feara Ceall, died. Donnchadh Got, royal heir of Teamhair, was killed by Conchobhar Ua Maeleachlainn. Hua Sibhlen, i. e. Gillaphadraig, lord of Ui-Failghe, was slain in battle by Conchobhar Ua Conchobhair, where Mathghabhain, Ua-hUathmharan; Lorcan, son of Flaithniadh Ua Duibh^q, lord of Creamhthannain, with many others, were also slain. Ceall-dara, Gleann-dalocha, and Cluain-Dolcain, were burned. Finnachta, son of Eigneachan Ua Cuinn, and Donn, son of Fogartach Ua Cuinn, were treacherously killed by the Comaughtmen. A battle between Domhnall, son of Murchadh, and Donnchadh, son of Domhnall Reamhar, wherein Tadhg Ua Riain was slain.

The Age of Christ, 1072. Maelmuire Ua Muireagain, airchinneach of Tuidhmidha^r, and Dubhdil, successor of Brighid, died. Diarmaid, son of Mael-na-mbo^s, King of Leinster, of the foreigners of Ath-cliaith, and of Leath-Mogha-

Ua or O'. The Ui-Crimhthannain were seated in the barony of East Maryborough, in the Queen's County. The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1071. O'Flathry, king of Ulster, deposed by Ulster and by O'Mailruanay, but that O'Mailruanay was soone killed in battle by Donsleve O'Heachaa. Gilchrist O'Clothacan, Lector of Ardmagh, *in Christo quievit*. Kildare, Glendalogh, et Clondolcan, *cremata sunt*.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^r *Tuidhmidha*.—Otherwise written Tuighneatha. This place is mentioned in O'Clery's *Irish Calendar*, at 28th of August, as the church of St. Uindie. It is the place now called Tynan, situated in the county of Armagh, near the confines of the counties of Tyrone and Monaghan.

^s *Diarmaid, son of Mael-na-mbo*.—Caradoc calls him “*Dermitium Macken-Anel, dignissimum et optimum principem qui unquam in Hibernia regnavit*.” But he is wrong in referring his death to “*circa an. 1068*.”

ἐαιξ Λαιξίν πρί Λεῖτ Cuinn, do μαρβαῶ, ἡ do διέκνεταῶ ἡ cCaé Oðba dia
Μαιρε an un ἰο Ρεβρι, ιαρ μαῖοm ἡ ἐατα παρ ἰά Concobar Ua Maioleac-
lann, .i. πῆ Μιῶε, ἡ πο μαρβαῶ θνα, ἰλέδα do Ὕhallab ἡ Λαιξινῶ imaille
πῆ Διαρματετ ἰρ ἡ κατ πῆ. Ro μαρβαῶ θνα, ann Ὕιollaπάτεραιcc Ua Ρῆ-
ḡaile, τιξήῆna na Ρορτυατ, ῥc. Αρ do βάρ Διαρματα do πάδῶ,

Α δό ρῖτ ndeich ap míle,
Ο ḡein Cpíopt cé co píme,
Ὕur an mbliadainpí cév pῆ,
Ἰ τορῆαιρ Διαρμαῖο Λαιξίν.
Διαρμαῖο dovoḡlan ḡo nopeicῖ noaíτ,
Rí no cóngbaῶ cleτ coccacῖ,
Ὕar pucc ἡ ραοτ ραῖῆ ḡann pῖτ,
Ὕιτῆ laoch Λαῶpann co loḡpῖḡ.
Ro τερccar ὀicc áille ann,
Im cῖno Cláipe, ἡ Cualanτ,
Ὕon βeip ἡ pῖan ḡar nach ραῖῆ,
Ὕίτ πῖḡ Ριαῶam co πο βάḡ.
Co τορῆαιρ oc Muilíonn Chul
Rupῖ πορταῖn ap páπ níup
Ὕur bit ἡ bpeo baotῖ τpῖa βρατ,
Ní pῖῖτ laocῖ leó no lamhaoh.
Acῖbal an τεcτ mo ceé mapτ,
Αρ cpecτ cpo ἡm cῖpῖde coḡnnapτ,
Ὕon τpῖluaḡ a Caínopuim níp cῖpῖτ,
Ὕίτ ap paeρ ὀúmn cáp ὀbḡpῖτ.
Ro níuch a mῖnman co móp,
Διαρμαῖο dooḡar πο θῖan βpón,
Ní pῖul dia βάρ pῖῖτ na pῖḡḡ,
Ní βῖa pῖῖoh ní βῖa pῖpῖḡḡ.

Ladhrann : i. e. Ard-Ladhrann.—See note ⁴,
under A. M. 2242. The heroes of Ladhrann were
the Uí-Ccinnsealaigh.

⁵ *Head of Claire and Cualann*.—By this is
meant King of Munster and Leinster. Claire

was the name of a hill near Duntryleague, in
the county of Limerick, and also of a royal fort
in the same neighbourhood; and Cualann was
the name of a celebrated territory in the pre-
sent county of Wicklow.

Nuadhat, was slain and beheaded in the battle of Odhbha, on Tuesday, the seventh of the Ides of February, the battle having been gained over him by Conchobhar O'Maeleachlainn, King of Meath. There were also slain many hundreds of the foreigners and Leinstermen, along with Diarmaid, in that battle. In it was killed Gillaphadraig O'Fearghaile, lord of the Fortuatha, &c. Of the death of Diarmaid was said :

Two, seven times ten above one thousand,
 From the birth of Christ is reckoned,
 To this year, in which Diarmaid,
 First man in Leinster, fell.
 Diarmaid, of the ruddy-coloured aspect,
 A king who maintained the standard of war,
 Whose death brought scarcity of peace,
 The loss of the heroes of Ladhraun^t, with their ships.
 Comely youths were cut down there,
 Together with the head of Claire and Cualann^u.
 It caused in the breeze a noise not pleasant,
 The loss of the King of Riada^v of great valour.
 Until at Muillenn-Chul^w was slain
 A brave chieftain of a strong fortress,
 Until the furious fire-brand fell by treachery,
 They found no hero who dared with him contend.
 Great the loss, greater than all deaths,
 It is a red wound through my firm heart ;
 For the host from Caindruim^x it was not just
 To destroy our noble chief they had no right,
 It has quenched their spirit greatly,
 Diarmaid of the laughing teeth under violent sorrow ;
 There is not on account of his death banquet or feast ;
 There will not be peace, there will not be armistice.

^v *The King of Riada* : i. e. the chief of Magh-Riada, i. e. of Laeighis or Leix.

^w *Muillenn-Chul* : i. e. the mill of Cul.—There is no place now bearing this name near Navan in

Meath, where this battle was fought.

^x *Caindruim*.—This was one of the ancient names of Tara in Meath, and the host from Caindruim here means “ the men of Meath.”

Cuulað hUa Flaðra, pÍ Ulað, 7 Mac Aþiða, .i. Ðabaðan, tiðrþna Ua nÐobla, do loþcað do fþraib Mide 1 ttið tenfo, 7 roþaiðe móþi do ðaomib oile impu. Tþén coinnifð la Murþað mac Conðoþari 1 nþrioll Chiaraín, 7 þorþ na Célib Ðé, þo þo marþað þeðtare na nþochte ann, comð de tuccað Mað Nýra do na boðtað. hUa Þócarþa, tiðrþna éle do marþað lá hUa mþriam.

Αοιρ Ορίορτ, míle þfehtmoða ατρί. Μαοlmόρþða, abb Imleacha luðari, Κορþmac Ua Μαοlduin, αρθ þþleiðimn 7 þþuít þfnóþi Ερεανn, 7 Ðiollacaþþri Οþraþeð, comarþa Þfoða dým, do écc. Conðoþari Ua Μαοlþfehlann, pÍ Mide, do marþað ðari þáþuðcað baðla loþa tþé þeill 7 meaðail, la mac a ðþþþrátaþ, Murþað, mac Þlann, 7 Mide ðþáþuðcað iaraín etþi Μαοlþeðlann, mac Conðoþari, 7 an Murþað þin mac Þlann. Cluan loþarþo 7 Cþnanður co na tþnþlaið do loþcað uile m aon mí. Ceand Chonðoþari Uí Μαοleaðlann do þþeít lá Toþþþealþac Ua mþriam a Cluan mic Nóþi ar éicem aiðce Αome þia cCaþþe móþi, 7 ðia ðomnaþið þo céðóþi tuccað andþr ðorþþþi co noib þailþib oþi amalle þþþ tþia fþraib Ðé 7 Chiaraín.

¹ *Ui-Gabhla*.—See note 1, under A. D. 497, p. 160, *suprà*.

² *Iscal-Chiarain*.—See note under A. D. 1032.

³ *Magh-Nura*.—This is probably Moyvøre, in the barony of Rathconrath, and county of Westmeath.

⁴ *Ua Fogarta, lord of Eile*: i. e. O'Fogarty, lord of Eliogarty, now a barony in the county of Tipperary.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year :

“A. D. 1072. Maelmuire O'Muiregan, Airchinneach of Tuinea, died. Gilchrist O'Longan, serjeant in Mounster, died. Duvdill, Coarb of Brigit, *in Christo quicvit*. Dermot mac Maelnambo, king of Leinster and *Genties*” [*rectè*, Galls], “fell in battle by Conner O'Melaghlin, king of Tarach, with the slaughter of *Genties*” [*rectè*, Galls] “and Leinster about him. Cunlay O'Flathray, and Mae Assia, king of Gaula, killed by Deskert-Bregh. O'Fogartaich, king of Ely, killed by O'Brien. Rory O'Canannan, king of

Kindred-Connell, killed by Aengus O'Maeldoray. The French went into Scotland, and tooke the king of Scotland's sonne with them as a hostage.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

The Annals of Clonmaenaise contain two of those events under the year 1069, as follows :

“A. D. 1069” [*rectè*, 1072]. “Dermott mac Moylenemo, king of Ireland, Wales, Danes of Dublin, and protector of the honour of Leath-Koyn, was killed and mangled by Connor O'Melaghlyn, King of Meath, with many others of his nobles, both Irishmen and Danes, in the battle of Ova. Dowgill, abbesse of Killdare, died. Murrough mac Connor O'Melaghlyn, prince of Meath, did so oversette the family of Moylekyeran mac Conn ne Moght in Isill-Kyeran, and the poor of that house, that the steward of that family was slain by them, for which cause Moyvoura was granted to the poor.”

⁵ *Bachall-Isa* : i. e. the Staff of Jesus, which was the name of St. Patrick's crozier.

The Annals of Ulster record the following

Cunladh Ua Flathrai, King of Ulidia, and Mac Asidha, i. e. Gabhadhan, lord of Ui-Gabhla^z, were burned by the men of Meath, in an ignited house, and a great number of other persons along with them. A forcible refection was taken by Murchadh, son of Conchobhar [O'Maeleachlainn], at Iseal-Chiarain^z, and from Ceili-De, so that the superintendent of the poor was killed there, for which Magh-Nura^a was given to the poor. Ua Fogarta, lord of Eile^b, was killed by Ua Briain.

The Age of Christ, 1073. Maelmordha, Abbot of Imleach-Ibhair; Cormaic Ua Maelduin, chief lector and most learned senior of Ireland; and Gilla-caissi Osraigheach, successor of Fidh-duin, died. Conchobhar Ua Maelseachlainn, King of Meath, was killed, in violation of the Bachall-Isa^c, through treachery and guile, by the son of his brother, Murchadh, son of Flann; and Meath was afterwards desolated between Maelseachlainn, son of Conchobhar, and this Murchadh, son of Flann. Cluain-Iraird and Ceanannus, with their churches, were all burned in one month. The head of Conchobhar Ua Maeleachlainn was forcibly carried off by Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, on the night of Good Friday; but it was brought back from the South again, with two rings of gold along with it, through the miracles of God and Ciaran. A great disease

events under this year:

“A. D. 1173. Bevin Ny-Brien in her pilgrimage died in Ardmagh. Conner O'Melachlinn, king of Tarach, killed by Flann O'Melachlinn's sonne, contrary to Jesus Cross staff sworne before, and the staff present. Donell mac Ualgarg, chief of Duvinrecht; Cucaille O'Finn, king of Fer-Rois, i. e. men of Ross; Cormack O'Clothagan, serjeant of Mounster, *in penitentia mortui sunt*. An army by Tirlagh into Lethquin, that he tooke great preyes from Galengs, and killed Moylmorra O'Cahasay, king of Bregh. Sitrick mac Aulaive and two O'Bryans, killed in the Ile of Man.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

Some of the same events are noticed in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, at the year 1070, as follows:

“A. D. 1070” [*rectè*, 1073]. “Terlagh, *alias* Terence O'Bryen, son of prince Teig mac Bryen,

succeeded as king next after King Dermott, and reigned full twenty-five years. Connor O'Melaghlyn, king of Meath and Leath-Koyn, was treacherously and filthily slain by his own nephew, Murrough mac Fynn. Meath was wasted and destroyed between them. Clonard and Kells were burnt with their churches in one month. King Terence O'Bryan did violently take from out of the church of Clonvicknose the head of Connor O'Melaghlyn, king of Meath, that was buried therein, and conveighed it to Thomond. A mouse came out of the head, and went under the king's mantle, and immediately the king for fear fell sick of a sore disease by the miracles of St. Keyran, that his hair fell off, and he was like to die, untill he restored the said head again with certain gold, which was taken on Good Fryday, and sent back the day of the resurrection next ensuing.”

γαλαρ μόρ δο γαβάν αν ρίξ Τοιρρδεαλβαίξ τριαρ ποόυρ α πολτ γ α ριονηράδ τρια ριορταίβ Δέ γ Γιαράν, υαιρ αν ταν ρυκαάδ αν είνη να ριαόνυρε δο ργεινδ luc α εινδ Concoδαιρ πο εοιμ Τοιρρδεαλβαίξ ζυρ bohe ποόανν α ζαλαρ. Δέβινδ, ινζήν δηριαν, δέεε ινα hoιιέρε ι ηΑρδ Μαάα. Δοιμνall, mac Ualζαιρζ, τοιρεαό Ua ηΔουβινορεέτ, γ Cúcaille Ua Ρινν, τιζήρνα Ρήρ Ροιρρ, δέεε. Slóiccfd lá Τοιρρδεαλβαό ilLhít Chumν, εο ηδήρνα ερεαχ διαρρημέ πορ Θηαιλζαίβ, γ πο μαρβαό Μαοιμορδα Ua Καταρραιζ, τιζήρνα Δρζέζ.

Αοιρ Ερίορτ, míle ρέχτημοδα α εσταιρ. Δυνάν, αιρδεαρρυζ Αέα ειατέ, Διαρμαιδ, mac Μαοιλβρεναιμν, εοιμαρβα Δρέναιμν, Μαοιμορδα, εοιμαρβα Αιλβε, Coδτάχ, abb Διρρητ Διαρμαδα, Cúcaιρρζε Ua Ceallaiζ, εοιμαρβα Μύρα, [δέεε]. Αρδμαάα δο λορκαάδ δια Μαρητ ιαρ ηβόλταμε εο να υιιιη εήμπλοίρ, γ ελοκαίβ ειττιρ ραιτέ γ τριαν. Cumυρεαχ Ua ηΕρσίβαν, είνη βοέτ Ερεανν, δέεε ιαρ ηδειζήρηναιμν γ ιαρ ηαιτέρζε. Ραζηνall Ua Μα-υοδαιν, ταναρρ Αιιεεχ, δέεε. Δονηχαό Ua Ceallaiζ, τιζήρνα Ua Μαινε, δο μαρβαό λα α ηράταρ, lá Ταδζ, mac ηιε Concoδαιρ Uí Cheallaiζ ι ηιηιρ Λοάα Caolán. Αοοη Μεραηαχ, ρί Uλαό, δο βάτχαό ilLumneac no ι Loch Eachaó.

Αοιρ Ερίορτ, míle ρεαχτημοδα α είνεε. Cumαρκααχ Ua Εροδαν, abb Αρδα Μαχα, δέεε. Δονηχαό Ua Canannam, τιζήρνα Ceneoil Conaill, δο ηιαρβαό. Αιηαιζαίβ, mac Καταη, τιζήρνα Ιαρταρρ Connaéτ, δέεε. Λυζήμαό δο λορκαάδ εο να τεαμpull. Cluam Ιοραιρδ δο λορκαάδ εο να δερτιζ. Δοιμνall, mac Μυρκαδα, ρί Λαιζήν γ Αέα ειατέ, δέεε δο γαλαρ τρί ηοιόε. Cιοηαοό Ua Conbfaó, τοιρεαό Cenel ηβιηηιζ, δέεε. Δοιμνall Ua Can-dealbán δο ηιαρβαό δο Αιρζιαιιαιβ. Δά mac Αυζαιρρ ι Λορκαίμ .ι. Δονηχαό γ Θιollaάαοιηιζην δο ηιαρβαό lá mac ηιε Θιolluεοιηιζαιι ι Thuαταη

⁴ *Dunan.*—He is usually called Donatus.—See Harris's Edition of Ware's *Bishops*, p. 306.

⁵ *Successor of Mura*: i. e. Abbot of Fahan, in Inishowen, in the county of Donegal.

⁶ *Rath and Trian*: i. e. the fort and the three divisions of the town. "A. D. 1074. *Ardmacha tota cum omnibus ecclesiis et campanis cum arce et reliqua urbis parte incendio devastata die Martis post festum SS. Philippi et Jacobi.*"—*Trias Thaum.*,

p. 298.

⁷ *Loch Cuclain*: i. e. Caclan's lake. Not identified. The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1074. Dermot mac Maelbrenan, Coarb of Brenainn; Flaithen O'Carog, Airchinnech of Roscrea; Dunan, Archbushop of Galls; and Cormack O'Maelduin, chief in science and divinity, *vitam feliciter finierunt.* Armagh burnt on

seized the king, Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, which caused his hair and beard to fall off, through the miracles of God and Ciaran, for when the head of Conchobhar was brought in his presence, a mouse issued from it, and went under Toirdhealbhach's garment, which was the cause of his disease. Bebhinn, daughter of Brian, died on her pilgrimage at Ard-Macha. Domhnall, son of Ualgharg, chief of Ui-Duibhinnrecht; and Cuchaille Ua Finn, lord of Feara-Rois, died. An army was led by Toirdhealbhach into Leath-Chuinn; and he took countless preys from the Gaileanga, and slew Maelmordha Ua Cathasaigh, lord of Breagha.

The Age of Christ, 1074. Dunan^d, Archbishop of Ath-CLIATH; Diarmaid, son of Maelbrenainn, successor of Brenainn; Maelmordha, successor of Ailbhe; Cobhthach, Abbot of Disert-Diarmada; Cucairge Ua Ceallaigh, successor of Mura^e, [died]. Ard-Macha was burned on the Tuesday after May-day, with all its churches and bells, both Rath and Trian^f. Cumascach Ua hEradhain, head of the poor of Ireland, died after good penance and repentance. Raghnaill Ua Madadhain, Tanist of Aileach, died. Donnchadh Ua Ceallaigh, lord of Ui-Maine, was killed by his brother, Tadhg, grandson of Conchobhar Ua Ceallaigh, on the island of Loch-Caclain^g. Aedh Meranach, King of Ulidia, was drowned at Luimneach, or in Loch-Eathach.

The Age of Christ, 1075. Cumasgach Ua Erodhan, Abbot of Ard-Macha, died. Donnchadh Ua Canannain, lord of Cinel-Conaill, was killed. Amhalghaidh, son of Cathal, lord of West Connaught, died. Lughmhadh, with its church, was burned. Chuain-Iraird, with its oratory, was burned. Domhnall, son of Murchadh, King of Ath-CLIATH, died of three nights' disease. Cinaeth Ua Conbeathadh, chief of Cinel-Binnigh, died. Domhnall Ua Caindhealbhain was slain by the Airghialla. The two sons of Augaire Ua Loreain, namely, Donnchadh and Gillacaemhghin, were killed by the grandson of Gillachomh-

Tuesday after May-day, with all temples, bells, and all other implements. Cumascach O'Hernan, head of the Irish poore men, *post penitentiam optimam, quievit*. Ranell O'Madugan, heir, of Ailech, *occisus est a suis*.—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise contain three of those entries under 1073 and 1074, thus :

“A. D. 1073” [*rectè*, 1074]. “Conhagh, abbot of Desert-Dermott, died. Downan, Archbishop of Dublyn, both of Irish and Danes, died. Ardmach, with the churches, was burnt.”

“A. D. 1074. Donnough O'Kelly, prince of Imaine, was killed by his own brother, Teig, grandchild of Connor O'Kelly, at the Island of Loghkeylan.”

αἷς κορναῖν ποπλάμιαρ Ua Murchada dia naṑar. Slóiccfo lá Toirpdealb-
bach Ua mḃriam co pḃraib Míde co Connaṑtaib, co nḂalluib, Uaigmb,
Orraigib, ḡ Muimneachuib imme co rángatatar, co hAṑ Fhirdiaḡ do éuinḡio
ḡiall pop Oirḡiallaib, ḡ pop Ulaib. Do ruáṑtatatar maite an éuccio ina
nacchaḡ. Ḃatar enec in ionchaḡ pḃra poile, co po pḡfo ionairfoc occ Aḡo
Mónann eitar Airḡiallaib ḡ Muirṑrtaḡ Ua ḃriam, .i. pḡḃaḡna Muḡan, ḡ
po pḡaoinfo pop Mhuirṑrtaḡ co na roṑraḡe, ḡ po láo deapḡ ár a inuirtire,
ḡ do óḡar na maite rin dia tairḡib ḡan ḡiall, ḡan eirtire don éur rin. Aṑh
chiaṑ do ḡaḃáil do Mhuirṑrtaḡ Ua ḃriam.

Αοιρ Cḡioḡt, míle reachtmoḡa a pé. Céle, mac Donnaccán, áipḡrḡoḡir
na nḂaioḡeal, .i. earbog laigen, decc iar nḃeigḃṑchaḡ i nḂlunn dá locha.
Murchaḡ, mac Flonn Uí Maioleachlainn, do maḡbaḡ, i ccfno tḡoḡa noḡḡe
cona láibh iar nḡaḃáil popláμιαρ Tḡinra, i ccloicṑteach Cḡhannra tḡé péill lá
tairḡina Ḃailḡ .i. la hAḡlaoib, mac mic Maolán, ḡ a maḡbaḡh pḡḡe fein po
éḡḡoḡir, tḡia pḡraib Ḃé ḡ Cholaim Chille, la Maolreachlainn, mac Conco-
ḃair. Ḃairḃeṑ Ua hInnṑcṑtaḡ, tairḡina Ua Méiṑ, do maḡbaḡ la pḡraib
Míde. Ḃiollaṑoḡoḡ Ua Duḃḡara, tairḡina Pḡr Manach, do maḡbaḡ lá
Pḡoḡu Manach péipḡin i nḂamuir. Doḡnall Ua Cḡioṑcán, tḡireach
Ua Pḡáḡrach Aḡḡa pḡaṑa, do maḡbaḡ co náḡ ime lá hUḡ Tuirṑri, ḡ lá
Cenel mḃinnḡ ḡlunne. Slóiccfo la Toirpdealb-
bach Ua mḃriam hi cConnaṑ-
taib, co tṑánaice Ruaoḡoḡi Ua Concoḃair, pḡ Connaṑṑt, ina tḡeach. Maḡḡm
ḃelat pḡa nAḡḡ Ua Maolṑfchlomn ḡ pḡa ḃḡoḡoḡ Maḡḡhe hṑṑhe pop Chian-

¹ *The grandson of Gillachomghaill.*—This was evidently Donnehuan, son of Gillachaeimghin, son of Gillachomghaill O'Tuathail, the ancestor of all the O'Tooles of Leinster.—See the year 1041.

² *Ui-Murchadhu.*—This is a mistake for Ui-Muireadhaigh.

³ *Ath-Fhirdia.*—Now Ardee, in the county of Louth.—See note^v, under A. D. 941, p. 647, *sup*.

⁴ *Ard-Monann.*—Not identified.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year :

“ A. D. 1075. Godfry mac mic Ragnaill, king of Dublin ; and Cinaeh O'Convetha, chief of

Kindred-Binni, *mortui sunt.* An army by Tir-lagh and Mounster into Lethquin along to Ath-firdia, and the Airgialla gave the overthrow of Ardmonann to Murtagh O'Brien, where many were slayne. Duncha O'Canannan, king of Conells, killed. Donell mac Mureha, king of Dublin, died of the sickness of three nights. Donell O'Kinvelvan killed by Airgialla.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise notice only one of these events, namely, that relating to O'Brien's expedition against the Ulstermen, which is entered under the year 1073, as follows :

ghaill^b Ua Tuathal, in contesting the chieftainship of Ui-Murchadhaⁱ for their father. A hosting of the Meathmen, Connaughtmen, the foreigners, the Leinstermen, the Osraighi, and the Munstermen, was made by Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain; and they marched to Ath-Fhirdia^j, to demand hostages from the Oirghialla and the Ulidians. The chiefs of the province came to oppose them, and when they were face to face, a battle was fought at Ard-Monann^k between the Airghialla and Muirheartach Ua Briain, i. e. the royal heir of Munster, where Muirheartach and his forces were defeated, and a bloody slaughter made of his people; and his chiefs returned to their houses without hostage or pledge on that occasion.

The Age of Christ, 1076. Cele, son of Donnagan, chief senior of the Gaeidhil, and bishop of Leinster, died at Gleann-da-locha, after a good life. Murchadh, son of Flann Ua Maeleachlainn, at the expiration of three days and three nights after his having assumed the supremacy of Teamhair, was treacherously killed in the Cloitheach of Ceanannus^l, by the lord of Gaileanga, i. e. Amhlaeibh, the grandson of Maelan; and the latter was himself immediately slain in revenge, through the miracles of God and Colum-Cille, by Maelseachlainn, son of Conchobhar. Gairbheith Ua hInnreachtaigh^m, lord of Ui-Meith, was slain by the men of Meath. Gillachrist Ua Duibhdara, lord of Feara-Manach, was slain by the Feara-Manach themselves, on [the island of] Daimhinis. Domhnall Ua Crichain, chief of Ui-Fiachrach Arda-sratha, was slain, with a slaughter about him, by the Ui-Tuirtri and the Cinel-Binnigh of the valley. An army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain into Connaught; and Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, King of Connaught, came into his house. The battle of Belaithⁿ was gained by Aedh Ua Maelseachlainn and the men of Magh-Itha over the Cianachta, of

“A. D. 1073” [*rectè*, 1075]. “King Terlagh O’ Bryan, with a great army of Meathmen, Connaughtmen, Danes, and Lynstermen, with all his forces of Munstermen and Ossorie, went to the north of Athfirdya to gett hostages of the Ulstermen, and returned from thence without any one, with great slaughter and loss of his army in those parts.”

^l *The Cloitheach of Ceanannus*: i. e. the Steeple or Round Tower of Kells.

^m *Gairbheith O’ hInnreachtaigh*: *anglicè* Garvey O’ Hanratty.

ⁿ *Belaith*: i. e. Mouth of the Ford. There are many places of this name, but no evidence has been discovered to identify the one here referred to.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1076. Garveh O’ Hinrechtay, king of Ometh, by the men of Meath; Gilchrist O’ Duvdara, by them of Fermanach, *occisi sunt*. Donell

whom a slaughter was therein made. There was scarcity of provisions in this year. An army was led by the clergy of Leath-Mhogha, with the son of Maeldalua, to Cluain-Dolcain, to expel Ua Romain from Cluain-Dolcain, after he had assumed the abbacy, in violation [of the right] of the son of Maeldalua. It was on this occasion that a church, with its land, at Cluain-Dolcain, was given to Culdees for ever, together with twelve score cows, which were given as mulct to the son of Maeldalua. A slaughter was made of the people of the son of Gillachomhghaill by Ua Lorcaín; and he carried three score and three heads to the hill south of Disert-Diarhada. Gillachrist, son of Cathalan, chief of Ui-nOera, was slain by the son of Mac Tuathail.

The Age of Christ, 1077. Muireadhach Ua Nuadhat, learned senior of Dearnhach; Maelmartan Macua Cearta, learned senior of Chuain-mic-Nois; Loingseach Ua Conaire, learned senior of Munster, died. Feardachrich Ua Coibhdheanaigh, a learned man and a priest, died. Colcu Ua hErodham, head of the poor of Ard-Macha; Ailbhe, wife of the lord of the Airtheara [Oriors], and successor of Moninne^o, [died]. Ua Loingsigh, lord of Dal-Araidhe, was slain by the Dal-Araidhe themselves. Gillaphadraig Ua Ciardha, lord of Cairbre, died. Ua Celechain, Tanist of the Airtheara; and Ruarc Ua Cathasaigh, were slain. Murchadh, son of Conchobhar Ua Macleachlainn, royal heir of Meath, was slain by the men of Teathbha and Catharnach Sinnach^p, through envy and

the Irish Archæological Society, pp. 184 to 189.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1077. An army by Tirlagh O’Brien in O’Censelay, and fettered fatt Donell’s sonne, king of Censelay. Mac Maelan’s sonne killed by Maelsechlainn, king of Tarach. O’Longsy, king of Dalnaray, killed by his owne. Murcha O’Melachlinn killed by the men of Tehva. The discomfiture of Maelderg upon Fermanach, by Kindred-Owen, of Tulaghoge, where many fell. Colca O’Heroan, head of the poore of Armagh, *in pace quævit*. Ailve Nyn-Innavar, wife to the King of Easterns” [Oriors], “Coarb of Moninne, and Kilpatrick, king of Carbre-Kierry, *in penitentia mortui sunt*. O’Celegan, heir of Easterns, and Ruork O’Cahasay, killed.”—*Cod.*

Clarend., tom. 49.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise notice some of the same events, under the year 1076, as follows:

“A. D. 1076” [*rectè*, 1077]. “The scarcity of victuals continued for this year. There was also great persecution of all the houses of religion belonging to Clonvicknose. The people of Teaffa for envy and by deceit murdered Murrugh mac Connor O’Melaghlyn. Gillepatrick O’Kiergie, prince of Carbre, now called Bremyngham’s Contrey, died. Moriogh O’Nwaat, auntient and sadge of Dorrowe, died. Gormphlye, daughter of O’Fogorty, queen of Ireland, and wife of King Terlagh, died, and bequeathed much cattle and a rich legacie to the church for her soule.”

Ua ὄριαν ἰ νηὶς Ceinnepealaig, go po éubriú mac Doimnaill Rómair, tigfina Ua cCeinnepealaig. Gormlaet mgh Uí Rogarta, ben Toirpdeibhaig Uí bhriain, décc, ἡ μασιμε ιομδα ὀφοδαί δι ἀρ ἐαλλαὶ ἡ eccairib, ἡ ἀρ βοῦταιῖ ἀν ἐομῖδεαδ ὀο παῖτ ἂ ἡanna. Τειρce μὸρ ὀαν, ἡρἡν mbliadairi, ἡ ἡgriam πορ ἐαλλαὶῖ. Cluain mic Nóir ὀο λορccad uile gennotaíd ἂ τεampall Ḃlín ἡρἡν gona iobraib ὀο λορccad.

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, míle reachtmoða ἂ ἡoét. Κορbmac Ua δeáin, κοἡαρba Cρίonaν Τυαμα Ḃreime, ἡ Κοιδῶnaé Ultaé ἀnnéara Imleacha Iubair décc cñn epaβaδ Epeann epide. Concoðar Ua ὄριαν, tigfina Ceneóil nEogain ἡ Tealca Occ ὀο ἡαρβaδ la Cenel mbriuidg Ḃlune. Ufeloðar Ua Uaδgnén, tigfina Airgiall, ὀο ἡαρβaδ lá Ruadri Ua Ruadacan. Caatal, mac Doimnaill, tigfina Cenel Enda, ὀο ἡαρβaδ la Cenel nEoghain na hImri. Doimnaill, mac mic Tigfinaim, tigfina Conmaicne, décc. Μαῖom πορ Uib Cpeim-tainn ἡα pḂriaib PḂrimaige hi Sleib Puaite, ἡ τορécair Ḃoll Cláraicé ἡ ἀpaile amalle pḂur. Αρ πορ Conaillib ἡα νηὶς Meit, ἡ τορécair mac Uí Τρεοδáin, tigfina Conaille. Λορcán Ua ὄριαν ὀο écc. Concoðar Ua Donnchaða, píoðamna Cairil, [décc]. Cñnoρaolað Ua Dungalaig, tigfina Muporaige éipe opðan ἡ οἡrécair Muñian, dég. Cinnediú Ua ὄριαν ὀο ḡabáil tigfinaρ Ḃalínḡ.

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, míle reachtmoða ἂ naoi. Μαοlciapáin, mac Cumn na mbóet, κοἡαρba Ciapáin, ὀο écc. ὄα epideḡ opðan ἡ ἀρἡιττιm Cluana ἡα pémir. Ceallach Rómor, κοἡαρba ὄrñnainn ὄiorra ἡ Ciapáin Saigre, Mac Ḃiollaíde Uí Λορcán, tigfina PḂrimaige, décc. Ceallac Ua Ruanaða, ἀρ ὀllan Epeann ἡα ἀἡrἡr, décc. Cúimde, mac Λορcán, tigfina PḂrimaige, décc. PḂr TḂba ἡ Cairppe πορ epchaib m hUib Poirge, go

^a *The Cinel-Eoghain of the Island*: i. e. of the island or peninsula of Inishowen, in the county of Donegal.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1078. Conner O'Brien, king of Tullaghoge, heire of Ireland, killed by Kindred-Byniglinne. Lorcan O'Brien died. Lethlovar O'Laignen killed by Rory O'Ruagan. Duvesa Nyn Amalgaa [daughter of Amhalghaidh] Coarb of

Patrick, and wife to the king of Easterns” [Oriors], “died. Donell, sonne to Mac Tiernan king of Conmaicne; Cahel mac Donell, king of Kindred-Enna, killed by Kindred-Owen of the Iland. Conor O'Dunchnaa, heire of Cassill, *occisi sunt*. O'Cremthainns discomfited by the men of Fern-moy at Slevfuaid, where Gollclary, and many more, were slaine. A slaughter of the Conells by the O-Methes, wherein Tresdan, king of Conells, fell.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

malice. An army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain into Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, and he fettered the son of Domhnall Reamhar, lord of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh. Gormlaith, daughter of Ua Fogarta, wife of Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, died; and she had distributed much wealth among cells and churches, and the poor of the Lord, for the welfare of her soul. There was great scarcity in this year also, and persecution of churches. Cluain-mic-Nois was all burned, except the churches. Gleann-Uisean, with its yews, was burned.

The Age of Christ, 1078. Cormac Ua Beain, successor of Cronan of Tuaim-Greine, [died]; and Coibhdheanach, i. e. the Ulidian, annchara of Imleach-Ibhair, died. He was head of the piety of Ireland. Conchobhar Ua Briain, lord of Cinel-Eoghain and Tealach-Og, was slain by the Cinel-mBinnigh of the valley. Leathlobhar Ua Laidhgnen, lord of Airghialla, was slain by Ruaidhri Ua Ruadhacain. Cathal, son of Domhnall, lord of Cinel-Enda, was slain by the Cinel-Eoghain of the island^a. Domhnall, son of Mac Tighearnain, lord of Conmhaicne, died. A victory was gained over the Ui-Creamhthainn, by the men of Fearnmhagh, at Sliabh Fuaid, where Goll Claraigh and others along with him, were slain. A slaughter was made of the Conailli by the Ui-Meith, in which the son of Ua Treodain, lord of Conaille, was slain. Lorean Ua Briain, died. Conchobhar Ua Donnchadha, royal heir of Caiseal, [died]. Ceannfacladh Ua Dunghalaigh, lord of Muscraige-thire, the glory and ornament of Munster, died. Ceinneidigh Ua Briain assumed the lordship of Gaileanga.

The Age of Christ, 1079. Maelchiarain Mac Cuinn na mBocht, successor of Ciaran, died. He was the glory and veneration of Cluain [mic-Nois] in his time. Ceallach Reamhar, successor of Brenainn of Birra, and of Ciaran of Saighir; Mac Gilladhidhe Ua Lorcaín, lord of Fearnmhagh, died. Ceallach Ua Ruanadha, chief poet of Ireland in his time, died. Cumidhe, son of Lorean, lord of Fearnmhagh, died. The men of Teathbha and Cairbre set out upon

Some of the same events are noticed in the Annals of Clonmaenóise at the year 1077, as follows:

“A. D. 1077” [*rectè*, 1078]. “O’Laignen, archprince of Uriell; Connor O’ Bryan, prince of the Eonnought of Cashell; Donnell mac Tiernan, prince of the Brenie; and Kearnaghan Gott O’Melaughlyn, young prince of Meath,

were all killed this year. Ceallach O’Ronowe, archpoet of Ireland, died. Moyleseaghlyn mac Connor O’Melaughlyn came to Teaffa, to a place called Kwasan, now in Brawyn” [now Coosane, on the margin of Lough Ree.—Ed.]. “and there made a great prey, and tooke captives by the vertue of Saint Keyran, because the inhabitants of Kwasan aforesaid” [had] “robbed

γαβρατ βύ ιομδα, εο ρυεερατ ηυι φαίλζε φορρα ηι εCluain φήτα Molua, εο πο ευριβό άρι φήι Τλέβα η Cairpre ιμμα ριζ .ι. Mac Congemile. Oenach Carman la Concobair Ua eConcobair Failze. Αεδ Ua Φλαϊτέβήταιζ, τιζή-
 ρηνα Ιαρτέαιρ Connaét, εο ιμαρβαδ λά Ρυαδρι Ua eConcobair. Ξιolla εfnhλαρ, mac Ιαρνάιν εο Chonmáicuib, εο ιμαρβαδ, η α αδναcal ηι εCluain mic Noir. Μόρ ρλυαζέβό λά Τοιρρδεαλβαέ Ua μδριαιν ι eConnaéταιβ, ζο πο διέυιρ Ρυαδρι Ua Conchohair α ριζε Connacht. Τοιρρδεαλβαέ Ua δριαιν εο δολ φορ Λοέ μδννέυιρ, η φορ Ιηυριβ Μοδ, η αρζαιη να Cpyaice λαρ.

Αοιρ Cpiope, ιmile ochtmoða. Μυιρβδach Ua Μυζήρσιν, φήλειζινη Cluana mic Νόιρ, δέεε. Donn Ua Uélobair, τιζήρνα βήρηνιαζε, εο ιμαρ-
 βαδ εο υιβ Λαιέηι ι Sléibh βυατετ. Οήρβφορζαίλλ, ιηζήη mic δριαιν, βήη Οιαρμαδα mic Μαοιλ ηα μβό, δέεε. Eochaid Ua Μερλίγη, τιζήρνα βήρην-
 ιμύζε, εο ιμαρβαδ. Donnpléibe Ua ηEochaða εο δολ ιρην Μυμáιν εο μαϊτέβ Uλαδ λαρ αρ εήη τυαπαρδαιλ. Μαϊδμ ατα Εαρζαίλ λά ταδβ Clocair φορ βήραιβ Manach ρια ηDoimnall Ua Λοέλαιηη, η ρια βήήραιβ Μοιζε ηλοετα, ι ετορεπαεταρ ιηζιρηνηιδε Αρδα Μαέα .ι. Διεριοε Ua Cαοιόáιν, η mac Néill υι Δήήρραιζ, η εαοιηε ιομδα οίλε. Αρ οεε ταρρηνζιρη αν έατα ριη πο ράιθη-
 εατεη,

Ατεη Ερζαίλ, ιη ορηνζ ηαιετλαιε ατεήβαδ,
 Sochaidε βιαρ ζαν ιοηηαιη, εο ιοηζυιη Ατα Ερζαίλ.

Μαοιρβδchlainn, mac Concobair, εο έιαχεταιη ι εΤλέβα, εο ηδήρνα ιηδρεαδ μόρ ανη .ι. ερφέη Chuaráin α ηαιηη ειτιρ βύ η βραιετ εο βρειέ λαρ, η εαοιηε εο ιμαρβαδ ερρα φιορταιβ ηαοιη Chuaráin, υαιρ εο αιρρεερε ριη Τεατέβα Cluain mic Νόιρ εο ηα εερτεαχ ιρ ιη ηηβλιαδαιη ριη. Sochaidi εο βήραιβ

the church of Clonvicknose the precedent year."

¹ *Cluain-fearta-Molua*.—This is an error for Cluain-fearta-Mughaine, now Kilelonfert, in the barony of Lower Philipstown, and King's County. Cluain-fearta-Mughaine is mentioned in O'Clery's *Irish Calendar* as the church of St. Colman. Some ruins of the church are still visible, and near them the well of St. Colman, corruptly called Cloman's well.—See the Ordinance Map of the King's County, sheet 10.

² *The fair of Carman*.—This fair was held at Wexford. Conor O'Conor Faly, by celebrating this fair, claimed the highest authority in Leinster.

³ *Loch-Beannchair*: i. e. the Lake of Beannchair. This was the ancient name of Tullaghan Bay, in the west of the county of Mayo.

⁴ *The Cruach*: i. e. the Rick, now locally called the Reek of St. Patrick, or Croaghpatrick, a remarkable mountain in the barony of Mur-risk, county of Mayo.

plundering excursions into Ui-Failghe, and took many cows; but the Ui-Failghe came up with them at Cluain-fearta-Molua^r, where a slaughter was made of the men of Teathbha and Cairbre, with their king, i. e. Mac Congeimhle. The fair of Carman^s was celebrated by Conchobhar Ua Conchobhair Failghe. Gilla-ceannlas, son of Iaman, [one] of the Comhhaicni, was slain, and he was buried at Cluain-mic-Nois. A great army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, and he expelled Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair from the kingdom of Conmaught. Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain went upon Loch-Beanchair^t and Innsi-Modh, and plundered the Cruach^u.

The Age of Christ, 1080. Muireadhach Ua Mughroin, lector of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Donn Ua Leathlobhair, lord of Fearnmhagh, was killed by the Ui-Laithen at Sliabh Fuaid. Dearbhforghaill, daughter of the son of Brian, and wife of Diarmaid, son of Mael-na-mbo, died. Eochaidh Ua Merligh, lord of Fearnmhagh, died. Donnsluibhe Ua h-Eochadha went into Munster, with the chiefs of Ulidia along with him, to serve for wages. The battle of Ath-Erghail, by the site of Clochar, was gained over the Feara-Manach, by Domhnall Ua Lochlainn and the men of Magh-Itha, where fell the plunderers of Ard-Macha, namely, Sitric Ua Caemhain, and the son of Niall Ua Searraigh, and many other persons. To predict this battle was said :

Ath-Ergail^v, people shall hereafter be there dispersed ;
Numbers shall be without affection, by the conflict of Ath-Erghail.

Maelseachlainn, son of Conchobhar, came into Teathbha, where he made a great prey (called the Prey of Cuasan^w), both of cows and prisoners, which he carried off; and persons were killed through the miracles of Saint Ciaran, for the men of Teathbha had plundered Cluain-mic-Nois, with its oratory, that

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1079. Cellach O’Ruanaa, archpoet of Ireland; Cumie mac mic Lorkan, king of Fernmoy; Mac Gildigde O’Lorkan, Secnap of Ard-magh; Mac Quin, heade of the poore of Clonmic-Nois, *mortui sunt*.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^v *Ath-Ergail*: i. e. Erghal’s Ford. This was the name of a ford near Clogher, in the county

of Tyrone; but the name is now obsolete, and its exact situation has not been determined.

^w *Cuasan*: i. e. the Small Cave or Cavern, now Coosane, a townland on the east margin of Lough Ree, about two miles and a half to the north of Athlone, in the barony of Brawney, and county of Westmeath. There is an old castle here which was erected by the family of O’Breen, the ancient chiefs of Brawney.

Τσέβα, ἡ ὁ Μηυινντιρ Ἰσραδάιν, ἡ ὁ Καρβριὸς ὁ ἑαῖτ ἀρ ερεῖς ἰν Ἰιὸς
 Ραίλζε, ὁ ρυαῖτατταρ Τεαρμάνν Σίλλε ἡχαῖὸς. Ταρῑτατταρ Ἰί Ραίλζε ἰατ,
 ἡ ἰὸ μαρῑβρατ Ἰιλλαντιρε Ἰα Σιαρρῑα, τῑςῑρνα Καρρῑε, ἡ Ἀεὸ, μαρ μεῖρ
 Ὁυβγαίλλ μῑρ Ριοννῑάιρρ, τοῖρεαχ Μυιντιρε Ἰέραδάιν, ἡ ἀραίλλ ὁ ραορ-
 ἑλανναῖς ἑν μο ἑάιτ ρῑὸε. Ἐοχαῖὸς Ἰα Λοιγγῑῑ, τῑςῑρνα Ἰαῖνε ἑίρε, δέξ.
 Σλόιζηεαὸ λά Τοῖρρῑεαλῑαὸς Ἰα μῑρῑαν ἡο ἡἈῑ ἑιαῑ ἡ ἡο ρῑορα Μῑὸε, ἡο
 τῑάμῑε Μαοίλσῑλαῖν ἰνα ἑαεα ἡ ἑαῖλλ ἰορα, ἡ ἡα κοῖαρῑα Ρῑάτῑραῖε,
 ἡ ἡά ἑλέρῑὸς Μυῖαν.

Ἀοῖρ Ḳρίορτ, μῑλε οῖτῑὸδα ἁ ἡαοῖν. Μαρ μεῖρ Κοῖδαῖλλ ἡαῑαλ ῑαζαῑτ
 Ἀρῑα Μαχα, Ροτῑυὸς ἡἸα ἡἈίλλε, ἀρῑ ἀνῑῑῑα Ḳλυαῖα μῑρ Νόῖρ, ἡ Ḳεῖῑ
 Ḳυῖνν, Ρλαῖν Ἰα Λορῑάιν, ἡαῑαλ ῑαζαῑτ Λυζῑμαῖὸς, Ἰα Ροῑαρῑαῑ, ἀῑρῑ-
 νεαῑ Λυζῑμαῖὸς, Ḳέλεῑαῑ Ἰα Ḳῑνεῑτῑῑ, κοῖαρῑα Ḳολαῖν μῑρ Ḳῑοῖῑῑῑ,
 Κοῖνῑεῑῑ Ἰα Ρλαῖν, κοῖαρῑα ἑρέναῖν Ḳλυαῖα ρῑῑῑα, ἡ ἡἸα ἑρῑε,
 κοῖαρῑα Ḳῑῑάιν Ἰηῑ Ḳαῑῑαῑ, δέῑῑ. Κορῑαῑ μῑρ Μυῖαν ὁ ἡορῑαὸς εῑτῑῑ
 τῑῑῑῑ ἡ ἑῑῑῑῑ. Ḳεαῖλλ ὁα ἡα ὁ ἡορῑαὸς. Μαρ Ἀῑῑεῑεῑε, τῑςῑρνα
 Κοῖαῖλλε, ὁ μαρῑαὸς ἡά ρῑῑῑῑς Ρῑῑῑῑαῑε. Μαρῑαῑ Ἰα ἡḲῑάιν, τῑςῑρνα
 Ḳεῖῑ Ρῑῑῑῑα, ὁ μαρῑαὸς. Μαοῖλῑῑῑῑ Ἰα Μαοῖλῑυαῖαῖὸς, τῑςῑρνα
 Ἰα ἑῑῑῑῑ, ὁ μαρῑαὸς ἡά Ḳεῖῑ μῑῑῑῑῑῑ Ἰῑῑῑ. Ἰῑοῖῑῑῑῑῑῑα μαρ
 Ἀῑῑῑῑῑῑ, μῑρ Ρλαῖν, τῑςῑρνα Ḳαῑῑαῑε, ὁ μαρῑαὸς ὁ Μῑαοῖλῑῑῑῑῑῑ
 ῑῑῑῑ ῑῑορῑῑῑ Ḳῑαῑάιν, ἡαῑ ἰὸ ἀῑρῑῑῑὸε ὁεῑῑῑῑ Ḳλυαῖα μῑρ Νόῖρ ἀ
 ἑῑῑῑῑ ῑῑ. Ἀῑῑ ὁ ἀῑῑῑ ὁ Ἰῑῑῑῑῑ. Μαρ Ἀῑῑῑῑῑῑ μαρ Ρῑῑῑῑ,

* *Mac Fhinnbhairr*.—Now locally pronounced in Irish, Maginbhairr, and anglicised Gaynor. The line of descent of a member of this ancient family, who lived towards the close of the last century, is given in a MS. of Keating's *History of Ireland*, in the possession of N. Herbert De-lamar, Esq., of Trinity College, Dublin, as follows :

“James, son of Cormac, son of Cormac, son of Peter, son of Rudhraighe, son of Peter, son of James, son of Cormac, son of Peter, son of Feidhlim, son of Cairbre, son of Cathal, son of Cucunnacht, son of Gormghal, son of Gilla-nanaemh, son of Diarmaid, son of Gormghal, son of Awley, son of Sithdhearg, son of Tadhg, son of Donnchadh, son of Aedh, son of Sichfraidh,

son of Cionnmuirraidh” [*rectè*, Finnbharr], “*a quo* Mag Fhinnbhairr, son of Gormghal, son of Gearadhan, *a quo* Muintir-Gearadhain.”

† *Muintir-Geradhain*: *anglicè* Muintergeran, a territory situated on the west side of Lough Gowna, in the north of the county of Longford.—See the published Inquisitions, Longford, Nos. 2 and 3, Jac. I.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year :

“A. D. 1080. Donn O’Lehlavar, king of Fernvay, killed by O’Lathen in Slevuaid, .i. a mountaine. O’Ciarda, king of Cairbry, *mortuus est*. Cellach, Coarb of Patrick, *natus est*. Der-vorgaill Nyne Mic Brien, wife of Dermott mac Moilnambo, died in Imlech. Eochai O’Merly,

year. Numbers of the men of Teathbha, of Muintir-Gearadhain, and of the Cairbre-men, came upon a plundering excursion into Ui-Failghe; and they arrived at the Termon of Cill-achaidh. The Ui-Failghe overtook them, and slew Gillamuire Ua Ciardha, lord of Cairbre, and Aedh, grandson of Dubhghall Mac Fhinubhairr^x, chief of Muintir-Geradhain^y, and others of the nobility besides them. Eochaidh Ua Loingsigh, lord of Uaithne-thire, died. An army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Brien to Ath-cliaith; and the men of Maelseachlainn came into his house with the staff of Jesus, and with the successor of Patrick, and the clergy of Munster.

The Age of Christ, 1081. The son of Mac Condabhain, a noble priest of Ard-Macha; Fothadh Ua h-Aille, chief annchara of Cluain-mic-Nois and Leath-Chuinn; Flann Ua Loreain, noble priest of Lughmhadh; Ua Robhartaigh, airchinneach of Lughmhadh; Ceileachair Ua Ceinneidigh, successor of Colum, son of Crimhthann; Coincagan Ua Flainn, successor of Brenaimn of Cluain-fearta; and Ua Bruic, successor of Seanan of Inis-Cathaigh, died. Corcach-mor in Munster was burned, both houses and churches. Cill-Dalua was burned. Mac Angheirree, lord of Conaille, was slain by the men of Fearnmbagh. Ma-grath Ua h-Ogain, lord of Cinel-Feargusa, was slain. Maelmithidh Ua Maelruanaidh, lord of Ui-Tuirtre, was slain by the Cinel-Binnigh of the valley. Gillasiadnata, son of Amhalghaidh, son of Flann, lord of Calraighe^z, was slain by Maelseachnaill, through the miracles of Ciaran, for he had plundered the oratory of Cluain-mic-Nois in that year. Ara^a was plundered by the foreigners.

king of Fernmay, killed by sleight. Donsleve O'Heochaa went into Mounster with all the good men of Ulster with him to bring wages. The overthrow of Athergail, .i. a forde neere Clochar, upon Fermanach, by Donell O'Lochlainn, and by the men of Magh Itha, that they fell in the vallyes of Armagh" [*rectè*, that killed the plunderers of Armagh], "i.e. Sitrick O'Ceevan, and Nell O'Serraye's sonne, and others."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

The attack of the men of Teffia, upon Cill-achaidh, in Offaly, now Killeigh, in the barony of Geshill, King's County, is noticed in the Annals of Clonmacnoise under the year 1078,

as follows:

"A. D. 1078" [*rectè*, 1080]. "The people of Teaffa came to the Termyn land of Killeachie in Affalie, and preyed and spoyled the whole Termyn land, and also killed Gillemorie O'Keyrga, King of Carbre, and the son of Mac Fynbarr, chief of the O-Gerans, with many others."

^z *Lord of Calraighe*: i. e. of Calraighe-an-chala, in the parish of Ballyloughloe, barony of Clonlonan, and county of Westmeath, the territory of the Magawleys.

^a *Ara*: i. e. the Island of Aranmore, or the Great Island of Aran, in the bay of Galway.

τιζήρηνα Καλλραιγι, δο μαρβαδ λα Μαοιλεαχλαινν mac Concóβαρη. Cuccata Ua Colmáin déz.

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, míle oéttmoða a dó. Cionaeð Ua Ruaiðin, tánαιρρι abbað Cluana mic Nóιρ, ρfnóιρ η cfnò aétoíαιρe, Concóβαρ Ua Uaéζαιλε, ρφρ-λειζιnn Ζιinne hUιρρfn, η Dúnchað Ua Cετραða, dá ρρuié ρfnóιρ ιαρταρ Uaζfn ιαορiðe, η a nécc. Ζιollacρίορτ Ua Μαοιρabaill, τιζήρηνα Cαιρρεce ðpachaðe, Pionnchað Mac Amalζaða, τοιρeacé Cloinne ðρρφαλ, Pλαιτέðφρ-ταc Ua Μαοιλεóuin, τιζήρηνα Uιρρεc, Uιðηρην Ua Μαοιlmυιρe, ταοιρeé Cenél Pεapaσθαιζ, [décc]. Dóinnall, mac Ταοζ Uí Choncóβαρη, ρίοζðaíηna Con-nachc, do μαρβαδ λα ðφðpαταρ a aταρ, lá Caatal mac Aoða Uí Concóβαρη, ζαν nach cion αιτηνó ðo ðaοimð, acé αρ τηύé η ρορμαc. Caatal Ua Con-cóβαρη do μαρβαδ lá Ruaiðρη Ua cConcóβαρη ι ccaé co ρochaðe móρ ime. Dpream móρ ðlapταρ Μηðe, do Dealbna, η Cυρρeñe do μαρβαδ ρορ Loch Rib lá Dóinnall, mac Ploinn, mic Μαοιλchlainn, η μαίom na nétaρ ainm an maðma tuccað ρορρα. Reileacc Chailleach Cluana mic Nóιρ do loρccað co na ðoimliaz, η ζυρ an τpian αιρτέφach ðon cill uile. Dóinnall, mac Concóβαρη Uí ðηρiαιn, do μαρβαð.

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, míle ochttmoða a τpí. Μυιρέφρταch Ua Capill, αιρcín-neach Dúnn, ρaοι ðpειτέfníηαιρ η ρfnéαρρα Epeann, Ζιollamoninne, αιρcín-nech Uζημάð, Macpαιé Ua ðaillen, coμαρβα Cponaín Ρορρα Cpé, η Ταοζ Ua Ταοζ, coμαρβα Plannám Cille Dalua, décc. Dóinnall Ua Canannám,

^b *Lord of Caltraighe*.—This entry relates to the same event as that just given; but it has been evidently taken from a different authority.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1081. Makingeiree, king of Conells, killed by the men of Fernmay. Macragh O’Hogan, minion of Kindred-Fergus” [*rectè*, lord or chief of Kinel-Fergus]; “Maclmihy O’Macluany, king of O-Turtry, by Kindred Binny-Glinne; O’Huathmaran, king of the men of Li, *occisi sunt*. O’Mahowne, king of Ulster, killed by Dunsleve O’Heochaa, at Dundalehglas. Gilchrone, high priest of Armagh; O’Rovarty, Airchinnech of Conner; Flann O’Lorkan, high priest of Lugva, *mortui sunt*.

Cork, with its churches, and Kildaluo, *ab igne dissipate sunt*.”

The Annals of Clonmacnoise, which are very meagre at this period, notice two of the preceding events under the year 1079, as follows:

“A. D. 1079” [*rectè*, 1081]. “Gillesynata Magawley, prince of Calrie, was killed by Moylescaghlyn O’Melaughlyn, for robbing or ravishing the goods of the church of Clonvicknose the precedent year. Cork and Killaloe were burnt.”

^c *Cathal*.—The copy in the Royal Irish Academy adds that this was done “ι ðoζαιλ μαρβéα Dóinnall, η αρ aððapað aile ζαν αιρρυρ; i. e. in revenge of the death of Domhnall, and for other reasons without doubt.”

The son of Ambalghaidh, son of Flann, lord of Calraighe^b, was slain by Maelseachlainn, son of Conchobhar. Cucatha Ua Colmain died.

The Age of Christ, 1082. Cinaedh Ua Ruaidhin, Tanist-abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, a senior and head of counsel; Conchobhar Ua Uathghaile, lector of Gleann-Uissean; Dunchadh Ua Cetfadh, two learned seniors of the west of Leinster, died. Gillachrist Ua Maelfabhaill, lord of Carraig-Brachaidhe; Finnchadh Mac Amhalghadha, chief of Clann-Breasail; Flaithbheartach Ua Maelduin, lord of Lurg; Uidhrin Ua Maelmuire, chief of Cinel-Fearadhaigh, [died]. Domhnall, son of Tadhg Ua Conchobhair, royal heir of Connaught, was slain by his father's brother, Cathal, son of Aedh Ua Conchobhair, without any reason known to men, except envy and malice. Cathal^c Ua Conchobhair was killed by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair in a battle, and a great number along with him. A great number of the people of West Meath, Dealbhna, and Cuirene, was slain on Loch-Ribh by Domhnall, son of Flann Ua Maeleachlainn; and the battle in which they were defeated was called the "Breach of the Boats." The cemetery of the Nuns of Cluain-mic-Nois was burned, with its stone church, and with the eastern third of all the establishment. Domhnall, son of Conchobhar Ua Briain, was killed.

The Age of Christ, 1083. Muirheartach Ua Carill, airchinneach of Dun^d, the most learned judge and historian of Ireland; Gillamoninne, airchinneach of Lughmadh; Macraith Ua Bailen, successor of Cronan of Ros-Cre; and Tadhg Ua Taidhg, successor of Flannan of Cill-Dalua, died. Domhnall

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1082. Gilchrist O'Maelfavall, king of Carrickbrachay; Fincha mac Amalgaa, chief of Kindred-Bressall; Donell mac Conner O'Brien; Flathertach O'Maelduin, king of Lurg; Uirin mac Maelmuire, chief of Kindred-Feray; Uirin mac Maelmuire; *omnes occisi sunt*. Donell mac Teig O'Conner, heire of Connaght, wickedly murdered by Cahell O'Conner. Cahell O'Conner fell with" [*rectè*, fell by] "Rory O'Conner, in battle, with a great number about him."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

Some of the events noticed by the Four Mas-

ters, under 1082, are to be found in the Annals of Clonmacnoise under 1080, thus:

"A. D. 1080" [*rectè*, 1082]. "Donell O'Connor, young prince of Connaught, was killed by his own uncle, Cahall mac Hugh O'Connor, without any other cause, but only for envy and malice. A great part of Westmeath, viz., of Delvin, Cwirckney, and others, were slain by Donnell mac Flynn O'Melaughlyn, king of Meath, on Loghry, and also the houses in the church yard of the nunes of Clonvicknose, together with their church, was burnt."

^d *Airchinnech of Dun*: i. e. Erenach, or hereditary churchwarden, of Downpatrick.

τιξήνα Ceneól cConaill, do mairbad lá Cenel cConaill budeíppin. Domnall Ua Lochlaimn do gabáil ríge Cenél Eoigan, 7 plóighé do ríog laip hi cConaillib, co tucc bórona mór, 7 co tarraet tuarurcal don epluairé do rin do ríabí Bfínnmaige. Aod Ua Maoleclainn, tiξήνα Oibí, décc. Congalach Ua Ciarda, tiξήνα Cairpre, do mairbad la Conmaicnib co rochaibí maile ppip. Dunlanξ Ua Lorcaín, tanairi Laignín do mairbad. Somairle Mac Giollabrigde, pí Inni Fáll, décc.

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, míle oéτμοδα a cétair. Giollaπαττραice, επρσορ Ατα cλιατ, do báδαθ. Μυρβήhach Ua Ceitén, αιρένεach Cluana hEoar, décc. Níall Ua Sfrnán, ppuré rfnóip na Mumán, [décc]. Ceall Dalua, Tuam Dreme, 7 Μαξ néo Νορβραige do loρccaθ do Chonmaicnib. Fílnθ dá loá co na tsmpluib do loρccaθ. Ecclap Fumche .i. Ρορι αιρthip, οροctyhaθ. Slóiccheaθ la Donnpléibe, pí Ulaθ co Opoicéτ áta, co tarraet tuarurcal do Donnchaθ, mac Cairíξ Uí Ruairc. Cpeach la Domnall Ua Lochlaimn tap a éip a nUltairb, co tuccerat bpaite 7 boρóna mór. Slóiccheaθ lá piona Mumán a Míde, 7 ap pop an plóigé do rin atbaτ Conco-bar Ua Cétpáda, ορδάν 7 οipeacur Mumán ειρθε. Do éodar dna, Conmaicne i Tuadómámam dar a néipi, co po loipcepe dúine, 7 διοηηαδα ιοηδα, 7 do bíτερατ επéca οipíne. Donnchaθ mac an Cairíξ Uí Ruairc co naipéti Connaét co Cairbrib, 7 gailngairb do éct ilLaignib conur ταipέτταρ Fáll, Laigni, Oppaige, 7 ppip Mhumán im Μυρβήσραch Ua mbpáin, 7 pécap pcanóti puileach ποipótiξ stoppa occ Móin Cpunnepoige an cétpamáθ Cal-laimn do Nouember, 7 do éspiraτ ile stoppa ariu 7 anall. Topéair oin ann Donnchaθ Ua Ruairc, Ceinneitig Ua bpáin, 7 a mac Tadóξ, 7 mac Uí Chon-

* *Somhairle*.—This is the first occurrence of this name, which seems Danish, in these Annals.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1083. Donell O’Canannan, king of Kindred-Conell, *a suis occisus est*. Hugh O’Melaghlin, king of Ailech; Murtagh O’Cairill, airchinnech of Dun, an excellent judge and Chronicler; Teig O’Teig, Airchinnech of Kildaluo, *in pace quieverunt*. Gilmoninne, Airchinnech of Lugmay, *occisus est*. Hugh Meranach drowned at Limerick. The king of Kindred-Enna killed

by Duncha O’Melachlin, king of Ailech. Donell O’Lochlainn, began to reign over Kindred-Owen. A king’s forces with him upon the Conells, and brought great booty, whereof he gave their wages to the men of Fernmay.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

¹ *Gillaphadraig*.—For some account of this Bishop Gillaphadraig, or Patrick, who was a Dane, see Harris’s edition of Ware’s *Bishops*, pp. 306-309.

* *Ua Scasnain*.—Now usually anglicised Sexton.

Ua Canannain, lord of Cinel-Conaill, was slain by the Cinel-Conaill themselves. Domhnall Ua Lochlainn assumed the kingship of the Cinel-Eoghain, and made a royal hosting into Conaille [Muirtheimhne], whence he carried off a great spoil of cattle. He took the men of Fearnmhagh into his pay on this expedition. Aedh Ua Macleachlainn, lord of Aileach, died. Conghalach Ua Ciardha, lord of Cairbre, was slain by the Conmhaicni, and many others along with him. Dunlaing Ua Lorcaim, Tanist of Leinster, was killed. Somhairle^e, son of Gilla-brighde, King of Innsi-Gall, died.

The Age of Christ, 1084. Gillaphadraig^f, Bishop of Ath-cliath, was drowned. Muireadhach Ua Ceithnen, airchinneach of Cluain-Eois, died. Niall Ua Seasnain^g, learned senior of Munster, [died]. Ceall-Dalua, Tuaim-Greine, and Magh-neo-Norbhraighe^h, were burned by the Conmaicni. Gleann-da-locha was burned, with its churches. The monastery of Fuinche, i. e. Ross-airthirⁱ, was founded. An army was led by Donnsluibhe, King of Ulidia, to Droichead-ata, and gave wages to Donnchadh, the son of the Caileach Ua Ruairc. A predatory excursion was made in his [Donnsluibhe's] absence into Ulidia, by Domhnall Ua Lochlainn, whence he carried off prisoners and a great spoil of cattle. An army was led by the men of Munster into Meath; and it was on that expedition Conchobhar Ua Cetfadh, the dignity and glory of Munster, died. In their absence [i. e. while the men of Munster were absent from their own province on this expedition] the Conmhaicni went into Thomond, and burned enclosures and fortresses, and carried off innumerable spoils. Donnchadh, son of the Caileach Ua Ruairc, with the people of East Connaught, the Cairbri and Gaileanga, proceeded into Leinster, where the foreigners, the men of Leinster and Osraighi, and the Munstermen, under the conduct of Muircheartach Ua Briain, came up with them, and a fierce and bloody engagement took place between them at Moin-Cruinneoige^k, on the fourth of the Calends of November, where many fell on both sides. There fell there Donnchadh Ua Ruairc, Ceinneidigh

^h *Magh-neo-Norbhraighe*.—Now Mayno, an old church giving name to a parish on the margin of Lough Derg, in the barony of Upper Tulla, and county of Clare. This church is mentioned in the *Caitheim Toirdhealbhaigh*, or Wars of Thomond, at the year 1318, as the hereditary termon of the Ui-Bloid.

ⁱ *Ross-airthir*.—Now Rossorry, near Enniskillen, in the county of Fermanagh.—See Archdall's *Monasticon Hibernicum*, p. 265.

^k *Moin-Cruinneoige*.—Now Monecronock, near Leixlip, in the barony of North Salt, and county of Kildare.—See Inquisitions, *Lagenia*, Kildare, 7 Jac. I.

Ua Briain and his son, Tadhg, and the son of Ua Conchobhair Failghe, and a great many others of the nobles and plebeians not enumerated. Four thousand was the [whole] number slain; and the head of Donnchadh Ua Ruaire was carried to Luimneach. Dohmhall Ua Gairmleaghaidh¹ was killed by Dohmhall Ua Lochlainn.

The Age of Christ, 1085. Aedh Ua hOisín^m, successor of Iarlath, and Archbishop of Tuam, died. Finn, son of Gussan, son of Gorman, Bishop of Cill-dara, died at Cill-achaidh. Gilla-na-naemh Laighen, noble Bishop of Gleann-da-locha, and afterwards head of the monks of Wirzburgⁿ, died on the seventh of the Ides of April. Ugaire Ua Laidhgnen, airchinneach of Fearna; Gormghal Loighseach, comharba of Regles-Bhrighde^o at Ard-Macha, a paragon of wisdom and piety; Neachtain Mac Neachtain, distinguished Bishop of Rosailithre; Mac Soilligh^p, airchinneach of Inis-caein-Deagha, [died]. Clereach Ua Sealbhaigh^q, chief successor of Bairre, the glory and wisdom of Desmond, completed his life in this world; and Gillachrist Mac Cuinn-na-mBocht, the best ecclesiastical student that was in Ireland in his time, the glory and ornament of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Ceall-Cainnigh^r was for the most part burned. Murchadh Ua Maeldoraidh, lord of Cinel-Conaill, pillar of the dignity, hospitality, and bravery of the North, died. Ualgharg Ua Ruairc, royal heir of Connaught, died. Aenghus Ua Caindealbhain, lord of Laeghaire, died. The blind Ua Faelain, i. e. Gillabhrighde, lord of the Deisi, [died]. Muireadhach, son of Dubh, chief of all Muintir-Eolais, was taken prisoner by Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain; and all Muintir-Eolais was plundered by him. A plundering excursion was made by the Conmhaicni over Sil-Anmchadha, and they killed

were mett by prince Mortagh O'Bryan, son of King Terlagh, who was likewise accompanied with the forces of the Danes, Munster, and Lynster, and killed the said Donnough in battle; and also Kennedy O'Bryan, and the son of O'Connor of Affalie, with many other noblemen, were killed of the prince's side."

^m *Ua hOisín*.—Now *anglicè* Hessian.

ⁿ *Wirzburg*.—Latinized *Herbipolis*, Würtzburg, a town on the River Moin in Germany.—See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, pp. 328, 331.

^o *Regles-Bhrighde*: i. e. Bridget's abbey church.

^p *Mac Soilligh*.—Now anglicised Mac Solly.

^q *Ua Sealbhaigh*.—Now anglicised Shelly and Shallow, without the prefix Ua or O'.

^r *Ceall-Cainnigh*: i. e. the church of Cainneach, or Canice. This may be intended to denote the church of St. Canice, in the city of Kilkenny, or it may be any other church dedicated to that saint, as at Aghabo, in the Queen's County; Kilkenny West, in Westmeath; or Drumachose, in the county of Londonderry; but the probability is that St. Canice's church, in the now city of Kilkenny, is here alluded to.

Coningiu Finn Mac Uallachtain^a, and carried off many cows. There was destruction of men and cattle in this year, to such an extent that certain rich people were made husbandmen^t in it. Oenghus Ua Caindealbhair, lord of Laeghaire, was slain at Chuain-Iraird, after he had entered into religion, by the grandson of Coirten Ua Maelruain, lord of Dealbhna-mor^u.

The Age of Christ, 1086. Maelcainmghin, noble Bishop of Uladh^v; Erchadh Ua Maelfoghmhair, Archbishop of Connaught; Maelisa Ua Brochain^x, learned senior of Ireland, a paragon of wisdom and piety, as well as in poetry and both languages^y. His wisdom and learning were so great, that he himself wrote books replete with genius and intellect. He resigned his spirit to heaven on the seventh of the Calends of February, as is stated [in this quatrain]:

On the seventeenth of the Calends of February,
The night of fair Fursa's festival,
Died Maelisa Ua Brochain,
But, however, not of a heavy severe fit^z.

Fiachna Ua Ronain, airchinneach of Chuain-Dolcain, died. Maelseachlainn Ua Faelain, a distinguished old hero, died. A battle was gained by the Airtheara over the Ui-Eathach, wherein Domhnall Ua hAiteidh was slain, with

Sanctorum, at 16th of January, p. 108, where Colgan has published all the notices of this remarkable man that he could find, and adds, not. 8: "Habeo pœnes me quædam fragmenta, quæ scripsit, et scio ubi plura in patria asserventur in magno habita pretio."—See Harris's edition of Ware's *Irish Writers*, p. 67.

The family of the O'Brochains are still numerous, but in reduced circumstances, in Inishowen, in the county of Donegal, and in the neighbouring county of Londonderry; but the name is now generally disguised under the anglicised form of Bradley. They descend, according to the Book of Lecan, from Suibhne Meann, who was Monarch of Ireland from A. D. 615 till 628, and from whom Maelisa was the seventh in descent; but in Colgan's time they were reduced to poverty and obscurity. Colgan writes:

"Extant hodie mihi probè noti quidam ex illa familia in eadem regione, sed qui pristinum ejus splendorem (quæ rerum vicissitudo est) obscurant potiusquam repræsentent."—*Ibid*.

It appears, however, from De Burgo's *Hibernia*, that there were some learned ecclesiastics of the name since Colgan's time. The Editor met several of this family in the province of Ulster, where they are remarkable for love of learning and native intelligence; but none above the rank of tradesmen, policemen, or small farmers.

^y *In both languages*: i. e. *utraque lingua*: i. e. in Latin and Irish: "*Latino Scoticoque sermone eruditus*."

^z *Severe fit*.—*Nulla tamen infirmitate correptus spiritum, &c., colo reddidit, &c.*—Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 108, col. 1.

nUlcab̄ for Aip̄giallab̄ 7 for Ua Ruadacán, 1 ετορέαιρ Cumap̄ecach
 Ua Laiéin, τισ̄fina Síλ Duib̄tipe, 7 Σιollamoninne Ua hEocáda, τισ̄fina
 Cloinne Síonaig, 7 rochaiðe oile amaille p̄rú. Aímalzaíð, mac Ruaiðri
 Uí Ruadacán, do ínarbað do p̄frib̄ P̄f̄h̄m̄aiḡe. Toip̄rðealb̄ac Ua ðriam,
 pí Epeann co p̄p̄eap̄b̄ra, iar mbeit̄ 1 n̄galap̄ éian p̄oda, uap̄ n̄r b̄ó plán roíð
 ón tan puzað c̄no Choncobaip̄ Uí Maoilshlann ó Chluain mic Nóip, zo
 nep̄bail hi cC̄f̄m̄ cop̄að ip̄m̄ x̄xi bliaðain a plait̄f̄ra, 7 ip̄m̄ l̄xxm̄ a aoip̄i hi
 P̄p̄io l̄o lul do ðon̄n̄p̄aðh, iar map̄t̄ra p̄oda, 7 iar naiérip̄ze ðioç̄ra ina p̄eac-
 t̄ab̄, 7 iar ccait̄f̄m̄ cuip̄p̄ C̄p̄iope 7 a p̄ola, 7 Taðz Ua ðriam, a ínac, ðécc
 ip̄ in mí ééðna. Ap̄ ðp̄op̄aít̄m̄t̄c̄ b̄áip̄ Toip̄rðealb̄aiḡ po ráiðf̄oh,

Och̄t̄moða bliaðain zan ðp̄éicc,
 Aḡup̄ míle na móip̄ ímeit̄t̄,
 Sé bliaðna ó z̄ein mic ðé oíl,
 Zo b̄áip̄ Thoip̄rðealb̄aiḡ cuip̄m̄iðz̄.
 Aíðce Map̄t̄ hi P̄p̄io l̄o lul,
 Ria p̄éil lacoib̄ co n̄glan p̄ún,
 Iap̄ noð p̄iç̄t̄ at̄bach,
 An t̄aip̄o pí t̄f̄m̄ Toip̄rðealb̄ach.

Maolp̄eachlann, mac Concobaip̄, do ðol co hAc̄ eliat̄, 7 maíðm̄ p̄aip̄ p̄ia
 n̄Gallab̄, 7 p̄ia Laiéinb̄ .i. maíðm̄ na C̄p̄ionc̄a, ðu 1 ετορέαιρ Maolc̄iap̄áin
 Ua Caṯap̄aiḡ, τισ̄fina na Saít̄ne, 7 Tuat̄ Luiḡne, 7 rochaiðe oile cen̄moç̄a-
 ríðe im̄ Maelm̄uaíð, τισ̄fina P̄h̄f̄i cceall. An Síonnach̄ P̄ionn .i. Taðz
 Ua Caṯap̄naiḡ, τισ̄fina T̄f̄t̄ba, 7 Síonað̄ a mac, 7 Ua Muip̄f̄oiaiḡ, τοip̄eac̄
 Muip̄t̄ipe T̄lainám, do ínarbaðh hi p̄oll lá Maolp̄eaç̄lann, mac Concobaip̄
 occ Loç̄ Maiḡe Uat̄a hi ccion̄ Muip̄chaíð mic Concobaip̄, do ínarbað̄ lá

^a *Eochaill* : i. e. Yew Wood. There are many places of this name in Iveagh and Oriel, but the place here referred to is probably Aghyoghill, in the parish of Kilkeen, barony of Mourne, and county of Down.

^b *Sil-Duibhthire* : i. e. the race of Duibhthir, a sept of the Oirghialla, but their exact situation has not been yet determined.—See *Leabhar-na-gCeart*, p. 152, note ^g.

^c *Wih opposition*.—Co b̄p̄eap̄ab̄ra ; cum

renitentia : i. e. he claimed the monarchy of Ireland, but his title was opposed by some.

^d *Crinach*.—A place where the trees and shrubs grow in a withered state. Not identified.

^e *Loch Maighe Uatha*.—This is probably the place now called Loch Luatha, or Baile-Locha Luatha, *anglicè* Ballyloughloe, in the barony of Clonlonan, and county of Westmeath.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year :

some others. The battle of Eochail^a was gained by the Ulidians over the Airghialla and Ua Ruadhagain, where Cumasgach Ua Laithen, lord of Sil-Duibhthire^b, and Gillamoninne Ua hEochadha, lord of Clann-Sinaigh, and many others along with them, were slain. Amhalghaidh, son of Ruaidhri Ua Ruadhagain, was killed by the men of Fearnmhagh. Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, King of Ireland with opposition^c, after having suffered from long illness (for he was not well since the head of Conchobhar Ua Maeleachlainn had been brought from Cluain-mic-Nois till this time), died at Ceann-coradh, in the thirty-second year of his reign, and in the seventy-seventh of his age, on the day before the Ides of July precisely, after long suffering, after intense penance for his sins, and after taking the body of Christ and his blood; and Tadhg Ua Briain and his son died in the same month. In commemoration of the death of Toirdhealbhach was said:

Eighty years without falsehood,
 And a thousand of great extent,
 And six years, from the birth of the dear Son of God,
 To the death of the modest Toirdhealbhach.
 The night of Tuesday, on the pridie of the Ides of July,
 Before the festival of Jacob of pure mind,
 On the twenty-second, died the
 Mighty supreme King Toirdhealbhach.

Maeleachlainn, son of Conchobhar, went to Ath-eliath, and was defeated by the foreigners and the Leinstermen in a battle called "The Breach of Crinach^d," in which were slain Maelchiarain Ua Cathasaigh, lord of Saithne and Tuath-Luighne; Maelmhuidh, lord of Feara-Ceall; and many others besides them. The Sinnach Finn, i. e. Tadhg Ua Catharnaigh, lord of Teathbha, and Cinaedh, his son, and Ua Muireadhaigh, chief of Muintir-Tlamain, were treacherously slain by Maeleachlainn, son of Conchobhar, at Loch Maighe Uatha^e, in revenge of Murchadh, son of Conchobhar, having been slain by Ua Cathar-

^a A. D. 1086. Maelisa O'Brolchan, excellent in learning, prayer, poetry, and in any language" [*rectè*, in either language], "*suum spiritum emisit*. Maeleachlainn O'Faolan, a chosen old man; Mac Bethay, king of Kieray of the

O'Connors; Ercha O'Maelfoamar, Archbishop of Connacht; Maelcaivgin, gentle bishop of Ulster; Fiachna O'Ronan, Airchinnech of Clondolcan, *in pace dormierunt*. Amalgay mac Rory O'Ruagan killed by the men of Fernmay. Tir-

hUa cCatairnaig Sionnach. hUa baigellain, tigfina Airgiall, do tuitim lá Conaillibh. Mac deatað Ua Concobair, tigfina Ciarrnaige, do marbad (no do écc).

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, míle ochtmoða a rícht. Maolrfehlonn, mac Concobair, rí Tínpach, do marbad lá Catal, mac Muiricén, γ lá ríraib Tíéba i nArdachad Eppcoir Mel, τρια péill γ meabail, Doimnall mac Dhiollaparraic, tigfina Oirraige, décc iar mbeir i nGalari fóda. Catál Ua Cétpaða do marbad lá Laiǵmib. Cúrléibe Ua Ciarróda, tigfina Coirpne, do marbad. Doimnall Ua Laién do marbad la Doimnall mac meic Loclainn. Maolpuanaid Ua hAirt, .i. do Chlonn Diairnaða, tigfina Tíéba, décc. Cath eittir Ruaidóir Ua Concobair, rí Connaét, γ Aoð mac Airt Uí Ruairc, tigfina Conmaicne γ bpeirne, hi cConacail hi cCorann, γ po meabaid fóρ Ua Ruairc. Μαρθάρ é buéin, γ Muirfóach mac Dub, τοιρεαé Muinntipe hEolar, γ mac Dóppaíd Uí Dhiuittéin, γ mac Conrléibe Uí Rírgail, γ maite Conmaicne aréina eittir íaor γ daor, τοιρεατταρ ιριν caé rin Coraind lá Ruaidóir. Ar do fóραιτέmhíct an éata rin aτrubpaíd,

Sícht mbliadna ip oétmoða án,
 Aǵur míle caoim comlán,
 O po gínaip Crioρτ gan éoll,
 Co caé conaéla hi cCorann.

, Caé Raéta Eoair eittir Laiǵmib, γ fópa Muínan, cop paeimíð ría Muir-círtach Ua mbriain γ mé bfríraib Muínan fóρ Laiǵmib γ fóρ mac Doimnall

lagh O'Brien, king of Ireland, died in Kincora, after great torments and long penance, and after receiving the sacrament of the body and blood of Christ, *pridie Idus Julii*, in the 77th year of his age. His son, Teig, also died within a month. The overthrow of Crincha upon Melachlin by Leinster and Gentiles" [*rectè*, Galls], where Maelkieran O'Catthasay fell with many others. An overthrow by the Eastians" [Orientales] "upon O'Nehachs, where Donell O'Hattety was killed. The overthrow of Eochail by Ulstermen upon Airgialls and O'Ruagan, where Cumascach O'Lahan, king of Duvthire, was lost"

[as was also] "Gillamoninne O'Heochaa, minion" [*rectè*, lord] "of Kindred Sinay, and many others."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise give, under 1083 and 1084, some of the events entered by the Four Masters under 1086, as follows :

"A. D. 1083. The king fell sick of a grievous sickness this year, and was so ill therein that all his hair fell off."

"A. D. 1084" [*rectè*, 1086]. "Moyle-Isa O'Brothloghan, the elder and sedge of Ireland, was so ingenious and witty, and withall so well learned, that he composed great volumes, con-

naigh Sinnach. Ua Baigheallain, lord of Airghialla, fell by the Conailli. Mac Beathadh Ua Conchobhair, lord of Ciarraighe, was killed, or died.

The Age of Christ, 1087. Maelseachlainn, son of Conchobhar, King of Teamhair, was killed by Cathal Mac Muirigen and the men of Teathbha, at Ard-achadh-Epscoip-Mel^f, through treachery and guile. Domhnall Mac Gilla-phadraig, lord of Osraighe, died after long illness. Cathal Ua Ceatfadha was killed by the Leinstermen. Cusleibhe Ua Ciardha, lord of Cairbre, was killed. Domhnall Ua Laithen was killed by Domhnall, the son of Mac Lochlainn. Maelruanaidh Ua hAirt, i. e. of the Clann-Diarmada, lord of Teathbha, died. A battle was fought between Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, King of Connaught, and Aedh, son of Art Ua Ruairc, lord of Conmhaicne and Breifne, at Conachail^g, in Corann, where Ua Ruairc was defeated and killed. There were also slain in this battle of Corann, by Ruaidhri, Muireadhach Mac Duibh, chief of Muintir-Eolais; the son of Godfrey Ua Siridein^h; the son of Cusleibhe O'Fearghail; and distinguished men of the Conmhaicni, both noble and plebeian. In commemoration of this battle was said:

Seven years and eighty full,
And a thousand, fair, complete,
Since Christ was born without a stain,
Till the battle of Conachail in Corann.

The battle of Rath-Edairⁱ, between the men of Leinster and Munster, where Muirheartach Ua Briain and the men of Munster defeated the Leinstermen

taining many great misteries and new sciences devised by himselfe, died this year. Terlagh O'Bryen, King of Ireland, in the 25th year of his reign, died quietly in his bed, and his son, Teig, died the next month. Melaughlyn went to Dublin, and was encountered and discomfitted by the Danes, where Kerann O'Cahasia, prince of Saitnie, with the most part of the land of Lwynie, were slain. Teig Sheannagh O'Caharnie, archprince of the land of Teaffa, with his son, Kynnath, and the cheife of Montyr-Thlaman, were killed treacherously by Moyleseaghlyn mac Connor O'Melaughlyn, in revenge of his brother, Morragh mac Connor,

that was slain by Kaharnagh Shennagh. Of this Teig, Montyr-Hagan, now called Foxes Contrey, or the contrey of Killcoursey, tooke the name."

^f *Ard-achadh-Epscoip-Mel*: i. e. Ardagh, of which Bishop Mel is the patron.

^g *Conachail*.—Now Cunchill, a townland in the parish of Achonry, barony of Lecyny, and county of Sligo.

^h *Ua Siridein*.—Now always anglicised Sheridan, without the prefix Ua or O'.

ⁱ *Rath-Edair*: i. e. the Fort of Edar. This was probably the name of a fort on or near Binn Edair, the hill of Howth, in the county of Dublin.

μικ Μαοιλ να μβό, γ αρ Διαρμυιδ Υα μβριαν, γ αρ Ενδα μακ Διαρμαδα
 κο πο λαδ αρ μόρ ανηριν φορ Λαιγνιβ im mac Μυρχαδα Υί Δοιμναλλ im
 τιξήνα hΥα νΌρωνα, γ im Chonall Υα Ciarmaic, γ im Υα Νέιλλ Μαίγε δά
 έον, 777. Sluacigeaδ lá mac Loelaimn, κο πο λοιρε Τυαιε μβιρ ι μβριζαιβ, γ
 κο πο λάδ άρ φορ α μιντιρ. Νιαλλ Υα Cεατραδα δέcc. Κατάλ Υα Cεραδα
 δο μαρβαδ lá Λαιγνιβ. Μεαρ μόρ, γ ιοματε τοραιο, γ βό άρ, γ αρκατε ιριν
 μβλιαδαιρι, αζυρ ζαετ μόρ κο πο βιριρ ταιγε γ εήμπλα. Uilliam Rurur δο
 ζαβαλ ριογηαχτα δαχαν, 9 September.

Αοιρ Cρίορε, mile ochtmoδα α hocht. Κορβμακ Υα Ρινν, άρποξήρ-
 λειγνιμ Δαλ cCαιρ, δέcc. Κατάλάν Υα Ρορρείδ, ραιο α ηξνα γ ζεραβαδ,
 δέcc δια δοιμναίξ ιμτετε ιτεριρ Νόιμ Μαρτα ι ημλεαχ Ιοδαίρ, conaδ δο
 δο ράιδδ,

Κατάλάν αν έραβαδ έοίρ,
 δα ρρυετ ράμιαδ, βα δήόιρ,
 Ρορ ηήν ιριν ζριανάν ζλε,
 Λυδ ι ρείλ Cηιαράν δαιζε.

Τιξήρναχ Υα βραοιμ, αρδκομαρβα Cηιαράν γ Cηομάν, δέcc ι ηλομδαδ
 Cηιαράν. Suí λειγνιμ γ ρήcηυρα έριδε. Μαοιλορα Υα Μαοιλζιριcc, αρδ-

* *Ua Ciarmhaic*.—Now sometimes anglicised Kerwick; but the name is almost universally changed to Kirby.

¹ *Ua Neill of Magh-da-chon*.—The exact situation of this territory of O'Neill of Leinster, appears from a certificate of commissioners appointed for forming the county of Wicklow (published in Erek's *Repertory of the Chancery Inrolments*), dated 10th January, 1605, in which its position in relation to the barony of Shillelagh is given as follows:

“And having viewed and surveied the irish territorie called Shillelagh, bounded on the south side by the territorie of Killeile, *alias* Mac Morishe's contrie, in co. Wexford; on the west by the countrie of Farren O'Neale, and the lordship of Tully, in co. Catherlagh; on the north and east side by the lordshipp of Clone-more, and the territorie of Cosha, &c. &c.”

The name Magh-da-Chon, i. e. Plain of the two Hounds, is now corrupted to Moyacomh, which is applied to a parish lying partly in the barony of Shillelagh, in the county of Wicklow, and partly in the barony of Ravilly, in the county of Carlow.

^m *Tuath-inbhir in Breagha*: i. e. the district of the invers or estuaries. This was probably the ancieut name of the tract of country lying between the river anciently called Inbher-Ainge, now the Nanny Water, and the estuary of the Boyne, anciently Inbher-Colpa, in Magh Breagh, in Meath. It is to be distinguished from Tuagh-Inbher already mentioned under the years 904 and 953, and from Tuaim-Inbhir, which occurs at the year 916.

ⁿ *William Rufus*.—This assumes that William Rufus commenced his reign immediately after the death of William the Conqueror; but Sir

and Dombnall, son of Mael-na-mbo, and Diarmaid Ua Briain, and Enda, son of Diarmaid; and where a great slaughter was made of the Leinstermen, together with the son of Murchadh Ua Dombnaill, lord of Ui-Drona, and Conall Ua Ciar-mhaic^k, and Ua Neill of Magh-da-chon^l, &c. A hosting by Mac Lochlainn, and he burned Tuath-inbhir in Breagha^m, but his people were slaughtered. Niall Ua Ceatfadha died. Cathal Ua Ceatfadha was killed by the Leinstermen. Great abundance of nuts and fruit, murrain of cows, and dearth, in this year, and a great wind which destroyed houses and churches. William Rufusⁿ assumed the kingdom of England on the 9th of September.

The Age of Christ, 1088. Cormac Ua Finn, chief lector of Dal-gCais, died. Cathalan Ua Forreidh, a paragon of wisdom and piety, died on Shrovetide Sunday, the third of the Nones of March, at Imleach-Ibhair; of whom was said:

Cathalan of true piety
Was the sage of a congregation, was senior;
To heaven into the bright palace he passed,
On the festival of Ciaran of Saighir.

Tighearnach Ua Braein^o, chief successor of Ciaran and Coman, died at Imdhaidh Chiarain; he was a paragon of learning and history. Maelisa

Harris Nicolas thinks it is most probable that the reign of William Rufus began on the day of his coronation, namely, Sunday, September 26th, 1087, not only because this is presumed to have been the usage, but because, being a younger son, he did not possess any hereditary right to the crown.—See *Chronology of History*, 2nd edition, p. 295. The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1087. Donell Mac Gilpatrick, king of Ossory, died. Cathal O’Cedfaa killed by Leinster. Cusleve O’Ciarda, king of Carbury, *a suis occisus*. Malsechlainn mac Conner, king of Tarach, killed by them of Tethva, by falsehood in Ardacha. Donell O’Lathen killed by Donell O’Lochlainn. A battle in Corann between Rory O’Conner, king of Connaght, and Hugh O’Rourk, king of Conmacne, and Hugh, king of Conmacne,

with the best of that country, were lost. A navy by Magranall’s” [sonnes], “and by the king of Ulster’s sonne, into Manainn, i. the Ile of Man, where the Magranalls were slayne. Great fruite this yeare. *Translatio reliquiarum S. Nicholai hoc anno 7 Id. Maii*.”—*Cod. Clar.*, tom. 49.

Two of these events are noticed in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, under the year 1084, as follows:

“A. D. 1084” [*recte*, 1087]. “Moyleseaghlyn mac Connor, King of Meath, was soone after” [the killing of O’Caharnie] “slain by Cahall Mac Morgan, and these of Teaffa, in the towne of Ardagh. Rowry O’Connor, king of Connought, and the son of Art O’Royreck, encountered in battle with each other;” [wherein] “at last O’Royreck, with the most part of his family, were slain.”

^o *Tighcarnach Ua Braein*.—He is the celebrated

pile ἡ ἀπολλαν, δέcc. Δουβόβλαιγ, ιηγή Αἰθα Ὑι Concóβαρ .ι. Αἰθῶ ἀν
 Ἰθαε βήμαιγ, βήν ρί Μυμῆαν, δέcc. Μόρ, ιηγή Τοιρρῶεαλβαιγ Ὑι Ἰθμῆαν,
 βήν ρί Connaét, δέcc. Ἀρ τοιβ ριν ατβερε Μυρῆσῆταῖς Ὑα Ἰθμῆαν,

Μορ ιηγήν mic Ταῖδῃ ατυαῖδ,
 Ἀρριέτ τεῖ δέccαιβ διομβυαῖδ,
 Δουβόβλαιτέ oc dol do Chluain,
 I maðain focémar ριονήφαρ.

Ρυαῖδρῖ Ὑα Concóβαρ co ρήραιβ Connaét do ḡabáil Ιηρῖ ἀδαρκαῖγ ρια
 βήσῆραιβ Μυμῆαν ἀρ na ρο léiccead a ccoblaí ρεῖα ροιν ρυαρ, ἡ do ρατταῖδ
 μαῖδρῖ ρορ Μυρῆσῆταῖς co ρραρκεαῖβ ἄρ a μυμῆαιρε ἀνν. Ρο λαῖδ ὄνα ἄρ
 ρορ ῶβλαῖ ἀν ρῖρ ῥέδνα ιαρῖνα τεαacht τιμceall ἑιαρ ρορ ἀν ρραρρηγε
 do ιοηδραῖδ Connaét. Ιηρῖδῶ δῖν Coρico Μοδρῖαῖδ ὁ Ρυαῖδρῖ ρο τρῖ, ἡ ἀρ
 ινεαachtain μά ρο ράγαιβ ῥῥῆρα ná δαοινε ḡαν μαλαρρε don ῥυρ ρῖν, ἡ do
 ροchρατταρ τρῖα βαοḡal τρῖαρ do μαῖτῖβ Connaét .ι. Ἰολλα coρρητε, mac
 Caṡan Ὑι Μυḡρῖóm, τοιρeach Clonme Caṡan, ἡ Cúρῖonna, mac Μυρῥάδα
 Ὑῖδρῖ τοιρeach Clonme Tomaltauḡ, ἡ mac Ἰολλαcρῖορτε, mic Echtiḡḡῖρῖν,
 τοιρeach Coρicu Achlann. Ἀρ μόρ ρορ Ἰθallaῖβ Αῖθα eliaṡ, Loṡa Ἰαρ-
 man, ἡ Ρυρτε Λοαρρε ρια nὙῖβ Eacḡḡach Μυμῆαν ιρῖν λό ρο ιομρῖαδρῖτε
 Coρeach Μυμῆαν do ορḡain. Slóḡḡῖδ lá Doimall, mac Mic Lochlann, lá
 ρῖḡ nAilḡ, co τεταρρερε Eρεανν ιμμε hῖ cConnaéttauḡ, co τεταρτε Ρυαῖδρῖ
 Ὑα Concóβαρ, ρί Connaét, ḡῖλλα Connaét uile ḡḡ. Do δeoṡaτταρ διβλῖνῖβ
 co na ροchρῖαιτεῖβ ιρ in Μυμῆαν, ḡo ρο λορρερῖτε Λυμνεαχ, ἡ ρο ιηδραρῖτε

annalist whose work has been edited by Doctor O'Conor. For an account of the different copies of the Annals of Tighernach, the reader is referred to the Stowe Catalogue, p. 192. Tighernach questions the veracity of all the most ancient documents relating to Ireland, and makes the true historical epoch begin from Cimbæth, and the founding of the palace of Eamhain Macha, about the eighteenth year of Ptolemy Lagus, before Christ, 305. "*Omnia monumenta Scotorum usque Cimbæth incerta erant.*" His quotations from Latin and Greek authors are numerous; and his balancing their authorities against

each other manifests a degree of criticism uncommon in the iron age in which he flourished. He quotes Eusebius, Orosius, Julius Africanus, Bede, Josephus, St. Jerome, and others. It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, at A. D. 1088, that this remarkable man was of the tribe of the Sil-Muireadhaigh; and Dr. O'Conor boasts in a note that he was of the same race as the O'Conors of Connaught, who were the principal family of the Sil-Muireadhaigh.

^p *Mor*.—The death of this Mor is entered under the year 1086 in the Annals of Clon-

Ua Maelgíric, chief poet and chief Ollamh, died. Dubhchabhlaigh, daughter of Aedh Ua Conchobhair, i. e. of Aedh of the Broken Spear, and wife of the King of Munster, died. Mor^p, daughter of Toirdhealbhaich Ua Briain, and wife of the King of Connaught, died. Of these Muirheartach Ua Briain said :

Mor, daughter of the son of Tadhg from the North,
Reached the unvictorious house of the dead ;
Dubhchobhlaidh went to Cluain
On a cold autumnal morning.

Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, with the men of Connaught, took Inis-Adharcach^q before the men of Munster, to prevent their fleet from advancing further up ; and Muirheartach was defeated, and a slaughter was made of his people there. The [crews of the] same man's fleet were slaughtered, after they had sailed round westwards on the sea to plunder Connaught. Corco-Modhrúadh was then plundered thrice by Ruaidhri, and it is wonderful if he left any cattle or people without destroying on these occasions ; and three of the chieftains of Connaught, being left in danger, were slain, namely, Gillacoirpthe, son of Cathal Ua Mughron, chief of Clann-Cathail, and Cusinna, son of Murchadh Odhar, chief of Clann-Tomaltaigh, and the son of Gillachrist, son of Echthighern, chief of Corca-Achlann^r. A great slaughter was made of the foreigners of Ath-cliaith, Loch-Garman, and Port-Lairge, by the Ui-Eathach-Mumhan, on the day that they [jointly] attempted to plunder Corca-Mumhan. An army was led by Domhnall, the son of Mac Lochlainn, King of Ireland, and the people of the north of Ireland with him, into Connaught ; and Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, King of Connaught, gave him the hostages of all Connaught. Both proceeded with their forces into Munster ; and they burned Luimneach, and plundered

maenise : "A. D. 1086. Dowcowlye, the King of Connought's daughter, and Queen of Munster, died. More, daughter of King Terlagh, and Queen of Connought, wife of Rowry O'Connor, died."—*Ann. Clon.*

^q *Inis-Adharcach* : i. e. the Horned Island. Now Incherky, an island in the River Shannon, belonging to the parish of Lusmagh, barony of Garrycastle, and King's County.—See the Ord-

nance Map of the King's County, sheet 29. See this island again referred to, under the name Adhairceach, at the year 1157, *infra*.

^r *Corca-Achlann*.—A territory in the east of the county of Roscommon, the ancient inheritance of the family of Mac Branán, comprising the parishes of Bumlin, Kiltrustan, Cloonfinlough, and the western half of the parish of Lissonuffly.—See note ¹, under A. D. 1256.

the plain of Munster, i. e. as far as Imleach-Ibhain^a, Loch-Gair^d, Brugh-Righ^h, Dun-Aiched^w, and Druim-Ui-Cleirchein^x; and they carried off the head of the son of Caileach Ua Ruaire from the hills of Saingeal^y; and they broke down and demolished Ceann-coradh; and they obtained eight score heroes, both foreigners and Irish, as hostages and pledges, and then returned to their houses. The chief of these hostages were the son of Madadhan Ua Ceinneidigh^z; the son of Conghalach Ua hOgain^a; and the son of Eochaidh Ua Loingsigh. Cows, horses, gold, silver, and flesh-meat, were [afterwards] given in ransom of them by Muirheartach Ua Briain. Dearbhail, daughter of Ua Maelseachnaill^b, died.

The Age of Christ, 1089. Gillaphadraig Ua Celechain, Secnab (i. e. Prior) of Ard-Macha; Conchobhar, son of Fogartach Ua Maelduin, Secnab of Cluain-mic-Nois; and Fearghal Ua Meisdeadhaigh, lector of Imleach-Ibhair, died. A battle was gained by the Ui-Eathach-Uladh over the men of Fearnmhagh, wherein fell the son of Aedh Ua Crichain, lord of Fearnmhagh, and twelve Tanists of the nobility, with numbers of others. Donnchadh, son of Domhnall Reamhar^c, lord of Leinster (or of Ui-Ceimsealaigh), was slain by Conchobhar Ua Conchobhair Failghe, by unfair advantage. He was the most illustrious hero that lived in his time, a prop of battle for bravery. Donnchadh, grandson

^y *Saingeal*.—Now Singland, a townland in the parish of St. Patrick's, about one mile south-east of the city of Limerick.—See *Septima Vita S. Patricii*, part iii. e. xliv., in Colgan's *Trius Thaum.*, p. 158, col. 1.

^z *Ua Ceinneidigh*.—Now anglicised O'Kennedy, and more generally Kennedy, without the prefix Ua or O'.

^a *Ua hOgain*.—Now always anglicised Hogan, without the prefix. This family was seated at Arderony, about four miles to the north of Nenagh, in the county of Tipperary.

^b *Ua Maelseachnaill*.—Otherwise written O'Maelseachlainn, and *anglicè* O'Melaghlin, now corrupted to Mac Loughlin.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1088. Cathalan O'Forrey, chief in learning and prayer, 3 *Non. Martii* in Imlech

Ivair, Shrovetide Sunday, *in pace quievit*. An army by Donell mac Lochlainn, king of Ailech, in Connaght, that Rory gave him the hostages of Connaght, and" [they] "went together into Mounster, and burnt Limerick and the Maehaire to Dunached, and brought with them the head of Mac Cailig, and brake down Cencora, &c. Tiernach O'Broyne, Airchinnech of Clonmie-Nois, *in Christo quievit*. Great slaughter of the Galls of Dublin, of Wicklow" [*recte*, Wexford], "and Waterford, by the O'Neachays of Mounster, the day that they enterprised to spoyle Corke. Maelisa O'Maelgirick, Archpoet of Ireland, died. This yeare Tirlagh O'Conner, king of Ireland, was borne."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^c *Domhnall Reamhar*: i. e. Domhnall, or Daniel the Fat. He was evidently Domhnall Mac Murchadha, who died in the year 1075.

τιζήρηνα Ορραζε, δο μαρβαδ δο μακαιβ mic βραν βριε. Ζιολλακαινοιζ
 Υα Πλατρίλδ, τιζήρηνα Θεαλβνα βλέρη, δο μαρβαδ λά α βράταιρ Αεδ, mac
 Coelam Uí Phlaitérild. Coblach fíri Mumán .i. im Muircéptaic Ua mbriam,
 δο ειαέταν πορ Σιονανν, γ πορ Λοc Ριβ co πο αρρεφτε cealla an loca, .i.
 Inir Cloétrann, Inir bó rinne, Inir Ainginn γ Cluain Eamhain, co πο ούναδ
 Αιδριεααχ, γ Rechrat iarrin dap a neir lá Ruaidri Ua Concobair, lá ríζ
 Connacht. Tanzattarpoín anuar iarain co Cluain, γ πο παοιμεαδ ορηα ρυαρ
 ma ppuíteing co hAc Luain, ba hannrioe baoi Ua Maolschlann .i. Doimnall
 mac Floinn, rí Tínpach in eplaimie πορ α ceinδ, zo pparzairfite oζ a long γ
 a nctar aζ Ua Maoleachlann anpinn, γ δο θεοcάεταρ πέριρ πορ α cομαρρε,
 γ πο ηιοδναεcί ιοmlán ιατε iarain co πορηα Mumán. Ruaidri Ua Concobair
 γ Doimnall Ua Maolschlann δο dol illongab γ mctraib co πο ιιοδιρτε
 Muina co Cluain caoin Módiómóζ Comδ ap iueachctain ποραζρατ míol
 mhóile in arfite rin lá ταοδ βραεττι δο εάβαρηε leo. Crlsch móp lá Doimnall
 Ua Maoleachlann, lá ríζ Tínpach, co ποcε lobap éinδ τραcάτα zo πο αρζι
 πορηα Pínnmaige, Conaille, Muζdopna, γ Uí Méit, γ zo πο λορηε Conaille
 uile. Ipeall iarain δο éhndach ap díri δο Corbmac Mac Cuinn na mboct
 ó Ua Plactén, γ ó Dhoimnall mac Flainn Uí Maolschlont ó ríζ Míde.
 Corcach, Imleach Iudair, Αρθρήτα, γ Ceall dapa, δο λορηαδ. Uppca δο
 λορηαδ λά πορηα Mumán, γ ναοι pφicε duine δο λορηαδ ma daimliaz.

^a *Cluain-Eamhain*.—Now Cloonoun, or Cloon-
 oun, an old church on the west side of the
 Shannon, in the parish of St. Peter's, barony of
 Athlone, and county of Roscommon.—See *Tribes
 and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 79, note i, and the
 map to that work. The other churches here
 referred to are on islands in Lough Ree. Inis-
 Clothrann and Inis-Bofinne are so called at the
 present day; but Inis-Aingin is now more usu-
 ally called Inis-Inneen, and, in English, “the
 Hare Island.”

^c *Aidhirceach*.—See note ^a, Inis-Adhareach,
 p. 933, *suprà*.

^f *Rechrath*.—Otherwise called Rachra, now
 Raghra, a townland in the west of the parish of
 Clonmacnoise, and north of Shannon Bridge, in
 the barony of Garrycastle, King's County. It

is bounded on the west by the River Shannon,
 which divides it from the townlands of Raghra-
 beg and Cappaleitrim, in the parish of Moore,
 barony of Moyearnan, and county of Roscom-
 mon.—See Rachra, referred to as a castle at
 A. D. 1557.

^e *Cluain*: i. e. Cluain-mic-Nois, or Clonmac-
 noise.

^h *Cluain-caein-Modimog*.—According to the
 gloss to the *Feilire-Aenguis*, at 21st of January,
 and O'Clery's *Irish Calendar*, at the same day,
 this church was in the territory of the Eogha-
 nacht Chaisil, which is the present barony of
 Middlethird, in the county of Tipperary.

ⁱ *Ibhar-Chinn-trachta*.—Otherwise called In-
 bharr-Chinn-tragha, i. e. the Yew at the Head
 of the Straud, now the town of Newry, in the

of Gillaphadraig (i. e. the son of Domhnall), was killed by the grandsons of Domhnall Breac. Gillacainnigh Ua Flaithfhileadh, lord of Dealbhna-Beathra, was slain by his brother, Aedh, son of Cochlan Ua Flaithfhileadh. The fleet of the men of Munster, under the conduct of Muirheartach Ua Briain, arrived on the Sinainn, and upon Loch Ribh; and they plundered the churches of the lake, namely, Inis-Clothrann, Inis-bo-finne, Inis-Ainggin, and Cluain-Eamhain^d. But Aidhirceach^e and Rechraith^f were blocked up, after their passage, by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, King of Connaught. They afterwards came down to Cluain^g, but they were repulsed back to Ath-Luain, where Ua Maeleachlainn, i. e. Domhnall, son of Flann, King of Teamhair, was in readiness to attack them; and they left all their ships and vessels to O'Maeleachlainn there, and placed themselves under his protection, and they were afterwards conveyed home in safety to Munster. Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair and Domhnall Ua Maeleachlainn went in ships and boats, and plundered Munster as far as Cluain-caein-Modimogh^h, so that they scarcely left a single head of cattle so far [as they penetrated], and besides carried off captives. A great predatory excursion was made by Domhnall Ua Maeleachlainn, until he reached Ibhar-Chinn-trachtaⁱ; and he plundered the men of Fearnmhagh, Conaille, Mughdhorna, and Ui-Meith, and burned all Conaille. Iseal-Chiarain^k was purchased for ever by Cormac Mac Cuinn namBocht from Ua Flaithen, and from Domhnall, son of Flann Ua Maeleachlainn, King of Meath. Corcach, Imleach-Ibhair, Ard-fearta^l, and Cill-dara, were burned. Lusca was burned by the men of Munster, and nine score persons were burned in its Daimhliag [stone-church].

county of Down.—See *Dublin P. Journal*, vol. i. p. 103; and Reeves's *Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down and Connor*, p. 116, note ^r.

^k *Iseal-Chiarain*.—This was the name of St. Ciaran's hospital at Clonmacnoise.—See note under the year 1032, *suprà*.

^l *Ard-fearta*.—Now Ardferit, in the barony of Clanmaurice, and county of Kerry, where St. Brendan erected a monastery in the sixth century.—See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 89; and Archdall's *Monasticon Hibernicum*, p. 299.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year :

“A. D. 1089. Lusk burnt, with the Daimhliag” [and nine score men therein], “by the men of Mounster. Kildare also burnt this yeare. Donell mac fat Donell, king of Leinster, murdered by his own. Murtagh O'Laythen, king of Duvthire, died. The battle of Gernaide, gained over the men of Fernvay, and many were also killed by the O'Neathachs, and by Ulster, in Slevfuaid. Doncha mac Gilpatrick, king of Ossory, murdered of his owne. Gilpatrick O'Keligan, Seenap of Ardmagh, died on Christmas eve.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise notice some of

Αοιρ Cρiορτ, μiλε νοcατ. Μαιολóμiν Uα Ρεαβαcάν, κοiμαρβα Μοcύττα, γ Cιαν Uα δυαcάλλα, κοiμαρβα Cαννiγ i cCιανναcάτα, δέcc. Iνγνασαν, ρiρ-
 λειγiνν Cιυανα hEραιρ, δο μαρβαδ. Μαιολυαναiο Uα Cαιpellán, τιγiρνα
 Cιομδε Διαρματτα, γ Σιολλαcρiορτ Uα Λύμιγ, τιγiρνα Cενέλ Moen, δο
 μαρβαδ ιν αον λό λά Oοiννall Uα Lochlann. Comδάλ iόρ ειτιρ Oοiννall,
 mac Mheic Lochlann, ρί Αιλιγ, γ Μυιρcίρταc Uα δριαν, ρί Cαιρi, γ
 Oοiννall mac Flonτ Uί Μαιιlcchlomn, τιγiρνα Μiδε, γ Ρυαιόρι Uα Con-
 cobair, ρί Connacht, γ δο πατρατ uile γιalla δο ρiγ Αιλιγ, γ δο ρεαρρατ
 ρο ρiοh, γ caencoimrac. Μυιρcίρταc Uα δριαν δο ευνδεcτ hi Μiδε ρορ
 cpeich ιαραm, γ ρcáιρ ιομαρπεcc ειτιρ Oοiννall, ρί Μiδε, γ Μυιρcίρταc
 cona a ρloccáib i Μαiγ Λéνα. Ρο meabáιδ ρορ Μυiναιν, γ ρο λάδ a nár
 ιm Μαιορcclann Uα nOunγalaγ, γ ιm mac Conín Uί Ouibcino, γ ιm mac
 Μαιοιμορδα Uί Oοiννall mac ρiγ Uα Ceiνnρealaγ. Cρiρc h ριυαιcécfo λά
 Oοiννall Uα Μαιοιlcchlunn ιριν Μυiναιν, co ρο λοιρc Oúιn na ρcciaτh.
 Cρiρc oile δeóp λár an Oοiννall céυna, γo ρο αιρcc Uρmυiναιν uile. Ρυαιόρι
 Uα Concobair δο λορcaδ Oúιne Αiécτ. Μυιρcίρταc Uα δριc, τιγiρνα na
 nOéιρi δο μαρβαδ. Μυιρcίρταc Uα δριαν δο δoι ar Loch Riach τρe
 δaoγal. Σλυαιγeαδ λά Μυιρcίρταc Uα mδριαν, γ λά ρiρáιδ Μυiναιν, γ la

the same events under the year 1087, as follows :

“ A. D. 1087” [*rectè*, 1089]. “ Munstermen brought a great fleet on the river of Synann and Loghrie, and robbed, and tooke the spoyles of all the churches upon the islands of that lough, viz., of Innis-Clothran, Innis-Boffyn, Innis-Angine, and Cloneawyn; which Rowry O’Connor, king of Connought, seeing, he caused to be stopped the fords on the Synnan, called Adyrekeache and Rathkrea, to the end they might not be at liberty to pass the said passages at their returns, and were driven to turn to Athlone, where they were overtaken by Donell mac Flynn O’Melaughlyn, king of Meath, to whose protection they whollie committed themselves, and yealded all their cotts, shippes, and boats, to be disposed of at his pleasure, which he received, and sent safe conduct with them untill they

were left at their native place of Mounster. Gillekenny O’Flattyle, prince of Delvyn-Bethra, was killed by his own brother, Hugh mac Coghlan. Donnogh mac Donnell Reawar (in English, the fatt), king of Lynster, was killed by Connor O’Connor, prince of Affalie; and also Donnogh mac Donnell mac Gillepatrick, prince of Ossorie, was killed. Isill Kieran, or the hospitall of St. Keyran, was purchased by Cormack Mac Connemoght from O’Flayhyn and Donnell mac Flynn O’Melaughlyn of Meath, for ever.”

^m *Ua Buachalla*.—Now anglicised Buckley, without the prefix Ua or O’.

ⁿ *Successor of Cainneach in Cianachta*: i. e. Abbot of Dromachose, in the barony of Keenaght, and county of Londonderry.

^o *Ua Cairecallain*.—Now anglicised Carlan, Carland, Curland, and Carleton, without the prefix Ua or O’. William Carleton, the author

The Age of Christ, 1090. Maelduin, successor of Mochuda, and Cian Ua Buachalla^m, successor of Cainneach in Cianachtaⁿ, died. Ingnadan, lector of Cluain-Iraird, was killed. Maclruanaidh Ua Caireallain^o, lord of Clann-Diarmada^p, and Gillachrist Ua Luinigh^q, lord of Cinel-Moen^r, were killed one day by Domhnall O'Lochlainn. A great meeting took place between Domhnall, the son of Mac Lochlainn, King of Aileach; and Muircheartach Ua Briain, King of Caiseal; and Domhnall, son of Flann Ua Maeleachlainn, lord of Meath; and Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, King of Connaught; and they all delivered hostages to the King of Aileach, and they parted in peace and tranquillity. Muircheartach Ua Briain afterwards went into Meath upon a predatory excursion; and a battle was fought between Domhnall, King of Meath, and Muircheartach, with their forces, at Magh-Lena^s. The Munstermen were defeated and slaughtered, with Maelseachlainn Ua Dunghalaigh, Mac-Conin Ua Duibhgin, and Maelmordha Ua Domhnaill, son of the King of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh. A plundering army was led by Domhnall Ua Maeleachlainn into Munster, and he burned Dun-na-Sgiath^t. Another predatory excursion was made by the same Domhnall, on which he plundered all Ormond. Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair burned Dun-Aichet^u. Muircheartach Ua Bric, lord of the Deisi, was killed. Muircheartach Ua Briain went upon Loch-Riach^w, by taking an unfair advantage. A hosting was made by Muircheartach Ua Briain, the men of Munster,

of *Traits and Stories of the Irish Peasantry*, is of this family, and his Irish name is Uilliam Ua Caipcellan.

^p *Clann-Diarmada*.—A sept of the Cinel-Eoghain, seated on the east side of the River Foyle, in the barony of Tirkeeran, and county of Londonderry. The name of this tribe is now preserved in that of the parish of Clondermot, in this barony.

^q *Ua Luinigh*.—Now Looney, without the prefix Ua or O'. The mountainous district of Mounterlooney, in the barony of Strabane, county of Tyrone, took its name from this family, who were afterwards driven into it.—See note ^t, under A. D. 1178.

^r *Cinel-Moen*.—A sept of the Cinel-Eoghain,

at this period seated in the present barony of Raphoe, county of Donegal, but afterwards driven across the Foyle by the Cinel-Conaill.—See note ^u, under A. D. 1178.

^s *Magh-Lena*.—Now Moylena, otherwise Kilbride, a parish comprising the town of Tullamore, in the barony of Ballycowan, and King's County.—See note ^u, under A. D. 902, p. 564, and p. 105, col. 1.

^t *Dun-na-sgiath*.—Now Dunnaskeagh, a townland in the parish of Rathlynin, barony of Clanwilliam, and county of Tipperary.—See note under A. D. 1043.

^u *Dun-Aichet*.—See note under A. D. 1088.

^w *Loch-Riach*.—Now Loughrea, in the county of Galway.

Ἰαλλαῖς Ἀτά ελιατ, ἄο πο μδιρρετ ελνιτυρ Λαιζην, ἡ ποια βρεαζ ἄο ηἌε βυδε, ἡ το βερερατ οα αιτιρε οἰα Λοελουη .ι. Οοιηαλλ, αρ α ηαηααλ ό εα ρηη ριαρ.

Αοιρ Οριόρε, μίλε ηοχατ α ηαση. Οηηοραοιαό Ἰα ηΟοαίη, κομαρβα ὀρέηοιηη, δέεε. Μυρχαό, μαε μιε Οοιηαλλ Ρηήηαρ, οο ηαρβαό ι μεαβαλ λά ηΕηδα, μαε Οιαρμαδα. Μαε μιε Αοδα μιε Ρυαίδη, τιζήηα ηαρταρ Κοηαάτ, δέεε. Οιοηαετ Ἰα Μορδα, τιζήηα Λαιζιρ, ἡ μαε Μαοιρυαηαίό, μιε Κοηοόρηηε, οο κοίηευιτιμ ι τιιζ Ἰί βηηαηη ηι εΟαρρρεαλ. Οεαρβαλλ Ἰα ηΑοδα ρηηηορ Οιοηηε Οομμάη, δέεε. Λαιόηηηηη .ι. αη ὀυιδηαό Ἰα Ουηηοοάηζ, τιζήηα Ἰαηληζ, οο ηαρβαό οἸιβ ὀρμυη. Σλόηζεό λά Μυρρέζηαό Ἰα ηιδηαη, εο πο αιρεε ηαρταρ Μιθε. Σλόηηεαό λά Κοηηαηαῖβ, εο πο λοιρρετ μόρ οηη Μυμῆαη. ὀρην Ἰα Οαηηελβῆαη οο ηαρβαό οο ηῆαε Μιε Οοιρτέη. Ορεαη ηα ηαιηηηεαό οο ὀέηαηη οο Μημυρρέζηαό Ἰα ὀρην, αιόε Νοετλαε μόρ, αρ Ἰιβη Ραηζε ἡ αρ ηῆααῖβ μιε ὀρην ὀρηε. Σίε οο ὀέηαηη οο Μυρρέζηαό ἡ οο ηῆααῖβ Οαιόζ Ἰι ὀρην, ἡ Ουαδῆμυηῆα οο ὀοι οια τιιζηηῖ, ἡ ρεαλλ οο ηῆαε Οηαιόζ ρορρη, ἡ α ηαρρεαηη οο Οηοηηαηαῖβ. Μυρρέζηαηη Ἰα ὀρηε, τιζήηα ηα ηῆέρι, οο ηαρβαό. Αη λῆη ηαρταραηη οο ραίε Αρδα Μαάα οο λορρεαό. Μαοιηορα, κοηορβα Ρηατ-

¹ *Ath-buidhe*: i. e. the Yellow Ford, now Athboy, in the barony of Lune, and county of Meath.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“ A. D. 1090. Maelduin O'Rebacan, Coarb of Mochuda; Kien O'Buachalla, Coarb of Cainnech, in Kyanacht, *in Christo quieverunt*. Maelruanaí O'Carellan, minion of Kindred-Dermaid; Gilchrist O'Luny, minion of Kindred-Moyne, killed in one day, *per dolum*, by Donell O'Lochlainn. The Dainliag of Ferta burnt, with a hundred houses about it. A meeting between Donell Mac Lachlainn's sonne, Murtagh O'Brien, King of Cashell, and Flann O'Melachlinn's sonne, King of Tarach, where they did conclude to give hostages to the King of Ailech from them all. Taithelech O'Heagra taken prisoner.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

The battle of Magh-Lena is noticed in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, at 1088, as follows:

“ A. D. 1088” [*rectè*, 1090]. “ Moriertagh, son of King Terlagh O'Brien, succeeded his father, and reigned after him eleven years. The king came with his forces into Meath, and tooke a prey there, but was overtaken by Donell mac Flynn, King of Meath, at Molena, in Fercall, where many of King Moriertagh's army were slain, as Moyleseaghlyn O'Dongaly, the son of Conin O'Dowgin, and the son of Mollmorry O'Donnell, prince of the O-Kinseallys.”

² *Cinath Ua Mordha, lord of Laeighis: anglicè* Kenny O'More, lord of Leix.

³ *Maelruanaidh, son of Cucoirne*.—This Maelruanaidh was the head of the O'Carrolls of Ely-O'Carroll.—See note under A. D. 1050.

⁴ *Of Gaileanga*: i. e. of Gaileanga, in the diocese of Achonry, in Connaught.

and the foreigners of Ath-eliath; and they plundered a district of Leinster, and the men of Breagh, as far as Ath-buidhe^x; and they delivered two hostages to O'Lochlainn, i. e. Domlmall, for protecting them thence to the west.

The Age of Christ, 1091. Ceannfaeladh Ua hOgain, successor of Brenainn, died. Murchadh, grandson of Domhnall Reamhar, was treacherously killed by Enda, son of Diarmaid. The grandson of Aedh, son of Ruaidhri [Ua Flaithbheartaigh], lord of West Connaught, died. Cinaeth Ua Mordha, lord of Laeighis^y, and the son of Maclruanaidh, son of Cucoirne^z, mutually fell by each other in the house of Ua Briain, at Caiseal. Cearbhall, grandson of Aedh, senior of the Clann-Colmain, died. Laighnén, i. e. the Buidheanach Ua Duimnothaigh, lord of Gaileanga^a, was slain by the Ui-Briuin. A hosting was made by the Connaughtmen, and they burned a great part of Munster. Bran Ua Caindealbhain was slain by the son of Mac Coirten. The prey of the firebrands made, on Great Christmas night, by Muirheartach Ua Briain, upon the Ui-Failghe and the grandsons of Bran Breac. A peace was made between Muirheartach Ua Briain and the sons of Tadhg Ua Briain; and the men of Thomond returned to their homes, but the sons of Tadhg acted treacherously towards them, and they were plundered by the Connaughtmen. Muirheartach Ua Bric, lord of the Deisi, was killed. The western half of the fort of Ard-Macha was burned. Maelisa^b, successor of Patrick, died, after penance, on the

^b *Maelisa*.—“A. D. 1091. *Moelisa Comorbanus S. Patriei* (id est, Archiepiscopus Ardmachanus), post longam poenitentiam decessit die 20 Decembris, ejusque locum occupat statim *Domnaldus filius Amalgadii*. Unde, cum *Moelisa* supra ad annum 1068 vocetur filius *Amalgadii*, videtur hic *Domnaldus* fuisse ejus frater.”—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 299.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1091. Murcha, sonn's sonne to Donell fatt, killed by falsehood by Enna mac Dermot. The west half of the Rath of Ardmagh burnt. Dunsleve O'Heochaa, king of Ulster, killed by Mac Lochlainn's sonne, and by the king of Ailech, at Belach gort-an-iubhair, in battle. Rory mac Hugh his sonne, king of West Con-

naught, died. Maelisa, Coarb of Patrick, 9 *Kal. Januarii in penitentia quievit*. Donell mac Awalgaa ordered in the abbacie in his place presently. This year a happy fruitful yeare.”—*Cod. Clar.*, tom. 49.

A few of the events noticed in the Annals of the Four Masters, under 1091, are given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise under 1089, thus:

“A. D. 1089” [*rectè*, 1091]. “Donslevye O'Heoghaye, king of Ulster, was killed by Donell mac Loghlyn, prince of Ailleagh. Cynath O'Morrey” [O'More], “and Mollronie mac Concornie fought hand to hand in the king's house in Cashell, and were both slain. Moyleisa, Primatt of Ardmach, died.”

The reader should bear in mind that King of Ulster here means King of Ulidia, or that part

τρατε, δέεε ιαρ βρήναινη 20 December, γ Δοιμνall, mac Αιναλζαδα, διορ-
νεαδ ινα ιοναδ ιριν αβδαινε φο εφδοιρ. Σιτριυζ, mac Σιολλαβριυδε, υο μαρ-
βαδ ι μεαβαλ.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mίle nochat a δό. Connmach Ua Cairill, ερpucc, γ μαζ-
λοιρ τοζαιδε, Κορβμαε, abb Μαιμριτρεδ ρριυε ρήοιρ ναοι, εφω eccna γ
εραβαοη na ηζαιοδηel. Μυιρέστιαχ, mac Λοιγγιχ, κομαρβα Βινδέιν
Cλυana ηΕραιρδ, γ Μαοιβορα Ua ηΑρραχτάιν, κομαρβα Αιλβε Ιμβιχ, δέεε.
Αη Cράβδεδχ .ι. Βιαχραχ Ua Πολλαμαιν, ραεκαρτ υο Chonnaέταδ υο
βιάαδ ιLloch Cairργιν. Ράιτη Αρδα Macha co na εfmρλοδ υο λορρεαδ an
εfεραμιαδ Callann υο September, γ ρρλε υο Thriun Mόρ, γ ρρεε υο Thriun
Saxan. Ρυαδρι Ua Conέοβαρ .ι. Ρυαυηρι na ροιδε buide, αιρδρι Connaέτ,
υο δαλλαδ υUa Πλατέστιαζ .ι. υο Πλατέστιαχ, γ υΡοζαρταχ Ua Ροζαρ-
ταιζ τρια ρεill γ τρια μεαβαλ. βα εάρυερ Cριορτ φο ρεετ Ρυαδρι
υUa Πλατέστιαζ. Donnchaδ, mac Cαρταζ, τιζήρνα Εοζαναέτα Cairil υο
μαρβαδ λά Ceallachán Cairil. Ενδα, mac Διαρμαδα, τιζήρνα Ua εCειν-
ρεαλαζ, υο μαρβαδ λά cεινρεαλαέαδ ρειριν .ι. υο mac Μυρchaδ, mic
Διαρμαδα. Cρεαχ mόρ λά Conmaeιmβ ταρ ρίολ Μυρρεαυηαιζ, co ρο ράγ-
βαοη Μαζ ηΑοι leo ζan ιmιle. Donnchaδ mac Uί Chonέοβαρ Βαλζιζ υο
μαρβαδ λά a βραέριmβ ρέιριν. Ρεόδ mόρ γ αιζ ιριν mβλιαδαιρι, co ρο ρεοδρλε
λοά γ αιβne Ερεαν, co ηιmτιζδρι υαοιne γ eich copaiβ τιορμαδ υαρ na
lochaiβ, γ ρο ρήαδ ρνεαχτα mόρ na διαδ ριν. Slóizheaδ λά μυιρέστιαχ
Ua mόριαν ι εConnachταιβ, ζο ρυζ ζialla uαδαδ. Διαρμαυ Ua ηριαν
υιοηαρβαδ ι ηUιταδ. Μυιρδαχ Mac Cairptaζ, τιζήρνα Εοζαναέτα, δέεε.
Doimnall mac Αιναλζαδα, κομορβα Ρηάτραιεε φορ ευαιρτ Cenel ηΕοζαν, co

of Ulster, east of Lough Neagh and the River
Bann.

¹ *Loch Cairrgin*.—Now Cargin's Lough, near
Tulsk, in the county of Rosecommon.

² *Trian-Mor*: i. e. the great third or ternal
division of Armagh.

³ *Trian-Saxon*: i. e. the Third of the Saxons;
that division of Armagh, in which the Saxon
students resided.

This passage is translated by Colgan as fol-
lows: "A. D. 1092. *Arx Ardmachana cum suis*
Ecclesiis, una pars de Trien-mor, et altera Trien-

Saxon, incendio vastantur quarto Calendas Sep-
tembris."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 299.

⁴ *Ceallachan-Caisil*: i. e. Callaghan of Cashel.
He was the ancestor of the O'Callaghans of
Munster. He was the son of Dombnall, who
died in 1044, who was the son of Murchadh,
who died in 1014 (from whose brother, Saerbh-
reathach, the Mac Carthys of Munster are de-
scended), who was son of Donnchadh, who was
son of Ceallachan Caisil, King of Munster, who
died in the year 954.—See *Circuit of Muirehear-*
tach Mac Neill, p. 64.

20th of December; and Domhnall, son of Amhalghaidh, was immediately installed in his place in the abbacy. Sitric, son of Gillabruide, was treacherously killed.

The Age of Christ, 1092. Commhach Ua Cairill, a bishop, and an excellent moderator; Cormac, Abbot of Mainistir [Buithe], a learned and holy senior, head of the wisdom and piety of the Gaeidhil; Muircheartach, son of Loingseach, successor of Finnen of Cluain-Iraid; and Maclisa Ua hArrachtain, successor of Ailbhe of Imleach, died. The Devotee, i. e. Fiachra Ua Follamhain, a priest of the Connaughtmen, was drowned in Loch Cairrgin^c. The fort of Ard-Macha, with its churches, were burned on the fourth of the Calends of September, and a street of Trian-Mor^d, and a street of Trian-Saxon^e. Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, i. e. Ruaidhri na Soidhe Buidhe, supreme King of Connaught, was blinded by Ua Flaithbheartaigh, i. e. Flaithbheartach, and Foghartaigh O'Foghartaigh, through treachery and guile. Ruaidhri was seven times a gossip to Ua Flaithbheartaigh. Donnchadh Mac Carthaigh, lord of Eoghanacht-Chaisil, was killed by Ceallachan-Caisil^f. Enda, son of Diarnada, lord of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, was killed by the Ui-Ceinnsealaigh themselves. A great predatory excursion was made by the Conmhaicni over Sil-Muireadhaigh, so that Magh-Aei was left without cattle. Donnchadh, son of Ua Conchobhar Failghe, was killed by his own brothers. Great frost and ice in this year, and the lakes and rivers of Ireland were frozen over, so that men and horses were wont to pass with dry feet over the lakes; and great snow fell afterwards. An army was led by Muircheartach Ua Briain into Connaught, and he carried hostages from them. Diarmaid Ua Briain was expelled into Ulster. Muireadhach Mac Carthaigh^g, lord of Eoghanacht, died. Domhnall^h, son of Amhalghaidh.

^c *Muireadhach Mac Carthaigh*.—He is the ancestor of the Mac Carthys of Munster, and the first person ever called Mac Carthaigh. He was the son of Carthach, who was son of Saerbhreachathach, son of Donnchadh, son of Ceallachan Chaisil, King of Munster.—*Id. Ibid.*

^d *Domhnall*.—"A. D. 1092. *Donnaldus filius Amalgadii, Archiepiscopus Ardmachanus, circuít et visitat regiones de Kinel-Eoguin, id est O'Nel-lorum.*"—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 299.

The Annals of Ulster notice the following

events under this year:

"A. D. 1092. Follavan, the religious of Connaught, was drowned. Clon-mic-Nois spoyled by Mounstermen. Rory O'Conner, Archking of Connaght, blinded by O'Flatherty deceitfully. Mureach Mac Carty, king of Eonacht Cassill, *mortuus est*. Donell mac Awalgaa, Coarb of Patrick, visiting Kindred-Owen, got his will" [co tuc a péip]. "The Rath of Ardmach with the church, 4 Cal. Sept. and a great part of the great Trien" [and a part of the Saxons' Trien].

successor of Patrick, made à visitation of Cinel-Eoghain, and obtained his demand. Aedh, son of Cathal Ua Conchobhair, was taken prisoner by Brian ; and the chieftainship of Sil-Muireadhaigh was given to Gilla-na-naemh Ua Conchobhair. The fleet of the men of Munster plundered Cluain-mic-Nois.

The Age of Christ, 1093. The Bishop Ua Brighten died. Ailill Ua Niallain, Tanist-abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. The successor of Cronan of Tuaim-Greine ; and the successor of Colman of Cill-Mic-Duachⁱ; Aedh, airchinneach of Daimhliag-Chianain ; Ua Scoptha, successor of Comman ; and Aedh Ua Conghaile, airchinneach of the Teach-aeidheadh^k of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Aedh Ua Canannain, lord of Cinel-Conaill, was blinded by Domhnall Ua Lochlainn, King of Aileach. Aedh Ua Baigheallain, lord of Oirghialla, was slain by the Conailli-Muirtheimhne. Aedh, son of Cathal Ua Conchobhair, lord of Sil-Muireadhaigh, was killed in Munster, while in fetters, by Fogartach Ua Fogartaigh, through treachery and guile. The Aithehleireach^l, i. e. Niall, son of Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, was killed by the Connhaicni. Dubhdara, the grandson of Aighennain, lord of Luighne, died. Trenfhear Ua Ceallaigh, lord of Breagha, was killed by Ua Duibhidhir in Daimhliag-Chianain. Muirchear-tach Ua Briain plundered the Ui-Muireadhaigh, and expelled them into Tir-Eoghain, after having made a prisoner of their lord, Gilla-na-naemh Ua Conchobhair, and of Ua Concanainn, the son of Tadhg, lord of Ui-Diarmada. The Sil-Muireadhaigh returned again to Connaught without permission. Great snow and frost in this year, so that the lakes of Ireland were frozen. Ard-Macha was burned, with its churches.

The Age of Christ, 1094. Donnsléibhe Ua hEochadha, King of Ulidia, was slain by the King of Aileach, i. e. Domhnall, the son of Mac Lochlainn, in

and Mae Duach ; Fothud, Archbishop of Scotland, *in pace quieverunt*. Kindred-Murey exiled out of Connaght by Murtagh O'Brien. Hugh O'Canannain, king of Kindred-Conell, blinded by Donell O'Lochlainn, king of Ailech. Maelcolumb mae Donnchaa, Archking of Scotland, and his son, Edward, killed by Frenchmen ; and his Queen, Margaret, died of sorrow within a few houres. Kindred-Murey came againe into Connaght without licenee. Great fruit

this yeare."—*Cod. Clarend.*

The Annals of Clonmacnoise notice, under the year 1192, two of these events, as follows:

"A. D. 1192" [*rectè*, 1193]. "Hugh O'Konoyle, Dean of the Little Chureh of Clonvicknose, died. Maleolme, king of Scotland, was killed by Frenchmen, whose wife, Margrett, Queen of Scotland, and daughter of the King of England, for greif and sorrow of the king's death, died."

Ἐπιπτε αν ιοβαρ. Πιρ Ερεανν δο κοιμήριαν ἄο ηΑτ̄ Cλιατ̄ .ι. Μυιρ̄ς̄ιταχ Ua ὄριαν co π̄ς̄ιαβ̄ Μυιαν co ηΟρραιγ̄ιβ̄ ἡ Λαιγ̄ιμβ̄, Δοιναλλ, mac meic Λοc̄λανν, π̄ι Οιη̄ξ̄ co cCenel Conaill, ἡ Εοζ̄αν, Δοιναλλ, mac Πλανδ, π̄ι Τ̄σ̄ιρ̄ιαχ, co π̄ς̄ιαβ̄ Μιδε, Δοννεαδ̄ Ua ηΕοχαδ̄α, co ηUλαιβ̄, ἡ Ἐορραιδ̄, τ̄ιξ̄ινα Ἐαλλ ἡ Ᾱτᾱ cλιατ̄, co ηοχατ̄ lonḡ λειρ̄. Τ̄αν̄γατταρ̄ αν λυχτ̄ ανοιρ̄ ἄο Μαη̄ξ̄ Λαιγ̄ιη, co ηο λειρ̄ε̄ς̄τε Uαc̄εταρ̄ ἀιρ̄ο, ἡ co παίριδ̄ β̄αν̄ μαδ̄οη̄ μ̄ορ̄ πορ̄ π̄ς̄ιαβ̄ Μυιαν, Λαιγ̄ιμβ̄, ἡ Ορραιγ̄ιβ̄ ηεαμπα. Ιομποιε ιαρ̄ ριν Uλαιδ̄, ἀρ̄ η̄ιρ̄ β̄ο ηαδ̄λαic̄ λεδ̄ Λαιγ̄ιη δο ηοδ̄ριυδ̄. Ιμποιρ̄ε̄ ιαρ̄ριη π̄ιρ̄ Μη̄υιαν̄ ποιρ̄ δοριδ̄οιρ̄, ἡ ηο ιοηδαρ̄β̄ρατ̄ Ἐορραιδ̄ α ηΑτ̄ cλιατ̄, ἡ ηο ἀτ̄ρ̄ιοξ̄ρατ̄ π̄ι Τ̄σ̄ιρ̄ιαχ .ι. Δοιναλλ, ἡ ηο ιοηδαρ̄β̄ρατ̄ ε̄ ι ηΟιρ̄ξ̄ιαλλαιβ̄ ιαρ̄ ηιομ̄ποδ̄ δο π̄ς̄ιαβ̄ Μιδε π̄αιρ̄. Δο ὄεοχαδ̄ ιαρ̄ριη Ua Μαοιρ̄ς̄ηλανν uαc̄αδ̄ η̄β̄εc̄ ατυαδ̄ co ρα ξ̄αιβ̄ βα Λαιγ̄ιη, ἡ αιρ̄ε̄ιρ̄ Μιδε uλε, ρυξ̄ρατ̄ Λαιγ̄ιη ἡ αιρ̄ε̄ιρ̄ Μιδε π̄αιρ̄, ἡ αιρ̄α ρ̄ιξ̄η Μυιαν οc̄ Λοch̄ Λεβ̄ιηδ̄, co τταρ̄ρηρ̄ ειτ̄τιρ̄ ηα β̄υ ἡ αν λορ̄εc̄, ἡ ηο ηιμ̄ρ̄ε̄ εccοιη̄λανν π̄αιρ̄ λα α η̄ιμ̄ηητιρ̄ π̄ειρ̄ιη .ι. mac Meic Αιξ̄ε̄νη̄αιν̄ co ηα ρ̄οc̄ρατταε, ἡ δο c̄εαρ̄ λεδ̄ αρ̄π̄ι βυδ̄δ̄εη̄ .ι. Δοιναλλ mac Πλανδ, ἡ Ἐιolla-ε̄νη̄αιν̄ μαξ̄ Λυξ̄αδ̄α, ιρ̄ η̄ c̄ηoc̄ uαρ̄ Παβαρ̄ Π̄ειc̄ιη. Πλατ̄β̄ς̄ιταχ Ua ηΑδ̄-οιτ̄η, τ̄ιξ̄ινα Ua ηΕαταχ Uλαδ̄η, δο ὄαλλαδ̄ λα Δοννεαδ̄ Ua ηΕοχαδ̄α, λα ρ̄ιξ̄ ηUλαδ̄. Αρ̄ πορ̄ Αιρ̄ε̄ς̄ιαβ̄ λα ηUλαοιβ̄, δ̄υ ι ττορ̄ερατταρ̄ ορ̄ιοη̄ξ̄ μ̄ορ̄ δο ρ̄αοc̄ε̄λανδ̄αιβ̄ ημ̄ Ua Πεδαc̄αιν̄, ἡ ημ̄ Δοιναλλ mac Αονξ̄υρα. Conc̄oβαρ̄ Ua Conc̄oβαρ̄ι, τ̄ιξ̄ιρα Cιαναχτα Ἐλεηηε Ἐεηηη, δ̄εξ̄ ιαρ̄ η̄οειξ̄β̄ε̄ηαδ̄. Conc̄oβαρ̄ Ua Conc̄oβαρ̄ι, τ̄ιξ̄ιρα Uia β̄Παιλ̄ξ̄ε, δο ερ̄ξ̄αβ̄αιλ̄ λα Μυιρ̄ς̄ιταc̄ Ua ηδ̄ριαν̄, λα ρ̄ιξ̄ Μυιαν. Σ̄λο̄ιξ̄ε̄ λα Μυιρ̄ς̄ιταχ Ua ηδ̄ριαν̄ co π̄ς̄ιοιβ̄ Μυιαν ηηε η̄ι Connac̄εταβ̄, ἡ ηο ρ̄οι ηα π̄η̄ε̄η̄ξ̄ ξ̄αν̄ Ἐιolla. Σ̄λο̄ιξ̄ε̄ οιλε ὄαν̄ λ̄αρ̄ αν λυc̄τ̄ c̄εδ̄ηα ετιρ̄ λ̄οc̄ ἡ τ̄ιρ̄ co Δ̄υν̄ Ταρ̄, ἡ ηο ηαηηρατ̄ Μιδε ειτερ̄

^m *Bealach-Guirt-an-iubhair*: i. e. the Road or Pass of the Field of the Yew. This pass was at Gortinure, in the parish of Killelagh, barony of Loughinsholin, in the county of Londonderry. The Annals of Ulster notice this event under the year 1091.

ⁿ *Mugh-Laiighean*: i. e. the Plain of Leinster. Clane and Oughterard are in this plain.—See O'Clery's *Irish Calendar* at 18th of May.

^o *Uachtar-ard*.—Now Oughterard, a hill on the summit of which are the ruins of a round

tower and ancient church, situated in the barony of South Salt, and county of Kildare.

^p *Loch Lebhinn*.—Now Lough Leane, about one mile to the south of the village of Fore, in the north-east of the county of Westmeath.—See note ^r, under the year 864, p. 501, *supra*.

^q *The hill over Fobhar-Feichin*.—Now the Ben of Fore, a remarkable cliffy hill 710 feet in height. A number of distinct subterranean rills, said to have been miraculously carried from Lough Leane through this hill by St. Feichin,

the battle of Bealach-Guirt-an-iubhair^m. The men of Ireland collected to Dublin, namely, Muirheartach Ua Briain, with Munstermen, the Osraighi, and the Leinstermen; Domhnall, the son of Mac Lochlainn, King of Oileach, with the Cinel-Conaill and Cinel-Eoghain; Domhnall, son of Flann, King of Teamhair, with the men of Meath; Donnchadh Ua hEochadha, with the Ulidians; and Godfrey, lord of the foreigners and of Ath-clíath, with ninety ships. These proceeded from the East to Magh-Laigheanⁿ, and they burned Uachtar-ard^o, and routed the men of Munster, Leinster, and Osraighie, who fled, without spilling blood. After this the Ulstermen returned [home], for they did not wish to plunder Leinster. The men of Munster after this went eastwards again, and expelled Godfrey from Ath-clíath, and deposed the King of Teamhair, i. e. Domhnall [Ua Maelseachlainn], and banished him into Oirghialla, the men of Meath having turned against him. After this Ua Maelseachlainn set out with a small party from the North, and seized the cows of Luighne and of all East Meath; but the people of Luighne and East Meath, and the soldiers of the King of Munster, overtook him at Loch Lebhinn^p, and got between the cows and the troop; and he was unfairly overwhelmed in battle by his own people, i. e. the son of Mac Aighennmain and his troop; and their own king was slain by them, i. e. Domhnall, son of Flann, and also Gilla-Enain, son of Lughaidh, on the hill over Fobhar-Feichin^o. Flaithbheartach Ua hAidith, lord of Ui-Eathach-Uladh, was blinded by Donnchadh Ua hEochadha, King of Ulidia. A slaughter was made of the Airtheara [Oriors] by the Ulidians, where a great number of the nobility fell, together with Ua Fedacain and Mac Aenghusa. Conchobhar Ua Conchobhair^r, lord of Cianachta Glinne Geimhin, died after a good life. Conchobhar Ua Conchobhair, lord of Ui-Failghe, was taken prisoner by Muirheartach Ua Briain, King of Munster. An army was led by Muirheartach Ua Briain, with the men of Munster, into Connaught, but he returned back without hostages. Another army was led by lake and land^s, by the same people,

fall into a mill-pond, and turn a small mill in the village just as they issue from the rock.

^r *Conchobhar Ua Conchobhair*: *anglicè* Conor O'Conor. This family are still in Gleann-Geimhin, in the parish of Dromachose, barony of Keenaght, and county of Londonderry, but are reduced to small farmers. They descend from

Connla, son of Tadhg, son of Cian, son of Oilioll Olum, and were chiefs of Cianachta, till subdued by the O'Kanes.

^s *By lake and land*: i. e. a part of O'Brien's forces sailed up Lough Derg, and up the Shannon into Lough Ree, while another part set out by land.

οἱ .ι. εἴτερ Δοννεχὰδ, μὰς Μυρκαδὰ μὲς Φλομμ, ἡ Κοκκόβαρ, μὰς Μαοιλ-
ρσέλαινν. Ρυαῖορι Ὑὰ Δονμαζάν, τὶξήρινα Ἀραῖ, δέεε. Κατράοιμεαδ μὲς
τῆαδ, μὰς Ρυαῖορι Ὑὶ Κοκκόβαρ, ἡ μὲς Σῖοι Μυρβῖδαιξ φορ Τυαδῶνῦμαν,
ἡ φορ ἰαρέαρ Κολλητ, δὺ ἡ τοπορταρ ἐπὶ ἔεδ, ἡ μὲς αἰρεερεττ ἰαρέαρ
Κολλητ Ὑε. ὅα δὸ να ματῖβ τοπορταρ ἰρῖν κατ ἰρῖν Ἀνλαοῖβ Ὑὰ ἡΑῖερ,
Δονηλέβε Ὑὰ Κινῆαοιαδ, ἡ μὰς Σῖλλεφυρρα Ὑὶ Μῆαοιλῦμαδ. Κατ Φιοδ-
ναῖα α αινμ. Ιομαρ Μὰς Σῖολλα Ὑλλετάν, ταοιρεαδ Μυνητερε Μαοιλῖοννα,
δὸ μαρβαδ λά μὲς Μῖοδε. Δοῖννall, κοῖορβα Ρῆατρεαε, φορ εuariτ Μυ-
μαν εἶονα εὐρ εὐ ττυξ α λάνεῦαιατ ρερεπαλλ ἡ ταεβ νεδβαρτα Ὑαδῦμβ.
Σῖολλα να μὲς ἡ μὰς Ὑὶ Κοβῆταξ, τὶξήρινα Ὑῖνall, δὸ ἔεε. Οἱρῖννεαχ
Ἀῖαδ ραδβαρ δὸ μαρβαδ Ὑερεαβ Ἐρρα.

Ἀοιρ Ἐρῖορε, μῖλε νοχατ α εἶεε. Ἀν τερεεορ Ὑὰ Κορεράν, κοῖορβα
Ὑρένανν Ἐλῦα ρήτα, [δέεε]. Σῖοιρ μὰς Μαοιλῶλῦα, ἀμῖαρε Ἐρεανν
Ὑε, δέεε ἰαρ ρῖνδαταῖξ, ἡ ἰαρ νοεῖξβῖεθαδ. Τεῖομ ἀνβροῖλλ ἰρῖν Ἐοραρ
Ὑε ἡ εοῖτεῖννε ἰρῖν μβλιαδαιρῖ, ἡ ατεβετ ἀοῖε εὐ νερεῖταρ εἶεοῖμῖε δὸ
ὅαοῖμβ Ἐρεανν δὸν τάν ἡ ἰρῖν, ατιαδ ἀνδρο Ὑορῖξ δὸ να Ὑῖξδαιοῖνβ εἰτερ
εεελαρ ἡ τυαῖε ατεβαρῖετ. Δονηξυρ, ερεεορ Ἀῖα εἰατ, ἡ Ὑὰ Μανῖάν .ι.
ἀν βρεῖνῖν, κοῖορβα Ἐαοῖνῖν, Μὰς Μαραρ Ὑὰ Ἐαοῖνῖν, κοῖορβα Ὀεαῖ,

[†] *Dun-Tais*.—Not identified.

[‡] *UahAichir*.—Now anglicised O'Hehir, Hehir, and sometimes Hare. This family was seated in the territory of Ui-Cormaic, lying between Slieve Callan and the town of Ennis, in the county of Clare.

[§] *Ua Cinnghaeluidh*.—Now anglicised Kinealy. This family is of the sept of the Ui-Fidhgainte, and were seated in the territory of Ui-Conaill-Gabhra, in the present county of Limerick.

The Annals of Ulster and the Annals of Clonmacnoise, which agree in chronology at this period, record the following events under this year :

“ A. D. 1094. Flathertach O'Hathcih, king of Oneach, blinded by Doncha O'Heochaa, king of Ulster. An army by Murtagh O'Brien to Dublin, and banished Geffry Meranach from being king of Galls, and killed Donell O'Melachlainn, king of Tarach. The slaughter of

the Easterns' good men by the North. Rory O'Donagan, king of Ara, and Conner O'Comer, king of Cianaght, *mortui sunt in penitentia*. Donell, Comarb of Patrick, visiting Mounster, and brought with him his full visitation, beside offering and devotion. Donell mac Maelcolumb, king of Scotland, killed by Donell and Edmond, his kinsmen, by murther. The battle of Finach, where the one-half of West Connaght, and the moiety of Corcomuroe were slaughtered by Teig mac Rory O'Connor.”—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

“ A. D. 1094. All the nobility and forces of Ireland assembled and gathered together at Dublin, with King Moriertagh O'Brien, both Munstermen, Lynstermen, and people of Ossorie. Donell mac Flynn O'Melaghlyn, king of Meath; Donogh O'Heoghie of Ulster, and Godfrey of Dublyn, with ninety shippes. These of the East

to Dun-Tais^t; and they divided Meath between two, i. e. between Donnchadh, son of Murchadh, son of Flann, and Conchobhar, son of Maelseachlainn. Ruaidhri Ua Domagain, lord of Aradh, died. A battle was gained by Tadhg, son of Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, and the Sil-Muireadhaigh, over the people of Thomond and West Connaught, in which three hundred were slain; and they plundered all West Connaught. This was called the battle of Fidhmacha. Of the chieftains who were slain in this battle were Amhlaeibh Ua hAichir^u, Donnsluibhe Ua Cinnfhaelaidh^w, and the son of Gillafursa Ua Maelmhuaidh. Imhar Mac Gilla-Ultain, chief of Muintir-Macilsinna, was slain by the men of Meath. Domhnall, successor of Patrick, made a visitation of Munster for the first time; and he obtained his full tribute of screballs [scrupuli], besides offerings from the inhabitants. Gilla-na-ninghean, son of Ua Cobhthaigh, lord of Umhall, died. The aircinneach of Achadh-fabhair was killed by the men of Ceara.

The Age of Christ, 1095. The Bishop Ua Corcraim, successor of Brenainn of Cluain-fearta, [died]. The Senior Mac Maeldalua, chief amchara of all Ireland, died at an advanced age, and after a good life. There was a great pestilence over all Europe in general in this year, and some say that the fourth part of the men of Ireland died of the malady. The following were some of the distinguished persons, ecclesiastical and lay, who died of it: Donnghus, Bishop of Ath-cliath; Ua Manchain, i. e. the Brehon [judge], successor of Caeimhghin; Mac Maras Ua Caemhain^x, successor of Oenna, of the tribe of

came to Oghterarde, where they gave a discomfiture to the Munstermen, people of Ossorie, and Lynstermen. The Ulstermen retrained upon them, and wou'd neither hinder or opugne the Lynstermen, but went and banished Godfrey out of Dublin, and also deposed Donell; whereupon the deposed King of Meath went to the land of Lwyne, and there tooke a prey, and being pursued by East Meath, and the King of Munster's guard, was slain among the coves at Loghlevyn, by one belonging to himself called Mac Agenan; and soe this was the end of Donell, king of Meath, that was deposed of his kingdome, and slaine by his owne people. Connor O'Connor of Affalie, King of Lynster, was taken captive by King Moriertagh O'Bryen. Clon-

vicknose was robbed, and the spoyles taken by those of Brawnie and the O'Royreks, on Monday in Shrovetyde. Dorrowe was likewise robbed by those of Fercall and Affalie. Clonvicknose was also robbed the same day by the son of Mac Coghlan and Delvyn. King Mortagh O'Brien, with his Munstermen, went to Connought to take hostages, and returned from thence without any. The King, with another army, came to Dountaise, in Meath, and divided Meath into two parts between two kings of the O'Melaughlins, viz., Donnogh mac Murrough mac Flyn, and Connor mac Moyleseaghlyn O'Melaughlyn."—*Ann. Clon.*

^x *Mac Maras Ua Caemhain.*—He was probably the Mac Maras Trogh, who transcribed a charter

do Dheibna bícc a cénél, Cairppe .i. an tSrocc Ua Ceitshnaigh, comarba Maeóicc, Ua Rinnánaigh, fírléiginn Leitglinne, Eochaid Ua Coiri, pecnab Achaó bó, Scannlán Ua Cnáimrige, anmápa Uir nór, Duadhach Ua Cshiruidir, ratar Cille Dálua, Dubrlatach Ua Muirsohan, Aó mac Maoiliora Uí Droléain, áirpshleigind, 7 Augurcin Ua Cumh, áirpshleicín Laighín. Aebát don mórclad éfena Dorráid Mhánaic, tigeanna Gall Aca cliaé, 7 na nImríd, Doimnall Dub Ua Fshgaile, tighina Foréuaé Laighín, Maéghaimin Ua Seóda, tighina Corca Dhuibre, Ua Maoleptaibe do munnair Imleacha Iubair. O hAimbió, tighina Oirgiall, 7 Ua Concobair, tighina Cianachta Ghinne Seimin. Ua hEiccni, tighina Fshmanach, do marbad. Ziolla-ciaráin mac mic Ualgharce, tighina Ua nDuib mórpeche, do marbad. Caérraoinfó mór 1 nArdachad ría nDál Acaide for Ultaib dú 1 ttorcain Lochlann Ua Cairill, moédaimna Ulaó, 7 Ziolla-cóimghall Ua Cairill, 7 rochaide mór amalle friú. Doimnall Ua Muirceán, tighina Tfeba uile, 7 Amblaib, mac meic Conmáda, mac tairig Shíl Rónáin, do marbad 1 peill, 7 iate 1 ngeimlib irin Muinan. Tallai, mghín Doimnall Guice, décc. Taógh, mac Caéal Uí Concobair, do marbad la fshuib Muinan. Taichleach Ua hEaighra, tighina Luighne, 7 ár luighne imme, do marbad lap na tríb Connaicib .i. Cenél cCair, Ceil Dubáin, 7 Cenel Luigna. Ua Concobair, tighina Ciarráige, do marbad lá a brácair. Cúcoicpice Ua hAimbió, tighina Fshí mbile, do marbhaid lá Donnchad Ua Maoilfshloind. Dub-óblai, mghín tighina Oirraige, 7 baintighina Oirraige, décc. Dairnaigh,

into the Book of Kells, some time previous to the year 1094.—See the *Miscellany of the Irish Archeological Society*, pp. 132, 156.

^v *Ua Cnáimhsighe*.—This name is obsolete in the south of Ireland; but it exists in Ulster, where it is anglicised Cramsey.

^v *The Islands*: i. e. the Hebrides, or western islands of Scotland.

^v *Ua Seughdha*.—Now O'Shea, O'Shee, and sometimes Shea, and Shee, without the prefix Ua or O'. According to O'Heerin's topographical poem, O'Falvy, who was the senior of the race of King Conary II. in Ireland, was chief of the territory of Corca-Dhuibhne, or Corcaguiny,

which extended from the River Mang westwards to the strand, Finntraigh, now Ventry, in the now county of Kerry; and O'Shea was chief of Ui-Rathach, now the barony of Iveragh, in the west of the same county: and this is evidently correct, though O'Shea, who was of the same race with O'Falvy, was sometimes chief lord of all the race of Conary.

^v *Ard-achadh*: i. e. High Field, now Ardagh, in the parish of Ramoan, barony of Carey, and county of Antrim.—See Ordnance Map of the county of Antrim, sheet 14.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

Dealbhna-Beag ; Cairbre, i. e. the Bishop Ua Ceithearnaigh, successor of Macdhog ; Ua Rinmanaigh, lector of Leithghlinn ; Eochaidh Ua Coisi, Vice-abbot of Achadh-bo ; Scannlan Ua Cnaimhsighe^r, amchara of Lismore ; Buadhach Ua Cearruidhir, priest of Cill-Dalua ; Dubhshlatach Ua Muireadhaigh ; Aedh, son of Maelisa Ua Brolchain, a chief lector ; and Augustin Ua Cuinn, chief Brehon [judge] of Leinster. Of the same pestilence died also Godfrey Mearanach, lord of the foreigners of Ath-cliaith and the islands^r ; Domhnall Dubh Ua Fearghaile, lord of Fortuatha-Laighean ; Mathghamhain Ua Seaghdha^a, lord of Corca-Dhuibhne ; Ua Maeleraeibhe, one of the people of Imleach-Ibhair ; O'hAinbhidh, lord of Oirghialla ; and Ua Conchobhair, lord of Cianachta-Glimne-Geimhin. Ua hEignigh, lord of Feara-Manach, was slain. Gillachiarain, the son of Mac-Ualghairg, lord of Ui-Duibhinneacht, was slain. A great victory was gained at Ard-achadh^b, by the Dal-Araidhe, over the Ulidians, wherein were slain Lochlainn Ua Cairill, royal heir of Ulidia ; and Gillachomhghaill Ua Cairill ; and a great host along with them. Domhnall Ua Muireagain, lord of all Teathbha, and Amhlaeibh, the son of Mac Conmeadha, son of the chief of Sil-Ronain, were treacherously slain, while in fetters, in Munster. Taillti, daughter of Domhnall Gott, died. Tadhg, son of Cathal Ua Conchobhair, was killed by the men of Munster. Taichleach Ua hEaghra, lord of Luighne, was slain, with a slaughter of the Luighne about him, by the three Conmhaicni, i. e. the Cinel-Cais, the Cinel-Dubhain, and the Cinel-Lughna. Ua Conchobhair, lord of Ciarraighe, was killed by his brother. Cucoigriche Ua hAinbhidh, lord of Feara-Bile, was killed by Donuchadh Ua Maelseachlainn. Dubhchobhlaigh, daughter of the lord of Osraighe, and the lady of Osraighe,

“A. D. 1095. Great snow fallen the Wednesday after Easter, which killed innumerable men, fowle, and cattle. Kells, with its churches ; Dorowe, with its books ; Ardsraha, with its church ; and many other churche townes, *crematae sunt*. Senoir Mac Maelmolua, archaged of Ireland, *in pace dormiuit*. Duvhach O'Sochuinn, gentle priest of Ferta ; Dongus, bishop of Dublin ; Hugh mae Maelisa, Coarb of Patricke, died. Kilkieran, son of Mac Ualgarg, minion of Duvvirechty, *a suis occisus*. O'Hegny, King of

Fermanach, killed by his” [own people]. “The battle of Ardagh by Dalaray upon Ulster, where Gilcomgaill O'Cairill” [was slain]. “Great sicknes in Ireland, that killed many men, from the Calends of August untill May next. Murtach O'Cairre, minion of Kindred-Aenes, and heire of Ailech, *mortuus est*. Carbry O'Kehernay, *in penitentia mortuus est*, i. e. the archpriest” [*rectè*, noble bishop] “of Cinselaves. Goffry Meranach, King of Galls, *mortuus est*.”—*Ann. Ult. ; Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

Cluainnup, Cluainn Epaip, Cluainn da locha, Paip, Lepp mór, Cluainn bponaig, 7 Cluainn eopar do loccað uile. Cluainn mic Nóip do orccain. Doimall Ua Maadaam, tigherna Ua nEeachach, décc.

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, uile nochat a pé. hUa Cochlán ruí eppcop, 7 coimorba baipri, décc. Eozan Ua Cluainn, aipéindeach Doipe, décc in oét décc Callann Ianuapri. Columnn Ua hAnradám, aipéinneach Roppa Ailéip, Plann Ua Muirceáin, aipéindeach Aentruib, Leapáur hUa Cpuiméip, coimorba Coimzáill, Mac Nechtain hUa hUaiteig, fspileiginn 7 uapal íazap, décc. Ua Maicann, ollainn Dal zCap, décc. Amlaib, mac Taðg Uí bhriain, do maipbað i Manann. Feil Eóin pop Aome ipri mbliaðaipri. Ro zab imeazla mór ppora Epeann peimpi, conað i coimiple aipriacht lá cleipéib Epeann in coimorba Pháiprice dia nimioisín ap an tfoimaim po tpecaað dóib ó éim a popconzpa pop éach a ceoitéinne tpeðfhor ó Chfoaim zo Doimnach do dénaín zacha míp, 7 tpepccað zach laoi zo cfin mbliaðua, cen mo tát Doimnaige, 7 pollanna, 7 aipéipeile, 7 dan do maiprae aliprana, 7 eðbarpa iomða do dia. Tuccað dan fspanna iomða do eccailpib, 7 éléipib, ó píozab, 7 taoipecaib, 7 po paopéa pip Epeann an tucht pin aip tème na díozla. Cluainn eopar do aipuaðuccað lá Muipéipztaeh Ua mbriain iap na múpach peacht maip la Uf Cuind. Plann Ua hAnbú, tigherna Deipceipz Aipzgiáll [décc]. Concoðap Ua hAnoiaipraað, tigherna Cianaéta, 7 Ua Cein tigherna Ua Mic Capéind, do coiméuipim ppa ipile hí ccliahað. Cuulað Ua Célecan, tánaipri Aipzgiáll, do maipbað lá coicecað nEpeann, .i. coicecað Ulað. Maízamann Ua Sezóa, tigherna Copca Dhuibne, décc. Muipéipztaeh .i. an Cullach Ua Dubða, tigherna Ua nAmalzaða, do maipbað

^c *Darmhaigh*.—Otherwise written *Dearmbach* and *Durmhagh*; now *Durrow*, in the King's County.—See note under A. D. 1186.

^d *Fell on Friday*.—This passage is translated by *Colgan* as follows:

“A. D. 1096. Festum S. Joannis Baptiste hoc anno cecidit in feriam sextam: quod tanquam malum omen ex quibusdam vaticiniis angurati nimium expaverunt Clerus et populus Hiberniæ. Unde consilio inito visum est Archiepiscopo et Clero totius patriæ, ut præservarentur a malis quæ præmisso tali omine subsequ-

natura qui dudum prædixerant indixere toti populo, ut singuli a Feria quarta usque in diem Dominicam protelent jejuniis singulis mensibus; et spatio insuper totius anni singulis diebus, exceptis Dominicis, festis, et solemnitatibus majoribus, una refectio maneat contenta. Unde multæ a populo factæ sunt oblationes et piæ largitiones; et a Regibus et Proceribus agri et prædia multa sunt donata Ecclesiis. His pietatis officiis peractis ab igne imminentis vindictæ populus mansit intactus.”
—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 299.

died. Darnhaigh^e, Ceanannus, Cluain-Iraird, Gleann-da-locha, Fobhar, Lis-mor, Cluain-Bronaigh, and Cluain-Eois, were all burned. Cluain-mic-Nois was plundered. Domhnall Ua Madadhain, lord of Ui-Eathach, died.

The Age of Christ, 1096. Ua Cochlain, a learned bishop, and successor of Bairri, died. Eoghan Ua Cearnaigh, airchinneach of Doire, died on the eighteenth of the Calends of January. Colum Ua hAnradhain, airchinneach of Ross-ailithir; Flann Ua Muireagain, airchinneach of Aentrobh; Learghus Ua Cruimhthir, successor of Comhghall; Mac Neachtain UahUaithnigh, a lector and noble priest, died. Ua Mailcain, chief poet of Dal-gCais, died. Amlhlaeibh, son of Tadhg Ua Briain, was killed in Manainn. The festival of John fell on Friday^d this year; the men of Ireland were seized with great fear in consequence, and the resolution adopted by the clergy of Ireland, with the successor of Patrick [at their head], to protect them against the pestilence which had been predicted to them at a remote period, was, to command all in general to observe abstinence, from Wednesday till Sunday, every month, and to fast [on one meal] every day till the end of a year, except on Sundays, solemnities, and great festivals; and they also made alms and many offerings to God; and many lands were granted to churches and clergymen by kings and chieftains; and the men of Ireland were saved for that time from the fire of vengeance. Ceann-coradh was re-edified by Muirheartach Ua Briain, it having been demolished some time before by the people of Leath-Chuinn. Flann Ua hAinbhidh, lord of South Airghialla, [died]. Conchobhar Ua hAinniarraidh, lord of Cianachta, and Ua Cein, lord of Ui-Mic-Cairthinn^e, fell by each other in a combat. Cu-Uladh Ua Celeachain, Tanist of Airghialla, was slain by the province of Ireland, i. e. the province of Uladh. Mathghamhain Ua Seaghdha, lord of Corca-Dhuibhne^f, died. Muirheartach, i. e. the Boar, O'Dubhda, lord of the

^e *Ui-Mic-Cairthinn*.—A tribe of the Oirghialla, descended from Forgo, son of Cairthenn, or Caerthainn, who was son of Eare, the grandson of Colla Uais, Monarch of Ireland in the fourth century. The territory inhabited by this tribe was called Tir-mic-Cairthinn, or Tir-mic-Caerthainn, a name still retained in the barony of Tirkeerin, on the east side of Lough Foyle, and adjoining the barony of Cianachta, or Keenaght,

in the county of Londonderry.

“Ericus e tribus Collæ regis nepotibus primus genuit Carthennium : cui nati Forgous, ex quo Hy-Maccarthen juxta sinum lacus Fevail Londinodorian alluentem.”—O’Flaherty’s *Ogygia*, p. 362. See also *Leabhar-na-gCeart*, p. 122, note ^k.

^f *Lord of Corca-Dhuibhne*.—This is a repetition.—See the year 1095.

λά α ἐνέλ πέιν. Ματοῦαν Ὑα Μαδοῦαν, τιζήρηνα Σιλ ηΑνμείαδα, δέcc. Ἰολλαοίρην Μαc Κορτέν, τιζήρηνα Θεαλβνα μόιρη, δο μαρβαῶ λά ηὙιβ Λαοζαίρη .i. ιαρηνα εἰοῦναcal δο Μηυιρέφίταcη Ὑα Ἰρηαν δόιβ ιαρ μβρηιέ δόρηθε xxr υιηγε δο ὅρη υαῶ, γ cέυ μβό γ ochταρ εἰταρηεῶ. Δονηχαῶ mac an Ἰηυιττ δο μαρβαῶ δο Χαλραιζιβ. Σιτρηιυῶ, mac Μιc Σεαλβαίζ, τιζήρηνα Ρηερ Ροιρ, δο μαρβαῶ λά Μυζῶορηαιβ Μαίζην. Μαοιράτταρηcc Μαc Αιρηίνδῆαιζη, ερηcop Αιρηα Μαχα, δέcc.

Αοιρ Cρηίορτ, μίλε noχα α ρεαcητ. Ρλανδaccán Ρυαῶ Ὑα Δυβῆαιζ, κομαρηβα Κομμάν γ ρερληζιηη Τυαμα να ζυαλαηη. Μαοιάν Ὑα Cυηη, αιρηίννεαcη Eccailiη Ἰιccε, Μαοιβρηίθε mac an τταοιρ Ὑί Ἰρολέάν ραοι γ ερηcop Chille ναρη, γ ἐόιccιῶ Λαιζήη, δέcc. Ταῶζ, mac Ρυαιῶρη Ὑι Chonῶοβαρη (.i. βραῆταρ Τοιρηῶεαλβαίζ Μῆόρη), τιζήρηνα Σιλ Μυιρηίνδαιζ, γ copηαιῆταcη an ἐυιccιῶ αιρέφη, δο μαρβαῶ λά Cιοηη Chonῶοβαρη, γ λά αερηαῶδα πέιν ι ρυλλ .i. λα mac Conλυαῶρη Ὑί Μαοιιβρηέναιηη ιρη cῆτταηιαῶ βιαῶαν ριῶεατ α αειρη. Αιηιρηζιη Ὑα Μόρηδα, τιζήρηνα Λαοιζιρη δέcc. Σιόιζῆβ λά

² *Ui-Amhalghadha*: i. e. the inhabitants of the barony of Tirawley, in the county of Mayo.

³ *Madadhan Ua Madadhain*: *anglicè* Madden O'Madden.—See note ², under A. D. 949, p. 665, *suprà*; also note under A. D. 1178.

⁴ *The Calraighi*.—These were the Magawleys, who were seated in the parish of Ballyloughloe, barony of Clonlunan, and county of Westmeath.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1096. Flann O'Hanbeth, king of Deskert-Oirgiall; Maclpatrick O'Hermeay, Bishop of Armagh; Columb O'Hanraan, Airchinnech of Ross-ailither; Flann O'Muregan, Airchinnech of Aendrum, *in Christo dormierunt*. Mahon O'Segday, king of Corkduvnè; Conor O'Ainiarray, king of Cianaght; and O'Keyne, king of O-Carthim, fell one with another” [*rectè*, the one by the other] “in fight. Great fright in Ireland from St. John's feast in this year, untill God, through fasting and prayer of the Coarb of Patrick, and the rest of the Irish clergie, did save them. Duv gall O'Macl-

cothay his sonne killed by his” [own people]. “Murtagh O'Duvda, king of O-nAvalgaa, killed by his” [own people]. “Madagan O'Madagan, king of Sil ηAnmchaa, *mortuus est*. Cuula O'Celegan, heire of Airgiall, killed by Coige-Ireland, .i. Ulster. Gillossen mac Carten, king of Delvin, killed. O'Caell, Airchinnech of Tuam-Grene, *in Christo quievit*. Owen O'Kernay, Airchinnech of Daire, 9 *Kal. Januarii quievit*.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

The mortality and plague, and the killing of the chief of Delvin-mor, are noticed in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, under the year 1095, as follows:

“A. D. 1095” [*rectè*, 1096]. “There was a great mortality and plague over all Europe this year, in so much that it depopulated great provinces and contrys. There was not such a pestilence in this land since the death of the sons of King Hugh Slane, that died of the disease called Boye-Koynneall, untill this present year; of which disease the ensuing noblemen, with infinite number of meaner sort, died, viz.: God-

Ui-Amhalghadha^g, was slain by his own tribe. Madadhan Ua Madadhain^b, lord of Sil-Anmchadha, died. Gilla-Oissen Mac Coirten, lord of Dealbhna-mor, was killed by the Ui-Laeghaire, he having been delivered up to them by Muirheartach Ua Briain, after he had obtained thirty ounces of gold, one hundred cows, and eight hostages. Donnchadh, son of the Gott [Ua Macleachlainn], was slain by the Calraighiⁱ. Sithfruich, son of Mac Scalbhaigh, lord of Feara-Rois, was slain by the Mughdhorna Maighen. Maclpadraig Mac Airmheadhaigh, Bishop of Ard-Macha, died.

The Age of Christ, 1097. Flannagan Ruadh Ua Dubhthaigh, successor of Comman, and lector of Tuaim-da-ghualann; Maclan Ua Cuinn, airchinneach of Eaglais-Beag [at Cluain-mic-Nois]; Maelbrighde Mac-an-tsaer Ua Broilchain, a learned doctor, and Bishop of Cill-dara and of Leinster, died. Tadhg, son of Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair (i. e. the brother of Toirdhealbhach Mor), lord of Sil-Muireadhaigh, and defender of the province in general, was treacherously killed by the Clann-Conchobhair^k and his own servant of trust, i. e. by the son of Culuachra Ua Maelbhrenainn, in the twenty-fourth year of his age. Aimirgin Ua Mordha, lord of Laeighis, died. An army was led by Muirheartach

frey, king of the Danes of Dublyn and the Islands; Dunchus, archbishop of Dublyn; Breahawe O'Manehan, Cowarb of St. Kevyn; Donell Duffe O'Ferall, prince of the borders of Lynster" [Ῥορτωαεα Ζαργεαν]; "Mac Maras O'Koewan, Cowarb of Oenne; the bishopp O'Keherne, Cowarb of Moyeoge; Augustin O'Koyne, chief Judge of Lynster. The king and subjects seeing the plague continue with such heat with them" [rectè, with such virulence amongst them], "were stroeken with great terror; for appeasing of which plague, the clergy of Ireland thought good to cause all the inhabitants of the kingdome to fast from Wednesday to Sunday, once every month, for the space of one whole year, except sollemne and great festivall days; they also appointed certain prayers to be said dayly. The king, noblemen, and all the subjects of the kingdome, were very beneficial" [recte, beneficent] "towards

the church and pooremen this year, whereby God's wrath was asswaged. The king of his great bounty gave great immunities and freedom to churches that were theretofore charged with sesse and other extraordinarie contrie charges, with many other large and bountifull gifts. The king's house of Kynecorie was repaired and renewed again, after that it was rased down by those of Leah-Koyunn. Mac-Miccorthean, chief of Delvyn-more, was slain by the race of Lagerie, after he was delivered by them to" [rectè, delivered to them by] "king Murtagh, for taking from thence" [rectè, taking for him] "thirty ounces of gold, one hundred cows, and eight prisoners."

^k *Clann-Conchobhair*.—This was the tribe-name of the O'Maelbhrenainns, or O'Mulrenins, who were seated in the parish of Baslick, near Ballintober, in the county of Roscommon, where they are still extant.

Μυρρίστᾶχ Ὑα Ὕριαν ᾧ Λεῖτ Μοῦα, ἡ κο πρῆλαιβ μίθε, ἡ κο νορειμ το Connacht αρ ανμαρ αν τυαιρχειρτ ᾧ πανγαδαρ Μαῖ Conaille, ἡ α νομποῦ αρρ ιαρ ριν ζαν ινδρεαῦ ζαν ειττιρε, υαρ τάνιτε Ὁοῖννall Ὑα Ὑοῦλαιν ᾧ ττιονῶλ αν τυαιρχειρτ ᾧ Ρίοῦ Conaille το ταῦαρτ εατα το Μυρρίστᾶχ κο να ροῦραιτε κο νδῆρα Ὁια, ἡ κομαρβα Ρηάτραιτε ρίο τετορρα. Ὑοχ-λαιν Ὑα Ὁυῖδαρα, τιῖλῆνα Ρῆημναῖγε, το μαρβαθ το Ὑιβ Ὕριυν Ὕρείρνε. Ιν ὄρυε Ὑα Καρταῖγ, ολλαν Connacht, το μαρβαθ το Chonnachtaiβ ρέιρρην. Ἐνό ἰνῆρ μῶρ αρ ρυθ Ἐρεανν α κοοιτῆιννε ἰρην μβλιαῦαηρ, κο ρο ἰμέτ μυα Ἐρεανν, ἡ ρο ἰμαρ τιρυαηρ να εεῖο ἠρην κο εῖνθ δά βλιαῦαν ιαραμῆ. Ὁλιαῦαν να εεῖο βρηνν το ζαιρτί ὀι, ἡ το ζειβῆί ρειρῖθαῦ εῖο αρ αση ρινῆινν. Ἐλοῖτῆεαχ Μαμῖρτρεαχ .ι. Μαμῖρτρεαῦ ὄυιτε, κο λεαῖραιβ ἡ κο τταιρ-εεῖῶαιβ ιομῶαιβ το λορκαῦ. Ρλαιῖῆρῖτᾶχ Ὑα Ρλαιῖῆρῖταῖζ το εῖοιδαῖτ ινα αταρρῶα ᾧ ἠΑῦῦ Ὑα Ἐοῖκοῦαηρ (.ι. Αῦῦ αν ῖα βῆρναῖγ) ἡ εῖνναρ Shil Μυρρίσῖθαῖζ το ῖαβάνλ ὀο ὀορῖῶιρ.

Αορ Ἐρῖορτ, μίλε νοχατ α ἠοχτ. Ὁοῖννall Ὑα ἠΕννι .ι. το Ὁαλ εῖΑαρ αρῖο ανμῆαρη, ἡ υαρη ερρκορ, εῖνθ ῖεενα ἡ ερῖάβαιῦ να ἠῖαοῖδελ, τοραρ κοιντερελε ιαρῆαρ Ἐορρα ραοι αν υιρῖ εῖῆταρῶα Ροῖαν, ἡ να ἠῖαοῖδεαλ, το εῖρροχμῖζαῦ αβῖῆαιῦ ι Ἐαλλανν December. ῖε βλιαῦῶνα ρεαχτμοῖζατ α αορ αν ταν ρο ραιῦ α ρρρατ. Ὁοῖννall Ὑα Ροῖαρταῖζ, κομαρβα Ἐολαιν Ἐοιλλε, Μαοῖῆρῖ Ὑα ῖτυρ, ρερῖβῖῖῦ ἡ ρεαλλρῖῖ Μυῖαν ἡ Ἐρεανν αρῖῆνα,

¹ *Fidh-Conaille*: i. e. the Wood of Conaille. This was the name of a woody district in the present county of Louth.

^m *A sciseulthach of nuts*.—This is explained “the sixth part of a barrell,” in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster.—See note under A. D. 1031.

ⁿ *The cloitheach of Mainister*: i. e. the steeple or round tower of Monasterboice, in the county of Louth. Dr. O’Conor, in a note to this passage, asserts that the round towers of Ireland were not the cloitheachs of the Irish annals, because the round towers could not be burned; but the round tower of Monasterboice still exists, and is known by no other name than that by which it is called in the text, namely, *Cloitheach Mainistreach*.—See Petrie’s *Round Towers*

of Ireland, pp. 64, 65.

^o *Aedh of the Broken Spear*.—This is a mistake of the Four Masters, because Aedh of the Broken Spear, King of Connaught, was killed in the year 1067.—See that year, p. 893, *suprà*; and Hardiman’s edition of O’Flaherty’s *Chorographical Description of West Connaught*, p. 367.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1097. Lergus O’Crimthir, Coarb of Congall, *post penitentian optimam obiit*. Teig mac Rory O’Conner, heire of Connaght, *a suis occisus*. Flannagan Rua, .i. Red, Airchinnech of Roscoman, *in pace quievit*. The Steeple of Mainistir” [εῖλοῖτῆεῖεῖ μαμῖρτρεαῦ], “with the books and much goods” [therein placed] “to be kept, burnt. Maelbrighde mac Antire

Ua Briain, with the people of Leath-Mhogha, the men of Meath, and some of the Connaughtmen, in the direction of the North; and they arrived in Magh-Conaille, but they afterwards returned without spoils or hostages, for Domhnall Ua Lochlainn, with the mustered forces of the North, came to Fidh-Conaille^l, to give battle to Muireheartach and his forces; but God and the successor of Patrick made peace between them. Lochlainn Ua Dubhdara, lord of Fearnmhagh, was slain by the Ui-Briuin-Breifne. The Druid Ua Carthaigh, chief poet of Connaught, was killed by the Connaughtmen themselves. Great abundance of nuts throughout Ireland in general this year, so that the swine of Ireland were fatted; and some of these nuts lasted to the end of two years afterwards. It was usually called the year of the white nuts, and a seiseadhach of nuts^m was got for one penny. The cloitheach of Mainistirⁿ (i. e. of Mainistir-Buithé), with its books and many treasures, were burned. Flaithbheartach Ua Flaithbheartaigh returned into his patrimony to Aedh Ua Conchobhair (i. e. Aedh of the Broken Spear^o), and he assumed the chieftainship of the Sil-Muireadhaigh again.

The Age of Christ, 1098. Domhnall Ua hEnni, one of the Dal-gCais, chief aumchara and noble bishop, head of the wisdom and piety of the Gaeidhil, fountain of the charity of the west of Europe, a doctor of both orders, Roman and Irish, completed his life on the Calends of December. Seventy-six years was his age when he resigned his spirit. Domhnall Ua Robhartaigh^p, successor of Colum Cille; Maelisa Ua Stuir, scribe and philosopher of Munster, and of

O'Brolchan, Archpriest or Bishop of Kildare and all Leinster, *post penitentiam optimam, quievit*. An army by Murtach O'Brien, and Lehmoga, i. Mounster, or half Ireland, to Ma-Murhevne: an army by Donell O'Lochlainn into the north of Ireland" [*rectè*, with the people of the north of Ireland] "to Figh-Conell, to give battle to them; but Daniell, Coarb of Patrick, prevented it with a kind of peace. Lochlainn O'Davdara, king of Fernmay, killed by the O-Briuints of Brefny. Great fruit of nutts this year (thirty years from the other nutt year to this, called the Yeare of Whyte Nutts), that a man might gett a measure called Sessagh, i. the sixth parte

of the barrell, for a penny."

Two of the events noticed by the Four Masters, under the year 1097, are set down in the Annals of Clonmacnoise under 1096, as follows:

"A. D. 1096" [*recte*, 1097]. "Awargin O'Morrey" [O'Mordha, or O'More] "died. He was prince of Lease. King Moriertagh, with the forces of Lehmoye and Meath, with the forces of a part of Connought, went to Ulster of purpose to gett hostages, and returned from thence without bootie or hostages."

^p *Domhnall Ua Robhartaigh: anglicè* Donnell, or Daniell O'Rafferty, or O'Roarty. The O'Roartys were Coarbs of St. Columbkille, on Tory

Εοχαδῶ, κοῦαρβα Γιανάμ, Ρόνάν Υα Δαίμιν, κοῦαρβα Φεϊδῖν κέτυρ, ἡ
 μιαζλόρη τοξαῖδε ιαροῖν, Μαιολμαρταῖν Υα Σελλαῖζ, κοῦαρβα Μυρα Οἶνα,
 ἡ Λεαρζαρ εεεναῖδ δέεε ιν αον λό. Φλαῖβῆρταχ, μαε τιζῆρναῖζ βαρρρόιζ,
 κοῦορβα Φιννειν Μαῖζε βιλε, δέεε ινα οιλῆρε. Μαε Μαραρ Καρρρεέ
 .ι. υαπαλ ῖακααρτ ραοι ἡ ρρῖεῖ ρῖνόρη Ερεαῖν δέεε ι ηζλινο δα λοα. Τρῖ
 λοηα δο λοηαῖβ ζαλλ να ιννηρῖδ δο βυαῖν αμαχ δο Υλταῖβ, ἡ α βροῖρῖνο δο
 ῖαρηβαδ .ι. ρῖε αρ κέε α λῖορηδε. Μαῖοῖν Φεῖρτερῖ Δύλιζε ρορ Chenél Conaill
 ρια εCenéll ηΕοζαῖν ιν ρο μαρηβαδ Υα Ταρρεαρτ, .ι. Εεερεταέ, ζο ροχαῖδῖβ
 οἰλε. Ερεαχαδῶ, ἡ ινδρεαδῶ Μαῖζε δαῖρβρε λα Μυρῖεῖρταχ Υα κῶρηαῖν ρορ
 ριορα Τεαῖβα. Σλόεεῖδ λά Μυῖννεαχαῖβ εο Σλιαδ Φυαῖτ δο ῖαῖζῖδ Δοῖνναῖλλ,
 μαε μεῖε Lochlann, αέτ ηῖ ρυζρατ ζῖαλλα να αῖττιρεδα. Μῖοε δο ράρυζαδ
 εῖττιρ Δοῖννεχαδῶ, μαε Μυρρεαδῶ, ἡ Concobaρ, μαε Μαοῖλεαχλαῖν. Φλαῖ-
 βῆρταχ Υα Φλαῖβῆρταῖζ, τιζῆρνα Σῖλ Μυρρεαδῶχαῖζ ἡ ιαρῖταῖρ Connaéτ, δο
 ῖαρηβαδ δο Μηαδουδῶν Υα Cuanna ι εεῖοῖναῖδ δαλλτα Ρυαδῶρη Υῖ Concobaρ,
 .ι. Ρυαδῶρη να ροῖδε βυῖδε, ρῖζ Connaéτ. Αρ δο βλιαδῶαῖν βάρ Φλαῖβῆρταῖζη
 εῶρηβῖραδῖ,

Ocht mbliadhna nochat ar míle,
 O zéin mic Dé dait nḡrtaigh,
 Ní rḡel rár, aéτ ιρ δḡrḡ deimḡn,
 Co bár reidil Flaitḡbḡrtaigh.

Διαρῖματ, μαε Εῖνδα, μεε Διαρῖμαδα, ρῖ Λαῖζῖη, δο ῖαρηβαδ δο εηλοῖνο
 Μυρῖεαδῶ, μεε Διαρῖμαδα. Καῖαρῖναχ, μαε αν τδῖοῖνναῖζ Υῖορη, τιζῆρνα
 Τῖεηῖβα, δο ῖαρηβαδ δαῖρῖῖρ Τεαῖβα, .ι. οΥα Αῖρτ, ηῖ ρῖολλ. Μαεραῖτη
 Υα Φλαῖτην δο ορκοῖν δο Μυῖντιρ Τλαμαῖν ηῖ Μαῖγῖη Εῖλι. Μαε Μεε-

Island, off the north coast of the county of Donegal.

^a *Successor of Mura Othna*: i. e. Abbot of Fahan, in the barony of Inishowen, and county of Donegal.

^r *Fearsat-Suilighe*: i. e. *trajectus*, or crossing of the Swilly, now Farsetmore, situated about two miles to the east of Letterkenny, in the county of Donegal.—See note ^a, under A. D. 1567.

^r *Magh-Dairbhre*: i. e. Plain of the Oaks. This name is now obsolete. It was probably near

Loch Daibhreach, or Lough Derryvaragh, which form a part of the north-east boundary of Teathbha, or Teflia, in the county of Westmeath.

^r *Flaitḡbḡrtaigh Ua Flaitḡbḡrtaigh*: *anglicè* Flaherty O'Flaherty.—See Hardiman's edition of O'Flaherty's *Chorographical Description of West Connaught*, pp. 367, 368.

^r *Ua Cuanna*.—Now anglicised Cooney and Coyne, without the prefix Ua or O'.

^r *Raaidhri na Soigh buidhe*: i. e. Rory, Roderic or Roger of the Yellow Greyhound Bitch. Dr.

Ireland in general ; Eochaidh, successor of Cianan ; Ronan Ua Daimhin, who was at first successor of Feichin, and afterwards a distinguished moderator ; Maelmartin Ua Ceallaigh, successor of Mura Othna^q; and Learghus, died on the same day. Flaithbheartach, son of Tighearnach Bairrceach, successor of Finnen of Magh-bile, died on his pilgrimage. Mac Maras Cairbreach, a noble priest, a doctor and learned senior of Ireland, died at Gleann-da-locha. Three of the ships of the foreigners were captured, and their crews slain, by the Ulidians ; one hundred and twenty was their number. The battle of Fearsat-Suilighe^r was gained over the Cinel-Conaill by the Cinel-Eoghain, in which Ua Taircheirt, i. e. Eigceartach, was slain, with a number of others. The plundering and wasting of Magh-Dairbhre^s, by Muirheartach Ua Briain, against the men of Teathbha. An army was led by the Munstermen to Sliabh-Fuaid, to oppose Domhnall, grandson of Lochlainn ; but they obtained neither hostages nor pledges. Meath was laid waste [during the contests] between Donnchadh, son of Murchadh, and Conchobhar, son of Maeleachlainn. Flaithbheartach Ua Flaithbheartaigh^t, lord of Sil-Muireadhaigh and West Connaught, was slain by Madadhan Ua Cuannaⁿ, in revenge of the blinding of Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, i. e. Ruaidhri na Soigh buidhe^w, King of Connaught. Of the year of the death of Flaithbheartach was said :

Eight years and ninety above a thousand,
From the birth of the Son of God all-strengthening,
It is no vain story, but it is absolutely certain,
To the death of the faithful Flaithbheartach.

Diarmaid, son of Enna, son of Diarmaid, King of Leinster, was killed by the sons of Murchadh, son of Diarmaid. Catharnach, son of the Sinnach Odhar^x, lord of Teathbha, was treacherously slain by Ua hAirt, of East Teathbha. Macraith Ua Flaithen was plundered by Muintir-Tlamain, at Magh-Elli^y.

O'Conor translates this, *Rodericus Margaritarum flavarum* ; but this is certainly incorrect. Dr. Lynch explains it "*Ruaidrius na cearge buioe*, i. e. *a flavo cane venatico dictus*," in his translation of Keating's *History of Ireland*; and O'Flaherty, more accurately, renders it "*Rodericus de flava cane*," in *Ogygia*, p. 440.

^x *Sinnach Odhar*: i. e. the Pale Fox.

^y *Magh-Elli*.—Now Moyelly, a townland in the parish of Kilmanaghan, barony of Kilcoursey, and King's County. This is a part of the ancient territory of Muintir-Tadhgáin, which was a subdivision of Teathbha, or Teffia.—See note ^m, under A. D. 1518.

ματ, φιλεδ, αιρδ φιλε να Μυμian, δέcc. Mac Ζαιτην Ua Μόρδα, τισήμα Λαιογιρι, δο μαρβαδ δια μυντιρ φέιν. Ουδέοβλαιγ, ινζήν Διαρμαδα, μετ Ταυδ, βήν Μηυιρέσταιγ Uί Δηριαν, δέcc. Θεαρβφορζαλλ, ινζήν Ταυδ μετ Ζιολλαράτραιcc, μάταρ Μηυιρέσταιγ, γ Ταυδ Uί Δηριαν, δέcc ι ηΖλιονη δά λοχα. Κορcach Μυμian δο λορcaδ δυρμόρι. Θερέτch Cluana μετ Νόιρ δο αρccain δο Μηυινητιρ Τλαμάη .i. δο Coimcaille mac μετ Αοδα. Mac Ζιολλακόμμηγ Ι Υραδαη, coimalta Μηυιρχαδ Ι Δηριαν, δο μαρβαδ δο Chloinn Chορραιγ, γ υΘοζαναάτ τυαιρceιρτ Chach, γ πο μαρβαδ τριocha εττιρ mha γ φιορ ιnn.

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, mile noch a naoi. Οονδcaδ, mac μειc Μαοναηη, abb Ιae, δέcc. Διαρμαιττ Ua Μαολαιτηζεν, αιρcιmneach Ούηη, δέcc οιδche Cάρcc. Uaηηαcάν Ua Μαctίρε, comορba Colmáη μετ Lenín, Αηηυο Ua Λονζαηηγαν, comορba Colam μετ Cρεmítamη, abb Τίρε δά ζλαρ, δέcc. Cαoncoimha Ua βαοιγιλλ δο ζαβάλ επρcoρoιde Αηδα μαcα δια Οοmηαιγ Chincétiγιρι. Σλόιζfδ lá Μυιρέστach Ua mδριαν, γ la Λειτ Μηοδα co Shabh Φυαιττ δο φαγιδ ζιall Uί Lochlann, γ βοί Οοmηall ι neplaimε φορ α cionη, γ δο ρόιμε, comαρba Ρηάτραιcc, ρίτ mβλιαδha ειττιρ τυαιρceρτ Ερεανη γ Ucτ Μηοδα, conad amlaδ ρηη πο ρccαρρατ don cyp ρηη. Σλόιζfδ lá Οοmηall Ua Λachlann γ la Clannaδ Néill an τυαιρceρτ ταρ Τυαιη ι

² *Clann-Choscraigh*.—See note ^a, under A. D. 1062, p. 882, *suprà*.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year :

“A. D. 1098. Flathvertagh O'Flathvertay, king of West-Connaght, killed by Kindred-Mureay. Three ships of the Gentyes” [*rectè*, Galls] “of the Ilands robbed by Ulstermen, and their men killed, viz., 120, or a little lesse” [*rectè*, a little more, “*vel paulo plus*” in orig.—Ed.] “Maclisa Ua Sture, scribe of phylosophy in Mounster, nay of all Scotts” [*scriba philosophiæ Mononiensium immo omnium Scotorum*], “*in pace quievit*. Diarmaid mac Enna mic Diarmada, king of Lenster, killed by Murcha mac Diarmod's sons. Eoeha, Coarb of Kianan, *post penitentiam obiit*. Ronan O'Davin, Coarb of Fechin Fovar, *prius et religiosus optimus, post*

penitentiam; Maelmartan O'Kelly, Coarb of Mura Othna, *largus et sapiens in una die quieverunt*. Flahvertach mac Tierny Barky, Coarb of Finen, *in peregrinatione mortuus est*. Donell O'Hena, Archbishop of West Europe, and bright fountain of the world, *post penitentiam optimam x. Kal. Decembris vitam feliciter finivit*. Makmaras Carbrech, chosen soul-frend” [*amécara coζaδe*]; “Donell mac Rovartai, Coarb of Columbkille, during his life” [*ρρι πέ, rectè*, for a time], “*in pace dormierunt*. The overthrow of Kindred-Conell by Kindred-Owen at Fersad-Suliche, where Egert O'Forehert, and others, were slaine. This yeare Hugh O'Maylcoin, Coarb of Kiaran of Clon-mie-Nois, *natus est*.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

Some of the entries given by the Four Masters, under the year 1098, are set down in the

The son of Macraith, poet, chief poet of Munster, died. The son of Gaeithin Ua Mordha, lord of Laeighis, was killed by his own people. Dubhchobhlaigh, daughter of Diarmaid, son of Tadhg, and wife of Muirheartach Ua Briain, died. Dearbhforgaill, daughter of Tadhg Mac Gillaphadraig, and the mother of Muirheartach and Tadhg Ua Briain, died at Gleann-da-locha. Corcaeh-Mumhan was burned for the most part. The oratory of Cluain-mic-Nois was burned by Muintir-Flamain, i. e. by Cucaille Mac Aedha. Mac-Gillachoinnigh Ui-Uradhain, foster-brother of Murchadh Ua Briain, was slain by the Clann-Choscraigh^z and the Eoghanacht of the north of Cliach; and thirty persons, both women and men, were killed in revenge of him.

The Age of Christ, 1099. Donnchadh, grandson of Maenach, Abbot of Ia, died. Diarmaid Ua Maelaithgheim, airchinneach of Dun, died on Easter Night. Uamnachan Ua Mictire^a, successor of Colman, son of Lenin; [and] Annudh Ua Longargain^b, successor of Colum, son of Cremlthann, Abbot of Tir-da-ghlas, died. Caencomhrac Ua Baeighill assumed the bishopric of Ard-Macha on Whitsunday. An army was led by Muirheartach Ua Briain and the people of Leath-Mhogha to Sliabh-Fuaid, to obtain the hostages of [Domhnall] Ua Lochlainn, and Domhnall was in readiness to meet them; but the successor of Patrick made a year's peace between the north of Ireland and Leath-Mhogha, and so they separated for that time. An army was led by Domhnall Ua Lochlainn and the Clanna-Neill of the North across Tuaim^c, into Ulidia.

Annals of Clonmacnoise, at 1097, thus:

“A. D. 1097” [*rectè*, 1098]. “King Mortagh O'Bryen tooke the spoyles of the people of Teaffa, and wasted them this year. All Meath was wasted and destroyed between Donnogh mac Murrogh, and Connor mac Moyleseaghlyn, both of the O'Melaughlyns. Flathvertagh O'Flathvertye was killed by one Mathew O'Kwanna, for putting out Rowrie O'Connor's eyes. Flathvertagh was prince of Silmorrey and Iarther Connought. O'Hairt, prince of the East of Teaffa, killed treacherously. Kaharnagh Mac-en-Tynnaye, *alias* Foxe, prince of Teaffa. Dowehowly, daughter of Dermott mac Teige, wife to King Mortagh, and Queen of Ireland,

died. Donnough mac Murrogh O'Melaghlyn tooke the kingdom and government of Meath upon him. Dervorgill, daughter of Teig Mac Gilpatrick, mother of King Moriartagh O'Bryen, Queen of Ireland, died this year.”

^a *Ua Mictire*.—Now *anglicè* Wolfe.

^b *Ua Longargain*.—Now Lonnergan, or Lonnergan, without the prefix Ua or O'. This name is very common in the neighbourhood of Cashel, in the county of Tipperary.

^c *Tuaim*.—More usually called Fearsat-Tuama, now Toome, between Leagh Neagh and Lough Beg, on the confines of the counties of Londonderry and Antrim.—See Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, pp. 148 and 183, col. 2.

The Ulidians were encamped before them at Craebh-Tulcha^d. On coming together, the hosts press the battle on each other. Both the cavalries engage. The Ulidian cavalry was routed, and Ua hAmhrain slain in the conflict. After this the Ulidians left the camp, and the Clanna-Neill burned it, and cut down [the tree called] Craebh-Tulcha. After this two hostages were given up to them, and the successor of Comhghall as security for two hostages more. Of this was said :

The hostages of Ulidia were brought by force,
 As witnesses distinctly relate,
 By Domhnall of the lion fury,
 Chief of the generous race of Eoghan.
 Two brave hostages were given
 Of the heroes of Ulidia on the spot,
 The third without reproach, the Abbot of Comhghall,
 To acknowledge Domhnall Ua Neill as king.
 The ninth year above ninety,
 And a thousand years of fame,
 From the birth of Christ, certain without decay,
 Was that in which these things were accomplished.
 From the year in which cook-houses were few,
 The third was that in which,
 With vigour, after difficulty unspeakable,
 After cutting down Craebh-Tealcha, he brought them [i. e. the hostages].

Ruaidhri Ua Ruadhagain, lord of the east of Oirghialla, and the most distinguished of the dynasts of Ireland, died in the fortieth year of his chieftainship, and on the tenth of the Calends of December. Ceanannus and Cill-dara were burned in the spring of this year. The Daimhliag^e of Ard-sratha was burned. A victory, i. e. the Breach of Lochan-geiridh^f, was gained by the people of West Teathbha, i. e. by Muintir-Tadhgain, over the people of the east of the same, wherein were slain of the Clann-Diarmada on that occasion, Muirchear-tach Ua hAirt, lord of Teathbha, and many others along with him, and among

is Loughanagor, loacán na georp, i. e. the Small beggan, and barony of Moycashel.—See the Ord-
 Lake or Pool of the Cranes, in the parish of Kil- nance Map of Westmeath, sheets 32 and 38.

maile ppiu im Ua Lachtanán. Dondchað Ua hAicir, tighina Maige hAðar, décc. Mac Conmara, mac Doimnall, tighina Ua cCairín, décc.

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, mile céð. Αοð Ua hEpeimom, eppcop Cille dapa, Conn Mac Gillebuidé, abb Munzaripe, puí egnaiðe, 7 ppuicé pñóip Muñian, dég. Flann Ua Cionaeða, aréimbeach Αέα Τρυim 7 apð ollam Míðe. Macraicé Ua Flaicén, coimorba Ciaíán 7 Cponám Tuama Gpéne, décc ina oiliépe i nAcað bó. Do Uib Piacrað Pella a cenél. Cúmba Ua Laezcáin apð taoipeach Sil Rónáin, opðán 7 ariscup pñ Tcéba 7 Ua Néill an deipeipeic aréna, décc iari ceian aoip, 7 iari noiliépe pðað, hi tzig mic Cuimð na mbocht hi cCluan mic Nóip. Slóicéð lá Muipéirach Ua mðriam co pøpela pñ nEpeann imme co pángatтар co hEappuað. Tionólit Cenel Conaill do èopnam a ttipie ppuí, 7 po pupáiré ar éicim ap Mhuipéirach co na pøch-paiðte pð ina ppiéing zan inðpeað, zan gialla, zan aittipe. Cpeach-pñuaicéð lá mac meic Lochlainn lá puð nOilið, co po aippe 7 co po inðip Gulla 7 pìopa bñgh. Mop longup Gáll lár an Muipéirach céðna, zo pángatтар Doipe ap a aoí ní deipgenpé nach eion, 7 ní po loitpé ní, 7 pøp accaibpé a nap lá mac meic Lochlainn eitpì mapbað, 7 baðað. Donnchað Ua hEochaða, pí Ulað, 7 dñm do maicib Ulað ime do Ghabal lá Doimnall Ua Lachlainn, lá píog nOilið ipin cúcceað Callainn lún. Gíolla na naom

* *O'Lachtnain*.—Now anglicised Laughnan, and sometimes changed to Mac Loughlin, and even to Loftus.

^b *Magh-Adhair*.—A level district lying between Ennis and Tulla, in the county of Clare.—See note under A. D. 981 and 1599. Ua-hAichir, now *anglice* O'Hehir and Hare, was afterwards driven from Magh-Adhair by the Ui-Caisin, and he settled in Ui-Cormaic, on the west side of the River Fergus, and between it and the mountain of Sliabh Callain.

ⁱ *Mac Conmara*.—Now anglicised Mac Namara. This family was originally seated in the territory of Ui-Caisin, the name and extent of which are still preserved in that of the deanery of Ogashin, in the county of Clare.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1099. Great sleaing" [*recte*, great dearth of provisions] "in all Ireland. Kells perished by fyre" [*Ceanannus igne dissipata est*]. "Diarmaid O'MacLahgin, Airchinnech of Dun, in Easter eve dyed. Kildare to the half burnt" [*Ceall dara de media parte cremata est*]. "Coyncourack O'Boyle tooke uppon him the Bushopriek of Ardmach on Whytsontyde Sondai. Donogh mac Maenay, Abbot of Ia; Uam-nachan O'Mactyre, .i. Wolf's-sonn, Coarb of Mac-Lenin; Annad O'Longargan, Coarb of Colum mac Cremthainn, *in pace pausaverunt*. An army by Murtagh O'Bryan and by Lehmoa, to Mountain Fuaid, untill Donell, Coarb of Patrick, concluded a yeare's cessation betwyn them and the North of Ireland. An army by Donell O'Lochlainn, and by the North of Ireland, beyond Toym in Ulster; but Ulster being

the rest Ua Lachtnain^g. Donnchadh Ua hAichir, lord of Magh-Adhair^h, died. Mac Conmaraⁱ, son of Domhnall, lord of Ui-Caisin, died.

The Age of Christ, 1100. Aedh Ua hEremhoin, Bishop of Cill-dara; Conn Mac Gillabhuidhe^k, Abbot of Mungairid, a distinguished wise man, and [most] learned senior of Munster, died. Flann Ua Ciuatha, airchinneach of Ath-Truim, and chief poet of Meath [died]. Macraith Ua Flaithen, successor of Ciaran, and Cronan of Tuaim-Greine, died on his pilgrimage at Achadh-bo; he was of the tribe of Ui-Fiachrach-Fella^l. Cumeadha Ua Laeghachain, head chieftain of Sil-Ronain, the ornament and glory of the men of Teathbha, and of the southern Ui-Neill in general, died at an advanced age, and after long pilgrimage, in the house of Mac Cuinn na mBocht, at Cluain-mic-Nois. An army was led by Muirheartach Ua Briain, with the choice part of the men of Ireland about him, until they arrived at Eas Ruaidh^m. The Cinel-Conaill assembled to defend their country against them; and they compelled Muirheartach and his forces to return back without booty, without hostages, without pledges. A plundering army was led by the grandson of Lochlainn; and he plundered and preyed the foreigners and the men of Breaghia. The great fleetⁿ of the foreigners was brought by the same Muirheartach [Ua Brian], till he arrived at Doire; but they did not commit aggression or injure anything, but were cut off by the grandson of Lochlainn, both by killing and drowning. Donnchadh Ua hEochadha, King of Ulidia, and some of the chieftains of Ulidia along with him, were taken prisoners by Domhnall, grandson of Lochlainn, King of Oileach, on the

in campe at Krivtulcha, both their horsemen encountered; the horse of Ulster were put to flight, where O'Hamrain was killed. Ulster then left the campe, and burnt it, and cutt downe Krivetulcha. Two pledges were given them, and the Coarb of Comgall for two more. The Doimling of Ardsrah burnt by the men of Kryve upon O-Fiachrachs. Roary O'Ruogan, King of East Airgiall, and the most vertuous of all the kings of Ireland, in the 45th yeare of his raigne, *in x. Kal. Decembris vitam finivit.*"—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^k *Mac Gillabhuidhe.*—Now anglicised Mac Gilwee, and sometimes corruptly, Macavoy and Macaboy.

^l *Ui-Fiachrach-Fella.*—Fella, or Fealla, was the name of a district situated on the west side of Lough Ree, in the county of Roscommon.

^m *Eas Ruaidh.*—Now Assaroe, or the Salmon Leap, a celebrated cataract at Ballyshannon, in the county of Donegal.

ⁿ *The great fleet.*—This passage is translated by Colgan as follows, in *Trias Thaum.*, p. 504:

“Murchertachus O'Briein (*Princeps Australis Hiberniæ*) cum magna advenarum classe venit Doriam, civitatem invasurus. Sed nihil effecit, licet invitus. Nam ejus exercitus partim gladio cæsus, partim undis absumptus, ingenti clade deletus est per Hua Lochlainn, nempe Domnaldum Septemtrionalis Hiberniæ principem.”

Ua hEidin, tizhina iaptau Connact, decc, 7 a adnacal hi cCluain mic Noir. Mac mic Siollacolum Uí Donnall, tizhina Cenel Luigósc do marbadh la a nuimtur féirrin. Siollabrigde Ua Cuirc, tizhina Murcoraige breogain, decc. Airid Ua hAimradain, tizhina Dhal Ffiatach, decc. Eirí Ua Maolmuire, tizhina Cianacta, do marbad lá hUa cConcobaib Cianachta an Ghleinne. An céo King henry do gabail roghachta Saxon .i. Augurty. Mórpluaç lá Laighnib go pangattar co Shlab Fuaic, 7 go po loirceat Airgialla, 7 Uí Méit 7 Fír Roir.

Aoir Crioirt, mile céo a haon. Feardoinnach, eppcop Cille dara, Corbmac Ua Mail, eppcop Glinne dá locha, Maolciarám Ua Donnara, rruic Shínóir Cluana mic Noir, Muirgísir Ua Muirfdaig, airéindeach Cluana Cominaene, do écc ina ailtre hi cCluain mic Noir. Comóal Leite Moða hi cCairiol im Muiréirtach Ua mbríam, co maicib laoch 7 clépac, im hUa nDúnáin, uapal eppcop 7 airid írínóir Eirinn, comó anhrin tucc Muiréirtach Ua brian an Eadlaire na tucc ní réime riamh .i. Cairiol na ríog do Eadlaire do éraibdeachais éin oplain laoich na Cleirich fair ache cpaibhóich Eirinn co coitcínó. Mórpluaicéid lá Muiréirtach Ua brian, la rugh Mumán, co rffriaib Mumán go Laighnib, go nOrraigib, 7 co rffriaib Míde, 7 co rffriaib Connacht dar Earruaid 1 nhrí Eogain, 7 po airce hrí Eogain, 7 po loirc il éalla, 7 il dúine im Fhaéain Mura, 7 im Airid rraéta,

° *The first Henry.*—Henry the First was elected King of England on the 4th, and crowned at Westminster on Sunday, the 5th of August, A. D. 1100.—See *Chronology of History*, by Sir Harris Nicolas, second edition, pp. 296 and 366.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1100. Flann O’Cinaeh, Airchinneeb of Trym and Archpoet of Meath” [died]. “Donogh mac Eochaa, king of Ulster, and some of the sept of Ulster about him, were taken by Donell O’Lochlainn, king of Ailech, *in quint. Kal. Junii*. An army by Donell O’Lochlainn, and he preyed the men of Bregh and Fyngall. An army by Murtagh O’Brian to Esroa. The navy of Dublin to Inis-Owen, where most of them perished by

drowning and killing. Makilcolume, O’Donell’s sonn, killed by his” [own tribe], “being king of Kindred-Lugach. Assi O’Hanragan, minion of Dal-Fiataeh; Gilbryde O’Cuirk, king of Muskray-Breoin; and Gillnanaev O’Heine, king of Fiachraehs, *mortui sunt*. Echry O’Maelmuire, king of Cianacht, killed by O’Conor of Kyannacht.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

Some of the entries given by the Four Masters under A. D. 1100, are to be found in the Annals of Clonmaenise, under 1098, as follows:

“A. D. 1098” [*rectè*, 1100]. “Donnell mac Donnogh, king of Scotland, was blinded of both his eyes by his own brother. Mae Loghlyn of Ulster, with his forces, preyed the Danes. King Mortagh, with his forces of Ireland, went to Easroe of Ulster to gett hostages of the

fifth of the Calends of June. Gilla-na-naemh Ua hEidhin, lord of West Connaught, died, and was interred at Cluain-mic-Nois. The son of Gillacholuim Ua Domhnaill, lord of Cinel-Luighdheach, was killed by his own people. Gilla-bhrighdhe Ua Cuire, lord of Muscraighe-Breoghain, died. Aissidh Ua hAmhradhain, lord of Dal-Fiatach, died. Echri Ua Maelmuire, lord of Cianachta, was killed by Ua Conchobhair of Cianachta-Glinne [-Geimhin]. The first King Henry^o assumed the kingdom of England in August. A great army was led by the Leinstermen till they arrived at Sliabh Fuaid; and they burned Airghialla, Ui-Meith, and Fir-Rois.

The Age of Christ, 1101. Feardomhnach, Bishop of Cill-dara; Cormac Ua Mail, Bishop of Gleann-da-locha; Maelchiarain Ua Donnghusa, learned senior of Cluain-mic-Nois; Muirgheas Ua Muireadhaigh, airchinneach of Cluain-Connhaicne^p, died on his pilgrimage. A meeting of Leath-Mogha was held at Caiseal by Muirheartach Ua Briain, with the chiefs of the laity, and Ua Dunain, noble bishop and chief senior, with the chiefs of the clergy; and on this occasion Muirheartach Ua Briain made a grant such as no king had ever made before, namely, he granted Caiseal of the kings to religious^q, without any claim of layman or clergyman upon it, but the religious of Ireland in general. A great army was led by Muirheartach Ua Briain, King of Munster, with the men of Munster, Leinster, Osraighe, Meath, and Connaught, across Eas-Ruaidh, into Inis-Eoghain; and he plundered Inis-Eoghain, and burned many churches and many forts about Fathan-Mura^r, and about Ard-sratha; and he demolished

North, and returned without hostages, prey, or boottie, with the loss of many of his horse and men in that journey. King Mortagh again, accompanied with a great fleet of Danes, arrived in Derry in Ulster, and did no outrages by the way, and were mett by the son of Mac Laghlyn, who gave them an overthrow, and made a slaughter upon them.[”]

^p *Cluain-Connhaicne*: i. e. the Lawn or Meadow of the Connhaicne, now the village of Cloon, in the barony of Mohill, and county of Leitrim, where St. Cruimhthear Fraech erected a monastery in the sixth century.—See note ^m, under A. D. 1253.

^q *To religious*.—It is not easy to understand the exact nature of this grant. It appears to be a grant to the cænobites, with exemption from any duties to lay persons, or secular ecclesiastics.—See the *Miscellany* of the Irish Archaeological Society, pp. 131, 153, 154, 155, for a charter, by which the King of Tara and others granted Disert-Colnmbkille at Kells, in Meath, to religious for ever, about the year 1084.

^r *Fathan-Mura*.—Now Fahan, near Lough Swilly, in the barony of Inishowen, county of Donegal, where St. Mura, the patron saint of the Cinel-Eoghain, was held in the highest veneration.

Grianan-Oiligh^s, in revenge of Ceann-eoradh^t, which had been razed and demolished by Domhnall Ua Lochlainn some time before ; and Muirheartaeh commanded his army to carry with them, from Oilcaeh to Luimneach, a stone [of the demolished building] for every sack^u of provisions which they had. In commemoration of which was said :

I never heard of the billeting of grit stones,
Though I heard of the billeting of companies,
Until the stones of Oileach were billeted
On the horses of the king of the West.

Muireheartaeh after this went over Feartas-Camsa^v into Ulidia, and carried off the hostages of Ulidia ; and he went the round of all Ireland in the space of a fortnight and a month, without battle, without attack, and he returned to his house by Slighe-Midhluaehra^x. The expedition was called “The circuitous hosting.” Donnehadh Ua Cearbhail, lord of Meath, set out upon a predatory excursion into Fearnmhagh, and into Conaille, and took immense spoils of cows ; but Cucaisill Ua Cearbhail, lord of Fearnmhagh and Oirghialla, overtook one of the spoils at Airgedgleann^y, and slew the host which he overtook, except very few ; among the slain were Echthighern Ua Braein, lord of Breaghmhaine ; the grandson of Cairthen Ua Mailruain ; Ua Indreadhain^z, chief of Ua Maeleachlainn’s household, and two hundred men along with them. Donnehadh, son of Art Ua Ruaire, lord of Conmhaicne, and royal heir of Connaught, was killed by Gillasronmhaoil Ua Ruaire. Cathal Ua Muireagain, lord of Teathbha, was killed by the people of the east of Teathbha. Dearbhail, daughter of Ua Maeleachlainn, died. Donnehadh Ua hEochadha, King of Ulidia, was liberated from fetters by Domhnall, the grandson of Lochlainn, [in exchange] for his son and his foster-brother, in the daimhliag of Ard-Macha, through the intercession of the successor of Patriek, and all his congregation, after they had mutually

into Ulster ; but its exact position has not been yet determined.—See *Leabhar-na-gCeart*, Introduction, p. lix.

^y *Airgedgleann* : i. e. the Silver Glen, or Money Glen. This is probably the place now called Moneyglen, in the parish of Donaghmoynes,

barony of Farney, and county of Monaghan.—See note ^b, under A. M. 4981 ; and also note under A. D. 1460.

^z *Ua Indreadhain*.—Now Hanrahan. The head of this family was chief of Corkaree, now a barony in the county of Westmeath.

να ηεακαίρι αν χι. Callann Ianuari. Μαζνουρ, ρί Lochlannde, το ειαχ-
ταιν το ζαβάλ Ερεανν, αιαιλ δεαρθαρ αν ρανδ,

δλιαδαν αρ εέδ αρ μίλε,
Cen nach mbaozal mpmimhe,
O ζem Cρίορτ αν χηράβαδ ζρμν,
Co teacht Μαζναρ in Ειρμν.

Ζιolla na naem Ua Dúnabhra, ollam Connac̄t, do écc.

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, μίλε εέδ α δό. Μυρσδhach Ua Cίορδουδαν, αρρίννεαχ
Λυγημιάδ, Μυζρμόν Ua Μορζαρ, αρδρρρλέιζινη Αρδα Μαχα, η ιαρταρ
Εορρα υλε, δέcc ηι ττειρτ Νόιν Οctοβερ η Μυζαρτ ηι Μυμάν. Μαι-
μυρε Μιδεαχ, ραι ρακαρτ Cluana ηΕραρδ, δέcc. Cύμαιζε Ua Cαι-
μλλ, αρρίννεαχ Dύm, δέcc. Dονδχαδ mac Εχηρ Uι Ατειδ, ταναρ η

^a *Bachall-Isa*: i. e. the Staff of Jesus. This was the name of St. Patrick's crozier.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1101. Donogh mac Hugh O'Royrk killed by Fermanagh. Rigan, bishopp of Drommore, and all the North, *in pace quievit*. Inis-Catha rifled by Galls. An army by Murtagh O'Brian and Lethmoga into Connaght, beyond Easroa into Tyrowen, and broke downe Ailech, and burnt and spoyled very many churches about Fahan-mor and Ardsraha. They went afterwards beyond Fertas-Camsa, and burnt Culrahan, and encamped there awhyle. He took the pledges of Ulster then, *and went over at Sligo to his home*" [*rectè*, and returned home by the great road of Slighidh-Midhluachra]. "An army by Donnogh O'Maelehlainn into Fernmay, where O'Carroll mett him, and killed two hundred of them or more. Ferdounagh, bushop of Kildare, *quievit*. Cathal O'Murigan, king of Tethva, beheaded. Donnogh O'hEochaa, king of Ulster, ransomed out of fetters by Donell Mac Laghlain's sonn, king of Ailech, for his sonn and brother in law" [*rectè*, foster-bro-

ther], "and took theire oathes on both sydes, viz. in the Doimliag of Ardmacl," [through the intercession] "of the Coarb of Patrick and Patrick's Samtha" [i. e. clergy] "withall, after swearinge by Jesus's Crosstaffe."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

Most of the events entered by the Four Masters, under the year 1101, are noticed in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, under 1100, as follows:

"A. D. 1100" [*rectè*, 1101]. "There was an assembly of all the subjects of Ireland at Cashell, in the pressence of King Mortagh, and in the pressence of O'Downan, archbushopp and elder of Ireland, with the clergy of the kingdome, where the king, of his meer motion and free will, granted to the church, and all devout members thereof, such a graunt as none of his predecesors, the kings of Ireland, ever granted to the church before, which was his chiefest seat, court, and town of Cashell, to be held in common by all spirituall men and women in perpetuall" [*rectè*, perpetuity] "to them and their successors for ever. King Mortagh, with the forces of Munster, Lynster, Ossory, Meath, and Connought, went to Easroc, in Inis-Owen"

sworn on the Bachall-Isa^a and the relics of the Church, on the eleventh of the Calends of January. Maghnus, King of Lochlann, came to invade Ireland, as this quatrain testifies :

A year above one hundred and a thousand,
Without any danger of miscalculation,
From the birth of Christ of the pure religion,
Till the coming of Maghnus to Ireland.

Gilla-na-naemh Ua Dunabhra, chief poet of Connaught, died.

The Age of Christ, 1102. Muireadhach Ua Ciordhubhain^b, airchinneach of Lughmhadh. Mughron Ua Morgair, chief lector of Ard-Macha, and of all the west of Europe, died on the third of the Nones of October, at Mungairit, in Munster. Maclmuire Midheach, a learned priest of Chlain-Iraird, died. Cumhaighe Ua Cairill, airchinneach of Dun [Padraig], died. Donnchadh, son of

[*recte*, went *by* Easroe into Inis-Owen], “in the North; destroyed all the towns, fortes, and churches of Inis-Owen, and brake downe the stone-house that was in Aileagh, and afterwards went over Fertas Camsa to Ulster” [i. e. Ulidia, or Eastern Ulster], “took their hostages, and so went over all Ireland in the space of six weeks, without disturbance, strife, or impediment of any man. Two companies of Kerne contended together in Clonvicknose, that is to say, Moynter-IIagan and Moynter-Kenay, where in the end, Gillafin mac Wallachan, chieftain of Sileanmchie, was slain.”

^b *Muireadhach Ua Ciordhubhain*.—Now *anglice* Murray O’Kirwan. The family now always write this name Kirwan, without the prefix O’.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1102. Sworts of Colum Cille burnt. Donogh mac Echry O’Haity, heyre of Oneachay, killed by Ulster. Donnell mac Tiernain O’Roirk, king of Conmacne, killed” [by the Conmacne themselves]. “Cumay O’Carrill, Airchinnech

of Dun, *mortuus est*. Flahvertach O’Fothay, kinge of O’Fiachrach of Ardsraha, killed by the men of Lurg. An army by Kindred-Owen into Macova, and Ulster came bee night into their camp, and killed Sitrick O’Maelfavall and Sitrick mac Conray mic Owen, and others, the first being king of Carrack-Brachay. Manus, king of Denmark, with a great navy, came to the Ile of Mann, and made peace of one yeare with Ireland. The hostages of Ireland given into the hands of Donell, Patrick’s Coarb, for a twelve months peace, between Murtagh O’Brian and Donnell O’Lochlainn, and the rest. Mureach O’Cieruvan, Airchinnech of Lugvay, killed by the men of Meath. Rosailithir, with the fryers, spoyled by O’Neachay, in revenge of the killing of O’Donncha. Casshill burnt by Ely. Mughron O’Morgair, archlector of Ardmach, and the west of all Europe, in presence of many witnesses in the 3. Non. of October, *vitam feliciter finivit*.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise want the years 1101, 1102, and 1103.

Ua nEaTach, do mārbað do Ulltoibh. Doimnall, mac Tizhínám Uí Ruairc, tizhína bpeirne, 7 Conmacne 7 Connacht uile fpi me do mārbaðh do Conmaicibh féirrin. Flaitébrtach, mac Foetaid, tizhína Ua Fiaépac Arda ppaTa, do mārbaðh dfrsaib Luirc. Slóiccfo lá Cenél nEógam co Maḡ CoBa. Do lottar Ulaid ipin oidce ipin lonḡpopt co po mārbaT SiTpicc Ua MaolpaBaill tizhína Cairpḡe brachaidce, 7 SiTpicc, mac Conpaoi, mic Eoḡam. Eitepeada fpi nEipionn hillám Doimnall mic Amalḡaða, comārba pḡáTpaice, me píte mbliaðna eitip Doimnall Ua Lochlainn, 7 Muipébrtach Ua brian. Mac na heplaimé Ua Donnchaða do mārbað do Corca Laiḡde. Slóiccfo fpi nEpeano co hAÉ cliaÉ 1 naḡhaid Maḡnypa 7 ḡall Lochlainne tanḡaTtar diondpað Epeann co nōshpapat píte mbliaðna fpi ffrsaib Epeann, co TTapat Muipébrtach a inḡln do Sícpaid, mac Maḡnypa, 7 tue peotta 7 apḡaða ionða. Muipébrtach Ua Conchobair Failḡe, do écc. SiTpiug, mac Conmfoa Uí Laoḡacáin, TpaipcaÉ, Síl Rónám, do écc. Muipébrtach Ua Maolpeachloinn do aÉpíoḡað, 7 pḡḡe do ḡabáil do Mhupchað darp éipi. Niall mac Néill Uí Ruairc, píoḡdaímna bpeirne, do mārbað lá ffrsaib Luirc.

Aoir CpíoT, mile céo a Tpi. Mupchað Ua Flaitécan, aipéinneach Arda bó, paoi nEena 7 naipéTtail, décc ina oilitpe 1 nArb Macha. Corbmac Mac Cuinn na mbocht, Tanaipri abbaid Cluana mic Nóip, 7 fpi Sona, paidbir, décc. In fpi leizinn Ua Connmaic do muinTir Inpi móipe, Ua Cingfo fpi leizino Dfrmaicḡe, mac Mic bpanáin, paccapT Cille dapa, 7 Maolipora Mac Cuinn na mbocht, décc. Ua Canannán do ionnarpbað a tizhínyp Tḡipe Conaill lá Doimnall Ua Lochlainn. Mupchað Donn Ua Ruadacán do mārbað fop cpeic 1 Maicḡ CoBa, 7 an puaḡ pin do mārbað an ḡhiollaḡuipT Uí Chorpmaic ipin ló ééðna. Raḡnall Ua hOcán Recharpe Telca Occ do, mārbaðh do ffrsaib Maicḡe hloTa. Coccad mópi eitip Cenel Eoḡam 7 Ula, co Tpaime Muipébrtach Ua brian co ffrsaib Muinan, co Laiḡmb, co nOppaicib, co maicib Connacht, 7 co ffrsaib Mide immo píoḡaib co Maḡ

^c *Ard-bo*: i. e. *Collis bovis*, now Arbo, an old church giving name to a townland and parish, in the barony of Dungannon, and county of Tyrone, about two miles west of Lough Neagh. There is a very ancient and elaborately sculptured stone cross at this place.—See Arehdall's

Monasticon Hibernicum, p. 678.

^d *Inis-mor*: i. e. the great Island, now Inchmore, or Inishmore, an island in Lough Ree, belonging to the barony of Kilkenny west, and county of Westmeath.—See note ^f, under A. D. 960, p. 680, *suprà*.

Echri Ua Aiteidh, Tanist of Ui-Eathach, was killed by the Ulidians. Domhnall, son of Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, lord of Breifne and Conmhaicni, and of all Connaught for a time, was slain by the Conmhaicni themselves. Flaithbheartach Mac Fothaidh, lord of Ui-Fiachrach of Ard-sratha, was slain by the men of Lurg. An army was led by the Cinel-Eoghain to Magh-Cobha. The Ulidians entered their camp at night, and killed Sitrick Ua Maelfabhaill, lord of Carraig-Brachaidhe, and Sitric, son of Curoi, son of Eoghan. The hostages of the men of Ireland in the hands of Domhnall, son of Amhalghaidh, successor of Patrick, for a year's peace between Domhnall, grandson of Lochlainn, and Muirheartach Ua Briain. Mac-na-hErlaimhe Ua Donnchadha was slain by the Corca-Laighdhe. A hosting of the men of Ireland to Ath-cliaith, to oppose Maghnus and the foreigners of Lochlann, who had come to plunder Ireland; but they made peace for one year with the men of Ireland; and Muirheartach gave his daughter to Sichraidh, son of Maghnus, and gave him many jewels and gifts. Muirheartach Ua Conchobhair Failghe, died. Sitric, son of Cumeadha Ua Laeghachain, chief of Sil-Ronain, died. Muirheartach Ua Maelseachlainn was deposed, and the kingship [of Meath] was assumed by Murchadh after him. Niall, son of Niall Ua Ruairc, royal heir of Breifne, was slain by the men of Lurg.

The Age of Christ, 1103. Murchadh Ua Flaithecan, airchinneach of Ard-bo^e, a paragon of wisdom and instruction, died on his pilgrimage at Ard-Macha. Cormac Mac Cuinn-na-mBocht, Tanist-abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, and a prosperous and affluent man, died. The Lector Ua Conmhaigh, of the family of Inis-mor^d; Ua Cingeadh^e, lector of Dearmhach; the son of Mac Branán, priest of Cill-dara; and Maelisa Mac Cuinn-na-mBocht, died. Ua Canannain was driven from the lordship of Tir-Conaill by Domhnall, grandson of Lochlainn. Murchadh Donn Ua Ruadhacan was slain on a predatory excursion in Magh-Cobha, and his host had slain Gillagott Ua Cormaic the same day. Raghall Ua hOcain^f, lawgiver of Telach Og, was slain by the men of Magh-Itha. A great war [broke out] between the Cinel-Eoghain and the Ulidians; and Muirheartach Ua Briain, with the men of Munster, Leinster, and Osraighe, and with the chiefs of Connaught, and the men of Meath, with their kings, proceeded

^e *O' Cingeadh*.—Now *anglicè* King.

^f *Ua hOcain*.—Otherwise written O'hAgain. This family is still very numerous near Tully-

hoge, in the county of Tyrone, and in many parts of Ulster. It is anglicised O'Hagan, and frequently Haggan, without the prefix O^g.

Coba hi foiritin Ulað. Do lotar uile diblimb co Machaire Arda Macha .i. co Cill na cCornaire, co mbattar ríctimam a bforbairi for Ard Macha. Domnall, mac mic Lachlainn, co tuairceirt Eireann fpuir an rí rin in Uib bhríair Macha aghaid in aghaid fpuir, ar na po léigeað do céirpe cóig-eaðaibh Eireann foḡair no díberḡ do denam ní ar uille ipin cúigeað. O robtar toirpḡ tra fpuir Mumán do luð Muiréirtach ḡo hAonac Macha co hÉimain, ḡ timcéall do Ard Macha co fparḡoib ocht nunḡa óir fórr an altoir, ḡ po ḡeall ocht ríct bó, ḡ ionpaur co Maḡ Coba doiríoiri, ḡ ráḡbair cúicco Laignín, aḡur rochaide dḡfrait Mumán annpuir. Do deachaid féin iaraim for cpeich i nDál Airaide, ḡ rí Míde, ḡ rí Connact, ḡ po marbað Donnchað mac Toirpdealbairḡ Uí bhriain don tuapur rin, ḡ mac Uí Conco-bair Ciarrairḡ, ḡ Peataemáin hUa deoain, ḡ Donnchuan hUa Duibcainḡ aḡur oipong móp oile do ríorclandair amalle fpuir. Do luð Domnall Ua Lochlainn co cClandair Néill an tuairceirt i Maigh Coba for amur lonḡpuir Laignín. Tionóirer imoppo Laignín, ḡ Orrairḡ, ḡ fpuir Mumán, ḡ ḡaill an líon po báttar, ḡ fḡairer cað epóda for Maḡ Coba dia Cédaoin in Nóin Auḡuir ipin octimað ló iar etocht don inacha. Ro meabaid tra for Let Mhoða, ḡ po láð a nár .i. ar Laignín in Muiréirtach, mac ḡiollamoocolmocc, pu Laignean, in dá Ua Lorcáin .i. Muirchað ríḡ Ua Muiríohairḡ cona bráttar, ḡ in Muiréirtach, mac ḡormáin, co noipung móir oile cén mo tátr ríde. Ar Ua cCeinnrealarḡ in dá mac Maolínóipda, ḡ in Rian, tighina Ua nDpóna, ḡ arail eile deóp. Ar Orrairḡ in ḡiollaráttreice Ruad, tighearna Orrairḡ, ḡ in marib Orrairḡ arclina. Ar ḡaill Aca eliað, in Toirprian mac Eiric, ḡ in pól mac Amainḡ, ḡ in deollán Armunn co noipung dírimé oile. Ar fḡi Mumán in dá Ua bpuic .i. dá tanairi na nDáiri, ḡ in Ua Fálbe .i. ríḡdaimna Corca Duibne, ḡ epu Laignín, in Ua Muiríohairḡ, tighina Ciarrairḡ cona mac, ḡ rochaide oile do ríorclandair po

^a *Magh-Cobha*.—A plain containing the church of Domnach-mor Maighe-Cobha, now Donaghmore, in the barony of Upper Iveagh, and county of Down.—See note under A. D. 1252.

^b *Machaire-Arda-Macha*: i. e. the Plain of Armagh, a level district lying round the city of Armagh.

^c *Cill-na-gCornaire*.—This was the name of an

old church somewhere near Armagh, but its exact position has not been yet discovered. The name would be anglicised Kilnagornery.

^d *King of Connaught*.—It is added, *inter lineas*, in the Stowe copy, that he was “Domhnall, son of Ruaidhri,” which is correct.

^e *Peata deamhain*: i. e. the Devil’s or Demon’s Pet.

to Magh-Cobha^g, to relieve the Ulidians. Both parties went all into Machaire-Arda-Macha^h, i. e. to Cill-na-gCornaireⁱ, and were for a week laying siege to Ard-Macha. Domhnall, grandson of Lochlainn, with the people of the north of Ireland, was during this time in Ui-Breasail-Macha, confronting them face to face, so that he prevented the people of the four provinces of Ireland from committing depredation or aggression any further in the province. When the men of Munster were wearied, Muirheartach proceeded to Aenach-Macha, to Eamhain, and round to Ard-Macha, and left eight ounces of gold upon the altar, and promised eight score cows, and returned to Magh-Cobha, and left the people of the province of Leinster and numbers of the men of Munster there. He himself afterwards set out on a predatory excursion into Dal-Araidhe, with the King of Meath and the King of Connaught^k; and Donnchadh, son of Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, was slain on this expedition, as were the son of Ua Conchobhair Ciarraighe, Peatadeamhain^l Ua Beoain, Donnucuan Ua Duibheinn, and a great many others of the nobility along with them. Domhnall Ua Lochlainn, with the Clanna-Neill of the North, proceeded to Magh-Cobha, to attack the camp of the Leinstermen; and the Leinstermen, the Osraighi, and the Munstermen, assembled together all the forces they had, and fought a spirited battle in Magh-Cobha, on Tuesday, the Nones of August, on the eight day after their coming into that plain. The people of Leath-Mhogha were, however, defeated, and slaughter made of them, viz. the slaughter of the Leinstermen, with Muirheartach Mac Gillamochoilmog, King of Leinster, with the two Ua Lorcains, i. e. Murchadh, King of Ui-Muireadhaigh, and his brother, and with Muirheartach Mac Gormain, with a great number of others besides them; the slaughter of the Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, together with the two sons of Maelmordha, and Rian^m, lord of Ui-Drona, and many others also; the slaughter of the Osraighi in general, with Gillaphadraig Ruadh and the chieftains of Osraighe; the slaughter of the foreigners of Ath-cliaith, with Thorstan, son of Eric, with Pol, son of Amannⁿ, and Beollan, son of Armunn, with a countless number of others; the slaughter of the men of Munster, with the two Ua Brics, i. e. two tanists of the Deisi; and with Ua Failbhe, Tanist of Corca-Dhuibhne and Erri of Leinster; with Ua Muireadhaigh, lord of Ciarraighe,

^m *Rian*.—He is the progenitor of the O'Ryan
of Idrone, in the county of Carlow.

ⁿ *Pol, son of Amann*: i. e. Paul, son of Hamond.

βαδ εμιλε δάρην. Δο θεοχατταρ Clanna Néill an τιαρρειρε .i. Cenel Eogan γ Cenel Conaill, co mbuaid γ corccar dia ndúimib co rédaib roinaoi-nech, γ co nédaib iondaib imon pupall ríogda, γ im camlinne, γ im rédaib roinínlaib aréna. Μαζνυρ, ρί Lochlanne γ na mnyed, γ ρή po ériall πορβαρι πορ Eirinn uile, do mparbad do Ultoib ar creich go nár a mnytyre mbe. Δή do bpeit dá línain m aonyect ipm mbliadainri, γ aen éopp aca óta a mbryinne co nyge a nímllin, γ a mboill uile co coip cenmota rin, γ aigeo cáich díb ρpia poile, γ di mgin iatpide. Κατάλαν mac Sínain do mparbad do Choipppib Zabpa. Donnchaó, mac Enna, do dállaó do mac Dúnlaing, l Chaellaigi. Αίμαλζαδ mac mic Aeóda mic Ruaidrí .i. do Chloinn Chorccpaiγ, do mparbad dia átau γ dia úrbpaátau ρén i ndíoγail a ndalta .i. Concobari, mac Ruaidrí Uí Concobari, do mparbad laipiom piar an tau rin. Μαδm Ατα Calgan ειτη απέρη Τεβα γ a hapatar in po mparbad Cionaoó mac mic Αίμαλζαδα, τιγήna Callpaiγe an Chalaó.

Αοιρ Cpiope, mile céo a ctar. Ziollaepiope Ua Ectiglin, eppucc Cluana mic Nóip, γ apéinneach Aptaáo eppcoip Mel, décc. Πλατίν Ua Duibóip, eppcop Aiptip Λαγín, Πεδlimo, mac Πlainn Manyppeach,

° *But one body.*—“A. D. 1100. This year a woman in Munster was delivered of a couple of children that were joynd together in their bodys.”—*Ann. Clon.*

† *Ua Caellaighi.*—This name is still extant, but usually anglicised Kelly.

‡ *Ath-Calgain* : i. e. Calgan's Ford. Not identified.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1103. A courageous skirmish between the men of Lurg and Tuahraha, where both of them were slaughtered. O'Canannan banished from being king of Tyreconnell by Donell O'Lochlainn. Morough Donn O'Ruoagan, killed in warfare at Macova, and the same army killed Gillgutt” [O'Cormaic] “the same day. Ranall O'Hogan, constable” [Reétaupe] “of Tullaghog, killed by the men of Magh Itha. Great warr between Kindred-Owen and Ulster, and Mur-

tagh O'Bryan, with the host of Mounster, of Lenster, Ossory, and with the nobility of the province of Connaght and Meath about their kings to Macova to relieve Ulster; they went on all sydes to Killcornaire, to the field of Ard-mach, and were a whole week in siege upon Ard-mach. Donell O'Lochlainn, with all the northern men, were all the whyle in O'Bressall-Macha face to face to them; but when Mounstermen were weary Murtagh went to Aenach-mach, to Emanmach, and about to Ard-mach, and left eight ounces of gold upon the alter, and promised eight score cowes. He [re]toured into Macova, and left all Lenster there, and some of Mounster: he went himself to prey Dalaray, where he lost Donogh mac Tirlagh and O'Conner, king of Kerry's sonn, and O'Beoain, *et alii optimi*. Donell O'Lochlaynn went into the North of Ireland to Macova, to meete with Leinster. Lenster and Ossory, Mounster, and

with his son, and many others of the nobility, which it would be tedious to enumerate. The Clanna-Neill of the North, namely, the Cinel-Eoghain and Cinel-Conaill, returned to their forts victoriously and triumphantly, with valuable jewels and much wealth, together with the royal tent, the standard, and many other precious jewels. Maghnus, King of Lochlann and the Islands, and a man who had contemplated the invasion of all Ireland, was slain by the Ulidians, with a slaughter of his people about him, on a predatory excursion. A woman brought forth two children together in this year, having but one body^o from the breast to the navel, and all their members perfect, with that exception, and their faces turned to each other; and these were two girls. Cathalan, Mac Seanain, was killed by the Cairbri-Gabhra, Donnchadh, son of Enna, was blinded by the son of Dunlaing Ua Caellaigh^p. Amhalghaidh, grandson of Aedh, son of Ruaidhri, one of the Clann-Choseraigh, was killed by his own father and brother, in revenge of their alumnus, i. e. Conchobhar, son of Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, who had been killed by him some time before. The battle of Ath-Calgain^q between the people of the east of Teathbha and those of the west of the same territory, in which Cinaedh, son of Mac Amhalghadha, lord of Callraighe-an-Chalaidh, died.

The Age of Christ, 1104. Gillachrist Ua Echthighern, Bishop of Cluainmic-Nois, and airehinneach of Ardaehaidh-Epscoip-Mel, died. Flaitheamh Ua Duibhidhir^r, Bishop of East Leinster; Feidhlimidh, son of Flann Mainis-

Galls, as they were come against them, but Lethmoga, .i. Mounster, was put to flight, and theire slaughter committed, viz., the slaughter of Lenster about Murtagh Mac Gilmocholmog, and about two O'Lorkans, and about Murtagh Mac Gorman; the slaughter of O-Cinselay about the two sons of Moylmurry, about Rian, king of O-Dronay, with Uoaran, *et alii*; the slaughter of Ossory about Gilpatrick Roe, King of Ossory, together with the nobility of Ossory; the slaughter of the Genties" [*rectè*, Galls] "of Dublin, about Drostan" [*rectè*, Thorstan] "mac Erick, Paul mac Amainn, and Beollan Armunn, *et alii*; the slaughter of Mounstermen about the two O'Bricks, .i. the two heyres of the Desyes, and

about O'Falve, heyre of Corkduivne, and second in Lenster" [*επιζωγειαν*], "and about Mureay, king of Kerrey, with his sonn, and many more, which for brevity of wrytinge we omitt. Kindred-Owen tourned back to the North of Ireland with great sway, and many booties about the kingly pavillion, the banner, and many precious jewells" [*imon pupoll ruzoa γ im chaintinne, γ im jézaib imoib aréna*]. "Manus, King of Denmark, killed in Ulster, with the loss of his men. Cahalan mac Senan killed by Carbry. Murcha O'Flahegan, Airchinnech of Ardbo, chiefe learned, liberall, and Doctor, dyed in pilgrimage in Ardmach."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^r *Ua Duibhidhir*.—Now *anglicè* O'Dwyer.

μῖλεαδ̄ διογμῖάλα δο Χρῖορτ, ἀρδ̄ ρῖνόρ, ἡ ραοι ρῖνάρα ἐρῖδε. Κορρερῆαχ
 Ὑα Κυραδῖν, ρῖρλέζιων Chille ὄαρα, δέεε. Μαῖδ̄μ ρια νῦλτοῖδ̄ ρορ Ὁῆάλ
 ἠΑραῖδε, ἡ τορραοιρ Δοῖβεῖνδ̄ Ὑα Ὁαῖμῖν ἡ ρρῖοτ̄ζυμ. Ὑα Concobar
 Κορραμδ̄ρραδ̄ .ι. Concobar mac Maoilsehlainn, δέεε. Mac na haḡde
 Ὑα Ruairc δο μαρβαδ̄ λά α ἔρατῖρδ̄. Ὁύνεαδ̄ Ὑα Concobar, τῖζῖρνα Ciar-
 nachta an Ghleimne, δο μαρβαδ̄ λά α μῖμῖντῖρ ρέιν. Ρῖαχῖρα Ὑα Floinn
 ταοῖρεαδ̄ Sil Maoilruain, δο μαρβαδ̄ λά Connaircḡ. Σλόζῖδ̄ la Muirḡs-
 tach Ὑα μδ̄ρραῖμ εο Μοῖζ Μυρῖεῖμῖνε, ἡ ρο ἠῖλλῖρτ̄ τρεαδ̄αῖρε ἡ ἀρβαρ
 ἀν̄ μαῖζε, ἡ ἀρ ρορ ἀν̄ ρλυαḡδ̄ ρῖν ρο ἠῖρρεραδ̄ Cúlaδ̄ Ὑα Caimdealbáin,
 τῖζῖρνα Loeḡairc ἠῖ τερραḡḡaile, ἡ ἀεβαῖλ δε ἡραῖḡ ἀ εοῖνδ̄ ἠῖρ. Σλόζῖδ̄
 λά Donnall Ὑα Lochlainn εο Μαḡ Coda, εο ττυζ ḡalla Ὑλαδ̄, ἡ δο ḡeocharḡ
 εο Τῖḡῖραδ̄ ἡραῖḡ, ἡ ρο λοῖρεε βλοῖδ̄ μῖορ δο Ὑῖδ̄ Λαοḡairc ἀετ̄ ἀν̄ ἠεῖρδ̄ δια
 εοαῖροῖδ̄ δια ταῖρατ̄ τῖρμονḡ. Λετ̄ῖλῖμ δαῖḡḡῖαεε Cluana mic Nóir δο
 ρορβαδ̄ la Flaḡvertaḡ Ὑα Longḡrḡ ἡαρ̄ na τῖḡḡeetaḡ la Κορβμαε mac
 Cuinn na mδochta.

Αοῖρ Κυῖορτ, μῖλε εέδ̄ α εύνεε. Αοδ̄ Ὑα Ruadán, ραεαῖρε Αchaδ̄ βό,
 Μυρḡḡs-tach Ὑα Caḡairnaḡ, ρρῖετ̄ τοεεαδ̄ δο μῖμῖντῖρ Chluana mic Nóir, ἡ
 Ailellan Ὑα Spelán, ραεαῖρε Αchaδ̄ βό, δέεε. Caḡal, mac ḡiollabḡairte,
 mic Τῖζῖρḡáin, τῖζῖρνα Ὑα μδ̄ρραῖμ ἔρῖεῖρε ἡ ḡairḡ, δο μαρβαδ̄ δο macaḡ
 ἀ ἠάεταῖρ ρέιν, .ι. δο ἠαεαḡδ̄ Donncaḡ mic Caḡḡh hḡí Ruairc. Conchoḡar,
 mac Maeḡrsehlainn, mic Conchoḡair, τῖζῖρνα Τῖḡῖrach ἡ ἔρῖζḡ ἠλε, ἡ λειεε
 Μῖδε, δο μαρβαδ̄ τῖρα ἔαοḡal λά hḡḡḡ ἔρῖῖμ ἔρῖεῖρε. Μυρḡḡs Ὑα Con-
 cḡnainn, τῖζῖρνα Ὑα ἠḡḡairnaḡa, δέεε. Donnall, mac an ḡḡḡḡ Ὑῖ Μḡaοῖ-
 lsehlainn δο ἠḡḡḡḡḡḡ δο Chenel Ρḡḡachach. Donncaḡ Ὑα Maoilse-

* *Ua Floinn*.—Now O'Flynn. The territory of the Sil-Maelruain, or O'Flynn, comprised the parish of Kiltullagh, and a part of Kilkeevin, in the west of the county of Roscommon.—See note †, under A. D. 1192.

† *Dun-Dealgan*.—Now Dundalk, in the plain of Magh-Muirtheimhne, in the present county of Louth.

‡ *Shingles*.—Sluinn is used in the modern Irish to denote *slates*, but at this period it was applied to oak shingles. “A. D. 1100” [*recte*, 1104]. “The

shingles of the great church of Clonvieknose, and the lower end of the walls of the fine church, were repaired and finished by Flathvertagh O'Longsie, after the work was begun by Cormack Mac Connemoght, Cowarb of St. Keyran, though others call it Mac Dermott's church.”—*Ann. Clon.* The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year :

“A. D. 1104. Felimi mac Flainn Manistrech, *miles optimus Christi in pace quievit*. An overthrow of Dalara by Ulster, where Duveenn

treach, a faithful soldier of Christ, who was a chief senior and learned historian; [and] Cosgrach Ua Cruaidhin, lector of Cill-dara, died. A battle was gained by the Ulidians over the Dal-Araidhe, wherein Duibhceann Ua Daimhin was slain in the heat of the conflict. Ua Conchobhair of Coreamdhruaidh, i. e. Conchobhar, son of Maeleachlainn, died. Mac-na-haidheche Ua Ruairc was killed by his brethren. Dunchadh Ua Conchobhair, lord of Cianachta-an-Ghleinne, was killed by his own people. Fiachra Ua Floinn^s, chief of Sil-Machruain, was killed by the Conmhaicni. An army was led by Muircheartach Ua Briain to Magh-Muirtheimhne, and they destroyed the tillage and corn of the plain; and on this expedition Cu-uladh Ua Caindealbain, lord of Loeghaire, was thrown [from his horse] at Dun-Dealgan^t, of the effects of which he died a month afterwards. An army was led by Domhnall, grandson of Lochlainn, to Magh-Cobha, and he obtained the hostages of Ulidia; and he afterwards proceeded to Teamhair, and burned [the whole of] a great part of Ui-Laeghaire, except some of his friends, to whom he afforded protection. The shingles^u of one-half the Damhliagh of Cluain-mic-Nois were finished by Flaithbheartach Ua Loingsigh, it having been commenced by Cormac Mac Cuinn-na-mBocht.

The Age of Christ, 1105. Aedh Ua Ruadhain, priest of Achadh-bo; Muircheartach Ua Catharnaigh, a distinguished senior of the family of Cluain-mic-Nois; and Ailillan Ua Spealain, priest of Achadh-bo, died. Cathal, son of Gillabraite, son of Tighearnan, lord of Ui-Briuin-Breifne and Gailenga, was killed by the sons of his own mother, i. e. by the sons of Donnchadh, son of Caileach Ua Ruairc. Conchobhar, son of Maelseachlainn, lord of Teamhair, and of all Breagha, and of half Meath, was killed by the Ui-Briuin-Breifne, who took an unfair advantage of him. Muirgheas Ua Conceannainn, lord of Ui-Diarmada, died. Domhnall, son of the Gott O'Maeleachlainn, was killed by the Cinel-Fhiachach. Donnchadh Ua Maeleachlainn was deposed by Muir-

O'Daman was slaine. Connor mac Mailechlainn O'Connor, kinge of Corknmroa, *mortuus est*. Mac Nahyche O'Roirk *a suis fratribus occisus est*. An army by Murtagh O'Bryan to Magh-Murthevne, and he spoyled the corn of the country, and it was in that jorney that Coula O'Kinnelvan gott the fall by which he dyed, being king of Laegaire. An army by

Donnell O'Lochlainn to Macova, and he brought the pledges of Ulster, and went to Tarach, and burnt a great part of Laegaire, and gott brybes from them" [*rectè*, but he gave protection to some of them]. "Cormack O'Cormock, chiefe of Monach, dyed. Doncha O'Conor, king of Connaght, killed by his owne men."—*Cod. Clar.*, tom. 49.

launn do aitérioḡaḡ lá Muiréḡrtaḡ Ua ḡriaḡ, ḡ a ḡol ἰ nAḡḡiaḡlaḡḡ, ḡ epḡḡr aḡḡḡr Mḡḡe do aḡcaḡḡ ḡó aḡ ḡn tíḡ ḡḡḡ, ḡ Muiréḡrtaḡ Ua ḡriaḡ co ḡḡoḡca ḡḡḡ nEḡḡḡ ḡḡe do ḡol ἰ nḡḡḡaḡḡ Ḋonnaḡaḡa ḡo Maḡ Conaḡle, ḡ ní taḡḡaḡḡ ní aḡḡ aḡḡanna do loḡcaḡḡ, ḡ ḡo ḡaḡḡaḡḡ aḡ ḡḡe laḡ ḡaḡaḡḡ eḡḡḡ maḡaḡḡ Ḋḡoḡḡaḡ Uí Mhaḡleacḡlaḡḡ ḡaḡ ḡeḡḡḡḡ ḡḡḡa ḡó ḡ do Ḋḡonnaḡaḡḡ ḡḡa ḡoḡe. Muiréḡḡaḡ mac Cana, Maḡḡḡaḡaḡḡ Ua ḡḡḡaḡḡe, tíḡḡḡḡa Ua Caḡḡḡe, ḡ ḡḡe Toḡḡḡealḡaḡ ἰ ḡḡḡḡḡ, ḡéḡ. Maḡḡḡeḡlaḡḡ Ua Conaḡḡ ḡécc. Níall Oḡaḡ Ua Conéḡḡaḡ do ḡaḡḡaḡḡ. Níall mac Mḡc Ríabaiḡ, tíḡḡḡḡa Caḡḡaḡḡe, ḡécc. Ḋoḡḡḡḡḡ, mac Aḡaḡḡaḡa, aḡḡcoḡḡaḡḡa ḡaḡḡaḡḡ, do ḡol ḡo ḡAḡe ḡḡaḡḡ do ḡénaḡḡ ḡḡḡa eḡaḡ Ḋoḡḡḡḡḡ Ua Loḡḡlaḡḡ ḡ Muiréḡḡrtaḡ Ua ḡriaḡ, ḡo ḡo ḡaḡ ḡalaḡ a écca, ḡ tuḡaḡḡ ḡa ḡalaḡ co ḡoḡḡaḡe aḡḡḡeḡ Eḡḡḡa, ḡo ḡo ḡoḡḡaḡḡ aḡḡḡḡe ḡe. Tuḡcaḡḡ ḡaḡḡḡḡ co ḡaḡḡḡḡaḡ Aḡḡa Macha, co nḡḡḡaḡḡ ἰ2 Aḡḡḡḡḡ a ḡḡeḡ ḡaḡḡeḡḡ ḡḡḡḡ Muiréḡḡaḡḡ, ḡ ḡo ḡaḡḡaḡḡ co nḡḡḡḡḡ ḡn Aḡḡ Macha. Ceallach, mac Aoḡa, ḡḡe Maḡḡḡḡḡa, ḡoḡḡḡeacḡḡ ἰ ccoḡḡaḡḡḡḡ ḡḡáḡḡaḡḡ a toḡḡa ḡḡḡ nEḡeann, ḡ do ḡḡaḡḡḡ ḡo ḡḡaḡḡaḡḡ a ló ḡeḡe Aḡaḡḡḡḡḡḡ.

Aḡḡḡ Cḡḡḡḡḡ, ḡḡe ceḡ a ḡé. Tuḡaḡal Ua Caḡaḡḡ, coḡḡaḡḡa Caḡḡḡḡḡḡ. Mac ḡḡeḡḡ Ua ḡAḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ, coḡḡaḡḡa ḡaḡḡḡe, Muiréḡḡaḡ Ua Maḡḡleḡḡḡḡ,

^v *Ui-Cairbri*.—A sept of the Ui-Fidhgeinte, seated in the plain of the county of Limerick. The family of O'Bilraige (O'Billery), which is of the same race as the O'Donovans, sunk into obscurity shortly after this period, and the O'Donovans took their place, and remained the dominant family in this plain, till about the period of the English Invasion.

^w *Ua Conaing*.—Now *anglice* Gunning. This family was seated at Caislean-Ui-Chonaing, now Castleconnell, in the county of Limerick, till the beginning of the thirteenth century.

^x *Mac Riabhaigh*.—Now *anglice* Macreevy, or Magreevy.

^y *Domhnach-airthir-Eamhna*: i. e. the church to the east of Eamhain. This is probably the ancient name of Donnycarney, in the county of Dublin.

^z *Daimhliag of Ard-Macha*: i. e. the cathedral

church of Armagh. In the Annals of Ulster this is called Domhliag, by which the compiler evidently meant Duleek, in Meath.

^a *Adamnan's festival*: i. e. the 23rd of September.—See Harris's edition of Ware's *Bishops*, p. 51.

^b *Ua hAil gheanain*.—Now anglicised O'Hallinan and Hallinan.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1105. Mureach Mac Cana; Maelruanai O'Bilrye, king of Carbury; and Melaghlin O'Conaing, *in penitentia mortui sunt*. Conor O'Maelechlainn, heyrce of Tarach, *occisus est*. Donell, coarb of Patrick, came to Dublin to make peace betwene Murtagh O'Bryan and Donell” [son of Ardga] “Mae Lochlainn, where he fell sick; in his sickness he was brought to Donach of Airther-Evna, and was chrismated

cheartach Ua Briain ; and he proceeded into Airghialla, and plundered the greater part of East Meath from that country. Muirheartach Ua Briain, with the greater part of the men of Ireland, went in pursuit of Donnchadh to Magh-Conaille, but he effected nothing but the burning of the corn ; and he afterwards divided Meath between the sons of Domhnall Ua Maeleachlainn, he and Donnchadh having refused to come on terms of peace with each other. Muireadhach Ua Cana, [and] Maelruanaidh Ua Bilraighe, lord of Ui-Cairbrí^v, and the tutor of Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, died. Maelseachlainn Ua Conaing^w died. Niall Odhar Ua Conchobhair was killed. Niall, son of Mac Riabhaigh^x, lord of Callraighe, died. Domhnall, son of Amhalghaidh, chief successor of Patrick, went to Ath-cliaith, to make peace between Domhnall Ua Lochlainn and Muirheartach Ua Briain, where he took his death's sickness ; and he was carried in his sickness to Domhnach-airthir-Eamhna^y, and he was anointed there. He was afterwards removed to the Daimhliag^z of Ard-Macha, where he died on the 12th of August, being the festival of Laisren of Inis-Muireadhaigh ; and he was buried with honour at Ard-Macha. Ceallach, son of Aedh, son of Maelisa, was appointed to the successorship of Patrick by the election of the men of Ireland ; and he received orders on the day of Adamnan's festival^a.

The Age of Christ, 1106. Tuathal Ua Cathail, successor of Caeimhghin ; Mac Beathadh Ua hAilgheanain^b, successor of Bairre ; Muireadhach Ua Mael-

there, and brought from thence to Domliag, and there dyed ; and his body was brought to Ard-mach^w [in Pridie Id. Augusti, on Saturday the festival of Laisren of Inis-Mureai, in the 68th year of his age]. "Cellach mac Hugh mic Maelisa, collated in the coarbship of Patrick by the election of all Ireland, and took his orders in the day of St. Adomnan's feaste. Niall Oge O'Conor killed. Murges O'Conkennain dyed. An army by Murtagh O'Briain, by which he banished Donogh O'Maelsechlinn out of his raigne of Westmeath. Fiaeh O'Flainn killed." —*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

Some of the events entered by the Four Masters, under 1105, are given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, under 1104, as follows :

"A. D. 1104" [*rectè*, 1105]. "Connor O'Me-

laughlyn, king of Taragh, Moybreye, and halfe Meath, was slain by these of the Brenie. Donnell mac-en-Gott O'Melaughlyn was killed by these of Kynnaleagh" [i. e. the Cmel Fhuacac, or the Mageoghegans of the barony of Moycashel, county Westmeath]. "Donnogh O'Melaughlyn was deposed from the kingdom of Meath, and betooke himself to the contrey of Uriell (Mag Mahon's land), and from thence preyed the most part of East Meath. King Mortagh hearing thereof assembled together a great army, pursued him thither, and did nothing there but burnt some staeckes of corn for protecting him in that contrey, and afterwards divided Meath in two parts between the two sons of Donnell O'Melaughlyn, when Donnogh refused to accept protection of him."

ρfenab Cluana mic Nóir, Corbmac Ua Cillín, aréindech Tíge anthead Cluana mic Nóir, Maolmuire Ua Scolaiḡe, comarba Ruadain Uotpa, ḡ Muiréirtach Ua Cearnaigh, aréirleirgind na nḡaoidéal, décc, iar ndeighbitchaid éian arpa hi cCluain mic Nóir. Do Luigmb Connachta éenél. Maolmuire, mac Mic Cuind na mbocht do marbad ar lap doimhacc Cluana mic Nóir lá haor admillte. Cathbarr O Doimnall, tur copnaia, ḡ comḡlca, orpán, ḡ einḡh Chenel Luigdeach, tpaḡal báir iar mbreit buada ó doimian ḡ ó dñian. Donnchað Ua Maoleachlainn .i. mac Muirchaða mic Floinn, pí Mide, do marbad do Uib Minneccán .i. do Uib Mic Uair Mide. Doimnall, mac Ruaidri Uí Conchoibair, do aréioḡad lá Muiréirtach Ua mōriam ḡ a bráctar .i. Toirndelbác do ríḡad occ At an tearmoirt uar riol Muirchoiḡ dar éir Doimnall. Sitruucc mac Connbda Uí Laḡ-acán, tairpech Sil Ronán ḡ tótacht, tairpeach Teatba, décc. Muiréirtach Ua Maoleachlainn do aréioḡhad, ḡ ríḡe Mide do ḡabáil do Muirchað dar a éiri. Niall, mac Doimnall Uí Ruairc, tanairi bripne, do marbadh do rfiarib Luirc, ḡ rochaide oile do rair élandarib amalle rpir. Mac ḡiollamantag I Ruairc do marbad Doimnall, mic Domhnall I Ruairc. Raḡnall Ua Ufhaid décc. Ceallac, comarba Phátracc, ror cuairt Uad ceona cup ḡo tucc a oḡrpir .i. bó ḡacha rpirpir, no aḡh ndára ḡacha rpir lá taob neobaru momda aréina. Ceallach ror cuairt Muian ceona cup

^c *Teach-acidheadh*: i. e. the House of the Guests.

^d *Maolmuire*.—He was the transcriber of *Leabhar na h-Uidhre*, a considerable fragment of which is still preserved in his own handwriting in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy.

^e *Cathbarr O'Domnail*.—His name appears in the inscription on the case of the *Cathach*, a beautiful reliquary of the O'Donnell family, now in the possession of Sir Richard O'Donnell, of Newport, county of Mayo.

^f *Ath-an-tearmainn*: i. e. Ford of the Termon. The O'Conors of Sil-Muireadhaigh were inaugurated Kings of Connaught, at Carn-Fraeich, near Tulsk, in the county of Roscommon. The situation of Ath-an-tearmainn has not been de-

termined. It was probably on the Shannon, near Termonbarry, in the east of the county of Roscommon.

^g *Ua Deadhaidh*.—Now *angliee* O'Dea. He was chief of Cinel-Fearmaic, in the present barony of Inchiquin, and county of Clare.

^h *Ceallach*.—The two passages relating to these visitations are translated by Colgan as follows:

“A. D. 1106. *S. Celsus Archiepiscopus Ard-machanus circuit et visitat Ultoniam; et juxta populi taxationem, ad numerum quemque senarium personarum accipit unum bovem, vel ad numerum ternarium unam juveneam eum multis aliis donariis et oblationibus. S. Celsus visitando circuit Momoniam: et in singulis Cantharedis (hoc est districtu centum villarum seu pagorum) accipit*

duin, Vice-abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois ; Cormac Ua Cillin, airchinneach of the Teach-acidheadh^e of Cluain-mic-Nois ; Maelmuire Ua Scolaighe, successor of Ruadhan of Lothra, [died]. Muirheartach Ua Cearnaigh, chief lector of the Irish, died at Cluain-mic-Nois, after a good life, at an advanced age ; he was of the tribe of Luighne-Chonuacht. Maelmuire^d, son of Mac Cuinn-na-mBocht, was killed in the middle of the Daimhliag of Cluain-mic-Nois by plunderers. Cathbharr O'Domhnaill^e, pillar of the defence and warfare, of the glory and hospitality, of the Cinel-Luighdheach, died, after having gained the victory over the world and the devil. Donnchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, i. e. the son of Murchadh, son of Flann, King of Meath, was killed by the Ui-Minnegain, i. e. some of the Ui-Mic-Uais of Meath. Domhnall, son of Ruaidhri Ua Concho-bhair, was deposed by Muirheartach Ua Briain ; and his brother, i. e. Toir-dhealbhach, was inaugurated at Ath-an-tearmoinn^f, as king over the Sil-Muireadhaigh after Domhnall. Sitric, son of Cumeadha Ua Laeghachain, chief of Sil-Ronain, the strength of the chiefs of Teathbha, died. Muirheartach Ua Maeleachlainn was deposed, and the kingdom of Meath was assumed by Murchadh after him. Niall, son of Domhnall Ua Ruairc, Tanist of Breifne, was killed by the men of Lurg, and many others of the nobility along with him. The son of Gillamantach Ua Ruairc was killed by Domhnall, son of Domhnall Ua Ruairc. Raghnaill Ua Deadhaidh^g died. Ceallach, successor of Patrick, made a visitation of Ulster for the first time ; and he obtained his full demand, namely, a cow from every six persons, or an in-calf heifer from every three persons, besides many other offerings. Ceallach^h made a visitation of Munster

septem boves, septem oves, et mediam unciam argenti, cum multis aliis gratuitis donariis.—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 299.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year :

“ A. D. 1106. Donell O'Lochlainn, with force, came toayde Donogh O'Maelechlainn, and spoyled Westmeath ; but Donogh was mett in a skirmish and was killed. Disert-Dermott, with its Durtach” [oratory], “ burnt. Tuothall, Coarb of Caeivgin, *in pace quievit*. Cellach, Coarb of Patrick, visiting Kindred-Owen at his first tyme, and gott his will, .i. a cow from every

six, or a young heyfer from every three, or half an ounce from every seven, besyde many offrings. Cathvarr O'Donell, king of Kindred-Lugach, dyed. Ceallach upon his visitation of Mounster, at his first tyme, and brought his full will, viz., seven coves, seven sheepe, and half an ounce out of every hundreth or cantred in Mounster, besides many gifts of prise ; and become arch-bishopp by taking orders at the request of Ireland in generall. Cainchorack O'Boyll, Arch-bushopp of Ardmach. Hector, king of Scotland, dyed. Donell mac Roary O'Conor deposed by Murtagh O'Bryan, and he putt Tirlagh, his

θεορ, co tucc a lán éuaire .i. ríct mba 7 ríct zcaoiriḡ, 7 líct unḡa zacha ruinn tpiocát céo hí Mumán, lá taob réo nomda olcna, 7 arpoet Ceal-lach zpaða uaral eppcoip don éur rin a por éongra ríri nEreann. Caon-comrac Ua baoidill, eppcop Arda Macha, do écc.

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, míle céo a ríct. Mungairt do opzann do Mhuiréir-tach Ua bhríann. Cíno coraó 7 Cairiol do lopcaó do éine do aitt etip da Charc co ríreccait dabach etip mioó 7 brózoitt. Cuilen Ua Catalain, tizírina Uaitne Chiaó, décc. Concoðar (.i. Concoðar Cipeinach) mac Duinn-rléibe, ríozdaína Ulaó, do marbaó lá ríraó Bhrínnaiḡe. Maíom ría nUíó bpearal macha por Uíó Méitḡ, i ttopócari an ár imo ttiḡírina im Aod Ua nInoieachtaḡ, 7 im Bhréuir, mac tizírina Conaille, 7 ttoperaetpar rochaíde móp oile amaille ríiu. Caḡarach Ua Tuamán, tizírina Ua mbriúin Arcaílle, do zúin do Uíó Cpeiméunin, co nepbairt dé, 7 Eozan, mac Meic Riabaḡ, do marbaó ma oioḡcal. Doínnall Ua hAinrié, tizírina Ua Meitḡ, do marbaó lá hUíó Eatach Ulaoh. Coírac eitip aréirí Teatáda 7 a iaréar im po marbhaoḡ Cionaoó, mac Mic Aímalḡaóda, tizírina Calraíḡe, 7 opoz oile amaille ríur lá Doínnall Mac Bíacla (no Ua Bíacla). Maíom Aía Calceáin ainm an máoíma. Doínnall, mac Taoḡ hUíó brian, do éuib-reach do Muiréir-tach hUa brian i nAé chiaé, 7 opíaccaó de po céoóir. Zaeé móp 7 Tene zcaláin ipin mbliáoan rin, co po marbétar daoine 7 moile, 7 co po bpiḡ tairḡe, 7 ríóóbaóda.

cosen, in his place to be king.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

A few of the events noticed in the Annals of the Four Masters, under the year 1106, are set down in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, under 1105, as follows:

“A. D. 1105” [*recte*, 1106]. “Donnough O’Melaughlyn was killed by O’Myneachan, of O’Mackwaise, of Meath. Bushop O’Boyle, arch-bushop of Ardmach; Moriagh O’Moyledowne, Bushop of Clonvicknose; Cormack O’Killin, dean of the house of” [the guests at] “Clone [vicknose]; and Sittrick mac Convay, chief of Sileronan, died.”

¹ *Between the two Easters*; i. e. between Easter

Sunday and *Dominica in albis*, which the Irish called Little Easter.

² *Ath-Calgain*.—See note under A. D. 1103. The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1107. A snow of 24 howers” [rínechta lai co naíóche, i. e. of a day till night], “the Wednesday before St. Patrick’s, that it killed much cattle in Ireland. Cenncora burnt betweene both Easters, with 70 tuns of drinke called *Mich*, and old ale” [brózoio]. “Conor mac Donnslvey, heyre of Ulster, killed by Fernvai-men. A discomfiture of the O-Meth by the O’Bressalls, where they were slaughtered with theyre king, viz., Hugh O’Hanraehtai.

for the first time; and he obtained a full tribute, namely, seven cows and seven sheep, and half an ounce [of silver], from every cantred in Munster, besides many jewels; and Ceallach conferred the dignity of Noble on this occasion, at the request of the men of Ireland. Caenhomhrac Ua Baeighill, Bishop of Ard-Macha, died.

The Age of Christ, 1107. Mungairit was plundered by Muirheartach Ua Briain. Ceann-coradh and Caiseal were burned by lightning, between the two Eastersⁱ, with sixty puncheons of mead and beer. Cuilen Ua Cathalan, lord of Uaithne-Cliach, died. Conchobhar (i. e. Conchobhar Cisenanch), son of Donnsléibhe, royal heir of Ulidia, was killed by the men of Fearnmhagh. A battle was gained by the Ui-Breasail-Macha over the Ui-Meith, in which the latter were slaughtered, together with their lord, Aedh Ua hInnreachtaigh, and Fearghus, son of the lord of Conaille, and a great number of others, fell along with him. Cathasach Ua Tuamain, lord of Ui-Briuin-Archaille, was wounded by the Ui-Cremhthainn, and he died in consequence; and Eoghan, the son of Mac Riabhaigh, was killed in revenge of him. Domhnall Ua hAinbheith, lord of Ui-Meith, was killed by the Ui-Eathach-Uladh. A battle was fought between the people of the east and those of the west of the Teathbha, in which Cinaedh, the son of Mac Amhalghadhia, lord of Calraighe, and others along with him, were slain by Domhnall Mac Fiacla (or Ua Fiacla). The breach of Ath-Calgain^k was the name of this battle. Domhnall, son of Tadhg Ua Briain, was fettered by Muirheartach Ua Briain, at Ath-clíath, but he was released immediately. Great wind and lightning in this year, so that many men and cattle were killed, and houses and woods were destroyed.

Cahasach O'Tuoman, king of O-Briuin-Arcaill, wounded by O-Cremthainn, whereof he dyed; Owen mac Megrievai killed in his revenge" [ma óigáil]. "Great weatt this yeare, and it spoyled the corn. Maelpatrick O'Drucean takinge" [recte, tooke] "the function of Lector in Ardmac this yeare, in St. Ailve and Molaise of Daivinis their feast day. Maelcoluim O'Brolchan took the bushoprick the next day. A yeare's peace made by Ceallach, Coarb of Patrick, between Murtagh O'Bryan and Donell

mac Mic Lochlainn."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

The year 1107 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 1106 of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, which are very meagre at this period.

"A. D. 1106" [recte, 1107]. "The family of Kilkenny gave an overthrowe to the family of Leighlyn. There grew great contention between the east and west of the contrey of Teaffa, where Kynath Mac Awalgie, prince of Calrie, with many others, were slain."

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, mile céo a hocht. An tεppcop Mac mic Donnḡail .i. εppcop Cilli ὄαρα, δέcc. Maelrindén .i. αρδερpucc Λαιḡín, coimparba Colaim mic Cριοiméainn, Eochaid, mac an ripleḡinḡ hUí Focádaín, uaral ḡaḡarτ, ρenoir, ḡ anmcápa Dḡirτ Chaoimḡin, δέcc. Celech hUa Caoimorian, coimparba Caimḡiḡ, δέcc. Cocpich, mḡín hUí Noennfnaiḡ, coimparba Cluana ḡrónaiḡ, Oenḡur Ua Cleirceim maop Mumian ó Phatpαιc, ḡ Aed mac Dḡibḡáleitε, aðbar coimparba Phátpαιcc, ρop aipcinneach Arḡa Macha, δέcc. Ceallach, coimparba Πατpαιc, ρop euairτ Connacé céona cup co τpucc a oḡrrip. Etrú hUa Dḡinḡcátaḡ δέcc. Tech do ḡabáil do Ua Maḡḡainna ḡ do Ua Maolruanaḡ ρop ḡholl nḡarḡbraḡe ní Ulaḡ .i. Eochaid, mac Dḡimhréibe Uí Eocáda ḡ a diefnad leó. Ua Cḡrḡbail, τḡḡḡna Eoḡanacáta Lochá Lém, do mairbaḡ lá a ḡráitḡib ρeipin. Doinnall, mac Donnchaḡa Uí Ruairc, τḡḡḡna Ua mḡrḡm ḡrripne, do éuitim lá Coirpḡi ḡabḡa. Cḡrḡch lá Niall, mac Doinnall, tanairi Oibḡi ḡim Copann, co ruḡ bú ḡ ḡraττ ionḡa. Cḡeacḡ lá hUltoibh in Uib Meitε, co ρo aipcḡτ uile acé becc. Imr labḡada do éoḡail la ḡrḡaḡ Mánach. Lunnneach uile do loḡccad oḡḡe ρeile Πατpαιcc. Dḡar do loḡccad do éenḡ ḡealáin i τḡḡimonn Caollainne. Dḡiaḡham duḡach co nḡomat mḡra ḡ toḡad an bliadaḡari.

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, mile céo anaoi. Maoliora Ua Cuillen, uaral εppucc Tuairceipτ Epeann, δέcc. Oenḡur Ua Doinnalláin, ρḡim anmcápa ḡ αρḡrḡnoir ρainḡa Colaim Cille, δέcc hi cCḡnandur. ḡlaiḡḡḡrτach Ua Loḡḡriḡ, coimparba Cḡaráin, ḡ ρaccarτ mḡri Cluana mic Nḡoir [δέcc]. Sluaḡḡḡ lá Muirḡḡrτach Ua mḡrian, co ρḡrḡaḡ Mumian, ḡ co ḡrḡaḡ Mḡde, ḡ Connacéτuib i τḡḡiḡ ḡrḡm ḡrripne, [hi ḡrḡoḡim ḡuirḡada Uí Mḡhaoileacáinn],

¹ *Disert-Chacimghin*: i. e. St. Kevin's Desert or Wilderness. This church is situated in the recess of the mountain on the south side of the upper part of Glendalough, county of Wicklow.

^m *Cairbri-Gabhra*.—This tribe was seated in the barony of Granard, in the present county of Longford.

ⁿ *Inis-Labhradha*.—See note under A. D. 919.

^o *Termonn-Caellainne*: i. e. St. Caellainn's Termon, or Sanctuary, now Termonkeelin, or Termonmore, near Castlerea, in the parish of Killeevin, in the west of the county of Rosecommon.

—See note ^b, under A. D. 1225.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1108. Lymrick burnt *out right*” [*recte*, by lightning]. “Donell O'Hanveth, king of O-Meth; Donell O'Roirk, kinge of I-Brinin, killed. Ceallach, Coarb of Patrick, visiting Connaght, in his first tyme, and he brought his will. Aengus O'Clerkean, Serjeant of Dalgais, .i. in Mounster; Ceallach O'Cyvoran, Coarb of Caimnech” [died]. “Boysterous wynde in the 3. Non. of September. A house taken by

The Age of Christ, 1108. The Bishop Mac-mic-Donnghail, Bishop of Cill-dara, died. Maelfinnen, i. e. Archbishop of Leinster, successor of Colun Mac Crimhthainn; [and] Eochaidh, son of the lector of Ua Fothadain, a noble priest, senior, and annchura of Disert-Chaeimhghin^l, died. Celech Ua Caemhorain, successor of Cainnech, died. Cocrieh, daughter of Ua Noenneanaigh, comharba of Chuain-Bronaigh; Oenghus Ua Clercein, Patrick's steward in Munster; and Aedh, son of Dubhdalethe, vice-airchinneach of Ard-Macha, and intended successor of Patrick, died. Ceallach, successor of Patrick, went on his visitation of Munster the first time; and he obtained his full demand. Etru Ua Duinmeathaigh died. A house was taken by Ua Mathghamhna and Ua Maclruanaidh upon Goll Garbhraighe, King of Ulidia, i. e. Eochaidh, son of Donnsluibhe Ua hEochadha; and he was beheaded by them. Ua Cearbhail, lord of Eoghanaecht-Locha-Lein, was killed by his own brethren. Domhnall, son of Donnchadh Ua Ruaire, lord of Ui-Briuin-Breifne, was killed by the Cairbri-Gabhra^m. A predatory excursion was made by Niall, son of Domhnall, Tanist of Oileach, into Corann; and he carried off many cows and prisoners. A predatory excursion was made by the Ulidians into Ui-Meith; and they plundered it all, except a small portion. Inis-Labhradhaⁿ was demolished by the Feara-Manach. All Luimneach was burned on the night of the festival of Patrick. Two persons were burned by lightning at Termonn-Caellainne^o. This year was a prosperous one, with abundance of nuts and fruit.

The Age of Christ, 1109. Maelisa Ua Cuillen, noble bishop of the north of Ireland, died. Oenghus Ua Domlmallain, chief annchura and chief senior of the clergy of Colum-Cill, died at Ceanannus. Flaithbheartach Ua Loingsigh, successor of Ciaran, and great priest of Chuain-mic-Nois, [died]. An army was led by Muirheartach Ua Briain, with the men of Munster, Meath, and Con-naught, into Tir-Briuin-Breifne, [to aid Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn^p], whence

O'Mahon, and by O'Maelruanoy, upon Goll Garvray, king of Ulster, who by them was be-headed. Hugh mac Duvdalehe, Suvair of Ard-macha, and that should be Coarb of Patrick, dyed. Great oak-fruit in all Ireland. A happy year of corn, fruit, and all good this yeare. The Iland of Lauraa broken downe by Fermanach."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise contain two of these entries under the year 1107, as follows:

"A. D. 1107" [*rectè*, 1108]. "Cogrieh, daughter of Unon, abbess of Clonbrony, died. O'Karevell, prince of the Eoganaghts of Logh Leyn, was killed by his brothers."

^p *To aid Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn.*—This clause, so necessary to the clearness of the whole

eo ττυγρατ βύ αδυρ βροιττ μόνρ, γ eo νδεάατταρ φορ ινδρβδ Λοάα Υαάταρ, γ eo ττυερατ βραιττ ειρτιδ. Ταμικ ιαρρην Υα Ρυαιρε, γ Υί δρμύμ eo παρ-
 ρκαίβ Υα Μαιολεαχλαμν α longpopt leó, γ eo πο μαρβρατ Μαε Σιolla-
 pulartaig, γ pochaide amalle pyp. Slóigfó lá Donnall Mag Lachlaun
 eo ττυαιρρετ Ερεανν ime eo Sliab Fuaire, eo ndhina Ceallach, comarba
 Pháttraic ríe mbliadhna etip Mhae Lachlaun, γ Υα δρμιαν eo ndeachaτταρ
 ττυαιρρετ Ερεανν ιαρ ρην im Chonall γ im Εοζαν eo Μαε hΥα δρβραιλ φορ
 amyp Υλαδ βατταρ ι Μοιε Cobá, eo ταρτερατ Υλαδ na teopa dialla πο
 εοζρατ πέμ δοίβ. Creach lá Murchad Υα Μαιολεαχλαμν, lá rí Tshpa
 eo πο οηρε Ριορα Ροιρ, γ eo πο μαρβ Υα Ρινν, .ι. τιεήνα Ρήρ Ροιρ, δαρ
 comarpe na bacla Iopa γ comarba Pháttraic, áτ πο διογαίλ Δια παρ ινν
 ρην. Αοδ Υα Ρυαιρε δο έεαχε hi longpopt Murchad Υι Μαιολεαχλαμν
 πο δί, eo πο lá a náρ τρια epcaome raméa Pháttraic. Αρδ mbriscann δο
 lopecaó eo na ésmpla δο Υιδ δρμύμ, γ δαομικ δο μαρβαδ ανδ, γ βραττ δο
 βρείε αρρ. Donnall mac Meic Σιollaπατταραε δο μαρβαδ δο macaom oile
 ag cupi cluice. Λοάαδ ag íe na ngopt uile m arcaib tíub ι nEipinn.

Αοιρ Cρίορε, mλε céδ α δειχ. Cernach, mac Mic Ulca, αιρέμνεαχ
 Cúla paéam, décc ι ναίεριε. Plann hΥα hΑοδα, comarba Einde Arann,
 Σιollaπάτταραε hΥα Ουιδραετα, pspieiginn Cille Dalua, γ ραοι Mumán,
 Feardomnach Dall, ραοι ρρμυίε μεέτα pspieiginn Cille δαρα, γ δραν Υα δρμικ,
 ρfnóip Iapmúman, décc. Echtiéghin Υα Ρήργαίλ, ρρμύ αέλαοχ τοζαδε, décc.
 Σιollacolam Υα Μαοlmuaíδ, τιεήνα Ρήρ cCeall γ α δfn δο μαρβαδ λάρ an

passage, and which was omitted by the Four Masters, is here inserted, in brackets, from the Annals of Ulster.

^a *Loch Uachtair*: i. e. the Upper Lake, now Lough Oughter, in the county of Cavan. It was so called as being the uppermost of the chain of lakes formed by the River Erne.—See note under A. D. 1231.

^r *Magh-hUa-Breasail*: i. e. the Plain of the Ui-Breasail. This is the level plain on the south side of Lough Neagh, where it receives the Upper Bann.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1109. Easter the 8 Kal. of May, and lesse Easter” [Μη-Χάριε] “in some dayes of Summer” [*rectè*, on the second day of Summer], “and Mocholmog’s day on Shrove Saturday. Gillailve O’Ciarmaic, king of Aine-Cliaich, *mortuus est*. Maelisa O’Cullen, bushopp of the North of Ireland. Aengus O’Donallan, chiefe soul-frend by the relique of Colum Cill” [*rectè*, of the congregation, or clergy of St. Colum Cille], “died. The slaughter of O-Bressail, about their kinge, Dartry, and O-Neachai slayne by O-Methis, and by the men of Fernmay. An army by Murtagh O’Brian, in aiding Murcha O’Mailechlainn, and they preyed some of

they carried off many cows and prisoners ; and they entered on the islands of Loch Uachtair^a, and took prisoners out of them. After this Ua Ruaire came, and Ua Maeleachlainn gave up his camp to them ; and they killed Mac Gillafhulartaigh, and numbers along with him. An army was led by Domhnall Mac Lochlainn, with the people of the north of Ireland, to Sliabh-Fuaid ; but Ceallach, successor of Patrick, made a year's peace between Mac Lochlainn and Ua Briain ; after which the people of the north of Ireland, with the Cinel-Conaill and Cinel-Eoghain, proceeded to Magh-hUa-Breasail^r, to attack the Ulidians who were in Magh-Cobha ; and the Ulidians gave them the three hostages which they themselves selected. A predatory excursion was made by Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, King of Teamhair, on which he plundered the Feara-Rois, and slew Ua Finn, lord of Feara-Rois, in violation of the Staff of Jesus and the successor of Patrick ; but God took vengeance of him for this. Aedh Ua Ruaire came into the camp of Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn twice, and slaughtered his people, through the curse of the clergy of Patrick. Ard-Breacain was burned, with its churches, by the Ui-Briuin, and many persons were killed there, and prisoners carried off from thence. Domhnall, the son of Mac Gillaphadraig, was killed by another youth, at a game. Mice eat up all the corn fields in certain territories in Ireland.

The Age of Christ, 1110. Cearnach, son of Mac Ulcha, airchinneach of Cul-rathain, died in penance. Flann Ua hAedha, successor of Einne of Ara ; Gillaphadraig Ua Dnibhratha, lector of Cill-Dalua, and paragon of Munster ; Feardomhnach, the most distinguished of the senior jurisconsults, [and] lector of Cill-dara ; and Bran Ua Bruic, senior of West Munster, died. Echthighern Ua Fearghail, a distinguished old champion, died. Gillacolum Ua Maelmhuaidh,

O-Briuin. An army by Donell O'Lochlainn, with the north of Ireland, to Sliav-Fuaid, untill Cellach, Coarb of Patrick, made one yeare's peace betweene O'Brian and O'Lochlainn ; and the north of Ireland went after that to besett" [Eastern] "Ulster, who were at Macova, untill Ulster gave them the three pledges chosen by themselves. Coerich, Coarb of the reliques of Clonbrony" [rectè, Coarb of St. Samhthann of Clonbroney], "*quievit*. Hugh O'Roirk came into Murcha O'Maeilechlainn's camp twice," [so]

"that he had his slaughter through the cursinge of Patrick's reliques" [recte, clergy]. "The slaughter of O'Meth, about their king, Goll Bairche ; and some of the men of Fernmay were slaine by O-Bressails and by O-Nechai. Donell Roa Mac Gillpatrick, king of Ossory, killed by another young man at a game. Donogh O'Duverma *mortuus est*."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, are defective from the year 1108 till 1127.

ngeócach Ua Aillén. Murchad mac Taidg Uí Bhríain, ríogdairna Mumán, décc. Cpech lá Doimnall mac Lochlainn hī Connachtaib, co tuc epí míle do briaic, 7 il míle do éfpaib. Maíom Ruipr l Muig Aoi ap bélaib Cpuachna pía Síol Muirpeadaig, .i. im Thoirpdealbac, ap Chonmaicmb dú i ttoperaatar epí Ua Fírgaile .i. im Díolla na naoim, 7 im mac Concaille, 7 maíte íomda apéna im Dhuaicán, mac Duibdara Uí Éólupa. Maolpuanaid Ua Machanéim, tígíuna Muğdopn, bébinn, mğín Cinnreitig hUí Bhríain, bh Doimnall hUí Lochlainn, píg Oibg, dég. Ceallach, comarba Phattpaicc pop cuapc Míde cédna cup, co tuc a péip. Maíom pía Conmaicmb pop Shíol Muirpeadig .i. maíom Muige bpeangap, dú i ttoperaatar rochaide im Mínam Ua Muirpeadig, 7 im Ruaidpí Ua Mhuirpeadig.

Aoi Cpioct, míle céd a haon ndécc. Caatarach Ua Laeda, do paíadhb Phátpaicc, uapal íróip Epeann, décc. Dún da léthglap do lopcaid epip pát 7 epian, do tene doaic. Ceananouy, Popc Láipge, 7 Luğmáid do lopcaid. Slóigfó la hUlltoib co Tealaig Occ, co po tcapcpac a bílda. Cpeach la Níall Ua Lochlainn, co tuc epí míle do buaib ina ndíogail. Senad do ttonól hī Fíad mic nAenguy lá maíte Epeann im Ceallach, com-

⁸ *Ua Aillen*.—Otherwise written O'hAillen, now anglicised Hallion.

¹ *Ros*.—Now Ross, near Rathcroghan, in the parish of Elphin, and county of Roscommon.

² *The Uí-Fearghaile*: i. e. the O'Farrells.

³ *O'hEolusa*.—Now anglicè Olus.

⁴ *Magh-Breanghair*.—Not identified.

⁵ *Ua Muireadhaigh*: anglice O'Murray, now usually written Murray, without the prefix Ua or O'. The head of this family was seated at Ballymurray, in the barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“*Anno Domini* 1110. Echytern O'Ferall, chief old champion” [ppuñ aēloēc toğawde], “*in pace quievit*. Gilcolum O'Maclmoy, king of Fercall, killed. Cernach Mac Ulcha, Airchinnech of Culraan, *in pace*” [*recte, penitentia*] “*mortuus*. Flann O'Ilugh, Coarb of Enne Arann, *mortuus est*. Maelruanay O'Machainen,

king of Mugorn, killed. Murcha mac Teig O'Bryan, heyre of Mounster, *mortuus est*. Bevinn Nin-Kennedy O'Bryan, wife to Donell O'Lachlainn, king of Ailech, died. An army by Danyell O'Lachlin into Connaght, and he brought a thousand of captaiues, and many thousands of cowes and chattle. The overthrow of Ross, neare Crochan, by Kyndred-Mureay, upon Comaíene, where three O'Ferralls were slayn, and many more of the best. Bran O'Bruick, elder of West Monster. Gilpatrick O'Duvratha, lector of Kildaluo, and chefe lerned of Monster” [in harp-playing]; “Blind Ferdonach, cheif lerned in Lawe, and Lector of Kildare; Cellach, Coarb of Patrick, went upon” [his first] “visitation of Meth, and he gott his will. A discomfiture by Commakne upou Kindred-Mureai, called the overthrow of Mabrengair.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

² *Old trees*: i. e. the old trees at Tulloghoge, at which the kings of Cinel-Eoghain were inau-

lord of Feara-Ceall, and his wife, were killed by the beggar, Ua Aillen^u. Murchadh, son of Tadhg Ua Briain, royal heir of Munster, died. A predatory excursion was made by Domhnall Mac Lochlainn into Connaught, whence he carried off three thousand prisoners and many thousand cattle. The battle of Ros^t in Magh-Aei, opposite Cruachain, was gained by the Sil-Muireadhaigh, under the conduct of Toirdhealbhach, over the Connhaicni, where fell three of the Ui-Fearghaile^u, together with Gilla-na-naemh and Mac-Conchaille, and many other chieftains, together with Duarcán, son of Dubhdara Ua hEolusa^v. Maelruanaidh Ua Machainen, lord of Mughdhorna; Bebhinn, daughter of Ceinneide Ua Briain, and wife of Domhnall, grandson of Lochlainn, King of Oileach, died. Ceallach, successor of Patrick, [went] on his visitation in Meath for the first time; and he obtained his demand. A battle was gained by the Connhaicni over the Sil-Muireadhaigh, i. e. the battle of Magh-Breanghair^x, where many were slain, together with Meanman Ua Muireadhaigh^y, and Ruaidhri Ua Muireadhaigh.

The Age of Christ, 1111. Cathasach Ua Laedha, one of the clergy of Patrick, noble senior of Ireland, died. Dun-da-leathghlas was burned, both fort and trian [i. e. third part] by lightning. Ceanannus, Port-Lainge, and Lughmhadh, were burned. An army was led by the Ulidians to Tealach-Og, and they cut down its old trees^z: a predatory excursion was made by Niall Ua Lochlainn, and he carried off three thousand cows, in revenge of it. A synod was convened at Fiadh mic-Aenghusa^a by the chiefs of Ireland, with Ceallach, successor of

gurated. It appears from various passages in these Annals that there were ancient trees at all the places where the ancient Irish chieftains were inaugurated.—See notices of Bile-Maighe-Adhair at the years 981 and 1051; and of Craebh-tulcha at the year 1099.

^a *Fiadh mic-Aenghusa*: i. e. the Land of the Sons of Aenghus. This was the name of a place near the hill of Uisneach, in the county of Westmeath. Colgan translates this passage as follows:

“A. D. 1111. *Synodus indicta in loco Fiadh-mac-Aengussu appellato, per proceres Cleri et populi Hiberniæ, cui interfuerant S. Celsus Archiepiscopus Ardmachanus, Moelmurius, sive Marianus Hua Dunain nobilissimus senior Cleri Hi-*

berniæ, cum quinquaginta Episcopis, trecentis Præbyteris, et tribus millibus Ordinis Ecclesiastici; et Murchertachus Hua Briain (Australis Hiberniæ Rex) cum proceribus Lethmogaë (id est Australis Hiberniæ) ad regulas vitæ et morum Clero et populo præscribenda.”

On this passage he wrote the following remarks:

“Hæc Synodus in margine Annalium *Synodus de Vsneach*, vocatur qui mons speciosus est Mediæ, & in domesticis Historiis longè celebris propter multos regni conuentus publicos in eo celebratos, locum etiam huius Synodi refert Wareus de Scriptor. Hiberniæ, lib. i. cap. 8, vbi loquens de scriptis S. Celsi, ait; *Refert Balwus eum scripsisse (præter testamentum, de quo*

ορβα Ρηάττραιε, ἡ ἰμ Μαοιμυρε Υα νῦνάν, ἰμ υαγαλ ῥήσῳρ Ερεαη, εο εαεεεατ νεπρεορ εο τρεῖβ εέδαῖβ ραεαρε, ἡ εο τρεῖ μιλῖβ μαε νεαλερα ἰμ Μυρρέαρεταχ Υα νῦναιη εο μαεῖβ Λεῖτε Μηοῦα εο εραῖ μιαḡλα, ἡ ῥοβέρα ρορ εάχ ετιρ εῦαιε ἡ εεελαρ. Ὀννεχαῦ Υα ηΑηλυαη, εῖḡῖρηα Υα Νηαλλαιη, εο ἰηαρεῦα εοια βραιεῖνῖβ α μεαβαῖλ, ἡ να βραιεῖν ηῖ ρη εο ἰηαρεῦα εο Υῖβ Νηαλλάη ἰηα εοῖοḡαῖλ ρηα εεῖη ρῖεετ οῖεε. εοῖοḡαῖλ ετιρ Ὀννιηαῖλ Μαḡ Λοελαηη ἡ Ὀννεχαῦ Υα ηεοχαῦα εο νῦρηηρατ ρῖε ἡ εαεηεοῖηραε, ἡ εο εταρεερατ Υλαῦ εῖετιρῖεα α ρηαρε ρέηη εο Ὀννιηαῖλ. εαεαῖ μαε εαεαῖλ Υῖ Μυḡῖρῖοη, εοῖρεαχ εοῖηηε εαεαῖλ εο ἔεε. ελυαη ηηε Νῳρ εο ορεεαη εο Ὀηαῖλ εεαῖρ ετρη εοῖηαῖρλε Μυρρέεῖρηαḡ Υῖ εηρηαη. ερεαχ λά εοῖρηεεαῖεαῖ Υα εεονεεῦαῖρ, ḡο ρο αῖρεε εῖρηηαηη Ὀάβεεεε. ερεαχ αῖλε λαρ, ḡυρ ρο αῖρεε εο εεῖηε εαχλαβρα, εο ρηαῖβ Ρυρέη, ἡ ḡο εοχ ερηε.

Αοῖρ ερηῖοῖρε, ἰηε εέε α εο εέεε. εονḡαῖεαχ, μαε Μηε εονεεαῖλε, αῖρηεηεαχ Ὀαῖρε, εέεε ἡαη νῦεḡαῖεῖρηεḡε ἡαρηαη εεεῖρηαηηαῦ βηαῦαη ηοχατ α αοῖρη. ḡορηηαῖεῖ, ἰηḡῖη Μυρḡαῦα, ηηε Ὀῖαρηαεα, εοῖηαῖρβα ερηεḡε εέḡ ἡαη βῖρηηαηη. Ραῖε Αῖρηα Μαχα εο να εῖρηαῖλ εο λορεεαῦ ἡ εεαεῖηαῦ

suprà fit mentio) Epistolas complures ad Malachiam, et constitutiones quasdam. Statuta intelligit fortassè celeberrimæ illius Synodi, juxtà Annales Ultonienses (vt habent in Margine) in loco dicto Aengussij terra, coacte anno MCLXI. vel MCLXII. cui interfuisse dicuntur Episcopi 50. præter Presbyteros 318. Meminit ad eum annum concilij magni Episcoporum, et omnium Magnatum Hiberniæ Henricus Marleburgensis in Annalibus: sed perperam à fictitio quodam Maurício Mac-lochlainn, Rege Hiberniæ conuocatum asserit. Hæc Wareus. Verum Mauritius Mac-lochlainn non fuit fictitius Rex Hiberniæ (vt Wareus asserit); sed verus et ab Historicis patriæ plurimum laudatus Rex Hiberniæ; licet dubium sit an prædictæ Synodo alio titulo quam sub nomine Principis regij sanguinis interfuerit. Eo namque tempore Donnaldus Hua Lochlainn prædicti Mauritiij patruus, & Murchertachus, siue Mauritius Hua Briain (quem citati Annales asserunt illi Synodo interfuisse) hic in Australi, ille in Septentrionali Hibernia regnabant; &

vtique se Regem Hiberniæ appellabant. Et postea Mauritius Hua Lochlainn patruo suo Donnaldo succedens, annis multis in Septentrionali Hibernia principatum tenens, postea annis octodecim multis triumphis & victoris clariis supremam in toto regno adoptus est potestatem, donec tandem an. 1166, in prælio de Lettir-luin, occubuerit.—*TriasThaum.*, p. 300.

^b *Uí-Niallain.*—Now the baronies of O'Neiland, east and west, in the county of Armagh.

^c *Ua Mughroin.*—Now O'Moran, or Moran, without the prefix Ua or O'. This family was afterwards dispossessed by the O'Flannagans. The Clann-Cathail were seated in the district lying between Belanagare and Elphin, in the county of Roscommon.

^d *Beann-Eachlabhra.*—Now Binaghlon, a very remarkable rocky-faced mountain about two miles north-west of Swanlinbar, in the county of Fermanagh.—See note under A. D. 1455.

^e *Slíabh-Ruisen.*—Now Slieve Rushel, a mountain situated partly in the parish of Tomregan,

Patrick ; Maclmuire Ua Dunain, noble senior of Ireland ; with fifty bishops, three hundred priests, and three thousand students, together with Muirchear-tach Ua Briain and the chiefs of Leath-Mhogha, to prescribe rules and good morals for all, both laity and clergy. Donnchadh Ua hAnluain, lord of Ui-Niallain^b, was treacherously killed by his brothers ; and these brothers were killed by the Ui-Niallain, before the end of twenty nights, in revenge of him. A meeting between Domhnall Mac Lochlainn and Donnchadh Ua hEochadha, and they made peace and friendship with each other ; and the Ulidians delivered hostages to Domhnall, for paying him his own demand. Cathal, son of Cathal Ua Mughroin^c, chief of Clann-Cathail, died. Cluain-mic-Nois was plundered by the Dal-gCais, at the instance of Muirchear-tach Ua Briain. A predatory excursion was made by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, and he plundered Tearmann-Dabheog. Another predatory excursion was made by him ; and he plundered as far as Beann-Eachlabhra^d, Sliabh-Ruisen^e, and Loch-Eirne.

The Age of Christ, 1112. Conghalach, the son of Mac Conchaille, airchin-neach of Doire, died, after good penance, in the ninety-fourth year of his age. Gormlath, daughter of Murchadh, son of Diarmaid, successor of Brighit, died after penance. The fort of Ard-Macha^f, with its church, was burned on the

and partly in that of Kinnawley, in the south of the county of Fermanagh. The reader will observe that, in anglicising names of places, a final *n*, *nn*, or *r*, often becomes *l*, as in this instance, and in that of Loch Ainninn, in the county of Westmeath, which is anglicised Lough Ennell ; and in Loch Uair, which is anglicised Lough Owel.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year :

“ A. D. 1111. Extreame ill” [bad] “ weather of frost and snow, which made slaughter of tame and wild bestes. Cahasach O’Leday, archpriest of the *reliques* of Patrick” [rectè, of the clergy of Patrick], “ *in pace quievit*. Lugmai burnt. Waterford burnt. Kells burnt. An army by Ulster to Tulaghoge, and” [they] “ cutt down the greatt trees. An army by Nell O’Lochlainn, and he brought 3000 cowes. Wild fyre” [light-

ning] “ burnt Dundaletghlas, with its forte and Tryan. A Senat in Land Mac Aeneas, gathered by the nobility about Cellach, Coarb of Patrick, and about Maclmuire O’Dunan, the arch Elder of Ireland, with 50 bushops, 300 priests, and three thousand churchmen ; alsoe about Murtagh O’Bryan, with the nobility of Mounster, to procure rule and good manners among the people, church and laimen. Donagh O’Hannluain, king of O-Nellans, killed trecherously by his cossens ; the same kinsmen killed by the O-Nellans in his revenge within 20 nights. A meting betwene Donell O’Lochlainn and Donagh O’Heochaa, at the shore, that they made full peace, and Ulster gave pledges to his own content to Donell O’Lochlainn.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^f *The fort of Ard-Macha.*—This passage is translated by Colgan as follows :

Callann Arpil, ἡ δὲ ρρεῖτ̄ το Τριύν Μαραν, ἡ ἀν τριερ ρρετ̄ το Τριυν Μιόρι. Criche la Donnall Ua Lochlann ταιρ Fine Gall, .i. co Dhoicéit̄ Dubgall, co ττucc bórhoia nóρ ἡ bpaicec iomóa. Ughaire Ua Lorcáin, τιḡήρα Ua Muirfóaiḡ, do écc iap bphóaiuo i nḡlino ualacha. Tír do ḡlapp ἡ Pábari do lorceaó.

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, nuile céo a τρί dέcc. Opo San Dernaop do éionnpcaó. Flannaccan, mac Maoliora, aóbari abbaó Arpa Macha, dέcc iap nonḡaó ἡ iap naéτpḡce τoḡaióe. Conla Ua Floinn, coíapba Molairi Leiḡḡinne, Διαρμαιό Ua Ceallaiḡ, coíapba Uí Shuanaiḡ, dέcc. Διαρμαιό Ua Lonḡáin, macp Munán, dέcc oíóce fele Pátτpαιcc. Pionncap Ua Loιnḡpḡḡh, τιḡήρα Dál nAraíoe, ἡ Maolpeachlann Ua Concóobairi, τιḡήρα Coḡicmoó-puaó, dέcc iap naéτpḡce. Donnchaó O Taircéipτ, ταιρech Cloinne Sneóḡaile, do μαρβαó lá Niall Ua Lochlann. Slóḡḡfó la Donnall Ua Lochlann co maiche Cenél Conall, ἡ Eocáan, ἡ Airḡiall ḡo ḡlino Ríḡe, co po ionoapbpaτ Donnchaó, a pḡḡe Ulaó, ἡ co po pañnpaτ Ulla eτpḡ Ua Maḡḡaiua, ἡ mac Uí Dumnplébe. Dál nAraíoe moḡpḡo, ἡ Uí Eatach aicce péin. Slóḡḡfó lá Muipéήpach Ua móprian co pḡpαιb Munán co Uaiḡmó, ἡ co Connaéτaib co Maḡ Coóa hí póipḡim Donnchaóa. Slóḡḡfó van lá Donnall Ua Lochlann ḡup na plóḡaib peñpαιτḡib co Maḡ Coóa hi póipḡim Ulaó, co pḡaibe imneip̄ caéa ḡoḡpḡa co po nḡoapḡccap Ceallaó, coíapba Pḡáτpαιc

“A. D. 1112. *Arx Ardmachana cum templis, due platee in Trian-Massain, et tertiani Trian-mor incendio devastantur.*”

On the divisions of the city of Armagh he writes the following remarks :

“Ex hoc loco et aliis dictis suprà ad annum 1092, colligimus civitatem Ardmachanam in quatuor olim partes fuisse divisam. Prima *Rath-Ardmacha*, .i. Arx Ardmachana, dicebatur: Secunda *Trian-mor*, id est, tertia portio major: Tertia, *Trian-Massan*, id est, tertia portio Massan: Quarta *Trian-Saxon*, id est, tertia portio Saxonum, appellata: quod nomen videtur adepta ex eo, quod vel mercatores, vel (quod verosimilius est) studiosi Anglo-Saxones illi inhabitaverint. Nam Monachi et studiosi Anglo-Saxones abstractioris vitæ, disciplinæ, et bonarum litter-

arum gratiâ in magno numero olim Hiberniam frequentare solebant, ut tradunt Venerabilis Beda in *Historia Ecclesiastica gentis Anglorum*, lib. 3, cap. 23, lib. 4, c. 3, 4, et passim in illa *Historia*: S. Alcuinus in vita Willebrordi, author vitæ S. Geraldî, quam damus Tomo sequenti at 13 Martii. S. Adelmus in *Epistola ad Eathfridum* (quam in sua *Sylloge veterum Epistolarum Hibernicarum*, pag. 37, producit Jacobus Usserus) Joannes Cambrobritannus in vita S. Sulgeni, et innumeri alii, quos longum esset recitare. Sufficiat hic producere solius Guilielmi Camdeni hominis Angli testimonium, qui in *Descriptione Hiberniæ* ita de hac re loquitur: *Anglo-Saxones nostri illa atate in Hiberniam, tanquam ad bonarum litterarum mercaturam undique confluxerunt. Unde de viris sanctis in nostris*

tenth of the Calends of April, and two streets of Trian-Masan, and the third street of Trian-mor. A predatory excursion was made by Domhnall, grandson of Lochlainn, across Fine-Gall, i. e. as far as Droichet-Dubhghaill^e; and he carried off a great spoil of cattle and many prisoners. Ughaire Ua Lorcaín, lord of Ui-Muireadhaigh, died after penance. Tir-da-ghlas and Fabhar were burned.

The Age of Christ, 1113. The Order of St. Bernard was commenced. Flannagan, son of Maelisa, intended Abbot of Ard-Macha, died after unction and good penance. Connla Ua Floinn, successor of Molaisi of Leithghlinn; Diarmaid Ua Ceallaigh, successor of Ua Suanaigh^h, died. Diarmaid Ua Longain, steward of Munster, died on the night of Patrick's festival. Finnehas Ua Loingsigh, lord of Dal-Araidhe; and Maelseachlainn Ua Conchobhair, lord of Coremodhrúadh, died after penance. Donnchadh O'Taireheirt, chief of Clann-Snedhghaileⁱ, was killed by Niall Ua Lochlainn. An army was led by Domhnall Ua Lochlainn, with the chiefs of Cinel-Eoghain, Cinel-Conaill, and Airghialla, to Gleann-Righe; and they banished Donnchadh from the kingdom of Ulidia, and they divided Ulidia between Ua Mathghamhna and the son of Ua Duinnsleibhe, he himself retaining Dal-Araidhe and Ui-Eathach. An army was led by Muirheartach Ua Briain, with the men of Munster, Leinster, and Connaught, to Magh-Cobha, to aid Donnchadh. Another army, composed of the forces before mentioned, was marched by Domhnall Ua Lochlainn to Magh-Cobha, to relieve the Ulidians; and there was a challenge of battle between them, but the successor of Patrick separated them, under the semblance of

scriptoribus legitur; Amandatus est ad disciplinam in Hiberniam."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 300.

^e *Droichet-Dubhghaill*: i. e. the Black Dane's Bridge. From a reference to this bridge in old accounts of the battle of Clontarf, it would appear to have been situated on the River Tolka, near Dublin, where Ballybough Bridge now stands. The name Fine-Gall, or Fingal, is now applied to that part of the county of Dublin extending to the north of the city, and of the River Liffey.

The Annals of Ulster notice the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1112. The rath of Ardmach, with

the church, burnt, in x. Kal. April, and two streets of Tryan-Massan, and the third street of Tryan-mor. Congalach mac Conchaille, Airchinnech of Daire, in the 94th year of his age, *in penitentia optima quievit*. An army by Donell Mac Lochlainn, through Fingall, and he brought great booty and many captives. Gornlai Ny-Murcha mic Diermott, Coarb of Brigitt, *in bona penitentia quievit*."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^h *Successor of Ua Suanaigh*: i. e. Abbot of Rahen, near Tullamore, in the King's County.

ⁱ *Clann-Snedhghaile*.—Now Clannelly, a district lying westwards of Letterkenny, in the county of Donegal.

πο γνέ γίονα γ αενκοίραιε. Donnchað Ua hEochaða do dallað la hEochaid hUa Maíγaíanna γ la hUlltaib. Slóigeb lá Muiréirtach Ua móriain, γ la Ute Mhota eir laech γ éleipeach go Drenóice. Domnall imorro mac meic Lochlainn, co maireib tuairceirt Eireann co Cluain áaom Fhí Roir, co mbáttar ppi ré mír i cinn coíair ppa apoile, go ndearna Ceallach, coíarba Dhátráice co mbaéail lora ríe mbliáona ftoppa. Scainóir eioða eir ppora Fhinnmaige rádeín, i ttopépattar dá rioγdaíanna Fhinnmaige .i. Ua Críochain, γ Ua Donnaccáin. Dpadán do γabáil i cCluain mic Nóir an bliáam po, i mbáttar dá tpaigheað décc ma ppo, dá úorn décc ma leirfe gan pγolteáð, tpi úorn, γ dá mēr i pao a eite bráγat.

Coir Críort, míle céo a deich a ceathair. Diarmaid Ua Floinn, coíarba Ailbe Imleacha Iubair, uaral eppcop, γ pphleiginn eppóach péotte, bío γ deirce. Flann Mac Flannchaða, coíorba Molairi Danúiri, Maolcolaim Ua Corbmacáin, coíorba Enoe Airann, γ Fhíroínach Ua Clucáin, comarba Cfnannra, décc. Ruaidri Ua Canannán, rioγdaíanna Ceiml cConaill, do marbað lá Cenél nEóγain. Aoð, mac Donnchaða Uí Eochaða, rioγdaíanna Ulað, tég. Donnchað Ua Loingriγ, tighina Dhal Airaíde, Muiréirtach, mac Mic Lochlainn, rioγdaíanna Oiliéc, décc. Teioim galair móiri do γabáil Muiréirteirγ Uí Dhríain, co ndearna anobriáct de, γ co po pcar ppa rige. Diarmaid, im, do γabáil rige Muían ma píaónairi gan ceauγað. Slóigead lá Domnall Ua Lachlainn co Raic Cfnóairγ, γ do

¹ *Greenog*.—Now Greenoge, a townland with a curious moat, in a parish of the same name, in the barony of Ratoath, and county of Meath.

¹ *Cluain-eucín in F'ara-Rois*.—Now Clonkeen, in the barony of Ardee, and county of Louth.—See note ², under A. D. 836, p. 454, *suprà*.

The Annals of Ulster notice the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1113. Coula O'Flainn, Coarb of Molaise Lehglinn, *quævit*. A thunderbolt fallen in St. Patrick's eve upon Cruachan Aigle” [Croaghpatrick mountain, in the county of Mayo], “and killed thirty of the pilgrims. Dermott O'Kelly, Coarb of O'Suanay; Dermott O'Longan, serjeant of Monster; Maelsechlainn O'Co-

nor, King of Corcomrua; Finnchaisse O'Longsi, King of Dalarai, *in penitentia mortui sunt*. Flannagan mac Moylisa that should be abbot of Ardmagh, after contrision and confession, *in pace quævit*. Donogh O'Taircheirt killed by Nell O'Lochlainn, King of Kindred-Conell. Donell mac Donogh Mac Gilpatrick killed by Gull Gavran. An army by Donell O'Lochlainn, with Kindred-Owen, Kindred-Conell, and Airgiall, to Glenn-Righe, and *killed*” [*recte*, expelled] “Donagh, being king of Ulster, and divided Ulster” [i. e. East Ulster, or Ulidia] “betweene Máck-Mahon” [*recte*, O'Mahon], “and the Dunslevis, and left Dalnaray and O'Nehach to themselves. An army by Murtagh O'Bryan, Mon-

peace and tranquillity. Donnchadh Ua hEochadha was blinded by Eochaidh Ua Mathghamhna and the Ulidians. An army was led by Muirheartach Ua Briain and the people of Leath-Mhogha, both laity and clergy, to Greanog^k. Domhnall, grandson of Lochlainn, with the chiefs of the north of Ireland, proceeded to Chlain-cacin, in Feara-Rois^l; and both [armies] remained for the space of a month in readiness, confronting each other, until the successor of Patrick, with the Staff of Jesus, made a year's peace between them. A spirited conflict took place between two parties of the men of Fearnmhagh themselves, in which fell the two royal heirs of Fearnmhagh, namely, Ua Crichain and Ua Donnagain. A salmon was caught at Chlain-mic-Nois this year, which was twelve feet in length, twelve hands in breadth without being split, and three hands and two fingers was the length of the fin of its neck.

The Age of Christ, 1114. Diarmaid Ua Floinn, successor of Ailbhe of Imleach-Iubhair, a noble bishop and a lector, who bestowed jewels, food, and alms; Flann Mac Flannchadha^m, successor of Molaise of Daimhinis; Maelcoluim Ua Cormacainⁿ, successor of Ende of Ara; and Feardomhnach Ua Clucain, comharba of Ceanannus, died. Ruaidhri Ua Canannain, royal heir of Cinel-Conaill, was killed by the Cinel-Eoghain. Aedh, son of Donnchadh Ua hEochadha, royal heir of Ulidia, died. Donnchadh Ua Loingsigh, lord of Dal-Araidhe, [and] Muirheartach, son of Mac Lochlainn, royal heir of Oileach, died. A great fit of sickness attacked Muirheartach Ua Briain, so that he became a living skeleton^o, and resigned his kingdom; and Diarmaid assumed the kingdom of Munster after him, without permission. An army was led by Domhnall

stermen, Lenster, and Connacht, to Macova, to aide Donogh. His own forces, with Donell O'Lochlainn, to meett the said other armies, and they were on both sides preparing for battle, untill Cellach, Coarb of Patricke, putt them asunder by a kind of peace. Donogh mac Eochaa blynded by Eocha mac Mahon, and by Ulster. An army by Murtagh O'Bryan and Lethmoa, both clerke and lay, to Grenog. Donell Mac Lochlainn, with the nobility of the North of Ireland, to Clonkyne-Feross, and were a whole moneth camping one against another, untill Kellach, Coarb of Patrick, and Jesus

Crosstaff, made peace betwene them for one whole year. A courageous skirmish bytwene the men of Fernmai, where the heys of Fernmai were slaine, viz., O'Crichan and O'Donnagan."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^m *Mac Flannchadha*.—Now *anglicè* Mac Clancy and Clancy.

ⁿ *Ua Cormacain*.—Now *anglicè* O'Gormagan and Gormagan.

^o *A living skeleton*.—The word *ανδρασκελετ*, which is otherwise written *ανθρωσκελετ*, is explained in Cormac's *Glossary* as, “*annm so òime fearḡar ḡ éirmanḡer ḡalap co na bi*

θεαχαῖδ Ἐοχαῖδ Ὑα Ματζαῖννα, εὐ νῦλταῖβ ἰνα τεαχ, ἡ Ὀννῆαῖδ Ὑα Λοῖνδριῖξ εὐ νῦαῖλ Ἀραῖδε, ἡ Ἀοῖδ Ὑα Ρυαῖρε, εὐ ρεαῖραῖβ ἕριεῖρε, ἡ Μυρchaῖδ Ὑα Μαοῖλεχλαῖνν εὐ ρῖραῖβ Μῖδε. Ὁ εὐ λοταῖρ ἰαρ ρῖν διβῖνῖβ ταῖρ Ἀεῖ Λυαῖν εὐ Ὀύν Λεοῖδα, ἡ τῆαῖνε Τοῖρρῖδεαῖβαῖδ Ὑα Conῖcῖoῖβαῖρ εὐ cConῖnaῖcῖταῖβ, ἡ Νῖαῖλ, mac Ὀῖνῖναῖλ Μεξ Λοχλαῖνν, α mac ρεῖν εὐ μαῖεῖβ CenelConaῖλ ἰνα αῖρεαχτ. Ὁ εὐ ῖoῖταῖρ ὄνο ἰλε ἰαρρῖν εὐ Τεαῖλαῖδ νῦεαῖσχαῖδ ἡ νῦαῖλ cCair, εὐ νῦῖρῖνρατ οῖραῖδ μῖβῖαῖδνα ρῖρ ρῖοῖρα Μῖμῖαν, εὐ θεαχαῖδ ταῖρα Ὀῖνῖναῖλ Ὑα Λοῖcῖλαῖνν αρ ρῖυῖ Connaῖcῖt δια εῖξ. Τοῖρρῖδεαῖβαῖδ Ὑα Conῖcῖoῖβαῖρ εὐ ἰνῖαῖραῖβ Ὀῖνῖναῖλ Ὑῖ Conῖcῖoῖβαῖρ, α ὄῖρῖβραῖταῖρ, ἰρῖν Μῖμῖαν, ἡ Ὀῖνῖναῖλ εὐ ḡabáil ἰαρτταῖν lá ἡῖῖβ Μῖνε, ἡ α ῖαῖβαῖρτ ἡ λαῖν Τῖοῖρρῖδεαῖλβαῖξ. Ρῖoῖβαῖρ Ρῖeichín, Cluan ἰοῖραῖρῖ, Ceall ḡeneóin, Cungῖa, Ceall Chuilῖnn, Ceall Caimῖoḡh, ἡ Ἀῖρῖ Ρῖάτῖραῖcc, εὐ ἰοῖccaῖδ ἰλε an ḡῖaῖoῖβαῖρῖ.

Ἀοῖρ Cῖρῖοῖρτ, ἡῖλε cῖeῖd a cῖucc dῖecc. Ὀῖαρῖμαῖτ Ὑα ἕῖρῖαν, ρῖ Μῖμῖαν, εὐ εῖρḡabáil lá Μῖυῖρῖcῖρταῖch Ὑα ἡῖῖρῖαν, ἡ Μῖυῖρῖcῖρταῖch Ὑα ἡῖῖρῖαν εὐ ḡabáil α ρῖḡe ὄοῖῖῖοῖρῖ, ἡ τῖcῖcῖτ ρῖoḡῖῖῖ ἡ Ὑαῖḡῖνῖβ ἡ ἡῖῖρῖḡaῖβ. Μῖυῖρῖcῖρταῖch Ὑα Cῖαρῖῖnaῖc, τῖḡῖρῖνα Ἀῖνε, Ὀῖνῖναῖλ Ὑα Conῖcῖoῖβαῖρ Cῖαρῖραῖḡe, Μῖρchaῖδ Ὑα Ρῖlaῖνν, mac Ρῖlannaῖcῖa, τῖḡῖρῖνα Μῖρccῖραῖḡe, εὐ ἡῖαῖρῖaῖδ. Ὀῖανῖῖῖaῖcc Ἀῖρῖa ἕῖρεaῖcῖῖν εὐ na lán εὐ ὄaῖοῖνῖβ εὐ ἰοῖccaῖδ ὄῖρῖραῖβ Μῖμῖαν, ἡ cella ἰoῖῖa αρῖcῖna ἡ ρῖρῖραῖβ ἕῖρῖḡh. Cῖρῖcῖ ἡῖῖρ lá Τοῖρρῖδεαῖβαῖδ Ὑα cConcho-

beoil na rúḡ ἡna ῖopp; i. e. a name for a person whom disease shrivels and dries, so that there be no flesh or juice in his body.”

^p *Rath-Ceannaigh*: i. e. Kenny's Rath, or earthen fort, now Rathkenny, in the barony of Upper Slane, and county of Meath.

^q *Across Ath-Luain to Dun-Leodha*: i. e. across the Shannon at the ford of Athlone to Dunlo at Ballinasloe.—See note ^f, under A. D. 1189.

^r *Tealach-Deadhaidh*.—Now Tullagh-O'Dea, in the barony of Inchiquin, and county of Clare.—See *Tulach-Ui-Dheadhaigh*, A. D. 1598.

^s *Cill-Bencoin*: i. e. the church of St. Benean, or Benignus, now Kilbannon, a church in ruins, at which are the remains of an ancient round tower, situated near Tuam, in the barony of Dunmore, and county of Galway.—See *Leabhar-na-gCeart*, Introduction, pp. ii. to v.

^t *Cill-Cainnigh*.—Now Kilkenny, the chief town of the county of Kilkenny.—See note under the year 1085.

^u *Ard-Padraig*: i. e. Patrick's Hill, or height, now Ardpatrick, a small village at which are the remains of an ancient Irish cloigtheach, or round tower, in the barony of Coshlea, and county of Limerick.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1114. Flann Maglanchaa, Coarb of Molaise of Daivinis; Maelcoluim O'Cormakan, Coarb of Enne-Aran; Diarmaid Ua Flainnchua, Coarb of Ailve in Imlech Ivar, bushop, lector, liberall in bestowing of goods and meat, and” [in doing] “almes deeds;” [and] “Ferdovnach O'Clueau, Coarb of Kells; *in pace quieverunt*. An extream kind of disease took Murtagh

Ua Lochlainn to Rath-Ceannaigh^p, where Eochaidh Ua Mathghamhna, with the Ulidians, went into his house, as did Donnchadh Ua Loingsigh, with the Dal-Araidhe; Aedh Ua Ruairc, with the men of Breifne; and Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, with the men of Meath. They all afterwards proceeded across Ath-Luain to Dun-Leodha^q, where Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, with the Connaughtmen, and Niall, son of Domhnall Mac Lochlainn, his own son, with the chieftains of Cinel-Conaill, came to join his assembly. They all afterwards proceeded to Tealach-Deadhaidh^r, in Dal-gCais; and they made a year's peace with the men of Munster. Domhnall Ua Lochlainn then went through Connaught, for home. Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair banished Domhnall Ua Conchobhair, his brother, into Munster; and Domhnall was afterwards taken by the Ui-Maine, who delivered him into the hands of Toirdhealbhach. Fobhar-Feichin, Cluain-Iraird, Cill-Beneoin^s, Cunga, Cill-Chuilinn, Cill-Cainnigh^t, and Ard-Padraig^u, were all burned this year.

The Age of Christ, 1115. Diarmaid Ua Briain, King of Munster, was taken prisoner by Muirheartach Ua Briain; and Muirheartach Ua Briain assumed his kingdom again, and set out with an army into Leinster and Breagha. Muirheartach Ua Ciarmhaic, lord of Aine^w; Domhnall Ua Conchobhair Ciarraighe; Murchadh Ua Flainn; the son of Flannchadha, lord of Muscraighe^x, were slain. The Daimhliag [great stone church] of Ard-Breacain, with its full of people, was burned by the men of Munster, and also many other churches in [the country of the] Fera-Breagh. A great predatory excursion was made

O'Bryan, king of Ireland, and made him a miserable wretch, so as hee lett goe his majesty, and Dermott took the kingdom in his presence, viz., of Monster, without taking" [asking] "leave. An army by Donell O'Lochlainn to Rath-Cenay, whither Eocha O'Mahon, with Ulster, came into his house, and Donogh O'Longsy with Dalarai, and Hugh O'Royrk with Brefni-men, and Murcha O'Maeilechlainn with Meathmen; and" [they] "went all afterwards over Athlone to Dunleoa, where Torlagh O'Conor, with Connaght, and Nell, O'Lochlainn his own son, with Kindred-Conell, came to mete them, and went all from thence to Tulagh

O-nDeai in Dalgais, in Monster, where they and Monstermen made peace for a yeare. Donell O'Lochlainn went along Connaght to his howse. Hugh mae Doncha O'hEochaa, heyre of Ulster; Donogh O'Longsi, king of Dalaray; O'Canannan, .i. Rory, heyre of Kindred-Conell" [and] "Murtagh O'Lochlainn, heire of Ailech, died."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^w *Lord of Aine*: i. e. of Aine-Cliach, a territory extending round the hill of Knoekany, in the county of Limerick.

^x *Lord of Muscraighe*: i. e. of Muscraighe-Mitine, otherwise called Muscraighe-Ui-Fhloinn, now Muskerry, or Musgrylin, a district com-

βαρ γ λα Connachταβ, co po αιργρε Τυαδμυμα co Λυμνεαχ, co ρυγρατ βορομα διαρμνε γ βροιδ ιομδα. Μαιδm για nΘομνall Ua mδριαν γ για nΓαλλαβ Ατα ελιατ φορ Λαιγνιβ, δυ ι τοπορταιρ Donnchaδ Ua Maοil na mbo, τισρνα Ua cCeinnpelaig, γ Concδβαρ Ua Concδβαρ, τισρνα Ua pPailge, co na macaib, γ ποδαide ele cen mo εατ. Θομνall Ua δριαν, .i. mac Ταιδg, ριοgδαιμνα Muian, do μαρβαδ do Chonnachταοιbh. Σαιγδδ gπειρ .i. ag Αε βο, do εαβαρτ do macaib Maοilschlainδ, mic Αοδα, mic Ruaidρι, αρ Τθοιρρ-δελβαδ Ua cConcδβαρ, αρ ριgη Connachτ, co po λοιρριοτ, γ gυρ βο ερδλιgε δδ. Maοlpuanaδ Ua Ciarrδα, τισρνα Coιρρpe, [δεcc]. Maοlpeclainn Ua Maοileachlainn, ριοgδαιμνα Teairpach, do μαρβαδ. Θοιenn δερμιαρ, ρεοδ γ Snecta on εuiccδ Callainn δεcc lanuaρu co cιgεαδ Callainn δεcc Μάρτα νό νι αρ uille, co po λά αρ φορ εfραβ φορ ενλατ, γ φορ δαοιμβ, γ δια po ράρ τειρce mδρ πο Eρunn uile, γ ilΛαιγνιβ ραιρρεαδ. Coblach la Toιρρ-δελβαδ Ua cConcδβαρ, ρι Connacτ, gυρ po αιρcc Θομνall mac Conplebe Uι Pρrγail, γ co τταμνε Mupchaδ Ua Maοilschlainn ina εeach, γ gορ po δαιρgμiγeαδ lρ buidi an δεiτε. Ro ιοδβαρ τρι ρεοδα do Naοim Chiaρan .i. coρn go νόρ, γ bleide go νόρ, γ mullδcc uia go νόρ. Ro ράνn Mιδe ιαρ-τταιν ειττιρ da mac Θομνall Uι Mhaοileachlainn, Maοilpachlainn do εuιτιm πο εεδδριρ λά Mupcαδ.

Αοιρ Cριορτ, mίle cεδ aδεch αρé. Congalach mac Γιollaαιαρián, αιρ-εinnεαch Uιρ αιδθεαδ, δεcc ιαρ βρfηnainn, γ ιαρ nδfη αιρμiγe. Ceallach, comarba Pηάτταρice, φορ ευαιρτ Connacτ an δαρα ευρ, co ττυc a λán

prising fifteen parishes, in the north-west of the county of Cork.—See *Leabhar-na-gCeart*, p. 44, note 7.

⁷ *Donnchadh Ua Mael-na-mbo*: i. e. Donough, or Denis, descendant of Mael-na-mbo. He was the father of Diarmaid Mac Murchadha, king of Leinster, who brought the English into Ireland. He was the great grandson of Mael-na-mbo.

⁸ *Ath-bo*: i. e. the Ford of the Cow. Not identified.

⁹ *Buidhí-an-bheithé*: i. e. the yellow-surfaced land of the birch. Not identified.

¹⁰ *Mullog*: i. e. a patena, or cover of a chalice. The Annals of Ulster record the following

events under this year:

“A. D. 1115. Extreame hard weather of frost and snow from the 15th Kal. Jan. to the 15th Kal. of March, or thereabouts, that it committed great slaughter” [i. e. caused great destruction] “of byrds, ehattle, and men, whereby grewe great dearth in all Ireland, and especially in Leinster above all. Diarmaid O’ Bryan, king of Mounster, taken by Murtagh O’ Bryan. An onsett geven by the sons of Hugh mac Roarye to Tirlagh O’Conor at Ath-na-bo, where hee was wounded, and” [he] “languished thereof. An overthrow by Donell O’ Bryan and Galls of Dublin upon Lenster, where Donogh O’ Mael-

by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair and the Connaughtmen ; and they plundered Thomond as far as Luimneach, and carried off countless spoils and many prisoners. A battle was gained by Domhnall Ua Briain and the foreigners of Ath-cliaith over the Leinstermen, wherein fell Donnchadh Ua Mael-na-mbo^r, lord of Ui-Ceimnsealaigh, and Conchobhair Ua Conchobhair, lord of Ui-Failghe, with his sons, and many others besides them. Domhnall Ua Briain, i. e. the son of Tadhg, royal heir of Munster, was killed by the Connaughtmen. An onset was made at Ath-bo^r by the sons of Maeleachlainn, son of Aedh, son of Ruaidhri, upon Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, King of Connaught ; and they wounded him, so that he was lying in the agonies of death. Maelruanaidh Ua Ciardha, lord of Cairbre, [died]. Maelseachlainn Ua Maeleachlainn, royal heir of Teamhair, was killed. Boisterous weather, frost, and snow, from the fifteenth of the Calends of January to the fifteenth of the Calends of March, or longer, which caused great destruction of cattle, birds, and men ; whence grew a great dearth throughout all Ireland, and in Leinster particularly. A fleet was brought by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, King of Connaught ; and he plundered Domhnall, son of Cusleibhe Ua Fearghail, and Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn came into his house ; and he fortified Buidhi-an-bheithe^a. He made an offering of three jewels to St. Ciaran, i. e. a drinking-horn with gold, a cup with gold, and a mullog^b of copper with gold. He afterwards divided Meath between the two sons of Domhnall Ua Maeleachlainn, [namely, Maelseachlainn and Murchadh], but Maelseachlainn fell by Murchadh immediately after.

The Age of Christ, 1116. Conghalach, son of Gillachiarain, airchinneach of Lis-aeidheadh [at Cluain-mic-Nois], died after penance and good repentance. Ceallach, successor of Patrick, made a visitation of Connaught the second time,

nambo, king of Kinsela, was slain, and Conor O'Conor, king of Ofaly, with his sons, and a number of others. Murtagh O'Teg, king of Ferli, killed. Donell mac Teg O'Bryan, heyre of Mounster, killed by Connaght. Mahon mac Maeilmuay, king of Oneachay, in Mounster; Maeilsechlainn O'Fogartai, king of Ely" [died]; "Murtagh O'Bryan received into his reign againe, and came upon Lenster and Bregl with an army. Murtagh O'Ciarmaic, lord of Ane;

O'Conor Kyerry, Donell; Murcha O'Flainn, mac Flanchaa, king of Muscraí, all killed. Doimliag of Ardbrekan, full of people, burnt by Monster, and many more churches in Mabregl. A greate army by Tyrlagh O'Conor and Connaght, and preyed Thomond to Lymrick, and they took innumerable spoyles and many captives. Maeilsechlainn O'Maeleachlainn, king of Tarach, *occisus est.*"—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

έουαρτ. Ceall Dalua eo na tempall do loycead. Copeach nóρ Μυμάν, Imleach Iubair, Depteach Mhaoiliopa hl Bholcáin, Achad bó Chamdiḡ, Cluain Iorairḡ, teachnabad nóρ Αρδα Macha eo ppeicit tḡh uimme, ḡ bloḡ nóρ do Uir nóρ Μοέυδα do loycead i ceorach corḡair na bliadna po. Pláḡ nóρ ḡ ḡorpa irin mbliadairi i Μυμáin, ḡ i Λαιḡmḡ, eo po páraiḡ cealla, ḡ dúine, tuata, ḡ tpeaba, ḡ eo po eppieḡ ciḡ po epinḡ, ḡ dar muir iarain. Deairbal inḡn Toirpḡelbaiḡ hUi ḡriain, décc. Cpeach ḡluaiḡḡ lá Toirpḡealbac Ua cConchoḡair i Μυμáin, ḡur po loyce ḡ ḡur po múρ ḡoroína ḡ Cḡnḡoraḡ, ḡ po maḡbad pochaide lair. Do bḡre buar ḡ bpoio ionḡa lair no ḡo ceapaet an mbpoio do Dhia ḡ do ḡhlannán. Sluaiḡḡ la Diaḡmaet Ua mḡriain, ḡ lá ḡḡraib Μυμáin i cConnachtaib, ḡ po láḡ a náρ irin Ruaiḡ ḡheitiḡ, eo ḡparḡaiḡḡe a lón, a neic, a naρm, ḡ a néiḡḡ.

Αοιρ Cḡiope, mile céḡ a uech a peacht. Maolmaipe, eppcop Dúin dá lḡḡlair, ḡlann Ua scula, eppcop Conḡere, ḡiollamoúa Mac Caméuarta, eppcob Domiliacc, Ceallach Ua Colmán, eppcob ḡḡina, Caḡarrach Ua Conaill, uaral eppcop Conmaet, Anmchaḡ hUa hAnmchaḡa, eppcop Αρδα ḡearḡa ḡrénainn, Μυρḡḡhaḡ Ua hEnlamḡi, eppcop Cluana ḡearḡa ḡrénainn, [décc]. Maolmuire Ua Dúnáin, aipḡeppcop Μυμáin, cḡnn clépeḡ nEpeann,

^c *The oratory of Maelisa Ua Brolchain.*—This was at Lismore, in the county of Waterford.

^d *Great plague and famine.*—The Saxon Chronicle records a dearth in England this year: “This year also, the Winter being severe and long, it was a very heavy time for the cattle and all things, &c. This was a very calamitous year, the crops being spoiled by the heavy rains, which came on just before August, and lasted till Candlemas. Mast also was so scarce this year that none was to be heard of in all this land, or in Wales.”—*Giles’s Translation of Saxon Chronicle.*

^e *Borumha.*—Now Beal-Borumha, an earthen fort, situated near the margin of the Shannon, about one mile north of the town of Killaloe, in the county of Clare. Mr. Dutton, in his Statistical Account of this county, confounds this fort with Ceann-coradh, which was a mile far-

ther to the south. According to local tradition Brian Borumha’s stables and out-offices extended from Ceann-coradh to Beal-Borumha; but no remains are now visible except some of the earthen ramparts of the fort of Beal-Borumha alone.

^f *Flaman.*—He was the first Bishop of Killaloe, and was consecrated at Rome about the year 639. — See Harris’s edition of Ware’s *Bishops*, p. 590.

^g *Ruaidh-Bheitheach:* i. e. the Red Birch, now Roevelagh, a townland and hamlet situated in the north-west of the parish of Killeely, barony of Dunkellin, and county of Galway.—See it again referred to at the years A. D. 1143 and 1599.

The Annals of Ulster notice the following events under this year :

“A. D. 1116. Ceallach, Coarb of Patrick,

and he obtained a full tribute. Cill-Dalua, with its church, was burned. Cor-cach-mor-Munhan, Imleach-Iubhair, the oratory of Maelisa Ua Broilchain^c, Achadh-bo-Chainnigh, Cluain-Iraird, the great house of the abbots at Ard-Macha, with twenty houses about it, and a great portion of Lis-mor-Mochuda, were burned in the beginning of the Lent of this year. A great plague and famine^d this year in Munster and Leinster, so that churches and fortresses, territories and tribes, were desolated; and they also spread throughout Ireland and beyond seas afterwards. Dearbhail, daughter of Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, died. A predatory excursion was made by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair; and he burned and demolished Boromha^e and Ceann-coradh, and killed many persons. He took many cows and prisoners, but he restored the prisoners to God and to Flannan^f. An army was led by Diarmaid Ua Briain and the men of Munster into Connaught; and he slaughtered the inhabitants at Ruaidh-Bheitheach^g, where they left behind their provisions, their horses, their arms, and their armour.

The Age of Christ, 1117. Maelmuire, Bishop of Dun-da-leathghlas; Flann Ua Scula, Bishop of Condere; Gillamochuda Mac Camchuarta, Bishop of Daimhliag; Ceallach Ua Colmain, Bishop of Fearnna; Cathasach Ua Conaill, noble Bishop of Connaught; Anmcha O'hAnmchadha, Bishop of Ard-fearta-Brenainn; Muireadhach Ua hEnlaingi, Bishop of Cluain-fearta-Brenainn, died. Maelmuire Ua Dunain, Archbishop of Munster^h, head of the clergy of Ire-

upon visitation of Connacht the second tyme, and brought his full visitation. Hugh O'Kin-nelvan, King of Laoire; Echry O'Lorkan, King of Mallan" [Ui Faelain?] "died. Killdalua, with the church, burnt. Cork-more of Munster, and Imlech-Iver; Maelisa O'Brolchan's manse, and part of Lisssmore; Achabo of Cannech, and Clon-Iraird, burnt. The house of the great Abbot" [rectè, the greathouse of the abbots] "in Ardmach, with twenty howses about yt, burnt in the begyning of Lent this yeare. Great pestilence and famine yett in Mounster and Lenster both, that the churches, townes, and canthreds, were dispeopled throughout Ireland, and beyond seas, and made innu-

merable slughters. Lagmonn mac Donell, sonn's sonn to the King of Scotland, killed by" [the] "men of Moriab" [Moray]. "Dervail Ny-Tyrlagh O'Bryan *mortua est*. Congalach mac Gilkyaran, Airchinnech of Lisaigy, *in bona penitentia quievit*. The slughter of Roaveai upon Diermaid O'Bryan."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^h *Archbishop of Munster*.—This is probably an error, for in a contemporaneous document, a charter in the Book of Kells, in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, he is called ṛnoip leithe Cunn, i. e. senior of Leath-Chuinn, or northern half of Ireland. He was evidently the Idunan, Bishop of Meath, given in Harris's edition of Ware's *Bishops*, p. 140, as having flou-

ἡ μωιριγὴ δέριε ιαρταρ Εορρα, δέεε ιρη ρεέτνιαδ βλιαδαι ρέτμοδατ α
 αιρι ιη νοηρ Cal. Ιανuarii. Μαολρμυαυδ Υα Cιβλεαάιη, κοιηορβα ρειέη
 ροβαρ, δέεε. Concóβαρ Υα ρολλαιηαιη, κοιηορβα Cluana Εριαρδ, ἡ Εοζαν
 μαε Εέτιζερη, κοιηορβα δυιτε, δέεε. Μαολβριζδε Mac Ρονάη, κοιηορβα
 Cήναηηρα, ἡ αρ μωιητιρε Cήναηηρα υιηε δο μαρβαδ λά ηΑεδ Υα Ρυαιρ, ἡ λα
 ηΥιδ δρμυη αιδέε δομναιζ Εροηηη Δυιδ. Διαρμαιτε, μαε Εηδα, ρί Λαιζήη,
 δο έεε ιη Αε εηαι. Concóβαρ Υα Cαιpelláη, δο μαρβαδ υρρεαυδ Μα-
 nach. Cαέ Υεάηηη δο εάβαιρτε δο δρμυη μαε Μυρchaδα Υι ρλαέβηρταιζ,
 ἡ υο μαε Cαταη Υι Concóβαρ κο εConnacéταιδ ιομπαδ δο Τοιρρδεαλβαέ,
 μαε Διαρμαιτε, ἡ δο Δαιλλοαιρ, ἡ ρο λάδ α ηάρ ιρη εαέ ιρη. Μαηδη ρορ
 Chenél ηΕοζαιη ηα ηηηι λα Ceneη εConaηηη, αιρμ ιη ρο λαδ α ηάρ, ἡ ιη ρο
 μαρβαδ ηε υια μαηιδ. Διαρμαιτε Υα δρμυη, ἡ ρηρ Μωιηαιη δο ιηδρεαδ
 Τήιρε ριαέρμυη, ἡ Τήιρε δρμύ.η, ζυρ ρο έηηρρε Cονναέταιζ εαέ ροδέρ ταρ
 α ηέιρ ιη Chaéal μαε ηηε Cαταη Υι Choncóβαρ, ἡ ιη δρμυη μαε Μυρ-
 chaδα, κο ρο ιηδρρρε ρεηρρα κο Cηαδ, κο ηυδρηρατ ληρτε, ἡ μαρβέτα. Ρο
 λαιρτε Μωιηηηζ ρλυαζ μα ηαρμυαυδ, ζυρ ρο ρηζδ ρζαιηδρη Cτορρα οε Λει-
 τηαυδ Οδρμυη, ζο ραιηεαδ ρο δέρ, ζυρ ρο μαρβαδ υά Υα Cηηδέιτειζ, ἡ
 ροχαυδε οηε υον κυρ ρηη.

Αοιρ Cρίορτε, ηηλε εέδ δεχ η ηοχτε. Ρυαιδρμ Υα Concóβαρ .η. Ρυαιδρμ
 ηα Δοιζε δυιτε, ρί Connacé ρηη ρέ έιαιη δο έεε μα οηιέρε ηη Cluáη ηηε Νόιρ,

rished in the year 1096. See the *Miscellany* of the
 Irish Archaeological Society, pp. 136, 155, 156.

¹ *O'Gibhleachain*.—Now always O'Gibhleachain, and anglicised Geilahan.

² *The Ui-Briuin*: i. e. the Ui-Briuin-Breifne, which was the tribe-name of the O'Rourkes, O'Reillys, and their correlatives seated in the present counties of Leitrim and Cavan.

³ *Dominach Chroim Duibh*: i. e. Black Crom's Sunday. This name is to this day applied by the Irish to "Garland Sunday," or the last Sunday in summer. Crom Dubh was the name of a chieftain in Umhall, who had been a powerful opponent of St. Patrick, but who was converted by St. Patrick on this day.

⁴ *Leacain*: i. e. Hill-side. This is probably Lacken in the parish of Kilmihil, barony of Clon-

deralaw, and county of Clare.—*Ordnance Map*, sheet 48.

⁵ *Leitreach-Odhvain*.—Now Latteragh, in the barony of Upper Ormond, county of Tipperary.—See note ⁷, under A. D. 548, p. 186, *suprà*.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1117. Connor O'Carillan by Fermach killed. Diernmatt mac Enna, king of Leinster, died in Dublin. Owen mac Echtiern, Coarb of Buti; Conor O'Follovan, Coarb of Clon-Irard; Cathasach O'Caill, Archbushop of Connaght, *in Christo dormierunt*. Maelbryde mac Ronan, Cowarb of Kells, and the slaughter of the men of Kells about him, killed by Hugh O'Royrk and O-Briuin, on the Fridai before Crumduife Sunday; *facies Domini super facientes*

land, and lord of the almsdeeds of the west of Europe, died in the seventy-seventh year of his age, on the ninth of the Calends of January. Maelruanaidh Ua Cibhleachain^l, successor of Feichin of Fobhar, died. Conchobhar Ua Follamhain, comharba of Cluain-Iraird; and Eoghan Mac Echthighern, successor of Buithe, died. Maelbrighde Mac Romain, comharba of Ceanannus, was killed, and the people of Ceanannus slaughtered along with him, by Aedh Ua Ruairc and the Ui-Briuin^k, on the night of Domhnach Chroim Duibh^l. Diarmaid, son of Enda, King of Leinster, died at Ath-eliath. Conchobhar Ua Caireallain was killed by the Feara-Manach. The battle of Leacain^m was given by Briain, son of Murchadh Ua Flaithbheartaigh, and the son of Cathal Ua Conchobhair, who had the Connaughtmen along with them, to Toirdhealbhach, son of Diarmaid, and the Dal-gCais, and made a slaughter of them in that battle. A battle was gained over the Cinel-Eoghain of the Island [i. e. of Inis-Eoghain], by the Cinel-Conaill, in which the Cinel-Eoghain were slaughtered, and many of their chieftains slain. Diarmaid Ua Briain and the men of Munster plundered Tir-Fiachrach and Tir-Briuin. The Connaughtmen dispatched a battalion southwards, in pursuit of them, under the conduct of Cathal, grandson of Cathal Ua Conchobhair, and Brian, son of Murchadh; and they plundered all before them, as far as the mountain, and committed acts of conflagration and slaughter. The Munstermen sent a host to oppose them; and a battle was fought between them at Leitreacha-Odlrainⁿ, and the southerners were routed, and two of the Ui-Cinneidigh and many others were slain on that occasion.

The Age of Christ, 1118. Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, i. e. Ruaidhri na Soighe Buidhe, King of Connaught for a long time, died on his pilgrimage at

hec seclera, ut perdat de terra memoria eorum. The battle called Cath-Lekan, by Bryan mac Muragh, and by the sons of Cahal O'Conor, with Connaght about them, against Tirlagh mac Diermod and Dalgais, i. Munstermen and Dalgais, being overthrowne their slaughter was had. The slaughter of Kindred-Owen of the Hand putt by Kindred-Conell, that many good men with them fell. Flann O'Skanlain, bushop of Connere; Maelmuire, bushop of Dundaleghlas;

Gillmochua Mac Camchuarta, bushop of Daimliag; Kellach O'Colmain, bushop of Ferna; Anmcha O'Hanmehaa, bushop of Ardfert Brenainn; Muireach O'hEanlainge, bushop of Clonfert-Brenainn; Maelruanai O'Kivlichen, Coarb of a long tyme; *omnes in Christo dormierunt.* Maelmuire O'Dunan, chief bushop of the Irish, and head of Irland's clergy, and over laetys for almes of all the world, in the 77th yeare of his age, in *Non. Kal. religionis sue magnæ optimum*

ιρην περὶ βλιαδαν ριχεατ ιαρ να δαλλαδ δυα βλαιτθβηαρταιγθ. Διαρματετ ηυα θριαν, ρι Μυμian γ Λεεε Μοξα αρεθνα, δεεε ηι εCορκαγ μοιρ Μυμian ιαρ νοηγαδ γ ιαρ νατεριγε. Δομνall, mac Ρυαδρι υι Cοncοδαιρ, ριοζδαμνα Cοndacht, δεεε. Λαιδζηνυα υα Δυιδδαρα, τιζθρνα ββρμαναε, δο μαρβαδ δο υιβ βιαεραχ γ υββιαιβ να εραοιβε. θριαν, mac Μυρchaδa υι θριαν, ριοζδαμνα Μυμian, δο μαρβαδ λα Ταδζ mac Cαρεταιζ γ λα Δβρμυμian. Σλοζθδ λα Τοιρρδεαλβαε υα Cοncοδαιρ, ρι Cοnnaετ, γ λα Μυρchaδ υα Μαοιleaεlann, ρι Τθηρα, γ λα ηCοδ υα Ρυαιρε ιρην Μυμian ζο Δβρνη Μηαζχαρ, co τταρατε Δβρμυμια δο Μηαε Cαρεταιζ, γ Τυαδμυμια να μαααιβη Διαρμαδα υι θηριαν, γ δο βεαρτ α ηγιαλλα υιβλιμβ. Σλοζθδ οιλε λαιρ co ηCε ελιαε, co ττυε mac ριζ Τθηραε .ι. Δομνall mac Μυρcaδa υι Μαοιleaεlann, βα ιλλαμ θhall, γ θιαλλα θall ραδειμ, γ Ορραιζε, γ Λαιγεαν [ζο μβλιαδνα α αειρ ανταν ιην]. Μαομ Cηινδ δαιρε ρορ υιβ εαεδach υλαδ ρια Μυρchaδ υα Ρυαδacaμ, co ρο λαδ α ναρ. Μυρδουεανν δο ζαβαιλ δο ιαρεαριυδ cοραδ ηρ αρ θλινδ ι ορραιζιυδ, γ αροιλε ηι Ρορε Λαιρζε. Μορρβλαζ Cοnnaετ ιμ Τοιρρδεαλβαε υα εCοncοδαιρ ζο Cθνη cοραδ, ζυρ ρο ευρεαδ leo ηε ιρην Cιονανν ειτιρ cloic γ ερανν. Ο θαιοιγεαλλαν, ολλαμ Ειρεανν, δο μαρβαδ λαρ αν Spalleach υα βlannaζαμ ιαρ ηζαβαιλ τιζε ραιρ.

cursum consumait. Maelmuire O'Dunan, archbishop O'Dunan, Archbishop of Munster, *quievit.* The battle of Lettrachs.—*Cod. Clar.*, tom. 49.

^o *The twenty-sixth year.*—See the year 1092.

^p *The men of Craebh.*—*Fir na Craeibhe.* This tribe was seated in O'Kane's territory; but their exact situation at this time has not been determined. At a later period they were seated in the present barony of Coleraine, county of Londonderry.

^q *Gleann-Maghair.*—Now Glanmire, a remarkable glen or narrow valley, near the city of Cork.—See note under A. D. 1569.

^r *Thirty years of age.*—This passage is not in the Stowe copy, and was evidently interpolated into the Academy copy at the suggestion of Charles O'Conor of Belanagare.

^s *Ceann-dara* : i. e. Head or Hill of the Oak.

Not identified.

^v *Lis-Arglim.*—Now Listerlin, near Inistiogue, in the barony of Ida, and county of Kilkenny. Dr. O'Conor translates this passage very incorrectly as follows: "Marinum monstrum captum a piscatoribus, cujus longitudo fuit talis ut pars esset in Ossoria et pars altera in Waterfordia." He refers to the Annals of Ulster for a parallel passage, which he also translates incorrectly, though the old translator of the Annals of Ulster renders it correctly.

^u *Hurled it.*—The meaning is: "And tore down the royal palace of Kincora, and hurled its materials, both stone and wood, into the River Shannon."

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1118. Laignen O'Duudara, king of Fermanach, killed by O-Fiachrach, and by the

Cluain-mic-Nois, the twenty-sixth year^o after his having been blinded by Ua Flaithbheartaigh. Diarmaid Ua Briain, King of Munster and of all Leath-Mhogha, died at Corcaeh-mor-Mumhan, after unction and penance. Domhnall, son of Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, royal heir of Connaught, died. Laidhgnen Ua Duibhdara, lord of Feara-Manach, was slain by the Ui-Fiachrach [of Ard-sratha], and the men of Craebh^p. Brian, son of Murchadh Ua Briain, was slain by Tadhg Mac Carthaigh and the people of Desmond. An army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, King of Connaught, [who was joined by] Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, King of Teamhair, and by Aedh Ua Ruairc, as far as Gleann-Maghair^a in Munster; and he gave Desmond to Carthaigh, and Thomond to the sons of Diarmaid Ua Briain, and carried off the hostages of both. Another army was led by him to Ath-cliaith; and he carried away the son of the King of Teamhair, i. e. Domhnall, son of Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, who was in the hands of the foreigners, and the hostages of the foreigners themselves, as well as those of Osraighe and Leinster. [He was thirty years of age^r at this time]. The battle of Ceann-dara^s was gained over the Ui-Eathach-Uladh, by Murchadh Ua Ruadhacan, who made a slaughter of them. A mermaid was taken by the fishermen of the weir of Lis-Arglinn^t, in Osraighe, and another at Port-Lairge. The great army of Connaught, under Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, marched to Ceann-coradh, and hurled it^u into the Sinainn, both stone and wood. O'Baoigheallain, chief poet of Ireland, was killed by Spailleach Ua Flannagain, after he [O'Flannagain] had forcibly taken the house in which he was.

men of Krive. Diermaid O'Bryan, king of Munster, and all Lethmoga, *mortuus est*, in Corkmor, in Munster, after penance and receipt of sacrament. To the value" [μερρ] "of 100 ounces of Mass instruments" [οο αιδμιβ αρρρρρρ] "of Kellagh, Comarba of Patricke, was drowned in Davall, and he escaped hardly himself. Paschalis, Comarba of Peter, a religious servant, with love of God and his neighbours, *ad Christum migravit*. Maria Ni" [i. e. Mary, daughter of] "Moylecolum, king of Scotland, wife to the king of England, *mortua est*. Bryan mae Muragh O'Bryan, heir of Munster, killed by Teig Mac Carthai,

and by Desmond. An army by Tirlagh O'Conor, king of Connaght, and by Morough O'Melaghtlin, king of Tarach, with him, and by Hugh O'Roirk, into Mounster, untill they came to Glenn-Mayr, and gave Desmond to Macarthai, and Thomond to the sons of Dermott" [O'Bryan] "and brought their pledges on eyther syde. Another army by him to Dublin, and he brought the sonn of the king of Tarach, who was captive in the hands of the Galls, together with their owne pledges, and the hostages of Leinster and Ossory. A wonderfull tale tould by the pilgrims: that an Earthquake fell down

Αοιρ Χρίορτ, μίλε céδ α ναοι δέcc. Ρυαόρι αιρμόνεαχ Ούνα μίοιρε, Ρεαρζαλ Ιννρι Λόαα Cρέ. ρνίορι αιρμόνεαχ, μίλεαδ τοζαδε δο Χηρίορτ, γ Διαρμαδ Οα Λίηνα, κομαρβα Σηλναιη Ιννρι Καταγ, ραοι αιρμίcc, δέcc. Μυιρέβιταδ Οα Δριαιη, ρί Ερεαηη, τυιρ ορδαιη γ αιρεαχαρ ιαρταρ υομαηη, δέζ ιαρ μβυαδ ριζε γ αιρμιζε, ι ρείλ Μοαεμίοcc Λέτ, ι ρειρδ Ιο Μαρτα, γ α αδνααλ ι τεααμπαλλ Cille Οαλυα, ιαρ ναίρμιζε ιρην ρειρεαδ βιαδαιη α έρεαβλαίde. Νιαιλ, μαc Οομναιλλ Μεζ Λαχλαιηη, ριοζδαιηηα Οιηζ γ Ερεαηη, τεατρα Ερεηη βεόρ αρ έρμυτ, αρ céιλλ, αρ ειηεc, γ αρ ειρζηα, δο τυιτιμ λά Cεηλ Μιοαη ιρην οcτμαδ βιαδαιη ρίccτ α αιοιρ. Οομναιλλ Οα ηΑβειτη, τιζήηηα Οα ηΕcδαc, δο μαρβαδ λά ηΕcρη μαc Ρλαίτβήρταγ. Cοcόδαρ Οα Ξοιρμλφοηαγ, ταιορεαc Cεηλ Μιοαη, δο μαρβαδ δο Οιβ Ουδδα, γ δο Cηλοηη Ρλαίτβήρταγ. Ρλαίτβεαρταχ Οα Λαιδζηέηη, τιζήηηα Ρβήημαιζε ρρί ρέ, δέcc. Μαc Οοηηαδ ηηc Ξιολλαράτταρτε, ριοζδαιηηα Ορραιζε, δο μαρβαδ δο Ορραζιβ ρειη. Cúcolléalle Οα Δαιζεαλλαιη, αρδ ολλαιη Ερεαηη lé δαιη. Σαοι lé δειρc, le ηειηcη γ le cοηαρcλε cοιτcιηη ρρι τρμιαζαιβ γ τρηναιβ, δο μαρβαδ ορφηαιβ Λυιρcc γ δο Τηυαιτ ράττα, cο ηα ηηηαοι, γ cο ηα διαρ μαc λάη ηαιτ αμαηηε lé cόιζρη γ τριοcαιτ ele ετιρ ημυητιρ γ αιτδφοιβ ηη αιοη τιζ ηη δαταρη ηηηcαιρζ ηη ρείλ βεcαιη ηc Cυλα. Αοδ

many cittyes, and slaughtered many men" [overwhelmed many cities and destroyed many persons]. "There was another wonderfull tale in Ireland, that ys: a Mermaid to bie taken by the Fishers of" [the weir of] "Lisarglinn, in Ossory, and another at Waterford. Donell mac Roary O'Conor, heyre of Connaght, died. The discomfiture of Kenn-Daire, upon O-Neachai of Ulster, by Murcha O'Ruagan, and" [reeth, who] "slaughtered them. Roary O'Conor, king of Connaght, after many yeares so, died in his pilgrimage in Clonnicnois, in the 26th" [year] "after his blinding."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^u *Island of Loch Cre.*—Now Monahincha, near Roscrea, in the county of Tipperary.—See note ^t, under A. D. 802, p. 412, *suprà*.

^v *Mochaemhog of Liath*: i. e. of Liath-mor, near Thurles, in the county of Tipperary. According to O'Clery's *Irish Calendar*, the fes-

tival of St. Mochaemhog, or Pulcherius, was kept here on the 4th of the Ides of March.

^w *The Ui Dubhda*: i. e. the O'Duddeys. These are to be distinguished from the Ui-Dubhda or O'Dowdas of Connaught, who are of a different race.—See *Genealogies, &c., of Hy-Niachraich*, note ^e, pp. 111, 112.

^x *The Clann-Fluithbheartaigh*: i. e. the family of the Ui-Fluithbheartaigh, now the O'Laffertys, or O'Lavertys, who are still numerous in the counties of Donegal, Tyrone, and Londonderry.

^y *Tuath-ratha.*—Now Tooraah, a territory comprised in the barony of Magheraboy, and county of Fermanagh.

^z *Becan, son of Cula.*—He was the patron saint of Imleach-Fia, near Kells, in Meath, where his festival was formerly kept on the 5th of April. The Sunday next after Easter is called Minchaisg, i. e. Little Easter, by the

The Age of Christ, 1119. Ruaidhri, airchinneach of Othain-mor; Fearghal, of the island of Loch-Cre^w, a venerable senior, and a select soldier of Christ; and Diarmaid Ua Leanna, successor of Seanan of Inis-Cathaigh, a paragon of penance, died. Muirheartach Ua Briain, King of Ireland, prop of the glory and magnificence of the west of the world, died, after the victory of reign and penance, on the festival of Machaemhog of Liath^x, on the sixth [*rectè* fourth] of the Ides of March, and was interred in the church of Cill-Dalua, after penance, in the sixth year of his illness. Niall, son of Domhnall Mac Lochlainn, royal heir of Aileach and of Ireland, [and who was] also the paragon of Ireland for personal form, sense, hospitality, and learning, fell by the Cinel-Moain, in the twenty-eighth year of his age. Domhnall Ua hAideith, lord of Ui-Eathach, was killed by Echri, son of Flaithbheartach. Conchobhar Ua Goirmleadhaigh, chief of Cinel-Moain, was slain by the Ui-Dubhda^y and the Clann-Flaithbheartaigh^z. Flaithbheartach Ua Laidhgnen, lord of Fearnmhagh for a time, died. The son of Donnchadh Mac Gillaphadraig, royal heir of Osraighe, was slain by the Osraighe themselves. Cucollechoille Ua Baigheallain, chief ollamh of Ireland in poetry, a man distinguished for charity, hospitality, and universal benevolence towards the needy and the mighty, was killed by the men of Lurg and Tuath-ratha^a, with his wife and two very good sons, and also five-and-thirty other persons, consisting both of his family and guests, in one house, on the Saturday before Little Easter, being the festival of Becan, son of Cula^b. Aedh

Irish. The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1119. Kinn-corad destroyed by Con-naght. Murtagh O'Bryan, king of Irland, and the golden juell of the west of the World, after prosperity of raigne and penaunce, in Mocay-moge's feast, and in the 6th of the Ides of March (10 Martii), *in 5 feria, in 28 Luna, mortuus est*. Donell O'Hadeth, king of O'Neachai, killed by Echry mac Laithvertai O'Hadith, king of O-Neachai after. Cucholchaille O'Bagellan” [O'Boylan], “archpoet of Irland, and an excellent splenderry for liberality and condescending of both poor and rich, strong and feeble, killed by the men of Lurg and Tueth-Rath, together

with his wife, and two sonns good inough, and 35 *aliis* of his owne people and strangers, in one house, Saturday in Small Easter, and in St. Becan, son of Cula, his feast” [*cum sua uxore et duobus filiis satis bonis et cum xxxv. aliis et familia et hospitibus in una domu*]. “Flathvertagh O'Laignen, king of Fernmai a long time, died. Hugh mac Branan's” [*rectè*, O'Byrne's] “sonn, king of Leinster, killed. Dough Mac Gillpatrick's sonn, heyre of Ossory, killed by Ossory themselves. Roary O'Domrair, Airchinnech of Athain-mor, *quicvit*. Ferall of Iland Loch-Cre, elder godly, chosen knight of God, *ad Christum migravit*. [Concobar hua Gailmpe-
δαξ, τριπύς Ceneil Moein do n-αρθαδ do 15

Ua Dpam, τῖξῖνα αἰρέτη Λαῖξῖν, δο ἔcc. Ua Tuaeatl, τῖξῖνα Ua Muipfō-
aῖξ, δο μαῖβαδ. Αοδ Ua Concfnann, τῖξῖνα Ua nΘιαρμαδα, δο ἔcc. Μόρ
cōblach λά Τοῖρρδεαλβαδ Ua Concōβαρ, λά ρί Epeann ριαρῖῖ ρο ρείδιζεαδ
an τδιονann λαρ, ζο ρί Λαῖξῖν .ι. Enoa Mac Mupchaδa, γ ζο ρί nOpπαγε
.ι. Donncaδ mac Σιollaπαττραicc γ ζο μαῖτιδ Γαλλ Αῖτα cλιατ maille pῖρ
ζο ραιmcc ζο Cill Dάλua, γ βάτταρ αθαῖδ ἱρῖδε αζ τοcαῖτεam βῖδ Mu-
mhan.

Αοῖρ Cpῖορτ, mle céu a piche. Slóḡḡḡ lá Τοῖρρδεαλβαδ Ua cConcō-
βαρ ι Μῖδε, ζῖρ ρο ionnarb Mupchaδ Ua Maoilcḡlann ἱρῖν τῖαιρceῖρτ ζο
ρῖξ α ḡéill λαρ ρορ ραοραῖν coῖμαρba Pḡáττραicc γ na βαcḡa lora. Ceal-
lach coῖμαρba Pḡáττραicc ρορ euapτ Muῖan an θαρα euρ co τuc α óḡḡῖρῖ,
γ co ρραῖccaῖδ bennactain. Slóḡḡḡ lá Doinnall Ua Loclann ι ρóῖρῖτῖν
Mupchaδ Uí Mḡaoileaclann co hAccluan in accaδ Connact, co τταῖαττ
Toῖρρδεαλβαδ Ua Concōβαρ bῖeicc ρῖτ impú. Echmaρcach mac Uḡḡῖν
ταῖρεac Chenél Pεapaδhaḡ, δο μαῖβαδ δPεpaῖbh Manach. Μαῖδῖν
μαcαιpe Chille moῖpe Ua Niállain ρια Raḡnall mac Meic Riabaḡ ρορ
Uḡ Eacδach, in ρο λάδ a náρ. Dpανάn mac Σιolla Cpῖορτ, ταῖρεac Copeac-
lann, δο ἔcc. Dpocῖct Aḡa Luann, dῖocῖct Aḡa Cpῖoḡh, γ dῖocῖct Dhúin
Leóda ρορ Suca δο δénaῖn la Τοῖρρδελbach Ua cConcōβαρ. Anach Taill-
τῖν δο denaῖn lá Τοῖρρδεαλbach Ua cConchobhar.

Αοῖρ Cpῖορτ, mle piche a haon. Samuel Ua hAngli, epῖcop Aḡa cλιατ,
δο ἔcc, γ Ceallach coῖμαρba Pḡaττραicc, δο ζabáil epῖρḡóῖde Aḡa cλιατ a

Dubdai, γ δο Chlomm ζαιθεαρταḡ. Niáll
mac Doinnall hUí Loclann, ρῖδοῖna Aḡḡḡ
γ Epeann, γ Tεaḡpa Epeann, ap ḡpḡ, γ ap
céill, ap anech, γ ap eapḡna δο cḡuῖm la
Genel Moen ἱρῖν um. bliadam xx. a ap ι
luan, γ in x. mḡδ, γ hῖ pail na τῖρ mac nennac
in x.um. Kal. Jan.]—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49;
et Boll. copy.

^c *Cill-mor Ua-Niállain*: i. e. the great church
of O'Neilland, now Kilmore, in the barony of
O'Neilland West, and county of Armagh.

^d *The bridge of Ath-Luain*: i. e. of Athlone on
the Shannon.

^e *The bridge of Ath-Croich*.—This was near the

present Shannon harbour.—See *Tribes and Cus-
toms of Hy-Many*, p. 5.

^f *The bridge of Dun-Leodha on the Suck*: i. e.
the bridge of Dunlo on the Suck. This bridge
stood over the River Suck, opposite Dunlo-
street, in the present town of Ballinasloe, on
the boundary of the counties of Galway and
Roscommon.

^g *The fair of Taillín*.—Toirdhealbhach, or
Turlough O'Connor, by the celebration of this
national fair indicated his title to the monarchy
of all Ireland. The Annals of Ulster record
the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1120. An army was led by Donell

Ua Brain, lord of East Leinster, died. Ua Tuathail, lord of Ui-Muireadhaigh, was slain. Aedh Ua Conceamainn, lord of Ui-Diarmada, died. A great fleet by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, King of Ireland, before the Sinainn was cleared by him, with the King of Leinster, i. e. Enna Mac Murchadha, and with the King of Osraighe, i. e. Donnchadh Mac Gillaphadraig, and the chiefs of the foreigners of Ath-cliath along with him, until he arrived at Cill-Dalua; and they remained for some time consuming the provisions of Munster.

The Age of Christ, 1120. An army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair into Meath, and he expelled Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn into the North; and he carried off hostages, under the protection of the successor of Patrick and the Staff of Jesus. Ceallach, successor of Patrick, made a visitation of Munster the second time; and he obtained his full demand, and imparted his blessing. An army was led by Domhnall Ua Lochlainn, to the relief of Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, to Ath-Luain, against Connaught; and Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair made a false peace with them. Eachmarcach Mac Uidhrin, chief of Cinel-Fearadhaigh, was slain by the Feara-Manach. The battle of the plain of Cill-mor Ua-Niallain^c was gained by Raghnall, son of Mac Riabhaigh, over the Ui-Eathach, in which the latter were slaughtered. Branán, son of Gillachrist, chief of Corcachlann, died. The bridge of Ath-Luain^d, the bridge of Ath-Croich^e [on the Sinainn], and the bridge of Dun-Leodha on the Suca^f, were made by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair. The fair of Tailltin^g was celebrated by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair.

The Age of Christ, 1121. Samuel Ua hAingli^h, Bishop of Ath-cliath, died; and Ceallach, successor of Patrick, assumed the bishopric of Ath-cliath

O'Lochlin, for the aid of Murrogh O'Melaghlin, towards Athlone. Tirlagh O'Conner brak of their conspiracie" [*rectè*, made a bréigⁱib, i. e. false or pretended peace with them]. "An overthrow in the field of Kilmore O'Nyallane by Randall, the sonne of Mac Reogh, against Iveagh, where their destruction or slaughter was wrought. Connogher, mac Flannacan, mic Duncuan, the chief of the Birnes, being wounded in the mountaynes of Uaitt" [Sliabh-Fhuait] "by the O'Cremthainns, thereof died. Cellach, the Coarb of Patrick, visiting Mounster, was

there much revered, that they deserved his benediction. Brannan mac Gillechrist, king of Corck-Aghlin, deceased. Eaghmarcagh mac Uidhreín, the chief of Kenell-Fearadhaigh, was slaine by the people of Fermanagh."—*Cod. Clar.*, tom. 49.

^h *Samuel Ua hAingli*.—See Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, p. 300; and Harris's edition of Ware's *Bishops*, pp. 310, 311. It would appear from a document published by Ussher in his *Sylloge*, p. 100, that the Danes of Dublin did not submit to Cellach or Celsus on this occasion.

τοζα Γαλλ η Γαιοδεαλ. Domnall, mac Ardghar Mic Lochlainn, πὶ Ερεανν, δεαρρεαιζτέαδ Γαιοδεαλ αρ ερυτ, cenél, céill, γαιρρεαδ, ρονυρ, η ροδαρ-
 ταν, αρ εἰοδναcal ρεόδ η βἰδ το εἰνεαἰβ η εἰναζαἰβ, το écc ἰ nDoire Cholaim
 Chille, ιαρ mbeit p̄c̄t mbliadna p̄c̄t uar Epinn ἰ ρἰγε, η ἐν bliadann décc
 ἰ ρἰγε Αἰλιζ, ιριν ερεαρ bliadann p̄c̄tμοζατ α αειρι οἰδ̄ε Cédaoine ἰ εἰρα-
 μάδ ἰο Febra, η ἰ p̄p̄eíl μοέυαρσ ραιρρεαδ. Gille ερρυιζ Εοζαν Ua hAin-
 diairriad, τἰζήνα Ciannaéta Glinne Gheimn το ἰαρβαδ δια ηραἰρἰβ.
 Cumaize mac Deoraða Uí Floinn, τἰζήνα Duirlair, το βάδαδ ἰ Loch Eac̄daé,
 ιαρ ηγαβáil ἰηηρι θραἰρεπenn ραρ το Uib Eac̄daé δύ ἰ ετορερατταρ εοἰζη αρ
 εἰραἰεατ. Maolreclann Ua Ceallačan .i. τἰζήνα Ua nEatac̄ Mumhan,
 αρεεαρ δεἰρρεἰτ Mumhan, το écc. Slóiz̄f̄ la Toirp̄dealbac̄ Ua Conc̄obair, η
 la coiceaδ Connaét ἰ nD̄s̄m̄m̄ann dia πο ἰοἰρρετ ὁ εἰ Μαζ Ρεἰἰἰἰ co
 T̄raiz̄ Uí εττιρ εἰαεἰα η cealla. C̄reach̄p̄luaiζf̄ lá Toirp̄dealbac̄ deór ἰ
 nD̄s̄m̄m̄ann, co ραεἰτ εἰρἰmann Uir m̄oir, η co εταραττ ἰορἰἰα διαἰρἰne, η
 πο ραρρεβαδ ὄον cup ρἰἰ Μυἰρἰβαδ Ua Flaἰἰεαρταἰζ, τἰζήνα ιαρἰεαρ
 Connaét, η Αοδ Ua hĒiἰἰἰ, τἰζήνα Ua P̄iac̄pach Aἰd̄ne, η Μυἰρἰζ̄sr̄ Ua Lo-
 cáin co ρochaδἰἰ oile. Cugair̄h̄iz̄ Mac Ḡiollaρeaánaill, τἰζήνα δεἰρρεἰτ
 ἰρἰζ̄ το ἰαρβαδ la Gallaiἰ Aἰa eἰaἰ. D̄í ἰρεἰ T̄r̄ἰἰ Μαράἰἰ ὁ ὄοραρ
 Raἰa co ερἰοἰρ ἰμβριζ̄ve το loρcaδ ἰ Ar̄ἰ Macha. Aἰach̄ γαοἰτε μοἰρpe
 το εἰαχτἰἰ ἰ nDecember na bliadna πο co πο lá a ἰf̄n̄oc̄obair το εἰοἰεἰach
 Ar̄ἰa Macha, η πο lá ἰan p̄ἰoἰár̄ m̄oir p̄o Epinn. Cloic̄eἰach Thel̄ca ἰlon-
 mainde ἰ nOrraiz̄h̄iἰἰ το ὄλυἰζε το εἰοἰρ εἰνεαδ, η cloc̄ το ἰζ̄eἰἰἰἰ αρ an

¹ *Domnall, son of Ardghar.*—This passage is translated by Colgan as follows:

“A. D. 1121. Domnaldus, Lochlanni ex Ardgaro filio nepos, Rex Hiberniæ, Hibernorumque formæ præstantiâ, generis nobilitate, animi indole, et in rebus agendis dexteritate pariter ac prosperitate, excellentissimus; postquam multa munera egenis clementer et potentibus liberaliter fuerat elargitus, in Roboreto Divi Columbæ (*hoc est Dorensi Monasterio*) anno ætatis suæ septuagesimo tertio, et principatus in Hiberuia vigesimo septimo, postquam ante annis undecim fuisset Rex seu Princeps de Aileach; quarto Idus Februarii, in nocte feriæ quartæ, ipso S. Mo-

chuaroci festo decessit.”—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 504.

² *Fourth of the Ides of February.*—This should be “fifth of the Ides of February;” for, according to the *Feilire-Aenguis*, and O’Clery’s *Irish Calendar*, the festival of Mochuaroc, who was also called Cuaran the Wise, of Deisi-Mumhan, was held on the fifth of the Ides, i. e. the 9th of February. Colgan notices this error of the Four Masters in his remarks on the passage just quoted: “*Hæc Quatuor Magistri, ubi pro quarto Idus Februarii potius quinto Idus ejusdem debet legi; tum quia festum S. Moehuaroci quinto Idus, seu die nono Februarii celebratur juxta domesticos passim Martyrologos; tum quia anno 1121, quo*

by the suffrages of the foreigners and Irish. Domhnall, son of Ardgharⁱ Mac Lochlainn, King of Ireland, the most distinguished of the Irish for personal form, family, sense, prowess, prosperity and happiness, for bestowing of jewels and food upon the mighty and the needy, died at Doire-Choluim-Chille, after having been twenty-seven years in sovereignty over Ireland, and eleven years in the kingdom of Aileach, in the seventy-third year of his age, on the night of Wednesday, the fourth of the Ides of February^k, being the festival of Mochuarog. Gilla-Easbuig Eoghain Ua hAinniarraidh, lord of Cianachta-Glunne-Geimhin, was killed by his brothers. Cumaighe, son of Deoraidh Ua Floinn, lord of Durlas, was drowned in Loch-Eathach, after [the island of] Inis-Draicrenn^l had been taken upon him by the Ui-Eathach, where forty-four persons were slain. Maelseachlainn Ua Ceallachain^m, lord of Ui-Eathach-Munhan, the splendour of the south of Munster, died. An army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Concho-bhair and the people of the province of Connaught into Desmond, by which they plundered from Magh-Femhin to Traigh-Liⁿ, both territories and churches. A plundering excursion was, moreover, made by Toirdhealbhach, and he arrived at the Termon of Lis-mor, and he obtained countless cattle spoils; and he lost on that occasion Muireadbach Ua Flaithbheartaigh, lord of West Connaught; Aedh Ua hEidhin, lord of Ui-Fiachrach-Aidhne; Muirgheas Ua Loreain; and many others. Cugaileang Mac Gillaseachnaill, lord of South Breagha, was slain by the foreigners of Ath-cliaith. Two streets of Trian-Masain^o, from the door of the fort to Cros-Brighde, were burned in Ard-Macha. A great wind-storm happened in the December of this year, which knocked off the conical cap of the cloitheach of Ard-Macha, and caused great destruction of woods throughout Ireland. The cloitheach of Tealach-nInmainne^p, in Osraighe, was split by

Donnaldus decessit, dies nonus Februarii incidit in feriam quartam, cujus nocte fertur decessisse.—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 300.

^l *Inis-Draicrenn.*—Now Rathlin, a small island opposite Rockland, where the Upper Bann falls into Lough Neagh, in the north-east of the county of Armagh.

^m *Ua Ceallachain.*—Now O'Callaghan, a family still highly respectable in Munster. Lord Lis-mor is probably the present chief.

ⁿ *Traigh-Li.*—Now Tralce, the chief town of

the county of Kerry.

^o *Two streets of Trian-Masain.*—This and the succeeding passage is translated by Colgan as follows:

“A. D. 1121. Duæ plateæ in Trian-Massain, a portâ Rathensi, seu Arcis usque ad Crucem S. Brigidæ Ardmac hæ igne consumptæ sunt. Ingens venti tempestas hoc anno in mense Decembri supremum tectum turris Ardmacanæ dejecit.”—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 300.

^p *The cloitheach of Tealach-nInmainne*: i. e.

cclaiçteach ipin, co po maib mac Leiginn ipin cill. Ríðbardán, mac Con-
cóiinne, tiçearna Ele do écc. Concobar Ua Foccarta, tiçerna deiceipt
Ele do maibad.

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, míle céδ piche α δό. Scpín Colmáin, mic Luacháin, do
paçbáil in iolaið Laine peap cubad i tcalmáin ceðaoim an bpaít do ponn-
pað po píth. Peipçna mac Eçtiçeipin, coímaiba búite, paçcaipt eccnaíð,
Anðad mac Meic Ulca, aipéindech Cúile maçain, 7 Concobar Ua Lioçða,
coímaiba Ailbe, décc. Congal, pñleiginn Cluana hEpaip, décc i nÇlioin
dá Loça ma ailiçpe. Aoð Ua Duibðíoipma, toipeac na ðpéðca, ceann eimç
tuapceipt Epeann, 7 Donnall α ðpáçap do écc. Donnleibe Ua hOçcáin,
toipeac Cenel Fñccupa, 7 peçtaipe Telca Oç, décc. Maelpechlann
Ua Domnacáin, tiçearna Apao típe, décc. Aoð Ua Ruapic .i. mac Donnall,
tiçpina Conmaçne, do çuipim lá pñpaib Míðe oc bpeít çpeíçe uaðað.
Slóigfð la Toippeaðbaç Ua cConcobar co Loch Sailech i Míðe, co tçaimic
mac Mupçaða, pí Laiçfn 7 Çall ma çeach. Çpech inóp lá Concobar Mac
Laçlann, 7 lá Cenél nEoçain co pañçatçap co Cill Ruaid ino Ulltoip, 7

the steeple or round tower of Tullymaine, near Callan, in the county of Kilkenny.—See note ², under A. D. 1026, p. 812, *suprà*.

² *Righbhardan, son of Cucoirne*.—This is an error of the Four Masters, because this chieftain was slain in 1058. The Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen notices at this year the death of O'Fogarty, chief of the southern Ely, being slain by the army of Turlough O'Conor, but makes no mention of Righbhardan.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1121. Donell mac Artgail mic Lochlin, monarch of Ireland, the excellentest of the Irish, as well by favour and countenance” [as] “by birth also, witt, and chivalry, by happiness and constancie, by bounty and hospitality, died at Derry of Columbkil, in the 38th yeare of his reigne, and the 76th year of his age, upon Wednesday, at night, 4. *Id. Februarii*, 18. *Lunæ*. upon the feast of St. Mocuarog. Cumaiçny mac Deory O'Filynn, king of Derlas, being drowned

in Loghneagh, after he wonn the Iland of Darcarerenn from Iveagh” [*rectè*, after the Iveaghs had wonn the Iland of Darcarerenn, now Rathlin islet, in Lough Neagh, from him.—ED.] “where there hath been 45 slaine. Gilleaspoig-Eoghain O'Hainniaraidh, king of Ciannaghta, was slain by his own kinsmen in the middest of Banchor church yard” [now Banagher, near Dungiven, in the county of Londonderry.—ED.] “Great forces gathered by Terlagh O'Connor, and by the province of Connaght, towards Desmond, untill he came within the borders or liberties of Lismore, and brought from thence a great pray of cowes past number[ing], and there lost Muredach O'Flaiverty, king of West Connaght; Hugh O'Heidhin, king of O-Fiagh-rach. The steeple of Telagh Innmynn, in Ossraighe, burnt with fire” [*rectè*, split by a thunderbolt], “from the which a stone that fell downe killed one of the clearks” [*rectè*, one of the students]. “Samuel O'Hangli, bushop of Dublin, rested in peace. Ceallagh, the Combarb

a thunderbolt, and a stone flew from the cloitbeach, which killed a student in the church. Righbhardan, son of Cucoirne^q, lord of Eile, died Conchobhar Ua Fogarta, lord of South Eile, was killed.

The Age of Christ, 1122. The shrine of Colman, son of Luachan, was found in the tomb of Lann^r, a man's cubit in the earth : on Spy Wednesday precisely it was found. Feargna Mac Echthigheirn, successor of Buithe, a wise priest ; Annadh, son of Mac Ulea, airehinneach of Cuil-rathain ; and Conchobhar Ua Lighda^s, successor of Ailbhe, died. Conghal, lector of Chlain-fraird, died at Gleann-da-locha, on his pilgrimage. Aedh Ua Duibhdhirna, chief of Breadach^t, head of the hospitality of the north of Ireland, and Domhnall, his brother, died. Donnleibhe Ua hOgain, chief of Cinel-Fearghusa^u, and lawgiver of Tealach-Og, died. Maelseachlainn Ua Donnagain, lord of Aradh-thire, died. Aedh Ua Ruairc, i. e. the son of Domhnall, lord of Connhaicne, fell by the men of Meath, as he was carrying off a prey from them. An army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair to Loch Saileach^w in Meath, where Mac Murchadha, King of Leinster, came into his house. A great predatory excursion was made by Conchobhar Mac Lochlainn and the Cinel-Eoghain, until they arrived at Cill-ruaidh^x, in Ulidia ; and they carried off countless cattle spoils.

of St. Patrick's, made Bushop of Dublin, by the election both of the English and Irish. *Dà Sreith*, in Trian-Massan, from the mote doore" [*rectè*, the rath doore] "to St. Bridgitt's crosse, being then all burnt. A great storme happened the ninth of December, and struck off the brasen topp" [*rectè*, the Beannchopor, or conical cap—Ed.] "of the steeple of Ardmagh, and many prodigies shewen" [*rectè*, caused great destruction of woods] "over all Ireland."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^r *Lann* : i. e. Lann-mhic-Luachain, in Meath.—See note ¹, under A. D. 929, p. 624, *suprà*.

^s *Ua Lighda*.—Now anglicised Liddy, without the prefix Ua or O'.

^t *Breadach*.—A territory comprising about the eastern half of the barony of Inishowen, and county of Donegal. The name is still retained in Bredach-Glyn, and the little River Bredach

flowing through it into Lough Foyle. "*Bredach est fluviolus peninsulæ de Inis-Eoguin, qui in sinum de Loch Fabhuil apud Magh-bile exoneratur.*"—*Trias Thaum.*, pp. 145, 181.

^u *Cinel-Fearghusa*.—A sept of the Cinel-Eoghain, seated at Tulloghoge in Tyrone. The chief family of this tribe took the name of O'h-Ogain, now O'Hagain, and *anglicè* O'Hagan.

^w *Loch Saileach* : i. e. Lake of the Sallows, now Lough Sallagh, in the parish of Dunboyne, in the county of Meath.—See note ¹, under the year 738, p. 339, *suprà*.

^x *Cill-ruaidh*.—Now Kilroot, in the barony of Upper Glenarm, and county of Antrim, where St. Colman, a disciple of St. Ailbhe, of Emly, erected a cell.—See Reeves's *Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down and Connor*, &c., p. 60, note ^v. This church is described in the *Féilire-Aenguis*, at the 16th of October; and in O'Clery's *Irish*

τυγρατ βόροια όρίμνε. Μασκολουμ Υα βρολόαν, ερρεορ Αρτα Μαά, δο έεε ινα οιλιηρε ι ηόιρρετ Όοιρε πο βυαό μαρτρα η ηαέριγε.

Αοιρ Ορίορ, ιιλε ριχε ατρι. Αονξυρ Υα Όορμάιν, κοίηαθα Κοή-
γαίλ, δο έεε ινα αλιέρε ιλζιορ μόρ Μοόυα. Πλαιν Υα Όυβηρι, αιρέινδεαχ
Λυζίμαό, Μασλμαρε Υα Κοουβάν, αιρέινδεαχ Όοιρε Λυράν, η Μασιορα
Υα ηΑιρι, μαορ Κοουαχτ, δέεε. Κοζαλαχ Υα Πλατέβρηταιζ, ρίοζ-
όαιμνα Οιλίζ, δέεε. Ουαυιρ Υα Οεαρβαίλ, τιζήινα Ρήρμναιζε, δέεε. Όον-
πλεβε μαε Κατάλάν ροιυρ η ροβαρτέαν Υλαό, δέεε. Όονηαό μαε Όιολ-
ραττραιζ Ρυαί, τιζήινα Ορραζε, δο έπιτιμ λά οερίβρινε. Μόρπλυαιζό λα
Όορρδέαλβαό μαε Ρυαίόρι Υί Κοκόοβαρ εο δεαλαχ Εοόαιλε οια πο ζαβ
ζιαλλα Οεαρμυίαν υιλε. Όαίλνζα δο ζαβαίλ τιζε ι ηόοιηιαζ Χηιαναν ρορ
Μυρχαό Υα Μασλεαόλοινν ρορ ρίζ Τεαίηαχ, η πο λοιρρεστ οέτμοζαττ
τεαζη υιμε, η πο μαρβαό ροχαίθε οια ηηυητιρ οον έυρ ρην. Τέρηα ιιορρο
Υα Μασλεαόλοινν δο ειμεαχ Χηιανάιν ζαν ηαρβαό ζαν λορρεαό. Όοίηηαίλ,
μαε Όονηαόα, ρίοζόαιμνα Τείηρα, δο ηαρβαό δο Όηαίλνζαί. Αμυρ
αναίτέόιό δο έαβαιρτ ρορ κοίηαθα Αίλβε .ι. Μασλομοόα, μαε Μειε Ολοίεμα
.ι. τεαχ δο ζαβαίλ ραιρ ρορ λάρ Ιηλεαχα ρειη, η ρορ ηιαε Οήρβαίλ Υι Χηιαρ-
ηιαε τιζήινα Αιηε Οηαχ, η πο μαρβαό μοιρρρειρρή ανη. Τέρηατταρ τρα
ηα μαίτε αρρ τρα ιιορρβαίλ Όέ, Αίλβε, η ηα ηεεαίρρι. Ρο λοιρρεαό ανη

Calendar it is described as "in Dal-Araidhe, on the brink of Loch Laoigh," now Belfast Lough.

⁷ *Disert-Doire*: i. e. the hermitage of Derry, now Londonderry. This passage is translated as follows by Colgan:

"A. D. 1122. B. Moelcolumbus, seu Columbanus Hua Brochan, Episcopus Ardmachanus, in sua sancta perigrinatione, quam in Deserto seu Erimitorio Dorensi egit, per palmam martyrii in vitæ sanctimoniam ad Dominum migravit."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 504.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1122. Hugh O'Ruark, king of Conmaicne, was slain by Meathmen, at the taking of a prey from them. The serine of St. Colman, the sonn of Luaghan, was found in Lynn, a cubite deepe in the ground, the Wednesday be-

fore Easter. Great forces came with Terlagh O'Connor into Loghsaileagh in Meath, and theither came Mac Murchuda, king of Leinster, and the *English*" [*rectè*, the Galls. i. e. the Danes] into his house. More, the daughter of Donnell O'Loghlynn, the wife of Terlagh O'Connor, died. A greate prey taken by Connor O'Loghlynn, and by the people of Kynell-Eoghan from Kill-Ruaydh, in Ulster, and their prey of cowes was past number[ing]. Maelcolum O'Brochan, bushop of Ardmagh, died in his pilgrimage in Disert-Daire, with vertue of martirdome and repentence. Hugh O'Duibhdirma, cheefe of the Bredagh, and chiefe for bountie in the North of Ireland, together with his brother Donell, were dead [*mortui sunt*. Bodl. copy].—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

⁸ *Doire-Lurain*: i. e. Luran's or Loran's

Maelcoluim Ua Brolchain, Bishop of Ard-Macha, died at the Disert of Doire^x, after the victory of forbearance and penance.

The Age of Christ, 1123. Aenghus Ua Gormain, successor of Comhghall, died on his pilgrimage at Lis-mor-Mochuda. Flann Ua Duibhinsi, airchinneach of Lughmhadh; Maelmaire Ua Condubhain, airchinneach of Doire-Lurain^z; and Maelisa Ua hAirtri, steward of Connaught, died. Conghalach Ua Flaithbheartaigh^a, royal heir of Aileach, died. Cucaisil Ua Cearbhaill, lord of Fearnmhagh, died. Donnsluibhe Mac Cathalain, the prosperity and happiness of Ulidia, died. Donnchadh Mac Gillaphadraig Ruaidh, lord of Osraighe, fell by his [own] tribe. A great army was led by Toirdhealbhach, son of Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, as far as Bealach-Eochaille^b, by which he took all the hostages of Desmond. The Gaileanga took a house at Daimhliag-Chianain upon Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, King of Teamhair; and they burned eighty houses around it, and killed many of his people, on that occasion. Ua Maeleachlainn escaped being killed or burned, by the protection of Cianan. Domhnall, son of Donnchadh, royal heir of Teamhair, was slain by the Gaileanga. An unusual attack was made upon the successor of Ailbhe, i. e. Maelmordha, son of Cloithnia. A house was forcibly taken from him, and the son of Cearbhall Ua Ciarmhaic, lord of Aine-Cliach, in the very middle of Imleach, and seven persons were therein killed; but the chiefs escaped through the miracle of God, Ailbhe, and the Church. The Bearnan-Ailbhe^c was burned on this occasion. The

Derry, or Oak Wood, now Derryloran, a parish in the barony of Dungannon, county of Tyrone, and extending into the barony of Loughinsholin, county of Londonderry. According to O'Clery's *Irish Calendar*, Bishop Luran was venerated at Doire Lurain on the 29th of October.

^a *Ua Flaithbheartaigh*.—Now O'Laverty, or Lafferty.

^b *Bealach-Eochaille*: i. e. the Youghal Road.—See note ^s, under the year 872, p. 518, *suprà*.

^c *Bearnan-Ailbhe*: i. e. St. Ailbhe's gapped or broken Bell. This is incorrectly rendered "the mitre of St. Ailve," by the old translator of the Annals of Ulster, and in Archdall's *Monasticon Hibernicum*, p. 656.—See Pe-

trie's *Round Towers of Ireland*, p. 334. Dr. O'Conor translates it "Cathedra Ailbei," which is equally incorrect. The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1123. The people of Gaileanga have taken the house of Daimhliag of Cianan from Murcha O'Melaghlynn, king of Temoria, and burned his house and eight of his household servants" [*rectè*, ἡ οὐκιστοῖα ταῖς ἑπτὰ ἑκατὸν οἰκίαις, i. e. and eighty houses about it.—Ed.], "and slew a number of his people, and Murcha escaped by the miracle of St. Cianan from that fire. An hidden assalte given to the Corbe of St. Ailbhe, whose name was Moylmordha mac Clothna, and likewise to Mac Cearvaill O'Ciarmhaic, king of

οιν αν βρήνάν Αιλβε. Ρο μαρβαδ ιαριάν για εεινθ μίρ αν τί πο ζαβ αν
 τεαζ .ι. αν Ξιολλασαοδ Υα Γιαρμιαε. Θεοδαιν επιθε ιαρ παννιμιυεαδ, γ
 πο βηναδ α εβηθ δε α ηδίοζαιλ ράραζτε Θε γ Αιλβε. Οννεχαδ, μαε Ταυδζ
 με Καρτχαιζ, τιζήνα Οβρμυμάν, δο εεε,γ Κορβμαε α βράταιρ δο ζhabháil
 α ιοναυ. Ταδζ Υα Μαλλε, τιζήνα Υμαλλ, δο βάδαδ εο να λυηζ α
 ηΑραην.

Αοιρ Ορίορτ, mile céu píce a ceathair. S. Maelmasoðoz O Morgair
 δο ρυθε ι νεαρρογοιουετ Chonneire. Μαολcolaην, μαε Μαοιλμαετ Υί Con-
 naccáin, uaral raccart, γ ραοι εεενα γ εριάβαιδ αιρτίρ Ερεαην, δέεε ι ηηιρ
 Ραετραιζ αν ερτίρ λά ρίεετ December. Ρορβαδ Cloictiζε Cluana με Νόιρ
 λα ηΥα Μαοιλεόν, εομαρβα Γιαρμάν. Ταδζ Μαε Καρταίζ, τιζήνα Οβρ-
 μυμάν ορδαν Μυμάν, δέζ ιαρ βρηνηαιην ι ζΚαιρμυλ. Μυρβδαε Μαε Ζορ-
 μάην, τιζήνα Υα ηθαηρρθε ορδαν, γ αιρεαεαρ, γ ρηηη αελαοδ Λαιζηη επιθε
 [δέεε]. Αρδζαρ, μαε Αοδα, ρίοζδαηηνα Οηηζ, δο μαρβαδ λά μυητιρ οοιρε
 η ηεεαε Cholum Cille. Μαολρfehlainn μαε Ταυδζ, με Μαολρuanaiδ, τιζ-
 ήνα Μαηζε Λυηζ δο μαρβαδ λά ριορα ηρειρνε γ λά Τιζηεαρηνάη Υα Ρυαηρ.
 Ξιολλαβρίοθε, μαε Τιζήηηάην Υί Ρυαηρ, δο μαρβαδ λά Connaéetaδ ρορ Λοε
 Εη, γ ροχαθε οηε αμαηε ρηιρ. Μυρεαδαεη (ι. τιζήνα Cloinne Chορ-
 ζραιζ) μαε με Αοδα με Ρυαδηρ, δέεε ι εελέρρεαεητ. Λοελαηην Υα Ρο-
 λαηηαιην, τιζήνα Ορμεε να ζΚεδαε, γ α μαε δο μαρβαδ λα μαε α δρβραεαρ.
 Ζλυηαιην, μαε ηραην, τιζήνα αιρτίρ Υα ρΡαολάην δο μαρβαδ λά Οοηηηαλλ

Aine, and a house taken within Imleagh, where
 seven of their men were slaine, and those good
 men made an escape by or through the miracle
 of St. Ailbhe; and there was burnt the mirtre”
 [rectè, the bell], “and he that took the house,
 which was Gillecaegh O’Ciarnaic (and he was a
 deacon nominated) was slaine within a moneth
 after, and his head was cutt off for committing
 such violence against St. Ailbhe and his God.
 Aengus O’Gorman, the Corbe of Comgall, died
 in Lismore of Mochuda, with repentance” [recte,
 ηα αιρτίρ, i. e. οη ηησ ρηιρμυαγε.—ED]. “Flann
 O’Duibhine, Archdeacon of Lowth; Cucaisil
 O’Caroll, king of Farnvoy; Moylmury O’Con-
 dubhan, Archdeacon of Daire-Lubran, and

Donnsleibhe mac Cathalan, the happiest and
 best of all Ulster, were all dead” [mortui sunt].
 “Donnogh Mac Gillepatrick, king of Ossorie,
 killed” [a suis occisus est. Bodl. copy]. “Con-
 galagh O’Laithvertaigh, who was to be king of
 Ailech, was slaine.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^d *Maelmaedhog O’Morgair*: i. e. Malachy
 O’Morgair. He was afterwards raised to the
 archbishopric of Armagh.—See Harris’s edition
 of Ware’s *Bishops*, p. 54–57.

^e *Inis-Padraig*.—Now Inchpatrick, or St. Pa-
 trick’s Island, a small island lying off the coast
 of the barony of Balrothery East, and county
 of Dublin.—See note γ, under the year 793,
 p. 400, *suprà*.

person who had taken the house, i. e. Gillacaech Ua Ciarmhaic (who was after being named a deacon), was killed before the end of a month; and his head was cut off, in revenge of the violation [of the laws] of God and Ailbhe. Donnchadh, son of Tadhg Mac Carthaigh, lord of Desmond, died; and Cormac, his brother, assumed his place. Tadhg Ua Maille, lord of Umhall, was drowned with his ship at Ara.

The Age of Christ, 1124. St. Maelmaedhog O'Morgain^d sat in the bishopric of Conneire. Maelcoluim, son of Maelmaith Ua Connagain, noble priest, and the paragon of wisdom and piety of the east of Ireland, died at Inis-Padraig^e, on the twenty-third day of December. The finishing of the cloitheach of Cluain-mic-Nois^f by Ua Maeleoin, successor of Ciaran. Tadhg Mac Carthaigh, lord of Desmond, the ornament of Munster, died, after penance, at Caiseal. Muireadhach Mac Gormain, lord of Ui-Bairrehe, who was the ornament and glory, and the chief old hero of Leinster, [died]. Ardghar, son of Aedh, royal heir of Aileach, was killed by the people of Doire, in revenge of Colum-Cille. Maelseachlainn, son of Tadhg^g, son of Maelruanaidh, lord of Magh-Luirg, was slain by the men of Breifne and Tighearnan Ua Ruaire. Gillabroide, son of Tighearnan Ua Ruaire, was slain by the Connaughtmen, on Loch En^h, and many others along with him. Muireadhach (i. e. lord of Clann-Coscraigh), the son of Aedh, son of Ruaidhri [O'Flaithbheartaigh], died an ecclesiastic. Lochlainn Ua Follamhain, lord of Crich na gCedachⁱ, and his son, were killed by the son of his brother. Gluniarin, son of Bran, lord of the east of Ui-Faelain, was

^f *The cloitheach of Cluain-mic-Nois*: i. e. the steeple or round tower of Clonmacnoise. This is now called O'Rourke's tower.—See it described, with an exquisite view of the building and church-yard of Clonmacnoise, in Petrie's *Round Towers of Ireland*, p. 407.

^g *Maelseachlainn, son of Tadhg*.—From Diarmaid, the brother of this Maelseachlainn, the Meic Diarmada, or Mac Dermotts, of Moylurg, are descended.

^h *Loch En*.—Now Loch-na-nean, i. e. Lake of the Birds, a marsh, which was formerly a lake, near the castle of Roscommon.—See note ³, under A. D. 1225.

ⁱ *Crich na gCedach*: i. e. the territory of the Cedachs, a sept descended from Oilioll Cedach, son of Cathair Mor, monarch of Ireland in the second century. This territory was formerly in Meath, but is now included in the King's County. In the Black Book of the Exchequer of Ireland, and in sundry Pipe Rolls in the reign of Edward III., it appears that the territory of Cryngedagh, now a part of the King's County, on the Westmeath side, was charged with royal services as lying within the county of Meath.—Harris's edition of Ware's *Antiquities*, ch. v. p. 35. See *Leabhar-na-gCeart*, p. 200, note °.

mac Mic Fhaolain, la ríogdaíanna Uaighín. Da mac Taidg, mic Uí Uorcáin, dá éanaí Ua Muirbdaigh, do marbhad lá hUa Uorcáin ele i rrioll. Aod Ua Maéghaíanna, ríogdaíanna Ulaó, do éuitim lá ríora Fearmhaíge. Mór éoblaic la Toirnealbac Ua Concobair for Uó nDuirceóberc, 7 a ttabairt leir dar Earr Dananne co ro aircc Uí Conaill ag raiug, 7 co rpariccaib coblaic Dsrímuian leir. Mór longporc dna leir oc Ath caille ó tá féil marpaim co dealtane. Trí cairteoil do dénam lá Connaictaib, cairlén Dúm Leóda, cairlén na Gailline, 7 cairlén Cúile Mhaiole. Creachrluaighó lá Toirnealbac Ua Concobair co ro aircc Conmaicre a Maig Cairbre, 7 ro aircc Maig Uaighne. Ro tionóilrte Comhaicne 7 rir Míde éuige, 7 do marpat ammar rair oc Cruib Roir da éain, 7 ro marbrat orpnce dia ríógaib. Ro impo roim rriu iarrin, 7 ro meabaid for ríraib Míde, 7 for Conmaicrib, co ttoreraatari rochaide do ríarclandair 7 daorclandair dib lair. Zeill Dsrímuian immac Corbmaic mic Meic Caréai, do marbaid la Toirnealbac Ua Concobair.

Aoir Críort, míle céo ríce a cúig. Maoleóm Ua Dúnaccám, rai ecc-raic, 7 eppcop Ua cCennrélai, Maoltréna uaral ríagar, 7 rruic rínoir Chraoi Caomáin, brondalta togaide hUí Dhúnáin uaral rínoiaic Eireann,

^k *Mac Fhaelain*: angliscè Mackelan. This was the senior family of the tribe of the Uí-Faclain. Upon their decline, in the thirteenth century, the O'Broins, or O'Byrnes, a junior branch of the same sept, became very powerful in the present county of Wicklow.

^l *Eas-Danainne*: i. e. Danann's cataract, now Dunass rapids, in the Shannon, opposite Sir Hugh Massy's residence, in the county of Clare.

^m *Faing*.—Now Foyne's Island, in the Shannon, belonging to the barony of Lower Connello, and county of Limerick.

ⁿ *Ath-caille*: i. e. Ford of the Wood, now Woodford, a small village in the barony of Leitrim, and county of Galway, not far from the boundary of Thomond.

^o *Dun-Leodha*.—This castle stood near the River Suck, in the present town of Ballinasloe, in the county of Galway. The name is still

preserved in that of Dunlo-street.

^p *The Castle of the Gaillimh*: i. e. the Castle of the River Galway. This castle stood near the mouth of the River Galway, in the present town of Galway.

^q *Cul-Maeile*.—Now Colooney, a small town about five miles south of Sligo.—See A. D. 1408. See also *Chorographical Description of West Connaught*, p. 31.

^r *Magh-Cairbre*.—This was the ancient name of the level part of the barony of Granard, in the county of Longford.

^s *Magh-Luighne*.—A plain in the barony of Lune, and county of Meath.

^t *Crabh-Rois-da-charn*.—The Large or branching Tree of the Wood of the two Carns. This name is now obsolete; but Ros-da-charn was probably applied to a wood situated between the Carn mountains, in the barony of Granard,

killed by Domhnall, son of Mac Fhaelain^k, royal heir of Leinster. The two sons of Tadhg, son of Ua Loreain, both Tanists of Ui-Muireadhaigh, were slain by another Ua Loreain, by treachery. Aedh Ua Mathghamhna, royal heir of Ulidia, fell by the men of Fearnmhaigh. The great fleet of Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair on Loch Deirdheire, and he conveyed it over Eas-Danainne^l; and he plundered Ui-Conaill at Faing^m, and the fleet of Desmond was left to him; he had also a great camp at Ath-cailleⁿ from the festival of Martin till May. Three castles were erected by the Connaughtmen, the castle of Dun-Leodhar^o, the castle of the Gaillimh^p, and the castle of Cuil-macile^q. A plundering army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair; and he plundered the Comhaicne in Magh-Cairbre^r, and he also plundered Magh-Luighne^s. The Comhaicne and the men of Meath flocked to oppose him, and made an attack upon him at Craebh-Rois-da-charn^t, and slew some of his forces. He [Toirdhealbhach] turned upon them, and defeated the men of Meath, and many of their nobles and plebeians were slain by him. The hostages of Desmond, among whom was the son of Cormac, son of Mac Carthy, were put to death by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair.

The Age of Christ, 1125. Maeleoin Ua Dunagain, a paragon of wisdom, and Bishop of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh; Maeltréna, a noble priest and learned senior of Cro-Caeimhghin^u, the bosom fosterling of Ua Dunain, noble senior of Ireland,

and county of Longford. Two cairns are still to be seen on Sliabh-Chairbre, in this barony, which were anciently called Carn Furbhuidhe, and Carn Maine.—See the Dinnseanchus in the Book of Lecan, fol. 231.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1124. Toirfin mac Turcuil, a prime young lord of the *English*” [*rectè*, Danes] “or Gaules of Ireland, perished of a suddaine death. Teige Mac Carthaigh, king of Desmond, *in penitentia mortuus est*. An ill chance happened to the king of Temor, or Taragh, which was that his house fell upon himselfe and his familie upon Easter day. Lymricke all burnt but a little. Alexander, the sonne of Moylecolum,

king of Scotland, *bona penitentia mortuus est*. The pledges of Desmond were slaine by Terlagh O'Connor, and these were Maelseaghlynn, the sonn of Cormac Mac Carty, king of Caisil; O'Ciarmaic, of Any;” [and] “O'Cobthly, of the Ui-Cuanach Cnanhcailly. Ardgar, the son of mac Hugh O'Maelseaghlynn, who should be king of Ailegh, was slain by the people of Derry within the liberty of Colum Killy.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^u *Cro-Caeimhghin*: i. e. St. Kevin's house. This was the name of that building at Glendalough, in the county of Wicklow, now called St. Kevin's kitchen.—See Petrie's *Round Towers of Ireland*, p. 427-432; and note under the year 1162, *infra*.

δέεε εο ηεγλαρταεδα, ιαρ νδεϊζθεαταδ. Μας Μαιολερυεαν, άρπο ρεαρ-
 λεϊζιμη ιαρταρ Ερεανν δέεε ι εΤαμλαετα. Οινδειδιζ Οα Οοαηεζ, αιρειν-
 neach Cille Dalua δέεε. Ηι quinq Id Enair ρορ αοηδιδιμ ιρ ινδεε τυαρρεεβαδ
 α δυινηε διδιμ ρορ ιη δαημλιαζ μορ Αρδα Μαεα ιαρ ηα λαιη εαζαρ δο ρηηδιβ
 λά Ceallaé comarba Pháτερραεε ιρην εριοεαεμαδ βλιαδαιη αιρ έεδ ό ηα
 ηαιβε ρηιηη κοηλανη ραιρ εο ρηη. Σηαηεζδ λά Τοιρρηδεαλβαε Οα Οοηεοβαρ
 η λά Τιζήρηάη Οα Ρυαηρ ηι Μίθε, εο ρο αιεριοζραε Μυρχαδ Οα Μαιο-
 leaclaηη, η δο ραεεραε ερμυρ ηιζήρηαδ ρορ Μίθε. Μαιορσεηλαηη, ηαε
 Donnchaδ Οί Μhaoileaclaηη, αη ερεαρ εηζήρηα διδρθε, δο ηαρηβαδ η λά
 Domhnall ηαε Μυρχαδα Οί Μhaoileachlaηη. Ορεαη δο έυαιδ Μυρ-
 εήρηαη Οα Οεαρηβαηλ, ηιζήρηα δερρεεε Ρήρηηαιζε ι ρεαρηβ δρεαζ κοηρ
 εαρηαιδ Οιαρηαιεε Οα Μαιοleachlaηη εο ρεήρηαβ Μίθε η δρλεζ, εο εεορ-
 εαιρ Μυρεήρηαη ηειρ, η δρρηε δυαρηηβ Ρήρηηαιζε, εο ροηαηθε οηε. Οά
 ηαε Αηειρηρ Οι Ειδη δο ηαρηβαδ δΟα Ρλαηεβήρηαηζ ι ριολ εο δυη Οαηληη.
 Οραιοεε Αεα Λυαη η δραιοεε Αεα εραιοε δο ρεαηεαδ ηα ρεαηεβ Μίθε.
 Ρλαη η αη Οηοηληαηεαε, δα ηαε Αηειρηρ Οι Ειδη δο ηαρηβαδ ηα Οοηε-
 βαρ Οα ρΡλαηεβήρηαηζ.

Αορ Ορίορε, ηίλε εέδ ρίε α ρέ. Αοδ Οα Μόδαιη, ερρεορ Οηηηηε δά
 loca, [δέεε]. Ριοηη Οα Οοαηηεζέη, αιρειηηεη Οοηε ρρ ηε, δο εεε. Μυρ-
 ηεδαη Οα Ουηληη, αιρειηηεε Ολοεαιρ, δο ηαρηβαδ λά Ρεαρηαβ Μαηαε.
 Οοηεοβαρ Οα Οέιρηζ ρεαρ ηεζιηηη Cille δαρηα, [δέεε]. Οηοηληαηοηαη, κοη-
 αρηα Ρέιειη, η Μαιοηορηα Οα Οοηηηε, ραοι Οαιοθεαλ ι ρηόεορ η ι ηηρηεεαηη-
 ηαρ, η ιη Ορδ Ραεεραεε, δέεε ιαρ ηαηερηζε εοζαηθε. Οαηηηαη Ρεηεεληα
 Ροη η Ρεαδαιρ ιη Αρδ Μαηα, δο ροηαδ ηα ηλοηαρη Οα ηΑεδαεαηη δο

* *Tamlacht*.—Now Tallaght, in the county of Dublin.

* *The daimhliag of Ardl-Macha*.—"A. D. 1125. Quinto Idus Januarii tegulis integrè contacta et restaurata est ecclesia cathedralis Ardmachana per Sanctum Celsum, Archiepiscopum; postquam per annos centum triginta non nisi ex parte fuisset contacta."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 300.

† *Bun-Gaillimhe*: i. e. the mouth of the River Galway.

† *The two sons of Ua hEidhin*.—This is a re-

petition. The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1125. The fifth of the Ides of January was the church of Ardmagh broke in the roofe, which was covered by Ceallagh, the Corbe of St. Patrick, being unroofed in an hundred and thirtie yeares before. Gillbraiti O'Ruark was drowned in Logh Aillene. Tirlagh O'Connor went, with great forces, into Meath, and banished Murogh O'Moylcaghlin out of his kingdome, soe that instead of one there were

died, as became an ecclesiastic, after a good life. Mac Maeilesuthain, chief lector of the west of Ireland, died at Tamhlacht^w. Cineidigh Ua Conaing, airehinneach of Cill-Dalua, died. On the fifth of the Ides of January, which fell on Friday, the roof was raised on the great daimhliag of Ard-Macha^x, after having been fully covered with shingles by Ceallach, successor of Patrick, one hundred and thirty years since it had a complete roof before. An army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair and Tighearnan Ua Ruairc into Meath; and they deposed Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, and placed three lords over Meath. Maelseachlainn, son of Donnchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, the third lord of these, was slain by Domhnall, son of Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn. On one occasion, as Muirheartach Ua Cearbhaill, lord of the south of Fearumhagh, went upon a predatory excursion into the territory of the men of Breagha, Diarmaid Ua Maeleachlainn, with the men of Meath and Breagha, opposed him; and Muirheartach was slain by him, and a party of the gentlemen of Fearumhagh, with many others. The two sons of Aincisliis Ua hEidhin were slain in treachery at Bun-Gaillimhe^y. The bridge of Ath-Luain and the bridge of Ath-Croich were destroyed by the men of Meath. Flann and Gillariabhach, the two sons of Aincisliis Ua hEidhin^z, were slain by Conchobhar Ua Flaithbheartaigh.

The Age of Christ, 1126. Aedh Ua Modain, Bishop of Gleann-da-locha, died. Finn Ua Conaing, airchinneach of Doire for a time, died. Muir-eadhach Ua Cuillein, airchinneach of Clochar, was killed by the Feara-Manach. Conchobhar Ua Cleirigh, lector of Cill-dara, [died]. Gillafinain, successor of Feichin, and Maelisa Ua Coinne, the most learned of the Irish in history, in judicature, and in the Ord-Padraig^a, died after good penance. The church called the Regles of Paul and Peter^b, at Ard-Macha, which had been

three kings of Meath, and whereof the third was slaine within three dayes and three nights after, by name Maelsaghlin mac Donnell. Murtagh O'Caroll, king of south Fearumoy, went to prey upon the people of Breggh, where they were mett with by Dermott O'Maelsaghlyn, with his men of Meath, and the men of Breggh, wherein the said Murtagh was slain, and the prey restored."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^a *The Ord-Padraig*: i. e. the Order of St. Patrick. This is some ecclesiastical code of laws not now known to exist.—See *Genealogies, &c., of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 74, 75, note ^b.

^b *The Regles of Paul and Peter*.—This was the church belonging to the abbey of SS. Peter and Paul at Armagh. It is called "Basilica SS. Petri et Pauli" by Colgan, who translates this passage as follows:

κοιρρεκαδ̄ la Cellach, κομαρβα Ρηαττραιρε an 12 Callainn Nouember. Κορρεκαδ̄ μόν̄ Μυμian co na τσmpall do λορρεκαδ̄. Εντα, mac Mic Μυρ-chaδᾱ .i. mac Donncaδᾱ, π̄ι Λαιγ̄h̄, do ecc. Σλυαιγ̄h̄ la Τοιρηδεαλβᾱ Ua cConcoβαρ, co ττυρε π̄ιγε Ξall Ατᾱ ελιατ̄, 7 Λαιγ̄h̄ δια mac πέμ̄ do Choncoβαρ. Τάμ̄ic ονα ιαρ̄ π̄ιν co ττυρε ματ̄om φορ Choρbmac Mac Cap-ταγ̄, 7 co πο λοιρε a λοιγ̄πορε occ Σλείb an Chaτλιγ̄. Μόν̄ λοιγ̄πορε λαρ̄ an π̄ιγ̄ cέδνα 1 nUμ̄iμ̄iμ̄ian ó Λυγ̄ναραδ̄ co πέιλ̄ h̄πιγ̄de, 7 πο αιρεε πέετ̄ αρ̄ an λοιγ̄πορε π̄ιμ̄Uι Coιαιll, πέετ̄ ele go Μόν̄ μόν̄, 7 go Ξl̄h̄o Μαγ̄αιρ, 7 πέετ̄ co δειρρεπ̄τ̄ Oρραιγε, 7 πο cυιρ̄ ár̄ Oρραιγε im Ua cCarióc, 7 τυγ̄ διαλλα Oρ-ραιγε don chur̄ π̄ιν. Ooiñall̄ P̄inn Ua Duβ̄da, τιγεαρ̄μα Ua nAmalgaδᾱ, do β̄adā ιαρ̄ nδ̄enañ̄ cpecē h̄ι τ̄T̄ip̄ Chonall. Αηραδ̄ κογαδ̄ μόν̄ιρ̄ 1 nEρ̄inn 1 ccoiτ̄c̄inne, γυρ̄ bó h̄ecc̄h̄ do Cheallāc̄ do κομαρβα Ράττραιρε, beir̄ mí̄ φορ̄ β̄iaδ̄ain 1 necc̄maρ̄ Αρ̄da Μαcā oc̄ p̄iδ̄ucc̄aδ̄ p̄h̄i nEρεann, 7 oc̄ sp̄ail̄ π̄ιαγ̄la 7 ποιδ̄ερᾱ φορ̄ cāc̄ ειπιρ̄ τυαιτ̄ 7 egλαρ̄. Cpeach̄ m̄eaβ̄la la Ruaid̄p̄i Ua Tuaiτ̄c̄air̄ 1 nAip̄t̄h̄iaib̄, conur̄ ταρ̄εταρ̄ π̄ιορ̄υ Αιπ̄τιρ̄, 7 πο λ̄αρατ̄τ̄ a nár̄, 7 πο διc̄fn̄adā Ruaid̄p̄i πο δ̄εip̄in̄ leo.

Αοιρ̄ Cπιορ̄τ̄, mile cέδ̄ π̄icē a peacht̄. Ξιollac̄πιορ̄τ̄ Ua Maoileón̄, abb κομαρβα Cιapaín̄ Cluana mic Nóip̄, τοβαρ̄ l̄ḡna 7 δ̄épepcē op̄dañ̄ 7 οιρεαc̄air̄ Λειτε̄ Chunn̄, c̄ñm̄ ponuρα 7 παιδ̄b̄p̄ioρα Eρεann, δ̄éγ̄. Μαolmaipe Ua Ξοτ-ταίν̄ uapaλ̄ p̄accap̄τ̄, 7 π̄p̄uιτ̄ p̄fn̄óip̄ C̄ñannaρ̄, Congalach, κομαρβα Cιanám̄,

^a A. D. 1126. Basilica SS. Petri et Pauli Ardmachæ extructa per B. Imarum Hua Hoedh-again, consecrata est per S. Celsum Archiepiscopum Ardmachanum 12 Calend. Novemb.”—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 300.

^c *Sliabh-an-Caithle*.—This, which is now obsolete, was the name of a mountainous district near the town of Kilkenny. According to O’Huidhrin’s topographical poem, the territory of O’Cearbhail of Ossory, which adjoined Uí-Duach, extended from Kilkenny to Sliabh gCaithle.

^d *Moin-moi*.—This place is unknown to the Editor.

^e *Gleann-Maghair*.—Now Glanmire, near the city of Cork.

^f *A great storm of war*.—This passage is trans-

lated by Colgan as follows :

“A. D. 1126. Magna belli tempestas per totam Hiberniam Principum factionibus et similitatibus exorta est : ad quam sedendam S. Celsus Primas Ardmachanus a sua sede spatio unius anni et mensis abfuit, discordes Principum animos reconcilians, et regulas pacis et morum Clero et populo præscribens.”—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 300.

^g *Ua Tuathchair*.—Now O’Fogher and Toher.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year :

“A. D. 1126. Enna mac Mic Morchaa, king of Leinster, *mortuus est*. An army by Tirlagh O’Connor into Leinster, and he had their pledges. O’Moyleony, King of Fermanagh, *a suis occisus est*. Moylisa O’Conne, chief of the

erected by Imhar Ua hAedhagain, was consecrated by Ceallach, successor of Patrick, on the 12th of the Calends of November. Coreach-mor of Munster, with its church, was burned. Enda, the son of Mac Murchadha (i. e. the son of Donnchadh), King of Leinster, died. An army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, and he gave the kingdom of Ath-CLIATH and Leinster to his own son, Conchobhar; he afterwards proceeded [to the South], and defeated Cormac Mac Carthaigh, and burned his camp at Sliabh-an-Caithligh^e. The same king had a great encampment in Ormond, from LAMMAS till the festival of Bright; and he plundered from that camp, on one occasion, Ui-Conaill, and on another as far as Moin-moi^d and to Gleann-Maghair^e, and another as far as the south of Osraighe; and he made a slaughter of the Osraighe, together with Ua Carog, and carried off the hostages of the Osraighe on that occasion. Domhnall Finn Ua Dubhda, lord of Ui-Amhalghadha, was drowned, after he had plundered Tir-Conaill. A great storm of war^f throughout Ireland in general, so that Ceallach, successor of Patrick, was obliged to be for one month and a year absent from Ard-Macha, establishing peace among the men of Ireland, and promulgating rules and good customs in every district among the laity and the clergy. A treacherous prey was made by Ruaidhri Ua Tuathchair^g, in Airtheara; and the men of Airtheara overtook and slaughtered his people, and Ruaidhri himself was beheaded by them.

The Age of Christ, 1127. Gillachrist Ua Maelcoin, abbot, successor of Ciaran of Chlain-mic-Nois, fountain of the wisdom, the ornament, and magnificence of Leath-Chuinn, [and] head of the prosperity and affluence of Ireland, died. Maelmaire Ua Godain, noble priest and learned senior of Ceanannus;

Irish in chronicle and judgment, and in St. Patrick's Order, after great penitence, *in Christo quievit*. Great Corke of Mounster, with its church, burnt. Donell O'Duyda drowned after making a prey in Tirconnell. A kingly progress by Tirlagh O'Connor to Dublin, and" [he] "gave the kingdome of Dublin and Leinster to his sonn, Connor. A great tempest of warr in Ireland, that the Coarb of St. Patrick was forced to be a yeare and a month from Ardmagh, making peace between Irishmen, and learning" [*rectè*, teaching] "good rules and manners to

layty and cleargie. A stealing army by Roary O'Tuogher, into the east, and the Eastmen met them, and had their slaughter, and beheaded himselfe. Mureagh O'Cullen. Archdeacon of Clogher, killed by Fermanagh. The Damliag of the reliques" [*rectè*, called the regles, or abbey-church] "of Peter and Paul, made by Himar O'Hegan, was consecrated by Kellagh, Coarb of Patrick, on the xii. Kal. of November. An army by Tirlagh O'Connor into Desmond, that he wasted Glenmayr, and brought many coves." —*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

ἡ Ἰολλα Χιάραιν Ὑα Ρόδα, ἀριένδεχ Cunza, [δέεε]. Ἰολλαομῆζαιλ Ὑα Τυαταίλ, κομάρβα Καοιῆζιν, δο μάρβαδ λαρ να Ρορῆυαθαίβ, Μαολ-βριζοε Ὑα Ροραννάιν, ἀριένδεαχ Ἀρδα ρρατά. Μαολβριζοε Ὑα Οἰοαοδα, ἀριένδεαχ Ἀρδα Τρεα, ἡ Δοιῆναιλ Δαιλ Ὑα Μυρκαδα, ἀριένδεαχ Λαιζῆν, δέεε. Μὰε Κοναοσαιζ Ὑα Μαολζυρμ, ἀριένδεαχ Ρυιρ Οἰρέ, δο μάρβαδ λά ηΕλιβ. Σερῆν Χολαιμ Χιλλε δο βρειτ δο Ἰhallαιβ Ἀτα χιατ leo ἰ μβροισ, ἡ α ἠδνακαλ δορῆοιρ ἰ ccinn μῆρ δια τῆζ. Ἰολλαοριορτ Ὑα ηΕιεομῆζ, τιζεαρηνα Ρεαρ Μαναχ ἡ Ἀιρζιαλλ, δο έεε ἰ cClocair mac nDaimne iar naathrize ετοζαιδε. Σεαρβαλλ Μὰε Ραολάν δο μάρβαδ λα ηΥιβ Ραιλζε ρορ λάρ Cille δαρα co noρuιηζ δο απραδαίβ ἡ μαίτιβ οίλε amaίλλε ρυιρ. Σλόιζῆδ λά Τοιρρῆαλβαχ Ὑα cConcoβαιρ δο μῆυιρ ἡ δο τίρ co ριαττ Κορκαχ μῆορ Μυῆαν, co ρο εῦιρ Κορβμαε ηι Ὑιορρ μορ, ἡ ζο ρο ροιηη Μυῆαιν ἰ επρί, ἡ δοβερτ ερῆοα ζιαλλ α Μυῆαιν. Δομκαδ, mac Mic Καρκαθαζ, δο ιοηναρ-βαδη ιαρηαιῖν ἰ cConnaεταίβ co ρῆιττ εέδ immaίλλε ρυιρ λά Κορβμαε Μὰζ Καρταίζ, iar ετοχετ αρα οίλιερε, ἡ ρυιρ Μυῆαν δο ιομρυδ αρ Τοιρρῆαλ-βαχ. Μῆορ εὐοβλαχ Τοιρρῆαλβαίζ Ὑι Χοηεὐοβαιρ ηοεαττ αρ εέδ λεαρταρ αρ Loch ηΔερζ δερε, ζυρ ρο ράραίζ ceannταρ Μυῆαν. Κομραε δά εὐοβλαε ρορ ραιρριζε .ι. Connaεταίζ, ἡ ρυιρ Μυῆαν, ἡ ρυεεραε Connaεταίζ βυαιδ an εαθαηιζηε ηῆρην. Κατ ειτιρ Ὑλταίβ βυδδέιν ἰ ετορρεαταρ δα ρῆζ Ὑλαδ .ι. Αεδ Ὑα Ματζαῖηνα, ἡ Νιαλλ, mac Δυιηηῆλέβε Ὑι Εοχαδα, ἡ αρ Ὑλαδ im

^h *Cunga*.—Otherwise written Conga, now Cong, in the barony of Kilmaine, and county of Mayo, where St. Feichin erected a monastery in the seventh century.—See Archdall's *Monasticon Hibernicum*, p. 498.

ⁱ *Ard-Trea*: i. e. the church of Trea. Now Ardtra, near Lough Neagh, in the barony of Loughinsholin, county of Londonderry. According to O'Clery's *Irish Calendar*, and Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, p. 183, the virgin St. Trea, or Treagha, the daughter of Cairtheinn, son of Ere, son of Eochaidh, son of Colla Uais, was venerated here on the 3rd of August.

^k *Domhnall Dall Ua Murchadha*.—This would now be anglicised Blind Daniel Murphy.

^l *He drove Cormac to Lis-mor*.—This Cormac is usually called a king-bishop.—See Petrie's

Round Towers of Ireland, pp. 302-308, where the question is discussed as to whether he was bishop as well as king of Cashel.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1127. An army by Tirlagh O'Connor into Desmond, that he wasted Corkmor in Munster, and brought all the pledges of Mounster. The Eastmen” [Airtheara, Orientales, i. e. inhabitants of Orior.—ED.] “took Tyflinn of the Mac Synnachs” [*recte*, took the house of Flann Mac Sinnaigh] “in Tryan-Saxan” [at Armagh] “upon Ragnall Mac Rewye, in Shrotyde, and beheaded him. A battle betweene Ustermen themselves, where both their kings, Nell mac Dunleve, and Eocha Mac Mahon, were slain in the pursuit” [ἰ ρυιτζυμ, *recte*, in the heat of

Conghalach, successor of Cianan; Gillachiarain Ua Roda, airchinneach of Cunga^h, [died]. Gillachomhghail Ua Tuathail, successor of Caeimhghlin, was killed by the Fortuatha. Maelbrighde Ua Forannain, airchinneach of Ard-sratha; Maelbrighde Ua Cinaedha, airchinneach of Ard-Trea^l; and Domhnall Dall Ua Murchadha^k, chief sage of Leinster, died. Mac Conaenaigh Ua Maelguirm, airchinneach of Ros-Cre, was killed by the Eli. The shrine of Colum-Cille was carried off into captivity by the foreigners of Ath-cliaith, and was restored again to its house at the end of a month. Gillachrist Ua hEignigh, lord of Feara-Manach and Airghialla, died at Clochar-mac-Daimhine, after good penance. Cearbhall Mac Faelain was killed by the Ui-Failghe, in the middle of Cill-dara, with some of his servants and chieftains along with him. An army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, by sea and land, until he reached Corcach-mor, in Munster; and he drove Cormac to Lis-mor^l, and divided Munster into three parts, and he carried off thirty hostages from Munster. Donuchadh, the son of Mac Carthaigh, was afterwards expelled into Connaught, with two thousand along with him, by Cormac Mac Carthaigh, after returning from his pilgrimage; and the men of Munster turned against Toirdhealbhach. The great fleet of Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, consisting of one hundred and ninety vessels, upon Loch Deirgdheire; and he devastated the adjoining cantreds of Munster. The fight of two fleets at sea, namely, the Connaughtmen and the men of Munster; and the Connaughtmen gained the victory in that battle. A battle between the Ulidians themselves, in which two kings of Ulidia were slain, namely, Aedh Ua Mathghamhna, and Niall, son of Donnleibhe Ua hEochadha; and a slaughter was made of the Ulidians along

the conflict] “with the slaughter of Ulster about them. Gillechrist O’Hegny, king of Fermanagh, and Archking of Argialls, died at Clogher, after due penitence. The men of Mounster and Leinster revolted againe against Tirlagh O’Connor, having no respect to their pledges, and his son deposed by Leinster and Galls through misdemeanors of Danyell O’Fylan, king of Ely. Carroll O’Fylan, and the slaughter of Ely about him, by the O’Falias” [rectè, and his son was deposed by the Leinstermen and the Galls, who elected another king over them,

namely, Donnell, the son of Mac Faelain. Cearbhall, the son of Mac Faelain, and a slaughter of the Ui-Faelain about him, fell by the Ui-Failghe], “within Kildare, defending the Coarbship of St. Bridgett. Tailte, Morogh O’Mellaghlin’s daughter, died. Moylbride O’Farannan, Airchinnech of Ardsraha; Moylbride O’Kineth, Airchinnech of Ardtrea, in good penitence, mortuus est. Gillechrist O’Moyleoin, Coarb of Kyaran of Clon-mic-Nois, the best of all Airchinnechs in the churches of Ireland, in Christo quiescit.”—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

maille ppiu. Μυρέαδ Ua Maoilrfehlann do aipiózad, 7 Doimnall a mac do gabáil a ionaid. Doimnall do aipmíad pua ceind raite, 7 Diarmaid Ua Maoileaclainn do gabáil a ionaid.

Αοιρ Cpióρτ, mile céo piche a hocht. Μυιρξίρ Ua Níoc, comarba lap-laité Tuama da gualann ppi ré, décc i nInir in Ghoill. Conanng Ua beicce-leiginn, abb Cfnannra, do écc. Ziollapátterpacc Ua Caéal, comarba Caomígm, do marbad i nGhionn da Loóa la Laignib. Ziollaépuiméir Ppaoic mac Scolaiqe, comarba beapraig Cluana Coirpéi, Ua bánáim, comarba Cpiónáim Ruir Cpe, Mac Mapar Ua Reabaacán, comarba Mocúda, Ziolla Chiarán mac Ziollaouib Uí Opaoda, aipéinneach Cunga, Cennéitrig Ua Congáil, aipéinneach Lip aoidhead Cluana mic Nóir, Ziolla an éoinned, mac Mic Cunn, tanairi abbaid Cluana mic Nóir, ppi ré, 7 Pmgarτ, anmchara Copeumópuad, décc. Cennéitrig, mac Aoóa mic Duinnpléibe, pí Ulaó, do marbhadh. Pp Mairge hite, im Doimnall Ua nGoirmleaghad, do gabáil tige pop Phaolán Ua Duibdara pop tigrina Ppí Manac, 7 a tuirim leó co nōpuing do maicib Ppímanach ina pappad. Maídm Aéta Ppirdiaó pua mapéluaz Conóbar mac meic Loóclainn pop mapéluaz Tigrinám Uí Ruairc, i ττορέair Ua Ciarpda, tigrina Ciarppe, 7 Caéal Ua Raqaillig, Siptucc Ua Maoilbrige, mac Aoóa Uí Dúbda, tigrina Ua nAmalzaóda, 7 pochaidé oile amaille ppiu a noíogail emig Ppátterpacc. Cpeachpuaigib la Conóbar mac meic Lochlainn, tigrina Cheneoil Eoqam, 7 la Dál nAraide, 7 la hAipgíallanb i Mairg Coóda, co ττυρατ gialla Ua nEadhach. Tiaqaid aipde co hAipéir Míde, 7 co ppiranb bpeaz, 7 po pazaibpíot oream dia imunnep ann. Cpeachpuaigib la Toirpdealbac Ua Conóbar ilLaignib, co pop aipcc co móp, uair po timéill Laignen lam ppi pappce co poét co hAé eliaé. Ap don tpiogib ipin ττορέair Ua Zaópa, tigrina Luigne, 7 pochaidé ele cen mó éapoin. Síth mbliadna do óenam do Cheallaé, com-

^m *Inis-an-Ghoill*: i. e. the Island of the Foreigner, now Inehagoill, or Inehaguile, an island in Lough Corrib, in the county of Galway, situated nearly midway between Oughterard and Cong, and belonging to Cong parish.—See O'Flaherty's *Chorographical Description of West Connaught*, p. 24; and Petrie's *Round Towers of Ireland*, pp. 161, 162.

ⁿ *Ua Goirmleaghaidh*.—Now O'Gormley, and more generally Gormley, without the prefix Ua or O'.

^o *Cathal Ua Raghailigh*.—This name would now be anglicised Cahill or Charles O'Reilly.

^p *Aedh Ua Dubhda, lord of Uí-Anhalghadhua*: anglicè Hugh O'Dowda, lord of Tirawley.

^q *In revenge of Patrick's protection*.—The Four

with them. Murchadh Ua Maelseachlainn was deposed, and Dombnall, his son, assumed his place. Dombnall was deposed at the end of a month, and Diarmaid Ua Maeleachlainn assumed his place.

The Age of Christ, 1128. Muirgheas O'Nioc, successor of Iarlath of Tuaim-da-ghualann for a time, died on Inis-an-Ghoill^m. Conaing Ua Begleighbinn, Abbot of Ceanannus, died. Gillaphadraig Ua Cathail, successor of Caemhghin, was killed at Gleann-da-locha, by the Leinstermen. Gillacruimh-thirfraeich Mac Scolaighe, successor of Bearach of Cluain-coirpthe; Ua Banain, successor of Cronan of Ros-Cre; Mac-Maras Ua Reabhachain, successor of Mochuda; Gillachiarain, son of Gilladubh Ua Draeda, airchinneach of Cunga; Ceinneidigh Ua Conghail, airchinneach of Lis-aeidheadh at Cluain-mic-Nois; Gilla-an-choimhdheadh, son of Mac Cuinn, Tanist-abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois for a time; and Fingart, annchara of Corcundhruadh, died. Ceinneidigh, son of Aedh Mac Duinnsleibhe, King of Ulidia, was killed. The men of Magh-Itha, with Dombnall Ua Goirmleaghaidhⁿ, forcibly entered a house upon Faellan Ua Duibhdara, lord of Feara-Manach; and slew him and a party of the chiefs of Feara-Manach along with him. The battle of Ath-Fhirdhiadh was gained by the cavalry of Conchobhar, the son of Mac Lochlainn, over the cavalry of Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, where Ua Ciardha, lord of Cairbre; Cathal Ua Raghailigh^o; Sitriuc Ua Maelbrighde; the son of Aedh Ua Dubhda, lord of Ui-Amhalghadha^p; and many others along with them, were slain, in revenge of [the violation] Patrick's protection^q. A plundering army was led by Conchobhar, the son of Mac Lochlainn, lord of Cinel-Eoghain; by the Dal-Araidhe, and the Airghialla, into Magh-Cobha; and they carried off the hostages of the Ui-Eathach. They proceeded from thence to East Meath, and to the Feara-Breagh, and left some of their people there. A plundering army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair into Leinster, which he plundered far and wide, for he went round Leinster along by the sea, until he arrived at Ath-cliaith. On this expedition Ua Gadhra, lord of Luighne^r, was slain, and many others besides him. A year's peace was made by Ceallach, successor of Patrick, between the Connaughtmen and the men

Masters have, perhaps intentionally, omitted to notice a sacrilegious attack made in this year by Tighearnan O'Ruairc, upon the successor of St. Patrick.—See it supplied from the Annals

of Ulster, pp. 1030, 1031, *infra*.

^r *Ua Gadhra, lord of Luighne*.—This name would now be written, in English, O'Gara, lord of Leyny.

αρχα ῥάτταρεσ επιρ Κομμαάταῖς ἡ ῥῥαῖς Μυῖαν. Ταλλεῖν, ἰνῆν Μυρ-
 χαῖδ Ὑῖ Μῥαιελαῖαν, βῆν Τοῖρῥοδαῖαῖς Ὑῖ Χονχοῖαρ, δέεε. Ὀμ-
 νανν μαε αν Ἰηλλεῖρηνν ἠοε Μῖε Ὑαλλαχάην, ταοῖρεαχ μῖννννῖρε Σῖοναῖ,
 δο ἠαῖβαῖδ ὈὙα Μαδαῖάν. Μῖοῖρ ἔρεαῖ λά Κομμαάταῖς ἡ ῥῥεαῖρῖαῖς, ἡ
 ῖο οῖρρεῖῥδ αν τῖρ, ἡ Ὑῖγῖαῖδ, ἡ δο ῖοῖατταῖρ δον, ῖοχαῖδε δῖβῖρῖῖν λα Κοῖανν,
 μαε Μῖε Σῖνάν, ἡ λα ῥῥαῖς ῥῥῖρῖαῖς. Μαῖγῖνῖρ μαε Μῖε Λοῖλανν, τῖςῖρῖα
 Χηνείλ ἠεοῖαν ἡ αν ταοῖρρεῖρ, δο ἠαῖβαῖδ λά Χενεῖ εΚοανν, ἡ λα Χενεῖ
 Μοεῖν.

Αοῖρ Ḳῖοῖρ, ἠῖλε ἔῖδ ῖῖε α ἠαοῖ. Μαοῖβῖςῖδε Ὑα ῥῖαννάν, ανοῖρε
 Ὑῖρῖ ἠῖοῖρ, Ἰοῖλλακοῖμάν Ὑα Ḳεαῖλαῖς ῖαῖαῖ ῖαῖαῖρ Ὀεαῖρῖαῖς Χοῖανν
 Χῖλλε, Μαε Μῖρῖςῖρῖα ῖῖρ ῖεῖγῖνν ῥῖρῖα, ἡ Ὑα Ὀῖαῖρῖα, κοῖαῖρῖα Ḳῖο-
 νάν Ρῖρῖ Ḳῖῖ, δέῖ. Ἴεαῖ Χοῖανν Χῖλλε ἡ εΚῖλλ ἠῖε ἠέναν δο ῖαῖαῖδ ὈὙα
 Ταῖρρεῖρ ῖοῖρ Αοῖ μαε Ḳαῖῖβαῖρῖ Ὑῖ Ὀμννανν, ἡ α ῖοῖρεαῖ ῖαῖρ. Ḳαεῖκῖυῖ
 τῖςῖρῖα ῖά Χενεῖ ἠεοῖαν ἡ. Μαῖγῖνῖρ ἡ ἠῖοναῖ Κοῖχοῖαρ. Μαῖγῖνῖρ δῖν,
 δο ἠαῖβαῖδ ῖα εῖοῖν ῖάῖτε δο Χηνεῖ εΚοανν ἡ ὈὙα Ἰαῖρῖεαῖαῖς ἡ δο
 Χενεῖ Μοεῖν, ἡ Κοῖκοῖαρ δο ῖῖοῖαῖδ Ὀῖοῖδῖρ. Μαῖῖαῖαν, μαε Μῖρῖςῖρ-
 ταῖς Ὑῖ Ὀῖρῖαν, δέεε. ῥῖαν Ὑα Ḳεαῖλαῖς, τῖςῖρῖα ῖεαῖ ἠῖοῖς, ἡ Μῖρῖ-
 ἔῖρταῖ Ὑα Κοῖῖβαῖρ, ῖῖοῖδαῖννα Ὑα ῥῖαῖς, δο ἠαῖβαῖδ δο ῥῖαῖς ῥῖρῖ-
 αῖς. ἠῖαν Ὑα Ḳῖοῖαν, τῖςῖρῖα Ὑα ῥῖαῖρῖαῖ Ἀῖρῖα ῖῖαῖα, δο ἠαῖβαῖδ
 λα ἠῖῖ Ḳεῖνῖοῖς. Ἰοῖλλαῖρῖοῖρ ἠῖα ἠῖῖῖρῖν, τοῖρεαῖ Χενεῖ ῥεαῖαῖαῖς,
 δο ῖοῖρεαῖ ἡ τῖςῖ α ἠεῖρῖαν ἡ τῖῖρ ἠαῖαῖ ἡ ἠεαῖαῖ. Ḳαῖῖέν Ἀῖα Ὑαῖν

* *Mac Uallachan*.—Now Mac Cuolaghan, and Cuolahan, without the *Ma*.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, p. 41, and from p. 183 to p. 188. The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year :

“ A. D. 1128. *Bisextus et Embolismicus annus*. The men of Moyth tooke house upon the king of Fermannagh, Fylan O'Duvara, and he was slaine by them, and a number of the good men of Fermannagh. Gilpatrick mac Tothal, Coarb of Coengen, killed by the O'Mureais, in the midst of Glindalogh. An overthrow by the horsemen of Conor Mac Loughlin on the horsemen of Tiernan O'Roirk, where fell O'Ciarray, king of Carbry, and Cathel O'Rogelly, and Sitrick O'Moelbride, and Hugh O'Duuday,

king of O-Namalga, *et alii multi*. Murges O'Niek, Airchinnech of Tomdagonalann, died at Inis-Gall. A most filthy act, that deserved the curse of all Ireland, both spiritual and temporall, that the like was never seene in Ireland, committed by Tiernan O'Roirk and the O-Briains. The Coarb of Patrick, with his company, was robbed, and some of them killed, and one of his owne clergie among them. The hurt that came of this evill act” [is] “that there is noe saufty” [to be] “in Ireland from thenceforth untill this evill deed be revenged by God and man. This dishonor given to the Coarb of Patrick is all one and to dishonor God” [*recte*, Christ, or the Lord], “for God” [*recte*, the Lord, or Christ], “himself said in the Gospell: ‘*qui vos spernit*

of Munster. Tailltin, daughter of Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, and wife of Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, died. Domhnall, son of Gillafinn, son of Mac Uallachain^s, chief of Muinntir-Chinaith, was slain by Ua Madadhain. A great predatory excursion was committed by the Connaughtmen in Fearnmhagh, and they plundered the country and [the monastery of] Lughmhadh; and numbers of them were slain by Cochall, son of Mac Seanain, and the men of Fearnmhagh. Maghnus, the son of Mac Lochlainn, lord of Cinel-Eoghain and of the North, was slain by the Cinel-Conaill and the Cinel-Moein.

The Age of Christ, 1129. Maelbrighde Ua Flannain, anchorite of Lis-mor; Gillacolmain Ua Ceallaigh, noble priest of Dearmhach-Choluim-Chille; Mac Muirgheasa, lector of Fearn; and Ua Diarmada, successor of Cronan of Ros-Cre, died. The house of Colum-Cille at Cill-mic-Nenain^t was [forcibly] taken, by Ua Tairchert, from Aedh, son of Cathbharr Ua Domhnaill, and it was burned over him. A change of lords by the Cinel-Eoghain, namely, Maghnus in the place of Conchobhar; but Maghnus was slain, before the expiration of three months, by the Cinel-Conaill, O'Goirmleadhaigh, and the Cinel-Moein; and Conchobhar was again set up as king. Mathghamhain, son of Muirheartach Ua Briain, died. Flann Ua Ceallaigh, lord of the men of Breagha, and Muirheartach Ua Conchobhair, royal heir of Ui-Failghe, were killed by the men of Fearnmhagh. Niall Ua Crichain, lord of Ui-Fiachrach of Ard-sratha, was killed by the Ui-Cenneidigh^u. Gillachrist Ua hUidhrin, chief of Cinel-Fearadhaigh, was burned by treachery, in the house of his fosterage, in Tir-

me spernit, et qui me spernit spernit eum qui me misit. An army by Tirlagh O'Conor into Leinster, to Wicklo" [*recte*, Loch Carman, i. e. Wexford], "from thence about Leinster to Dublin, and praied many that way, and from Dublin to his house. The defame of that is to Tiernan O'Roirk. An army by Manus and the men of Fernmoy to Tirbriuin, and brought great booties. Tiernan, with I-Briuin and many others, overtooke them at Ardy, where they gave battle, and Tiernan and his I-Briuin were put to flight, and three or four hundred of them were, as a beginning, killed through Patrick. An army by Connor O'Loghlin, and Tirone, and Dalaray, and Airgiall, into Macova, and they brought hostages

from I-Egha. They touned then upon their left hand to Fimbrea, and left some of their men there, and comitted wickednes before God and man, viz., the burninge of Trim, with the churches, and many martirized in it: *Non impetrata pace Dei vel hominum retro ambulaverunt.* Peace for a yeare and a halfe made by the Coarb of Patricke, between Connaght and Mounster." — *Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^t *Cill-mic-Nenain*: i. e. church of the son of Nenain, now Kilmacrenan, in the county of Donegal.

^u *The Ui-Cenneidigh*: i. e. the inhabitants of the territory now the barony of Tirkennedy, in the county of Fermanagh.

δο δέναν, ἡ ἀν θροίεατ δο ἐσθβαλ λα Τοιρρδεαλβαὶ Ὑα εConcoβαρ ἡ παμ-
 παδ na βλιαδνα πο .ι. παμπαδ ἀν ταρτα. Αὐτόρι in θαμνλιασ μόρι hi εCluain
 mic Nóir δο πορριμυγαδ, ἡ ρεοιδ δο βρειτ ειρτε .ι. Καρριασαν tempail Sol-
 man τυccaδ ὁ Μηαιολεαδλαιν mac Doimnall, Cudín Donnchaδa mic Flóinn,
 ἡ na τρι ρεοιττ τυσ Τοιρρδεαλβαὶ Ὑα Concoβαρ .ι. βλειθε απρκειττ, ἡ copan
 απρκειττ co cepoir ὄρι ταιριρ, ἡ copn go νόρ, ἡ copn hUι Ριαδα, μιξ Αἱραδ, ἡ
 cailead απρκειττ co ρορρημih ὄρι ραιρ cona εἶρε ὁ inḡein Ruanδori Uι Conco-
 βαρ, ἡ copán απρκειττ Cellaiḡ, comarba Ρατραιcc. Ciarán dan ὁ ρυγαιττ
 δια ροιλλριuccaδ ιαραμ. Ceallach, comarba Ρατραιcc, mac oigε, ἡ απ-
 ρερρυσ ιαρταρ Εορρα, αιμεcfnh πο ριαραιḡριoτ Doill, ἡ Ἰαιοδil λαοιc, ἡ
 clepuiḡ Ερεανh, ιαρ νοιρδνεαδ eppecop, ραcariτ, ἡ αορα σαcα ḡμαδ απίcna, ιαρ
 ccoirpeccaδ τεampall, ἡ ρειλḡfδ momδa, ιαρ τειοδnacal ρέδ ἡ maoine, ιαρ
 nḡral ριαḡλα ἡ ροιδερ απ εac ετιρ τυαιτ, ἡ ecclaiρ, ιαρ mbḡthaδ aomtiḡ,
 epnaiḡtiḡ, celeaδariτaδ, oipḡpeandaid, ιαρ nonḡaδ ἡ ιαρ παιτḡιγε τοccaide, πο
 ραδ α ρρḡιατ δο cumi nime in Αἱρδ Ρατραιcc ipm Muimian an céo lá dAḡpḡil

* *Tir-Manach*.—Now Fermanagh.

† *The altar of the great church of Cluain-mic-Nois*.—This passage is given in Connell Magoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows :

“A. D. 1129. The great alter at Clonvicknose was robbed this year, and many jewells sacrilegiously taken from thence, viz, Kearnaghan of Sollomon's Temple, which King Moyleseaghlyn bequeathed to that church; the standing cupp of Donnogh mac Flyn; the three jewells that King Terlagh gave to that church, viz., a cupp of silver, a guilt Crosse, and another jewell; a silver chalice, marked with the stamp of the daughter of Rowrie O'Connor; and a cupp of silver, which Ceallagh, primatt of Ardmach, bestowed on the church. The elergy of Clone made incessant prayers to God and St. Keyran to be a meane for the revelation of the party that tooke away the said jewells.”

‡ *Ceallach*.—This passage is translated by Colgan as follows :

“A. D. 1129. S. Celsus Archiepiscopus Ard-

machanus, occidentalis Europæ Primas, vir illibata castimonie, et unicus cujus arbitrio Hiberni et exteræ gentes, Clerus et populus Hiberniæ erant contenti; post multos ordinatos Episcopos, Præsbyteros, et diversorum graduum Clericos; post multas Basilicas, Ecclesias, et Cæmeteria consecrata; post multas et magnas elemosynas, et pias elargitiones; post regulas morum Clero et pacis populo præscriptas; post vitam in jejuniis, orationibus, prædicationibus, missarum celebratione et id generis variis pietatis officiis transactam; sacramentis Pœnitentiæ et Extremæ Unctionis præmunitus, anno ætatis suæ quinquagesimo, in Momania, locoque Ard-Patruic dicto spiritum cælo reddidit, primo die Aprilis. Cujus verò corpus feria quarta sequenti ductum est Lismorum S. Mochudæ ibi sepeliendum, juxta ipsius testamentum: ibique feria quinta sequenti, cum psalmis, hymnis, et canticis in Sanctuario Episcoporum vulgo appellato, honorificè sepultum est. In ejus vero locum in sede Ardmachano sufficitur (*vel verius intruditur*) Murchertachus, seu Mauritius,

Manach^w. The castle of Ath-Luain and the bridge were erected by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair in the summer of this year, i. e. the summer of the drought. The altar of the great church of Cluain-mic-Nois^x was robbed, and jewels were carried off from thence, namely, the carracan [model] of Solomon's Temple, which had been presented by Maelseachlainn, son of Domhnall; the Cudin [Catinum] of Donnchadh, son of Flann; and the three jewels which Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair had presented, i. e. a silver goblet, a silver cup with a gold cross over it, and a drinking-horn with gold; the drinking-horn of Ua Riada, King of Aradh; a silver chalice, with a burnishing of gold upon it, with an engraving by the daughter of Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair; and the silver cup of Ceallach, successor of Patrick. But Ciaran, from whom they were stolen, afterwards revealed them. Ceallach^y, successor of Patrick, a son of purity, and Archbishop of the west of Europe, the only head whom the foreigners and Irish of Ireland, both laity and clergy, obeyed; after having ordained bishops, priests, and persons of every degree; after having consecrated many churches and cemeteries; after having bestowed jewels and wealth; after having established rules and good morals among all, both laity and clergy; after having spent a life of fasting, prayer, and mass-celebration; after unction and good penance, resigned his spirit to heaven, at Ard-Padraig, in Munster, on

Amalgadii filius."—*Trias Thaum.*, pp. 300, 301.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1129. Makmaras O'Reboghán, Airchinnech of Lismore" [died]. "Gillmochonna O'Duvidirna killed by Ulster," [on Inis Toiti, now Church Island, in Lough Beg, near Toome Bridge, county Londonderry.—Ed.] "Kellagh, Coarb of Patrick, chief and Archbishop of the west of Enrope, and the only pleasing" [to] "Irish and *English*" [*rectè*, Galls or Danes], "lay and clergy, after grading" [i. e. ordaining] "bishop, priest, and all degrees, and after consecrating of churches and churchyardes many, and bestowinge of jewells and goods, and gevinge good rules and manners to all spirituall and temporall, endinge a life in fastinge and prayer, ointment and penance, he gave up his

spirit into the bosom of angells and archangells, at Ardpaticke, in Mounster, in the Kal. of Aprill, and in the 24th yeare of his abbotship, and in the 50th yeare of his age. His body was caried the 3rd of Aprill to Lismore, according to his will, and was served" [waked] "with Salmes, hymnes, and canticles, and buried in the bushop's buriall, in *Prid. Non. April.* the fifth day. Murtagh mac Donell chosen in Patrick's Coarbship in *Non. April.* The house of Columkill, at Killmienenan, taken by O'Tarkert upon Hugh mac Cathbair O'Donell, and" [he was] "burnt by him. The castle of Athlone made by Tirlagh O'Conor. Gilchrist Mac Uirin, chief of Kindred-Feragh, burnt in his fosterer's honse, in Fermanagh, murtherously. Nell O'Krighan, king of O-Fiachrach of Ardsraha, killed by the Kennedyes."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

the first day of April, on Monday precisely, in the fiftieth year of his age. His body was conveyed for interment, on the Wednesday following, to Lis-mor-Mochuda, in accordance with his own will ; it was waked with psalms, hymns, and canticles, and interred with honour in the tomb of the bishops, on the Thursday following. Muirheartach, son of Domhnall, was appointed to the successorship of Patrick afterwards.

The Age of Christ, 1130. Sord-Choluim-Chille, with its churches and relics, was burned. Lochlainn Ua Maelruanaidh, royal heir of Ulidia, was killed. Cuaifne^z Ua Conchobhair, lord of Ui-Failghe, died. Gillacualann, grandson of Dunghaile, lord of Ui-Briuin-Cualann, was killed by his brethren. Diarmaid Ua Follamhain^a, chief of Clann-Uadach ; and Goll-Chuana, i. e. Gillaphadraig Ua hAireachtaigh, ollamh of West Meath in poetry, died. The jewels of Chuainmic-Nois^b were revealed against the foreigners of Luimneach, they having been stolen by Gillacomhgain. Gillacomhgain himself was hanged at the fort of Chuain-Bhriain^c, by the King of Munster, he having been delivered up by Conchobhar Ua Briain. This Gillacomhgain sought Corcach, Lis-mor, and Port-Lairge, to proceed over sea ; but no ship into which he entered found a wind to sail, while all the other ships did [get favourable wind]. This was no wonder, indeed, for Ciaran used to stop every ship in which he attempted to escape ; and he said in his confessions at his death, that he used to see Ciaran, with his crozier, stopping every ship into which he went. The name of God and Ciaran was magnified by this. An army was led by Ua Lochlainn into Ulidia. The Ulidians assembled to give them battle. When they approached each other, a fierce battle was fought between them. The Ulidians were finally defeated and slaughtered, together with Aedh Ua Loingsigh, lord of Dal-Araidhe ; Gillaphadraig Mac Searraigh, lord of Dal-Buinne^d ; Dubhraithe Mac Artain ; and

ran, with his staff, or Bachall, return the ship back again untill he was so taken. This much he confessed at the time of the putting of him to death by the said family.”

^c *Chuain-Bhriain* : i. e. the Fort of Brian's Lawn or Meadow, now *anglicè* Cloonbrien, a townland in the parish of Athlacea, near Bruff, in the county of Limerick.—See the Ordnance Survey of that county, sheet 39.

^d *Dal-Buinne* : i. e. the race of Buinne, son of Fergus Mac Roich, King of Ulster. This was the name of a deanery in Colgan's time. It embraced a tract of country lying on either side of the River Lagan, from Spencer's Bridge, near Moira, in the county of Down, to Drum Bridge, near Belfast.—See Colgan's *Trias Th.*, pp. 182, 183 ; and Reeves's *Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down and Connor*, &c., pp. 44, 233.

co nōpoinḡ oile cen mo tāt roin, ḡ inōpuc an tīp co harrēsi na hArpa eap tuatē ḡ cill, ḡ tucpat mile do brait, ḡ inisle do buaib, ḡ deacāib. Teccait maite Ulad imo ttiḡsīnadaibh iap pin co hArp Maća i ccomḡdail Chonco-bair co nōsīnpat rīth, ḡ comh luizhe, ḡ co pparccāibpīot ḡiälla laip. Loingīur lá Toirpdealbāch Ua cConcōbar co piacht co Topaid, ḡ po aipcc Rop nḡuill. Loingīur eile dan, leip i nDsrūmūian, ḡ po aipcc Daribpī uile, ḡ Inp mōip. Caḡpaoneaḡ pia Tīḡsīnān Ua Ruapic ḡ pia nUib ḡpūin i Sleib ḡuapic pōp pīraib Mīde, dū i ttopācāp Dīapmaite Ua Maolschlann, pī Tīnīpac, ḡ Amīlaib, mac Mīc Sīnain, tīḡsīna ḡailnḡ, ḡ Oengur Ua Caoin-delbān, tīḡsīna Ua Laoḡapic, mac Mīc ḡiollafulapitāḡ, tīḡsīna deipceipc bīrḡ, ḡ ḡpoinḡ oile nac aipmītip. Meap mōp ap na huilēb ēpandāib eap ēnoa, deapcnoib, ḡ ublaib.

Αοιρ Cpīopt, mile cēd tpiocha a haon. Maolīopa Ua Pōḡlaḡa, aipd-eppecop Caipil, ḡ Mupēpītach Ua hInpēacāitāḡ, comāpba Comḡail, dēcc i nArp Maća an tpeap lá ḡOctober. Dubcōblaiḡ, inḡfn Ruaidpī na Soide buide Uī Chonco-bair bfn tīḡsīna Luḡne dēḡ. Cpeachīpuaigēb lá Toirp-dealbāc Ua Concōbair, ḡ lá cōiḡeaḡ Connaēt i Mūman, ḡo po aipccret Uī Conaill ḡabpīa. Sluaiḡeaḡ la Concōbair Ua mḡpīan, ḡ lá pīraib Mūman i Lauḡmēb, ḡ po ḡābpat a nḡialla. Lottap iarpīn i Mīde, ḡ po aipḡpīe inp Uoća Seimḡiḡde. Compaicite a mapēpuaḡ, ḡ mapēpuaḡ Connaēt. Spāoin-tīp pōp mapēpuaḡ Connaēt, ḡ topācāp mac Conconnaēt Uī Concōbair ḡon ēup pin, ḡ an pīpḡana Ua Capītaḡ i ollam Connaēt. Slōiḡēb lá Concōbair

¹ *Ard*: i. e. Ard-Uladh, now the Ards, in the east of the county of Down.

² *Torach*: i. e. Tory Island, off the north coast of the county of Donegal.

³ *Ros-Guill*.—This name is still preserved, and is applied to the north-western portion of the parish of Mevagh, barony of Kilmaerenan, and county of Donegal.—See note ², under A. D. 718, p. 317, *suprà*.

⁴ *Dairbri*.—This is the ancient and present Irish name of the Island of Valencia, in the barony of Iveragh, and county of Kerry.—See *Leabhar-na-gCeart*, p. 47, note ².

⁵ *Inis-mor*.—Now the Great Island, near the

city of Cork, otherwise called Oilean-mor-Ard-Neimhidh.

⁶ *Sliabh-Guaire*.—A mountainous district in the barony of Clankee, county of Cavan.—See note ², under A. M. 2859, p. 11, *suprà*.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1130. Swords, with the church, and many reliques, burnt. Cuafine O'Connor, king of Oillaly, *mortuus est*. Awley mac Senan, king of Gaileng; Eneas O'Kinclvan, king of Loeguire, and a number of his good men killed by the men of Brefsny, at Slewgoary. A battle betweene Scottsmen and the men of Moreb, where 4000 of

many others besides them : and they plundered the country as far as the east of Ard^e, both lay and ecclesiastical property, and they carried off a thousand prisoners, and many thousand cows and horses. The chief men of Ulidia, with their lords, afterwards came to Ard-Macha, to meet Conchobhar ; and they made peace, and took mutual oaths, and they left hostages with him. Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair proceeded with a fleet as far as Torach^f, and plundered Ros-Guill^g. He brought another fleet to Desmond, and plundered all Dairbhri^h and Inis-morⁱ. A battle was gained at Sliabh-Guaire^k by Tighearnan Ua Ruairc and the Ui-Briuin, over the men of Meath, wherein were slain Diarmaid Ua Maeleachlainn, King of Teamhair ; Amhlaeibh, son of Mac Seainn, lord of Gaileanga ; Oenghus Ua Caindealbhain, lord of Ui-Laeghaire ; the son of Mac Gillafhulartaigh, lord of South Breagha, and others not enumerated. Great fruit upon all trees, both nuts, acorns, and apples.

The Age of Christ, 1131. Maelisa Ua Foghladha^l, Archbishop of Caiseal, [died]; and Muirheartach Ua hInnreachtaigh, successor of Comhghall, died at Ard-Macha on the third day of October. Dubhchobhlaigh, daughter of Ruaidhri na Soighe Buidhe Ua Conchobhair, lady of Luighne, died. A plundering army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, and the people of the province of Connaught, into Munster ; and they plundered Ui-Conaill-Gabhra. An army was led by Conchobhar Ua Briain and the men of Munster into Leinster, and took its hostages. They afterwards proceeded into Meath, and plundered the island of Loch-Semhdighdhe^m. Their cavalry engaged the cavalry of Connaught. The cavalry of Connaught were defeated, and the son of Cuchonacht Ua Conchobhair, and Feardana Ua Carthaigh, chief poet of Connaught, fell in the engagement. An army was led by Conchobhair, son of Domhmall

the men of Moreb, with their king, were slayne. Eneas, son to Lulaye's daughter, killed 1000 Scotts in a retyre" [i. e. retreat]. "An army by Connor O'Loughlin, and the North of Ireland, into Ulster, and Ulster" [i. e. the Ulidians.—ED.] "did gather to give them battle. Ulster putt to flight, and their slaughter had about Hugh O'Loingsy, king of Dalaray, and Gilpatricke O'Serry, king of Dal-Buinne, and Duvrailve Mac Cairtin, and a number more ; they praid the country both spirituall and temporall, and

brought one thousand captives and many thousands of chattles and horses. The nobilitie of Ulster afterwards, about their kinge, went to Ardmaghe, to meete Connor, and made peace and tranquilitye, and left pledges. Greate store of all fruite this yeare."—*Cod. Clar.*, tom. 49.

^l *Ua Foghladha*.—Now always anglicised Foley, without the prefix Ua or O'.

^m *Loch Semhdighdhe*.—Now Lough Sewdy, in the barony of Ratheonrath, county of Westmeath.

mac Doimnaill Uí Loclaínn, ἡ λα τυαρρεπτ νῆρεανν, ἡ λά ηὐλοῖβ ηἰ εConnoctab, ἡ δο βερτρατ Connactab, ἀμυρ πορ δερεαδ αν τρλυαῖḡ ἰ ππαἰλ να δῖḡαρι (ἰ. Coirríliab), ἡ φῖρταρ δεαδαδ εατοππα, ἡ τορταρ Conn Ua Maolḡaioite, ἡ αν Ἐαβῆανach Ua δαοἰḡἰλλ, ἡ ποχαῖδε οἰλε ἰρη μαḡἰν ρἰν. Αρα σοι comδάλἰτ αρ να βαραδ οḡ Λοδ Cé, ἡ δο ḡἰαττ ρίτḡ mbliadna. Cpeach lá Τἰḡḡἰνἰαν Ua Ruairc, ἡ λα φῖραβ δρῖεἰρνε ναρ εἰρη αν τρλυαῖḡ ηἰ ρἰν ηἰ εCualḡne, ἡ πο αρρεπτ Uí Mhéiḡ. Οc ἰομπῦδ ἰμορρο δὐλαῖδ, ἡ δο δεἰρρεπτ Αἰρḡἰαλλ ναρ Ατ Λυαἰν δια ττἰḡ comραἰετ ἰ Μαḡ Conalle ρἰρη αν ερεδ, ἡ φῖρταρ ἰομαἰρεacc ἡτοππα ἰ τορταρ Raḡnall Ua ηḡochaδa, ρἰ Ulaδ, ἡ Cumδe Ua Cpἰocáan, τἰḡḡἰνα φῖρἰνμαḡἰε co να μαc, ἡ Donnḡlébe Ua ηἰηἰρεαδταḡ, τἰḡḡἰνα Ua Meἰt, ἡ ποχαῖδε ele δeóp. Τυαδῦἰἰα δἰνυρεαδ λά Cορḡmac ἰηc Mἰc Capḡaḡ, ἡ λά Concδabar Ua mδἰρἰαν. Μαἰδἰm λα Mυρchaδ Ua Maοἰleaclánn, πορ Shἰol Rδnán αρἰν ἰ τορρεπατταρ ἰle. Concδabar Ua δἰρἰαν δο ἑρἰomḡἰm λα α ρἰορ ḡραδa ρῖm ḡἰρ bo hoḡαἰḡἰḡe βαἰρ δó. Concδabar Ua Lonḡarἰcἰan ἰἰἰm αν τί ἰορ ḡon, ἡ πο μαρḡαδ ρἰδe πο δeδóἰρ ἰδó. Donnall Ua Ρἰυρεc, τἰḡḡἰνα Ua Ρορcco, δο ἑἰτἰἰm λα Sἰol ηAnmchaδa ηἰ cḡἰαḡaδ. Maοἰφclánn, mac Muἰρclḡἰταḡ Uἰ Mhaοἰlſchḡann, δο ἰμαρḡαδ λα φῖραβ Ceall. Cluan Epἰαρδ ναρccἰan δο Chaρḡἰἰἰḡ, ἡ δἰφῖραβ Τεαḡḡa ρó δἰ. Αρ φῖρ τḡḡḡa δο ἑἰρ δο Mḡἰρchaδ Ua Maοἰleachḡann ἰρη ἰοἰαδ ἰν πο ρἰἰἰρατ bu Cluana Epἰαρδ. Μαἰδἰm Challe

ⁿ *Coirríliabh*.—Now the Curliu hills, near Boyle, on the confines of the counties of Roscommon and Sligo.

^o *O'Maolgeithe*.—This name was anciently anglicised O'Mulgeehy; but it is now usually translated Wynne, because *ḡaeἰḡe*, the latter part of the compound, denotes "of the wind."

^p *Ua Bacighill*.—Now O'Boyle, and sometimes Boyle, without the prefix Ua or O'.

^q *Loch-Ce*.—Now Lough Key, near the town of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon.—See note under A. M. 3581.

^r *Ui-Meith*: i. e. the Ui-Meith-mara, now Omeath, a district in the north of the county of Louth.

^s *Caill-Cobhthaigh*: i. e. Coffey's Wood. This was the name of a woody district in the south

of the county of Galway, on the confines of Thomond; but the name is now obsolete. The Annals of Ulster and the Annals of Clonmacnoise record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1131. An army by Tirlagh O'Connor and Connaght, into Mounster, and he spoyled I-Conell-Gaura. An army by Connor O'Bryan, and the men of Mounster, into Leinster, and they took their pledges, and then into Meath, and spoyled the Island of Lough Seudy, and their horsemen and the horsemen of Connaght fought, and the horsemen of Connaght were defeated. Maclisa O'Foghlada, *Episcopus* Cassill, in *senectute bona quievit*."—*Ann. Ul., Col. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

"A. D. 1131. Connor O'Bryen arrived in Meath, seeking to gett through Athlone to gett

Ua Lochlainn, by the people of the north of Ireland, and the Ulidians, into Connaught; and the Connaughtmen made an attack upon the rear of the army, in the vicinity of Seaghais (i. e. Coirshliabhⁿ), and a battle was fought between them; and Conn Ua Maelgaeithe^o, Garbhanach Ua Baeighill^p, and a number of others, were there slain. They met, however, on the following day, at Loch-Ce^q, and made a year's peace. In the absence of this army a predatory excursion was made by Tighearnan Ua Ruaire, and the men of Breifne, into Cuailgne; and they plundered Ui-Meith^r. The Ulidians and the South Airghialla, however, returned homewards across Ath-Luain, and fell in with the depredators in Magh-Conaille, where a battle was fought between them, in which Raghmall Ua hEochadha, King of Ulidia; Cumidhe Ua Crichain, lord of Fearnmhagh, with his son; Donnsléibhe Ua hInnreachtaigh, lord of Ui-Meith; and many others besides them, were slain. Thomond was plundered by Cormac, the son of Mac Carthaigh, and Conchobhar Ua Briain. A battle was gained by Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn over the Sil-Ronain, in which many were slain. Conchobhar Ua Briain was severely wounded by his own servant of trust, so that he was lying in his death-sickness. Conchobhar Ua Longargain was the name of the person who wounded him, and he was immediately killed in revenge of it. Domhnall Ua Fuirg, lord of Ui-Furgo, fell by the Sil-Anmchadha in a conflict. Maelseachlainn, son of Muirheartach Ua Maeleachlainn, was killed by the Feara-Ceall. Cluain-Iraird was twice plundered by the Cairbri and the men of Teathbha. A slaughter was made of the men of Teathbha, by Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, at the place where they divided the cows of Cluain-Iraird. The battle of Cail-Cobhthaigh^s was gained over the Sil-Muireadhaigh

hostages there, after he had the hostages of Lynster. Tyernan O'Royreck gave an overthrow to these of Uriell, where Gillaryavagh O'Hoghea, king of Ulster, and O'Krichan, prince of Fearnoye, and his son, with many others, were slain. Thomond was preyed by the two kings of both the Munsters," [viz.] "by Cormack Mac Carrhie and Connor O'Brien. Moyleseaghlyn mac Murtagh O'Melaughlyn was killed by those of Ferkell. A thunderbolt burnt the castle of Athlone; and the castle of Donleo" [was burnt] "by casual fire. The O'Briens of Thomond

banished the Macartys out of Munster into Lynster, and tooke to themselves the possession and government of Munster. Donnogh O'Moylloye, King of Farkall, was killed in captivity by Murragh O'Melaghlyn. Mortagh O'Molloye, that succeeded as king of Farkall, was burnt by the family of Muntyr Lwanym, in the church of Rahin. Mac Randolph Mac Moriey, cheif of Montyr-Eolus, was treacherously killed by Tyernan O'Royreck. Cowchonnoght O'Dalie of Meath, chief" [of Corca-Adain], "and Archpoet of Ireland, died."—*Ann. Clon.*

Coδταῖς πορ Shíol Muirfóhaῖς για nUáctar Connaéct iar na τελét πορ cpeach ipin Muínam, co ταπλα τρια μισαιéne στορρα co pparopar a ngabála. Fine Gall do opzann do Doimnall mac Murchaóda Uí Maolíchloind.

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, míle céú τριοχατ α δό. Μαολμασος Ua Μορζαιρ do ρυιδε ι ζκοινορбуρ Ραττραιс τρε ιμριδε cléipech nEpeann. Μαολβρέναιnn Ua hAnradán, coiνορba δρέναιnn Cluana ρήρα, δέcc. Μαολβριζθε mac Doilzén, uapar ρaccapτ Αρθα Μαά, γ ρινηρρή ραсар nEpeann, δέcc ipin παρα βιαδαιn caoccar α ραсарδαάτa, γ ipin oéctμοζαδ βιαδαιn α αοιρ, γ ipin 27 do Αυγουρτ. Uapeipze Ua Neáctam, éfnδ céleδ nδe Cluana mic Noip, γ α ρρυιé ρήnoip δέζ. Cucalle Ua Fínδ, αιρcίνδech Cille Colccán, δέcc. Sluaῖzfo lá Concóbar Ua Lochlannδ co hAcé Φηιρδίαδ, γ τάmic Τιζήρián Ua Ruairc μα έeαch, γ doραδ βραιζθε δό. Μαολραάclainn mac Diarimada Mic Murchaóda, τιζήρiνα Ua cCeinnpealaῖς, do μαρβιαoh. Cpeach Maonmaiῖze la Concóbar Ua mδpian co ρυζ bú iomδa laip. Cairlén bona Gaillme do loρccαδ γ do ρcaoileαδ lá lomzfi ρήρ Muínam, γ ár móp do έαδαιρτ πορ iaρέtar Connaéct im Ua Taiδz an τέζηlaiῖzh, γ im ρaop élanδaib iomδa oile. Mac Amhlaib Uí Lochlainn, τιζήρiνα Cορco Moδpuaδ, do μαρβιαδ lar an lomzfi éfona. Ar móp για βήρaib Muínam πορ Chonnaáctarib δύ ι ττορcάρ Concóbar Ua Flaῖbeaptauῖς, τιζήρiνα laρέtar Connaéct, γ da mac Caéal Uí Muῖzpoim γ ρochaῖde oile. Oilénn na beῖte πορ Sionainn do loρccαδ lá ρήραib Muínam, γ ρiche do δaοimb im έaοiρeacch muinτipe Cionairé do έuιτim ann. Diarimac Mac Eiticcén, τaοiρeacch Cloinne Diarimada, δέcc. Cpeach na ρέpoiῖce lá Τιζήρián Ua Ruairc πορ τpεim δρήραib

¹ *Maelmaedhog Ua Morgair: anglicè Malachy O'Morgair.* For the history of this remarkable man the reader is referred to his life by St. Bernard, published by Messingham; to Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, p. 303; and Harris's edition of Ware's *Bishops*, pp. 54-57.

² *Maelbrigide Mac Doilgen.*—"A. D. 1132. Beatus Maelbrigidus, Dolgenii filius, nobilis præsbyter Ardmachanus, ac omnium præsbyterorum totius Hiberniæ senior præcipuus, sacerdotii anno quinquagesimo secundo, et ætatis octuagesimo, die 27 Augusti migravit ad Dominum."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 303.

³ *Ua Neachtain.*—Now O'Naghtan, and sometimes Naughton, and even Norton, without the prefix Ua or O'.

⁴ *Cill-Cholgain:* i. e. Colgan's church, now Kilcolgan, in the barony of Dunkellin, and county of Galway.—See note under the year 1600; and Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 350. The family of O'Finn, now *anglicè* Finn, without the prefix Ua or O', is still extant in the town of Galway, and near Cong, in the county of Mayo.

⁵ *Bun-Gaillmhe:* i. e. the Mouth of the River Galway.—See the years 1125, 1132, 1232.

by the people of Upper Connaught, the former having come on a predatory excursion into Munster; and both parties having engaged through mistake, the Sil-Muireadhaigh left their spoils behind. Fine-Gall was plundered by Domhnall, son of Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn.

The Age of Christ, 1132. Maelmaedhog Ua Morgain^d sat in the successorship of Patrick, at the request of the clergy of Ireland. Maelbrenainn Ua hAnradhain, successor of Brenainn of Cluain-fearta, died. Maelbrighde Mac Doilgenⁿ, noble priest of Ard-Macha, and senior of the priests of Ireland, died in the fifty-second year of his priesthood, and in the eightieth year of his age, on the 27th of August. Uaireirghe Ua Neachtainⁿ, head of the Culdees of Cluain-mic-Nois, and its venerable senior, died. Cucaille Ua Finn, airchinneach of Cill-Colgain^x, died. An army was led by Conchobhar Ua Lochlainn to Ath-Fhirdiadh; and Tighearnan Ua Ruairc came into his house, and gave him hostages. Maelseachlainn, son of Diarmaid Mac Murchadha, lord of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, was slain. Maennihagh was plundered by Conchobhar Ua Briain, who carried off many cows. The castle of Bun-Gaillmhe^y was burned and demolished by a fleet of the men of Munster; and a great slaughter was made of the people of West Connaught, together with Ua Taidhg an Teaghlaigh, and many other noblemen. The son of Amhlaeibh Ua Lochlainn, lord of Corca-Modhrudh, was slain by the same fleet. A great slaughter was made of the Connaughtmen by the men of Munster, wherein Conchobhar Ua Flaithbheartaigh, lord of West Connaught, the two sons of Cathal Ua Mughroin, and many others, were slain. Oilen-na-Beithe^z in the Sinainn was burned by the men of Munster, and twenty persons, together with the chief of Muintir-Chinaithe, fell there. Diarmaid Mac Eitigen^a, chief of Clann-Diarmada, died. The prey of Feasog^b by Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, against a party of the men of Teathbha

^z *Oilen-na-Beithe*: i. e. Island of the Birch, now Illanaveha in the Shannon, belonging to the parish of Lusmagh, in the barony of Garrycastle and King's County.—*Ord. Map*, sheet 29.

^a *Mac Eitigen*.—Now Mac Gettigan, a family still extant in the counties of Londonderry and Donegal. For the situation of Clann-Diarmada see notes under A. D. 1087 and 1205.

^b *The prey of Feasog*; *Creac na Fearóige*.

This may be interpreted “the Prey of the Beard;” but nothing has been discovered to explain why it was so called.

All the copies of the Annals of Ulster known to exist are defective from the end of the year 1131 to 1156. The Annals of Clonmacnoise record the following events under this year, but they belong to the year 1133:

“A. D. 1132. Terlagh O'Connor, King of

Ἐῖτα, ἡ τοῦ Chonnaétaib, co páimicc longóire Ṭoirpdealbaig Uí Concóbaire. Creach Muige Luirc lá fearaib bpeirne.

Αἰρε Ḷρίρε, míle céd tríochar a trí. Muiréach Ua Dúibinnri, aircin-deach Lughmaire, Conaing mac Duibdeleiri foraircin-deach Arda Macha, Maolbrigde Ua hAinnin uaral máirtir Eireann, ἡ beirre cráibdech cñria, ἡ veire iaréaire bēta, décc. Ror Cré ἡ Lúghnaig do lorccaó. Muiréirach, comarba Phátrairicc for euairt Tríre hEozan, ἡ a riariúad do buaib, ἡ deácaib, co pparccaib bñnachtaim. Concóbaire, mac Muirchaða Uí Mhaoil-schlann, riozdáimna Ṭmriac, do márbas h lá Donnchað Mac Ḷiollamoóol-móg riozdáimna Laiúgn, ἡ Donnchað feirrin do márbad la fñriaib Míde .i. lá hAod Ua hAeda a ccionn mír ἡ ndíoúail Concóbaire. Luira co na cñmpal lán do dáimib, ἡ cairccdaib do lorccaó for Fine Ḷhall don lucht cédna a ndíoúail meic Muirchaða .i. Chonchobaire. Móircreach lá Muirchað Ua Maoleachlaind a ndíoúail a mic, co ro aircc Fine Ḷhall, ἡ airteir Laiúean. Sluaigéid lá Corbmac mac Carthaiú, ἡ la Concóbaire Ua mbriam ἡ cConnaétaib, co ro márbas Caéal mac Caéal Uí Concóbaire, riozdáimna Connaét, ἡ Ḷiolla na naom Ua Flaind, cairrech Sil Maoleiruam, ἡ ro rcaill-re Ḷun Muúóorn, ἡ Dún Mór, ἡ ro indirre mór don trí. Impair iarrrin gan giolla. Creac lá Donnchað Ua Cearbaill, ἡ la fñriaib fñrimaiúe h Fine Ḷhall, conur táirreir Ḷoil oc Fiondabaire na mhúgn, co ndñirre deácaid ἡ teoréaire Raúgnall mac Póil, ἡ dponú mór do Ḷhalluib uime. Cíó iad riopa fñrimaiúe tuúad éccendáil forra. Creach lá Ṭiúghnán Ua Ruairc lá tiúghna bpeirne for Uib Fiacraich an tuairceire. Maóim ri a bñriaib Ṭeaéda for Shíol Muiréhaiú, dú ἡ teoréaire Amlaib mac mic

Ireland, made a wooden bridge over the river of" [Synann at] "Athliag, and came himself to the land of Teaffa to keep" [i. e. restrain] "the O'Feralls, where he was mett by Murrough O'Melaghlyn, king of Meath, Tyernan O'Royrek and Teaffymen, with their forces, and they put the king and Connoughtmen out of his camp, and burnt the place afterwards, and killed divers of the king's armie. King Terlagh made another wooden bridge over the river of Synann at Athlone, that he might at his pleasure have access to take the spoyles of West Meath.

Tyernan O'Royrek was deposed of his principality by his own sept, and againe restored thereunto."

It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, under this year, that Turlough O'Conor marched at the head of an army into Munster, and plundered and destroyed Croma [Croom, on the Maigue, in the county of Limerick, the seat of O'Donovan], and proceeded from thence into Meath, and gave the government of that territory to Murrough O'Melaghlin, from whom he took hostages; also that

and of Connaught, until he reached the camp of Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair. Magh-Luirg was plundered by the men of Breifne.

The Age of Christ, 1133. Muireadhach Ua Duibhinnsi, airchinneach of Lughmhadh; Conaing, son of Dubhdaleithi, fosairchinneach of Ard-Macha; Maelbrighde Ua hAinnin, noble martyr of Ireland, and pious paragon of the mildness and charity of the western world, died. Ros-Cre and Lughmhadh were burned. Muirheartach, successor of Patrick, made a visitation of Tir-Eoghain; and he received his tribute of cows and horses, and imparted his blessing. Conchobhar, son of Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, royal heir of Teambair, was slain by Donnchadh Mac Gillamocholmog, royal heir of Leinster; and Donnchadh himself was killed by the men of Meath, i. e. by [the people of] Aedh Ua hAedha, at the end of a month, in revenge of Conchobhar. Lusca, with its church full of people and relics, was burned upon the Fine Gall by the same party, in revenge of the son of Murchadh, i. e. Conchobhar. A great depredation was committed by Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, in revenge of his son; and he plundered Fine-Gall and the east of Leinster. An army was led by Cormac Mac Carthaigh and Conchobhar Ua Briain into Connaught; and they killed Cathal, son of Cathal Ua Conchobhair, royal heir of Connaught, and Gilla-na-naemh Ua Floinn, chief of Sil-Maeileruain; and they demolished Dun-Mughdhorn^e and Dun-mor^d, and plundered a great part of the country: they afterwards returned without hostages. A depredation was committed by Donnchadh Ua Cearbhaill and the men of Fearnmhagh in Fine Gall, but the foreigners came up with them at Finnabhair-na-ninghean^e; and they made battle, in which Raghall, son of Pol, and a great party of the foreigners about him, were slain. The men of Fearnmhagh, however, encountered great danger. A depredation was committed by Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, lord of Breifne, upon the Ui-Fiachrach of the North. A battle was gained by the men of Teathbha over the Sil-Muireadhaigh, wherein fell Amhlaeibh, grandson of Aireachtach Ua Roduibh,

Conor O'Brien destroyed Athlone, being assisted by the Conmhaicni and Meathmen.

^e *Dun-Mughdhorn*.—Otherwise called Dun-Mughdhord; now Doon, four miles to the east of Westport, in the county of Mayo.—See note under A. D. 1235.

^d *Dun-mor*.—Now Dunmore, in the barony of Dunmore, and county of Galway.

^e *Finnabhair-na-ninghean*.—This was the name of a townland situated on the south side of the Boyne, opposite the mouth of the Mattock River, in the parish of Donore, county of Meath.

Αιρεάταϊς Uí Róðuib, ταιορεά Cloinne Tomaltaiς, γ in po zaðað Mac an
 lúταιρ Uí Ainliγi ταιορεά Ceneil Dóðeta, γ ι ττοριρατταρ ile. Opoicéte Aéta
 Luain γ α áarπiall do pcaoileað lá Murchað Ua Maoileachlaimn γ lá
 Tigrínán Ua Ruairc. Comóal la Toiprðealbac Ua Concoðar, γ lá Con-
 còðar Ua mðpian co maréib cleireac Connaéte γ Muinan oc Abail Ceé-
 ernaiς, γ ríé bliaðna do óénaiñ eaτοppa. Maolrfehlaimn, mac mic Oiar-
 maða mic Maoil na mbó, γ Eochað Ua Nuallán, τigrína Poτapτ, do éuιτιm
 ι celiathað lá hUγapre Ua Tuatail, γ lá hUib Muipðhaiς, γ ár móp
 amaille ppiu. Dá mac Concónnaéte Uí Choncoðar do bátað ι Uoc Ribh.
 Tíolla na naoñ Ua ðipn déce ríς ríctaire Epeann eipíðe, γ α aðnacal ι
 Rop Commám. Do óit móp moð Eppin, dá nγoiptí Maolγapib, dá ná ppié
 pañail ó éainic an bó díoðað oile ι naiπpup Pñlaiéðeapτaiς mic Loingpúγ,
 conar páccaib áéte τipuaippi bece do ðuaið ι nEppin, oia neðpað,

Αερί pa τποά, na ceil
 Céð ap íñle do bliaðnaið,
 O γein Cpíoρτ ι mðeítil ðinn
 Túp an mbó dítpi ι nEppin.

Flaiðéðpταά Ua Flaiðéðpταϊς do ínapðað lá mac Uoclainn Uí Uoclainn,
 ι noíoγail α átap. Móppñuaigeað Leíte Moγa uile im Chorpðmac Mac
 Cáptaiς, γ im Choncòðar Ua Maolrfehlaimn α cConnaéταib, γup po marðað
 leó mac mic Caτail Uí Choncòðar, γ Tíolla na naoñ Ua Floinn, ταιορεά
 Síil Maolpñuaanar, γ po loipceγte Dún Muγðópπn, γ Dún móp, γ po ioπpaíðpτε
 γan píd γan γialla.

¹ *Ua hAinlighe*.—Now O'Hanly, and some-
 times Hanly, without the prefix Ua or O'.

² *Abhall-Chethearnaigh* : i. e. Cethearnaeh's
 Orchard, a place near Uisneach, in Westmeath.

³ *Ua Binn*.—Now O'Beirne. He was chief
 steward to Turlough O'Conor, monarch of Ire-
 land.

⁴ *Flaithbheartach, son of Loingseach*.—He was
 monarch of Ireland from A. D. 727 till 734.

⁵ *Dun-Mughdhorn, &c.*—This is a repetition,
 but as it has been evidently copied from a dif-

ferent authority, the Editor deems it right to
 let it stand. The Annals of Clonmacnoise re-
 cord the following events under this year :

“ A. D. 1133. Dermott Mac Murrogh, king
 of Lynster, exercised great tyrannies and cruel-
 ties upon the Lynster nobility ; he killed O'Foy-
 lan, prince of Lynster and Murrogh O'Twahaill,
 and did execrably putt out the eyes of Gillemo-
 cholmoge, King of Kwalan-men, which brought
 all Lynster farr under hand. Donnogh of
 Affalie was killed by others of Affalie, viz., by

chief of Clann-Tomaltaigh, and Mac-an-leastair Ua hAinlighe^f, chief of Cinel-Dobhtha, was taken prisoner, and many slain. The bridge of Ath-Luain and its castle were destroyed by Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn and Tighearnan Ua Ruairc. A conference was held by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair and Conchobhar Ua Briain, with the chiefs of the clergy of Connaught and Munster, at Abhall-Chethearnaigh^g, and a year's peace was made between them. Maelseachlainn, grandson of Diarmaid, son of Maelnambo, and Eochaidh Ua Nuallain, lord of Fotharta, fell in a conflict by Ugaire Ua Tuathail and the Ui-Muireadhaigh, and a great slaughter along with them. The two sons of Cuchonnacht Ua Conchobhair were drowned in Loch Ribh. Gilla-na-naemh Ua Birn^h, who was the royal lawgiver of Ireland, died, and was interred at Ros-Commairn. A great murrain of cows in Ireland, which was called Maelgarbh, the likeness of which was not seen since the great cow mortality which happened in the time of Flaithbheartach, son of Loingseachⁱ, and it left but a small remnant of the cattle of Ireland ; of which was said :

Three and thirty, do not conceal,
A hundred over a thousand years,
From the birth of Christ at sweet Bethlehem,
To this cow-mortality in Ireland.

Flaithbheartach Ua Flaithbheartaigh was killed by the son of Lochlainn Ua Lochlainn, in revenge of his father. The great army of all Leath-Mhogha was led by Cormac Mac Carthaigh and Conchobhar Ua Maeleachlainn into Connaught, and they slew the grandson of Cathal Ua Conchobhair, and Gilla-na-naemh Ua Floinn, chief of Sil-Maelruanaidh ; and they burned Dun-Mughdhorn^k and Dun-mor, and returned without peace or hostages.

Clanmalyrie. Connor O'Bryen went with his forces to Dublin, and obtained there of the Danes to be their king. There was a meeting at Usneagh, between King Terlagh O'Connor and Morrogh O'Moyleaghlyn, king of Taragh, where Morrogh yielded hostages to king Terlagh, for Meath and Teaffa, and he took hostages of the Brenie also. Connor, grandchild of Donnogh O'Melaughlyn, was killed in captivity

by Murrogh O'Melaughlyn, which was soon avenged by God, by taking away Art, sonn of the said Melaughlyn, within a fortnight after. The Cowarb of Saint Keyran was robbed at Cloninlogh by these of Sileanmchye, and Connor Mac Coghlan, and the spoyles restored again by the procurement of prince Connor, the king's sonn. King Terlagh O'Connor, with the forces of Connought, Meath, and Brenie, came

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, míle céo τριοχα α σεάταιρ. Celeácair, mac Cophmaic Uí Chumh na mBoét, ppuicé rínoíρ, cñh comáirle, 7 τοβαρ eccna, rñcúra, cño emíç 7 coméda ριαçla Cluana mic Nóιρ, décc in iomócaíð Chiaráin iar mbuaíð naíτpíce 1 Nóim September. Αρ τό πο ραίð mac Maccaim Uí Cio- cáraim ó Eðarçabail an panno,

Mo çenap ðuic ic éçtharð,
Α Mhic Cunnð, a Chéleácair,
Α ταιοιρ a Chelechari Cluana,
I nglé éçtharð çle buaða.

Μαολιαράιν mac ðon Chophmaic céðna, uapal paccapτ τuip cpaβαíð, 7 eccnae uapal éño Cluana mic Noιρ, déç oíðce péile Mícl, 7 ba 1 nIomócaíð Chiaráin beóp. Póçapτach Ua Ριαçan, aipénoeac Ruip Cπέ, 7 Διollaβpé- nann Ua hAñpaðáin, comáρba ðpénann Cluana pεapτa, décc. Ioíñar Ua hAeðaccáin, lap po cumðaicéacð pecclep Póil 7 Pεaðar 1 nApo Maáa, décc 1 Róim ma alicpε. ðebinn, mçñ Mhc Concáille banapéinneac ðoιpε, décc 22 December. Μαολμαoócc Ua Moρçoιρ φορ cuapτ Mumán, 7 ðo bepτ a péip. Apéu Ua Pλαéðcρταίç, píoçðainna Oihç ðo éuιτuιm lá Cenel Conaill 1 ppiçuim. Donnhað, mac mic Mupchaða Uí ðhriam ço na mac ðo mápðac lá ðeapmumán. Donnacð .i. mac Conaίpne Ua Concòðar, τiçñina Ua Pailçe, 7 Μαολpçhlann, mac a acáρ, ðo ðeabað ppi apóile co ττοpépaττap coméuιτuιm. Sloiçfð lá mac Mhc Mupcáða, 7 la Çaiçmð 1 nOp- paiçib, conup τapίτeeéτap Opπaiçe 7 πο λάpaτ a náρ, 7 τoίcaρ ann Uçaipe Ua Tuaáail, píoçðainna Çaiçñ co pócandib oile. Αρ Opπaiçe, 7 Çall Puipe Çáipçe ðo éup lá mac Mhc Mupcáða, 7 la Çaiçmð a ndíoçal an áip péim- píaτε. Teampall ðo ponað lá Cophmaic mac Meic Capτaiç, pí Cairil, ðo

to Munster, but they returned without hos- tages, and spoyled some cornes in Lease and Ossorie. Canute, son of Lane, King of England and Denmark, died. Sittrick the Dane preyed and spoyled Ardbreakan, and took certain cap- tives from thence too. Connor O'Melaughlyn, king of Meath, took the prey and spoyles of Swords, together with many captives."

¹ *Imlhaigh-Chiarain* : i. e. St. Keyran's Bed.

This was the name of a church at Clonmacnoise.

^m *Eadargabhail*.—See note ^b, under A. D. 788, p. 395, *suprà*.

ⁿ *Imhar Ua hAedhagain*: *angliè* Ivor O'Hegan. He was the tutor of St. Malachy, and is called by his contemporary, St. Bernard, "Vir Sanctissimæ vitæ."—*Vita Malach.* c. 2.

^o *Maelmaedhog*.—This entry is misplaced. See it repeated below.

The Age of Christ, 1134. Ceileachair, son of Cormac Ua Cuinn na mBocht, learned senior, head of the counsel, and fountain of the wisdom and history, and head of the hospitality and keeping of the rule of Cluain-mic-Nois, died in Imdhaidh-Chiarain^l, after the victory of penance, on the Nones of September. It was for him the son of Macamh Ua Cicharain, of Eadargabhail^m, composed this quatrain :

Happy for thee in thy life,
 O Mac Cuinn, O Celeachair !
 Thou art now, O Celechair of Cluain,
 In a bright life of bright victory.

Maelciarain, a son of the same Cormac, a noble priest, prop of piety and wisdom, noble head of Cluain-mic-Nois, died on Michaelmas Night, and it was in Imdhaigh Chiarain he died. Fogartach Ua Riagain, airchinneach of Ros-Cre, and Gillabhrenainn Ua hAnradhain, successor of Brenainn of Cluain-fearta, died. Imhar Ua hAedhagainⁿ, by whom the church of Paul and Peter at Ard-Macha was erected, died at Rome on his pilgrimage. Bebhinn, daughter of Mac Conchaille, female airchinneach of Doire [Choluim-Chille], died on the 23rd of December. Maelmaedhog^o Ua Morgair made a visitation of Munster, and obtained his tribute. Archu Ua Flaithbheartaigh, royal heir of Oileach, fell by the Cinel-Conaill in the heat of a conflict. Donnchadh, grandson of Murchadh Ua Briain, with his son, was killed by the people of Desmond. Donnchadh^p, i. e. son of Cuaifne Ua Conchobhair, lord of Ui-Failghe, and Maelseachlainn, his father's son, fought a battle, in which they mutually fell by each other. An army was led by the son of Mac Murchadha and the Leinstermen into Osraighe, and the Osraighe resisted and slaughtered them, and slew Ugaire Ua Tuathail, royal heir of Leinster, with many others. A slaughter was made of the Osraighe, and of the foreigners of Port-Lairge, by the son of Mac Murchadha, in revenge of the slaughter aforesaid. A church^q which was erected by Cormac, grandson of Carthach, King of Caiseal, was consecrated by a synod of the clergy,

^p *Donnchadh*.—He was the ancestor of Brian O'Conor Faly, who lost Offaly by his attainder in the reign of Philip and Mary.

^q *A church, &c.*—This is the building at Cashel

now called Cormac's Chapel.—See it described, with beautiful illustrations of the present state of its ruins, in Petrie's *Round Towers of Ireland*, pp. 284 to 300.

assembled in one place. Muirheartach, son of Domhnall, son of Amhalghaidh, successor of Patrick, died, after the victory of martyrdom and penance, on the 17th of September. Niall, son of Aedh, was installed in the successorship of Patrick. A change of abbots at Ard-Macha, i. e. Maelmaedhog Ua Morgair in the place of Niall. Maelmaedhog afterwards made his visitation of Munster, and obtained his tribute. Aedh, grandson of Lochlainn Mac Cochlain, lord of Dealbhna-Eathra, died. Murchadh Ua hEaghra, and his wife, the daughter of Toirdhealbhadh Ua Conchobhair, were killed by Taichleach Ua hEaghra.

The Age of Christ, 1135. Cinaeth Ua Bacighill, a noble bishop, i. e. Bishop of Clochar, and chief senior of the north of Ireland; Bishop Ua Cattan, Archbishop of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh^s; and Maelisa Ua Finnachta, comharba of Ros-Commain, died. Gillacommain Ua Conghalaigh, lector of Ros-Commain, was killed by the Connhaicni. Domhnall, son of Muirheartach Ua Briain, who had been lord of the foreigners, and previously of Leinster, died in clerical habit, at Lis-mor, at an advanced age. Fiachra, learned senior of Cluain-Iraird, and of all the men of Meath, died. Flann Ua Sinaigh, keeper of the Bachall-Isa, died after good penance. Maelisa Ua hAinmire, i. e. Bishop of Port-Lairge, and chief senior of the Irish, died at Lis-mor-Mochuda, after the eighty-eighth year of his age. Eachmarcach Ua hAinmire, learned senior of the Irish, fountain of wisdom and charity, died at Lis-mor. Maelmaedhog Ua Morgair, successor of Patrick, purchased the Bachall-Isa^t, and took it from its cave on the seventh day of the month of July. Doire-Choluim-Chille, with its churches, was burned on the 30th of March. Ruaidhri Ua Canannain, lord of Cinel-Conaill, warlike and defensive pillar of charity and humanity, was slain by the

ster, and committed a slaughter on Terlaugh O'Bryen, that succeeded the said Connor in the kingdom of Munster. Mac Conrye, prince of Delvyn of Tyredaloga, was killed by some of his own family. Terlaugh O'Connor, with his forces of Meath and Breny, went to the provinces of Lynster and Munster to take hostages, had none, but returned without doing anything worthy of note, save the burning of some cornes in the contrey of Lease and Ossorie. The son of Ferall O'Molloye, prince of Ferkell, was killed by the grandchild of Rowrie O'Molloye, and

the family of Montyr-Rodan, at Dorrowe. Mac Otyr, prince of Innsi-Gall, was chosen to be prince of the Danes of Dublin. These of Ormond and Elie tooke a prey from Kynaleagh."

^s *Archbishop of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh*: i. e. of Ferns. There was no archbishopric of Dublin at this period.

^t *Purchased the Bachall-Isa*: i. e. the crozier of St. Patrick. It appears that after the death of Muirheartach, Niall or Nigellus obtained forcible possession of this crozier.—See St. Bernard's Life of St. Malachy, c. xii. This purchase

το Μηαορπαναίο Ὑα Καρεαλλαν, ἡ το Cloinn Διαρματα, ἡ ἄρ μόρ ιαπριν
 ὁ Chonall πορ Εοζαν. Κατάλ mac Ταῶδ Ὑί Concóβαρ, ταμარი Connacht,
 το μαρβαδ λά φήραιβ Τεαῦβα co ποχαϊδὶβ οἰλε αμαιλλε φυρ. Cluan Epaip,
 Cíuannur, Ráit Lúpaig, ἡ iléalla apétra do lopecaó. Socharde do Dhí-
 muíam do εὔετιμ λα Τυαδμύμιαν πορ τόσαρ Cluana caoin Modíomóc.
 βά διβρέμ φιονζυμε Ὑα Caoin, τιζήρνα Ξίλνδαμνιach, Ματέγαμιαν Ὑα
 Donnchaóa, τιζήρνα Cenel Uaózaire, Μαολγορμ Ὑα Ρινδ, ἡ mac Loch-
 land Ὑί Cionaeóa Ὑἡβ Maccaille, ζο ποκαϊθε ele. Aóð Ὑα Concóβαρ,
 τιζήρνα Copcamoópaó, ἡ Cumara Mac Conmápa mic Domnaill, τιζήρνα
 Ὑα cCairín, do εὔετιμ ι φημοτέζυμν ὁ Thuadmúam. Μαζ Ναοι, Μαζ
 luirc, ἡ an Corann do lopecaó la Conmáicmib. Ρορ Commáin do apcaain
 ἡ do lopecaó ταιζὶβ τεαμπλαῖβ lap an luét cédna a ccionn mír ιαπαῖ.
 Ὑα Μαδαῶάιν, τιζήρνα Sil nAnmcaóa ἡ Ὑα Maine φρί πέ, do μαρβαδῖ ι
 φπιoll λά mac Ξιollacaoinζιν I Cenneitiz, ἡ οζ α μυνντιρε αμαιλλε φυρ.
 Αἰνλαῖβ, mac Domnaill φhinn Ὑί Dhúba, τιζήρνα Ὑα nAmalgaóa, do μαρ-
 βαδῖ λά hἡβ φιαέραχ an ταυρεϊρε. Coblach Mupchaóa Ὑι Mhaoileach-
 lann, πῖζ Τῆνραχ, πορ Shionann, ἡ πορ Loc Ríβ. Τανζαταρ Síol Μυ-
 ρβδαῖζ co na πῖζ, .ι. Concóβαρ, mac Τοιρπῶκαλβαῖζ, ἡ Ὑί Maine co na ταιζ-
 ῖρνα .ι. Ταῶδ Ὑα Ceallaῖζ, co βραρκαῖβριοδ διβλνῖβ βραῖγθε αζ Mupchaó.
 Τεινε παῖζνέμ do βέιμ α εἶνδ do cloicéac Cluana mic Nóir, ἡ do τόλλαδ
 cloicéιgh Ρυρ Cρέ. Φιορα φήμνιαιζε do ιομπυδ αρ Mhídeachaῖβ, ἡ ρῖδ
 τοῖβ φρί ὁρείρνεχαῖβ. Stephen do ζαβάιλ μιοζαῖχτε Saaran 2 Decembei.

of the Baculus Jesu by Malachy is not noticed by Colgan.

^u *Rath-Luraigh*.—Now Maghera, in the county of Londonderry.—See A. D. 814 and 831.

^w *Cluain-cacín-Modínog*.—See note under the year 1089.

^x *Ua Caímh*.—Now *anglicè* O'Keefe, and sometimes Keefe, without the prefix Ua or O'.

^y *Gleannamhnach*.—Now Glanworth, in the barony of Fermoy, and county of Cork.—See *Leabhar-na-gCeart*, p. 78, note ^g.

^z *Cinél-Laeghaire*.—This was the tribe-name of the O'Donohoes, who descended from Laeghaire, the fourth in descent from Core, King of Munster.

^a *Ua Rinn*.—Now Ring, without the prefix Ua or O'.

^b *Ua Cínactha*.—Now Kenny, without the prefix Ua or O'.

^c *Ui-Maccaille*.—Now the barony of Imokilly, in the county of Cork.—See note ^y, under A. D. 901, p. 562, *suprà*.

^d *Cumara, son of Cumara, son of Domhnall*.—This should be Cumara, son of Domhnall, son of Cumara, son of Domhnall. His father, Domhnall, was the first person ever called Mac Conmara, now Mac Namara.

^e *The cloictheach of Cluain-mic-Nois*: i. e. the steeple or round tower of Clonmacnoise. This is the tower now called O'Rourke's Tower.

men of Magh-Itha, namely, by Maelruanaidh Ua Cairecallain and the Clann-Diarmada, after which a great slaughter was made of the Cinel-Eoghain by the Cinel-Conaill. Cathal, son of Tadhg Ua Conchobhair, Tanist of Connaught, was killed by the men of Teathbha, and many others along with him. Chuain-Iraird, Ceanannus, Rath-Luraigh^u, and many other churches, were burned. Many of the men of Desmond fell by those of Thomond, at the causeway of Cluain-caein-Modimog^w. Of these was Finguine Ua Caemh^x, lord of Gleannamnach^y, and Mathghamhain Ua Donnchadha, lord of Cinel-Laeghaire^z; Maelgorm Ua Rimm^a, and the son of Lochlainn Ua Cinaedha^b, of the Ui-Maccaille^c, and many others. Aedh Ua Conchobhair, lord of Corca-Modhruadh, and Cumara, son of Cumara, son of Domhnaill^d, lord of Ui-Caisin, fell of the Thomond men in the heat of the conflict. Magh nAei, Magh Luirg, and Corann, were burned by the Conmhaicni. Ros-Commam was plundered and burned, both houses and churches, by the same party, at the end of a month afterwards. Ua Madadhain, lord of Sil-Anmchadha, and of Ui-Maine for a time, was treacherously killed by Gilla-caeimhghin Ua Ceinneidigh, and the choice part of his people along with him. Amhlaeibh, son of Domhnall Finn Ua Dubhda, lord of Ui-Amhalghadha, was slain by the Ui-Fiachrach of the north. The fleet of Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn on the Sinainn and on Loch Ribh; the Sil-Muireadhaigh, with their king, i. e. Conchobhar, son of Toirdhealbhadh, and the Ui-Maine, with their lord, i. e. Tadhg Ua Ceallaigh, came, and both left hostages with Murchadh. Lightning struck off the head of the Cloictheach of Cluain-mic-Nois^e, and pierced the cloictheach of Ros-Cre. The men of Fearnmhagh turned against the Meath men, and made peace with the men of Breifne. Stephen assumed the kingdom of England on the 2nd of December^f.

—See Petrie's *Round Towers of Ireland*, p. 388.

^f *On the 2nd of December*: that is, the day after the death of Henry I. Stephen was elected and crowned on Thursday, the feast of St. Stephen, 26th of December, 1135.—See Sir Harris Nicolas's *Chronology of History*, second edition, p. 297.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise place the following events under this year; but the most of them belong to the year 1134, according to the Four Masters:

“A. D. 1135. Murrough O'Melaghlyn was restored again to his kingdom of Meath. The Abbess of Kildare was forced and taken out of her cloisters by Dermott Mac Murrough, king of Lynster, and compelled to marrie one of the said Dermott's people, at whose taking he killed a hundred and seventie of the townsmen and house of the abbess. Cormack Mac Carhie, and Connor O'Bryen, with their forces of Munster, came to Connought, where they cleered the paces of Rabehie and Belfada; they burnt

Αοιρ Οριορτ, υιλε céo τριοχα α πέ. Αοδη Υα Ρινν, ερρορ να θρίεφνε, δο écc ι ηλιορ Ολοτρην. Οομινάλλ Υα Ουβέταιζ, αιρδο ερρυcc Οομνάcc, γ κομφορβα Οιαράν, éηη εαccνα γ ειοιζ αν éοiccιό θραζάλ βάρ ιαρ νοιρρίνθο γ celebráó ι cCluain ρήιτα θρέναιηη. Ροβαρταχ Υα Οεάλλαιζ, αιρécηθccή Ρατέηα μόριε, δέζ ιαρ ηόζη αιέριζε. Οιολλα Ορίορτ Υα ηέccαιη, κομφορβα Ρινóéηη, γ θαερβρεατέαχ Υα Οεάλλαιζ, κομφορβα Ι θηυαηαιζ, δέζ. Μαc Οιαράηη, αιρécηθccάχ θυιρδο, δο éιιτιμ λά ριορα Ρεαρηηάιζε. Μaelμαιορ mac Οολμάηη, αιρécηηηcc θοιρε Ουράηηη. Μαοιορτα mac Μαοιόοοιηη, ρρην-éαλλάοόρ Αρδα Μαάα, α ρρην éρηνόοαηρ γ α leabap κομθédαιζ, δέcc ιαρ ηαιέριζε τοζαίθε αιόccε αειη αν éέρτα. Οοηccύβαρ, mac Οομινάλλ Υί Οοχλαηηηη, τιζήηηα Αιιζ éέττυρ, γ ρί αν τυαιρccειρτ υιλε ετιρ Οηοηάλλ Οοζαηη, Ουλλτα, γ Αιρζιαλλα, γ ηιοζόδαηηηα Ερεαηηη βεορ, δο ηάρβαό θρρήαβ Μαιζε ηιέε ι ηεαβαηλ. Εχρή Υα ηΑιιττέιό, τιζήηηα Υα ηΕαάόαc, δο ηάρβαό θΟυηέ Εαάόαc ρέιρην. Αοό mac Οομινάλλ Υί Οοηccόβαρ, ηιοζόδαηηηα Οομνάcc, δο ηάρβαό δο ηα Ουαάαβ ιαρ ηα éοζαηρμ θόηβ éυca τρηα éειλcc θια ηιοζάό, γ θρηνζ θια αερ ζραόα αμαηλλε ηηρ δο ηάρβαό. Μαc Οομινάλλ Υί Οηάόθα, τιζήηηα Υα ηΑηηάλαζάα, δο ηάρβαό. Οοηηαό, mac Μαοιλεαχλαηηηη Υί Ρηαοάηηη, δο éιιτιμ λά Οορβμαc Μαc Οαρτέαιζ ι ηεαβαηλ. Αοό, mac Οοιρρδεαλβαηζ Υί Οηοηccόβαρ, δο θάλλαό λα Οοιρρδελβác ρόéηηη. Οομινάλλ

the two Corkes, and Mogorne, and Dunmore; and also killed Cahall mac Cahall, prince of Connought, and Gillenewen O'Flynn, prince of Sile-Moyleroyne. The Bridge of Athlone and castle was broken and razed down by Morrough O'Melaughlyn, king of Meath. Connor mac Murrugh O'Melaughlyn, prince of Meath, was killed by Donnough Mac Gillemocholmook, and the Danes of Dublin. For which cause the said Mac Gillemocholmook was killed within a week after by Meathmen, and Hugh O'Hugh. There was a meeting of Connour O'Bryen, king of Munster, and King Terlagh O'Connor, with all the clergy of Munster, at Avall-Kehernye, where there was a truce for one year confirmed between them. Luske, and the contrey of Fingall, was altogether burnt by Donnell mac Murrugh O'Melaughlyn, in revenge

of the killing of his brother, Connor O'Melaughlyn, prince of Meath. Melaghlyn mac Dermott mie Moyluemoe, and Eochie O'Nolan, king of Fohartye, were killed in a fray by Wogarie O'Twahill, and by the O'Tooles of Lynster, with a great slaughter of many others. Morrough O'Harie, and his wife, king Terlagh O'Connor his daughter, were killed by Taighleagh O'Harie. Clonvicknose, on the Sunday of Easter, was burnt, with the church-yard of Moriegh O'Duffie, and the place called Lisseannabby. There was a great assembly of Leathmoye in Cashell at the consecration of the church of Cormack Mac Carhie, king of Cashell. These of Ossorie gave an overthrow to Dermott Mac Murrugh, king of Lynster, where Owgary O'Toole, chief of the Toolcs, was killed. The said Dermott gave an overthrow to those of

The Age of Christ, 1136. Aedh Ua Finn, Bishop of Breifne, died at Inis-Clothrann. Domhnall Ua Dubhthaigh, Archbishop of Connaught, and successor of Ciaran, head of the wisdom and hospitality of the province, died after mass and celebration at Cluain-fearta-Brenainn. Robhartach Ua Ceallaigh, airchinneach of Fathain-mor, died after good penance. Gillachrist Ua hEchain, successor of Finnen, and Saerbhreathach Ua Ceallaigh, successor of Ua Suanagh, died. Mac Ciarain, airchinneach of Sord, fell by the men of Fearnmlhagh. Maelmaire Mac Colmain, airchinneach of Doire-Lurain; Maelisa Mac Maelcoluim^g, chief keeper of the calendar of Ard-Macha, its chief antiquary and librarian, died, after good penance, on the night of Good Friday. Conchobhar, son of Domhnall Ua Lochlainn, who was first lord of Aileach, and king of all the north, both Cinel-Conaill and Cinel-Eoghain, Ulidians and Airghialla, and also royal heir of Ireland, was killed by the men of Magh-Itha, by treachery. Echri Ua hAitteidh, lord of Ui-Eathach, was killed by the Ui-Eathach themselves. Aedh, son of Domhnall Ua Conchobhair, royal heir of Connaught, was killed by the people of the Tuathas^h, after they had treacherously invited him to inaugurate him as king, and some of his servants of trust were killed along with him. The son of Domhnall Ua Dubhda, lord of Ui-Amhalghadha, was killed. Donnchadh, son of Maeleachlainn Ua Faelain, fell by Cormac Mac Carthaigh, by treachery. Aedh, son of Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair was blinded by Toirdhealbhach himself. Domhnall Ua Cain-

Ossorie, to Connor O'Bryen, and Danes of Waterford, where an infinite number of them were slain. Morogh O'Melaghlyn, king of Meath, gave an overthrow to those of Farnoye, and killed two hundred and fifteen of them, with ten chieftaines. Hugh mac Coghlan O'Flatylye, prince of Delvyn-Beathra, died. Henrick mac Willelan, king of France and Saxonie, died. Conrado, the Emperor, died. Morrogh O'Melaughlin, king of Meath, with a fleet of barks and boats, went upon the river Synann, where the princes of Sile-Morye in Connought, came to his house. Connor mac Terlagh and the O'Kellys, with their prince, Teig O'Kelly, came and yealded him hostages as pledges of their fidelity to him."

^g *Maelisa Mac Maelcoluim*.—This entry is translated by Colgan thus :

"A. D. 1136. Beatus Moelisa Moeleolumbi" [filius], "exactissimus calculator temporum Ardmachanæ sedis, ejusque Antiquarius nulli secundus, ac Bibliothecarius, in egregia pœnitentiâ ipsa feria sexta Dominicæ passionis nocte, animam Deo reddidit."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 304.

On this passage Dr. O'Conor writes in a note: "Ecce Bibliothecarii officium in Hibernicis Annalibus memoratum ante adventum Anglorum."

^h *The Tuathas*.—Generally called Teora Tuatha, i. e. the Three Districts; territories in the east of the county of Roscommon, for the extent of which see note ^d, under A. D. 1189.

Ὑα Καινδελβαν, τισήνα Ceneλ Ὑαοζαρε, δο μαρβαδ λά Τισήνάν Ὑα Ρυαρε
 γ λά ἡὙιβ Ὑριύμ, γ τοριόρατταρ ποόαθε δο βρείρνεχαιβ λά ρήραιβ Μίθε.
 Μαυομ ρίοδα ειττιρ Μιδεαέαιβ γ Ὑρείρνεχαιβ. Cpeach la harítear Μίθε
 ι ηὙιβ Ὑριυμ, co ττυεραττ buap ὄριμμε. Cpech ele lap an luét céona ι
 ρφσηνμαίξ. Cpeach Ὑόα Καηρρεcín λά ρήραιβ Τεατέβα, γ πο λοιρρεττε an
 cairlén co náρ a ὄαιome. Cpeach ele lap m luét céona co πο οηρρεττε
 Μυηττιρ Ρίθνε. Cpech la Ὀομνall mac Μυρchaδa Ὑί Μhaoilcheλaunn ταρ
 Ὑιβ Ὀυνcάδα, γ ap lap an cepeic ρm δο μαρβαδ Ὠιollaρscheλaull mac Ὠiolla-
 peachnaull. Ὠiollaμύρα Ὑα ἡὨζάν δο μαρβαδ λά mac Νέιλλ mic mic Ὑoch-
 launn. Cuaητ Μυμian λά Μαολμαοδόcc Ὑα Μορζαρ, coμoρba Ράτταρacc.
 Caeimclú abbaδ ι ηὙαρθ Macha .ι. Νιall, mac Aedha, ι monaδh Μαολ-
 μάεδοίcc. Ρυαὄρι Ὑα Concobaρ γ Ὑαδα Ὑα Conéfnaim δο ḡabail λά
 Τοηρρὄεαλβαc Ὑα cConcobaρ ap comaircece comarba Iaplaíte, γ Ι Ὀυβέταιξ,
 γ na baéla buíde γ Ὑί Ὀhoμnalláin. Νέιθε Ὑα Μαοιλconaρe, an ρήchaíδ,
 δο écc. Μαολμάεδοcc Ὑα Μορζαρ δο léiγh comoρbaρ Ρhaτταρacc de
 ap Ὀha.

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, míle céo τπιocha a ρecht. Ὀομνall Ὑα Conairγ, αιρδ-
 epucc Ὑεíte Μοζα, τπιρ cράβαδ, epμαίξτε, eccna, γ ειρημὄτε bíδ γ ρεὄδ δο
 τπιuacchaíb, γ τρέναιβ. An τεppucc Ὑα βαοιγill, γ an τεppucc Ὑα Μαολ-
 ροζήμαρ, δέcc. An τεppcop Ὑα Cλέιριγ δο cónnaéταιβ, γ an ὄall Ὑα Caδla,
 cγnaíδ cήγna, δέcc. Μαcpaít Ὑα Πορρείτ ρaoi ρήchaíδ, γ anmápa co
 ccshpa, γ co náιγine. Aὄδ Ὑα Ρinn, αιρδρφήλεiγhnn ρeap mδpείρne, δέcc.
 Mac Ὠiollaρionán Ι Chibleaáán, comarba Ρeicm Ρoiaρ, δέcc. Caeimclú

¹ *Loch Cairgin*.—This was the ancient name of Ardakillen Lough, near the town of Roscommon.—See note ², under A. D. 1388.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise record the following events under this year:

“ A. D. 1136. Donnell O’Duffie, archbushopp of Connought, and Cowarb of Saint Keyran, immediately after celebrating of Masse by himself, died, and was buried on Saint Patrick’s day, at Clonfert, where he died and celebrated the said Masse. Clonarde was preyed, and the spoyles thereof taken away by the Breniemen. They behaved themselves so exceeding outragi-

ous in the taking of these spoyles, that O’Daly, archpoet of all Ireland, without respect was very irreverently striped of his cloaths to his naked skin; and, among the rest, they tooke a sword out of the vestry preserved by St. Fynnan himself. Murrogh O’Melaughlyn, king of Meath, tooke his own son, whom he committed to prison for his evill behaviour and miscarriage of himselfe. Dermott Mac Morrogh, king of Lynster, accompanied with all the forces of the Danes, came to Westmeath to be revenged of the O’Melaghlyns for their abuses done to him before. He was mett by the O’Royreks, O’Rel-

dealbhain, lord of Cinel-Laeghaire, was killed by Tighearnan Ua Ruairc and the Ui-Briuin, and many of the men of Breifne were slain by the men of Meath. A breach of the peace between the men of Meath and Breifne. A predatory incursion was made by the people of East Meath into Ui-Briuin, and they carried off countless cows. Another predatory incursion was made by the same party into Fearnmhagh. Loch Cairginⁱ was plundered by the men of Teathbha, and they burned the castle, and slaughtered its people. Another predatory excursion was made by the same party, and they plundered Muintir-Fidhnigh. Gillamura Ua hOgain was slain by the son of Niall, grandson of Lochlainn. The visitation of Munster was made by Maelmacdhog Ua Morgair, successor of Patrick. A change of abbots at Ard-Macha, i. e. Niall, son of Aedh, in place of Maelmaedhog. Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair and Uada Ua Concheanainn were taken prisoners by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, they being under the protection of the successor of Iarlath and Ua Dubhthaigh, and of the Bachall Buidhe [i. e. the yellow staff or crozier], and Ua Domhnallian. Neidhe Ua Maelchoinaire, the historian, died. Maelmacdhog Ua Morgair resigned the successorship of Patrick for the sake of God.

The Age of Christ, 1137. Domhnall Ua Conaing, Archbishop of Leath-Mogha, prop of the piety, prayer, wisdom, and bestowal of food and jewels upon the feeble and the mighty. The Bishop Ua Baeighill; the Bishop Ua Maelfoghmhair of Connaught; and the blind Ua Cadhla, a learned sage, died. Macraith Ua Forreith, a learned historian and an anmchara of meekness and mildness; Aedh Ua Finn, chief lector of the men of Breifne, died. Mac Gillafhinain Ua Gibhleachain, successor of Feehin of Fobhar, died. A change

lyes, and these of Uriell of the other side, where they caus'd Mac Murrogh, with his Danes and Lynstermen, to return without committing any hurtes worthy to be remember'd, but only the burning of Ardrackan; whereupon they of East Meath went to the O'Foylans and borders, burnt and spoyled their towns without respect to either spirituall or temporall land. Soone after, Dermott Mac Murrogh, King of Danes and Lynster, came to the house of Morrogh O'Melaghlyn, in Clonarde, where he made an offer to the said Morrogh of his own service in the feild, with

his forces, against any one with as great an army, for King Murrogh's assistance, against any other, dureing the king's pleasure, as long as his occasion required, at his own charges, so that Morrogh would be pleased to suffer him quietly to enjoye only the territorys of the O'Foylans and Affallie without disturbance, which the said Murrogh accepted. Terlagh O'Connor, King of Ireland, did put out the eyes of his own son, Hugh, for some haynous misdemeanor of his. Soirvraegh O'Kelly, Cowarb of Rahin O'Swanaye, died."

abbad i nArd Macha .i. aircindeach Doire i monad Néll, mic Aoda. Cluan uaina, 7 Ardachad erpuice Mel do loiccað, taigib teamplaib. Gasé mór po Eriinn, co po trapaair epanda iomda, tige, timplu, 7 cumdaigete. Ro ruadaig dan daíne 7 innle ip in ppaice i Maiç Conaille. Doimnall, mac Murcaða Uí Mhaoileachlann, ríogdaína Epeann, 7 pi Tíhpa ppi mé, aon Zhuaire Epeann ma aimpip ap eimeac, do marbad do na Saírib, 7 oAipéir Míde co, ná a ínuinpire uime, uair i ccoccað do deacað ríde por a aáir 7 porparoiñ. Uada Ua Concínaim do dállað lá Toirpdealbáç Ua Concobaip ma níçmoinaib. Mór, inçh Muipeçitaiç Uí Dhriain, bñ Mhupcaða Uí Mhaoileachlann, décc i nDeapmaiz Cholaim Chille iar breannaínn. Porbaip Puircláirge la Diapmaic Mac Mupchaða, lá piç Laigñ, 7 lá Concobaip Ua mDriain, tighna Dal cCair, 7 Soill Aça cliaç, 7 Loça Capman, por mup dá céo long. Tuçpac çialla Donnchað Meic Capçaiç, na nDéri, 7 Gall Puirç Láirce leó. Concobaip Ua Driain, tighna Tuadmuíman 7 Urimuíman, do dol i tçigh Diapmada, meic Mupchaða, pi Laigñ, co pparçaiç bpaigde ann dap cñh Dçrimuíman, do çornaíñ ó. Çpçh lá Çorbmac, mac Meic Capçaiç ap Chemveitç Ua mDriain, 7 ap Zhallaib Luimngñ. Coblach la Toirpdealbáç Ua cConcobaip por Shionaim, 7 por Loch Rib. Tuçpac epóda dóroiñ ón an tuçpac hi pin hi cçh coblaiç pñ mDpripne im Tighnán Ua Ruairc, 7 i cçh coblaiç pçap Míde, 7 Teatba im Mhupcað Ua Mhaoileaclann, im piç Tínpac, bail i paçatçap dá céo lçtar, 7 ní paibe lá Toirpdealbach cén mo éa pice long. Dhniðe, inçh Choncobaip Uí Mhaoileachlann, décc i cCluan Epairð iar noçbeachað çian aopda. Maiðm ríoda eitçip Mídeachaib, 7 Dpripneachaibh. Ard Macha, Tuaim da çualann, Conga, 7 Tçpman Caollanve, do loiccað. Maç neo buideamínaç do loiccað. Cóicceað Chonnaçt uile do pápuçað ó Dhpoðaoip ço Sionaim, 7 co hÉçtze, 7 a ccup pém i nlapçap Chonnaçt.

¹ *For defending Desmond*: i. e. O'Brien gave hostages to Mac Murrugh, and submitted to him as his king, on condition that Mac Murrugh should secure to O'Brien the obedience of the Mac Carthys of Desmond, who impugned his authority.

² *Termann Caellainne*.—An old church near Castlereagh, in the county of Roscommon.—See

the years A. D. 1108, 1225, 1236.

³ *Buidheamhach*: i. e. the Yellow Swamp, now Boyounagh, or Kilboyounagh, an old church in the middle of a bog, giving name to a parish in the barony of Dunmore, and county of Galway.

⁴ *Echtghe*.—Now Slieve Aughty, on the confines of Clare and Galway.—See A. D. 1263,

of abbots at Ard-Macha, i. e. the airchinneach of Doire [Choluim Chille] in place of Niall, son of Aedh. Cluain-uamha and Ard-achadh of Bishop Mel were burned, both houses and churches. A great wind-storm throughout Ireland, which prostrated many trees, houses, churches, and [other] buildings, and swept men and cattle into the sea, in Magh-Conaille. Domhnall, son of Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, royal heir of Ireland and of Teamhair for a time, the only Guaire [Aidhne] of Ireland in his time for his hospitality, was killed by the Saithni and the people of East Meath, with a slaughter of his people about him, for he had made war against his father and them. Uada Ua Conceanainn was blinded by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair for his evil deeds. Mor, daughter of Muirheartach Ua Briain, the wife of Ua Maeleachlainn, died at Dearnhach Choluim-Chille, after penance. The siege of Waterford by Diarmaid Mac Murchadha, King of Leinster, and Conchobhar Ua Briain, King of Dal-gCais, and the foreigners of Ath-cliaith and Loch-Carman, who had two hundred ships on the sea. They carried off with them the hostages of Donnchadh Mac Carthaigh, of the Deisi, and of the foreigners of Port-Lairge. Conchobhar, lord of Thomond and Ormond, went into the house of Diarmaid Mac Murchadha, King of Leinster, and left hostages there for defending Desmond^k for him. A predatory excursion was made by Cormac, grandson of Carthach, upon Ceinneidigh Ua Briain and the foreigners of Luimneach. A fleet was conveyed by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair upon the Sinainn and Loch Ribh. This was, indeed, a brave expedition for him against the fleet of the men of Breifne, under Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, and against the fleet of the men of Meath, under Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, King of Teamhair, where there were two hundred vessels; and Toirdhealbhach had but twenty ships. Benmidhe, daughter of Conchobhar Ua Maeleachlainn, died at Cluain-Eraird, after a long and well-spent life. A breach of the peace between the men of Meath and the men of Breifne. Ard-Macha, Tuaim-da-ghualann, Conga, and Tearmann Ceallainne^l, were burned. Magh-uEo [and] Buidheamhnach^m were burned. All the province of Connaught was laid waste, from Drobhais to the Sinainn and to Echtgheⁿ, and the people themselves were driven into West Connaught.

and note on Abhainn-da-loilgheach, A. D. 1598. lowing events under this year:

The Annals of Clonmacnoise notice the following events under this year: "A. D. 1137. There was such boysterous, tempestious windes this year, that it fell'd

Αοιρ Ερίορτ, mile céo τριοχα α hocht. Ζιολλαεριορτ Ua Μορζαρι, ερρεορ Clócαιρ, αρδ ίροι ι ηζνα γ ι εεράβαδ, λοέρανν πολυρδα νο ίοιλλ-ρίεεαδ τυατ γ εαεclair τρια φοιρεφοα γ έαοιη ζηίοιη, μοδ διλρ δύεραέταχ δο Θηα, αοζαίρε ταίριε να ηεεαίρι, ζο εοιτέέηη, δέεε, γ α αθνααλ ηι ηεεcler Ρεατταρ γ Ρόιλ η Αρδ Μαάα. Μαοιράτταίρε Ua Θρυεεαν, ραοι ζηνα να ηζαοιόεαλ αρδρρρ λειζιηη Αρδα Μαάα, εηηη ατέομαιορε ιαρταίρ Εορρα ι εεραβαδ, γ εαοηδύεραέτ, δέεε ηα αιιέρε ηη ηηρ Λοάα Ερε αη 2 Ιαηυαρι. Ceall θαρα, Λιορ μόρ, Τζζ Μολιηζ, γ Σορδ δο λορρεαδ. Cuaίρε Μυηιαη εέδνα ευρ λά εοιηαρβα Ρηάτταίρε λά ηαε αη ρηρ δάηα, ζο τυε α ρέιρ. Εορβμαε, ηαε Μυιρβόηαιζ ηειε Εαίρεαιζ, ηιζ Όρηνυηαη, γ ερρυεε ηιζ Ερεαηη ηα ρέιηεαρ αρ έιοδηααλ ρέδ, γ ηαοιηε δο ελέιρσιβ γ εαλλαιβ, ρρρ λεαρηαζτε τυατ γ εeclair, δο ηαρηβαδ ηα εηζ ρέιη ι ρριολλ λά Τοιρηόεαλ-βαχ, ηαε Θιαρμαδα Uί θηηιαη, γ λά δά ηαε Uί Χηοηόεαίρ Ειαρρηαιζε. Ραζηηαλ, ηαε Ιοηαίρ Ι Καέταη, τιζηηηα να Εραοιβε, Ειαηηαέτα, γ Ρρρ Uί, δο έυιτιη τυε έαηηηαέτ γ ηεαβαίλ, λα ηUιβ Εοζαηη Ζηηηηε. Μαοιρυαηαίδ Ua Εαίρεαλλάη, εαηδελ έυαίρπειρτ Ερεαηη αρ έρπυε αρ εέιλλ γ αρ ζαίρρεεαδ, δο ηαρηβαδ δο Εηέλλ Μοαηη. Θοηηαλλ Ua Ειαρρηάα, τιζηηηα Εαίρρηε, δο ηαρηβαδ λά Τιζηηηαη Ua Ρυαίρ. Ματζαηαη Ua Εοηόεαίρ, τιζεαρηα Ειαρρηαιζε Λυαέρα, δέεε. Τοιρηόεαλβαέ Ua Εοηόεαίρ εο εCηοηαέταιβ, Τιζεαρηηάη Ua Ρυαίρ εο ρρρραιβ θρηειρηε, γ Θοηηαδ Ua Ερρβαίλλ εο ηΑιρηζιαλλαιβ, δο έιοηοι α ροέραίρτε δο εορηαηη α ρρραηηη ρεηη εο ηαηρηιέηη

downe many trees, houses, turrets, steeples, and other things, and whirl'd some of them into the seas. Donnell mac Murrough O'Melaughlyn, prince of all Ireland, and King of Meath for a time, a very bountifull and noble prince, as free-hearted as Gwarie of Connought, was killed by the East of Meath for being in rebellion against his father and Meathmen. Waterforde was besieged by Dermott Mac Murrough, King of Lynster, and Connor O'Bryen, prince of Dalgaissie, where the Danes had a fleet of two hundred shippes at sea; at last they obtained hostages of the Danes, and Donnogh Mac Carlie, which they brought with them. All Connought, from Esroe to the Synnan, and from

Clonvicknose to Eghtgie, was waste this year, save Iarhar-Connought. More, daughter of King Mortagh O'Bryen, and wife to Morrough O'Melaughlyn, and Queen of Meath, died a very good death at Dorrowe. Moyleisa, called Crossan Fyn O'King, arehpoet of Ireland, in that kind of Irish verse called Crossanaght, died at Clonconrie [Cloncurry] in Lynster."

° *Maelpadraig Ua Drugain*.—This passage is translated by Colgan as follows:

"A. D. 1138. Beatus Maelpatricius Hua Drugain Hibernorum sapientissimus Archischolasticus Ardmachanus (*hoc est, supremus Professor Scholæ Ardmachanæ*) occidentis Europæ scientissimus, vir pietate et religione præcipuus, in

The Age of Christ, 1138. Gillachrist Ua Morgair, Bishop of Clochar, a paragon in wisdom and piety; a brilliant lamp that enlightened the laity and clergy by preaching and good deeds; a faithful and diligent servant of the Church in general, died, and was interred in the church of Peter and Paul at Ard-Macha. Maelpadraig Ua Drugain^o, paragon of the wisdom of the Irish, chief lector of Ard-Macha; head of council of the west of Europe in piety and devotion, died on his pilgrimage at the Island of Loch Cre^p, on the second of January. Cill-dara, Lis-mor, Tigh-Moling, and Sord, were burned. The visitation of Munster the first time by the son of the poet^a, and he obtained his tribute. Cormac, son of Muireadhach, son of Carthach, King of Desmond, and Bishop of the kings^r of Ireland for bestowal of jewels and wealth upon the clergy and the churches, an improver of territories and churches, was killed in his own house by treachery, by Toirdhealbhach, son of Diarmaid Ua Briain, and by the two sons of O'Conchobhar Ciarraighe. Ragnall, son of Imhar Ua Cathain, lord of the Craebh, Cianachta, and Fir-Li, fell through treachery and guile, by the Ui-Eoghain of the Valley^s. Maclruanaidh Ua Caireallain, lamp of the north of Ireland for personal form, wisdom, and chivalry, was slain by the Cinel-Moain. Domhnall Ua Ciardha, lord of Cairbre, was killed by Tighernan Ua Ruaire. Mathghamhain Ua Conchobhair, lord of Ciarraighe-Luachra, died. Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, with the Connaughtmen, Tighernan Ua Ruaire, with the men of Breifne, and Donnchadh Ua Cearbhaill, with the Airghialla, mustered their forces to contest unjustly his own lands

sua peregrinatione in Insula Loch Creensi, die secundo Januarii obdormivit in Domino."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 304.

^p *The Island of Loch Cre.*—Now Moin-nahinse, near Roscrea, in the county of Tipperary.—See note ¹, under the year 802, p. 412, *suprà*.

^a *The son of the poet:* i. e. Gilla Macliag.—See Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, p. 305; and Harris's edition of Ware's *Bishops*, p. 57.

^r *Bishop of the Kings.*—This might be also translated bishop-king of Ireland.—See Petrie's *Round Towers of Ireland*, pp. 306, 307, where the author inclines to the opinion that this Cor-

mac, the ancestor of all the septs of the Mac Carthys, was really a bishop as well as King of Munster, in opposition to the opinions of Drs. O'Brien and Lanigan, who consider him as having been only honoured with the title of bishop for his piety and liberality to the Church.

^s *The Ui-Eoghain of the Valley.*—A sept of the Cinel-Eoghain, who were at this period seated in the valley of Glenconkeine in the county of Londonderry. The three territories possessed by Ua Cathain or O'Kane, at this period, are comprised in the present baronies of Tirkeerin, Keenaght, and Coleraine, in the county of Londonderry.

λά hUa Maoileclann. Τάμικε δαν Murchad Ua Maoileclann, co pfratb Mide 7 Gallatb, 7 Diarmaid mac Murchada, co Laignib ina naccaid don leit aile, co pangatatar an da rocaide rin co cruib maige lopecaig. Ro be tra ionfoicri boi etir an da longporet co na boi aet bealaic coillead bicce loypa. Fri pe pletimaine doib anlaio rin aghaid in acchaid. Aet cna por deilig Dia gan cat gan giallaic neich dib dia poile. Ro millret fri Mide iaram arbanna Ua mbrum, 7 fri Ffrinmaige gur boi gortia diofulaing doib ipin mbliadain ar ceionn. Iarpin dan do lottar Miodig, Laignig, 7 Soill co hInir Moeta dia hargam, do deachaid dpong dirime doib ar pataannaib, 7 ar ruid ar in loc do rochtain na hIniri, 7 do maet dpeain doib an inir. Tangatatar dna iarpin luat na hIniri cica i nartraigib. Ro baidit, 7 po marbaitt rocaide dib leo, 7 teicit an dflin dib boi ipin inir epce, 7 ni po pedrat lopecaic na hInire tre miorbal De 7 an eplania. Ir anpin po marbad Cubrumne Ua Longairec, 7 mac Taog mac Mic Ualgarce 7 mac Mic Turgail.

Αοιρ Crioirt, mile ced trocha a naoi. Caal Mac Maoilenn, comarba Tigfinaig Cluana hEoir, topar ronara 7 paibnra tuairceit Epeann epneadach bid do euat 7 ecclair. Cuconnaet Ua Dalair, ardollan le dan, decc i cCluan Epiru. O Leacain Mide doirde. Sloigeat la hUlltoib co Tulair noe, co po lopecret an macaire co na ceallaib. Matganain Ua Dubda, toiraic Clonne Latbnraig go maib a Thuairt uime, do marbad la Muireritach, mac Neill a noiozal Concoair Uí Loelann. Donnchad Ua Maolmuaid, tigfina fri cCeall, 7 Cheneol Phlachach, do marbad i ngenel la Murchad Ua Maoileclann. Muireritach Ua Maolmuaid, tigfina ele Fear cCeall, do lopecaic dFearaib Ceall .i. do Uib Luanaid i tImpall Raire. Ua Caola .i. Aod, tigfina Conmaicne mara, do marbad

¹ *Craebh-Maigh-Lorgaigh*: i. e. the Bush or Wide-spreading Tree of the Plain of Tracks. Not identified.

² *The lake*.—There is no lake around the old church of Inis-Mochta at present, but the spot is surrounded by a marsh which is still generally flooded in winter.—See note ^c, under A. D. 922, pp. 610, 611, *supra*.

The Annals of Clonmaenise want this year

altogether. Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen notice the death of Amhlaeibh Mor, or Aulavius Magnus Mac Firbis, chief antiquary and poet of Uí-Fiachraeh.

³ *Leacain in Meath*.—Now Leekin, near Bunbrusna, in the county of Westmeath.—See note ^e, under the year 746, p. 349, *supra*.

⁴ *Ua Dubhda*.—Now Duddy. This sept, which

with Ua Maeleachlainn. On the other side Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, with the men of Meath, and the foreigners, and Diarmaid Mac Murchadha, with the Leinster-men, came to oppose them, and both armies arrived at Craebh-Maighe Lorgaigh^t. The two camps were so near each other that there was only a pass through a small wood between them. They remained for the space of one week in this manner face to face, but at length God separated them without coming to battle, without one giving hostages to the other. The men of Meath afterwards destroyed the corn crops of the Ui-Briuin, and of the men of Fearnmhagh, so that an insufferable famine prevailed amongst them the year following. After this the Meath-men, Leinster-men, and the foreigners, proceeded to Inis-Mochta to plunder it, and a countless number of them went on rafts, and by swimming, on the lake^u, to reach the island; and a party of them did reach the island. The people of the island afterwards came to them in vessels, and numbers of them [the aggressors] were drowned and slain by them; and the party who were on the island fled from thence, not having been able to burn the island, through the miracles of God and the patron saint. On this occasion Cubruinne Ua Longairg, the son of Tadhg, the son of Mac Ualghaire, and the son of Mac Turgaill, were slain.

The Age of Christ, 1139. Cathal Mac Maelfhinn, successor of Tighearnach of Cluain-Eois, fountain of the prosperity and affluence of the north of Ireland, bestower of food upon the laity and the clergy; Cuchonnacht Ua Dalaiigh, chief ollamh in poetry, died at Cluain-Iraird. He was of Leacain, in Meath^w. An army was led by the Ulidians to Tulach-Og, and they burned the plain with its churches. Mathghamhain Ua Dubhda^x, chief of Clann-Laithbheartaigh, with the chief men of his territory along with him, was slain by Muirheartach, son of Niall, in revenge of Conchobhar Ua Lochlainn. Donnchadh Ua Maelmhuaidh, lord of Feara-Ceall and Cinel-Fhiachach, was killed in his fetters by Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn. Muirheartach Ua Maelmhuaidh, the other lord of Feara-Ceall, was burned by the Feara-Ceall, i. e. by the Ui-Luainimh, in the church of Raithin. Ua Cadhla^y, i. e. Aedh, lord of

is of the Cinel-Eoghain, is not to be confounded with the O'Dowdas of Connaught.

^y *Ua Cadhla*.—Now Kyley or Kealy. This name was latinized *Qualeus*, by Malachias, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Tuam in the se-

venteenth century. *Connhaicne-mara* is now anglicised Connamara, and is a well-known district in the north-west of the county of Galway.—See *Chorographical Description of West Connaught*, pp. 74, 366, 367.

λά Donnchað mac Taidg dia ñuinnτιρι πέιν. Donnchaíð, mac Taidg hUí Maolruanaíð, do ðallað lá Toirpðealbáç Ua cConcòbaip. Pñígal, mac Rañnaill, mic Muiríðaiç, ταιοιρεάç Muinntιρι hEolair, do ñaríbað la Tíçhιnan Ua Ruairc ar òcomairce Ua mðriúin η ðñi mðpripne eττιρι laeð η cleipíç mionn η ðécal. Clano Cártaíç do ionnarbað a Muñian lá Síol mðriain. Síç mbliaðna do ðénañ ιττιρι ðñiaíð Muñian η Laiçniu lá comarba Pñat-τραice η la ðacaill Iora. Maolbriçde Ua ðpólcaín, epicoρ Arða Maca, η çñio epábað τυαρπειτ Epeann, paoi ar eccna, ar çñnpa, η ar calçine, ðécc iar ñδειçðññaiñ 29 Ianuarií. Níall, mac Aða mic Maolíora, com-ορba Pñáττραice ðñi pé, ðécc iar ñaίτπιçe ðíoçpa.

Αοιρ Cpiçot, mίle céð ceatpacha. Eocharð Ua Ceallaiç, aipðéññ ðñi Míde, ðuí epucc na hEpeann uile, ðécc ña ðñòðatad ι ñðeapñaiç Colum Chille. Doñnall Ua Sealbaiç, aipçinneach Copcaíçe, τυιρ opðan η aipe-áçair Muñian, ðéç. Comarba Pñatτραice ðop euairc Connaçt ña céðna ðéçt, co ττυç a oíçprip, η po ðilpíçío a ccealla ðop a comup ó Thoippðealb-ach O Concòbaip, η ó ñaίτίð Connaçt, co ðpáppcaíð comarba Pñáττραiç co ña ðaiñað bññaiçetain ðopp an piz, η ðop ñaίτίð Chonnacht. Cliaððpoiçt do ðénañ la Toirpðealbach Ua Concòbaip ðari Aðliaç, η a ðoplongpopt ι Mairç Teatba oc coméð Comñaiçne. Táñic iaðaiñ Muipchað Ua Maol-leachlann co ðoçpauðe ðñi Míde, η Teatba, η Tíçhιnán Ua Ruairc, co ðoç-mpauðe ðñi mðpripne do ðaíçío longpopt Connaçt η Comñaiçne. Páçbaip ðem a longpopt leó. Coipçtñi é lápan luçt anðeap, η ñaríbaio Rañnall,

¹ *The race of Brian*: i. e. the O'Brians and Mac Mahons of Thomond.

² *Maelbrighde Ua Brolehain*.—“A. D. 1139. B. Maelbrigidus Hua Brolehain, Episcopus Ard-machanus, speculum religionis et pietatis Sep-
tentrionalis Hiberniæ, vir sapientiã, mansue-
tudine et clementiã excellens, obiit die 29. Ianuarii, post summam carnis castigationem, et penitentialis vitæ opera.”—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 305.

³ *Níall, son of Aedh*.—He was the grandson of Maclisa, who was Abbot or Archbishop of Armagh from 1065 till 1092, who was the son of Aníhalghaidh, who was Archbishop of Ar-

magh from 1021 till 1050. This is the person called “Nigellus quidem, imò verò nigerrimus” by St. Bernard. Colgan gives the obit of this Níall from the Annals of the Four Masters, with a very appropriate remark, as follows:

“A. D. 1139. *Níellus, filius Aidi, filii Moelise, comorbanus S. Patricii* (id est Antistes Ardma-
chanus) *post ferrentissimam penitentiam decessit*. Severiori calamo in hunc advertit Divus Bernardus quam domestici Annales.”—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 305.

⁴ *The successor of Patrick*.—This passage is translated by Colgan as follows:

“A. D. 1140. S. Gelasius in Connaciam pro-

Connhaicne-mara, was killed by Donnchadh, son of Tadhg, one of his own people. Donnchadh, son of Tadhg Ua Maelruanaidh, was blinded by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair. Fearghal, son of Ragnall, son of Muireadhach, chief of Muintir-Eolais, was killed by Tighearnan Ua Ruaire, while under the protection of the Ui-Briuin and the men of Breifne, both laity and clergy, relics and shrines. The Clann-Carthaigh were expelled from Munster by the race of Brian^z. A year's peace was made between the men of Munster and the Leinstermen, by the successor of Patrick, and the staff of Jesus. Maelbrighde Ua Broilchain^a, Bishop of Ard-Macha, head of the piety of the north of Ireland, a paragon of wisdom, meekness, and mildness, after good penance, on the 29th of January. Niall, son of Aedh^b, son of Maelisa, successor of Patrick for a time, died after intense penance.

The Age of Christ, 1140. Eochaidh Ua Ceallaigh, chief head of the men of Meath, the most distinguished bishop of all Ireland, died at an advanced age at Dearnhach Choluim Chille. Domhnall Ua Sealbhaigh, airchinneach of Corcach, pillar of the glory and splendour of Munster, died. The successor of Patrick^c made a visitation of Connaught for the first time, and obtained his full tribute, and their churches were adjusted to his jurisdiction by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair and the chieftains of Connaught, and the successor of Patrick and his clergy left a blessing on the king and the chieftains of Connaught. A wicker bridge was made by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair across Ath-liag^d, and pitched his camp at Magh-Teathbha, to guard Connhaicni. Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, with the forces of the men of Meath and Teathbha, and Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, with the forces of the men of Breifne, came to attack the camp of the Connaughtmen and the Connhaicni. These left the camp to them; and the southern party burned it, and slew Ragnall, the grandson of

fectus, a rege terræ Theodorico Hua Conchobhair et proceribus, summâ humanitate et reverentiâ exceptus, facta ei a rege plena libertate circa negotia Cleri et Ecclesiarum sui regni, ea omnia liberè tractandi, et disponendi, quæ ad rei Catholicæ promotionem judicaret expedire. Peragrata igitur tota Connacia, et ubique quæ religionem et pietatem concernebant, ritè dispositis, multis auctus donis honorariis ad sua reversus

est."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 304.

^a *Across Ath-liag*: i. e. across the Shannon at Ballyleague or Lanesborough. Dr. O'Conor confounds this with Athleague on the River Suck, in the county of Roscommon, and translates the passage incorrectly, thus:

"Pons ligneus viminarum factus a Tordelbacho O'Conor supra vadum fluminis Succæ, dictum *Athliacc*, et castrametatus est ultra flu-

mac mic Duidhara, tairiac Muintire hEolair, co rocaidib iondaib. Com-
dál oc Aeluan lá Murchad Ua Maoleachlainn, 7 lá Toirpdealbác Ua cCon-
cóbair, 7 do ionpat comluige 7 comoraó, 7 peccarrat ró ídih. Chiaéroiéft
oile la Toirpdealbác dar Ad Luain co po páraiz laréar Míde. Cúulad
Ua Camdelbáin, tighina Laozair, 7 Flaibéirach Ua Caéaraiz tighina
na Sairne, 7 Doimnall a bráear do epzabail la Murchad Ua Maoleaclainn
ina néccóraizh fein. Tighinán Ua Ruairc do atéar a flaitír Ua mbriuin
lá hUib briuin peirrin, 7 a ceñdur do gabáil doirídire dó. Creach lá
Toirpdealbác Ua cConcóbair, co po oipec Muintir Maolterionda. Tuzrat
pir Tléba fuabairt bíodabó for a ílóg rom, 7 po éuiré ar forra in
Muiréad, mac mic Muireadairz Uí Fhionnaéta, tairiac Cloinne Muireada,
7 in mac mic Aoda mic Ruairi. Maídm for Thallab Áta chiaé ma
nThallab Puirr Láirge, dú i ttoréar mac Mic Torrair.

Aoir Críort, míle céu ceátrachar a haon. Doimnall Ua Comracla,
tighina Teatba, décc i cCluain Epaird iar bñmáinn. Aod Ua Longán,
maor Muían, décc. Coimarra Ciaráin do orraim lá síol nAnnéada, 7 la
Concábar mac Mic Coelán i cCluain pionnloca. An creach pin do airéce
po cédoir lá Concóbar mac Toirpdealbairz Uí Concóbar. Diarmaid Mac
Muiréada, pí Laighn, do dénam pille for maírb Laighn .i. for Doimnall,
tighina Ua pPaolán 7 ríogdánna Laighn, 7 for Ua tTuatáil .i. Murchad
7 a marbad lair diblím, 7 Muiréirach Mac Thollamocólmóg, tighina Pí
gCualann do dállaó lair beóir. Enepte mór i Laighnib don gníom pin, uair
po marbad 7 po dállaó reáct ppir décc do raorclandab Laighn co rocaidib
oile imaille ppiu an tan pin. Donnchaó mac Thuill Gaible .i. Ua Concó-
bair Paizge, do marbad do Uib Paizge peirrin .i. do Cloinn Mhaoluzra.
Doimnall Ua Loingrig, tighina Dal Araide, do marbad do Crotraizib.
Tholla na naom Ua Pírgaile, tairiac Muintire hAngaile pír Aroraic

men, in planitie Teffia, ad protegendam Com-
maeniam."—See note ¹, under A. D. 781, p. 388,
and note ², under A. D. 1000, p. 744, *suprà*.

^c *Ua Fínnachtaigh*.—Now anglicised Fin-
naghty and Finnerty, without the prefix Ua
or O'.

^f *Cluain-fínnlocha*: i. e. the Lawn or Meadow
of the Bright Lake, now Cloonfinlough, a town-

land in the parish of Clonmacnoise, barony of
Garrycastle, and King's County.

^g *Goll Gaibhle*: i. e. the Blind Man of Fídh
Gaibhle, a famous wood along the River Figile,
in the parish of Cloonsast, barony of Cooles-
town, and King's County.—See *Leabhar-na-
gCeart*, p. 214, note ^o.

^h *Crotraighi*.—The situation of this tribe is

Dubhdara, chief of Muintir-Eolais, with many others. A conference was held at Ath-Luain, by Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn and Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, and they took mutual oaths, and made mutual armistice, and parted in peace. Another wicker bridge was made by Toirdhealbhach across Ath-Luain, and he devastated the west of Meath. Cu-uladh Ua Caindealbhain, lord of Laeghaire, and Flaithbheartach Ua Cathasaigh, lord of the Saithni, and Domhnall, his brother, were taken prisoners by Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, for their own injustice. Tighearnan Ua Ruaire was expelled from the chieftainship of the Ui-Briuin, by the Ui-Briuin themselves; but he assumed the headship of them again. A predatory excursion was made by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, and he plundered Muintir-Mael-tSinna. The men of Teathbha made a fierce attack upon his forces, and made a slaughter of them, together with Muireadhach, the grandson of Muireadhach Ua Finnachtaigh^e, chief of Clann-Murchadha, and the grandson of Aedh, son of Ruaidhri. A battle was gained by the foreigners of Ath-cliaith, over the foreigners of Port-Lairge, in which the son of Mac Tormair was slain.

The Age of Christ, 1141. Domhnall Ua Coinfhiacra, lord of Teathbha, died at Cluain-Eraird, after penance. Aedh Ua Longain, steward of Munster, died. The successor of Ciaran was robbed by the Sil-Anmchadha and Conchobhar, the son of Mac Cochlain, at Cluain-finnlocha^f. The booty was immediately restored by Conchobhar, son of Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair. Diarmaid Mac Murchadha, King of Leinster, acted treacherously towards the chieftains of Leinster, namely, towards Domhnall, lord of Ui-Faelain, and royal heir of Leinster, and towards Ua Tuathail, i. e. Murchadh, both of whom he killed; and also towards Muirheartach Mac Gillamochohmog, lord of Feara-Cualann, who was blinded by him. This deed caused great weakness in Leinster, for seventeen of the nobility of Leinster, and many others [of inferior rank] along with them, were killed or blinded by him at that time. Donnchadh, son of Goll Gaibhle^g, i. e. Ua Conchobhair Failghe, was killed by the Ui-Failghe themselves, i. e. the Clann-Maclughra. Domhnall Ua Loingsigh, lord of Dal-Araidhe, was slain by the Crotraighi^h. Gilla-na-naemh Ua Fear-

unknown, unless the present barony of Cathraige, or Carey, in the north-east of the county of Antrim. In *Leabhar-na-gCeart* they are styled

“in cōblaig, i. e. of the fleet,” which shows that they were seated along the sea.—See *Leabhar-na-gCeart*, printed by the Celtic Society, p. 171, note ^e.

Ερεανν δέξ, ιαρ εεσαν αοιρ, γ α αδναcal α nιmρ Cloτρann. Σλόιζfδ λά Con-
 còbar Ua mδpian co hAc eliat, co τυζρατ Γοιλλ α ρίζε δό. Μαρδ υpiong
 dia munnepir aγ pód α νοιρ ιαρ mτε an γpáim γλαιρ δóib m apaille locc
 ι Uαιζιρ. Μορpλυαιζfδ λά Síol mδpian λά Concòbar hUa Concòbar, λά
 Τοιρρòealbác, λά Ταδγ, γ λά Concòbar mac Domnall dar ιαρταρ Connaét,
 co ρυζρατ il mίle bó, γ δάν ρο οipcect, γ ρο mοιρpfe, γ ρο mύρρατ Δύν
 nΓαillme don τυραρ pιν. Cpεach λάp an luét cédna ι nUib Ceimnpelaiζ, co
 ρuaéttatar Loch Γarman. Cpεach λά Διαρμαid mac Μυρchaδa ι Uαιζιρ,
 γ μαidm ρια Uαιζιρ παρpium ιαρ ταβαipε móip epείe uaidib. Ullταιζ
 Uαιζfn uile do éoét dia τpύmbh péipin .ι. m Ulltoib, γ βά comapóa díozla
 pón ι Uαιζmb. Coimóal píoða oc Uipneac eτιρ Τοιρρòealbác Ua Concòbar,
 pí Connaét, γ Μυρcaδ Ua Maoileaclainn, pí Tínpac. Tyζ Ua Maoileach-
 lainn α βpαιζde do Thoιρρòealbác tap cfm Mide γ Teatba, βpαιζde pfi
 mδpεipne βeóp do έabaipε λά Τοιρρòealbác don έυρ pιν. Concòbar mac mic
 Donnchaid Uí Maoileaclainn do mαpbaδ ι ngeimel λά Μυρcaδ Ua Maoi-
 leaclainn. Do póine Dia mioρbal ap Μυρchaδ ma éionaid .ι. Apτ α mác do
 éccaδ α εeionn coιζδipι. Aδbar píz Epeann m τApτ ipm. Domnall, mac
 Ruaidpι Uí Mhaolínuaíδ, τiζεapna pεap ζCeall do mαpbaδ la Μunnepir
 Luaimín ι pRaéam hUí Suanaiζ. Cpεachpλυαιζfδ λά Τοιρρòealbác Ua Con-
 còbar ι pΦoταpταib apδpεach, γ ρο οipce oream δpfiταib Mide, γ oΦhoταp-
 ταib, γ pεζlep hUí Dhúnán.

Αοιρ Cpíoρτ, mίle céδ cétpacha adó. hUa Rebecám, abb Upp móip
 Moéúa, do mαpbaδ la Ταδγ Ua Ceimnéioζ. Caταpach Ua Cpicaepεch,
 pεappεiζm n Apva Macá, pαζapε eεcnaide apva ba pοipζte do Γhaoidεa-
 laiδ, do écc. Ceall vá lua, Eanaé dúin, γ Teach Moéua do lopcaδ. Con-

¹ *Muintir-Anghaile*.—Otherwise called Anghaile. This was the tribe-name of the O'Farrells, who were seated in the present county of Longford.

² *Dun-Gaillmhe*: i. e. the Fortress of the River Gaillimh, now the Galway River. This was the castle which was erected here in the year 1126, *q. v.*

³ *Ulstermen*.—This may mean Ulidians or inhabitants of East Ulster, many families of whom were in exile in the province of Leinster

at this period.

⁴ *Uisneach*.—Now Usnagh Hill, in the barony of Rathconrath, and county of Westmeath.—See note ^c, under A. D. 507, p. 166, *suprà*.

⁵ *Fotharta-Airbheach*.—A territory adjoining the Hill of Croghan in the King's County.—See note ^c, under A. M. 3529, p. 36, *suprà*.

⁶ *Regles-Uí-Dhunain*: i. e. O'Dunain's church. This was probably the name of a church at Clonard, in Meath, erected by the Bishop Maelmuire O'Dunain, who died at Clonard in 1117 [1118].

ghaile, chief of Muintir-Anghaile^l, the most prosperous man in Ireland, died at an advanced age, and was interred in Inis-Clothram. An army was led by Conchobhar Ua Briain to Ath-cliaith, and the foreigners submitted to him as their king. Some of his people died on their return from the East, after having eaten the green corn at a certain place in Laeighis. A great army was led by the race of Briain, by Conchobhar Ua Conchobhair, by Toirdhealbhaeh, Tadhg, and Conchobhar, son of Domhnall, across the west of Connaught, from whence they carried off many thousand cows; and they also sacked, plundered, and demolished Dun-Gaillmhe^k on that occasion. The same party made a predatory excursion into Ui-Ceinmsealaigh, until they reached Loch Garman. A predatory excursion was made by Diarmaid Mac Murchadha into Laeighis; and the people of Laeighis defeated him, after he had carried off a great prey from them. The Ulstermen^l of all Leinster returned to their own territories, i. e. into Ulster, and this was a sign of vengeance in Leinster. A conference of peace was held at Uisneach^m between Toirdhealbhaeh Ua Conchobhair, King of Connaught, and Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, King of Teamhair. Ua Maeleachlainn gave his hostages to Toirdhealbhaeh, for Meath and Teathbha. The hostages of the men of Breifne were also carried off by Toirdhealbhaeh on that occasion. Conchobhar, grandson of Donnchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, was killed in fetters by Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn. God performed a miracle upon Murchadh in revenge of it, i. e. Art, his son, died at the end of a fortnight afterwards. This Art was heir-presumptive to the sovereignty of Ireland. Domhnall, son of Ruaidhbri Ua Maelmhuaidh, lord of Feara-Ceall, was killed by Muintir-Luainimh, at Rathain-Ui-Suanaigh. A great plundering army was led by Toirdhealbhaeh Ua Conchobhair into Fotharta-Airbhreachⁿ; and he plundered some of the men of Meath and of the Fotharta, and Regles-Ui-Dhunain^o.

The Age of Christ, 1142. Ua Rebachain, Abbot of Lis-mor-Mochuda, was killed by Tadhg Ua Ceinneidigh. Cathasach Ua Circaerech, lector of Ard-Macha, a wise aged priest, the most learned of the Irish, died. Cill-Dalua, Eanach-duin^p, and Teach-Mochua, were burned. Conchobhar, son of Diarmaid

—See the *Miscellany* of the Irish Archæological Society, pp. 132, 155.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise want this year, and contain but a few meagre entries till the

year 1152. The Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen accord with those of the Four Masters at this period.

^p *Eanach-duin*.—Now Annadown, in the ba-

εὐβαρ mac Diarmada hl bhriain, αιρορί δά εὐίγεαδ Μυῖαν τυρη ζαιρειδ ἡ
 ἰηγμαῖα λειτε Μοζα, δέεε ι εCill Dalua ιαρ mbuaid αιερίγε, ἡ αιρορίγε
 Μυῖαν υιλε δο ζαβάλ δο Τθοιρηδεαλβαδ Ua mδριαν φο εέδοιρ δια έιρ.
 Donnchaδ, mac meic Captaiz δο έλεε ι nDέριδ Μυῖαν, ἡ δρη δο μαρβαδ
 δό, ἡ αραιλ δια μινντιρηιοῖν δο εῦιτιμ, ἡ Donnchaδ buδέιν δο ζαβάλ λάρ
 ná Dέιριδ, ἡ α εαbhairt ιαρριμ δο Τθοιρηδεαλβαδ Ua bhriain. Concobar,
 mac Donnall Uí bhriain, δο ιονναρβαδ δο Τθοιρηδεαλβαδ Ua bhriain, ρί
 Μυῖαν, ἡ τεαεε δο φορ coccaδ hl eConnaéταιδ. Μαῖομ ρε mac Neill mic
 meic Uóclainn, τιζήρηα Cenel Eozain φορ Ρήραιδ Droma, ἡ ρο ερεετναίγεαυ
 ροῖν ρέν εο μόρ ι ρριεζυιμ αν μαδμα hl ριν. Slóizead lá Τθοιρηδεαλβαδ
 Ua Concobar, lá ριζ Connacht εο ρήραιδ Μίσε ἡ βριέριε ἡ εο Λαιζμβ
 λειρ δο έλεε ιρη Μυῖαν, αεε ρο ιομπαδρφε ζαν bú ζαν ζιαλλα (cen mo εα
 bhairde Λαιζην) ιαρ ρίρδ Oρραιγε ἡ Λαιζιρι, ἡ ιαρ millead νειε δια ναρβαν-
 ναῖδ. Μόριερεαυ λά Τθοιρηδεαλβαδ Ua mδριαν λά ριζ Μυῖαν ἡ Λαιζμβ,
 ἡ ρο οιρεε Uí Μυιρδαιζ, ἡ αραιλ δο Uíδ Ceinnrelaiz, ἡ δο βερτ buαρδίριμε
 λαιρ. Donnchaδ Ua Concobar, τιζήρηα Ciarrairge Λuaéra, δο μαρβαδ λά
 τιζήρηα Ua eCairrin .i. Cúmara becc. Mac meic Conroí, τιζήρηα Dealbna
 Thire δά loca, δο μαρβαδ. Mac Ρήζαλ Uí Mhaoilínuaid, τιζήρηα Ρή
 eCeall, δο μαρβαδ δο mac Ruaidri Uí Mhaoilínuaid ι nDaupmaiz Colainn
 Chille. Mac mic Oettiρ .i. Oettiρ δο lucht Inri Gall, δο ζαβάλ εήναιρ ἡ
 φορλαῖαιρ Αεα ειαε. Μαεζαῖαιρ, mac Floinn Uí Phollamain, τιζήρηα
 Críce na eCédach, δο εῦιτιμ λά α διαρ δήβραεταρ ρειν ι βρειλ ἡ α meabail.

rony of Clare, and county of Galway.—See note ², under A. D. 576, p. 209, *suprà*.

¹ *Conchobhar, son of Diarmaid Ua Briain*.—He is called Conchobhar na Cathrach in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen. He was so called from a cathair or fortress which he built on an island in Lough Derg.

² *Feara-Droma*.—This was the tribe-name of the O'Donnellys, who were, up to this period, seated at Druim-Lighean, near Lifford, in the barony of Raphoe and county of Donegal.—See *Appendix*, Pedigree of O'Donnelly.

³ *Cumara Beg*: i. e. Cumara the Little. He was Cumara Beag Mac Namara, chief of Ui-

Caisin, in the baronies of Upper and Lower Tulla, and county of Clare.

⁴ *Dealbna-Thire-da-locha*: i. e. Delvin of the Land of the Two Lakes, now the barony of Moycullen, situated between Lough Corrib and Lough Lurgan, or the Bay of Galway, in the county of Galway.—See *Chorographical Description of West Connaught*, p. 52, note ¹.

The Mac Conroys, who are of the Dalcaessian race of Thomond, are still very numerous in this territory, but they usually translate the name to *King*, from an erroneous belief that the name is Mac-an-righ, i. e. Son of the King; but the true anglicised form of the name is Mac

Ua Briain^a, supreme king of the two provinces of Munster, pillar of the valour and prowess of Leath-Mogha, died at Cill-Dalua, after the victory of penance; and the sovereignty of all Munster was assumed by Toirdhealbhach O'Briain immediately after him. Donnchadh, grandson of Carthach, came into the Deisi-Mumhan, and killed some people; but some of his people fell, and Donnchadh himself was taken prisoner by the Deisi, who afterwards delivered him up to Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain. Conchobhar, son of Domhnall Ua Briain, was expelled by Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, King of Munster, and he proceeded to make war in Connaught. A battle was gained by the son of Niall, grandson of Lochlainn, lord of Cinel-Eoghain, over the Feara-Droma^r, and he himself was severely wounded in the heat of that battle. An army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, King of Connaught, accompanied by the men of Meath, Breifne, and Leinster, to march into Munster; but they returned without cows or hostages (save only the hostages of Leinster), after having traversed Osraighe and Lacighis, and destroyed some of their corn. A great predatory excursion was made by Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, King of Munster, into Leinster; and he plundered the Ui-Muireadhaigh and some of the Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, and carried off countless kine. Donnchadh Ua Conchobhair, lord of Ciarraighe-Luachra, was killed by the lord of Ui-Caisin, i. e. Cumara Beg^s. The son of Mac Conroi, lord of Dcalbhna-Thire-da-locha^t, was killed. The son of Fearghal Ua Maelmhuaidh, lord of Feara-Ceall, was killed by the son of Ruaidhri Ua Maelmhuaidh, at Darmhach-Choluim-Chille. The son of Mac Ottir, i. e. Ottir, one of the people of Insi-Gall [the Hebrides], assumed the chieftainship and government of Ath-eliath. Mathghamhain, son of Flann Ua Follamhain, lord of Crich-na-gCedach^u, fell by his own two brothers, in treachery and guile.

Conry.—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 82, p. 317.

^u *Crich-na-gCedach* : *anglicè* Crinagedagh. This was the name of a rectory in the King's County in 1629. The townlands of Corbetstown, Killowen, and Clonmore are in it.—See Inquisition taken at Philipstown, 9th January, 1629. It is the present parish of Castlejordan, in the barony of Warrenstown, King's County, adjoining the counties of Meath and Westmeath.

—See Harris's edition of Ware's *Antiquities*, chap. v., where this territory is thus referred to :

“ In the Black Book of the Exchequer of Ireland, and in sundry Pipe Rolls in the reign of Edward III., it appears that the territory of Cryngedagh, now a part of the King's County, on the Westmeath side, was charged with royal services, as lying within the county of Meath.” —p. 35.

Cpech lá Concóbair, mac Toirprealbaig, 7 lá hUib Maine ar Cenel Forgho, co tucpat buar díríine.

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, míle ceo ceatpachac atri. Macpaié Ua Fuilleachám, eppcop 7 óg, Macpaié Ua Fídan cfnó nri Loáa Cpe, 7 Ziollacpiorc Mac an becanaiç, aipóindech Oromá móip, décc. Ziolla aonçura Ua Cluánáin, ollam Connaçt 1 bpiúeaçt, décc. Cluain Eapaird do lopcaá arf an paimn ar mo im Ueff an memra. Ceanannar, Áçtppum, Doínnach Sçhnall, 7 Ceall dapa do lopcaá. Copcaá do lopcaá po dí. Muipçírtach, mac Doínnall Uí Mhaoileachlainn píogðainna Teampach, 7 lapçaur Míoe ppi pé, 7 Donnchaá Ua Conáfnainn, décc. Móipçpeach lá Cerél nEoçain hí Fífmháig, dia po loipçt an típ ço móp etip bú 7 arðar. Do poçaur um Art Ua Ruairc leo don çup rin. Ríçe Chenél Eoçain do çabáil do Ua nÇarmleaáig .i. do Dhonnall iar monnapbaá Muipçírtaiç mic Néill íneç Laçlainn do Chenel Eoçain pcpin, 7 do Doínnall pémpaite. Aoð, mac Muipçírtaiç Uí Dhúbða, tiçfina Ua Fiaçpac an tuaircpiorc 7 hUa nAmalçaða, déç. A ínac péim .i. Ruairi do fpaçabáil lá Toirprealbaç Ua Concóbair tap pápuçað laech 7 cléipcaç, mino, 7 comapçeaá. Içiaç na comapççða Muipçbaç Ua Dubçaiç ço ccléipçib 7 laochaiç Connachc, Taáç Ua ðprian, tiçfina Tuaðmumán, Tiçfínan Ua Ruairc, tiçfina ðpripne, 7 Muipchaá mac

* *Cinel-Forgo*.—Otherwise called Ui-Forgo, a tribe seated in Ormond.—See the years A. D. 834, 989, 1060, 1131.

* *Less-an-memra*: i. e. the Fort of the Shrine. This was the name of the house at Clonard, in which the shrine of St. Finnen was preserved.

* *Ui-Fiachrach of the North*.—This is a mistake of the Four Masters for Ui-Fiachrach of the Moy, now the barony of Tíreragh, in the county of Sligo. The Ui-Fiachrach of the north were seated around Ardstraw and along the River Derg, in the county of Tyrone.

* *His own son, i. e. Ruaidhri*.—This curious passage, and a few others which properly belong to this year, are translated as follows by Connell Mageoghegan, in his Annals of Clonmaenise, in which it is incorrectly entered under the year 1139:

“A. D. 1139 [*rectè*, 1143] King Terlagh took his son prisoner (his name was Rowrie O’Conor, he that was afterwards king of Ireland), after that he gave him protection before upon these oaths and securities following, viz.: Moriegh O’Duffie, Archbushopp, with all the laymen and Clergy of Connaught; Teige O’Bryen, king of Thomond; Tyernan O’Royrek, king of the Breiny, and Murrough mac Gilleneneve O’Ferall, chieftaine of the Annalie. They all, both clergy and laymen, fasted at Rathbrendon to gett the said prince Rowrie out of the king’s hands, and could not. Also king Terlagh took Morrogh O’Mealaghlyn, king of Meath, prisoner, after he [had] agreed with him that each of them would be true to one another, and seek none advantage or hindrance of another. These were the oaths and suretys that were between them of either

A predatory excursion was made by Conchobhar, son of Toirdhealbhach, and the Ui-Maine, upon the Cinel-Forgo^w, and carried off countless kine.

The Age of Christ, 1143. Macraith Ua Fuilleachain, bishop and virgin; Macraith Ua Fidan, head of the island of Loch-Cre; and Gillachrist Mac-an-Bheacanaigh, airchinneach of Druim-mor, died. Gilla-Aenghusa Ua Clumbain, ollamh of Connaught in poetry, died. Cluain-Iraird was burned, for the most part, with Less-an-memra^x. Ceanannus, Ath-Truim, Domhnach-Seachnaill, and Cill-dara, were burned. Corcach was burned twice. Muirheartach, son of Domhnall Ua Maeleachlainn, royal heir of Teamhair and of West Meath for a time, and Donnchadh Ua Concheanainn, died. A great predatory excursion was made by the Cinel-Eoghain into Fearnmhagh, by which they greatly injured the territory in its cows and corn. On this occasion Art Ua Ruairc was slain by them. The chieftainship of Cinel-Eogain was assumed by Ua Gairmleadh-aign, i. e. by Domhnall, after the expulsion of Muirheartach, son of Niall Mac Lochlainn, by the Cinel-Eoghain themselves, and by the aforesaid Domhnall. Aedh, son of Muirheartach Ua Dubhda, lord of Ui-Fiachrach of the North^y, and of Ui-Amhalghada, died. His own son, i. e. Ruaidhri^z, was taken by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, in violation of laity and clergy, relics and protection. These were the sureties: Muireadhach Ua Dubhthaigh, with the clergy and laity of Connaught; Tadhg Ua Briain, lord of Thomond; Tighearnan

side for performance of the said agreement, viz^t: the altar of Saint Keyran's shrine, the relics Norannagh, two prelates of every severall houses, together with Moriegh O'Duffie, archbushopp of Connought, the primatt of Ardmach, the staff of Jesus, which St. Patrick brought to this kingdom, the cowarb of Saint Fechine, Saint Fechin's bell, and the Boban of St. Kevin; by all which sureties and oaths they were bound to each other not to seek advantage either by captivity, blynding, or encroaching upon either's land, untill apparent occasion had appeared to the sureties; and notwithstanding all which, Murrough was taken by King Terlagh, and kept prisoner for the space of a month, without any breach of his side, untill at last he was enlarged by the intercession of the said

prelates and noblemen that were sureties for him, whom they sent, with safe conduct, to Munster. In the mean time King Terlagh seized upon the kingdom of Meath into his own hands, and graunted the same to his son, Connor O'Connor, which was made by this devise: the King caused to be assembled to Keylke the nobility of Meath, and O'Bryun of the Brenie, where he apprehended King Murrough of Meath, and took hostages of the rest of Meath, which he delivered to his said son, with the possession of the kingdom of Meath as aforesaid. O'Gormley tooke the principallity of Tyrowen to him, was king thereof, and banished there hence the son of O'Neall. Gilla-Enos O'Clowen, archpoett^z [*recte*, arch-ollav] "of Connaught in the art of poetry, died."

Ἰολλα να ναοῖν ἰ βῆρῆαι, τῆρῆνα Μυνητῆρε ἡΑνῆαλε. Ρο ἐποῖρερετῆ
 τρα εἰρηγῆς Κομμαῆτ ἰμ Μυνηδαῆς Ὑα νῆΟυβῆαιγ ὀοο Ραῆτ ὕρηναινν ἰμο
 εἰκομαῖρῆε, ἡ νῆ εἰκκαῆ ὀοῖβ. Μυρῆαῆ Ὑα Μαοιλεαχλαινν, ρῆ Μῆδε εο να
 βορῆταῆταῆ ὀο βῆρῆαῆβῆλ λά Τοῖρῆδεαλβῆαῆς Ὑα εἰΚοκῆοῆαιρ, λα ρῆγῆς Κομμαῆτ,
 βορ ρῆαῆδαῆ μῆνδ ἡ κοῖμαῖρῆγῆς Ἐρῆνν. Αῆτιατῆρῆδε .ι. αἰτῆοῖρ Κομαῖρῆν εο να
 μῆονδαῆβ, ρερῆν Κομαῖρῆν αν ὀρῆμεαχ, αν Μαῆτα μῆορ, αν ταββ ἡ αν ρῆοῖρ, ἡ
 οῖαρ αρ ῆαχ ὀρῆμῆγ ὀον Ἐαῆλαῖρρ. Μυρῆδῆαχ Ὑα Ουῆταῆγ αν τῆρῆνδ ερῆκορ,
 τῆρῆνα Κομμαῆτ, ἡ α τῆοῖρῆγ, κοῖμαρῆβα Ρῆαῆτῆραῖε ἡ ὕαῆαλλ ἰορῆ, κοῖμαρῆβα
 Ρεῖοῖν ἡ εἰοε Ρεῖοῖν, ἡ ὀῆῆβῆν Κοοῖμῆγῆν. Ρο βῆτῆταῖρ τρα ρῆν ἰνλε, εἰτῆρῆ
 Τοῖρῆδεαλβῆαῆς ἡ Μυρῆαῆδῆ ῆαν ρῆῆῆλ ῆαν μεαῆβῆλ, ῆαν τῆρῆγῆδ νεῖε ὀῆῆδ ὀια
 αρῆοῖλε ῆαν ὀαλλαῆ ῆαν βῆρῆαῆβῆλ ῆαν τῆμῆδῆβε ερῆεε να βῆρῆανν βορ Μυρῆαῆδῆ,
 ῆομαῆδ ρῆαῆδαῆ λαρ να κοῖμαῖρῆγῆβ ἡ εἰον, ἡ εο ρῆκοκαρῆταοῖ ρῆλῆν ἔ ὀονχαῖβ
 α εἰκομαῖρῆγῆδ. Αῆτῆ ναμα νῆ ρῆρῆ εἰον ρολλῆρ εἰκκεε εἰα ρο ῆαῆαῆδ, ἡ ρο
 λεῖκκεαῆδ αρρ ἡ εἰονν μῆρ ἰαρῆρῆν ὀονχαῖβ ἡ εἰκομαῖρῆγῆδ, ἡ ρο ἡῆῆναῖεῆδῆ
 εἰρῆμῆν λά α εἰκομαῖρῆγῆβ ἰρῆν Μῆμῆαν, ἡ ὀο ρῆαῆαῆδ ρῆγῆ Μῆδε λά Τοῖρῆδεαλβῆαῆς
 ὀια ῆῆαε ρεῖρῆρῆν, ὀο Κοκῆοῆοῆαιρ. Αρ ανῆαῆδ ρο βορ εαοῖμῆνακαῖρῆ αν εαρῆα-
 ὕαῆλ ἰρῆν .ι. Σῆοῖεῆεῆδ ὀο ὀῆναῆν λά Τοῖρῆδεαλβῆαῆς ανῆαῖλ βῆδ ὀο ἔῆετ ἰρῆν
 Μῆμῆαν, Κομμαῆτῆαιγ, Κοῖμῆαιεῆν, ἡ Ὑῆ ὕρῆμῆν ὀο εἰονῆλ ῆο ἡαον ῆῆαιγῆν, ἡ
 Ὑα Μαοιλεαχλαινν ὀο ῆαῆαῆλ, ἡ α ὕρῆεῆ ῆο ὀῆν μῆορ, ἡ βῆραῆγῆο Μῆδε αρῆεῆνα
 ανῆαῖλ ρεῆμῆρῆβαρῆταῖρ, αῆτῆ εῆνα νῆ ρο μῆλλεαῆδ α ὕεῆ ἰρῆν Μῆδε ὀερῆν. Ερῆεῆ
 λα ἡεῆβ ἡ βῆρῆαῆβ Κοεαλλ, ὀαρ βῆοῖνδ μῆονν, ἡ κοῖμαῖρῆγῆαῆδ. Σῆοῖγῆδ λά Τοῖρῆ-
 δεαλβῆαῆς Ὑα μῆορῆαν εο βῆρῆαῆβ Μῆμῆαν ἡ εἰΚομμαῆτῆαιβ, ῆῆρ ἔῆρερατ αν
 Ρῆαῆδ ὕρῆεῆγῆ, ἡ ῆῆρ ρεαοῖρῆετῆ α εαῖρῆοῖλ, ἡ ρο ρῆοῖδῆρῆδ ἰαρῆρῆν ῆαν ερῆεῆχ ῆαν
 ῆαῆλῆνα.

Αοῖρ Ερῆορτ, μῆλε εῆδ εεαῆραχα α εῆταῖρ. Ἰολλαπατῆραῖεε μαε Κο-
 ῆαῖλ, ραοῖ εαεενα να νῆαοῖδεαλ, ρεαρ λεῖγῆνδ Κοῆαῆνα Ἐραῖρδ, ἡ α ρεααρδ,

^a *Rath-Brenainn*: i. e. Brendan's Fort, now Rathbrennan, a townland in the parish of Roscommon.—*Ord. Map*, sheet 39. See note ^k, under A. D. 1410.

^b *The Orcineach*.—Sometimes written Orainneach. This was probably a gold-embroidered crozier.

^c *Matha-mor*: i. e. the great Gospel of St. Matthew.

^d *Boban of Caeimhghin*.—This was probably a bell which had belonged to St. Caeimhghin or Kevin of Glendalough.

^e *Dun-mor*.—Now Dunmore, in a barony of the same name in the county of Galway.—See note ^f, under A. D. 1249.

^f *In violation of relic-oaths*.—"A. D. 1139 [*recte*, 1143]. They of the country of Elie took a prey of Fearkeall, after they were sworn friends to

Ua Ruairc, lord of Breifne; and Murchadh, son of Gilla-na-naemh Ua Fearghail, lord of Muintir-Anghaile. The clergy of Connaught, with Muireadhach Ua Dubhthaigh, fasted at Rath-Brenainn^a, to get their guarantee, but it was not observed for them. Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, King of Meath and its Fortuatha, was taken prisoner by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, King of Connaught, while he was under the protection of the relics and guarantees of Ireland. These were they: the altar of Ciaran, with its relics; the shrine of Ciaran, called the Oreineach^b; the Matha-mor^c; the abbot and the prior, and two out of every order in the Church; Muireadhach Ua Dubhthaigh, the archbishop, the lord of Connaught; the successor of Patrick, and the Staff of Jesus; the successor of Feichin, and the bell of Feichin; and the Boban of Caemlighin^d. All these were between Toirdhealbhach and Murchadh, that there should be no treachery, no guile, no defection of the one from the other, no blinding, no imprisoning, and no circumscribing of Murchadh's territory or land, until his crime should be evident to the sureties, and that they might proclaim him not entitled to protection; however, he was found guilty of no crime, though he was taken. He was set at liberty at the end of a month afterwards, through the interference of his sureties, and he was conveyed by his sureties into Munster; and the kingdom of Meath was given by Toirdhealbhach to his own son, Conchobhar. This capture was effected as follows: a hosting was made by Toirdhealbhach, as if to proceed into Munster; the Connaughtmen, the Conmaicni, and the Ui-Briuin, collected to one place, and Ua Maeleachlainn was taken and conveyed to Dun-mor^e, together with the hostages of Meath in general; but not the smallest part of Meath was injured on this occasion. A predatory excursion was made by the Eili into Feara-Ceall, in violation of relic-oaths^f and sureties. An army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, with the men of Munster and Connaught; and they cut down the Ruaidh-Bheithigh^g, and demolished its stone-fort, after which they returned without booty or hostages.

The Age of Christ, 1144. Gillaphadraig Mac Conghail, the paragon of the Irish for wisdom, lector of Cluain-Iraird, and its priest; and Flannagan of

each other by great oaths, for the preservation of the peace between them."—*Ann. Clon.*

^g *The Ruaidh-Bheithigh*: i. e. the Red Birch

Tree. This tree, which was evidently the inauguration tree of the Ui-Fiachrach Aidhne, gave name to the hamlet of Roevehagh, in the

ἡ Πλανδαζαν Ἰννιῖ Πατέλλν, ἀνμάρια τοζαῖδε, δέζ. Ἐφνannaρ do lopecad po trí an bliadannr. Donnchaḍ mac meic Carḗaḡ, áipḍ ríogḍanna Muḗann, do écc i ngeimeal aḡ Toiprḍealbáḡ Ua mḍriam, oce pu Mumán. Teiḍm tpeaḡaite i Mumán ἡ hi cConnaḡtaib, dia nḡbaib ḍriam mac Toiprḍealbáḡ, mic Diarmada Uí ḍhriam. Ταḍḡ mac Toiprḍealbáḡ Uí Conḡobair ἡ roch-aíde oile do Chonnaḡtaib, do écc don tpeḡaḍ céḍna. Conḡobair, mac Toiprḍealbáḡ Uí Conḡobair, aipḍríoḡḍanna Epeann, ἡ mí Míde pḡí ré leḡ bliadna, do márbḍaḍ aḡ ḍealach Mhuine na rḡiḍe, la hUa nḍublaich, tiḡḡḡna Pḡr Tulac, uair ba pḡí eaḡḡair ḡeneóil laip a ḍeḡ rḡiḍm i ríḡe uair pḡairib Míde. Toiprḍealbáḡ do ḡabairt laipair Míde do Dhonnaḡḡaḍ, mac Muipḡḡḡtaḡ Uí Mhaoilshlann, ἡ Aipḡḡ Míde do ḡómraim eipr Tiḡḡḡnán Ua Ruairc, tiḡḡḡna ḍpḡḡḡne, ἡ Diarmadaḍ mac Muipḡḡḡḡ, pḡí Laiḡḡn, ἡ a mbḡḡḡ pḡr a ccomairceib paḡlaḡḍ ó Chonnaḡtaib. Ruairḡ Ua Conḡobair, mac Toiprḍealbáḡ, do léḡean a ḡeimeal dia a aḡair do ḡnáḍaḍ na cclḡpeac. Comḡal ríḡḡa eipr Toiprḍealbáḡ Ua cConḡobair, ἡ Toiprḍealbáḡ Ua ḍriam oce Tḡr dá ḡlar co maḡib Mumán ἡ Connaḡḡ, laochairib, cleipḡib. Do rḡḡaḡ iarair a ríḡḡḡaḍ aḡair pḡo naḡḡḡḡḡ na cclḡḡḡ ḡḡḡḡ. Slóḡḡḡ lá Toiprḍealbáḡ Ua cConḡobair i Míde ḍḡḡḡḡḡ a ríḡ. Tuḡ ó loch Ainḡḡ paip do Muipḡḡḡ Ua Maoileachlann, ἡ ó Loch Ainḡḡ paip do mac Muipḡḡḡtaḡ Uí Mhaoilachlann. Tuḡḡḡ ḍna ceḡḡḡ céḍ bó ḍḡḡairib Míde i népaic Chonḡobair a meic do Thoirḡḡealbáḡ Ua cConḡobair. Cpeachḡḡḡḡḡ lá Toiprḍealbáḡ Ua mḍriam i Laiḡḡḡ, co pucc ilníḡe bó, ἡ ḡur ḡuir ár cḡḡḡ. Ceairḡall Ua Pḡḡḡḡḡḡ, tiḡḡḡḡna ḍealbna móipe, ḍécc. Doimnall Ua Ceal-

parish of Killeely, barony of Dunkellin, and county of Galway. The caiseal referred to in the text was probably a circular stone wall, built in the cyclopean style around the tree.—See note ^a, on Bile Aenaigh Maighe-Adhair, under A. D. 981, p. 714; and also A. D. 1051, p. 861, *suprà*.

^b *Innis-Faithleann*.—Now Innisfallen, in lower lake of Killarney, in the county of Kerry.—See note ^a, under A. D. 1009, p. 761, *suprà*.

^c *Bealach-Muine-na-Sivide*.—Not identified.

^d *Ua Dubhlaich*.—Now Dowley, without the prefix Ua or O'.

^e *Loch-Aininn*.—Now Lough Ennell, near Mullingar.

^m *Dealbhna-mor*.—Now the barony of Delvin, in the county of Westmeath.

Most of the events given in the Annals of the Four Masters under the year 1144 are given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise under 1140, as follows:

“A. D. 1140, [*recte* 1144]. There reigned strange diseases of bilcs and potches this year in Munster, whereof many died, and among the rest these two noble young men, Bryen mac Terlagh O'Bryen, prince of Munster, and Teige

Innis-Faithleann^h, a distinguished annchara, died. Ceanannus was burned thrice this year. Donnchadh, grandson of Carthach, heir apparent of Munster, died in fetters with [i. e. while in the hands of] Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, King of Munster. An epidemic colic in Munster and Connaught, of which Brian, son of Toirdhealbhach, son of Diarmaid Ua Briain, died. Tadhg, son of Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, and many others of the Connaughtmen, died of the same epidemic. Conchobhar, son of Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, heir apparent to the monarchy of Ireland, was killed at Bealach Muine-na-Sirideⁱ, by Ua Dubhlaich^h, lord of Fearsa-Tulach, for he considered him as a stranger in sovereignty over the men of Meath. Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair gave West Meath to Donnchadh, son of Muirheartach Ua Maeleachlainn; and he divided East Meath equally between Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, lord of Breifne, and Diarmaid Mac Murchadha, King of Leinster, and they remained thus under the protection of the Connaughtmen. Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, son of Toirdhealbhach, was released from fetters by his father, at the intercession of the clergy. A conference of peace between Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair and Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, at Tir-da-ghlas, with the chiefs of Munster and Connaught, both laity and clergy; and they made terms of peace according to what the clergy ratified between them. An army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair into Meath, to appoint its kings. He gave from Loch-Aininn^l eastwards to Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, and from Loch-Aininn westwards to the son of Muirheartach Ua Maeleachlainn. And four hundred cows were given by the men of Meath to Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, as eric for his son, Conchobhar. A plundering excursion was made by Toirdhealbhach into Leinster; and he carried off many thousand cows, and made a slaughter of heads. Cearbhall Ua Finnallain, lord of Dealbhna-mor^m, died. Domhnall Ua Ceallaigh was

mac Terlagh O'Connor, ought not to be forgotten. Connor mac Terlagh O'Connor, prince of Ireland, and king of Meath for the space of halfe a year, was killed by O'Dowley, king of Fertullagh, because he was unjustly constituted to reign over Meath, which O'Dowley cou'd never well brooke. King Terlagh graunted the government of Weste Meath to Donnogh mac Mortagh O'Melaghlyn; and the government of East

Meath to Tyernan O'Royreck and Dermott Mac Murrrough, to be held of the king of Connought by services of homadge and fealtie, during pleasure. Rowrie O'Connor was enlarged by his father, King Terlagh, upon further securities. There was an agreement of truce made between king Terlagh and Terlagh O'Bryen, at Tyreda-glasse" [Terryglass, in Lower Ormond.—ED.], "as the prelattes of the church ordained between

λαιζ δο μαρβαδ λα επιβ μακαιβ mic mic Concoβαρ Uí Cheallaiζ .i. Donnchaδ, Amblaib, 7 Uoelann, 7 nioρ βό cian co τοποραταρ πδe ιαραiv. Mac Mic Maolám, τιζήρνα Ξαλεανζ δρεαζ, δο μαρβαδ. Cionaeδ, mac Mic Amalzaδa, τοιραεά Calpaiζε, δο μαρβαδ lá Plann Mac Amalzaδa. Donnchaδ, mac Ταδζ Uí Mhaoilpuanaid, δέcc.

Αοιρ Cpioρτ, míle cév ceatpachaτ a cúζ. Sluaizfoach Ua Caτάiv, epcoρ 7 óζ δο μυντιρ Letglinne, δέcc. Τρεόιτ δο λορccaδ lá Donnchaδ Ua Cearβαill φορ μυντιρ Uí Mhaoilechlann, 7 επί ρίoiτ δο δaοivδ δο μαρβαδ ivνε. Cluain ριαέρα δο λορccaδ. Tene aοil δο δένam lá Ξiolla-machiaζ, coivapba Παττραice, 7 la ρamαδ Ρhάττραice απέφνα, ambai lx τραιccεαδ φορ ceach let ap βelaib Eainna Macha. Μαδm ρια cCenél Coraill, 7 ρια mac Néill Uí Uoelann φορ Doimnall Ua nΞairmleadaiz 7 φορ Cerél nEozain .i. φορ an lucht ó pléib φο éuaié, αιρm ι τοπορατταρ ρoch-aiδe. Sluaizεαδ lá Cenél cConaill hí φοιρiτιν mic Néill Mec Uochlann δορiδovι 7 vna lá Donnchaδ Ua Cήβαill co nAipziallaib, 7 ρio ionnapbpaτ Doimnall Ua Ξairmleadaiz ap a plaiéir, 7 ρio pázaiβpct mac Néill ina ionaδh. Τιζήρnan Ua Ruairc, τιζήρνα δρειρνε, δο ioμpuδ φορ Chonnaéταιb. Cpeach la Τιζήρnan ipiv cCopann. Cpſch la Τοιρρδεalβαé Ua Concoβαρ ι Muigh Luizne φορ pſraib δρειρνε, co ττυccρατ il míle βό. Slóizεαδ lá Τοιρρδεalβαé Ua mδpian lá ριζ Muivan co Ueitiρ epannéa hi Sleib δλαδma δο éeaéτ ι ccoivne Uí Ruairc hí Míδe. Pοplongpορτ Τοιρρδεalβαiz Uí Choncoβαρ ipiv Rubann, 7 a mac Doimnall Míδeach, 7 Maolpſchlann

them. Terlagh O'Conor, king of Ireland, came to Meath to constitute a king over them, where he appointed Donnogh O'Melaughlyn, king of" [that part of Meath lying to] "the west of Logh Innill, and the son of Mortagh O'Melaughlin, of East part of the said logh. Meathmen gave an Erick of four hundred coves to king Terlagh for killing his son."

ⁿ *Cluain-Fiachra*.—This was probably an error for Cluain-Fiachna, now Clonsfakle, in the county of Armagh. There is a Cluain-Fiachra in the parish of Dysart, barony of Inchaquin, and county of Clare, but there is no church on it.

^o *A lime-kiln*.—"A. D. 1145. Priorum laborum indefessus exantlator Gelasius cogitans de Ardmachana Basilica aliisque sacris ædibus adhærentibus reparandis, extruxit pro calce et cæmento in hunc finem excoquendo ingentis molis fornacem cujus latitudo ab omni parte erat sexaginta pedes protensa."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 305.

^p *Leitir-cranncha*.—This name is now obsolete.

^q *Rubhann*.—Now Rue or Killarue, in the barony of Kilcoursey, in the north of the King's County. This place is referred to, in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as in Foxe's Country, which

killed by the three sons of the grandson of Conchobhar Ua Cellaigh, namely, Donnchadh, Amhlaeibh, and Lochlainn. The son of Mac Maelain, lord of Gaileanga-Breagh, was killed. Cinaedh, son of Mac Amhalghadha, chief of Calraighe, was killed by Flann Mac Amhalghadha. Donnchadh, son of Tadhg Ua Maelruanaidh, died.

The Age of Christ, 1145. Sluaigheadhach Ua Cathain, bishop and virgin, of the people of Leithghlinn, died. Treoit was burned by Donnchadh Ua Cearbhaill, against the people of Ua Maelechlainn, and three score persons were killed therein. Cluain-Fiachra^a was burned. A lime-kiln^o, which was sixty feet every way, was erected opposite Eamhain-Macha, by Gillamacliag, successor of Patrick, and Patrick's clergy in general. A battle was gained by the Cinel-Conaill, and by the son of Niall Ua Lochlainn, over Domhnall Ua Goirmleadhaigh and the Cinel-Eoghain, i. e. over those north of the mountain, where many were slain. A hosting was made by the Cinel-Conaill, to go again to the relief of the son of Niall Mac Lochlainn; and they were joined by Donnchadh Ua Cearbhaill, with the Airghialla; and they banished Domhnall Ua Goirmleadhaigh from his chieftainship, and set up the son of Niall in his place. Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, lord of Breifne, turned against the Connaughtmen. A prey was made by Tighearnan in Corann. A prey was made by Toirdhealbhach in Magh-Luighne, upon the men of Breifne, and he carried off many thousand cows. An army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, King of Munster, to Leitir-cranneha^p, in Sliabh-Bladhma, to come against Ua Ruairc into Meath. The camp of Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair was at Rubhann^o, and he had his son, Domhnall Midheach; Maelseachlainn, son of Murchadh

is the old name of the barony of Kilcoursey, in the King's County.—See note ³, on Coillte-an-Rubha, A. D. 1475. There is another place called Coill a' Rubha, in the south of the parish of Killare, in the county of Westmeath. The Annals of Clonmacnoise give this passage as follows, under the year 1141:

“A. D. 1141” [*rectè*, 1145]. “King Terlagh O'Bryen, King of Munster, came to Leytter-Cranaugh, on the mount[ain] of Sliew-Bloome, to meett with Tyernan O'Royrek, in Meath. King Terlagh O'Connor encamped with his

forces in Ruwaghan, in Foxe's countrey, and sent his son Donnell, together with Melaghlyn mac Murrough O'Melaghlyn, Connor Mac Donnell O'Bryen, and Dermott mac Cormack Mac Carhie, with great and many forces to Fercall, to defend Meath, that the said Munstermen should not pass through that countrey to annoy Meath, and were mett by the Munstermen in a wood in the west part of that countrey, where they killed divers of them, and compelled them to return to their houses without doing any thing worthy to be remembered.”

mac Murchada Uí Mhaoileaclann, ἡ Concóbar mac Doimnaill Uí Bhríain, ἡ Διαρμαϊθ mac Corbmaic mec Cártaigh co floccaib iomdaib ina fairmað occ coimētt βήρ cCeall ar ná tírtaír Muimniḡ inntib. Do deacatar Muimniḡ andear lá nann do fobairt na ccoilltead conur tapla an luēt nalle ina cefin, ἡ πο λά πατ α νάρ. Impoipe Muiimniḡ iarpin dia ttiḡ, ḡan cpeich, ḡan ḡialla, ḡan pío ḡan opað. Aed mac mic Taidḡ Uí Chunn, τοιρεαé Mhuinripe ḡiollcán, do tuitim lá drēm do Mhuinrip ḡhillecán, ἡ λά παραβ Τεαéβα. Μαοm Ούιηε Ουβάν ι nDealbna για Μαιοιφchlanh, mac Murchada Uí Mhaoileachlanh, ἡ για cCairppib for βήραβ ὄρειφνε, αιpm ι τοιροπατταρ επί éed dia nóḡbað, im Uib Connachtaigh, im Uib Caéluain, ἡ im Uib Cubráin. Coccad mór ipin mbliadannri co mboí Epe ina πόð epitaiḡ. Cpech lá Mupcað Ua Maoileclann hi βήρημαḡ, ἡ do bepe ile bó, ἡ πο μαρβ θαοιι ιοmða. Cpech la Τιḡήηάη Ua Ruairc ι Μυḡ Λυηḡ. Cpeach oile beóp lá Mupcað Ua Maoilechlanh ι nAipḡiallaib, co ταρο bú α Cuaηḡe. βήρ Μυḡηαη do tōcht plóḡfð ι cConnacéταib, ἡ ηυḡρατ Ua Ceallaiḡ .ι. Ταḡḡ mac Concóbar, τιḡήηα Ua Maane, leó, ἡ πο μαρβρατ Ρυαḡρη Ua Πλαḡβεαρταḡ. Cpeach lá Cairppri Ua Ciaρða ι nUib ὄριύη. Ρó λοιροπε θαηḡη ὄνα Cuiηηη ἡ πο βήρητ τη ηḡρα móra leó, ἡ τυερατ bú ιοmða. Cpechpluaiḡfð lá Mupcað Ua Maoileclann ι τḡήη ὄριύη, ἡ bá don éur pm do ποcαρ Μαιοileclann, mac Doimnaill Shúḡaiḡ, mac Cocaill βηé, mic βήάη λά ηUib ὄριύη, co ποχαḡib oile. βήρηη Ua Ceaρβαill, ταηαρη Ele, do μαρβαð. Ammur do éabaipε λά ηUib ὄριύη ἡ λά drēm do Chonnaéταib ar éoblach Síλ Μυρεαḡηαιḡ ἡ na τḡαḡ, ἡ Mupcað Ua Μαιοιβρέηαηη, τοιρεαé Cloinne Concóbar, do μαρβαð ann, ἡ Donn Ua Μανναḡáηη, τιḡήηα Ua mὄριύηηη na Síonna.

¹ *Ua Cuinn*.—Now anglicised Quin, without the prefix Ua or O'.

² *Muintir-Gilgain*.—This was the tribe-name of the O'Quins of Annaly, in the present county of Longford, whose territory extended into the baronies of Ardagh, Moydoe, and Shrule, in that county.—See note ^h, under A. D. 1234.

³ *Dun-Dubhain*: i. e. Dubhan's *dun* or fort. Not identified.

⁴ *Uí-Connachtaigh*.—Now Connaughty, without the prefix Ua or O'. This name is still ex-

tant in the county of Cavan.

⁵ *Uí-Cathluain*.—Now *anglicè* Cahallan, or Callan, without the prefix Ua or O'.

⁶ *Uí-Cubhrain*.—Now Cowran and Corran.

⁷ *Daingean-Bona-Cuilinn*.—Now Dangan Castle, in the parish of Kilmore, in the east of the county of Rosecommon. This was the seat of the chief of Uí-Briúin na Sinna, or Tir-Briúin-na-Sinna. It is called Dangan-I-Beirne in various Inquisitions taken in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I.

Ua Maeleachlainn ; Conchobhar, son of Domhnall Ua Briain ; and Diarmaid, son of Cormac Mac Carthaigh, with numerous hosts, along with him, to defend Feara Ceall, and prevent the Munstermen from coming thither. The Munstermen came from the south on a certain day, to scour the woods ; and the other party met them, and made a slaughter of them. The Munstermen then returned home without prey, without hostage, without peace, without truce. Aedh, son of Tadhg Ua Cuinn^r, chief of Muintir-Gilgain^s, fell by a party of the Muintir-Gilgain and the men of Teathbha. The battle of Dun-Dubhain^t, in Dealbhna, was gained by Maelseachlainn, son of Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, and by the Cairbri, over the men of Breifne, wherein fell three hundred of their soldiers, among whom were the Ui-Connachtaigh^u, the Ui-Cathluain^w, and the Ui-Cubhrain^x. Great war in this year, so that Ireland was a trembling sod. A predatory excursion was made by Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn into Fearnmhagh, and he carried off many cows, and killed many persons. A prey was made by Tighearnan Ua Ruairc in Magh-Luirg. A predatory excursion was made by Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn into Airghialla, and he carried off cows from Cuailgne. The men of Munster proceeded with an army into Connaught ; and they carried off Ua Ceallaigh, i. e. Tadhg, son of Conchobhar, lord of Ui-Maine, and slew Ruaidhri Ua Flaithbheartaigh. A predatory excursion was made by the Cairbri-Ua-Ciardha into Ui-Briuin ; they burned Daingean-Bona-Cuilinn^y, and broke three large boats, and carried off many cows. A plundering force was led by Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn into Tir-Briuin-na-Sinna ; and on this occasion Maeleachlainn, son of Domhnall Sugach^z, the son of Cochall Fliuch^a Mac Seanain, and many others, were slain by the Ui-Briuin. Finn Ua Cearbhaill^b, Tanist of Eile, was killed. An attack was made by the Ui-Briuin and a party of the Connaughtmen on the fleet of the Sil-Muireadhaigh, and of the Tuatha ; and Donnchadh Ua Maelbhrenaim, chief of Clann-Conchobhair, was slain there, and Donn Ua Mannachain, lord of Ui-Briuin-na-Sinna^c.

^r *Domhnall Sugach* : i. e. Donnell or Daniel the Jocund or Merry.

^s *Cochall-Fliuch* : i. e. Wet-mantle.

^t *Finn Ua Cearbhaill* : *anglicè* Finn O'Carroll. He was the son of Domhnall, son of Righbhardan, son of Cucoirne, son of Maenach, son of Cearbhall, the progenitor from whom the O'Car-

rolls of Ely O'Carroll took their hereditary surname.

^u *Ui-Briuin-na-Sinna*.—A tribe seated on the west side of that expansion of the Shannon called Lough Bodarg, in the barony of Ballin-tober north, and county of Roscommon.—See Map to *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*.

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, mīle céo ceátrachar a pé. Coibmac Ua Caταραicé, aip-
eaprucc Λαιγεαν, δέcc. Pocharū Muirteimne do uile loρccaδ. Ar por
Ἰhallaib Áta eliaτ pua nAipésh Mide maigin i ττορραταρi dá céo im Raḡ-
nall mac Topcaill, .i. mór maor Áta eliaτ, ἡ im Iuppaig, ἡ pochaide oile dia
maicib. Ceallach Ua Ceallaiḡ, τiḡshna psh mδpḡḡ, do maρbaδ lá Pλαiτ-
beartach Ua Caταραiḡ ἡ la Ἰallaib. Cpeach la Tḡshnān Ua Ruairc dar
Maḡ nAoi co Uoc Uoḡ, ἡ co Dún Iomḡain. Ro mīll ἡ po loρcc ceitpū loḡa,
ἡ po maρb mac Uí Mhaolshlāinn baí oca nanacal, ἡ pochaide oile. Ro
ḡonaδ ann dha Ἰiollabpḡḡde, mac Duibdara, ταιορeaé Mhuinτipe hEólar
ḡur bδ maρb ar a haicte oca τiḡ iap naρḡain Chluana Coiprte do poime pin.
Ἰiollaράττρaice mac mic Donnchaδa, τiḡshna Oρpaige, do maρbaδ do
Uib δραonám i puill ar lár Cille Cainoiḡ. Cpeachpuaigeaδ lá Toiprδeal-
bach Ua mδprian i Λaiḡmδ. Ro aipceρse Uí Pailḡe, ἡ puḡpaτ bpaite iomδa
leó. Ecneach, mac Amlaib Uí Chaomán, do maρbaδ lá Donnchaδ
Ua Ceapbaill. Átaé ḡaioite móipe do etiachtan an τρεap lá do Decembeiρ,
coiρ po lá píodár mór po Eriinn. Ro τpaρccaip pshcca epān i nDoipe
Cholaim Chille, po maρb, ἡ po mūdaiδ daoine iomδa ipin cill. Ro maρb
beór daoine oile i cCill pleibe. Doimnall Ua δραoin, τiḡshna δpcaḡmaine,
do écc. Ceallaé Ua Ceallaiḡ, τiḡshna δpcaḡ, do maρbaδ lá Pλαiτδβḡtach
Ua Caταραiḡ ἡ lá Ἰallaib Áta eliaτ. Ἰiolla na naom mac mic Conmeaδa,
do éuitim lá a δshpḡaτaip pém .i. lá Doimnall, ἡ Cúmeaδa, a iñac, do écc.

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, mīle céo ceátrachar a peacht. An τερρcoρ Ua Meann-
ḡoran δέcc. Muirδach Ua Flannaccáin, paccaρo τoḡaide, δέcc iap bsh-
dainn díocpa. Ἰiolla aibe mac mic Ploinn, Cuillén mac pepḡiḡinn Im-
leacha Iubap, ἡ Piacpa Mac Muircaδaiḡ, aipéndeac Luḡmāo ppi pé, do
écc. Roρp Cpe ἡ Oshpḡoδ do loρccaδ. Caop éimδo do τeaχt an bliadainp

^d *Mormaer*: i. e. Great Steward. He was probably the Danish mayor of Dublin.

^e *Loch-Long*.—This was the name of a small lough in the parish of Taghmaconnell, barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon.—Ord. Map, sheet 51.

^f *Dun-Ingħain*: i. e. Ingħan's Fort, now Dunamon, on the River Suck, in the barony of Ballimoe, and county of Roscommon.—See note ^r, under A. D. 1232.

^g *Chuin-Coirpthe*.—Now Kilbarry, in the parish of Termonbarry, near the Shannon, in the east of the county of Roscommon.—See note ^l, under A. D. 916; and note ^d, under 1238.

^h *Cill-Cainnigh*.—Now Kilkenny, in the county of Kilkenny.—See note under A. D. 1085.

ⁱ *Doire-Choluim-Chille*.—This passage is translated by Colgan as follows:

“A. D. 1146. Ventosa et ingens tempestas die 3 Decembris exorta plurimas quercus alias-

The Age of Christ, 1146. Cormac Ua Cathasaigh, Archbishop of Leinster, died. Fochard-Muirtheimhne was all burned. A slaughter was made of the foreigners of Ath-cliath by the people of East Meath, where two hundred persons were slain, together with Ragnall Mac Torcaill, Mormaer^d of Ath-cliath, and Jufraigh, and many others of their chieftains. Ceallach Ua Ceallaigh, lord of the men of Breagha, was slain by Cathasach Ua Cathasaigh, and the foreigners. A predatory excursion was made by Tighearnan Ua Ruairc across Magh-uAei, to Loch-Long^e and Dun-Imghain^f; he destroyed and burned four ships, and slew the son of Ua Maeleachlainn, who was defending them, and many others. Gilla-brighde, son of Dubhdara, chief of Muintir-Eolais, was wounded; and he afterwards died at his house, having plundered Cluain-Coirpthe^g some time before. Gillaphadraig, the grandson of Donnchadh, lord of Osraighe, was killed by the O'Braenains, by treachery, in the middle of Cill-Cainnigh^h. A plundering army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain into Leinster; they plundered Ui-Failghe, and carried off many prisoners. Eigneach, son of Amhlaeibh Ua Caembain, was killed by Donnchadh Ua Cearbhaill. A great wind-storm occurred on the third day of December, which caused a great destruction of woods throughout Ireland; it prostrated sixty trees at Doire-Choluim-Chilleⁱ, and killed and smothered many persons in the church; it also killed other people at Cill-Sleibhe. Domhnall Ua Braein, lord of Breaghmhaine^k, died. Ceallach Ua Ceallaigh, lord of Breagha, was killed by Flaithbheartach Ua Cathasaigh and the foreigners of Ath-cliath. Gilla-na-naemh, grandson of Cumeadha^l, fell by his own brother, i. e. Domhnall; and Cumeadha, his son, died.

The Age of Christ, 1147. The Bishop Ua Meanrgoran died. Muireadhach Ua Flannagain, a distinguished priest, died after intense penance. Gilla-Ailbhe, grandson of Flann; Cuilen, son of the lector of Imleach-Ibhair; and Fiacha Mac Muireadhaigh, airchinneach of Lughmhadh for a time, died. Ros-Cre and Oentrobh were burned. A thunderbolt fell this year upon the cloic-

que arbores per Hiberniam, et in roboreto Dorrensi sexaginta robora e radicibus evulsit, et in ipsa Ecclesia multos homines extinxit."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 504.

^k *Domhnall Ua Braein, lord of Breaghmhaine*: i. e. Donnell O'Brien, lord of Brawney.

^l *Gilla-na-naemh, grandson of Cumeadha*.—He

was of the sept of the Ui-Caisin, or Mac Namaras of Thomond.

The Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen notice under this year the erection of *Caupleán Eapa Duibe*, i. e. the Castle of the Black Cataract, now Asdee, in the county of Kerry, by Diarmaid Sugach O'Conor Kerry.

φορ Chloictech Domhliag Chianain, eo po éparḡair a bendchoḡair de. Duarcán Ua hEaḡra do éuitim lá hUa nḡaḡra i meabail. Cpeach lá Coinulaḡ mac Duinnḡléibí lá nḡ nUlaḡ i ḡḡnmaḡze, ḡ mo arḡ ḡimor Cluaine Mailduib. Slóḡḡ lá Muirḡḡḡach, mac Néill Uí Lochlann, ḡ lá Cenél nEḡḡain, ḡ lá Donnchaḡ Ua Cḡḡbail ḡo nAḡḡiallaib i nUlaib. Baḡar Ulaḡ illongpoḡt ara ḡcḡḡ ar ḡrú Uchdearc. ḡḡḡḡait Ulaḡ an longpoḡt lá Cenel nEḡḡain ḡ lá hAḡḡiallaib. Lotḡar ina ndiaḡ eo maḡḡḡḡḡar ḡḡḡḡ Dúin ḡroma hi Ueḡ Chatail. Do berḡar Ulaḡ deaḡaḡ ḡóib anḡ rin, lá féile ḡóil ḡ ḡḡar, ḡ meabaḡ ḡor ulḡoib dú in mo maḡḡḡar ḡochaḡḡe móḡ oib im Aḡcain Ua ḡlaḡraoi, ḡḡḡḡna Ueḡe Caḡail. Inḡḡḡ ḡ loḡḡḡ na ḡluaiḡ iar rin Ueḡe Caḡail uile, ḡ do maḡḡḡ ḡialla leḡ ó Ulaib. Taḡḡ Ua ḡḡain do léḡḡḡ ar a ḡeḡḡeal ar imḡḡe eḡḡḡ Eḡeann im comarḡa ḡḡḡḡḡḡ. Maelmaeḡḡ Ua Moḡḡair, im Muircaḡach Ua nDubḡaiḡ, ḡ im Donnall Ua Lonḡarḡáin, uair bá ḡor a comarḡe ḡo ḡabaḡ. Meaḡḡ móḡ ḡo Eḡinn an bliadaḡḡ. ḡiollamaḡḡoḡḡ Ua Caḡail, ḡḡḡḡna Ua ḡḡiaḡḡach Aḡḡne, do maḡḡḡḡḡ do maḡ mic Donnall Uí Chonḡḡḡair. Maḡḡm Aḡa Lucaḡ ḡor Dhoḡnall mac Toḡḡḡealḡaiḡ Uí Chonḡḡḡair, ḡ ḡor Uib Maḡne ḡia ḡḡḡḡḡ ḡeaḡḡa, dú i ndoḡḡair mac mic Aḡnaḡḡaḡa Uí ḡḡlann ḡo ḡoḡaiḡḡ oile.

Aoir Cḡḡḡḡ, míle ceatḡḡḡḡ a hochḡ. Teampall Cnuic na ḡḡḡḡḡ do ḡoḡḡḡḡ lar an eḡḡḡ O Caollaḡe ḡ lá Donnchaḡ Ua cCeapḡbail, ḡ a cōirḡeccaḡ lá hUa Moḡḡair, comarḡa ḡḡḡḡḡḡ, ḡ neḡḡeḡ .i. calaḡ ecclurḡa do oḡḡḡḡḡ ḡó i Luḡḡḡḡ. Sḡnaḡ do éḡḡḡḡ oḡ Inḡ ḡḡḡḡḡḡ lá Maelmaeḡḡ, comarḡa ḡḡḡḡḡ, ba hé a líon coḡḡ eḡḡḡḡḡ ḡécc eo ndḡḡ cḡḡḡḡ ḡaccarḡ do eḡail maḡḡa, ḡ ḡoḡḡḡ ḡor éach eḡḡḡ éuaḡḡ, ḡ eḡlar, ḡ ḡna Maolmaeḡḡ Ua Moḡḡair do ḡol don ḡaḡa ḡḡḡḡ do accallaḡ comarḡa

^m *The cloictheach of Daimhliag-Chianain*: i. e. the Steeple or Round Tower of Duleek, in Meath.

ⁿ *Its beannchobhar*: i. e. the roof or conical cap of the tower.

^o *Cluain-Maelduibh*: i. e. the Lawn or Meadow of Maeldubh, a man's name. This is probably the old name of Magheracluone, in the barony of Farney, and county of Monaghan.—See Shirley's *Account of the Territory or Dominion of Farney*, pp. 154, 171.

^p *Uchdearg*.—Now Aghderg, near Lough-

brickland, in the county of Down.

^q *Dun-droma*: i. e. the Fort of the Long Hill, now Dundrum, a village on a bay of the same name, in the barony of Leath-Cathail, or Lecale, and county of Down, where the ruins of a strong castle of great antiquity occupy the site of the original *dun* or primitive fort.

^r *Ua Flaím*: i. e. O'Flynn of Sil-Maclruain, a territory lying round Ballinlough, in the west of the county of Rosecommon.

^s *Cnoc-na-scangan*: i. e. Hill of the Ants or

theach of Daimhliag-Chianain^m, and knocked off its beannchobhairⁿ. Duarean Ua hEaghra fell by Ua hEaghra, by treachery. A predatory incursion was made by Cuuladh Mac Duinnsleibhe, King of Uladh, into Fearnmbhagh, and he plundered the greater part of Chuain-Maelduibh^o. An army was led by Muir-cheartach Mac Neill Ua Lochlainn and the Cinel-Eoghain, and Donnchadh Ua Cearbhaill and the Airghialla, into Ulidia. The Ulidians were encamped at the brink of Uchdearg^p, to meet them; but they abandoned the camp to the Cinel-Eoghain and the Airghialla, who pursued them till they reached the shore of Dun-droma^q, in Leath-Chathail. The Ulidians gave them battle there, on the day of the festival of Paul and Peter; but they were defeated, and a great number of them slain, together with Archu Ua Flathrai, lord of Leath-Chathail. After this the forces plundered and burned all Leath-Chathail, and carried off hostages from the Ulidians. Tadhg Ua Briain was released from his fetters, at the intercession of the bishops of Ireland, with the successor of Patrick, Maelmaedhog Ua Morgair, Muireadhach Ua Dubhthaigh, and Domhnall Ua Longargain, for he was taken prisoner while under their protection. Great fruit throughout Ireland this year. Gillamochoinni Ua Cathail, lord of Ui-Fiachrach-Aidhne, was killed by the grandson of Domhnall Ua Conchobhair. The battle of Ath-luain was gained over Domhnall, the son of Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, and the Ua-Maine, by the men of Teathbha, where the grandson of Amhalghaidh Ua Flainn^r and others were slain.

The Age of Christ, 1148. The church of Cnoc-na-seangan^s was finished by the Bishop O'Caellaidhe and Donnchadh Ua Cearbhaill, and was consecrated by Ua Morgair, successor of Patrick; and a Neimheadh, i. e. ecclesiastical land, was assigned it in Lughmhadh. A synod was convened at Inis-Padraig^t, by Maelmaedhog, successor of Patrick, at which were present fifteen bishops and two hundred priests, to establish rules and morals for all, both laity and clergy; and Maelmaedhog Ua Morgair, by advice of the synod, went a second time to

Pismires. This church stood on the hill of Knock, near the town of Louth, but scarcely a vestige of it now remains. This passage is translated by Colgan as follows:

“A. D. 1148. Ecclesia de Cnoc-na-Seangan in oppido Lugmagiensi per Hua Coelladium Episcopum, et Donatum Hua Keruail extructa,

consecratur per sanctum Malachiam Hua Morgair, Archiepiscopum ante Ardmachanum, qui et sanctuarium ibi” [*rectè*, Lugmagiæ.—*Act. SS.* p. 737] “constituit.”—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 305.

^t *Inis-Padraig*.—Now Patrick's Island, near Skerries, in the county of Dublin.—See note ^s, under A. D. 793, p. 400, *suprà*.

Ρηστειρ το Ρόιμ α κοίμειρε αν τρῆναιδ. Malachiar .i. Μαολμαεδόκε
 Υα Μοργαίρ, αιρδεερεορ καταιοιρε Ραοραιοε, αιρδεχην ιαρταίρ Εορρα,
 λεγα.τε κοίμειρε Ρηστειρ αιοιμ δεαντο πο μαραιοιρε Ταιοιδ, γ Τοιλλ, αιρδαοι
 ιν εαεερα, γ α εορὰβαιδ, λοεραην πολυρτα πο ροιλλιριξβ τυατα γ eccalpa τρια
 πορδεατα, γ εαοιην γνιοιμια, αοζαίρε ταιριρ ια heccalpi co εοιτεχνο, ιαρ
 ποιρδνεαδ το επρεορ γ ραεαρτε, γ αορ γαχα γραιδ αρεχνα, ιαρ εοιρρεαζαδ
 τεαμπαλλ γ μελζεαδ μοιμδα, ιαρ νδεναιμ γαχα λυβρα eccλαρταεδα ρεχηνόν
 Ερεανν, ιαρ τιόδναεαλ ρεού γ βιδ το ερენαιβ γ ερναζαιβ, ιαρ ρφοεζαδ
 ceall γ μαμπερεαεχ, αρ αρ λειριοιμ πο ηαεηναδαιγεε ι ηεριοη, ιαρ ια
 ρραλληυζαδ ο εέιν μαιρ, γαε εζλαρ πο λεετι ι παλλ, γ ι νείρλιρ, ιαρ βραζβαίλ
 γαχ μαζλα γ γαχ ροιδερα ιν εαζλαιριβ Ερεανν αρεχνα, ιριη οαρα ρεετ α
 leccαιδεετα ιαρ ιμβειε εειρε βλιαδνα δεεε ινα ρριοιμιαδ, γ ιαρρ αν εεαε-
 ραιμιαδ βλιαδαιη καεεεατ α αιοιρ, πο ραιδ α ρριαε το εum ηιμιο αν οαρα λα
 το Νονεμπερ, γ αρ αν εελεαβραιετ αν εζλαρ ιετ γ πολλαμιαη ναοιμ Μαλα-
 χιαρ αρ αν τρῆρ λα αρ ια ελαοχλυδ λαρ ια ρραιοηιβ ο λα ρελε ια μαρβ αρ
 αν λα ια διαδ αρ εοιμιαδ υραιε α ηρδαε γ α οηοιρ, γ πο ηαδναεε, ι
 μαμπερτιρ δ βερναρδ ιι εCλαρπαλιρ ηι ρερακοιηιβ, γο ηοηοιρ, γ εο ηαιριμπε-
 τιμ. Υα Ουιβιν, επρεορ Χιλλε οαρα, αν τερεορ Υα Ναιδηνάν, Ceallach
 Υα Οοιμναεέυν, υαπαλ εέηδ Cille βεηεοιη, γ Μαολειαραιμ Mac Μηζαη
 υαπαλ ραεαριε ρεζλερα Συιδε Colum Chille ιι εCηανδουρ, ιαρ ιμβαιδ μαρ-
 τρα γ αιεριγε, το εεε. Clian Εαρηαρδ, Λανδ λειρε, γ Λυζιμιαδ, το λορρεαδ.

" *Malachias*.—This passage is translated by Colgan as follows :

" A. D. 1148. S. Malachias Hua Morgair, Archiepiscopus olim Ardmachanus, Occidentalis Europæ Legatus Apostolicus, cujus arbitrio et monitis Hiberni et Nortmanni acquiescebant, vir nulli sapientiâ et religione secundus, lucerna lucens, et Clerum populumque sacris operibus et concionibus illuminans; pastor fidelis Ecclesiæ Dei; post Episcopos, Præbyteros, aliosque diuersorum graduum et ordinum clericos ordinatos; post Ecclesias multas, sanctuaria, et monasteria consecrata; post multos labores et diversa munera Ecclesiastica per uniuersam piè exercita; post multas elemosynas, et piàs elar-

gationes in usus pauperum et egenorum impensas; post diversas Ecclesias et Monasteria partim erecta partim restaurata (in more enim habuit Ecclesias, diù ante neglectas et dirutas denuò reparare et re-ædificare); post multas Canonicas constitutiones, Ecclesiasticæ disciplinæ reformationem, et Cleri mores in melius commutandos, concernentes, piè sanctitas, anno decimo quarto sui primatus, ætatis quinquagesimo quarto, secunda jam vice Legati Apostolici munere functus, spiritum cælo reddidit die secunda Novembris in Monasterio Clarevel-lensi in Francia; ibidem eum magna solemnitate, et honore sepultus. Quia tamen commemoratio omnium fidelium defunctorum eo die

Rome, to confer with the successor of Peter. Malachias^u, i. e. Maelmaedhog Ua Morgair, Archbishop of the Chair of Patrick, chief head of the west of Europe, legate of the successor of Peter, the only head whom the Irish and the foreigners obeyed, chief paragon of wisdom and piety, a brilliant lamp which illumined territories and churches by preaching and good works, faithful shepherd of the Church in general,—after having ordained bishops and priests, and persons of every degree ; after having consecrated many churches and ceme-teries ; after having performed every ecclesiastical work throughout Ireland ; after having bestowed jewels and food upon the mighty and the needy ; after having founded churches and monasteries (for by him were repaired in Ireland every church which had been consigned to decay and neglect, and they had been neglected from time remote) ; after leaving every rule and every good moral in the churches of Ireland in general ; after having been the second time in the legateship ; after having been fourteen years in the primacy ; and after the fifty-fourth year of his age, resigned his spirit to heaven on the second day of November ; and the Church celebrates the feast and solemnity of St. Malachias on the third day, it having been changed by the seniors from the feast day of All Souls to the day after, in order that he might be the more easily revered and honoured ; and he was buried in the monastery of St. Bernard at Clarvallis, in France, with honour and veneration. Ua Duibhin, Bishop of Cill-dara ; the Bishop Ua Naidheanan ; Ceallach Ua Domhmagain, noble head of Cill-Beneoin^w, [died] ; and Maelchiarain Mac Mengain, noble priest of the church of Suidhe-Choluim-Chille at Ceanannus, died after victory of martyrdom and penance. Cluain-Iraird, Lann-Leire, and Lughmhadh, were burned. An army was led

celebratur, festum ejus, quo commodius et solemnius celebrari posset, translatum est in diem sequentem.”—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 305.

On this he writes the following remark :

“ Hæc quatuor Magistri in Annalibus, quibus quoad annum, diem et locum mortis et sepulturæ consentit Divus Bernardus in ejus vita cap. penultimo et ultimo : quoad reliqua verò per totam illam ; nisi quod nec ipse innuat ipsum anno 14 sui primatus decessisse (ut illi Annales tradunt) : eum solum tribus annis in

possessione pacifica rexit Metropolitim Ardmanachanum, nempe ab ann. 1133, usque ad 1136, quo resignavit illi muneri, illudque transtulit in humeros B. Gelasii ; sed illi solum videntur, uti solum poterant intelligere quod anno decimo quarto a suscepto munere Primatis, nisi et verius decimo quinto obierit cum anno 1134, illud susceperit, et anno 1148 decesserit.”

^w *Cill-Beneoin* : i. e. the Church of St. Benean, or Benignus, now Kilbannan, near Tuam, in the county of Galway.—See note under A. D. 1114.

Sluaigé la Muiréirach, mac Neill Uí Lochlainn, ἡ λά Cenél nEoghain, ἡ la Donnchaó Ua Cúbaill co nAigiallaib i nUlltaib, co tuccepat gialla Ulaó im mac niú Ulaó leó, ἡ πο παγαβριε εἰεραμ τιξήναδ φορ Ultoib don éur rin. Ulaó ἡ Aigialla do ionpóδ φορ Μαγ Lachlainn ἡ φορ Cenel nEoghain iap rin. Slóigé ele dan, la Muiréirach Ua Laclainn ἡ λά Cenel nEoghain tap Tuaim i nUlltaib, co πο iondabpapat Cuulaó Ua Duinnrlébe a hUlltaib, ἡ co tapóδpat Donnchaó ina ionaó, ἡ co ndeachattap don éur rin i Macáipe Conaill, co πο loipecpit an macáipe acé na cealla na má πο anacht comarba Pháetpacc. Slóigé don lá Tigéinán Ua Ruairc ἡ λά Donnchaó Ua cCeapbaill i nUlltaib, co Cpaió Telca, co πο cpeachpat an típ ἡ co ppapccabpipot Cúulaó ina niúe doipóδpe. Acé éna πο dío éurpé pó céδóip o Ulltaib buóδéin. Comóal lá hUa Lochlainn co maieib Cenél Eoghain, ἡ lá hUa cCeapbaill co maieib Aigiall, ἡ co maieib Ulaó imo tetigéinaóab in Apó Macha, co nóhnpapat oéipíó πο baéaill Iopa hi ppiaónapri comarba Παetpacc, ἡ a íanéta, ἡ πο παγαβpipot gialla acc Ua Lochlainn. Bpaigé Ceneoil cConaill dan, lá hUa Lochlainn. Ua Gaupmlfohaig .i. Doimnall, τιξήna Chenel Eoghain pe heaóh Dionnarbaó i cConnachtaib la hUa Loelainn. Sítpioz Ua Bpaorám, τιξήna Bpifhmaine, do marbaó lá a bpaieipib peiprin. Comóal etip Thoipppóealbaó Ua cConcóδapri ἡ Τιξήnapan Ua Ruairc az Snám paéannó ἡ πο loit an tapélepeé Mac Concaipne Uí Phéigáil Τιξήnán Ua Ruairc az dol éum na comne. Móip épeach lá Thoipppóealbaó Ua cConcóδapri φορ péapiaib Teatéba, co nuzpat pip Theatéba pap occ Aéluaian, zo πο ionpo ppíú co tucg a náp.

Αοip Cpíoρt, mile ceo ceatpaca anaoi. Gíolla na naoim Ua Muiréir-
ταιz, uapal epicop deipceipt Epeann ífnoip ogh eccnaíde cpáibóeachi,

* *Tuaim*.—Now Toome Bridge, between Lough Neagh and Lough Beg, on the boundary between the counties of Down and Antrim. This place is called Fearsat-Tuama in the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick; and Colgan remarks in a note that it was called simply Tuaim in his own time: "Hodiè vulgò vocatur Tuaim, est vadum vel trajectus ubi Banna fluvius ex Lacu Eelach."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 183, col. 2.

† *Crabh-Tealcha*.—See notes under A. D.

1003 and 1099.

* *A meeting*.—"A. D. 1148. Conventus publicus per Mauritium Hua Lochluinn eum proceribus Tironia, per Hua Kervail principem Orgiellia et alios Ulidia Principes servatur Ardmaeha: ubi federe pacis et concordia sub Baculo Jesu inito coram S. Gelasio et Clero Ardmaehano omnes alii obedientiam Mauritio promiserunt, et obsides dederunt."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 306.

by Muirheartach, son of Niall Ua Lochlainn, by the Cinel-Eoghain and Donnchadh Ua Cearbhaill, and the Airghialla, into Ulidia; and they carried off the hostages of the Ulidians, together with the son of the King of Ulidia, and left four lords over Ulidia on that occasion. The Ulidians and Airghialla turned against Mac Lochlainn and the Cinel-Eoghain after this. Another army was led by Muirheartach Ua Lochlainn and the Cinel-Eoghain, across Tuaim^x, into Ulidia; and he expelled Cuuladh Ua Duinnsleibhe from Ulidia, and placed Donnchadh in his place; and they proceeded on this occasion into Machaire-Chonail, and burned the plain, except the churches only, which were protected by the successor of Patrick. An army was also led by Tighearnan Ua Ruaire and Donnchadh Ua Cearbhaill into Ulidia, as far as Craebh-Tealcha^y; and they plundered the country, and placed Cuuladh in his kingdom again; however, he was immediately expelled by the Ulidians themselves. A meeting^z was held at Ard-Macha by Ua Lochlainn, with the chieftains of the Cinel-Eoghain; by O' Cearbhaill, with the chieftains of the Airghialla, and the chief men of Ulidia, with their lords, and made perfect peace under the Staff of Jesus, in the presence of the successor of Patrick and his clergy; and they left hostages with O'Lochlainn. The hostages of the Cinel-Conaill were also in the hands of Ua Lochlainn. Ua Goirmleadhaigh, i. e. Domhnall, who had been lord of Cinel-Eoghain for a time, was banished into Connaught by O'Lochlainn. Sitrick Ua Braenain^a, lord of Breaghmhaine, was slain by his own brothers. A meeting between Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair and Tighearnan Ua Ruaire at Snamh-Rathainn^b; and the Aitheleireach, son of Cuchairne Ua Fearghail, wounded Tighearnan Ua Ruaire, as he was going to the meeting. A great prey was taken by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair from the men of Teathbha; and the men of Teathbha overtook him at Ath-Luain, but he turned upon and made a slaughter of them.

The Age of Christ, 1149. Gilla-na-naemh Ua Muirheartaigh^c, noble bishop of the south of Ireland, a chaste, wise, and pious senior; Muirheartach

^a *Sitrick Ua Braenain*.—This is evidently a mistake for Sitrick Ua Braein, for O'Braein, now O'Breen, was chief of Breaghmhaine, or Brawney, in Westmeath.

^b *Snamh-Rathainn*.—This is probably one of

the ancient names of Drumsna, on the Shannon, on the confines of the counties of Roscommon and Leitrim.—See note on Snamh-in-redaigh, A. D. 1261.

^c *Gilla-na-naemh Ua Muirheartaigh: anglicè*

Μυρέρηταχ Ua Maolmoicheirge uaral eppcop Ua mδριύν δρειψε ρήοιρ uaral, γ an τεppυδ Ua Σοpμζαile ρήοιρ uaral epάιδδεδ, δέcc iap bρήδoann, γ iap ηαιήpυζε δίοόpια. Macpαιε Clépech aeζήδ cairi apιήδneac δo μήuηνητιρ Αpθα Μαάa, δέcc. Leaε Oomliag Chianáin uopccain lá Gallab Áta eliaε, γ lá Διαpμαιτ Mac Myrchaδa co Uaiζηib, γ po ηapδpατ Διαpμαιτ mac Μαζηαpα Uί Loélainn, ταναpπi Oιλιζ, po βαί acc δίοζail na hoipzne, γ τυζαδ a éopp co hApo Macha, γ po ηaδnαιcδ ann. Ooipe Cholaim Chille uo loρccad, γ Inp Mic nDairn co na τεampal. Uaiζpεch Ua Moρθα, τiζήpηa Uaiζipι γ na cComann, δέcc iap ηαιήpυζε. Cúulaδ .i. mac Concó-bair uo éochτ ηδ Ulltoib dopιδipι, co po ionnapib Donnéad a pλαιέuιρ Ulaδ iap ηuaέτap, γ τυζ Ua Ματζαίηηa iapaίη γ δa mac Aδa mic Duinne-léibe (Donnchaδ γ Myrchaδ) amup longpυιpε papiρioíη, ζo ηaειήδ ηia cComulaδ poppia, γ po ηapδad Myrchaδ laip. Slóizēδ lá Cenél ηEozain co Μαζ an éairη dionnaipad Choncóbair co po éairηuipcc Ua Cήpbaill impú, uapι uo ηad a ηac pειη δoib τap cήη Ulaδ. Slóizēδ ele lá mac Néill hUí Lochlainn, co τεuαιpεpε Epeann uime .i. Cenel Conaill, Cenel Eozain, γ Airgialla, ι ηUlltoib. Ro apccpετ Ulaδ iap ηuaέτap uile oτά cuan Snáíηa Aizneach co Opoicéτ na pειpεpι. Oo δeachatτap poypeann δib pop ηηpib Loáa Cuan. Ro apzpeac δan Inp Cuiήpμαíδ Iéζlaip, Ceall Aeδan, Magh Uile, δήδocop, γ uile éealla an típe apéηa céηmoza Dún γ Saball. Taime iapετain hUa Duinne-léibe ι τταιζ hUí Uaclainn co τεucc a mac pειη ι ηzianna δo, γ an po éuηηζ δo ζianna ap éena. Iompoio iapηη pop ccula

Nehemiah O'Moriarty. He was Bishop of Cloyne.—See Harris's edition of Ware's *Bishops*, p. 574.

^d *Muircheartach Ua Maelmoicheirge*.—Now Murtough O'Mulmoghery, or Early. This is the first mention in these Annals of a Bishop of Uí-Briuin-Breifne, Tír-Briuin, Triburna, or Kilmore.—See Harris's edition of Ware's *Bishops*, p. 226.

^e *Macraíth*.—"A. D. 1149. Macratheus, senior et venerabilis ex Clero Ardmachano, pié obiit."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 306.

^f *Inis-Mic-Dairn*.—This is probably the island called Inis-Mic-an-Duirn at A. D. 1543 (see

note ^g, under that year), and now Rutland Island, situated off the west coast of the barony and county of Donegal.

^g *Lacighscach Ua Mordha*: *anglicè* Lewis O'More. He was the son of Aimirgin, son of Faelan, son of Aimirgin, son of Cinaeth, son of Ceinneidigh, son of Mordha, the progenitor from whom the O'Mores took their hereditary surname.

^h *Magh-an-chairn*: i. e. the plain of the cairn, or monumental heap of stones. Not identified.

ⁱ *The harbour of Snamh-Aighneach*.—This was the ancient name of Carlingford Lough.—See note ^g, under the year 850, p. 484, *suprà*.

Ua Maelmoicheirge^d, noble Bishop of Ui-Briuin-Breifne, a noble senior; and the Bishop Ua Gormghaile, a noble pious senior; died after penance and intense penitence. Macraith^e, a venerable, benevolent cleric of the people of Ard-Macha, died. The half of Daimhliag was plundered by the foreigners of Ath-cliaith, and by Diarmaid Mac Murchadha and the Leinstermen; and they killed Diarmaid, son of Maghnus Ua Lochlainn, Tanist of Oileach, who was taking revenge for the plunder, and his body was brought to Ard-Macha, and there interred. Doire-Choluim-Chille was burned, and Inis-Mic-Dairen^f with its church. Laeighseach Ua Mordha^g, lord of Laeighis and the Comanns, died after penance. Cuuladh, i. e. the son of Conchobhar, came into Ulidia again, and expelled Donnchadh from the chieftainship of the upper part of Ulidia; and Ua Mathghamhna and the two sons of Aedh Mac Duimnsleibhe (Donnchadh and Murchadh) made an attack upon his camp, but they were defeated by Cuuladh, and Murchadh was killed by him. An army was led by the Cinel-Eoghain to Magh-an-chairn^h, to expel Conchobhar; but Ua Cearbhaill prevented them, for he delivered his own son up to them, for the sake of Ulidia. Another army was led by the son of Niall Ua Lochlainn, being joined by the people of the north of Ireland, namely, the Cinel-Conaill, the Cinel-Eoghain, and the Airghialla, into Ulidia; they plundered all the upper part of Ulidia, from the harbour of Snamh-Aighneachⁱ to Droichet-na-Feirtsi^k. A party of them went upon the islands of Loch Cuan^l, and they plundered Inis-Cumscraidh^m, Leathghlaisⁿ, Cill-Aedhain^o, Magh-bile, Beannchor, and all the other churches of the country, except Dun [Leathghlais] and Sabhall^p. Ua Duimnsleibhe afterwards came into the house of Ua Lochlainn, and delivered his own son up to him as a hostage, and whatever other hostages he demanded. After this they

^k *Droichet-na-Feirtsi*: i. e. the Bridge of the Ford. This bridge was near Newcastle, in the barony of Upper Iveagh, and county of Down.—See note ^e, under A. D. 1433. This bridge was built by Fiacha, son of Aedh Roin, King of Ulidia.—See Reeves's *Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down and Connor*, &c., pp. 253, 359.

^l *Loch Cuan*.—Now Strangford Lough, in the county of Down.

^m *Inis-Cumscraidh*.—Now Inch, or Iniscourcey,

near Downpatrick.—See A. D. 1001, 1061.

ⁿ *Leathghlais*.—This should be omitted here, because Leathghlais is another name for Dun, or Downpatrick.

^o *Cill-Aedhain*: i. e. Aedhan's Cell. Saint Aedhan's festival was kept here on the 1st of April. The present name and situation of this church are unknown to the Editor.

^p *Dun and Sabhall*: i. e. Dun-Da-leathghlas, or Downpatrick and Saul.

δια ττιγχιβ̄ co mborainne díríme, 7 co mbraitte ionda. Creach lá Donnchað Ua zCeapb̄aill 7 lá Coimulað Ua nDoinnpléibe i mbriḡaib̄, co tuḡrae zabála ionda. Tanḡatar iarrin p̄ir b̄riḡ ina maḡnóipeacht 7 po aḡceḡste l̄e T̄h̄mainn Feic̄in, 7 muḡrae ní do éḡoð na manach. Ríḡéḡur lá mac Néill Uí Lochlainn co maḡeḡluaḡ Chenél Eoccam̄ co Luḡnað, co τtáinic̄ T̄iḡḡnán Ua Ruar̄e ina éeach, 7 po páḡ b̄raḡḡe aḡe. Lóttar aḡriðe Ua Laclann 7 Ua Ceapb̄aill co hAé Chiaé. Táinic̄ Diarmanð Mac Murchaða, pí Laiḡḡn ina ésch, 7 do poine Ua Lachlainn óḡh̄r̄ið eḡir ḡhallaib̄ 7 ḡhaioḡelaib̄. Sluaḡḡo lá Toḡḡḡdealb̄ac̄ Ua mbriann, 7 la p̄ḡiaib̄ Muḡian i cConnaétabh, co maḡhtat̄tar Maḡ Ua mbrián. Ruḡraeτ borainne móḡi, 7 po múḡraeτ Dún nḡaillme, 7 po báḡḡo Ua Lochlainn, τtiḡḡna Copcomóḡuað ip̄in nḡaillmh. Ceallachán mac mic Cár̄taḡh, do écc.

Αοḡ Cḡiḡoḡe, mile céo caecca. Muḡieaḡhach Ua Dub̄taich, aḡḡeaḡpuc̄e Connaéτ, aḡḡḡḡnóḡi Eḡeann uile, i neḡna, i nóḡhe, i τtiḡoḡnacal p̄eóτe 7 bíð, décc i cCunḡa, an p̄ieḡeð décc do ní Maí i p̄féil naem̄ b̄reḡann iarr̄ an ceoic̄eð b̄iaðain p̄eachτ moḡhaτ a aeḡi. Maḡliḡoḡa Ua b̄ranain, aḡch̄inneach̄ D̄oḡi Cholunn Chille, c̄sm̄ p̄onaḡa 7 p̄oḡaḡéan̄ τuaḡceḡeτ Eḡeann, décc. Ua P̄ollain̄am, coḡaḡba p̄in̄deim̄ Cluana hEḡaḡḡo, décc i cC̄n̄and̄uḡ. Caill̄each Cille p̄lebe p̄n̄óḡi c̄p̄áib̄ðeḡ τoḡaḡe, décc iarr̄ n̄d̄ḡh̄ aḡḡḡiḡe iarr̄ ḡcian̄ aḡḡ. An l̄eḡh̄ τuaḡceḡḡeτach̄ do T̄riun̄ móḡi Aḡḡoḡa Macha do loḡceað̄ aḡðe p̄éile Cianán. Ceanaḡḡoḡaḡ, D̄oḡo, 7 Ceall̄ móḡi Ua N̄iallám̄ cona d̄ḡḡeτaḡ do loḡceað̄. Coḡaḡba P̄haḡḡaice, 7 Saḡnað̄ P̄háττḡaice p̄oḡ ceuaḡḡeτ i τT̄iḡi nEóḡam, co τtuccḡaτeτ a lán̄ p̄éḡḡ do b̄uaib̄ .i. bó ḡacha τiḡe b̄iaτaḡ 7 Saḡḡḡoḡiḡ, each ḡacha τoḡḡiḡh, 7 p̄iche bó ón̄ p̄iḡh̄ p̄ém. Cuḡḡeτ Cenél

^a *Magh Ua-mBriuin*: i. e. the Plain of the Uí-Briuin. This is a plain in the country of the Uí-Briuin-Seola, or the barony of Clare, in the county of Galway.

^r *Dun-Gaillmh*: i. e. the Fort of Galway. This was a stone castle.

^s *Corca-Modhruadh*. — O'Lochlainn, now O'Loughlin, was chief of all the diocese of Kildfenora at this period.

^t *Gaillmh*: i. e. the River Galliv, or Galway, which flows from Lough Corrib into the Bay of

Galway. The town of Galway derived its name from it.

^u *Maclisa Ua Branain*.—“A. D. 1150. Moelisa O'Branain Archidiaconus (Archidiaconus) Doricensis, vir nulli in septentrionali Hibernia hospitalitate et prosperitate secundus, obiit.”—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 504.

^w *Trian-mor*: i. e. the Great Third or Ternal Division of Armagh.

“A. D. 1150. Civitas Ardmachana in festo S. Kienani (qui in 24 Novembris incidit) mag-

returned back to their houses, with a countless cattle spoil, and with many prisoners. A predatory incursion was made by Donnchadh Ua Cearbhaill and Cuuladh Ua Duinnsleibhe into Breagha, and they carried off many spoils. The men of Breagha afterwards came in pursuit of them, and they plundered the half of Tearmann-Feichin, and carried off some of the cattle of the monks. A royal journey was made by the son of Niall Ua Lochlainn, with the cavalry of Cinel-Eoghain, to Lughmhadh, where Tighearnan Ua Ruairc came into his house, and left him hostages. From thence Ua Lochlainn and Ua Cearbhaill proceeded to Ath-cliaith. Diarmaid Mac Murchadha, King of Leinster, came into his house, and Ua Lochlainn made a complete peace between the foreigners and the Irish. An army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain and the men of Munster into Connaught, until they arrived at Magh Ua mBriuin^a; they carried off a great spoil of cattle, and demolished Dun-Gaillmhe^r; and Ua Lochlainn, lord of Corca-Modhruidh^s, was drowned in the Gaillimh^t. Ceallachan, grandson of Carthach, died.

The Age of Christ, 1150. Muireadhach Ua Dubhthaigh, Archbishop of Connaught, chief senior of all Ireland in wisdom, in chastity, in the bestowal of jewels and food, died at Conga, on the sixteenth of the month of May, on the festival of Saint Brenainn, in the seventy-fifth year of his age. Maelisa Ua Branainⁿ, airchinneach of Doire-Choluim-Chille, head of the happiness and prosperity of the north of Ireland, died. Ua Follamhain, successor of Finnen of Chuain-Iraird, died at Ceanannus. Cailleach of Cill-Sleibhe, a pious good senior, died, after good penance, at an advanced age. The northern half of the Trianmor^w of Ard-Macha was burned on the night of the festival of Cianan. Ceanannus, Sord, and Cill-mor-Ua-Niallain, with its oratory, were burned. The successor of Patrick^x and the clergy of Patrick made a visitation of Tir-Eoghain, and they obtained their full tribute of cows, i. e. a cow from every house of a biatach and freeman, a horse from every chieftain, and twenty cows from the

num passa incendium quo portio ejus tertia, quæ *Trien-mor* vulgo appellatur, ex media et septentrionali parte flammis absumpta est.—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 306.

^x *The successor of Patrick.*—“Eodem anno” [1150] “S. Gelasius cum senioribus Cleri Ard-machani suam diocesim” [Tir-Eoghain], “tum

ut pro more de Ecclesiarum negotiis disponeret, tum ut pro memorata jactura reparanda, piorum subsidia corrogaret: peractaque visitatione singuli nobilium” [equum unum] “et Burgomagistrorum bovem unum contribuere, et Princeps terræ boves viginti adjecit.”—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 306.

Εόζαιν δο δέναιν λά κομαρβα Colaim Chille λά Πλαιτθεαρταχ Ua Brolcáin, γ το bírτ each γαχα τοιγῆ, γ bó γαχα δειρι βιαταχ, γ bó γαχα τρίρ παερτῆχ, γ bó γαχα cῆταιρ δίομασιν, ρiche bó μορρο ον ρίγῆ ρειν, ρáil óir ι παδατταρ cúicc uinge, α each, γ α εαρραδó ó Mhuircῆρταχ mac Néill hUí Lochlainn, ó ριζ Epeann innrin. Mac mic Doimnall hUí Concóbair do μαρβαδó λά Ruairi, mac Doimnall Uí Concóbair. Murchad, mac Giolla na naein Uí Fhíngail, τuir ορθάιν, γ αιρῆχαρ Αιρῆτρ Connacht, δέcc ι nliρ Cloῆραδ. Concóbair Mac Raḡnall, τιγῆρνα Μυντιρε hEolair, do μαρβαδó λα hAod, mac Τιγῆρρán Uí Ruairc. Μυρεαδῆχ Ua Flannagáin, ταιρεαδ Cloinne Caῆtal, δέγ ινα αιηῆρε ι cCunga. Διαρμαδ Mac Bpanáin, τιγῆρνα Copeaclann, do δαλλαδó λά Τοιρρδεαλβαδ Ua cConcóbair. An giollaclason Ua Ciardá, τιγῆρνα Coirρri, do μαρβαδó do Uib Páoláin. Ριόζ εῦρur Μυιρ-ῆρταιγ mic Néill Uí Lachlainn co μαιῆib τυαιρρειτ Epeann co hliρ Mochta α ccomδáil Uí Chearḡaill γ Uí Ruairc. Τυγῆτα γέιλ Connact δó ó Τοιρρδεαλβαδ co nuige ριν γαν ρλυαιγῆδ τρια βίρναῆταιρ Ραταραιcc, γ κομαρβα Ρατταραιcc co na ραινάδ. Ro ρανν Μίδε don εῦρ ριν hί ττι ειττιρ Ua cConcóbair, Ua Ruairc, γ Ua Cearḡaill, γ ρο δίοcυιρρῆττ Μυρ-chaδ Ua Maoleachlainn α Μίδε τρια ῆρcaoine κομαρβα Ρηατταραιcc γ α ραινῆθα. Ua Ceallaiγ, τιγῆρνα Ua Ριαῆρḡach Αρδα ρραῆτα, do μαρβαδó λά hUib cComalῆáin ι nliρ Lochá Laeḡairc. Ua Canannain co na ρλόcc do δol ι ρῆραῆδ Luirγ, co ττυγρατ bú ιomδa leó. Δειριτ ριρ Luirγ ρορρα, γ ράγαιδῆρ ροῆαιδε do μυντιρ Uí Chamannáin co na διαρ mac im cῆταιρ Ua Maelḡairῆ, γ im Giollamaρταin Uí Canann im Ua ρρoγαιρταιγ, γ ροῆαιδε oile δια nuairib. Slóγῆδó λά Τοιρρδεαλβαḡ Ua mδρiain co Loch Ua nḡoban ι Machairc ḡailnḡ, γo ρο αιρcc Sláine. Ρυγ Ua Cearḡaill, γ

¹ *The visitation of Cinel-Eoghain.*—“A. D. 1150. B. Flatlibertachus O’Brolchain, Abbas Dorensis, circuit regiones de Kinel-Eogain: et a Murchertacho Hua Lochluinn Rege Hiberniæ viginti boves, cum ipsius Regis equo et aureo annulo unciarum quinque accepit; item a singulis proceribus equum unum et communi reliquorum contributione juxta taxatum personarum numerum, a singulis binis Burgimagistris unum bovem, a singulis tribus liberis personis unum bovem, a reliquis quatuor ex plebe similiter

unum.”—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 504.

On this Colgan remarks: “Hæc contributio videtur facta ad reparandum Monasterium Dorensis anno 1149, incendio vastatum, ut ex sequentibus constabit.”

² *Mac Raghnaill.*—Now Mac Rannall, but more usually anglicised Reynolds. This family were seated in the southern or level portion of the county of Leitrim.

³ *Inis-Mochta.*—See the years 922, 939, 997, 1026, 1138.

king himself. The visitation of Cinel-Eoghain^y was made by the successor of Colum-Cille, Flaithbheartach Ua Brolechain; and he obtained a horse from every chieftain, a cow from every two biatachs, a cow from every three freeholders, and a cow from every four villains, and twenty cows from the king himself; a gold ring of five ounces, his horse, and his battle-dress, from Muir-cheartach, son of Niall Ua Lochlainn, King of Ireland. The grandson of Domhnall Ua Conchobhair was killed by Ruaidhri, son of Domhnall Ua Conchobhair. Murchadh, son of Gilla-na-naemh Ua Fearghal, pillar of the glory and splendour of the east of Connaught, died on [the island of] Inis-Clothram. Conchobhar Mac Raghnaill^z, lord of Muintir-Eolais, was killed by Aedh, son of Tighearnan Ua Ruairc. Muireadhach Ua Flannagain, chief of Clann-Cathail, died on his pilgrimage at Conga. Diarmaid Mac Branain, lord of Corcachlann, was blinded by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair. Gillaclaen Ua Ciardha, lord of Cairbri, was slain by the Ui-Faclain. A royal journey by Muireheartach, son of Niall Ua Lochlainn, with the chieftains of the north of Ireland, to Inis-Mochta^a, to meet Ua Cearbhaill and Ua Ruairc. The hostages of Connaught were brought him to that place, without a hosting, through the blessing of Patrick, the successor of Patrick, and his clergy. He divided Meath on this occasion into three parts between Ua Conchobhair, Ua Ruairc, and Ua Cearbhaill; and they banished Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn from Meath, through the curse of the successor of Patrick and his clergy. Ua Ceallaigh, lord of Ui-Fiachrach of Ard-sratha, was killed by the Ui-Comhaltain, on the island of Loch-Laeghaire^b. Ua Canannain, with his army, proceeded into Feara-Luirg, and carried off many cows. The Feara-Luirg overtook them, and many of the people of Ua Canannain, with his two sons, four of the Ui-Maelgacithe^c, Gillamartan Ua Canann^d, Ua Fogartaigh, and many others of their nobles. An army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain to Loch Ua nGobhann^e, in Machaire-Gaileang^f, and he

^b *Loch-Laeghaire*. — This lake was in the country of the Sliocht-Airt O'Neill, in the county of Tyrone, to the south of Lifford, but the name is obsolete, and the lake has probably been drained.

^c *Ui-Maelgacithe*: i. e. the family of the O'Mulgeehys or Wynnes.

^d *Ua Canann*.—Now *anglicè* Cannon. This

family is to be distinguished from the O'Canannains, chiefs of Tirconnell. The former name is still common in the county of Donegal, the latter is obsolete.

^e *Loch Ua nGobhann*: i. e. Lake of the O'Gowans. Not identified.

^f *Machaire-Gaileang*.—A plain in the territory of Gaileanga (now Moregallion), in Meath.

Ua Ruairc forra, co ro marbhat dream dia munnthi, im mac I Irfhíán. Slóigfó lá Toirpdealbác Ua Concóbar i Muíam dar eiri fear Muíam, 7 ro airce Máairc na Muíam, 7 tug bú ionda, ar a aoí ro fágaib dream dia munnthi im Ua Roduib. Slóigfó lá Toirpdealbác Ua mbríam co hAé chiat, co ttagatatar Goill ina éac, 7 arpíde co Commormana, 7 Abha, 7 ro loirce Domnach mói Mic Laíbe. Slóigfó lá Muiréirach, mac Néill Uí Lochlainn co cCérel nÉógan, 7 co nUlltoib, i rforúitín Uí Cearbáill 7 Uí Ruairc co Dun Lochad i Laeghairc, do nshiracat Goill ríe mbliadna etiú Uíth Cuinn, 7 Uí Moza. Congal Ua bpaom, bhríghíanne, do marbád lá Muintri Cheiríneac i nGarða na Gaínnacige hí cCluain mic Nóir.

Aoir Críort, míle céo caocca a haén. Ua Maolrogháir, epproc Ua nAmalgaða, 7 Ua rFiacriach Muaidhe, Epolb, eppucc Luimniú, 7 brian Cléireac, mac Taoig Uí Maolruanaid, décc. Cairdionál comarba Phíobair .i. Iohanne Pappion, do éioctain i nEriinn do epail ríacra 7 roibér, 7 do éirpugað cáic ina ceiontanb. Ro báí dna rcaétmann i ttiú comarba Phattraice i nAío Maía co rparicab bhnaéctain. Cuairc Connaét an dapa rcaét lá comarba Pattraice, lá Giollamacliaú, mac mic Ruaidrí, co ttag a óighriú. Do mað dna, Ua Concóbar rpal ríéte uingé dói don éur rin do comarba Phátraice. Cuairc Síl Caíarac lá Flaitébeartach Ua bpol-

* *Ua Iffernain*.—Now Heffernan, without the prefix Ua or O'. This family was seated in the territory of Uaithne-Cliaich, now the barony of Ownay, in the north-east of the county of Limerick.

^b *Ua Rodhuibh*.—This name was afterwards changed to Mac Oireachtaigh, now Geraghty.

^c *Commarmána*.—This was probably the ancient name of the Commar or Confluence of the Blackwater and the Boyne. It was also called Dubhchommar, i. e. the Black Confluence.

^k *Abha*.—A place on the Boyne, near Slane, in Meath.

^l *Domhnach-mor Mic Laíhbhe*.—In O'Clery's *Irish Calendar*, at 27th of May, this church is placed in Mughdhorna, from which it appears highly probable that it is the present Donaghmore, near Slane, in the county of Meath. This

may help the topographer to fix the situation of Mughdhorna-Breagh, mentioned in these Annals, at A. D. 807, 836, 867, 880.

^m *Dun-Lochad in Laeghairc*.—This was the name of a fort near Tara, in the county of Meath.

ⁿ *Gardha-na-gamlhaighe*: i. e. the Garden of the Stripper or Mileh Cow. This, which was the name of a field at Clonmacnoise, is now obsolete.

^o *Ua Maelfoghmlhair*.—Now anglicised Milford.

^p *Bishop of Uí-Amhalghadha and Uí-Fiachrae Muaidhe*: i. e. Bishop of Tirawley and Tireragh, on the Moy, i. e. Bishop of Killala.

^q *Erollh*.—He is called Harold by Ware, who says that he was an Ostman.—See Harris's edition of Ware's *Bishops*, p. 505.

^r *Johannes Papiro*.—This passage is translated by Colgan as follows:

plundered Slaine. Ua Cearbhaill and Ua Ruairc overtook them, and slew some of their people, among whom was the son of Ua Ifearnain^g. In the absence of the men of Munster, Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair marched with an army into Munster, and plundered the plain of Munster, and carried off many cows; but he lost some of his people, and among the rest Ua Rodhuibh^h. An army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain to Ath-cliaith, and the foreigners came into his house, [and submitted to him]; and from thence to Commarnanaⁱ, and to Abha^k, and burned Domhnach-mor Mic Laithbhe^l. An army was led by Muirheartach, son of Niall Ua Lochlainn, with the Cinel-Eoghain and the Uli-dians, to relieve Ua Cearbhaill and Ua Ruairc, to Dun-Lochad^m, in Laeghaire; and the foreigners made a year's peace between Leath-Chuinn and Leath-Mhogha. Conghal Ua Braein, lord of Breaghmhaine, was killed by Muintir-Ceithearnaigh at Gardha na gamhnaigheⁿ, at Cluain-mic-Nois.

The Age of Christ, 1151. Ua Maelfoghmhair^o, Bishop of Ui-Amhalghadha and Ui-Fiachrach-Muaidhe^p; Erolbh^q, Bishop of Luimneach; and Brian Cleireach, son of Tadhg Ua Maelruanaidh, died. A cardinal of the successor of Peter, i. e. Johannes Papiron^r, arrived in Ireland, to establish rules and good morals, and to set all to rights from their faults. He remained a week in the house of the successor of Patrick at Ard-Macha, and imparted his blessing. The visitation of Connaught was performed, the second time, by the successor of Patrick, Gillamacliag, the grandson of Ruaidhri; and he obtained his full tribute. On this occasion Ua Conchobhair gave the successor of Patrick a ring of gold, of twenty ounces. This visitation of Sil-Cathasaigh^s was made by

“A. D. 1151. *Joannes Paparo Cardinalis, et Apostolicæ sedis Legatus designatus, venit in Hiberniam pro negotiis Ecclesiæ disponendis, et regulis morum præscribendis, cumque honorificè septem diebus secum B. Gelusius detinuit.*”

On which he remarks: “Ita quatuor Magistri in Annalibus. Causa tamen præcipua ejus adventus fuit ut Quatuor Pallia Quatuor Archiepiscopis, nempe, Ardmachano, Casselensi, Dubliniensi, et Tuamensi conferret, quæ et anno sequenti in Synodo Kenannasensi contulit. Ejus adventum quidem in sequentem referunt, sed rectius (ut observant citati) referendum in

hunc annum existimo juxta mox dicenda.”—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 306.

The notice of this cardinal's arrival in Ireland is given, in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

“A. D. 1151. John Papirion Cardinal came to this kingdome from the Pope to procure the inhabitants of the land to an amendment of their lives.”

^s*Sil-Cathasaigh*.—A sept in the present county of Antrim, adjoining the Ui-Tuirtre. They descended from Feidhlim, grandson of Fiachra Tort.

éain, comarba Cholaim Chille, do bhré each ó gach taoipech i caora o gac
 ndeacá a eac, 7 a earrad, 7 fail óir iprabatatar dá uinge ón tighina .i. ó
 Choin Ulaó Ua Laim. Dshbporgaill, mghn Doimnaill, mic meic Lochlainn,
 mi Epeann, bh Toirpdealbais Uí Concóbar, rígh Connaét, máatar Aoda,
 Chaatal, 7 Doimnaill, décc ma hailéire m Ardmacha. Drian Ua Concóbar
 Ciarraige do marbad lá Ciarraigib féirrin. Concóbar Ciabach Ua hEaigra,
 tapani Luigne, do écc. Ipread fo deara a dol bár ppi hadaric ar a bié fo
 éanaib Chiaráin mic an tpaioi, ar ní deachaid naé tighina do tighinadaib
 Luigne ponne écc pphadart, epé bpeitir Chiaráin. Mac Maolreacnaill
 Uí Dhric do inarbad la mac Dhir na ccinneócc i Dric, 7 a marbad ríde fó
 cédoir la macabh Donnchaóa mic meic Capthaig. An Driolla Dote Ua Cap-
 ráin tighina Ua Macaille, do marbad h Cúil Collainge ó Uib Mictíre.
 Taógh, mac Diarmaóa Uí Dhríann diompúó por Toirpdealbác Ua mDriann,
 por rígh Mumán, 7 a aitérigh óó, 7 Taógh do éacht i toig Thoirpdealbais
 Uí Choncóbar. Slóighó lá Toirpdealbác Ua Concóbar, la rígh Connaét, h
 Mumán, go po gab nept Mumán uile éhmoá larmuina i mboí Toirpdeal-
 bac, 7 nept Dhrmumán do gabáil do mac Corbmaic mic meic Captaig epia
 comfupracé Connaét. Slóighó oile beór lá Toirpdealbác Ua Concóbar
 i Mumán, 7 do decaó Diarmaó Mac Murchaóa, mí Laighn do Laighn na
 éinne. Ro mairpé Mumán peampa co pangatatar Móin móir. Uóttar

¹ *Ua Laim.*—Otherwise written Ua Floinn, now anglicised O'Lyn, and not unfrequently Lyn, and Lindsay, without the prefix Ua or O'. This passage is translated by Colgan as follows :

"A. D. 1151. B. Flathbertus O'Brolchain Abbas Dorensis circuit regionem de Siol-Cathasaich et a terre Domino Cuuladio O'Flanni accepit eum annulo aureo duarum unciarum, a singulis nobilibus unum equum, et a quolibet Patre familias unam ovem."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 504.

² *Dearbhforgaill.*—"A. D. 1151. Dervorgalla, filia Domnaldi, ex uxor Theodorici, Hiberniæ successivè Regum in sua peregrinatione obiit Ardmaehæ, ibique honorificè sepulta est."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 306.

This Dearbhforgaill was King Turlough O'Co-

nor's second wife. His first wife was Tailtin, the daughter of Murchadh O'Maeleachlainn, who died in the year 1128. She was the mother of his first son and heir, Maelisa, who became Abbot of Roscommon, and also of Aedh Dall, and Tadhg Aluinn. He married a third wife, Dubhchobhlach, daughter of O'Mulroney of Moylurg.

³ *Aedh.*—Called Aedh Dall in the Book of Lecan, fol. 72, b, col. 4.

⁴ *Cathal*: i. e. Cathal Croibhdhearg, King of Connaught, who died A. D. 1224.—See note 5, under that year. This passage affords evidence that Cathal Croibhdhearg was the legitimate son of King Turlough.

⁵ *Domhnall.*—In the Book of Lecan, fol. 72, b, col. 4, he is called Domhnall Mor, Tanist of Breifne, and the last to whom the *Taradh Ce-*

Flaithbheartach Ua Brolcain, successor of Colum-Cille; and he obtained a horse from every chieftain, a sheep from every hearth, and his horse, battle-dress, and a ring of gold, in which were two ounces, from their lord, i. e. from Cuuladh Ua Lainn^t. Dearbhforgaill^u, daughter of Domhnall, grandson of Lochlainn, King of Ireland, the wife of Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, King of Connaught, and the mother of Aedh^w, Cathal^x, and Domhnall^y, died on her pilgrimage at Ard-Macha. Brian Ua Conchobhair Ciarraighe was killed by the Ciarraighi themselves. Conchobhar Ciabhach [the long-haired] Ua hEaghra, Tanist of Luighne, died [on his bed]. The reason that he died on his bed was, because he was under the laws of Ciaran Mac-an-tSaeir^z, for no lord, of the lords of Luighne who preceded him, died on his bed, in consequence of a curse of St. Ciaran. The son of Maelseachnaill Ua Bric was killed by the son of Gearr-na-gcuinneog^a Ua Bric, who was killed immediately after by the sons of Donnchadh, grandson of Carthach. Gillagott Ua Carrain, lord of Ui-Maccaille^b, was killed at Cuil-Colluinge^c, by the Ui-Mictire^d. Tadhg, son of Diarmaid Ua Briain, turned against Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, King of Munster, and deposed him; and Tadhg came into the house of Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair. An army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, King of Connaught, into Munster; and he subdued all Munster^e, except West Munster, in which Toirdhealbhach [Ua Briain] was; and the sovereignty of Desmond was assumed by the son of Cormac, grandson of Carthach. An army was also led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair into Munster; and Diarmaid Mac Murchadha, King of Leinster, with the Leinstermen, went to join him. They plundered Munster before

tach, i. e. the first fruit, had been paid. His other sons are set down in the following order in the Book of Lecan, without naming their mothers, viz.: Ruaidhri, King of Ireland, Brian Luighneach, Brian Breifneach, Maghnus, Lochlainn, Muirheartach, Muimhneach, Donnchadh, Maelseachlainn, Tadhg Fidhnacha, Cathal Migaran, two Conchobhars, Diarmaid, Domhnall, Muirgheas, Tadhg Dairen, Murchadh Finn.

^t *Ciaran Mac-an-tSaeir*: i. e. St. Kieran, patron saint of Clonmacnoise.

^a *Gearr-na-gCuinneog*: i. e. the Short Man of the Churns.

^b *Ui-Maccaille*.—Now the barony of Imokilly, in the county of Cork.—See A. D. 901, 1135.

^c *Cuil-Colluinge*.—A church in the territory of Ui-Liathain, founded by St. Abban in the sixth century, and where a St. Dulbhach was venerated on the 23rd of October.—See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 615.

^d *Ui-Mictire*: i. e. the family of the O'Mac Tyres, now Wolfes.

^e *Subdued all Munster*.—"A. D. 1151. King Terlagh O'Connor, with his forces of Connought, took hostages of all Munster, except West Munster, which he left to Terlagh O'Bryen.

them, until they reached Moin-mor^f. The Dal-gCais, the men of West Munster, and the Sil-Briain, had set out, under the conduct of Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, King of Munster, upon a predatory excursion into Desmond; and on their return from the South they fell in with the Connaughtmen, the Leinstermen, and the Meathmen. A battle was fought between them, and the men of Munster were defeated and slaughtered. Seven thousand was the number of the Munstermen slain in this battle of Moin-mor, among whom was Muirheartach, son of Conchobhar Ua Briain, lord of Thomond, and royal heir of Munster; Lughaidh, son of Domhnall Ua Briain; Aneslis Ua Grada; [Mac Conmara], the lord of Ui-Caisin; Flaithbheartach Ua Deadhaidh; and others, sons of lords, chieftains, and distinguished men. The chief sway of Munster was assumed by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair on this occasion, and Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain was banished. According to the Book of Leacain, the following were the chieftains who were here slain: Muirheartach, son of Conchobhar Ua Briain, lord of Thomond, the second best man of the Dal-gCais; Lughaidh, son of Domhnall Ua Briain; two of the Ui-Ceinneidigh^g; eight of the Ui-Deadhaidh^h, with Flaithbheartach Ua Deadhaidh; nine of the Ui-Seachainⁱ; five of the Ui-Cuinn^j; five of the Ui-Grada^k, with Aneslis Ua Grada; twenty-four of the Ui-Ogain^l; four of the Ui-Aichir^m; the grandson of Eochaidh Ua Loingsighⁿ; four of the Ui-Neill Buidhe^o; and five of the Ui-Echthighern^p; with numbers of good men besides them; and there survived but one shattered battalion of the three battalions which had come to that place. There were slain in the heat of this conflict, [on the side of Connaught], Tadhg, son of Liathach Ua Conchobhair; Muirheartach Ua Cathalain, chief of Clann-Fogartaigh; Acdh, son of Maelruanaidh Ua Follamhain, chief of Clann-Uadach; four of the Luighni; and many others. Chief sway over Munster was assumed by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair on this occasion, and Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain was banished. An army was led by the son of Niall Ua Lochlainn, with the Cinel-Conaill, Cinel-Eoghain, and Airghialla, across Eas-Ruaidh, until they reached Coirrshliabh na

Hogans, who were seated at Ardcroney, near Nenagh, in the county of Tipperary.

^m *The Ui-Aichir*: i. e. the O'Hehirs, or Hares, of Ui-Cormaic, between the River Fergus and Sliabh Callain, in the county of Clare.

ⁿ *Ua Loingsigh*.—Now Lynch.

^o *The Ui-Neill Buidhe*: i. e. the O'Neills of Clann-Delbhaeith, in Tradraighe, in the present barony of Bunratty, and county of Clare.

^p *The Ui-Echthighern*: i. e. the O'Aherns, or Hearnnes of Ui-Cearnaigh, seated around Six-mile-bridge, in the county of Clare.

Seaghsa, in Corann. Thither hostages were brought to them by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, and they returned to their houses. The hostages^q of Leinster were sent to his house, to the son of Niall, grandson of Lochlainn, i. e. King of Aileach and Teamhair. The commencement of the erection of the daimhliag of Cluain-Coirpthe^r, by Cucaille, son of Mac Scolaighi, and Gillacoimhdhe, the grandson of Leastar Ua hAinlighi, chief of Cinel-Dobhtha. A great predatory excursion was made by Ruaidhri, son of Toirdhealbhach^s Ua Conchobhair, into Thomond; and he carried away many cows, and burned Cromadh^t. Conchobhar, son of Domhnall Ua Briain, lord of East Munster, and the grandson of Donnchadh, grandson of Gillaphadraig, lord of half Osraighe, were taken prisoners by Diarmaid, son of Mac Murchadha, King of Leinster, through treachery and guile. Domhnall, son of Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, was taken prisoner by Cathal, his own brother. A changeable, windy, stormy winter, with great rain. Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain went to Luimneach, but he did not get shelter in Munster; and he took many jewels with him, i. e. ten score ounces of gold, and sixty beautiful jewels, besides the drinking-horn of Brian Borumha; and he divided them among the chiefs of Sil-Muireadhaigh^u, Ui-Briuin^v, and Conmhaicne^w.

The Age of Christ, 1152. Finn, grandson of Celechar Ua Ceinneidigh, successor of Colum, son of Crimhthann [of Tir-da-ghlas], and who had been successor of Bairre for a time; Gilla-na-naemh Ua Follamhain, successor of Coman; and Fearghal Ua Fearcubhais, lector of Ard-Macha for a time, and of the church of Coluim-Cille at Ard-Macha also, died. A synod was convened at Droichet-atha^x by the bishops of Ireland, with the successor of Patrick, and the Cardinal Johannes Papiron, with three hundred ecclesiastics, both monks and canons; and they established some rules thereat, i. e. to put away concubines^y and lemans from men; not to demand payment for anointing or baptizing (though it is

^x *Droichet-atha*: i. e. Drogheda. According to the Annals of Clonenagh, as quoted by Keating, this synod was held at Kells, in Meath, not Drogheda.—See Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, pp. 306, 307; and Harris's edition of Ware's *Bishops*, pp. 58, 59. It looks very strange that Colgan takes no notice of this passage in the Annals of the Four Masters.

^y *Concubines*.—Mr. Moore, who regards this synod as one of great importance, writes:

“Besides the distribution of the palliums, the chief affairs that appear to have occupied the attention of the synod of Kells were some enactments against simony and usury, as well as against the prevalence of marriage and concubinage among the clergy. There was also promulgated, among the acts of this council, an order from the Cardinal, in virtue of his apostolic authority, for the payment of tithes.”

He then writes in a note:

νό αρ βαρτεαδ. Αέτ είνα ní μαίε ζαν α σταβαρτε δια παθε α εουμιας ουνε ζαν λόγ δο ζαβάλ αρ δομιαν νεελαρτυεα, γ δεαείαδ δο ζαβαλ ζο ηιονδραε. Ιμλεαχ Ιοβαρ, γ Λιμνεαχ δο Ιορρεαδ. Σερίν Χολυμ Χιλλε, Δομνιαχ Σεαχναλλ, γ Τρεοίε δορρεαμ ό Υίε βριύμ. Ερεαχίλυαζεα λα Μαζ Λοχλαμν εο Γενέλ Εόζαν εο ράμιε Ιμρ Μοέτα δο δίοεπ Ι Χεαρβαλλ, γ πο αρεε ροχαθε δομ έπ ριν, γ πο ατέεπ Υα Γεαρβαλλ α είνουρ Οιρζιαλλ α ειοναίε εομαρβα Ρατραε πο ζοηρθε γ πο ίάραζ ρεέτ μαή. Κομδάλ ετιρ Υα Λαχλαμν, γ Τοιρρδεαλβαε Υα Κοεόβαρ Ι Μαζ Ενε, εο νδρηραε εαπαοαδ πο βαεαλλ Ιορα, γ πο μιονεαδ Χολαμ Χιλλε. Σλόζεδ λά Τοιρρδεαλβαε Υα εΚοεόβαρ ι Μυμιαν, εο πο ρανν αν Μηυία αρ δό ετιρ μαε Χορημαε μεε μεε Γαρεαζ, γ Σιολ μδρημν ι. Ταδζ γ Τοιρρδεαλβαε. Σλυαζεδ λά Μαζ Λοχλαμν ι Μίε εο Ραιε Γένεαζ ηι εκομδαν ρη ηερεανν, γ Τοιρρδεαλβαε Υα Κοεόβαρ δο δολ ι Μίε ι εκομδαν Υί Λαχλαμν γ Διαρμαε μεε Μυρχαδα ρί Λαζην. Ρο ρανηραε ονα, Μίε αρ δό δομ έπ ριν. Τεραε ό Χηλυαν Εραρθε ραρ δο Μηυρχαδ Υα Μηαοιλεαχλαμν, γ Αιρεηρ Μίεε δια νιαε δό Μηαοιλεαχλαμν. Ρο βήαε ονα Κομμιαεε δο Τηζηναν Υα Ρυαρε ιαρ ρραομεαδ ραρ, γ πο Ιορζ αν βαλε οιαεαδ ανημ δυν ευιλην, γ δο μαεαδ ρίζε δο μαε Ζιολλα βραεε Υί Ρυαρε, γ δο ραεταεε α μβραζεε δο Τοιρρδεαλβαε Υα Κοεόβαρ. Ρυζαδ ονα, Δεαρβρορζαλλ, ιηζην Μυρχαδα Υί Μηαοιλεαχλαμν, βή Τηζηναν Υί Ρυαρε λά ρί Λαζην ι. Διαρμαε εο να ερδ, γ εο να ηαρλλεδ δομ τυρρ ριν, γ πο

“It was surely unworthy of Dr. Lanigan, besides being short-sighted as a matter of policy, to suppress all mention, as he has done in his account of this council, of the above enactment of the marriage and concubinage of the clergy. He has himself, in another part of his work (chap. xxxii. s. 8), referred to some canons of the Irish Church relating to the marriage of monks and clerks, which, combined with other proofs, leaves not a doubt that on this point of discipline some of the Irish clergy followed the example set them at that time by their reverend brethren on the Continent.”—Vol. ii. p. 191.

¹ *Tithes*.—“Hæc prima Decimarum mentio apprimè notanda est!”—*Dr. O’Conor*.

² *Magh-Enè*.—Now the Moy, a plain lying

between the rivers Erne and Drowes, near Ballyshannon.

^b *Rath-Ceannaigh*.—Now Rathkenny, in the barony of Upper Slane, and county of Meath.—See note under A. D. 1114.

^c *Comhlaicne*.—The present county of Longford, and the southern half of the county of Leitrim.

^d *Bun-cuilinn*.—Now Dangan, near the Shannon, in the parish of Kilmore, county of Roscommon.—See note on Daingean-Bona-Cuilinn, under A. D. 1145.

^e *Dearbhforaigh*.—This name is usually latinized Dervorgilla.—See note ^c, under A. D. 1193. She was forty-four years old at this time.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise notice the fol-

not good not to give such, if it were in a person's power); not to take [simoniacal] payment for church property; and to receive tithes^z punctually. Imleach-Ibhair and Luimneach were burned. Scrin-Choluim-Chille, Domhnach-Seachnaill, and Treoid, were plundered by the Ui-Briuin. A plundering army was led by Mac Lochlainn and the Cinel-Eoghain, to banish Ua Cearbhaill; and he plundered many persons on that occasion, and expelled Ua Cearbhaill from the chieftainship of Oirghialla, in revenge for the successor of Patrick, whom he had wounded and violated some time before. A meeting took place between Ua Lochlainn and Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair at Magh-Ene^a, where they made friendship under the Staff of Jesus, and under the relics of Colum-Cille. An army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair into Munster; and he divided Munster into two parts between the son of Cormac, grandson of Carthach, and the Ua Briains, namely, Tadhg and Toirdhealbhach. An army was led by Mac Lochlainn into Meath, as far as Rath-Ceannaigh^b, to meet the men of Ireland; and Toirdhealbhach proceeded into Meath, to meet Ua Lochlainn and Diarmaid Mac Murchadha, King of Leinster. They divided Meath into two parts on this occasion; they gave from Cluain-Iraird westwards to Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, and East Meath to his son, Maeleachlainn. They took Conmhaicne^e from Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, after having defeated him; and they burned the town named Bun-cuilinn^d, and gave the chieftainship to the son of Gillabraide Ua Ruairc, and their hostages were given up to Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair. On this occasion Dearbhforgaill^e, daughter of Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, and wife of Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, was brought away by the King of Leinster, i. e. Diarmaid, with her cattle and furniture; and he

lowing events under this year :

“A. D. 1152. All Munster was much impoverished by continuall contentions of the Mac Carthys and O'Bryens contending against one another. King Terlagh O'Connor, for appeasing of which contentions, went to Munster, and divided that provence in two parts between Cormac Mac Carthie and the O'Bryens, Teig and Terlagh. King Terlagh, accompanied with Murtagh mac Neale Mac Loghlyn, came to Meath, which he likewise divided into two parts between Morrogh O'Melaughlyn and his son, Melaughlyn,

that is to say, of the west of Clonarde to Morrogh, and of the east, as farr as Meath extends, to his said sonn. Dermott Mac Murrogh, king of Lynster, tooke the Lady Dervorgill, daughter of the said Morrogh O'Melaughlyn, and wife of Tyernan O'Royrek, with her cattle, with him, and kept her for a long space, to satisfie his insatiable, carnall, and adulterous lust. She was proceured and induced thereunto by her unadvised brother, Melaughlyn, for some abuses of her husband, Tyernan, done to her before. Kenrick mac David, King of Scotland, died.”

ῥαοι λέ το ῥέιρ κοίαιρλε α βράταρ Μhaoilshlaimn. Ρο ῥάρ ονά, κοζαδ ετιρ
 Uí Briúin, ἡ ῥῥαυῖ Μιθε. Ὀραϊγθε Uí Ruairc .i. Τιγῥηνάιν, το ιοδναcal co
 hAc Luain lá Toirpdealbác Ua Concóbar tap cñn Ua mḃruin nama.
 ῤingin mac Donnchaóa, mac mec Capῥαιγ, το μαρβαδ lá α βράιῥιυῖ ερε
 μέαιραιῥνε. Doimnall mac Ríogḃarḃáin Uí Chῥiḃaill, τιγῥηνα Ele, το μαρβαδ
 la mac an Chorpada Uí Cearḃaill. Caḃal mac Toirpdealbaiγ Uí Concó-
 bar, ρίογδαίμνα Connaéḃ, το μαρβαδ lá mac Cpuiñ luachpa Uí Corcepaáin,
 ἡ lá Calḃraiγiḃ in Chorpainn .i. la Calḃraiγiḃ móravḃ. Διαρμαιῥ Ua Con-
 cóbar, τιγῥηνα Ciarpḃaiγe Luacῥa dionnarḃavḃ, ἡ διορζαν lá mac Corḃmaic
 mic mec Capῥαιγ, la τιγῥηνα Deapḃmáin. Aoḃ mac Mec Aímalγada,
 ταιρεḃ Cloinne Maolḃuibḃ, décc. Inγñ hUí Caellaige, bñ Laoiγriγ
 Uí Mhóρda, décc. Cúmíde Ua Copḃaiḃde, ταιρεḃ Ua Mac Uair Míde,
 décc. An Mhuíma do lot co mór ετιρ cñll ἡ εuaῖε ῥεῖ ḃoccaḃ Shil mḃruin,
 ἡ Chloinne Cárῥaiγ, co ḃo ῥάρ ῥερε mór ἡin Muíain ῥερε an κοζαδ ἡin,
 co ḃo ῥcalḃῥe α ῥροḃαιoine uaḃa i Ueíḃ Chuinn, ἡ ca neḃbalḃataḃ ῥoáaiḃde
 ele dñḃ do γοῥta.

Αοιρ Cpíoρḃ, míle céḃ caecca α ῥῥí. Aoḃ Ua Maeleóin, κοίαιρba
 Ciapáin Cluana mic Nóiρ, τοβαḃ ῥονupa ἡ ῥαιḃḃῥῥa Ueíḃe Cuinn, ῥῥi co
 noḃeḃeḃe, ἡ co ῥῥócaḃe do ḃῥíoḃnuγaḃ α ḃeaḃhaḃ. Colman Ua ḃḃeḃleim,
 uaḃal ῥaccapḃ Cñhannpa, ῥαοι eccḃaiḃde eḃiḃde, Dunlang Ua Caḃail, κοίαιρba
 Caoimγin, [décc]. Cuaiḃḃ Dál cCoḃḃḃe, ἡ Ua Eacḃach Ulaḃ do ḃabaḃḃe
 lá ῤlaḃḃḃḃḃḃ Ua ḃḃolcáin, κοίαιρba Cholaim Chille, ἡ do ḃeḃe eac ó γac
 τοḃeacḃ, ἡ caoḃa ó γach ḃeaḃaiγ, ῥeḃeḃall, each, ἡ cóicc mḃó ón τιγῥηνα
 Ua Duinnḃléiḃe, ἡ uinγe dór ḃeóρ ó a ḃnaoi. Muḃcáḃ Ua Mhaoilshlaimn,
 ḃí ḃñḃḃa ἡ Míde co na ῥοḃḃuaḃavḃ, Aḃḃḃiall ἡ eḃmór Lauγñ ῥῥí ḃé, ῥuile
 oḃḃain aḃeacáir, ἡ ῥaοḃclanḃaḃḃa Eḃeann, décc i nOḃḃḃaiγ Cholaim Chille.
 ῤlaḃḃḃḃḃḃ Ua Canannáin, τιγῥηνα Cenél cConaill, ἡ α bñ Dubcóḃlaiγ,
 inγñ Toirpdealbaiγ Uí Choncóbar, do ḃaḃaḃ co luḃḃe luinge do ḃaοimḃ ma
 ḃḃapḃaḃ ῥoḃḃ an ḃḃaiḃce ῥo eḃcóiḃaiḃ Capḃḃḃe Oḃḃoḃa cliaḃ. Doimnall
 Ua Caḃaraḃaiγ, τιγῥηνα na Saiḃne, do μαρβαδ lá Maolḃeacḃlaimn, mac Muḃ-

¹ *The Uí-Briúin*: i. e. the Uí-Briúin-Breifne, or the O'Rourkes, O'Reillys, and their correlatives, in the counties of Leitrim and Cavan.

² *For Uí-Briúin only*.—A part of Meath had

been previously ceded to Tighearnan O'Rourke, and the hill of Tlachtgha, now the hill of Ward, near Athboy, which Giraldus Cambrensis calls O'Rourke's Hill, belonged to his portion of

took with her according to the advice of her brother, Maeleachlainn. There arose then a war between the Ui-Briuin^f and the men of Meath. The hostages of Ua Ruairc, i. e. Tighearnan, were conveyed to Ath-Luain by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, for Ui-Briuin only^g. Finghin, son of Donnchadh, grandson of Carthach, was killed by his brethren, through mistake. Domhnall, son of Righbhardan, lord of Eile, was slain by the son of the Long-legged Ua Cearbhaill. Cathal, son of Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, royal heir of Connaught, was killed by the son of Cronn-Luachra Ua Coscrachain, and by the Calraighi of Corann, i. e. the Callraighi-mora. Diarmaid Ua Conchobhair, lord of Ciarraighe-Luachra, was expelled and plundered by the son of Cormac, grandson of Carthach, lord of Desmond. Aedh, son of Mac Amhalghadha, lord of Clann-Maelduibh, died. The daughter of Ua Caellaighe, wife of Laeighseach Ua Mordha, died. Cumidhe Ua Cormaidhe, chief of Ui-Mac-Uais of Meath, died. Munster was much injured, both church and state, in consequence of the war between the Sil-Briain and the Clann-Carthaigh, so that great dearth prevailed in Munster from that war; and their peasantry were dispersed in Leath-Chuinn, and many others of them perished of the famine.

The Age of Christ, 1153. Aedh Ua Maeleoin, successor of Ciaran of Cluain-mic-Nois, fountain of the prosperity and affluence of Leath-Chuinn, a man of charity and mercy, completed his life. Colman Ua Breislein, noble priest of Ceanannus, a distinguished sage; Dunlaing Ua Cathail, successor of Caeimhghin, [died]. The visitation of Dal-Cairbre and Ui-Eathach-Uladh was made by Flaithbheartach Ua Broichain, successor of Colum-Cille; and he received a horse from every chieftain, a sheep from every hearth; a screaball, a horse, and five cows, from the lord Ua Duinnsleibhe, and an ounce of gold from his wife. Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, King of Teamhair and Meath, with its dependent districts, of Airgialla, and, for a time, of the greater part of Leinster,—flood of the glory, magnificence, and nobility of Ireland,—died at Dearnhach-Choluim-Chille. Flaithbheartach Ua Canannain, lord of Cinel-Couaill, and his wife, Dubhechobhlaigh, daughter of Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, were drowned, with the crew of a ship of [their] people along with them, in the sea, opposite Cairbre of Druim-eliabh. Domhnall Ua Cathasaigh, lord of Saithne,

Meath. It is stated in a note in the Book of part of Ireland extending from Drumcliff to Fenagh, that this Tighearnan ruled over that Drogheda.

chaða Uí Mhaoileachláinn, ἡ Concobair mac Doimnaill Uí Mhaoileaclainn, do ðallað leir beór. Niall Ua Mórða, τῆς ἑρῆς Λαοῖσι, do léγαð a γεῖμελ λά ρί Λαιγεαν Διαρμαῖο mac Murchaða, ἰαρ na ðallað ðαρ ρναðað λαοὸ ἡ εἰλεῖπεαχ. Μυρῆσιρ, mac mic Murchaða (no Μυρῆς ἑρῆς) Ἰῶσιρ, τοῖρε εἰ Cloinne Tomaltauḡ, décc. Donncaétaḡ, mac Αἰρεαétaḡ Uí Roðuib décc ἰαρ ndeiḡbḡétaḡ. Sluaḡlḡ lá Τοῖρρḡεαλβαὸ Ua cConcobair co Τοῖρε an ḡab-
láinn a ccoinne Meic Murchaða, ρί Λαιḡlḡ, ἡ tuic ἰηḡlḡ Uí Mhaoileaclainn co na cpoð uaða co ραιβε φορ comur ρḡlḡ Míde. Ταῖνε Τῆς ἑρῆς Ua Ρυαιρῆ ἰνα éeach ðon éur ρḡ, ἡ ρο ḡáḡaḡbḡ bḡaiḡde occa. Τοῖρρḡεαλβαὸ Ua ḡρῆαν do ἰonnaρβαὸ ἡ tuaiρccept Epeann lá Τοῖρρḡεαλβαὸ Ua cConcobair, ἡ Μυῖνα do ροῖνε an ḡó eḡḡr Θαḡḡ Ua ἰḡρῆαν ἡ Διαρμαῖτε mac Coρbmaic mic Μυρḡḡḡaiḡ mec Capétaḡ. Slóḡlḡ lá Μυρḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ mac Néill Mhéḡ Λαἰλḡ, ἡ lá tuaiρccept Epeann ἡ φοῖρῆῖν Τοῖρρḡεαλβαḡ Uí ḡḡρῆαν, ðia éabairḡ ἡ ρῆḡe Μυῖναν ðοῖρḡḡḡ, co ρáḡic co Cpaiḡ teine. Τοῖρρḡεαλβαὸ Ua Concobair do éḡḡḡl Connaét, co ρῆαét co Μαḡ Uci Ρατραιε ἡ naḡaḡḡ an tuaiρccept. Ταῖνε ḡna Ταḡḡ Ua ḡρῆαν co na ḡlóc co Ραιḡḡ Uí Shua-
naiḡ ḡḡ ρḡḡḡḡḡ Connaét co tuoḡaétaḡḡḡ co Μαḡ Cḡḡ. Λυḡḡ ḡḡḡ Ua Λαἰ-
lḡḡḡ ḡá éaét do ροῖḡḡḡ a ḡlócḡ ḡḡr Αἰ Μαḡḡe, ἡ ρορaccaiḡ a ḡlóc aḡḡḡḡḡ
(cen mo éaiρḡḡe) occ Cpaiḡ teine, ἡ do ḡeachaḡḡ co na uaḡað ḡlócḡ do
ρobairḡ longḡḡḡḡ Ταḡḡ Uí ḡḡρῆαν, co tuaiρccept maḡḡḡ ρḡḡ, ἡ ḡḡḡ éur aḡ
a ḡḡḡḡḡḡ. ḡo ρat ḡna ḡeop maḡḡḡ ρορ ἰnaρcḡḡuaḡ Λαιḡlḡ. Ρο aρcḡḡ-
lḡḡḡ ἰaρḡḡḡ co a longḡḡḡ ρeḡḡḡ co Cpaiḡ tene, ἡ bú ἰoḡḡa laḡ, ἰαρ noḡḡḡḡ
ḡḡḡḡḡ ḡḡḡḡḡ ḡeataḡ. Ταῖνε aḡḡḡḡ do ρḡḡḡḡ Connaét co tuoḡḡaét
ḡḡeal Cḡḡḡḡḡ. Λυḡḡ Τοῖρρḡεαλβαὸ Ua Concobair ḡḡr Αἰ Λυain ρḡḡ. Ταῖνε
Ρυαιḡḡ, mac Τοῖρρḡεαλβαḡ, ἡ caét ἰaρḡḡḡ Connaét, ἡ ḡḡḡḡḡ Shḡl Μυ-
ρḡḡḡḡḡ ḡḡ ḡoḡḡḡḡḡ. An tan epa ρobaḡḡḡḡ aḡ ḡabáḡl longḡḡḡḡ aḡḡḡḡ ḡo

^b *Doire-an-ghabhlain* : i. e. the Derry or Oak Wood of the Fork. Not identified.

ⁱ *Craabh-teine* : i. e. the Large or Branching Tree of the Fire. Now Creeve, in the parish of Ardnurcher, in Westmeath.—*Ord. Map*, sheet 24, 31.

^k *Magh-lice-Padraig* : i. e. the Plain of Patrick's Flag-stone. This is probably the place now called Portlick, situated on that branch of

Lough Ree called Killymore Lough, in the barony of Brawney, and county of Westmeath.

^l *Raithin-Uí-Shuanaigh*.—Now Rahen, near Tullamore, in the King's County.

^m *Magh-Cisi*.—See note ^o, under A. D. 939, *sup*.

ⁿ *Ath-Maighne*.—Connell Mageoghegan states in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, at A. D. 1158 and 1213, that this place was called Lismoyne in his own time. Lismoyne is

was slain by Maelseachlainn, son of Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn; and Conchobhar, son of Domhnall Ua Maeleachlainn, was blinded by him. Niall Ua Mordha, lord of Laeighis, was released from fetters by the King of Leinster, Diarmaid Mac Murchadha, after he had been blinded against the guarantee of the laity and clergy. Muirgheas, grandson of Murchadh (or Muireheartach) Odhar, chief of Clann-Tomaltaigh, died. Donnacathaigh, son of Aireachtach Ua Rodhuibh, died after a good life. An army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, to Doire-an-ghabhlain^h, against Mac Murchadha, King of Leinster, and took away the daughter of Ua Maeleachlainn, with her cattle, from him, so that she was in the power of the men of Meath. On this occasion Tighearnan Ua Ruairc came into his house, and left him hostages. Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain was banished into the north of Ireland by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair; and Munster was divided into two parts between Tadhg Ua Briain and Diarmaid, son of Cormac, son of Muireadhach, son of Carthach. An army was led by Muireheartach, son of Niall Mac Lochlainn, and the people of the north of Ireland, to relieve Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, and restore him to the kingdom of Munster; and they came to Craebhteineⁱ. Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair assembled the Connaughtmen, and marched to Magh-Licc-Padraig^k against the Northerns. Tadhg Ua Briain arrived with his forces at Raithin-Ui-Shuanaigh^l, to assist the Connaughtmen, and both proceeded to Magh-Cisi^m. Ua Lochlainn then set out with two battalions of the flower of his army across Ath-Maighneⁿ, leaving the remainder of his army (all except these) at Craebhteine; and he marched with this small force to attack the camp of Tadhg Ua Briain, and he defeated him, and made a slaughter of his people. He also defeated the cavalry of Leinster. He then returned to his own camp at Craebhteine, carrying off many cows, after plundering some of the men of Teathbha. He set out thence to attack the Connaughtmen, and arrived at Iseal-Chiarain. Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair proceeded westwards across Ath-Luain. Ruaidhri, son of Toirdhealbhach, and the battalion of West Connaught, and the recruits of Sil-Muireadhaigh, came to Fordruim^o; but as they were pitching their camp there, the heroes of the North poured upon them without

a townland in the parish of Ardnureher, barony of Moycashel, and county of Westmeath.—See note ^l, under A. D. 1213.

^o *Fordruim*.—Now Fardrum, in the parish of Killeagh, county of Westmeath.—*Ord. Map*, sheet 29.

δοιρτερε τρεόιν αν τυαιρχειρε ινα οενο ζαν πατευζαδ δόιν, 7 πο μαρβαδ ποεαίθε το Chonnaéταιβ leó im Thiollaécallaig Ua nEidim, τιζήνα Αιόνη, 7 immo mac .i. Aod, im hriam Ua nDúbda, τιζήνα Ua pFiaépac an τυαιρχειρε, im Muiréfrtaé mac Concéobair .i. mac Toirpdealbair Uí Concéobair im Domnall Ua mBriin, im Dhonnall mac Catail Uí Choncéobair, 7 im Siarpucc mac nne Dubháill. Taimc Ua Lachlann iarrin eo na plóccáib eo Loc nAindind, 7 táimc Ua Maoleachlann ina éig eo bFápccaib zialla aige, 7 do παρομή αν Μιθε uile δό ó Siocann eo παρρηγε, 7 Uí bFaoian, 7 Uí bFailge. Do παο Uí hriúin 7 Conmaicne do Thuzhínán Ua Ruairc, 7 puζ a mbraiζde diblinib lair, 7 [na riu] πο ποί δια τιζ ινα ppiémeζ, 7 πο κοιμηνίθ lá hUa Lac-lann Muimnig πορ pFiaib Μιθε, πορ hpeiρne, πορ Αιρζιallaib πορ Uetaib, πορ Conallehair, 7 πορ Eoganachair, uair πο ζαδ ζαλαρ Τοιρρδεalbáé Ua hriam don τυpuρ rin eo na ead rin πορ τοιρμηρε ζαν εεετ δό ιριν Muimian. Ταδζ Ua hriam do hζabáil la Diarmuid Fint Ua mBriam, 7 a δallaδ lair pó céδοιρ. Τοιρρδεalbáé ona, eo na μμητιρ do δολ ιριν Muimian, 7 leit púge Muimian do ζabáil do τρια neapε Μυιρδέφρταιζ Mhez Lachlann. hraiζde Ua bFailge, 7 Ua bFaoián do ζabáil lá Maolpcaclann mac Murchada, pí Μιθε. Ζήρ na ceunneoz Ua hric, τιζήνα na nDéiri, do ιπαρβαδ ι ngeniul, lá Diarmuid mac Corbmaic mecc Capéaiζ. Chiaépoicéε Αεα Luam do διορκαοιεαδ lá Maolpchlann mac Muiréada, 7 a daingh do loρccaδ. Chiaépoicéε Αεα Liaζ do dénaim lá Τοιρρδεalbáé Ua cConcéobair. Flann Ua Flannaccán, τιζήνα Teatéba do écc. Dhpporogail, mζh Murchada Uí Mhaoleachlann, do éocht ó puζ Laiζh (ó Diarmuid) do paitiδ Τιζήnam Uí Ruairc doríδιρ.

Αοιρ Cpiopε, míle céδ caoccat a ceataip. Muiréach Ua Cluccam, abb Cfnannra, 7 Cian Ua ζρεacan, κοιπαρβα Canoiζ déζ. Ταδζ Ua hriam, pí Muimian, décc. Ceall Dalua, Imleach Iubair, Rop Cpe, Uépa, 7 Daupμαζ, do loρccaδ. Diarmuid Ua Concéobair, τιζήνα Ciapriaiζε Luáepa, décc.

^p *To Tighearnan Ua Ruairc.*—Nothing has been discovered to show whether she continued to live for any time with O'Rourke after her return from Leinster. The probability is that she did not, and that she retired immediately after into the monastery of Mellifont, where she died in 1193, in the eighty-fifth year of her age.

—See note ^c, under that year.

The Annals of Clonmaenise record two of the same events under this year as follows :

“ A. D. 1153. Murrogh O'Melaghlyn, king of Meath, borders of Lynster, and Taragh, the chiefest of all Ireland for bounty and hospitality, died at Dorowe in his house. Hugh O'Malone,

previous notice, and numbers of the Connaughtmen were slain by them, and among the rest Gillacheallaigh Ua hEidhin, lord of Aidhne, and his son, Aedh; Brian Ua Dubhda, lord of Ui-Fiachrach of the North; Muirheartach, son of Conchobhar (who was son of Toirdhealbhach) Ua Conchobhair; Domhnall Ua Birn; Domhnall, son of Cathal Ua Conchobhair; and Sitric Mac Dubhghaill. After this Ua Lochlainn proceeded with his forces to Loch Aininn [Lough Ennell], and Ua Maeleachlainn came into his house, and left him hostages; and he [Ua Lochlainn] gave him all Meath, from the Sinainn to the sea, and also Ui-Faelain and Ui-Failghe. He gave Ui-Briuin and Comhaicne to Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, and carried the hostages of both with him; and before Ua Lochlainn returned back to his house, he billeted the Munstermen upon the men of Meath, Breifne, Airghialla, Ulidia, Conaill, and Tir-Eoghain, for Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain was seized with a disease on that expedition, which prevented him from returning into Munster. Tadhg Ua Briain was taken prisoner by Diarmaid Finn Ua Briain, and blinded by him immediately. Toirdhealbhach proceeded into Munster, and he assumed half the kingdom of Munster, through the power of Muirheartach Mac Lochlainn. The hostages of Ui-Failghe and Ui-Faelain were taken by Maelseachlainn, son of Murchadh, King of Meath. Gearr-na-gCuinneog Ua Bric, lord of the Deisi, was killed in fetters by Diarmaid, son of Cormac Mac Carthaigh. The wicker bridge of Ath-Luain was destroyed by Maelseachlainn, and its fortress was demolished. The wicker bridge of Ath-liag [Ballyleague] was made by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair. Flann Ua Flannagain, lord of Teathbha, died. Dearbhforghaill, daughter of Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, came from the King of Leinster (Diarmaid) to Tighearnan Ua Ruairc^p again.

The Age of Christ, 1154. Muireadhaigh Ua Clucain, Abbot of Ceanannus, and Cian Ua Gerachain, successor of Caimneach, died. Tadhg Ua Briain, King of Munster, died. Cill-Dalua, Imleach-Ibhair, Ros-Cre, Lothra, and Daurmhaghi^q, were burned. Diarmaid Ua Conchobhair, lord of Ciarraighe-Luachra^r, died.

Cowarb of Saint Keyran, who, for his great riches, charitable and bountifull hospitality, was called in generall the fountain of all happiness of Leath Coya, died.”

^q *Daurmhaghi*.—Otherwise written *Dearmhach* and *Darmhagh*, now Durrow, in the north of

the King's County.—See note under A. D. 1186.

^r *Diarmaid Ua Conchobhair*, lord of *Ciarraighe-Luachra*.—He was the son of Mahon, King of Kerry, who was slain A. D. 1138, who was son of Core, who was son of Mac Beth Ua Conchobhair, King of Kerry, who died A. D. 1086, who

Μαc Γιολλαμοcολμoς, τισήνα Υα νDύνcαδα, do μαρβαδ λά α βραιήμβ. Ρήργαλ, mac mic Cιοναιοτ Υί Μhaoιλβριζοε, do ετιοιμ λά τισήνα Γαλλήγ. Μαc Cυρρι να cColpτάc Υί Ριαcράc, τισήνα Υα Ρενεαcλαίρ. do μαρβαδ λά Μυιρcεαρταc Υα Τυαcάιλ, τισήνα Υα Μυιρεαοθαίγ. Μαc Ραζναίλ Dυιη Υί Αιρεαcτάιγ, ταιοιρεαc Μυιητιρε Μαιοιλμαρταμ, do μαρβαδ λά mac Μυιρcεαρταίγ mic Dραν Υί Ρεαρζαίλ. Αοδ, mac Ρυαοδρι Υί Cha- nanDάηη do γαβάιλ τισήναίρ Τιρε Conaίλ. Coblach λά ΤοιρηDεαλβαc Υα cConcobάιρ φορ μυιρ τιμcέλλ Ειρεανν φο ετιαc .η. λοιηζήρ Dαιη Γαίλλιηε, Chonμαιcνε μαρα, ρεαρ ηΥάιλλ, Υα ηΑηάιζαδα, γ Υα Ριαcράc, γ αν Cορηαμάιγ Υί Dυβδα ηι cεήναρ φορηα, γ ηο αιρεcρετ Τήρ Chonaίλ, γ Ιηρ Εόζαν. Dο ειαρ ó Chenel Εοζαν, γ ο Μηυιηcήρταc, mac Νέίλλ Dαρ μυιρ

was son of Conchobhar, who, in the Bodleian copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, is said to have died in this year, 1086, who was son of Cathal, King of Kerry, who appears to have fallen in a duel, A. D. 1069, according to the same authority, and was son of Aedh, King of Kerry.—See note, A. D. 1067, pp. 891, 892, *suprà*.

This Cathal would appear to have been father also of Domhnall Ua Conchobhair, or Donnell O'Conor, son of the King of Kerry, slain 1098, and grandfather of Mahon O'Conor Kerry, several of whose galleys were destroyed at Scatterry Island in the year 1100, both of which events are recorded in the Bodleian copy of the Annals of Innisfallen.

There is much obscurity in the genealogy of O'Conor Kerry towards the close of the eleventh century; but the following will be found to be supported by the most of the authorities. Macbeth, who died in 1086, had two sons: 1. Culuachra, King of Kerry, who was expelled by the Mac Carthys, A. D. 1107; and, 2. Core, who carried on the line of the family, and was father of Mathghamhain, or Mahon, who was King of Kerry and Corea-Duibhne, and is called taniist or presumptive heir to the throne of Munster, and who died, according to the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, A. D. 1138, leaving a son, Diarmaid, Súgac, i. e. the Jocund, as he

is named by the annalists, but probably more correctly by the genealogists, Sluaζαδác, i. e. of the hostings, who assassinated Cormac Mac Carthy, King of Munster, A. D. 1138, who built the Castle of Asdee in 1146, and who, in 1150, in conjunction with his son-in-law, Turlough O'Brien, king of Thomond, defeated the princes of the Eugenian line in the territory of Ui-Conaill-Gabhra, in the now county of Limerick. In 1151, when the O'Briens sustained a memorable defeat from the Mac Carthys, and their allies, at Moinmor, he escaped from the carnage into Kerry; but, though Turlough brought aid to him, they were both ultimately so harassed by Diarmaid Mac Carthy that they sought safety by flight from that territory. He closed his turbulent life A. D. 1154, according to the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen. After his time the power of the O'Conors waned in Kerry.

The posterity of Diarmaid Sugach, or Sluaighach, appears to have divided into two branches originating in his sons, Mahon, from whom the reigning line, and Murrough, from whom the branch of Aghanagrana, which was still existing in the last century.

A careful collation of six different genealogical records gives the following result for the eldest line: Mathghamhain, or Mahon, son of

Mac Gillamochoilmog, lord of Ui-Dunchadha, was killed by his brethren. Fearghal, grandson of Cinaeth Ua Maelbrighde, fell by the lord of Gaileanga. Mac-Cuirr-na-gColpach Ua Fiachrach, lord of Ui-Feineachlais^a, was slain by Muir-cheartach Ua Tuathail, lord of Ui-Muireadhaigh. The son of Ragnall Donn Ua hAireachtaigh, chief of Muintir-Maelmartain, was slain by the son of Muir-cheartach, son of Bran Ua Fearghail. Aedh, son of Ruaidhri Ua Canannain, assumed the lordship of Tir-Conaill. A fleet was brought by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair on the sea, round Ireland northwards, i. e. the fleets of Dun-Gaillmhe^t, of Conmhaicene-mara, of the men of Umhall, of Ui-Amhalghadha, and Ui-Fiachrach, and the Cosnamhaigh Ua Dubhda in command over them; and they plundered Tir-Conaill and Inis-Eoghain. The Cinel-Eoghain and Muir-

Diarmaid Sugach, begat Mahon, who begat Diarmaid, who begat Conor, who begat Diarmaid, who begat Diarmaid, who begat Conor, lord of Kerry, who was slain in 1366, as recorded in these Annals, and Donnchadh, or Donough, lord of Kerry, who, dying of the plague in 1483, left a son, Diarmaid, who was slain A. D. 1405.

The eldest son, Conor, begat Conor (who was probably the O'Connor Kerry whose obit is entered in these Annals at A. D. 1396), who begat Conor, who was slain by his kinsman, Mahon, in 1445, and who begat John, the founder of the abbey of Lislaghtin, in 1470, and who died lord of Kerry, A. D. 1485, leaving a son, Conor, whose posterity for some generations bore the rank of lords of Iraght-I-Conor, reigning chieftains, and a second son, Diarmaid, founder of the branch of the lords of Tarbert.

Early after the English Invasion, the dominions of this family were narrowed to the territory of Iraght-I-Conor. At the close of the reign of Elizabeth, they were deprived of the greater part of this little principality, and the lands which they had possessed for at least 1600 years were conferred upon the then recently erected University of Dublin. Finally, in the confiscations under the Cromwellian usurpation, they shared in the common ruin of most

of our noble Milesian houses.

Some worthy scions of this ancient stock still remain; but it has not been yet determined which is the senior branch. Among the most respectable is the gallant Daniel O'Connell O'Connor Kerry, captain of the 43rd regiment of infantry in the Austrian service, who was commandant of Lodi in Aug. 1848, from whom some interesting letters on the then recent campaign in Italy appeared in our morning journals. He is son of James O'Connor of Tralee (by Elizabeth O'Connell, of Ballynahowne, whose sister, Mary, married the celebrated Daniel O'Connell), and, according to his pedigree at the Heralds' Office, descends from the main stock through the ancient lords of Tarbert, being eleventh in descent from Diarmaid, first lord of Tarbert, who was the second son of John, son of Conor O'Connor Kerry, who founded the abbey of Lislaghtin in 1470.

For other members of this family, see note ^b, under A. D. 1013, pp. 774, 775, *suprà*.

^a *Ui-Feineachlais*.—See note ¹, under A. M. 3501; and note ², under A. D. 915, p. 590.

^t *Dun-Gaillmhe*, &c. : i. e. the fleets of Galway, Connamara, the Owles, Tirawley, and Tireragh.—See *Genealogies, Tribes, &c., of Hy-Fiachrach*, pp. 352, 353.

eo puacldiur .i. go cfnocadúr longar Gallgaoidel, Arann, Cinn tíre, Manann
 7 cfnatar Alban aréna, 7 mac Scelling í ccfhmar forra, 7 iar na toppraét
 hi ccoimprogar Inni hEogam ima ccoimprámice dóib 7 don loingfi oile feacáir
 caé longoa co hamnur aigéige eatorra, 7 báttar occan iomtuariccan ó
 ppm co nóin, 7 marbétar rocáide inoi do Chonnaétaib imon cCornaímaig
 Ua nDubda lár na hallinu machaib. Ro meabaíð, for an pluaig nallinurach,
 7 po lár a nár, 7 feigbat a longa, 7 po bfnad a fiacla a Mac Scelling.
 Sluaigfb lá Muiréfhatach Ua Loelaimn co tuaricear Epeann hi cConnaé-
 taib, co ráimig Dún Ionghan hi Maig Aoi, 7 po airce an Dun, 7 po mill arb-
 anna Maige Lurig, 7 Maige Aoi. Ar a aoi ní pug bú na bpaigde. Apead
 iarain do éoid tar Ac Inniin Sruépa ran mbreirne co po maraid fir
 breirne do Thigfhán Ua Ruairc, 7 po ionnarib Ua Loelaimn Dorraíð
 Ua Raíallaig í cConnaétaib. Luid airride co hAc eliaí, 7 do patpat Toill
 Aca eliaí a píge dó. Do pad foim dá céo téce bo do Shallaib ina tuar-
 artal, 7 foíð dia tig iarctain. Cpeach lá Toirpdealbáð Ua cConcobair hi
 Mhde 7 po ionpoíð gan bú iar marbað a innc .i. Maolreclann, 7 Donnchaða
 Uí Caéail, tigfhina Cenel Aoda na hÉctige. Maíom ma nOppraigib for
 Uib Cemorelaig, dú í topirpatar ile im mac Eochaða Uí Nualláin.
 Cpeachpluaigead lá Tigfhán Ua Ruairc í Laidcib, 7 po oirce Uib Muir-
 eadraig eiri cella 7 tuar. Munuir Maolríonna do orccain do Mhaol-
 reclann, mac Murchaða, 7 a ionnarbað í cConnaétaib iarctain co na
 tauoircaé .i. Ionar Mac Cairgáimna. Cpeach lá Dearmumáin for Dhal
 cCair, cpeac lá Dal cCair ona for Dearmumáin. A mac fein do dállað
 la mac nDeórad Uí Fhlann, uair po gaibride tigfhnur Ua tTurire ar

^u *Gall-Gaeidhil*: i. e. the Dano-Gaels of the Hebrides.

^v *Ara*: i. e. the Island of Aran, lying between Cantire and the Frith of Clyde.

^x *Ceann-tire*: i. e. Head of the Land, now Cantire, or Kentire, in Argyleshire.

^y *Manáin*: i. e. the Isle of Man.

^z *Alba*: i. e. Scotland.

^a *Dun-Imghain*.—Now Dunamon, on the River Suck, at this period the seat of O'Finachtaigh.

^b *The ford of Innsin-Sruthra*: i. e. the Ford of the little Island of Sruthair. This was pro-

bably the name of a ford on the Shannon, but nothing has been yet discovered to prove its situation. There is a Sruthair, now Shrule, in the county of Longford, and a Tuaim-Sruthra, in the county of Rosecommon; but neither place lies on the route from Dunamon into Breifne.

^c *As their wages*: i. e. as a stipend for their fealty and future services in war.

^d *Ua Cathail*.—Now Cahill, without the prefix Ua or O'. O'Cathail was chief of Kinelea of Aughty, in the south-west of the county of Galway, before O'Shaughnessy.—See *Genealo-*

cheartach, son of Niall, sent persons over sea to hire (and who did hire) the fleets of the Gall-Gaeidhil^u, of Ara^w, of Ceann-tire^x, of Manainn^y, and the borders of Alba^z in general, over which Mac Scelling was in command; and when they arrived near Inis-Eoghain, they fell in with the other fleet, and a naval battle was fiercely and spiritedly fought between them; and they continued the conflict from the beginning of the day till evening, and a great number of the Connaughtmen, together with Cosnamhaigh Ua Dubhda, were slain by the foreigners. The foreign host was [however] defeated and slaughtered; they left their ships behind, and the teeth of Mac Scelling were knocked out. An army of the north of Ireland was led by Muirheartach Ua Lochlainn into Connaught, till he reached Dun-Imghain^a, in Magh-Aei; and he plundered the fort and destroyed the corn-crops of Magh-Luig and Magh-Aei. He did not, however, obtain cows or hostages. He afterwards directed his course across the ford of Innsin-Sruthra^b into Breifne, and compelled the men of Breifne to submit to Tighearnan Ua Ruairc; and Ua Lochlainn banished Godfrey Ua Raghallaigh into Connaught. He proceeded from thence to Ath-cliaith; and the foreigners of Ath-cliaith submitted to him as their king; and he gave the foreigners twelve hundred cows, as their wages^c, after which he returned to his house. A predatory incursion was made by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, but he returned without cows, after the loss of his son, Maelseachlainn, and Donnchadh Ua Cathail^d, lord of Cinel-Aedha-na-hEchtghe, who were slain. A battle was gained by the Osraighi over the Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, in which many were slain, together with the son of Eochaidh Ua Nuallain^e. A plundering army was led by Tighearnan Ua Ruairc into Leinster; and he plundered Ui-Muireadhaigh, both churches and territories. The Muintir-Maelsinna were plundered by Maelseachlainn, son of Murchadh; and they were afterwards banished into Connaught, with their chieftain, i. e. Imhar Mac Carghamhna^f. A prey was taken by the people of Desmond from the Dal-gCais, and a prey was taken by the Dal-gCais from those of Desmond. His own son was blinded by the son of Deoradh Ua Flainn, because he had assumed the lordship of Ui-Tuirtre in opposition to his father.

gies, &c., of Ui-Fiachrach, pp. 374, 375.

^e *Ua Nuallain.*—Now Nowlan, or Nolan, without the prefix Ua or O'. This family was seated in Fotharta-Fea, now the barony of Forth, in

the county Carlow.

^f *Mac Carghamhna.*—Now anglicised Mac Carron, and Mac Carron, which is still a common name in Meath.

bélaib a aetar. Mac Deórað dha dionnarbað i cConnaçtaib lá hUa Lachlaimn. Ar móp for moilib Eireann ipm mbliaðannp. An dapa henp dho ríogaðh óp Saçaib 27 October.

Αοιp Cpiop, mile céo caogac a cúg. Maolmaire, mac Giollaçiaráim, oipóinneach Uip aoiðheað Cpiop i nApo Maça, cléipeac aipmíðneac aeið-eaçari do laochaib 7 cléipéib Eireano. Feargal Ua Binnacacac uapal paccapc Ropra Commám, 7 Maolpuanaib Ua hAmligi uapal paccapc Cluana coippte, décc. Ac Tpuim co na émpal do lopcað, 7 Oðpmaç fo ði i naom mí do lopcað beóp. Ceall dapa, Tuaim dá gualann, Ceall Dálua, 7 Cellmíðoin do lopcað. Maolpreachlaimn, mac Mupchaða Uí Mhaioleacclaimn, pí Míðe 7 upmóip Λaiçean, do écc ipm epioçacmáð bliaðaim a aoip do ðiç míðe i nDaupmaig Cholam Chille, hi ceulle a paça 7 a píçe, aiðce féle ðpizoe, iap mbnaib naépizoe. Ar muc péim tét mfp, ap epaob pua na blac écc mo pip hipm. An epac élépec Ua Conçobair Pailçe do mapbað lá a mupcip pem. Am্লাoib, mac Cana, epçpna Ceneoil Aengypa, epip çaipceið 7 beoð-acacac Cenél Eoçam uile, décc, 7 a aðnacal i nApo Maça. Aoð Ua hEaçpa, epçpna Λuighe, décc. Piacá, mac Ceépmaig Uí Cheipín, epçpna Ciappaiçe Λocá na naipne, décc. Sluaigéð lá Mupécpac, mac Néill Uí Lochlaimn co hAc Dúim Calman for Indeóim, 7 po çab bpaizoe Teacba, 7 epç óçaipce epuið pfp Míðe doneoc po aipcepc poime. Do pað dha, pizoe Míðe ó Shionnaim co paipçe do Dhonnchað, mac Doimnall Uí Mhaoilpçchlaimn, 7 po píoð ðia epç iap pín. Epçpna Ua Ruairc do çabáil Donnchaða Uí Cheapbaill, epçpna Oipçiall, iap na ðol na çomðail ço Cfhanoyp mo uacacacacac, 7 a çup i laim for Λoc Silinn, 7 po baó çoiçéiðip ap mfp ann, 7 po

^a On the 27th of October.—King Stephen died on the 25th of October, 1154; and Henry II. was crowned on the 19th of December following.—See *Chronology of History*, by Sir Harris Nicolas, second edition, pp. 297, 298.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise want this year altogether. The Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen accord with the Annals of the Four Masters, and add that “Amhlaeibh O’Driscoll, chief of Corea Lacighdhe, or Colleymore, was slain at the door of the church of Birra” [now Birr, in the King’s County].

^b *Maclmuire*.—“A. D. 1155. Moelmurius, sive Marianus O’Moelchierain, Archidnaelus, seu pæfectus Xenodoçii Ardmachani, vir venerabilis, et erga Clerum et populum benignus et hospitalis, obiit.”—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 308.

^c *Cill-meadhoin*: i. e. the Middle Church, now Kilmaine, in a barony of the same name, in the south of the county of Mayo.—See note ^y, under A. D. 1266.

^d *Mac Cana*.—Now Mac Cann. This family was seated in Clanbrassil, on the south side of Lough Neagh, in the county of Armagh.

The son of Deoradh was afterwards banished into Connaught by Ua Lochlainn. There was a great destruction of the cattle of Ireland this year. The second Henry was made king over the Saxons on the 27th of October^e.

The Age of Christ, 1155. Maelmuire^h Mac Gillachiarain, airchinneach of the Fort of the Guests of Christ at Ard-Macha, a venerable cleric, who was kind towards the laity and clergy of Ireland; Fearghal Ua Finachta, a noble priest of Ross-Commam; and Maclruanaidh Ua hAinlighi, noble priest of Cluain-coirpthe, died. Ath-Truim, with its church, was burned; and Dearmhagh also was twice burned in one month this year. Cill-dara, Tuaim-daghualann, and Cill-meadhoinⁱ, were burned. Maelseachlainn, son of Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, King of Meath and of the greater part of Leinster, died in the thirtieth year of his age, of a poisonous drink, at Daurmhagh-Choluim-Chille, in the flood of his prosperity and reign, on the night of the festival of Brigit, after the victory of penance. The death of this man was like swine-fattening by hot fruit, like a branch cut down before its blossoming. The Athchleireach Ua Conchobhair Failghe was killed by his own people. Amhlaeibh Mac Cana^k, lord of Cinel-Aenghusa, pillar of the chivalry and vigour of all Cinel-Eoghain, died, and was interred at Ard-Macha. Aedh Ua hEaghra, lord of Luighne, died. Fiacha, son of Cethearnach Ua Ceirin, lord of Ciarraighe-Locha-na-nairneadh^l, died. An army was led by Muirheartach, son of Niall Ua Lochlainn, to Ath-Duine-Calman on the Inneoin^m; and he took the hostages of Teathbha, and he gave a full restitution of the cattle of the men of Meath to such as he had before plundered. He also gave the kingdom of Meath, from the Sinainn to the sea, to Donnchadh, son of Domhnall Ua Maeleachlainn, after which he returned to his house. Tighearnan Ua Ruaire took Donnchadh Ua Cearbhaill, lord of Oirghialla, prisoner, after he had gone to meet him, to Ceanannus, with a small force; and he incarcerated him on Loch Sileannⁿ, where he was [detained] for a month and a fortnight, but he was ran-

^l *Ciarraighe-Locha-na-nairneadh*.—A territory comprising about the southern half of the barony of Costello, and county of Mayo.—See note ^a, under A. D. 1224.

^m *Ath-Duine-Calman on the Inneoin*: i. e. the Ford of Dun-Calman on the River Inneoin. Dun-Calman, now Dungolman, is the name of a

fort and townland in the parish of Ballymore, barony of Rathconrath, and county of Westmeath. Inneoin was the ancient name of the stream which divides the barony of Kilkenny West from that of Rathconrath. It is now called the Dungolman River.

ⁿ *Loch Sileann*.—Now Lough Sheelan, a large

ρυαπλασάδ δό τρια μιορβαίλ Δέ γ ναοίμ Ρατεραιεε γ να ναοίμ αρέσνα, λα
 Ζορραδὺ Ὑα Ραζάλλαζ, γ πο μαρβ̄ an luét βάτταρ occa φορδονιέδ, γ πο ζαβ̄
 Δοννεχάδ τίζσρηαρ Οριζιάλλ δορφόρι. Cpeach la Τίζσρηαν Ὑα Ρυαιρε ιριν
 Κορann, γ do bepe bú ιομδα λαίρ. Coblach la Τοιρρδéalbaé Ὑα cConcób-
 hair co hAé Lucia, γ eliaéδροίεε Αέα Lucia do δέναίμ λαίρ αρ̄ δαιζ̄ ιοήν-
 ραιζ̄τε Μιθε. Cailén na Cuilínhtearige do loicead̄ γ do múraδ̄ lá Ruarδ̄ri,
 mac Τοιρρδéalbaiz̄ Uí Choncóobair. Oroiéεε Αέα Lucia do pcaoilead̄, γ
 a longpope do loicead̄ la Δοννεχάδ, mac Δομναιλλ̄ Uí Mhaoilr̄schlainn.
 An Ziolla Zō Ὑα Ciap̄da do μαρβαδ̄h ι cCluain loραιρδ̄ lá Δοννεχάδ
 Ὑα Maoleaclann, p̄í Μιθε. Donncaδ̄ tim do αιτίζαδ̄ lá p̄earaδ̄ Μιθε
 p̄eir̄in ι νοίοζαίλ δί micene P̄indén, γ Διαρμαιδ̄, mac Δομναιλλ̄ do έαδαιρε
 éuca ma ιοναδ̄. Cuilén na Claonglaip̄, τίζσρηα Ὑα cConaill Z̄ab̄ra, do
 éuiz̄im lá hUa Cmoρaolaδ̄, γ a μαρβαδ̄ ποίμ πο έέδοίρ̄ lá μuinrip̄ Chuilén.
 Concóobair mac Δομναιλλ̄ Uí Dhriain, γ mac Mic Ziollamoóolmóḡ do léccad̄
 lá Διαρμαε Mac Mupchaδ̄a ap̄ a éuinpeac̄ d̄ap̄ éim̄ bpaζaε, γ com̄luize.
 Maiδ̄m p̄ia nloim̄ar Mac Carrzaína, γ p̄ia nZiollacp̄iope a maε, γ p̄ia
 Muinrip̄ Mhaoilp̄ionda φορ̄ δ̄p̄eaζ̄im̄aib̄, γ φορ̄ Muinrip̄ Θαδ̄ζaun, γ φορ̄
 Mhuinrip̄ Tlamáin, ι επορ̄éap̄ ταοιρεαé Mhuinrip̄e Tlamáin, Ziollap̄iaδ̄na-
 tan, mac Aoδ̄a, γ a mac .i. an Ziolla p̄iabaé. Ciap̄án d̄an πο δ̄rip̄ an caé
 rin̄ φορ̄ Dhriζ̄im̄aib̄ uap̄ do éuataī ποίμ co Cluain, γ puζ̄paε a coit̄éa leó,
 co επuccpaε ma b̄p̄uap̄aετταρ̄ do m̄ucaib̄ p̄am̄éa Chiap̄án. Do éuaετταρ̄
 d̄na, an p̄am̄aδ̄ co na p̄er̄in̄ ma n̄δ̄oδ̄haδ̄ zo Uioρ̄ an εποιρ̄cela, γ ní p̄uap̄p̄ε
 a p̄iap̄uccaδ̄. Ro b̄rip̄eaδ̄ maiδ̄m φορ̄pa αιμαδ̄ap̄ach̄ τρια αιμήρει δ̄am̄éa
 Chiap̄án. Cpeach lá Δομναιλλ̄ Ὑα cConcóobair̄ φορ̄ Thuac̄é p̄áéa, co p̄uc
 buap̄ δ̄ir̄im̄e. Cpeach Maζ̄e P̄ind lá p̄h̄raib̄ Teac̄éba, zo πο oip̄p̄ε d̄p̄eam̄
 do Uib̄ Máine.

lake on the borders of the counties of Meath, Cavan, and Longford. It contains several islands, on one of which the O'Reillys had a castle.

° *Cuileantrach*: i. e. Hollywood or Holly-bearing Land. There are many places of this name in Ireland, but the place here referred to is Cullentragh, in the parish of Rathmoline, in the south-west of the county of Meath.—See the Ordnance Map of Meath, sheets 8, 40, 41, 42, 47, 48, 50.

† *Claenghlais*.—Now Clonlish, in the barony of Upper Connello, and county of Limerick, on the borders of the counties of Cork and Kerry.—See note °, under A. D. 1266.

† *Lis-an-tsoiscela*: i. e. the Fort of the Gospel. Not identified.

† *Magh-Finn*.—Now Tuath-Keogh, in the barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon. See note °, under A. D. 948, p. 662, *suprà*.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise notice some of

somed, through the miracles of God, and of Patrick, and of the saints in general, by Godfrey Ua Raghallaigh, who slew the party who were keeping him; and Donnchadh assumed the lordship of Oirghialla again. A predatory incursion was made by Tighearnan Ua Ruairc into Corann, and he carried off many cows. A fleet was brought by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair to Ath-Luain, and the wicker bridge of Ath-Luain was made by him for the purpose of making incursions into Meath. The castle of Cuileantrach^o was burned and demolished by Ruaidhri, son of Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair. The bridge of Ath-Luain was destroyed, and its fortress was burned, by Donnchadh, son of Domhnall Ua Maeleachlainn. Gillagott Ua Ciardha was slain at Cluain-Iraird, by Donnchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, King of Meath; and Donnchadh was then deposed by the Meathmen themselves, in revenge of the dishonouring of Finnen, and they set up Diarmaid, son of Domhnall, in his place. Cuilen of Claenghlais^o, lord of Ui-Conaill-Gabhra, fell by Ua Cinnfhaelaidh, who was slain immediately after by Cuilen's people. Conchobhar, son of Domhnall Ua Briain, and the son of Mac Gillamochoilmog, were enlarged by Diarmaid Mac Murchadha, [in exchange] for hostages and oaths. A battle was gained by Imhar Mac Carghabhna and Gillachrist, his son, and by Muintir-Maelsinna, over the Breaghmhaini, Muintir-Thadhgain, and Muintir-Tlamain, in which fell the chief of Muintir-Tlamain, Gillafiadnatan Mac Aedha, and his son, Gillariabhach. It was Ciaran that turned this battle against the Breaghmhaini, for they had gone to Cluain, bringing with them cots, in which they carried off all they could find of the pigs of Ciaran's clergy. The clergy went after them with their shrine, as far as Lis-an-tsoiscecla^a, but they were not obeyed. On the following day they sustained a defeat, in consequence of disobeying Ciaran's clergy. A predatory incursion was made by Domhnall Ua Conchobhair into Tuath-ratha, and carried off a countless number of cows. Magh-Finn^t was preyed by the men of Teathbha, who plundered some of the Ui-Maine.

these events under this year, as follows :

“A. D. 1155. Gillegott O'Kierga, prince of Carbrej, was killed att Clonarde by Donnogh O'Melaghlyn, king of Meath. Donnogh O'Melaghlyn was deposed by the Meathmen of his kingdom, and Dermott mac Donnell O'Melaghlyn put in his stead, who was his own

brother. There was a great discomfiture of these of Brawnie and Moyntyrr Moylenna by Hymer O'Carhon, and the son of O'Convaye, and these of Moyntyrr Hagan, *alias* Foxe's Con-trey. Saint Keyran was entereessor to God to give this overthrow to these of Brawnie, because they went with their cottes and boates to Clon-

The Age of Christ, 1156. The first year of Muirheartach Ua Lochlainn over Ireland. Maelmaedhog, i. e. Aedh Mac Dubhradain, Abbot of the Canons of Sabhall², died. Tadhg Ua Catharnaigh, lord of Teathbha, died in religion. Eochaidh Ua Cuinn, the chief master, was burned in the cloietheach of Fearta¹. Ceanannus was burned, both houses and churches, from the cross of Doras-Urdoimh⁴ to Sifoc⁵. Daurmhagh-Ua-nDuach⁶, Achadh-mic-Airt⁷, Cul-Caissin⁸, and Fearta-Caerach. A fleet was brought by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair upon Loch-Deirg-dhere; and Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain came into his house, and delivered him hostages for obtaining the half of Munster. A meeting between Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair and Tighearnan Ua Ruaire; and they made a general peace and armistice between the men of Breifne, Meath, and Connaught, till the May next ensuing. Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, King of Connaught, Meath, Breifne, and Munster, and of all Ireland with opposition, flood of the glory and splendour of Ireland, the Augustus of the west of Europe, a man full of charity and mercy, hospitality and chivalry, died after the sixty-eighth year of his age, and was interred at Cluain-mic-Nois, beside the altar of Ciaran, after having made his will, and distributed gold and silver, cows and horses, among the clergy and churches of Ireland in general. The kingdom of Connaught was assumed by Ruaidhri, son of Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, without any opposition. The three sons of Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, Brian Breifneach, Brian Luighneach, and Muirheartach Muimhneach, were taken prisoners by the Sil-Muireadhaigh, and given into the custody of Ruaidhri, son of Toirdhealbhach. Brian Breifneach was blinded by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair and Diarmaid Mac Taidhg. Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain came to Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, and left him twelve hostages of the chieftains of Dal-gCais. Aedh, son of Ruaidhri Ua Canannain, lord of Cinel-Conaill, was

Archæological Society, pp. 147, 148, 149.

⁶ *Daurmhagh-Ua-nDuach*: i. e. the Oak Plain of Ui-Duach, now Durrow, on the borders of the Queen's County and the county of Kilkenny. It originally belonged to the territory of Ui-Duach, in the county of Kilkenny. In the gloss to the *Feilire-Aenguis*, and O'Clery's *Irish Calendar*, at 20th of October, St. Maeldubh is mentioned as of "Daurmhagh Ua nDuach, in

the north of Osraighe."

⁷ *Achadh-mic-Airt*: i. e. the Field of the Son of Art, now Aghamacart, an old church in ruins, in the barony of Galmoy, county of Kilkenny, and on the borders of the Queen's County.

⁸ *Cul-Caissin*.—Otherwise written Cuil-Caisin, i. e. Caisin's Corner or Angle, now Coolcashin, in the barony of Galmoy, county of Kilkenny.—See note ¹, under A. D. 844, p. 470, *suprà*.

μαρβασ λά ηUα ζCαζάν, γ λά περαιβ να Cριαοιβε τρια μεαβαν. Ιομπυδ
 υUλαιβ φορ Μηυιρσίρταχ Uα Uαείλαιν, γ cοccαδ δρόδρα παρ. Σλόιζνδ λά
 Μυιρσίρταχ ι ηUλαιβ, γ do βερτ βραιζδε Uλαδ πρι α πέρι, αρα σοι do
 βερτρατ αραιλλ υUλαιβ im Eοchaδ Uα ηDυμνιρλίβε αμμυρ αρ δριυιζ
 οον τριυαζ, γ πο μαρβαση leό Uα ηηνειρζε, ταοιρεαδ ηα Cυλεανντραιζε.
 Uα Uοιγριζ, τιζήρινα Θhάιλ Αραιδε, do μαρβασ la Cenél ηEόζαν. Σλοιζνδ
 οιλε λά Μυιρσίρταχ γ la τυαιρρεαρτ Eρεανν ηι Uαιζνιβ, cο ταρδ ρίζε
 Uαιζν do Θηαρμαιδ Mac Μυρchaδa, δαρ cήνν βραζαδ, γ πο ιννιρταρ
 Ορραιζε επιρ cealla γ τυαδα. Μαιδm la Διαρμαιδ mac Dοιμναιλλ Uί Μηαιο-
 leachlainn φορ Dhonnchaδ, φορ α δήβραταρ, δύ ηι τορρεαρ mac Dιolla-
 θεααρ Uι Cαιρρι, τοιρεαχ τυαιτε δυαδζα. Cρεαχ λά Διαρματ mac
 Μυρchaδa γ λά Dhallaib Aτα chiat, γ λά Dονchaδ mac Dοιμναιλλ Uί Μηαιο-
 leaclainn ι ηαιρταρ Μιδε, cο πο ιννιρτε an τήρ επιρ cealla γ τυαδα, γ
 ηυζρατ βύ Αρδ βρεαcάν, Sláne, Cille Tailteín, Dοιμναιζ Ράττραicc, γ αραιλλ
 do δυαρ na τυαιτε imaille πριύ. Μαιδm Cυαραν αζ Uορ Uαιζνι ηι Uαο-
 ζαιρε φορ Τιζήριán Uα Ρυαιρε ηια ηDιαρματ Mac Μυρchaδa γ ηια ηDα-
 λαιβ Aτά chiat, γ ηια ηDονchaδ mac Dοιμναιλλ Uί Μηαιοιρschlainn, αρηι ι
 τορρεατταρ ile im Dhoimnall mac Fiomhairr, τοιρεαδ Μηυιρτιρε Dήραδαν,
 im Fόζαρταχ Uα cCunn, γ im Aοδ mac Dυιβδοθηρα, γ im mac Cionaeit
 θριε Uί Ρυαιρε. Aεδη, mac Dονchaδ Uί Μηαιοimuaδ, τιζήρινα Fήρ cCeall,
 do μαρβασ λά Μυιρτιρ Uαημνι γ λά Concobar Uα mδραοim βρτζήιame ι
 ηηιρ Mοcύδα Ραιθέ. Μυιρσίρταδ mac Dοιμναιλλ Uί Μηαιοιρleaclainn, do
 ορccαν γ do ζαβάν λά Dονchaδ mac Dοιμναιλλ. Dονchaδ mac Dοιμναιλλ
 Uί Μηαιοιρleaclainn, do ζαβάν ηιζε Μιδε, γ Διαρμαιδ, mac Dοιμναιλλ, do
 ιονναρβασ ι cConnachtabh. Μαζ Τεατέβα, γ Μαcαιρε Cυιρcne διοηηραδ

^a *Cuileantrach*.—There are two townlands of this name in the county of Tyrone.—See Ord. Map, sheets 53 and 64; and two in the county of Armagh.—Ord. Map, sheets 11 and 22; but, according to the tradition in the country, O'Hinnéirghe, now Henery, was seated in Glencoune, in the barony of Loughinsholin, and county of Londonderry.

^b *Tuath-Buadhgha*.—This is the district now called Tuath, or Twy, situated in the barony of Clononan, and county of Westmeath. Twy-ford

House is in this district, and helps to preserve the name.

^c *Cill-Tailtean*: i. e. the church of Tailtin, now Teltown old church, near Donaghpatrick, midway between Kells and Navan, county of Meath.

^d *Cuasan, at Lis-Luighdhi*.—Lis-Luighdhi is still the name of a fort, a short distance to the north of the Hill of Tara, in the county of Meath.

^e *Inis-Mochuda-Raithne*: i. e. the Holm or Island of St. Mochuda of Raithin, a place near Rahin, barony of Ballycowan, King's County.

slain by Ua Cathain and Feara-na-Craibhe, by treachery. The Ulidians turned against Muireheartach Ua Loehlainn, and proclaimed war upon him. An army was led by Muireheartach into Ulidia, and he obtained the hostages of the Ulidians to secure their obedience to him; however, some of the Ulidians, under the conduct of Ua Duinnsleibhe, made an attack upon some of the army, and slew Ua hInneirghe, chief of the Cuileantraeh^a. Ua Loingsigh, lord of Dal-Araidhe, was slain by the Cinel-Eoghain. Another army was led by Muireheartach and the people of the north of Ireland into Leinster, and they gave the kingdom of Leinster to Diarmaid Mac Murchadha for hostages, and they plundered Osraighe, both churches and territories. A victory was gained by Diarmaid, son of Domhnall Ua Maeleachlainn, over Donnchadh, his brother, wherein was slain the son of Gilladeaeair Ua Cairbre, chief of Tuath Buadhgha^b. A predatory incursion was made by Diarmaid Mac Murchadha, the foreigners of Ath-eliath, and Donnchadh, son of Domhnall Ua Maeleachlainn, into East Meath, and they plundered the country, both churches and territories, and they carried off the cows of Ard-Breacain, Slaine, Cill-Taillteann^c, Domhnach-Padraig, and some of the eows of the country in general. The battle of Cuasan^d at Lis-Luighdhi in Laeghaire was gained over Tighearnan Ua Ruaire, by Diarmaid Mac Murchadha, the foreigners of Ath-eliath, and Donnchadh, son of Domhnall Ua Maeleachlainn, where many were slain, and, among others, Domhnall Mac Fimhbhairr, chief of Muintir-Gearadhain; Fogartach Ua Cuinn; Aedh Mac Dubhdothra, and the son of Cinaedh Breac Ua Ruaire. Aedh, son of Donnchadh Ua Maelmhuaidh, lord of Feara-Ceall, was slain by Muintir Luainimh, and Conchobhar Ua Braein, of Breaghmhaine, at Inis-Mochuda-Raithne^e. Muireheartach, son of Domhnall Ua Maeleachlainn, was plundered and taken prisoner by Donnchadh, son of Domhnall. Donnchadh, son of Domhnall Ua Maeleachlainn, took the kingdom of Meath, and Diarmaid, son of Domhnall, was banished into Connaught. Magh-Teathbha^f, and Machaire-Cuirene^g,

^f *Magh-Teathbha*: i. e. the Plain of Teflia.

^g *Machaire-Cuirene*. — Now the barony of Kilkenny West, county of Westmeath.

The Annals of Ulster and the Annals of Clonmacnoise give the events of this year as follows:

“A. D. 1156. Tirlagh O'Connor, Archking of Connaught, the thresure of liberality and for-

titude of all Ireland, giving to all, laity and Clergy, died. An army by Murtagh O'Loughlin into Ulster; and he brought pledges for obeying him; and it was in that journey that O'Hinery was slayn by a loose wing. Hugh O'Canannan, king of Kindred-Conell, killed by Hugh O'Catthan and Men of Krive. Another army by

λα Ρυαϊόρι Ua cConcóbair. Dairpind inéfn bpacám, bfn Conulaó Uí Caoimdealbain, décc. Sneéta móri γ μεόδ δφρμιαρ ι ngeimpead na bliadna po, sup po μεόδρατ loca, γ αιβne Epeann. Bá pé μέδ αδ τρεαα sup ταρρηγεαδ lá Ρυαϊόρι Ua Concóbair α lonza, γ α έτρα πορρ an leic οιζεραδ οτα βλέιν ηγαλλε zo Rinn dún. Báδ μαρβα ιμορρο, ερμόρ έν Epeann lá μέδ an τρνεéta γ an μεόδ.

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, mile céδ ααογαδ α peacht. Γιollaπάττραιcc, mac Donnchaó Mec Cárταιz, comarba δαιρre Copcaige, décc. Dairimur, Uiof móri, γ Uóμα co na ττσίπλαιβ do lopecaó. Cú ulaó Ua Dumhpléibe Uí Eochaóa, pí Ulaó, décc iar breandaind ι nDún da lézlar, γ α αónacal ι nDún buó-βέιριν. Domnall Ua Raǵallaiz do μαρβαδ lá Ζαίληγαιβ. Ρυαϊόρι Ua ηEαζρα, τizήna Λυιζne, do μαρβαδ lá α έταiz fem. Ταδz, mac Murchaio Uí Eαζρα, do μαρβαδ lá mac Donnchaó Uí Eαζρα. Cúulaó Ua Caimdealbáin, τizήna Λαοζαирe, pfi pobarua po emiz amal Ζuaire Aíone, pζann pomínal amal Mhonzám mac Piacna, locarín lapamál ap défepce ppi boétaib, aen éannócal inηnaíma ζαρραíde Ζαοídeal do μαρβαδ τρια peill γ íneabail πορ pnaóad (.i. comairce) laoc γ cléipeach Epeann, lá Donnchaó, mac Domnall Uí Mhaoileaclann, lá píz Míde. Ατιατ na comairzda po báτταρ ppi, comarba Pháττραιcc γ δaóall Ipu, ιmon lézair .i. Ua Condoirce, comarba Colann Cille co na imonnaib, Ζrene, Eppcop Aía eliaτ, abb na manac, comarba Ciarán co na mionraib comarba Pécín co na imonnódaib, ηUa Uoclann pí Epeann (.i. co ppeaδpa), Donnchaó Ua Cήbaill, τizήna Oipziall, Tizήnan Ua Ruairc, τizήna βpeifne, Διαρμαíδ Mac Murchaóa, pí Λαιζín, μαίτε pfi Míde γ pfi Téta apélna. Μαίρce τήρ α

O'Loghlin into East Bregb, and he brought pledges of Leinster from Mac Murcha, for all the Fifth or Country" [*recte*, for all the fifth or province of Leinster] "Kindred-Owen and Airgialla went to Ossory, untill they came to Clardirrymore, and the chiefest of Ossory came to O'Loghlin's house. Great fruit that year in all Ireland. Nine years from the last great fruit to that year."—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

"A. D. 1156. King Terlagh mac Rowrie O'Connor, monarch of Ireland, a great benefac-

tor of the church, and all spirituall men in generall, a man of wonderfull hospitallity, and, in fine, a reliever and cherisher of the poor, died in Dunmore, the 13th of the Kalends of June, in the 50th year of his reign, and in the 68th year of his age; after whose death his son, prince Rowrie, was invested in the government of Connoght, as king of that province, untill Mortagh mac Neale Mac Loghlyn ended his reign, when Rowrie was promoted to the monarchie of Ireland. Mortagh mac Neale was king of Ireland fourteen yeares. He was of the

by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair. Dailinn, daughter of Bracan, the wife of Cuuladh Ua Caeindealbhain, died. There was great snow and intense frost in the winter of this year, so that the lakes and rivers of Ireland were frozen over. Such was the greatness of the frost, that Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair drew his ships and boats on the ice from Blean-Gaille to Rinn-duin. The most of the birds of Ireland perished on account of the greatness of the snow and the frost.

The Age of Christ, 1157. Gillaphadraig, son of Donnchadh Mac Carthaigh, successor of Bairre of Coreach, died. Daimhinis, Lis-mor, and Lothra, with their churches, were burned. Cuuladh Ua Duinnsleibhe Ui-Eochadha, King of Ulidia, died, after penance, at Dun-da-leathghlas, and was interred at Dun itself. Dombnall Ua Raghallaigh was slain by the Gaileanga. Ruaidhri Ua hEaghra, lord of Luighne, was killed with his own axe. Tadhg, son of Murchadh Ua hEaghra, was killed by Donnchadh Ua hEaghra. Cuuladh Ua Caeindealbhain, lord of Laeghaire, a man of unbounded hospitality like Guaire Aidhne^h, courteous and prosperous like Mongan, son of Fiachnaⁱ, a brilliant lamp in charity to the poor, the chief lamp of chivalry of the Irish race, was killed through treachery and guile, while under the protection of the laity and clergy of Ireland, by Donnchadh, son of Dombnall Ua Maeleachlainn, King of Meath. These were the sureties for him : the successor of Patrick and the Staff of Jesus, together with the legate, i. e. Ua Condoirche^k; the successor of Colum-Cille, with his relics; Grene, Bishop of Ath-cliaith; the abbot of the monks [of Mellifont]; the successor of Ciaran, with their relics; the successor of Fechin, with his relics; Ua Lochlainn, King of Ireland (i. e. with opposition); Donnchadh Ua Cearbhaill, lord of Oirghialla; Tighearnan Ua Ruaire, lord of Breifne; Diarmaid Mac Murchadha, King of Leinster; and the chiefs of the men of Meath, and of the men of Teathbha in general. Wo to the country in which this deed was perpetrated!

O'Neales of the north. Terlagh O'Bryen, king of Munster, came into the house of Rowrie O'Connor, and gave him twelve hostages of the chiefest of Dalgasse. King Mortagh, with his forces, went to Lynster, and gave the kingdom and government of that province to Dermott Mac Murrough for yealding him hostages of obedience and allegiance. They wasted and spoyled all Ossory, without respect to church

or chapple."—*Ann. Clon.*

^h *Guaire Aidhne.*—See note ^f, under A. D. 662, p. 273, *suprà*.

ⁱ *Mongan, son of Fiachna.*—This Mongan, who was "a very well-spoken man, and much given to the wooing of women," was killed by a Welshman, A. D. 624.—*Ann. Clon.*

^k *O'Condoirche.*—He was Bishop of Lismore. See Harris's edition of Ware's *Bishops*, p. 550.

νδεαρινὰ ἀν γνῶσιν ἡγῆν. Ἐρεαχ λά Ὀννεχαὸ Ὑα εἰ Ἐαρβαῖλλ ἡ λά Τῆζῆρναν Ὑα Ῥυαρῆ 1 νδῶζαῖλ α νειμῆ, ἡ πο οἰρεερετ Ἐαῖνε, δο ποῶαρ ὄνα, Ἐῆζῆλ Ὑα Ῥυαρῆ εο ποχαθῶδ μαραση ἔρηρ λαρ να Ἐαῖνῆ. Κοιῖτιονοῖ Ἐῆνα ἀζ ἐλεῖρῶδ Ἐρεαῖν, ἡ ἀζ ὄρηυηζ δια ρῶεῶαῖ ἀεε μαμῆρηρ Ὀρηῶετ ἄτα δο ἐοῖρ-ρεαζαὸ εἰμπαῖλλ να μαναῶ. Ἐεαχτ νερρεορ δέεε ἰμον λέεεαῖν, ἡ ἰμ κοῖ-αρβα Ἐῆαῖρεαεε. Ὀῆρη ἰμορρη, δο αορ ζαῶα ζῆρῶδ ἀρῶῆνα. Ῥο βαοι ἀνν ὁ ρῶεζαῖν Μυρῶερεαῶ Ὑα Λαῶλαινν, Τῆζῆρῆν Ὑα Ῥυαρῆ, ἡ Ὑα ἡἘοῶαῶα, ἡ ἡ Ὑα Ἐῆρῶαῖλλ. Ἰαρ εοῖρρεαεαῶ ἰμορρη ἰν εἰμπαῖλλ λά κοῖαρβα Ἐῆα-εραεε, πο ἡῆρηεοῖερεῆαῶ ἰμορρη, ὁ ἐλεῖρῶδ, ἡ πο ἡονηαρβαὸ ὁ ρῶεζαῖν Ὀννεχαὸ Ὑα Μαοῖλεαῶλαινν α ρῆζε Μῆδε, ἡ πο ρῆζαὸ Ὀιαρμαῖν α ἔραῶαρ ἡα ἰοναῶ. Ὀο ρατ Μυρῶερεαῶ Ὑα Λοῶλαινν ρῶετ ρῶετ βῶ ἡ τῆρ ρῶετ υἷηε ὄρη δο Ὀῆα ἡ ὄνα ἐλεῖρῶδ ἰν ἰῶβαρητ δο ραῖτ α ἀννα. Ὀο ραῶ ὄῶδ βεῶρ βαῖλε οε Ὀρηῶετ ἄτα .1. Ἐῖονηαῶαρ να ἡηζῆν. Ὀο ραῶ ὄῶν Ὀ Ἐῆρῶαῖλλ τῆρ ρῶετ οἰλε υἷηε ὄρη ὄῶδ, ἡ πο ραῶ βεη Τῆζεαρῆναι Ὑῖ Ῥυαρῆ ἡηεαν Ὑῖ Μῆαοῖλεαῶλαινν ἀν εομαετ εῶνα ἡ εαῖλεαῶ ὄρη ἀρ αῖτοῖρ Μῆαρη, ἡ εῶαῶ ἀρ ζαῶ ναιῶῶρη δο να ναιῖ ναιῶοραῖν οἰλε βῶταρ ἰρη τεαμπαῖλλ ἰρη. Ἐῶῆζῶδ λά Μυρῶερεαῶ, μαε Νέῖλλ Ὑῖ Λοῶλαινν εο τευαρηεαρη Ἐρεαῖν ἰμμε ἡ Ἰαῖηῶδ ζο τεαρη ρῶ Ἰαῖηῆ, Ὀιαρμαῖν Μαε Μυρῆαῶα, ζέῖλλ ὄῶ. Ὀο ἰῶταρ ὄνα, Ἰαῖηρ, ἡ Ὑῖ βῆρῶαῖζε, ἡ Ἰε Ὀρηαῖζε ἡ εἰ Κοηηαῶεταῖν ἔορ τεῖρεαῶ. Ὀο ἐῶῶδ τῆρ ἰαρηῖν ζο Ἰαῖηῶδ λαρη ἡ Ὀῆρμῆμῆαν, ἡ δο ραῶ βῆρηεῶε Ὀεαρη-μῆμῆαν λαρη. Ἰαῖῶ ἀρηῶε ζο Ὀῶλ εἰ Ἐαρη, ἡ πο ἰονηαῖν α Τυαῶμῆμῆαν ἰαετ, ἡ οἰρεερη ποχαῶε ὄῶδ λαρη ἡ Τυαῶμῆμῆαν. Τυεε ἰαρηῖν ἔορβαρη ἔορ

¹ *The monastery of Droichead-atha.*—This is the name by which the abbey of Mellifont, in the county of Louth, is usually called in the Irish annals.—See Archdall's *Monasticon Hibernicum*, p. 479.

^m *Finnabhair-na-ninghean.*—This townland is mentioned in the charter granted by John, Lord of Ireland, to the abbey of Mellifont, A. D. 1185-6.—See the *Miscellany* of the Irish Archaeological Society, p. 158. The name was applied to a piece of land on the south side of the River Boyne, opposite the mouth of the Mattock River, in the parish of Donore, county of Meath.—See note ^e, under A. D. 1133, p. 1043, *suprà*.

This passage is translated by Colgan as follows :

“De hac enim re Quatuor Magistri ex Annalibus Cluanensibus et Senatensibus ad annum 1157, sic scribunt: Conventus Synodalis per Clerum Hiberniæ, et per aliquot ex Regibus et Principibus collectus apud Monasterium Pontanense (sic enim Mellifontense vocant, quia juxta Pontanam situm) ad consecrandam Basilicam ejusdem Monasterii. Ibi cum Legato Apostolico, et Comorbano S. Patricii (*id est, Archiepiscopo Ardmacchano*) decem et septem Episcopi, et innumeri alii diversorum ordinum. Item ex Regibus et Principibus, Murchertachus Huius

A predatory incursion was made by Donnchadh Ua Cearbhaill and Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, in revenge of their guarantee, and they plundered the Saithni; but Fearghal Ua Ruairc, and many others along with him, were slain by the Saithni. A synod was convened by the clergy of Ireland, and some of the kings, at the monastery of Droichead-atha¹, the church of the monks. There were present seventeen bishops, together with the Legate and the successor of Patrick; and the number of persons of every other degree was countless. Among the kings were Muirheartach Ua Lochlainn, Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, Ua hEochadha, and Ua Cearbhaill. After the consecration of the church by the successor of Patrick, Donnchadh Ua Maeleachlainn was excommunicated by the clergy of Ireland, and banished by the kings from the kingdom of Meath; and his brother, Diarmaid, was made king in his place. Muirheartach Ua Lochlainn presented seven score cows, and three score ounces of gold, to God and to the clergy, as an offering for the health of his soul. He granted them also a townland at Droichead-atha, i. e. Finnabhair-na-ninghean^m. O' Cearbhaill also gave them three score ounces of gold; and the wife of O' Ruairc, the daughter of Ua Maeleachlainn, gave as much more, and a chalice of gold on the altar of Mary, and cloth for each of the nine other altars that were in that church. An army was led by Muirheartach, son of Niall Ua Lochlainn, accompanied by the people of the north of Ireland, into Leinster; and the King of Leinster, Mac Murchadha, gave him hostages. The people of Laeighis, Ui-Failghe, and of the half of Osraighe, then fled into Connaught. After this he [Muirheartach] proceeded, accompanied by the Leinstermen, into Desmond, and carried off the hostages of Desmond. He went from thence to the Dal-gCais, and expelled them from Thomond, and plundered some of them in Thomond. He afterwards laid siege to Luimneach, until the foreigners submitted to him as their

Lochlainn, Rex Hiberniæ; Hua Eochadha, Rex Ulidiæ; Tigernanus O'Ruairche, Princeps Brefiniæ; et Hua Kearvaill, Princeps Orgiellæ. Postquam illa Basilica consecrata, Dunchadus O'Moelecluinn fuit per Clerum excommunicatus, et per Reges, Principesque præsentis Principatu Midie exutus; et Diemitius ipsius frater in ejus locum suffectus Murchertachus autem Rex dedit in Eleemosinam pro anima sua Deo et monachis centum et quadraginta boves

sive vaccas, et sexaginta uncias ex auro; dedit eis insuper prædium juxta Pontanum, quod Finnabhair na ningean nuncupatur. Dedit etiam Hua Kearvaill alias sexaginta uncias auri ipsis; Totidemque auri uncias ipsis elargita est uxor Tigernani O'Ruairche filia principis Midie calicem aureum pro summo altari, et sacra paramenta pro singulis altaribus ex novem aliis, quæ in eadem Basilica erant."—*Acta Sanctorum*, p. 655.

Λιμνεαῖ, οὐ παρῶρατ Ἰοίλλ α ρίγε δό, ἡ ἡο πο διοῦρη τε Τοιρροεαλβᾶς
 Ὑα Ἰριαν υαδὶδ. Ρο παδὸ Μυμᾶν αρ δό ιαρταιν ειτιρ μαε Μεε Καρταῖ ἡ.
 Διαρμαδὸ μαε Κορβμαε, ἡ Κοικόδαρ μαε Δομναλλ Ὑί Ἰριαν. Τάμικ ιαραῖ
 οὐ Μαῖ Ὑα Ραρεα, ἡ πο λα ερεῖδ ταρ Αῖαιρρεαεαχ υαδὸ ἡί Σίολ νΑνμχαδᾶ.
 Ρο βρυρεαδὸ ὄνα, μαῖδὸμ πορ αν ρλυαῖ ἡ ριν, ἡ πο μαρβᾶδὸ ροχαῖδε δὶδ ἡμ
 Ὑα εΚατάμ να Κραοιβε. Ρο μίλλρτε ὄνα, να ἡΘοῖαναῖ Ῥορ Κρέ δον ἔυρ
 ριν. Ρο ποί αρρηδε δια εῖῖ ιαρ κορζαρ. Σεμ τρᾶ πο ἡνίτε να ἡίρε δο
 δεαεαδὸ Ρυαδὸρ Ὑα Κοικόδαρ ἡ εΤίρ νΘοῖαν, ἡυρ πο λοίρε ἡμρ εναῖῖ, ἡ
 πο ἔρρε α ἡαβᾶλλῖορτ, ἡ πο μδὸρ αν εῖρ οὐ Κυαλλε Κιαναετ. Σλυαῖῖδὸ λά
 Ρυαδὸρ Ὑα εΚοικόδαρ, λά ρίῖ Κοιναετ, ἡ Μυμᾶν, οὐ παρᾶτ λειτ ρίγε
 Μυμᾶν δο Τοιρροεαλβᾶς Ὑα Ἰριαν, ἡ δο παδὸ Διαρμαδὸ μαε Κορβμαε
 Μεε Καρταῖῖ βραιῖοε ἡα υρλαμ ρρὶ ἡδὸ δια ετυετιμ οεαα μενα ετῖραδὸ
 Μυρῖεῖταεχ Ὑα Ὑαελαμν δια εκορπαῖ. Κῆνδ Ἐαεδᾶε ἡ. Ἐοεαδὸ μαε
 Ὑαετα, δο ραῖῖᾶλ οε Ριονδὸκοραδὸ, βα μένδῖτερ κοίρε μὸρ ἔ, πο ραῖῖᾶδὸ ἡεδὸ

ⁿ *Magh-Ua-Furca*.—A plain in the barony of Ballybritt, King's County.

^o *Adhairceach*.—Otherwise Inis-Adharcraig, now Incherky, an island in the Shannon, belonging to the parish of Lusmagh, barony of Garrycastle, and King's County. The territory of Sil-Anmchaidh lies to the west of this island.

^p *Inis-Eanaigh*.—Now Incheny, in the parish of Urney, barony of Strabane, and county of Tyrone.

^q *Cuaille-Cianacht*: i. e. the Tree of Keenaght, now Coolkeenaght, in the parish of Faughanvale, county of Londonderry.—See the Ordnance Map, sheets 9 and 16.

^r *Finnchoradh*: i. e. the White Weir, now Corofin, in the barony of Inchiquin, and county of Clare. Eochaidh, son of Luchta, was King of Thomond in the first century.

The Annals of Ulster and the Annals of Clonmacnoise give the events of this year as follows:

“A. D. 1157. Patric Mac Carty, archdeacon of Cork, *quievit*; Cuula O'Kynelvan murdered by Doncha mac Donnell Sugagh O'Melaghlin, in spite of Corb-Patric, and Jesus' staff, and against Mac Laughlin, and the best of the

north. Corb-Patric, being archbishop of Ireland, consecrated the monk-church” [of Mellifont, near Drogheda], “in the presence of the clergy of Ireland, .i. the Legat Ui Conorchí, and the bishops also, and in presence of many nobles about O'Loughlin, king of Ireland, Donogh O'Carroll, and Tigernan O'Ruark. Murchertach O'Loughlin gave 150 cows and 60 ounces of gould to God and the Clergy, and gave them a town at Dredagh, called Finnavar-na-ningen. And 60 ounces of gould from O'Carroll, and soe much more from O'Melaghlin's daughter, Tiernan O'Ruark's wife. That Donogh” [who had murdered Cuula O'Kynelvan] “was cursed by temporall and spirituall, and the cursed Atheist was excommunicated from the church for dishonoring the Corb of Patrick, Jesus's staff, and the clergy, .i. Donogh O'Melaghlin. An army by Murtagh O'Laughlin, from the north of Ireland, into Mounster, untill they came to the Greene of Limerick, and the nobility of Mounster about their kings came to O'Loughlin's house, and left him their hostages.”—*Ann. Ul., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

“A. D. 1157. Cowuley O'Keyndelaine, prince

king, and banished Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain from among them. He afterwards divided Munster between the son of Mac Carthaigh, i. e. Diarmaid, son of Cormac, and Conchobhar, son of Domhnall Ua Briain. He afterwards came to Magh-Ua-Farcaⁿ, and sent forth a marauding host over Adhairceach^o, into Sil-Anmchadha. This host was defeated, and many of them were slain, together with Ua Cathain of Craeibh. On this occasion the Cinel-Eoghain destroyed Ros-Cre. He [Muirheartach] returned from thence to his house in triumph. While these things were doing, Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair went into Tir-Eoghain, burned Inis-Eanaigh^p. and cut down its orchard, and plundered the country as far as Cuaille-Cianacht^q. An army was led by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, King of Connaught, into Munster, and he gave half the kingdom of Munster to Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain; and Diarmaid, son of Cormac Mac Carthaigh, gave hostages into his hands for a time, and who were to fall to him, unless Muirheartach Ua Lochlainn should come to defend them. The head of Eochaidh, i. e. of Eochaidh, son of Luchta, was found at Finnechoradh^r; it was larger than

of the Race of Lagerie, a nobleman both ready and hasty to put in practice all goodness, as liberrall as King Gwarye of Connought, as well spoken as prince Mongan mac Fiaghna, was unhappily and treacherously killed by Donnogh mac Donnell O'Melaghlin, king of Meath, having sworne to each other before by the enewing oaths to be true to one another, without effusion of blood; for performing of which oathes the Primatt of Ardmagh was bound; the Pope's Legatt; Grenan, archbushopp of Dublyn; the abbot of the monkes of Ireland; the Cowarb of St. Keyran, with his oaths; the Staff or Bachall of Jesus; the Cowarb of St. Feichyn, with his oaths; the oaths of St. Columbkil. These oaths and sureties were taken before king Mortagh; Donnogh O'Kervall, king of Uriell; Tyernan O'Royreck, king of the Brenie; and Dermatt Mac Morrogh, king of Lynster; and the principallest of Meath and Teaffa also; and if there were no such oaths or securities it was a wicked act to kill such a noble-hearted man without cause. There was a great convocation

of the clergy, consisting of 17 Bushoppes, with the Primatt of Ireland and Legatt, in 'Thredath' [i. e. Tredagh, i. e. Drogheda] "this year aboute the consecration of the church of the monkes that was there, in the presence of king Mortagh. Tyernan O'Royreck, Donnogh O'Kervall, and O'Heoghie, where the said Donnogh O'Melaughlyn was excommunicated by the clergy, and deposed from the kingdome and principallity of Meath, by the kings and said noblemen, and the whole kingdome and government given to his brother Dermott, as more worthy thereof. Cowuley mac Dunleveye O'Heochye, King of Ulster, died. Mac Dowell, Steward of Dunmore, was killed. King Mortagh, with his forces, went to Lynster, where Dermott Mac Murrogh, king of Lynster, gave him hostages. They of Affalie, Lease, and Ossory, fled into Connought. The king afterwards, with the forces of Lynster, went to Desmond, where he had the hostages of that contrey; from thence he went to those of Dalgaissime, whom he banished to" [*rectè*, from] "Thomond, and also did putt

αρ μό βίρ θαρ toll α ρύλα, γ θαρ toll α ρμύρα S[m]ήτυμε. Coblach μόρ
λά Ρυαίθρι Ua cConcóðar φορι Σιονανν θα ná ρμυέ α ραίκαλ αν ταν ριν αρ
λίονμαίρε γ ιοματ α long γ α σάρ.

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, míle céð caoccat α hocht. Doínnall Ua Lonzarccáin,
αιρδεppcop Cαιρλ, αιρδ ρήοιρ Muínan, ραοι αρ εαcena γ αρ δέρειρ, τέcc
μα ρήθαταυδ. Αν βρειτέñ Ua Dúilínóain, αιρέινδεαcη Εαργα θαρα, ολλαín
ρεινεαάcαρ, γ ταιορεαcη ατυαίτε, τέcc. Coiméitionól ρήναθ oc cléipicib
Ερεανν occ θρί mic Ταυδγ hi Uaοζαίρε, βαίλ ι ραβατταρ cóicc επρεοιβ ριέcε
im leccarτ coíarba Ρήcταρ do eapail ριαζλα γ ροιβέρ. Αρ don éur ριν
πο ορθαίρτε cléipicé Ερεανν im coíarba Ρήατρεαcε caάοιρ αιναίλ ζαc
neapreob do coíarba Cholam Chille, do Ρηλαίτθεαρταc Ua θροιλcáin, γ
άρθαδδanne ceall Ερεανν co coitécñd. Επρεοιβ Connaéτ θα, πο βάτταρ oc
dol ζυρ αν ρήναθ ριν do ρλαττ γ do bualaθ, γ διαρ θα muinntip do máρθαθ
hi cCuipr Cluana, ιαρ βράζβαίλ Cluana dóib, lá haíarab Dίαρμαθα
Uí Maoileachlann, ρί Míne, γ πο ρόιττ θα ττιζιβ. Concóðar Ua θριαν .i.
mac Doínnall, τιζήρνα Αιρέιρ Muínan, γ α mac do θαλλαθ lá Τοιρρθεαλθαc
Ua mθριαν ταρ comairce cléipec Muínan γ α laoch. Ceapnaécán Ua θριαν,
τιζήρνα Uιζne, τέcc. Ua Doínnall, τιζήρνα Cορca θθαίρεινθ, do máρθαθ
lá hUa cConcóðar Cορca Moθpuaθ. Ρήρζαλ, mac Αοθα na namur Uí Ρυαίρε,
τέcc. Ταυδγ, mac Αοθα, mic Ρυαίθρι, τέcc. Ua Ραίλθε, τιζήρνα Cορca

some of them to the sword. He also besieged Limbrick, and compelled the Danes to submit themselves to his grace, and to acknowledge him as their king, and to forsake Terlagh O'Bryen, and also to banish him from out of their jurisdiction, and there he divided Munster in two parts between the son of Mae Carthie, and the son of Donnell O'Bryen; from thence the king came to the plains of Moyeffarcha, tooke the preyes and spoyles of Sile-Anmehie, killed part of the inhabitants, and gave them an overthrow. They of the Eoganaght of Cashell destroyed and prey'd Rossery, and from thence the king came to his house. While those things were adoing, Rowrie O'Connor, king of Connaught, went with a great army to Ulster, in the absence of King Mortagh, there burnt Inuis-

Eanye, hewed and did cut downe all the trees in the orchard, and took away all the prey and spoyles of Tyreowen to Kwaillie-Kyanaghty. Rowrie O'Connor, with his forces, went to Munster, and settled Terlagh O'Bryen in possession as half king, or king of half Munster, and caused the son of Cormaek Mac Carthy to yeald hostages into his handes with condition of forfeiture of their lives, if king Mortagh wou'd not come to defend them. The head of Eoghie Mae Lughta, that reigned king of Munster at the time of the birth of Christ (as before is remembered) was this year taken out of the earth where it was buried at Fyncorey. It was of such wonderfull bigness, as mine author sayeth, it was as bigg as any cauldron; the greatest goose might easily pass through the

a great cauldron ; the largest goose would pass through the hole of his eye, and through the hole of the spinal marrow. A fleet was brought by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair upon the Sinainn, the like of which was not to be found at that time for numerousness, and for the number of its ships and boats.

The Age of Christ, 1158. Domhnall Ua Longargain, Archbishop of Caiseal, chief senior of Munster, a paragon of wisdom and charity, died at an advanced age. The Brehon Ua Duileannain, airchinneach of Eas-dara^s, ollamh of law, and chief of his territory, died. A synod of the clergy of Ireland was convened at Bri-mic-Taidhg^t, in Laeghaire, where there were present twenty-five bishops, with the legate of the successor of Peter, to ordain rules and good morals. It was on this occasion the clergy of Ireland, with the successor of Patrick, ordered a chair, like every other bishop, for the successor of Colum-Cille, Flaithbheartach Ua Brolchain, and the arch-abbacy of the churches of Ireland in general. The bishops of Connaught who were going to this synod were plundered and beaten, and two of their people killed, at Cuirr-Cluana^u, after they had left Cluain, by the soldiers of Diarmaid Ua Maeleachlainn, King of Meath, and they returned to their houses. Conchobhar Ua Briain, the son of Domhnall, lord of East Munster, and his son, were blinded by Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, against the protection of the clergy and laity of Munster. Cearnachan Ua Braein, lord of Luighne [in Meath], died. Ua Domhmaill, lord of Corca-Bhaiscinn, was slain by Ua Conchobhair of Corca-Modhruadh. Fearghal, son of Aedh na n-ambas Ua Ruaire, died. Tadhg, son of Aedh, son of Ruaidhri, died. Ua Failbhe^v, lord of Corca Duibhne, was slain by the

two holes of his eyes ; and in the place or hole where the marrow was towards his throat a goose might enter.”—*Ann. Clon.*

^s *Eas-dara* : i. e. the Cataract of the Oak, now Ballysadare, in the county of Sligo.

^t *Bri-mic-Taidhg* : i. e. the Hill of the Son of Tadhg. This was the name of a place near Trim, in the county of Meath. This passage is translated by Colgan, as follows :

“ A. D. 1158. Synodus per Clerum Hiberniæ celebrata fuit apud Brigh-mac-Taidhg in regione de Hi-Loegaire : in qua præsentè Legato Apostolico interfuerunt viginti quinque Episcopi, pro Ecelesiastica disciplina stabilienda et

moribus in melius commutandis. In hac synodo Comorbanus S. Patricii, seu Archiepiscopus Ardmachanus, et Clerus Hiberniæ communi consilio decreverunt Cathedram Episcopalem, ad instar aliorum, dandam esse Comorbano (*id est successori*) S. Columbæ Kille Flathberto O’Brolchain : et insuper supremam præfecturam supra omnes totius Hiberniæ Abbatias. Episcopi autem Connaciæ non tunc aderant.”—*Trias Thaum.*, pp. 309 and 505. He leaves the latter part of this passage untranslated.

^u *Cuirr-Cluana*.—A place on the Shannon, near Clonmacnoise, in the King’s County.

^v *Ua Failbhe*.—Now O’Falvy, or Falvy. He

Δουβνε, το μαρβαδ λά ηΥιβ δέζδα. Cúulaδ, mac Deópaδ Uí Phlaimn, τισήνα Ua τΤυρτερε γ Οάιλ Αραιδε Ξυαιρε έυαιρχειρε Ερσην αρ εμεαχ, δέcc. Cenél cConaill do iompóδ αρ Ua Laclainn. Slóighead lá Muiréσφ-
 tach Ua Laclainn co nUltaib γ co nAipgiallaib ι τΤίρ Conaill, γ πο ινωρρεε
 an tíρ ειτιρ ceallaib γ τυαταib. Tucepat dna, Cenél cConaill ammuy long-
 puirte φορ Ultaib, γ πο μαρβαδ Αοδ Ua Duinnrlébe Uí Eocáda, μι Ulaδ, leó, γ
 an Gall Ua Seapraiz, γ rochaide duairlib γ danpaδaib oile cen mo éat romh.
 Slóicéδ lá Ruairδri Ua cConcobaip co ráimcc léitglinδ, γ πο gab bpaizde Or-
 praiz, γ Λαιοζίρι, γ do πατ γεimeal φορ Macpaé Ua Moipda, τισήνα Λαιοζίρε.
 Siernug mac Siolla Enám Uí Doimnaill, τοιρεc Clomne Flaéσhail, do μαρ-
 βαδ λά Muirchaδ, mac mic Tairδz Uí Cheallaiz. Oá mac Muirchaδa mic
 Tairδz dna do μαρβαδ λά Ruairδri Ua cConcobaip ι ngeimeal ina díogail
 riδe. Coblach mór do dul ó Ruairδri O Concobaip hi τΤίρ nEozain, co
 ndhinnpat ulca mópa ιnnte. Cpeach lá Ruairδri Ua Concobaip lá ríγ Con-
 naét ι τΤεéba, γ πο oipcc dpeam do Mhuinuir Cépin, γ puγ bú iomda. Tuz-
 rat dim fir Teatba maδm φορ dpuing dia múinuir riom aipm ι τοποcαιρ
 Tomaltaé Ua Maoibpénainn, γ Donnchaδ mac mic Aoda mic Ruairδri, γ
 mac Siolladé Uí Tpeapaiz, γ Ua Maclacc, γ Mac Aeda na namur γ
 Párcaip Ua Pollamain, γ πο gabad mac Uí Flaéδσφταιz, co ndpuing oile do
 μαρβαδ cen mo éat. Cairppe Ua Ciarpda γ dpuing dφσhail Teatba do
 iompúδ αρ Ohiarmaid Ua Maoileaclainn, γ Donnchaδ do ríogad dóib.
 Tisήnann Ua Ruairc γ Oiarmaid do toct ina ndeaτchaδ, γ maδm Aeta
 Maizne do bpuicad φοppa, γ cpeaca mópa do dénañ dóib φορ Síol Rónain, γ
 φορ Cairprib. Cairppe dna, γ Donnchaδ dionnarbaδ ι Λαιzrib. Síδ Cairppe
 do dénañ iarpin, γ Donnchaδ do dol ι cConnaétaib. Maδm rioda dim,
 ειτιρ Connaétaib bpeipneacaib γ Mídeachaib. Folc dφrúair ipin raiprad
 dia ττáinic tola uipce ιn Abainn ipri na pub hi Slab Puaio, γ πο báitε

was chief of Corea-Dhuibhne, now Coreaguiny, in the west of the county of Kerry.

^x *Ui-Sheghda*: *anglicè* the O'Sheas, who were seated in the barony of Iveragh, in the same county.

^y *Clann-Flaitheamhail*.—These were one of the seven septs of Hy-Many.—See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, pp. 31, 76, 77.

^x *Gillade Ua Treasaigh*: *anglicè* Gilday O'Tracey.

^a *Ath-Maighne*.—See note under the year 1153.

^b *Inis-na-subl*: i. e. the Island of the Strawberries, now Inishnasoo, near Newtown-Hamilton, in the county of Armagh.

The Annals of Ulster and the Annals of Clon-

Ui-Seghdha^x. Cuuladh, son of Deoraidh Ua Flainn, lord of Ui-Tuirtre and Dal-Araidhe, the Guaire [Aidhne] of the north of Ireland for hospitality, died. The Cinel-Conaill turned against Ua Lochlainn. An army was led by Muirheartach Ua Lochlainn, with the Ulidians and Airghialla, into Tir-Conaill, and they plundered the country, both churches and territories; but the Cinel-Conaill made an attack upon the camp of the Ulidians, and slew Aedh Ua Duinsleibhe Ui Eochadha, King of Ulidia, and the Gall Ua Searraigh, and many others of the nobility and commonalty besides them. An army was led by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair as far as Leithghlinn, and he took the hostages of Osraighe and Laeighis; and he fettered Macraith Ua Mordha, lord of Laeighis. Sitric, son of Gilla-Enain Ua Domhnaill, chief of Clann-Flaitheamhail^y, was slain by Murchadh, grandson of Tadhg Ua Ceallaigh; and the two sons of Murchadh, son of Tadhg, were killed in fetters by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, in revenge of him. A great fleet was sent by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair into Tir-Eoghain, which did many injuries therein. A predatory incursion was made by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, King of Connaught, into Teathbha; and he plundered some of the Muintir-Ceirín, and carried off many cows. The men of Teathbha routed a party of his people, and slew Tomaltach Ua Maelbhrenainn; and Donnchadh, grandson of Aedh, son of Ruaidhri; and the son of Gillade Ua Treasaigh^z; and Ua Macliag; and Mac Aedha na n-amhas; and Fearchair Ua Follamhain; and the son of Ua Flaithbheartaigh was taken prisoner; and many others were killed besides those above mentioned. The Cairbri-Ua-Ciardha, and some of the men of Teathbha, turned against Diarmaid Ua Maeleachlainn, and [again] set up Donnchadh as king. Tighearnan Ua Ruairc and Diarmaid came in pursuit of them, and gained the battle of Ath-Maighne^a over them, and made great preys upon the Sil-Ronain and the Cairbri. The Cairbri then and Donnchadh were banished into Leinster. The Cairbri were afterwards conciliated, and Donnchadh proceeded into Connaught. There was then a breach of the peace between the Connaughtmen and the men of Breifne and Meath. There was great rain in the summer, from which there came great floods of water into the river of Inis-na-subh^b, in

macnoise give the events of this year as follows: O'Laughlin into Tirconnell, and spoyled all the
 "A. D. 1158. Donell O'Longargan, Arch- land. A Synod by the Corb of Patrick, and
 bishop of Mounster, *quievit*. An army by the clergy of Ireland, at Bry-mac-Teig, where

τηριαρ αρ ρίσιτ δο ὀαιοιῃ ιη ιοιρ να ρυῃ. Cúcóipne Ua Maḡaḡain, τῖςῖρνα Síl ηΑηηχαḡα, δέcc.

Αοιρ Cρίοιρ, míle céo coeccat a naoi. Μαοιμαρμε Ua Λοιηρῖς, ερρκορ Uρ ιόιρ, δέcc. Abél η Γῖολλαμυρῖδαῖς, ὀα αηςκοιρ Αρḡα Μαḡα, δέcc. Γῖολλαοαιῖḡιη Ua Cειηηειτῖς, τῖςῖρνα Uρῖμῖηη, δέcc ια οιηῖρ 1 cCill Oalua. Cειηηειτῖς Ua ὀρῖαιη .ι. mac ηιc Μυρχαḡα, δέcc. Oοῖηηαλλ mac Conμαρα δο βάḡαḡ ρορ Sιοναηο. Oιαρμαῖο, mac Ταῖος Uι Μηαοιρϋαηαῖο, τῖςῖρνα Μηαιḡε Uρῖρcc, cῖηο cοῖαιρle, céille, η δέḡιμρῖοδε cοιccῖο Conηαχτ, δέcc. Αοḡ, mac Oοηηχαḡ Uί Concḡοβαρρ, τῖςῖρνα Ua ḡPαῖḡε, δο ῖαρḡαḡ ḡά Μαοιρῖchλαηη mac Conḡαῖαις ηιc Conαιρη Uι Choncḡοβαρρ. Ua Μαοι-δορῖαḡ η α ὀιαρ ḡράταρ δο ῖαρḡαḡ ḡά ηUa Canαηηηη, 1 meαḡαῖ. Sλοῖςḡḡ ḡά Μυρῖῖρταḡ mac Néill Uί Uoclαηη cο Ruḡa Chonαῖll, ηι Μῖοδ, η ρο ιοηοαρḡ Oιαρμαῖο, mac Oοῖηηαλλ Uί Μηαοιρleachλαηη α ρῖςḡe Μῖοδ, η δο ραḡ ρῖςḡe Μῖοδ δο Oηοηηχαḡ, mac Oοῖηηαλλ Uί Μαοιρleacḡλαηη ὀ Sηιοναηη cο ραιρρḡε. Cοῖḡḡál ρῖοḡα ετιρ Ruαῖορῖ Ua Concḡοβαρρ η Τῖςῖρῖηηη Ua Ruαρρ, η ρο ροηρατ ρῖḡ η cοῖηηῖςḡe δο ρῖῖρ ραḡα η μιοηο. Τῖςῖρῖηηηη ὀηα δο ιοηρḡḡο cο ḡρῖραḡ ḡρῖρρη αρ Μημυρῖῖρταḡ Ua Uαḡλαηη, η αḡḡ 1 cleῖḡ Conηαḡc. Chῖαḡ ὀρῖοῖḡε δο δῖηαῖη oc Αḡ Uαηη ḡά Ruαῖορῖ Ua cConcḡοβαρρ αρ ὀαις ῖηηρῖαιςḡῖ Μῖοδ. Sηαῖςḡεαḡ ḡά ρεαρḡαḡ Μῖοδ η ḡά ρεαρḡαḡ Teḡḡα ηη ρῖςḡ Μῖοδ, Oοηηχαḡ Ua Μαοιρῖchλαηη, δο ḡοηρῖῖρc αρ ὀρῖοῖḡε, η ρο ροηρατ ὀεαḡαḡ cεḡταρῖηαε ηη Αḡ Uαηη, η ρο ḡῖηηεαḡ Αοḡ mac Ruαῖορῖ Uί Choncḡο-

there were twenty-five Bishops to persuade good rule and manners among the people in generall. In that time did the Clergy of Ireland, with the Corb of Patriek, and the Legat, give a Bishop's chair to the Corb of Columkill, to Flathertach O'Brolchan, as other Bishops; and the abbacie of churches in all Ireland."—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

"A. D. 1158. Rowrie O'Connor, king of Connoght, with his forces, went to Leythlyn, where he tooke the hostages of Ossorie and Lease, and tooke captive with him Maerath O'More, prince of Lease. Hugh O'Dempsie, prince of Clannalierie, died. Carbrey O'Kyergie, accompanied with Teaffla-men, made a retrayte upon Dermott O'Melaughlyn, deposed

him, and putt again Donnogh O'Melaghlyn in his former place. Tyernan O'Royrek and Dermott followed them to Athmoynes (now called Lismoyne), where they gave an overthrow and took great preys from Sileronan and Kyergie." [The sept of] "Carbrey was banished to Lynster, and afterwards came to an attonement, and Donnogh was banished into Connoght. Connor mac Donnell O'Bryen was taken by Terlagh O'Bryen, and his little son with him; they both had their eyes putt out, notwithstanding that there was an agreement between them of continuall peace, with sureties and oaths taken before the prelates of the church. There was convocation of all the clergy in Ireland at Breyvickteig. The Bushoppes of Con-

Shiabh-Fuaid, and twenty-three persons were drowned on Inis-na-subh. Cuccoirne Ua Madadhain, lord of Sil-Anmhadha, died.

The Age of Christ, 1159. Maelmaire Ua Loingsigh, Bishop of Lis-mor, died. Abel and Gillamuireadhaigh, both anchorites of Ard-Macha, died. Gillacaeimhghin Ua Ceinneidigh, lord of Ormond, died on his pilgrimage at Cill-Dalua. Ceinneidigh Ua Briain, i. e. the grandson of Murchadh, died. Domhnall Mac Conmara was drowned in the Sinainn. Diarmaid, son of Tadhg Ua Maelruanaidh, lord of Magh-Luirg, head of the counsel, wisdom, and good supplication of the province of Connaught, died. Aedh, son of Donnchadh Ua Conchobhair, lord of Ui-Failghe, was killed by Maelseachlainn, son of Conghalach, son of Cuaifne Ua Conchobhair. Ua Maeldoraidh and his two brothers were treacherously slain by O'Canannain. An army was led by Muirheartach, son of Niall Ua Lochlainn, to Rubha-Chonail^e, in Meath, and he banished Diarmaid, son of Domhnall Ua Maeleachlainn, from the kingdom of Meath, and gave the kingdom of Meath, from the Sinainn to the sea, to Donnchadh, son of Domhnall Ua Maeleachlainn. There was a pacific meeting between Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair and Tighearnan; and they made peace, and took mutual oaths before sureties and relics. Tighearnan and the men of Breifne then turned against Muirheartach Ua Lochlainn, and joined the standard of Connaught. A wicker bridge was made at Ath-Luain by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, for the purpose of making incursions into Meath. The forces of Meath and Teathbha, under the conduct of the King of Meath, Donnchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, went to prevent the erection of the bridge; and a battle was fought between both parties at Ath-Luain, where Aedh, son of Ruaidhri

nought, with the Archbushopp Hugh O'Hosyn, took their journey to come thither, and as they were passing towards Clonvicknose, with two of the Cowarbs of Saint Keyran in their company, and as they were coming to the joyste or wooden bridge over the Seanyn, at Clonvicknose, called Curr Clwana, they were mett by the rebell Carbre the Swift and his kearne, who killed two laymen, and did not suffer them to goe noe neerer the said convocation for another cause he had himselfe. There was a great mound of fire seen in the firmament this year,

westerly of Tea-Doyn in Munster. It was bigger than Saint Patrick's mount" [Croaghpatrick], "which dispersed in severall showers of small sparkling fire, without doing any hurt. This was upon the eave of St. John, in Autumn." *Ann. Clon.*

^e *Rubha-Chonail*.—This place retains this name to the present day among those who speak Irish; but it is usually anglicised Rathconnell. It is the name of a townland and parish in the barony of Moyashel and Magheradernon, in the county of Westmeath.

βαρ, ριοξδαίμνα Connaéct, co neipáilc i cno pécémáine dia ζοναίβ. Slóizfó mór la Ruaidrí Ua Concéobair iarriin co Connachtaíβ ina páipad, 7 co ceat do Thuadómúmain, 7 la Tizfínán Ua Ruairc co bpsíraíβ dpeipne i Míde, co raicic Loc Seimíde. Lotap airriúe iarain co hAc Fhirdiaíð. Slóizfó oile la Muiréfrtach Ua Lachlann co maithib Chenél Conaill 7 Eogain, 7 an tuairceipt apélna i foipriéin Oirgíall co hAc Fhirdiaíð beóp. Peacáir cat ftoppa annriin, 7 maíðm for Chonnaéctaiβ, for Chonnáicaiβ, 7 for Uíβ dpuim aínail po batap uile pé caía coimópa, 7 laait an dá cat oile a ndearg ár im Zhíollaériorc, mac Taidg Uí Mhaoilpuanaíð, tizfína Muige Luirg, im Muiréfrtach Mac Taidg, im Muirfóach Ua Manacáán, tizfína Ua mbríúin na Sionna, im dpanán Mac dpanán, toirfch Copco Aclann, im Ceteprnach Ua Pollamain .i. taoipeac Cloinne hUatpac, im Aod mac Mic Uallaacán, toipeac Mhuinripe Cionaetha, im Zealbuíde Ua Seaénaraig, im Donnchað mac mic Aoda mic Ruaidrí, im Diarmaid Ua Concéanainn, im Aíeup mac mic Cnaimín, im dá mac Concéobair Uí Choncéobair, 7 im Muirchað mac Donncaill Uí Fhlaéβfrtaiç, co rochaíðib oile duairlib, 7 danpaðaiβ immaile ppiú. Aiaac na maite topépaap annriin ó Uíβ dpuim, Mac na haiðée Ua Chínaáin, Cúmapa Ua Cumrián, Zhíolla na naoim Ua Zalám, taoipeac Cloinne Dunzalaiç, Annað mac Noemhnaig Uí Chearβaill, 7 a bpaéap, mac conppaið Uí Loinpíç, taoipeac Cenél bacaiac, Macpaié Ua Topmaóán, Macpaié Ua Cuaggan, da taoipeac Cenél Duacáán, mac Mic Piondbairi Uí Zeapaóán, 7 poáaiðe ele cen mo éatpim. Opoug mór do Mhuimneachaiβ im mac mic Zhíollaiairián Uí Cinnéitciç. Ro innpupap Muiréfrtach Uí dpuim, 7 po oipoc Muinrip Zeapaóain. Do pað dna Típ mbeccon, 7 Típ Phiaáac, 7 Caillí Pollamain, 7 Sodaín, 7 Pionntain dia pfiann pein do pfiáib Míde, 7 po foipéc iar rin Conaill 7 Eogain im Muiréfrtach dia tciçib co

^d *Ua Seachnasaigh*.—Now O'Shaughnessy. He was chief of Kinelea, a territory lying round the town of Gort, in the barony of Kiltartan, county of Galway.

^e *Mac Cnaimhin*.—Now anglicised Mae Nevin. See *Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many*, pp. 68, 69.

^f *Uí-Briúin* : i. e. the Uí-Briúin Breifne, seated in the counties of Leitrim and Cavan.

^g *Cincl-Duachain*.—Otherwise written Cincl-

Luachain, a tribe giving name to a territory situated at the foot of Sliabh-an-iarainn, in the county of Leitrim. The parish of Oughteragh is a part of it.—See note ^d, under A. D. 1341; and note ^e, under 1390.

^h *Muintir-Geradhain*.—See note ^e, under A. D. 1080, p. 916, *suprà*.

ⁱ *Tír-Beecon*.—See note ^e, on Uí-Beecon, A. D. 1066, p. 889, *suprà*.

Ua Conchobhair, royal heir of Connaught, was wounded, and he died of his wounds at the end of a week. A great army was after this led by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair with the Connaughtmen, and a battalion of Thomond, and Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, with the men of Breifne, into Meath, until they reached Loch Semhdhighe. They afterwards proceeded from thence to Ath-Fhirdiaidh [in the plain of the Oirghialla]. Another army was led by Muirheartach Ua Lochlainn, with the chiefs of Cinel-Conaill and Cinel-Eoghain, and of the north in general, to Ath-Fhirdiadh also, to relieve the Oirghialla. A battle was there fought between them, in which the Connaughtmen, the Conmhaicni, and Ui-Briuin, amounting in all to six large battalions, were defeated, and the other two battalions were dreadfully slaughtered; and among the rest Gilla-christ, son of Tadhg Ua Maelruanaidh, lord of Magh-Luirg; Muirheartach Mac Taidhg; Muireadhach Ua Mannachain, lord of Ui-Briuin-na-Sinna; Branain Mac Branain, chief of Corca-Achlach; Ceithearnach Ua Follamhain, chief of Clann-Uadach; Aedh, son of Mac Uallachain, chief of Muintir-Chinaetha; Gealbuidhe Ua Seachnasaigh^d; Donnchadh, son of Aedh, son of Ruaidhri; Diarmaid Ua Conceanainn; Athius, son of Mac Cnaimhin^e; the two sons of Conchobhar Ua Conchobhair; Murchadh, the son of Domhnall Ua Flaithbheartaigh; and many others of the nobility and commonalty along with them. These were the chieftains there slain of the Ui-Briuin^f: Mac-na-haidheche Ua Cearnachain; Cumara Ua Cumrain; Gilla-na-naemh Ua Galain, chief of Clann-Dunghalaigh; Annadh, son of Noenneanaigh Ua Cearbhaill, and his brother; the son of Cufraich Ua Loingsigh, chief of Cinel-Bacat; Macraith Ua Tormadain, and Macraith Ua Cuagain, two chiefs of Cinel-Duachain^g; the son of Mac-Finnbhairr Ua Gearadhain, and many others besides them. Also a great number of the Munstermen, with the son of Gillachiarain Ua Ceinneidigh. Muirheartach devastated Tir-Briuin and plundered Muintir-Geradhain^h. He gave Tir-Beconⁱ, Tir-Fhiachach^j, Cailli-Follamhain^k, Sodhair^l, and Finn-tain^m, which were his own lands, to the men of Meath. And after this the Cinel-Conaill and Cinel-Eoghain, and Muirheartach, returned to their houses

^d *Tir-Fhiachach*.—See note ^c, under 507, p.166, *suprà*.

^k *Cailli-Follamhain*.—See note under A. D. 882.

^l *Sodhair*.—This is probably at present a parish in the barony of Slane, county of Meath.

^m *Finntain*.—The situation of this territory is unknown to the Editor.

ccorccar ἡ κομμαιοῖσιν. Sluaigib̄ oile lá Muircéirtach co maib̄ Cenél Conaill, Eogain, Airgialla, ἡ an tuairccearc uile ar aon rir co Connaictaib̄, ἡ po loiperst Dún mór, Dún ciarraige, Dún na nGall, ἡ po millst mór don tír aréna. Soair dia éig iarom̄ san ríe san gialla. Sluaigib̄ ele beóir lá hUa Laclainn i Míde do ionnarbað Uí Ruairc. Ro comminib̄ da cat Cenél Conaill ἡ Eogain ríi pé mír for fíraib̄ Míde .i. cat in iaréar Míde, ἡ cat ina haréir. Do póine ríe iarctan ríi hUa Rúairc, ἡ po léicc a fíran foin do .i. fíronn an iomórnaiha. Do mád̄ na ríge Laigib̄ uile do Mac Murchada ἡ po ionnarb̄ mac Mic Faolán. Occ road̄ do dia éig po oirc Delbna nór, ἡ Uí mac uair breag.

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, míle céo rearccar. Fiond̄ Mac Ḥormán, eppcop Cille dapa, ἡ abb manach lubair Chind̄ τραέτα ríi pé, dég. Neáctan eppcop décc. Ḥiolla na naem̄ Ua Duinn̄ fírléiginn̄ Inri Cloéran, raii ríncura, ἡ dána, ἡ dēgíri labra, po fáid̄rín̄ a rpirat co a ataríða eiri coraid̄ angel an 17 do December iar̄ an oéimad̄ bliadain ar éasat̄ a aoire. Ḥiollaéioρτ Ua Maobilbetaine, an tuaral íacar, ἡ an tárd̄m̄aigirir, décc ina fínda-taid̄ iar̄ nōgíbehað. Aod̄ ó Doimíacc décc. Lúgmad̄ ἡ Cínd̄coraid̄ do loρcað. Donnchað mac Doimnail̄ Uí Mhaileaclainn, rí. Míde, do maríbað

^a *Dun-mor*.—Now Dunmore, below Tuam, in the county of Galway,

^o *Dun-Ciarrraighe*.—Not identified.

^p *Dun-na-nGall*: i. e. the Fort of the Foreigners. Not identified.

^q *Mac Fhaelán*.—Usually anglicised Mackelan in the Anglo-Irish documents.—See note f, under A. D. 1203.

The Annals of Ulster and the Annals of Clonmacnoise give the events of this year as follows:

“A. D. 1159. Dermot mac Teig O'Mulrony *mortuus est*. An army by Murtagh O'Loghlin, with the best of Kindred-Owen, to assist Airgialls to Athfirdee. Connaght, Conmaene, O-Brinins, a greate battle of Mounster came to Athnecassverna to give battle to Kindred-Owen. Airgialls about O'Laughlin came to the same ford, and broke of Connaght, Conmaene, and Briuin, as they were, being all six great battles.

The other two battles had their slaughter, viz.: Connaght about Gillebrist mac Dermot mic Teig; Murtagh mac Teig; Donogh O'Flathvertay; the nobility of West Connaght, and Brien Manegh mac Coner mic Tirlagh; O'Managhan, king of O-Briuin, at Synan; Branán mac Gillechrist Mac Branán, king of Corke-Aghlan; Synan O'Syvlen, king of Onethagh, *et alii multi nobiles*; and upon O-Briuine about Maetiernan, Mac Kilfinen O'Rody; Mac Swine O'Gallan; Mac Convay O'Tormadan; Mac Hugh-na-navas, capten of Conmaene; O'Dunchna; Finvar Mac Finvair O'Geradan, chief of Muintir-Gerudan, and a great number of Munster-men about Mac Killkyran O'Kynedy; and Maenhyhe O'Kernaghan” [was] “killed the next day upon a praye; and Kyndred-Owen carryed with them innumerable droves of cowes, and went to their homes with great triumph. An army by Murtagh O'Laughlin, with Tyrone,

with victory and exultation. Another army was led by Muirheartach, having the Cinel-Conaill, Cinel-Eoghain, the Airghialla, and all the northerns, with him, into Connaught; and they burned Dun-morⁿ, Dun-Ciarraighe^o, Dun nanGall^p, and destroyed a great part of the country generally. Another army was led by Ua Lochlainn, into Meath, to expel Ua Ruairc. He billeted the two battalions of the Cinel-Conaill and Cinel-Eoghain, for the space of a month, upon the men of Meath, i. e. a battalion on West Meath and another on East Meath. He afterwards made peace with Ua Ruairc, and left his own land to him, i. e. the land of the defence. He also gave the kingdom of all Leinster to Mac Murchadha, and expelled the son of Mac Fhaelain^q. On his return to his house he plundered Dealbhna-mor, and Ui-Mic-Uais-Breagh.

The Age of Christ, 1160. Finn Mac Gormain, Bishop of Cill-dara, and who had been abbot of the monks of Iubhair-Chinn-trachta^r for a time, died. Neachtan, a bishop, died. Gilla-na-naemh Ua Duinn^s, lector of Inis-Clothrann, a paragon in history and poetry, and a good speaker, sent his spirit to his [heavenly] patrimony, amid a choir of angels, on the 17th of December, in the fifty-eighth year of his age. Gillachrist Ua Maelbertain, the noble priest and chief master, died at an advanced age, after a good life. Aedh of Daimhliag died. Lughmhadh and Ceann-coradh were burned. Donnchadh, son of Domhnall

Argialls, Ulster, and Kindred-Connell, into Connaght, and burnt Dunmore, Dunkerry, and Dunengall, and spoyled much of the country, but returned to their country without peace or pledges, and in that journey won O'Garmleay and Kindred-Moan. Moylemore O'Longsy, Byschopp of Lismore, *suam vitam feliciter finivit*. Morough O'Roaghan, king of Easterns^r [Oriors], "*mortuus est*. Three O'Muldories murdered by O'Canannan."—*Ann. Ul., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

"A. D. 1159. King Mortagh came to Rowe-Connell, in Meath, and banished Dermott O'Melaughlin from out of all Meath, and deposed him of his principallity, and confirmed Donnogh, his brother, in the possession thereof. Abbel, anchorite of Ardmagh, died. Rowrie O'Connor and Tyernane O'Royreke tooke their

severall oathes to be true to one another in all respects, whereupon they retraitsed against Mortagh, king of Ireland, and rebelled against him. Rowrie O'Connor made a wooden bridge at Athlone, that he might have passage to take the spoyles of Meath. The forces of Meath and Teaffa came to hinder the-making of the said bridge, with their king, Donnough O'Melaughlyn, and fought with Rowrie O'Connor, where, in the end, Rowrie O'Connor's son was sore hurt of an irrecoverable^r [*rectè*, incurable] "wound, whereof he died within a week after."—*Ann. Clon.*

^r *Iubhair Chinn-trachta*.—Now Newry, in the county of Down.

^s *Gilla-na-naemh Ua Duinn*.—For some account of poems written by him, see O'Reilly's *Descriptive Catalogue of Irish Writers*, p. lxxxv.

λά Μυρκαδὸς Ὑα Ρινδολλάιν, τιζήσῃνα Ὁεαλβνα μώριε, ἡ λα α ἡακαῖθ τρια α ἀπολταῖθ ἡ τρια ἔιονταῖθ πέιν. Ὁά Ὑα Μαολδοραῖθ δο ἡαρβαθ ἡι ριολλ λάρ ἀν Αἰτῆλέρεαθ Ὑα εCanannáin, λά τιζήσῃνα Cenél Conaill ρορ ρναθαθ λαοθ ἡ ἐλέρεαθ Cenél Conaill buodém. Ἀν τΑἰτῆλεῖρεαθ ρεῖρῃν ἡ δά Ὑα Canannáin οἰλε ἡμῃαλλε ρῃρ δο ἡαρβαθ λά Cenél Conaill ἡ νοῖοζαῖλ α νῆιμιζ. Ἐορῆάν Ὑα Canndelbáin, τιζήσῃνα Λαοζαῖρε, δο ἔωιτιμ λά ἡΑοθ mac Conulaθ Ὑῖ Canndelbáin ἡ νῆε Τρῃμ. Ὁοἡνῃαλλ Ὑα Ἐαῖρῃμλεαθαῖζ, τοῖρεαθ Ceneoil Moáin δο ἔωιτιμ λα Μαολρῃαναῖθ, τιζήσῃνα Ρῆρ Manach, ἡ μαῖτε Cenel Moain ἡμῃαλλε ρῃρ τρια πέλλ, ἡ μεβαῖλ, ἀρ ρορῆορῆζα Μῃρῆσῃρταῖζ Ὑῖ Ἐοῆλαἡν. Ἀεθ Ὑα ἡΑἡμῆαθα, τιζήσῃνα Ὑα Maccaille, δο ἡαρβαθ λα ἡακαῖθ ἀν ζιολλαῆαοῖθ Ὑῖ Ἀἡμῆαθα. Ὁροδαρ ἡακ Τῃρῆαλλ, τιζήσῃνα Ἀῆα ἔἡατ, δο ἡαρβαθ λά Μαολερῃόν Mac Ἐιολλαρεῆναῖλ. Ρλαῖῆῆσῃρταῆ Ὑα Ἐαῆρῃαῖζ, τιζήσῃνα Σαῖῃνε, canndel ζαῖρῆοθ ἡ ἡζῃναῖα Μῃθε, δέζ. Ὁοἡνῃαλλ ἡακ Ἐιολλαρεῆναῖλ, τιζήσῃνα δεῖρῆεῖρε Ὁρεαζ, δο ἡαρβαθ λα Μῃρῆσῃρταῆ, ἡακ Ὁοἡνῃαλλ Ὑῖ Μῃαοῖλεαῆλαἡν ζαἡ ἔιονταῖθ. Μῃρκαδὸς Ὑα Ρῃαθαῆάν, τιζήσῃνα Ὑα νῆαῆαθαῆ, δέζ. Ταθζ Ὑα Ρῆρζαῖλ δο ἡαρβαθ λά α Ὁράταρ ρεῖρῃν, Ἀεθ Ὑα Ρεαρζαῖλ. Ρῃαῖθῃ Ὑα Τομαλταῖζ, ταοῖρεαθ Μῃντιρε Ὁῃῆεῆάν, εἡεαῆ ἡ ἡζῃναῖ Ὑα Τῃρῃρε, δο τῃωιτιμ λά ρῆρῃθ Ὁρεῖρῃε. Ὁροηζ δο Chenél Ἐόζαἡ ἡμ Ὑα νῆαῖρῃμλεαθαῖζ, ἡ ἡμ ἡακ Ὑῖ Νεῖλλ, δο ἡορῃυθ ρορ Ὑα Ἐαῆλαἡν, ἡ ῆρεαθ ἡόρῃ δο ὀῆναῖθ ὀῖῃθ ραῖρ. Μῃῆορταθ ἡόρῃ δο ράρ ἡι τῆωαῖρῆεαῖρε Ἐρεαἡν δε ρῃν ζῃρ ρο ἡῖλλ ἀν τῃρ ῆο ἡόρ. Ἐρεαῆ ὀνα λά ἡὙα Ἐαῆλαἡν ἡα νῃαῖθ ρῃοῖ ἡῖ τῆεαῖρῃμῃν Ὁάβεοῆ, ζῃρ ρο ὀῆν Ὁαῖρ ὀῖρῃῃε ὀῖοῆ. Μαῖοῖμ Μῃαῖζε Ἐαῖθατ ρῃα εCenél Ἐοζαἡ Τολῆα Ὁε ρορ Ὑα νῆαῖρῃμλεαθαῖζ, ἡ ρορ Ὁοἡνῃαλλ Ὑα Ἐρῃοῆάν, ἡ ρορ Ὑῖθ Ρῃαῆρῃαῆ, ὀῖ ἡ ρο ἡαρβαθ ροῆαῖθε ὀῖοῆ, ἡ ἀρ ὀοἡ ἔῃρ ρῃν δο ροῆαῖρ, ῆο νεῖμῃῆῃοἡ-ταῆ, Μῃρῆσῃρταῆ Ὑα Νεῖλλ λά Ἐοῆλαἡν Mac Ἐοῆλαἡν, ἡ δο ροῆαῖρ Ἐοῆ-λαἡν ἡαῖρῃῃ ἡα ὀῖοζαῖλ λά ἡακ Ὑῖ Νεῖλλ. Σῃαῖζῆθ ὀνα, λά Ρῃαῖθῃ Ὑα εCon-ῆοῆαῖρ, λά ρῃζ Ἐοἡναῆτ, ῆο ἡΑῆ ρεῖνε ῆο ἡορῃαῖρ, ἡ ρο ζαῖθ Ὁραῖζθε ρῆρ

¹ *Ui-Maccaille*.—Now the barony of Imokilly, in the county of Cork.

² *Ua Ruadhacan*, lord of *Ui-Eathach*: i. e. O'Rogan, lord of Ui-Eathach, or Iveagh, in the now county of Down. The O'Rogans are still extant, but reduced to poverty and obscurity.

³ *Magh-Luaghat*: i. e. Luaghat's Plain. This

name is now obsolete, but it was probably the ancient name of the plain now called Maghera-cregan, situated near Newtown-Stuart, in the barony of Omagh, and county of Tyrone.

⁴ *The Cinel-Eoghain of Tulach-Og*.—This was the tribe name of the O'Hagans, who were seated at Tullaghoge, or Tullyhoge, in the ba-

Ua Maeleachlainn, King of Meath, was killed by Murchadh Ua Finnollain, lord of Dealbhna-mor, and his son, through [old] grudges, and through his own faults. Two of the Ui-Maeldoraidh were killed by the Aithchleireach Ua Canannain, lord of Cinel-Conaill, while under the protection of the laity and clergy of the Cinel-Conaill themselves. The Aithchleireach himself and two others of the Ui-Canannain were killed by the Cinel-Conaill, in revenge of their guarantee. Lorean Ua Caindealbhain, lord of Laeghaire, fell by Aedh, son of Cuuladh Ua Caindealbhain, at Ath-Truim. Domhnall Ua Goirmleadhaigh, chief of Cinel-Moain, was slain by Maelruanaidh, lord of Feara-Manach, and the chiefs of Cinel-Moain along with him, through treachery and guile, at the instance of Muircheartach Ua Lochlainn. Aedh Ua hAnmchadha, lord of Ui-Maccaille^t, was slain by the sons of Gillacaeach Ua hAnmchadha. Brodar, son of Turcall, lord of Ath-cliaith, was killed by Maelcron Mac Gillaseachnaill. Flaithbheartach Ua Cathasaigh, lord of Saithne, lamp of the chivalry and prowess of Meath, died. Domhnall, son of Gillaseachnaill, lord of South Breagha, was killed by Muircheartach, son of Domhnall Ua Maeleachlainn, without [his being guilty of any] crime. Murchadh Ua Ruadhacan^{tt}, lord of Ui-Eathach, died. Tadhg Ua Fearghail was killed by his own brother, Aedh Ua Fearghail. Ruaidhri Ua Tomaltaigh, chief of Muintir-Duibhetain, [soul of] the hospitality and prowess of Ui-Tuirtre, fell by the men of Breifne. Some of the Cinel-Eoghain, with Ua Goirmleadhaigh and the son of Ua Neill, turned against Ua Lochlainn, and committed a great depredation against him. A great commotion arose in the north of Ireland, in consequence of this, so that the country was much injured. A predatory force was sent after them [the aforesaid party of the Cinel-Eoghain] by Ua Lochlainn, to Tearmann-Daibheog, which forced a countless number of cows from them. The battle of Magh-Luadhat^u was gained by the Cinel-Eoghain of Tulach-Og^v over Ua Goirmleadhaigh, Domhnall Ua Crichain, and the Ui-Fiachrach [of Ard-sratha]; and on this occasion Muircheartach Ua Neill was undeservedly killed by Lochlainn Mac Lochlainn; and Lochlainn was afterwards slain, in revenge of him, by the son of Ua Neill. An army was led by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, King of Connaught, to Ath-Feine, at Iraras^w; and he took the hostages of the men of Teathbha and Meath,

rony of Dungannon, and county of Tyrone.

a ford on a stream near Ories or Oris, in the

^w *Ath-feine at Iraras*.—This was the name of the barony of Clonlonan, and county of Westmeath.

Τρέβα, ἡ ἔρη Μιθε, ἡ δο παδ Διαρμαθ, mac Τοῖνναλλ Uí Μαοιλεάκλαινν ἀ
 εἰσῆναρ, ἡ ἀ τσιζήναρ φορρα. Κοιῖδάλ ριῖδα οὐε Εαρ Ρυαῖο εἰτιρ Ρυαῖορ
 Ua Choncóβαρ, ἡ Μυρῑςήταχ Ua Λοῖκλαινν, ἡ πο ρεαοιλ ἀ εἰοιννε ὁ ἀροἰε
 ζαν παῖομ ριῖδὸ να οραῖο εατορρα. Σλυαιζῑδὸ λά Μυρῑςήταῖ Ua Λοῖκλαινν εο
 τευαιρρεεαρτ Ερεανν ἰμμι εο ἡἶετ να Διαρῑβήριζε ἀρ ὀαιζ ἔρη Μιθε ἡ ἔρη
 ἡδῑρῑε εο ζαβάιλ. Σλοῖζῑδὸ λά Ρυαῖορ Ua εConcóβαρ εο Μαζ ἡΖαρτεῖον
 ἡ ροῖρῑεῖμ Τιζήρῑάιν Uí Ρυαῖρ, τῑζήρῑα ὀρῑερνε, ἡ ὀθιαρμαθα Uí Μθαοι-
 λεαχλαινν, ρί Μιθε. ἶετ πο ὀεἰλιζ ὀια ζαν εαῖ, ζαν εαῖρῑε, ζαν ριῖδ, ζαν
 οραῖο. Κοῖκλαχ λά Ρυαῖορ Ua εConcóβαρ ἀρ Διοναῖν, ἡ ἀρ Λοῖ ἡὀερῑζῑερ, ἡ
 πο ζαῖ ἡρῑζῑε Τοῖρῑῖεαλβαῖζ Uí ὀηρῑαν ἡ ὀαλ εCαῖρ.

Αοῖρ Cρῑορτ, ἡλε εῖδ ρεαρρεατ ἀ ἡον. Αῖοῖ Ua ἡὀῖρρῑεἰν, ἀῖρῑερρεορ
 Τουαμα, ἡ εἰνν εράῖαῖο, ἡ ζῑνῑῑαῖζεῖετα Λεῖτε Chuinn, Ταῖζ Ua Λονγαρκαν,
 ερρεορ Τουαῖμῑμῑαν, ἡραε Ua Cυανάιν, ερρεορ Ele ἡ Ρυῖρ Cρῑέ, ὀζ, ἡ ἀῖρῑ-
 ῑῑῑῑρ Αῖρῑῑρ Μῑμῑαν, Μαοῖῑρῑεῖνῑαν Ua Ρονάιν, ερρεορ Cῑαρρῑαῖζε Λυαῖρα,
 ἡ ἡοῖαρ Ua ἡἡηρῑεαῖεταῖζ, ἀῖρῑῑνεαχ Μυεῖνῑῑα, ἡ τῑζήρῑα Ua Μεῖετ ἔρη
 ῑέ, ὀεῖε. Ραζῑῑαλλ Ua ὀάλαῖζ, ὀλαῖν ὀῖρῑμῑμῑαν ἡ ὀάν, ὀεῖε. Ρυαῖορ
 Ua Concóβαρ, ῑο Cονναῖετ, ὀο ζαῖαἰλ ζῑαλλ Τοῖρῑῖεαλβαῖζ Uí ὀηρῑαν.
 Σλοῖζῑδὸ λά Ρυαῖορ Ua εConcóβαρ ζο εCονναῖεταῖβ, ἡ λά Τῑζήρῑῑάν Ua Ρυαῖρ
 ζο ἡῑῑῑαῖο ὀρῑερνε, ἡ Μιθε, ἡ πο ζαῖ ἡρῑζῑε Ua ἡῑαοῖῑαν ἡ Ua ἡῑαῖῑε,
 ἡ πο ράεαῖο ἑαοῖῑαν, mac Μῑε ἑαοῖῑαν ἡ τῑζήρῑα Ua ἡῑαοῖῑαν ἡ Μαοῖ-

* *Ath-na-Dairbhrighe* : i. e. Ford of the Oak, now Derwy, or Dervor, situated on the confines of the counties of Meath and Cavan, in the parish of Castlekieran, barony of Upper Kells, and county of Meath.—*Ord. Map*, sheet 10.

† *Magh Gartchon* : i. e. Gartchon's Plain. Unknown.

The Annals of Ulster and the Annals of Clonmacnoise give the events of this year as follows :

"A. D. 1160. Donogh O'Melaghlin, king of Meath, killed by Mac Finallan treacherously. O'Canannan, king of Kindred-Connell, killed by the Connells themselves by burning a house upon him by O'Boyll. Flathvertagh O'Cathasay, king of Saithne, died. Finn O'Gennan, Bishop of Killdare, abbot of Monks, at the Nury for a long tyme, *migravit ad Dominum*. Brodar mac

Torkall, king of Dublin, killed by south Brey. The great slaughter of Magh-Lugat by Kyndred-Owen Telcha-Og, upon O'Garmleai, Donell O'Krighan, and O-Fiachraghs, that innumerable of them were slayne in that skyrnish. Murtagh O'Neale was slayne by Loghlin O'Loghlin innocently; but Loghlin in revenge of that was killed by O'Neal's son. O'Garmleay was murdered by Donell O'Mulrony by the devise of O'Neale, having dishonored the clearks of Ireland, and the reliques or oathes. An army by Murtagh O'Neall, together with Tyrone, and Argyalls, to Mandula, to banish O'Gormleay, where he was slayne as aforesaid, and his head carried to Ardmagh through Patrick and Colum-Kill."—*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

"A. D. 1160. David Mac Moylecolume, King

and he placed Diarmaid, son of Domhnall Uí Maeleachlainn, in chieftainship and lordship over them. There was a pacific meeting at Eas-Ruaidh, between Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair and Muirheartach Ua Lochlainn; and they separated from each other without concluding a peace or armistice. An army was led by Muirheartach Ua Lochlainn, with the people of the north of Ireland about him, to Ath-na-Dairbhrighe^x, for the purpose of taking the [hostages of the] men of Meath and the men of Breifne. An army was led by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair to Magh-Gartchon^y, to relieve Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, lord of Breifne, and Diarmaid Ua Maeleachlainn, King of Meath. But God separated them, without battle or conflict, without peace, without armistice. A fleet was brought by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair upon the Sinainn, and upon Loch-Dergdhere; and he took the hostages of Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain and the DalgCais.

The Age of Christ, 1161. Aedh Ua hOissen, Archbishop of Tuam, head of the piety and chastity of Leath-Chuinn; Tadhg Ua Longargain, Bishop of Thomond; Isaac Ua Cuanain, Bishop of Eile and Ros-Cre^z, a virgin, and chief senior of East Munster; Maelbhrenainn Ua Ronain, Bishop of Ciarraighe Luachra^a; and Imhar Ua hInnreachtai, airchinneach of Muenamh, and [who had been] lord of Uí-Meith for a time, died. Raghmall Ua Dalaigh, ollamh of Desmond in poetry, died. Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, King of Connaught, took the hostages of Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain. An army was led by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, with the Connaughtmen, and Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, with the men of Breifne, into Meath, and took the hostages of the Uí-Faelain and the Uí-Failghe, and left Faelan, the son of Mac Fhaelain, in the lordship of the

of Scotland, Wales, and the borders of England, the greatest potentate in these parts of Europe, died. Eugenius Tertius, the Pope, and Conrado, the Emperor of Allmayne, died. King Mortagh granted the kingdom of Meath, from the river of Synen to the seas, to Moyleighlyn mac Murrogh O'Melaghlyn, and the principality of the O-Byens" [the Uí-Briuin-Breifne] "to Tyernan O'Royrek, took their hostages, and returned to his own house. St. Bernard, abbot of Clarvall" [Clairvaux], "died. Melaghlyn

mac Murrogh, king of Meath, took hostages of Offaelan and Offalie, for their obedience to him."—*Ann. Clon.*

^z *Bishop of Eile and Ros-Cre.*—This bishoprick, which comprised the present baronies of Clonlisk and Ballybritt, in the King's County, and those of Ikerrin and Eliogarty, in the county of Tipperary, is now a part of the diocese of Killaloe.

^a *Bishop of Ciarraighe-Luachra*: i. e. Bishop of Kerry, or Ardfert.

ρσhlaunn Ua Concóbair hi τσιγσίναρ Ua bΨαιζε. Sluaighead la Muir-
 éisrtaeh Ua Laclainn i nUib bpiúin, 7 po moiri an tír poime go ráinic Lic
 mbíada. Tangaτταρ γαιll 7 Laiγin eo na ríγ, Diarmaid mac Muiréada,
 ina teach connece rin. Do pad Ruaidri Ua Concóbair ceitpe bpaigde do
 dar cñn Ua mbriun, 7 Conñaicne leitε Muñan 7 Míde, 7 tuc Ua Laclainn
 a cóiccead coinlán doroin. Do pad dna, coiγfó Laiγín uile do Dhiarmaid
 Mac Muirchaða. Rí Epeann dna cen ppepadra Muiréisrtaé Ua Laclainn
 don éur rin. Do pad an lé ráinic do don Mhíde do Dhiarmaid Ua Mhatoi-
 leaclainn, 7 baoi an leat uile occ Ruaidri Ua Concóbair. Ro rói Ua Lacl-
 ainn dia tíγ iapoin. Do pad dna Diarmaid Ua Maolrshlann bñd
 Artgáile do Dhia 7 do [Chiaran]. Slóγfó uile lá hUa Laclainn i Míde hi
 ccomdáiil rfr nEpeann, laechuib, clércib eo hAé na Dairbriγe, 7 po γab a
 mbpaigde uile. Ar don éur rin po paspaττ cealla Cholaim Chille hi Míde 7
 hi Laiγuib la comarba Colaim Chille, Flaitéisrtaeh Ua bpolcám, 7 tuγad do a
 ccám, 7 a pmaét uair pobtar daora poime rin. Cucairt Oppaige do éabairt
 lá Flaitéisrtaeh Ua mbpolcám, 7 aread bá diori do paeét ríct dam, acé
 aré riach po toibgead ann ríche uingε ar ceitri céo daipgeat γil. γoppaid
 Ua Raγallaig do marbad hí cCñanour la Maolreaclainn Ua Ruairc. Do
 pocair dna, a niac γiolla Iorú lár an Maolreaclainn céona apnadápach.
 Teach do γabáil do Chaéal Ua Raγallaig, .i. mac γoppada, pop Maolrsh-
 lann Ua Ruairc pop lár Sláine, 7 po marbad ann Muiréisrtaé Ua Ceallaig,
 τσιγσίνα bpiγ, 7 a bñ .i. Indearb, inγín Uí Caindealbain. Tñina imoppo
 Maolreaclainn ar don éur rin. Maidm pna nDomnall Caomanaé, mac mic
 Muirchaða, 7 pna nUib Ceimprealaig pop γhalluib Loóa Capman, dú i τtop-
 epaτταρ ile im Ua nDomnall. Matuðan, mac mic Cponán, τσιγσίνα Cap-

^b *Leac-Bladhna*.—Now Lickblaw, or Leckbla, a well-known place in the barony of Fore, and county of Westmeath.—See note ^u, under A. D. 1027, p. 514, *suprà*.

^c *Beann-Artghaile*: i. e. Artghal's Peak or Pinnacle. Now unknown. This passage, which is left imperfect in all the copies of the Annals of the Four Masters, is here restored from Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise. Dr. O'Conor translates it very in-

correctly as follows:

“Dedit deinde Diarmitius O'Maolseachlan, uxorem Artgali” [Uenó Artgáile] “Deo et ei.” It should be: “Contulit tunc Diarmitius O'Maelseachlainn Benn-Artghali” [Pinnam Artghali, pagum terræ in Midia] “Deo et sancto Kiarano.”

^d *Ath-na-Dairbhrighe*.—Now Dervor, in Meath. See note ^z, under A. D. 1160, *suprà*.

^e *Domhnall Caemhanach*: *anglicè* Donnell Ka-

Ui-Faclain, and Maelseachlainn Ua Conchobhair in the lordship of Ui-Failghe. An army was led by Muirheartach Ua Lochlainn into Ui-Briuin, and he plundered the country before him, until he arrived at Leac-Bladhma^b. The foreigners and the Leinstermen, with their king, Diarmaid Mac Murchadha, came into his house there. Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair gave him four hostages for Ui-Briuin, Conmhaicne, the half of Munster and Meath; and Ua Lochlainn gave him his entire province [of Connaught]. He also gave the entire province of Leinster to Diarmaid Mac Murchadha. Muirheartach Ua Lochlainn was therefore, on this occasion, King of Ireland without opposition. He gave the half of Meath which came to him to Diarmaid Ua Maeleachlainn, and the other half was in the possession of Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair. After this Ua Lochlainn returned to his house. Diarmaid Ua Maeleachlainn granted Beann-Artghaile^c to God and [St. Ciaran]. Another army was led by Muirheartach Ua Lochlainn into Meath, to attend a meeting of the men of Ireland, both laity and clergy, at Ath-na-Dairbhrighe^d; and he obtained all their hostages. It was on this occasion the churches of Colum-Cille in Meath and Leinster were freed by the successor of Colum-Cille, Flaithbheartach Ua Broilchain; and their tributes and jurisdiction were given him, for they had been previously enslaved. The visitation of Osraighe was made by Flaithbheartach; and the tribute due to him was seven score oxen, but he selected, as a substitute for these, four hundred and twenty ounces of pure silver. Godfrey Ua Raghallaigh was killed at Ceanannus, by Maelseachlainn Ua Ruairc. His son, Gilla-Isa [Ua Raghallaigh], also fell by the same Maelseachlainn, on the following day. A house was [forcibly] taken by Cathal Ua Raghallaigh, i. e. the son of Godfrey, against Maelseachlainn Ua Ruairc, in the middle of Slaine; and there were killed therein Muirheartach Ua Ceallaigh, lord of Breagha, and his wife, i. e. Indearbh, daughter of Ua Caindealbhain. Maelseachlainn, however, made his escape on this occasion. A victory was gained by Domhnall Caemhanach^e, son of Mac Murchadha, and the Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, over the foreigners of Loch-Carman [Wexford], where many were slain, together with Ua Domhnall. Matudhan,

vanagh. Keating states that he was so called because he was fostered at Cill-Chaemhain, now Kilcavan, near Gorey, in the county of Wexford. He is the progenitor of the Kavanaghs of Lein-

ster. Giraldus Cambrensis states, in his *Hibernia Expugnata*, lib. i. c. 3, that this Domhnall was the illegitimate son of Dermot, King of Leinster.—See note ^f, under A. D. 1175.

πρε Ἰαβρα, do τῶν τῶν λά macaib Mec Congemle. Doimnall, mac Congalaid mic Conairne Uí Chonócobair Fálze, tanairi Ua Fálze, do mairbad la Cloinn Mhaoisioḡra. Maíom pua τῶν τῶν μῦναιμ πορ Θεαρμῦναιμ, ἰ πορ-
 cair Maolrschlaimn, mac Ceallaicain, mac mec Cairtaid, ἡ Αἰνλαοῖβ Ua Donn-
 chaḡa do ποχαοῖβ οἰλε. Μαῖομ οἰλε ḡνα, lap an luēt cḡḡna πορ Θεαρμῦ-
 ναιμ ἰ πορcair Aoḡ Ua Caoim, τῖḡḡra Fḡrmuḡze, ἡ ḡά Ua Anncaḡa.
 Loḡḡsr ḡḡnacḡa do φαῖcḡm πορ Cuan Ἰαλλḡme, ἡ pḡaḡ occ pḡolaḡ ἰ naḡaḡḡ
 ḡaḡḡte. Dun Ἰαλλḡme do loḡccaḡ απαḡάραcḡ ḡa ḡaḡḡ. Doimnall, mac
 Connḡḡa Uí Laeḡaḡáim, ταιοḡeaḡ Cloinne Suḡbne, do mairbad lá Rucaḡḡm
 Ua cConócobair, ἰ nḡeimul, iar mbeḡḡ ḡó ar cḡmaḡice cḡmaḡba Chiaḡáim.
 Fallaḡm Fiomn Ua Fallaḡm, ταιοḡeaḡ Cloinne hUaḡach, do écc hi
 cclḡpceat.

Αοῖρ Cḡḡḡr, mḡle cḡḡ pḡarccaat a ḡó. Ἰḡḡme, airḡḡḡḡḡḡ Ἰαλλ ἡ
 Λαḡḡḡn, pḡaḡ ecna ἡ ἰlbḡḡra, ḡécc, ἡ Loḡcáim Ua Tuatail, cḡmaḡba Caoim-
 ḡim, do οἰḡḡneaḡ ḡna ἰonaḡ lá cḡmaḡba Pḡatḡaicc. Caḡatḡaḡ Mac Coḡal-
 táim, pḡḡ leiḡḡḡn Doḡḡe Cholam Chille, ḡéḡ. Saḡḡ τοḡḡaḡḡe eḡḡḡe. Diaḡḡmaḡḡ
 Ua Λαḡḡḡráim, pḡḡ leiḡḡḡn Cluana hUaḡa, pḡaḡ Mḡmān, do mairbad lá
 hUḡḡ Ciaḡḡmaic. Ταḡḡḡ eḡḡḡḡḡḡ Mḡoimenn ἡ Cummaḡne Pḡḡa do ḡaḡaḡḡḡ a

¹ *Cairbre-Gabhra*.—Now the barony of Granard, in the county of Longford.—See it already mentioned at the years 1103, 1108.

² *Aedh Ua Caeimh*: *anglicè* Hugh O'Keeffe.

³ *Feara-Muighe*.—Now the barony of Fermoy, in the county of Cork.—See the years 640, 843, 1013, 1080.

⁴ *Demon ships*.—Dr. O'Connor translates this "*naves bellicæ*," p. 807; but he mistakes the meaning intended by the Four Masters. O'Flaherty translates the passage as follows, in his *Chorographical Description of West Connaught*: "Anno 1161. Fantastical ships were seen in the harbour of Galway-Dun to saile against the wind, and the next day Galway-Dun took fire."—pp. 31, 32.

The Annals of Ulster and the Annals of Clonmacnoise give the events of this year as follows:

"A. D. 1161. O'Hossen, Archbishop of Con-

nacht, *migravit ad Dominum*. The visitation of Ossory made by the Coarb of Colum Kill, Flathvertagh O'Brolchan, and had 27 gifts collected for him; 420 ounces of pure sylver, viz.: 30 ounces in each gift. Geffry O'Relly kyllled. An army by Murtagh O'Loghlin in Tir-Briuin, and went over at Cloneois through the country, and Tiernan" [O'Roirk] "left his campe for them. From thence to Tibrat-Messan-Argiallay and Ulta" [came] "thither to them Mac Muraeha, with Leinstermen, and a battle of English" [*rectè*, a battalion of Galls or Danes], "that they went all to Moy-Tethva. O'Connor came over the Senan, and gave pledges to O'Loghlin, and O'Neale gave him his whole contry" [5th of Ireland]. "A house taken by Cathal O'Rely uppon Maelaghlin O'Rorke, in the midst of Slany, where Murtagh O'Kelly, King of Bregh, with a number of his chiefs about him.

grandson of Cronan, lord of Cairbre-Gabhra^f, fell by the sons of Mac Congeimhle. Domhnall, son of Conghalach, son of Cuaifne Ua Conchobhair Failghe, Tanist of Ui-Failghe, was slain by the Clann-Maelughra. A battle was gained by the people of Thomond over those of Desmond, wherein were slain Maelseachlainn, son of Ceallachan, grandson of Carthach, and Amhlaeibh Ua Donnchadha, and many others. Another battle was gained by the same party over the people of Desmond, wherein were slain Aedh Ua Caeimh^g, lord of Feara-Muighe^h, and two of the Ui-Anmchadha. Demon shipsⁱ were seen on the Bay of Gaillimh, and they sailing against the wind. The fortress on the day following was consumed by fire. Domhnall, son of Cumeadha Ua Laeghachain, chief of Clann-Suibhne, was slain by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, in fetters, he being under the protection of Ciaran. Fallamhan Finn Ua Fallamhain died in religion.

The Age of Christ, 1162. Greine^k, Archbishop of the foreigners and Leinster, distinguished for his wisdom and knowledge of various languages^l, died; and Lorcan Ua Tuathail^m, successor of Caeimhghin, was appointed to his place by the successor of Patrick. Cathasach Mac Comhaltainⁿ, lector of Doire-Choluim-Chille, died: he was a distinguished scholar. Diarmaid Ua Laighnen, lector of Cluain-Uamha, was killed by the Ui-Ciarmhaic. The relics of Bishop Maeinenn and of Cummaine Foda were removed from the earth by the clergy

Melaghlin escaped. Iver O'Iniregthay, Airchinnech of Mucknoa, and king of Imeth a while, died. Another army by O'Neale^o [*rectè*, O'Loghlin], "into Meath, to meet all Ireland, both Clergy and laytie, to Ath-Darbre, where he tooke all their pledges. In that journey were the churches of Colum-Kill made free by Coarb of Colum, viz.: Flathvertagh O'Brolchan, and he had his duties and domination; for they were not free before that."

"A. D. 1161. O'Klocan, Cowarb of Saint Columbekill, in Kells, died. King Mortagh went to Dublin, and caused the Danes to submit themselves to him, and acknowledge him as their king, and gave them 1200 coves in their pays, because he employed them before in divers services."

^k *Greine*.—He is called Gregorius by Ware and others. He was of Danish descent, and was consecrated at Lambeth by Ralph, Archbishop of Canterbury, in 1121.—See Ussher's *Sylloge*, p. 98; and Harris's edition of Ware's *Bishops*, p. 311.

^l *Various languages*.—"Vir eximia sapientia, et variarum linguarum peritiâ præclarus."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 309.

^m *Lorcan Ua Tuathail*: i. e. Laurence O'Toole.—See note ^o, under the year 1180; Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, p. 309; and Harris's edition of Ware's *Bishops*, p. 312, *et sequent.*

ⁿ *Cathasach mac Comhaltain*.—"A. D. 1162. Cathasachus, filius Comaltani, Scholasticus seu professor Theologiæ Ecclesiæ Dorensis, præstantissimus, obiit."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 505.

ταλμαιν λά ραίναδ ὀρέναιν, ἡ πο εἰρεαδ ρορὴν εὐνδαίγτε ιομπα. Καίρβρε Mac Samuel, ἀρὸ ολλαιν Ἐρεανν ἠι ρορὴβὴν, δέεε ιν Ἀρὸ Μαάα αν 4 λά Ρεβρυ. Μαμπτρι manach οcc ἰυβαν Ἐννερεάτα δο λορρεαδ εο να ηυλιβ αἰομιβ ἡ λεαβραιβ ἡ βεόρ αν τιυβαν δο εὐρ Ράτραε ρέιρην. Ιμλεαδ ἰυβαιρ εο να τεαμπαλ δο λορρεαδ. Ἐρρεαρεαδ να τριγεδ ο εἰνπαλ Ὀοιρε δο δέναἴν λά κοίμαρβα Ἐολαιμ Ἐιλλε Ρλαιτέβῆραδ Ὑα ὀρολῆάν, ἡ λά Μυιρέβῆραδ Ὑα Λαῆλαιν, λά ρίγ Ἐρεανν, ἡ πο εόγβαιε οέτμοζαε τεαζ νό ἠι αρ υιλλε αρ ιν μαίγην ι ραβατταρ, ἡ Καίρεαλ αν υρλάιρ δο δέναἴν λά κοίμαρβα Ἐολαιμ Ἐιλλε βεόρ, ἡ δο βερτ μαλλαετ ρορρ αν τί νό εἰοεραδ εαίρην. Σῆναδ κέιρεχ ηἘρεανν ιμ κοίμαρβα Ρῆάτραεε, Ἐιλλα mac ἠαεε, mac Ρυαἰῶρ, ἠι εἘλαοναἰδ, αἰρην ι ραβατταρ ρέ ηερρεοιρ ριέετ ζο ραβαἰαιβ ιομδα, οcc ῆραιλ ριαζλα ἡ ροιδέρ, ρορ ρῆραιβ Ἐρεανν, λαεχαιβ κέιρεχἴβ, ἡ αρ δον εὐρ ρην πο εἰννερετ κέιρἴζ Ἐρεανν να βαδ ρῆρλείγην ι εοιλλ ι ηἘρην αν ρῆρ να βαδ δαλα Ἀρὸα Μαάα εέουρ. Ἐυαιρε Ἐενεὶ Ἐοζαν δο εάβαιρε λά κοίμαρβα Ρῆάτραεε, Ἐιλλα mac ἠαεε, mac Ρυαἰῶρ, δά ναε ρῆε α ἠιονραἴαλ ρειμπε. Σλυαιζῆ λά Μυιρέβῆραδ Ὑα Λαχλαιν εο τευαιρερετ Ἐρεανν, ἡ εο βῆραιβ Μἴδε, ἡ ζο εεατ δο Ἐονναάεταἴβ αρ αον ρῆυἴ, εο ηἘε εἠαε δρορβαρ ρορ Ἐἠαλαιβ. Ἀετ πο ιμρὸδ Ὑα Λαῆλαιν ζαν εαε, ζαν ζἴαλλα, ιαρ ιννορεαδ Ρἠε Ἐαλλ. Ρο ράζαν δνα, Λαιζἴγ ἡ Μἴδἴζ ι εεοεαδ ρορ Ἐἠαλαιβ. Δο ροναδ ρἴδ ιαραιν εἰετιρ Ἐἠαλαιβ, ἡ Ἐἠαιοδεαλαιβ, ἡ δο ραδαδ ρῆετ ριέετ υιγε οἴρ ο Ἐἠαλαιβ δο Ὑα Λαχλαιν, ἡ δο ραδαδ εἴγ ριχἴεε υιγε δῶρ ο Ὀἠαρραἰδ Ὑα Μαοιῆχλαιν δο Ρυαἰῶρ Ὑα εἘονεόβαρ, δαρ εἠην ιαρῆαρ Μἴδε. Ἐεαλλ Ὑα ἠιλυῆάν, ἡ Ρορ Μἴδε δο ραοραδ δο Ὀἠαρραἰδ Ὑα Μαοιῆεῆλαιν δο

^o *The clergy of Brenainn*: i. e. the clergy of Clonfert, in the county of Galway, where St. Macinenn was interred in 570, and St. Cumin in 661.—See p. 207, and note ^a, under A. D. 661, p. 271, *suprà*.

^p *A separation of the houses*.—This passage is translated by Colgan as follows:

“A. D. 1162. Murchertachus Hwa Lachluinn, Rex Hiberniæ, et Flathbertus O’Brochain, Comorbannus S. Columbæ curant ædificia Ecclesiæ Dorensi vicina destrui: ibique tunc demoliti sunt octuaginta vel amplius ædificia. Et Flathbertus postea extruxit illum lapideum ambitum,

qui vulgò Caissiol-an-urlair vocatur.”—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 505.

^a *A synod*.—Thus translated by Colgan:

“A. D. 1162. Concilium Cleri Hiberniæ præsidente Comorbano S. Patricii, Gelasio Roderici filio, servatur in loco *Claonadh* dicto: in quo comparuerunt viginti sex Episcopi, et plurimi abbates: et præscripta sunt tam Clero quam populo Hiberniæ constitutiones, bonos mores, et disciplinam concernentes. Illa etiam vice Clerus Hiberniæ sancivit ut nullus in posterum in ullâ Hiberniæ Ecclesiâ admittatur *Fearleginn* (id est, Sacræ Paginæ, seu Theologiæ professor)

of Brenainn^o, and they were enclosed in a protecting shrine. Cairbre Mac Samuel, chief ollamh of Ireland in penmanship, died at Ard-Macha, on the 4th day of February. The monastery of the monks at Iubhar-Chinntrechta was burned, with all its furniture and books, and also the yew tree which Patrick himself had planted. Imleach-Iubhair, with its church, was burned. A separation of the houses^p from the church of Doire was caused by the successor of Colum-Cille, Flaithbheartach Ua Brolechain, and by Muireheartach Ua Lochlainn, King of Ireland; and they removed eighty houses, or more, from the place where they were; and Caiseal-an-urlair was erected by the successor of Colum-Cille, who pronounced a curse against any one that should come over it. A synod^q of the clergy of Ireland, with the successor of Patrick, Gillamacliag, son of Ruaidhri, was convened at Claenadh [Clane], where there were present twenty-six bishops and many abbots, to establish rules and morality amongst the men of Ireland, both laity and clergy. On this occasion the clergy of Ireland determined that no one should be a lector in any church in Ireland who was not an alumnus of Ard-Macha before. The visitation of Cinel-Eoghain was made by the successor of Patrick, Gillamacliag, son of Ruaidhri, the like of which had not previously occurred. An army was led by Muirheartach Ua Lochlainn, accompanied by the people of the north of Ireland, the men of Meath, and a battalion of the Connaughtmen, to Ath-cliaith, to lay siege to the foreigners; but Ua Lochlainn returned without battle or hostages, after having plundered Fine Gall. He left, however, the Leinstermen and Meathmen at war with the foreigners. A peace was afterwards concluded between the foreigners and the Irish; and six score ounces of gold were given by the foreigners to O'Lochlainn, and five score ounces of gold [were paid] by Diarmaid Ua Maeleachlainn to Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair for West Meath. Cill Ua Nilucain^r and Ros-Mide^s

qui non prius fuerit alumnus, *hoc est*, Ardmachanam frequentaverit Academiam." — *Trias Thaum.*, p. 309.

^r *Cill Ua Nilugain*.—This is a mistake of transcription by the Four Masters, for Ceall Ua Milchon, or Cill mac Milchon, now Kilmeelechon, in the parish of Lusmagh, barony of Garrycastle, and King's County.—See note ^a, under A. D. 883, p. 534, *suprà*.

^s *Ros-Mide*: i. e. St. Mide's or Ide's Wood, now Rosmead, in the parish of Castletown, barony of Delvin, and county of Westmeath.

This passage is given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise under A. D. 1164, thus:

“Kill-O'Milchon and Rossemide were freed by Dermott O'Melaughlyn, King of Meath, from all manner of cesse and presse for ever, in honour of God and Saint Keyran.

Θηα ἡ δο Χηαράν ἀρ εἰκομμῆ ρίοζ πλατα σο βράτ. Concoḃar mac Taidḡ Uí Dḡrian, do mārbaḃ lá Muirḡrḡtach mac mic Toirḡdealbaidḡ Uí Dḡrian. Caḡal, mac mic Caḡal Uí Muḡrḡḡn, τοιρεαḃ Clonme Caḡal, pḡí pé, décc. Donnchaḃ, mac mec ḡiollaπατραιcc, τἰḡrḡna Oḡrḡaḡe, décc. Caḡal Ua Raḡallaidḡ, τἰḡrḡna Muirḡrḡe Maolḡmḡrḡda, eincaḡ ἡ eaḡḡnaḡ Ua mḡrḡmḡn, do báḡhaḃh. Cḡeacḡ lá Maolḡrḡchlann Ua Ruairc ἰ cCairḡrḡ Ua Ciarrḡda, maḡḡm ḃna pḡa cCairḡrḡb pḡarḡrḡḡm co bḡarccabḡ ár ḃaḡme. Maolḡrḡchlann, mac Tἰḡrḡrḡnán Uí Ruairc, ρίοḡḃaḡmna ḃrḡḡrḡne, canḃel ḡairccḡḃ, ἡ einḡ Leḡte Chunn, do mārbaḃ la Muirḡrḡ Maolḡmḡrḡda, ἡ lá mac Annaḃ Uí Ruairc. Cḡeacḡ la Dḡarḡmaid Ua Maolḡrḡchlann, la pḡḡ Mḡḃe, pḡr pḡraḃ ḃrḡḡrḡne, ἡ τοḡcaḡr Taidḡ mac mic Cairḡḡaḡmna Uí ḡilleulḡtán lá pḡraḃ ḃrḡḡrḡne. Cḡeacḡ la Tἰḡrḡrḡnán Ua Ruairc ἀρ Cairḡrḡb Ua Ciarrḡda, ἡ do ρḡcaḡr mac Mic Pḡḃḃarḡ Uí ḡrḡḡḃaḡm ḃon cḡr pḡn la Cairḡrḡb. Coḃcaḃ mḡr einḡ Deapḡmḡn, ἡ Tḡaḃmḡnán co ḃḡrḡnaḃ ἰlcḡeaḃa, ἡ ḡḡr ḡḡ mārbaḃ ár ḃaḡme ḡoḡra. Macḡraḡt Ua Machiacc, ταοιρεacḡ Ceneol Luḡne, décc. Mac Donnchaḃ mic mec Cairḡaidḡ, do ḡabail la Coḡbmac mac mec Cárḡaidḡ. Cḡeacḡ mḡr lá hUḡb Pailḡe ἰ nEile, ἡ ἰ nUḡrḡmḡn, co tucaḡat bḡar ḃḡrḡme.

¹ *Muintir-Machmordha*.—This was the tribe-name of the O'Reillys, and it became also that of their territory in the present county of Cavan.

The events of this year are given in the Annals of Ulster, as follows :

“A. D. 1162. The houses at Dyrei were sundered from the churches by the Coarb of Colum-Kill, and by the king of Ireland, Murtagh O'Neale” [*rectè*, Mac Neale O'Loghlin] “where 80 houses, or more, and the wall of *Urlar*, was made by the Coarb of Colum-Kill, with a curse to him that would ever come over it. Imlagh-Ivar, with its church, burnt. The Coarb of Patrick, Gillamaeliag mac Roary, at Claena, where there were 26 Bishops, with many Abbots, persuading good rule and manners; and there did the Clergy of Ireland confer the degree of Archbishop of Ireland to the Coarb of Patrick, and” [determined] “that

there should be noe Lector-scoller in Ireland that were not adopted or suffered by Ardmagh. An army of Murtagh O'Neale, with moster of Leith-Cuinn, to Magh-Fithard, where they stayd a whole week burning of corne and townes of the Galls. The Galls encountered their horse, and killed six or seven of them, and they got noe good by that jorney. The Galls of Dublin spoyled by Dermot Mac Murecha, and he bore greate sway of them, the like was not” [for] “a greate while before. Green, Bishop of Dublin and Archbishop of Leinster, *quievit*. The Coarb of Patrick ordained Lorkan O Toole in his place” [from] “being Coarb of Coemgin.” —*Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

Some of the same events are noticed in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, under the years 1162 and 1163, as follows :

“A. D. 1162. Melaghlyn mac Morrogh O'Melaghlyn, king of Meath, and the most part of

were freed by Diarmaid Ua Maeleachlainn, for God and Ciaran, from regal coigny [cess] for ever. Conchobhar, son of Tadhg Ua Briain, was slain by Muirheartach, grandson of Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain. Cathal, grandson of Cathal Ua Mughroin, lord of Clann-Cathail for a time, died. Donnchadh, son of Mac Gillaphadraig, lord of Osraighe, died. Cathal Ua Raghallaigh, lord of Muintir-Maelmordha^t, head of the hospitality and prowess of the Ui-Briuin, was drowned. A predatory incursion was made by Maelseachlainn Ua Ruairc into Cairbre-Ua-Ciardha; but the men of Cairbre defeated him, and he left behind a slaughter of [his] people. Maelseachlainn, son of Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, royal heir of Breifne, lamp of the chivalry and hospitality of Leath-Chuinn, was slain by Muintir-Maelmordha and the son of Annadh Ua Ruairc. A predatory irruption was made by Diarmaid Ua Maelseachlainn, King of Meath, upon the men of Breifne; and Tadhg, grandson of Carrghamhain Ua Gilla-Ultain, was slain by the men of Breifne. A predatory irruption was made by Tighearnan Ua Ruairc upon the Cairbri-Ua-Ciardha, on which occasion the grandson of Finnbharr Ua Gearadhain was slain by the Cairbri. A great war broke out between Desmond and Thomond; and many depredations were committed, and men were slaughtered, between them. Macraith Ua Macliag, chief of Cinel-Lughna, died. The son of Donnchadh, grandson of Carthach, was taken prisoner by Cormac, grandson of Carthach. A predatory incursion was made by the Ui-Failghe into Eile and Ormond, and they carried off countless cows. The

Lynster, in his prime and flourishing estate, on the night of Saint Bridgitt, the virgin, died in his house of Dorrowe. King Mortagh, with his forces, came to the river of Inneoyn at the foord of Dongolman, and there tooke hostages of all the country of Teaffa, and established Donnogh O'Melaghlyn in the government of Meath, as king thereof. Tyernan O'Royrck took prissoner Donnogh O'Kervell, King of Uriell, and fettered him with irons on his heels. Soone after Godfrey, or Geffrey O'Rellye, tooke him away by force from the said Tyernan. The bridge of Athlone was broken, and the forte rased to the earth, by Donnogh O'Melaghlyn, king of Meath. Donnogh mac Donnell O'Melaghlyn, king of Meath, was killed by Murrough

O'Fynnollan, King of Delvin-more, and by his sons, for the great and extortious dealings of the said Donnogh continually used against them.

“A. D. 1163. King Mortagh mac Neale went to Tyrbryun, preyed and spoyled that contrey, where Dermott mac Morrough, king of Lynster, came to his house, and yealded him hostages. Rowrie O'Connor gave him 12 good hostages. He granted all the province of Lynster to Dermott Mac Murrough. He gave the one-halfe of Meath to Dermott O'Melaghlyn, and the other half to Rowrie O'Connor, King of Connoght. Beann-Artgaile was given by Dermott O'Melaghlyn, king of Meath, to God and St. Keyran.”
Ann. Clon.

Mac Donnchaid mic meo Carraig do elúd a zemeal. Uí Diomuiraid .i. Ceallaic, Cúbroga, 7 Cúilén do marbad lá Maolrschlóinn Ua cConcobar, tigherna Ua Failge, for lár Cille hachaid. An Cornameid Ua Dubda, tigherna Ua nAinlgaða do marbad lá a derbfine.

Aoir Críort, mile céo fearccat a trí. Maoliora Ua Laighnán, eppcop Imleaca, 7 comarba Ailbe, Maoliora Ua Coricrán, comarba Comgail, 7 abb cananach bñdcair, Ziollaiciarán Ua Draiñén, comarba Fechin, 7 Maolciarain, airdríoir fear Míde, rai eagna 7 crábad, décc. Ziolla-bríde Ua Diomuiraid, comarba an dá Sincell, 7 Caillechdoimnail, inñh Naoneanaid, ban abb Cluana bponaid, 7 comarba Saíctainne, décc. Gleann dá loca do lopecaid im Cró Chiarán, im Cró Chaoimhín, 7 im peccleir an dá Sincell. Tene aoir 1 raibe lxx traidid ar gac leé do dénaid lá comarba Cholaim Chille, la Flaibeartach Ua bpolcain, 7 lá raiaid Cholaim Chille for pé píct lá. Commhíó ríogdaína lá Niall, mac Muiréiraid Uí Lachlann la mac ríe Epeann for Leé Chumh. Apead do deacaid co hUltaid aréur co Cill plébe. Iairim a nArdgiallaib, 1 ττίρ bñmíim, 7 1 Míde, co ndíra écce ionda 1 ττυαταib 7 cellaib, 7 do ríine cétur 1 cCñanour 1 nArd bpeacáin, 1 Fobar péim, 7 im Eacarpud Lobrain, 7 hí cCluain mic Nóir. Do coid iar rin dar Ad luain hi cConnaictaib da píct décc a líon 7 do ponpat a ccoimnead for Uib Maíne, 7 po marbat uile lá Concobar Ua Ceallaic, 7 la Concobar Maonmaige, 7 lá hUib Máine tria péill 7 meabail cén mó éat pceolunga 7 luét eluda, 7 po gabað Niall, mac Muiréiraid Uí Loclann, 7 po hiodnacfoh plán é dia éig tria comarpe a naieacé. Muiréirac Ua Maolreclann, .i. mac Doimnail, ríogdaína Temrac, do éurim do Droiét Corcaige, 7 a bádað ipm Sabraind. Mac Fínd Uí Cherbaill, tigherna Ele Tuairceir, do marbad lá Doimnail, mac Toirpdealbaic

^u *Successor of the two Sinchells*: i. e. Abbot of Cill-achaidh-Droma-foda, now Killeigh, in the barony of Geshill, King's County.

^v *Cro-Chiarain*: i. e. St. Ciaran's or St. Kieran's house. This was the name of a small church, near St. Kevin's Kitchen at Glendalough, in the county of Wicklow.

^w *Cro-Chuaimhghin*: i. e. St. Kevin's House, now St. Kevin's Kitchen, a small church in ruins near the ruins of the cathedral church at Glen-

dalough.—See Petrie's *Inquiry into the Origin and Uses of the Round Towers of Ireland*, pp. 427-431.

^x *A lime-kiln*.—"A. D. 1163. Flathbertus antistes et clerus Dorensis spatium viginti dierum extruunt et instruunt fornacem septuaginta pedes undique latum pro ealce ad reparationem Ecclesie Dorensis excoquenda."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 505.

^y *Eacharadh-Lobrain*.—Now Augher, in the

son of Donnchadh, grandson of Carthach, escaped from fetters. The Ui-Dimasaigh, i. e. Ccallach, Cubrogha, and Cuilen, were slain by Maelseachlainn Ua Conchobhair, lord of Ui-Failghe, in the middle of Cill-achaidh. Cosnamhaigh Ua Dubhda, lord of Ui-Amhalghadha, was slain by his own tribe.

The Age of Christ, 1163. Maelisa Ua Laighmain, Bishop of Imleach, and successor of Ailbhe; Maelisa Ua Corcraim, successor of Comhghall; Gillachiarain Ua Draighnen, successor of Fechin; and Maelchiarain, chief senior of the men of Meath, a paragon of wisdom and piety, died. Gillabrighe Ua Dimusaigh, successor of the two Sinchells^a; and Caillechdomhnaill, daughter of Naencanaigh, abbess of Cluain-Bronaigh, and successor of Samhthann, died. Gleann-da-locha was burned, together with Cro-Chiarain^w and Cro-Chaemhghin^x, and the church of the two Sinchells. A lime-kiln^y, measuring seventy feet every way, was made by the successor of Colum-Cille, Flaithbheartach Ua Brochain, and the clergy of Colum-Cille, in the space of twenty days. A royal heir's feasting visitation was made by Niall, son of Muirheartach Ua Lochlainn, the son of the King of Ireland, through Leath-Chuinn. He proceeded to Ulidia, and first to Cill-sleibhe; afterwards into Airghialla, Tir-Briuin, and Meath; and he committed various acts of violence in territories and churches, and particularly at Ceanannus, Ard-Breacain, Fobhar-Fechin, Eacharadh-Lobrain^z, and Cluain-mic-Nois. He afterwards proceeded across Ath-Luain, into Connaught, with a force of twelve score men; and they feasted upon the Ui-Maine, but they were all killed by Conchobhar Ua Ceallaigh, Conchobhar Maenmhaighe, and the Ui-Maine, through treachery and guile, except some deserters and fugitives; and Niall, son of Muirheartach Ua Lochlainn, was taken prisoner, and conducted in safety to his house, by advice of their meeting. Muirheartach Ua Maelseachlainn, i. e. the son of Domhnall, royal heir of Teamhair, fell off the bridge of Corcach, and was drowned in the Sabhrann^a. The son of Finn Ua Cearbhaill^b, lord of North Eile, was slain by Domhnall, son of Toirdheal-

barony of Deece, county of Meath.—See note ^a, under A. D. 1192.

^a *The Sabhrann*.—This was the ancient name of the River Lee, in the county of Cork.

^b *The son of Finn Ua Cearbhaill*.—He was probably Maelruanaidh, son of Finn, who was son of Domhnall Ua Cearbhaill, lord of Ely-

O'Carroll, who was slain by the Ui-Maine in A. D. 1071.

The Annals of Ulster notice a few of the same events under this year, as follows:

“A. D. 1163. Moylisa O'Leyn, Bishop and Abbot of Imleach-Ivar, and Abbot of Belagh-Conglais” [now Baltinglass] “*in Christo quievit*.”

Υί βηριαν. Αἰτίρηζαὸ Διάρματα Υί Μhaoilschlainn λά ρῆραιβ Μίθε, ἡ κόιτε ρίετ υιγε δόρ δο ἔαβαρτε δο Μυιρέστραὸ Mac Uoclainn ταρ εῖηη ρίγε Μίθε. Cuccairil Ua Fiondalláin δο μαρβαὸ λά hAod Ua Ruairc τρηα τανγναῖτ .i. τρηα μέαβαλ.

Αοιρ Cρίοιρτ, míle céo pearccat a cṣtaip. Donnchaὸ Ua ὀριαν, .i. mac Diarmada, eppcop Cill Dalua, ἡ Maolcaoinḡin Ua ḡormán, μαḡιρτρηι Luḡinaid ἀρδ ῖροι Epeann, ἡ abb manirreacá canánacá Τῆριμανη Pécine ppi ré, δο écc. Teampall móρ Doipe ἡ paul oócτμοζατ τρηαḡεαὸ, δο δέναιη λά comarba Colaim Chille, Pλαἰῖβῆρταχ Ua ὀροῖcáin, ἡ λά pamaὸ Cholaim Chille, ἡ la Μυιρέστραὸ Ua Uaclainn, λά ρίḡ Epeann, ἡ ταρηηε α δέναιη ppi ré εῖτραῖατ λάἰτε. Uorccáὸ Αρδα Μαῖα, Cluana mic Nóir, Cluana pṣta ὀρέναηη, ἡ Tuama dá ḡualann. Uorccáὸ Luḡinaid ἀρ ἡνδ pαινδ βα μοο α τανḡ Donnchaὸ Υί Chearbaill, τἰḡῆρηα Oipḡiall, ἡ Μυιρέστραὸ, mac Néill, ρί Αἰληḡ, ἡ μαἰτε Cenel Eoḡcan ann ἡαρ neaponoρυζαὸ bacla Iopa. Mac Donnchaὸa, mic mec Cárṣtaḡ, δο μαρβαὸ λά α ὀραῖταιρ λά mac Coribmaic. Cpeach ἡορ λά Pṣraib Manach, ἡ λά hUib Pṣachpach Αρδα ρηαῖα ἡ τṰἰρ Eóḡcan. hUa Cρἰoḡáin, τἰḡῆρηα Ua Pṣaḡpacá Αρδα Spata, δο Thuitim la mac Néill Υί Uoclainn. Μυιρέστραχ Ua Tuatail, τἰḡῆρηα Ua Μυιρεαὸαιḡ, ἡ pλαἰῖ λαḡῆη ἀρ εἡεαχ ἡ ḡαιρρεἰδ, δέεε ἡαρ ναἰῖρηḡε. Tuaim ḡṣéne, ἡ Τἰρ δα ḡλαρ δο Uorccáὸ. Daḡid, mac Duinnpṣeibe Υί Eoḡcáὸa, δο μαρβαὸ λά hUib Eacáὸa Ulaὸ ἡ ppuill. Maolpṣchloinn Ua Concoḡair Pailḡe, δο μαρβαὸ λά Cloinn Mhaoilḡṣpa. Αἡἡλαἰβ, mac ḡiollachaoimḡin Υἰ Cṡndéit-τἰḡ, τἰḡῆρηα Uppumian, δο ὀαἡαὸ la Toipḡealbáὸ Ua ἡὀριαν.

Moylisa O'Corkran, Coarb of Comgall, the head of Ulster devotion, *quievit*. A lyme-kill made 60 foote on each side by the Coarb of Columkill, Flathvertagh O'Brolchan, and Columkill his *samha*" [clergy] "for" [*rcatē*, in] "the space of 20 dayes."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^c *The great church of Doire*.—From this church the parish of Templemore, which contains the city of Londonderry, derived its name.—See the Ordnance Memoir of that parish. This passage is translated by Colgan as follows:

"A. D. 1164. Ecclesia major Dorensis octuaginta pedes, sive passus, protensa, per Flathber-

tum O'Brolchain, Comorbanum S. Columbæ Kille, Seniores Eeclesiæ, et Murchertachum Hiberniæ Regem extruitur spatio octuaginta dierum."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 505.

^d *Muircheartach Ua Tuathail*.—He was the father of the celebrated St. Lorcán, or Laurence O'Toole, Archbishop of Dublin.—See note ^c, under A. D. 1180; and note ^f, under A. D. 1590. This Muireheartach was son of Gilla-comhghaill, son of Donnucan, son of Gilla-caeimhghin, son of Gilla-comhghaill, son of Donnucan, the son of Dunlaing, who died A. D. 1013.—See note ^g, under that year, p. 77, *suprà*.

bhach Ua Briain. Diarmaid Ua Maeleachlainn was deposed by the men of Meath, and five score ounces of gold were given to Muirheartach Mac Lochlainn for the kingdom of Westmeath. Cucaisil Ua Finnallain was slain by Aedh Ua Ruairc through treachery, i. e. through guile.

The Age of Christ, 1164. Donnchadh Ua Briain, i. e. the son of Diarmaid, Bishop of Cill-Dalua; and Maelcaeimhghin Ua Gormain, master of Lughmhadh, chief doctor of Ireland, and [who had been] Abbot of the monastery of the canons of Tearmann-Feichiin for a time, died. The great church of Doire^c, which is eighty feet [long], was erected by the successor of Colum-Cille, Flaithbheartach Ua Broilchain, by the clergy of Colum-Cille, and Muirheartach Ua Lochlainn, King of Ireland; and they completed its erection in the space of forty days. Ard-Macha, Cluain-mic-Nois, Cluain-fearta-Brenainn, and Tuaim-da-ghualann, were burned. Lughmhadh was burned for the most part, [by fire issuing] from the house of Donnchadh Ua Cearbhaill, lord of Oirghialla, in which Muirheartach, son of Niall, King of Aileach, and the chieftains of Cinel-Eoghain, were [staying], after they had dishonoured the Staff of Jesus. The son of Donnchadh, grandson of Carthach, was killed by his kinsman, the son of Cormac. A great prey was taken by the Feara-Manach and the Ui-Fiachrach of Ard-sratha, in Tir-Eoghain. Ua Crichain, lord of Ui-Fiachrach of Ard-sratha, fell by the son of Niall Ua Lochlainn. Muirheartach Ua Tuathail^d, lord of Ui-Muireadhaigh, and chief of Leinster in hospitality and prowess, died after penance. Tuaim-Greine and Tir-da-ghlas were burned. David, son of Donnsluibhe Ua hEochadha, was killed by the Ui-Eathach-Uladh, by treachery. Maelseachlainn Ua Conchobhair Failghe, was slain by the Clann-Maelughra. Amhlaeibh, son of Gillacacimhghin Ua Ceinneidigh, lord of Ormond, was blinded by Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain.

The Annals of Ulster give a few of the events of this year as follows:

“A. D. 1164. Donogh O'Brien, Bishop of Kildalua, *in Christo quievit*. Sawarly mac Gilladomnan, and his son, and the slaughter of Irish, Kintyremen, Insi-Gall, and Galls of Dublin, about him. Part of Ardmagh burnt. The great church of Dyrei built by the Coarb of Colum-Kill, by Flahvertagh mac in Espug O'Broilchan,

by Sama-Coluim-Kille” [the clergy of Derry], “and by Murtagh O'Neale” [*rectè*, Murtagh mac Neale O'Loghlin], “Archking of Ireland.” —*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen that a wonderful castle was erected in this year at Tuaim-da-ghualann by Ruaidhri, or Roderic O'Conor. In Harris's edition of Ware's *Antiquities*, p. 181, it is stated that this

Αοιρ Ορίορτ, μίλε céo pεαρccατ α cúιζ. Μαζηαρ Uα Canannáin, τιζήηηα Cenel Conaill, décc. Coccαó móρ, γ comícpeachαó ειτιρ pήηαιβ Μίθε, γ pήηαιβ θρειρνε. Σιρμυζ Uα Ruairc, ταναρι θρειρνε, do μαρβαó lá ηUα Ciarróα γ lá Ciarruib. Cpeac móρ lá Ruairóρι Uα cConcóθαιρ, γ lá cóiζεαó Chonnaét uile φορ Ciarruib ι ndioζail Σιρμυcca. Cpeach oile láρ ηα pήηαιβ céθηα φορ pήηαιβ θρεαζ, γ φορ Σαιτέμβ, γ φορ Uιβ Colζan ζο ηο oιρccpíte an τιρ uile. Ro έπιαλλρατ ulaió ιομρυó αρ Μημυρccήρταχ Uα Uach-lainn, γ do éoióρpíte pλυαζ φορ Uιβ Μέέτ, γ pυccρατ bú, γ ηο μαρβήρατ ile. Cpeac óηα, leó φορ Uιβ θρεαραιλ Αιρτέρι, γ cpeac oile φορ Θháil Ριαθα. Slóicéfb móρ la Μυιρécήρταc ιαραμ έιττιρ Cenel Conaill, Eozain, γ Αιρ-ζιαλλαιβ ιη Uλτοιβ, γ ηο éριοιτέρτε, γ ηο αιρζιρτε an τιρ uile cen mo éát pρυιμ éealla Uλαó, γ τυcρατ άρ óίρime αρ óαιοιμβ, ιη Eacμαρκαc mac ζιolla eppeoiβ, γ ιη Uα Lomáin, γ ηο ηιονηαρβαó Eocá, mac Duinnpλεbe α ηUλτοιβ, ιαρ mbein α pίζε óe, γ do παορατ Uλαíó uile ι ηγειλλ óUα Loclainn α ηεαρτ ηιζε. Uιó Μυιρécήρταc Uα Loclainn co Cenel Eozain co ημυρ Uacáim ηο λοιρccpíte γ ηο ιηύρρατ an ιηηρι. Τζγαιττ ιαραμ Cenel ηEozain oia ττιζιμβ ιαρ ccopζαρ co néθαλαιβ αιóβile, γ co longaiβ ιομóα leó. Do θεαχαíó ιαραμ Uα Uaclainn co ηΑρθ Μαcá. Τάιμε oιν Donnchaó Uα Ceapθαill τιζήηηα Oipζiall, γ Eochaíó Mac Duinnpλεbe ηι cconióáil Μυιρécήρταιζ do éuιηζió ηιζε doρióρι do Mac Duinnpλεbe. Do παó Uα Uaclainn an pίζε óó oαρ cήηθ ζiall ηUλαθ uile, γ τυcc Eochaíó mac ζαc τοιρiζ do Uλταιβ óó, γ α ηηζήη péim α ηηζiallηαρ do Uα Uaclainn, γ τυcτα pεóid ιομóα óó ιη cloióñm ηec an Ιαρλα, γ do παó θεóρ θαιρce do Uα Loclainn, γ τυζ Μυιρécήρταc óUα Chήρθαill φο céóóρι .ι. do Donnchaó, γ τυccaó óηα, baile do élépchib Sabailл τρια παé ηιζε Mhec Loclainn. Τοιρρóealbác Uα θριαν do αιτέριζαó lá Μυιρécήρταc mac Τοιρρóealbáiζ, γ α ιονηαρβαó ι Λαιζμβ. Slóicéfb lá

wonderful castle was erected in the year 1161. —See Hardiman's edition of O'Flaherty's *Chorographical Description of West Connaught*, p. 25, note ^p.

^c *Inis-Lochain*.—Now Inisloughan, a remarkable earthen fort in the barony of Upper Massareene, county of Antrim, near the boundary of the county of Down. This fort is called Enishlaghlin by Fynes Moryson, who describes

it as in Killultagh: "The fort of Enishloghlin, seated in the midst of a great bog, and no way accessible but through thick woods, very hardly passable. It had about it two deep ditches, both compassed with strong pallisadoes, a very high and thick rampart of earth and timber, and well flanked with bullworks."—*History of Ireland*, vol. ii. p. 190.

ⁱ *The sword of the son of the Earl*.—This was

The Age of Christ, 1165. Maghnus Ua Canannain, lord of Cinel-Conaill, died. A great war and mutual depredations between the men of Meath and the men of Breifne. Sitric Ua Ruaire, Tanist of Breifne, was killed by Ua Ciar-dha and the Cairbri. A great depredation was committed by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, and the people of all the province of Connaught, upon the Cairbri, in revenge of Sitric. Another depredation by the same, upon the men of Breagha, the Saithni, and the Ui-Colgain; and they plundered the whole country. The Ulidians began to turn against Muirheartach Ua Lochlainn, and proceeded with a force against the Ui-Meith, and carried off cows, and slew many persons. They made another depredatory irruption upon the Ui-Breasail-Airthir, and another upon the Dal-Riada. A great army was afterwards led by Muirheartach [Ua Lochlainn], consisting of the Cinel-Conaill, Cinel-Eoghain, and Airghialla, into Ulidia; and they plundered and spoiled the whole country, except the principal churches of Ulidia; and they made a countless slaughter of men, and slew, among others, Eachmarcach Mac Gilla-Epscoib and Ua Lomain; and they banished Eochaidh Mac Duinnsleibhe from Ulidia, after having deprived him of his kingdom; and all the Ulidians gave their hostages to Ua Lochlainn for his royal power. Muirheartach Ua Lochlainn proceeded with the Cinel-Eoghain to Inis-Lochain^e, and burned and destroyed the island. The Cinel-Eoghain afterwards returned to their houses in triumph, with vast spoils and many ships. Ua Lochlainn then went to Ard-Macha, whither Donnchadh Ua Cearbhaill, lord of Oirghialla, and Eochaidh Mac Duinnsleibhe, came to meet Muirheartach, to request that he would again restore Mac Duinnsleibhe to his kingdom. Ua Lochlainn gave him the kingdom, in consideration of receiving the hostages of all Ulidia; and Eochaidh gave him a son of every chieftain in Ulidia, and his own daughter, to be kept by Ua Lochlainn as a hostage; and many jewels were given him, together with the sword of the son of the Earl^f. He also gave up [the territory of] Bairche^g to Ua Lochlainn, who immediately granted it to Ua Cearbhaill, i. e. Donnchadh; and a townland was granted to the clergy of Sabhall, for the luck of the reign of Mac Lochlainn. Toirdhealbhadh Ua Briain was deposed by Muirheartach, son of Toirdhealbhadh, and expelled into Leinster. An army was led by Ruaidhri Ua Con-

evidently a sword which Mac Duinnsleibhe had won from the Danes of the Hebrides.

^g *Bairche*.—Now the barony of Mourne, in the south of the county of Down.

Ruaḡḡm Ua cConcḡbair ḡo Connaḡtaib ḡo Ḍḡrḡmḡmian co ττανḡατταρ
μαḡτε Ḍεαρḡmḡmian ina ḡeach imma ττιḡḡḡna Ḍιαρḡmaid mac Cḡrbḡaic Mḡc
Cḡrḡaiḡ. Ḍḡmḡall Mac Ḍḡλλαḡḡτταρacc, ττιḡḡḡna Ḍḡρḡaiḡe, ḡo ḡαρḡbaḡ lḡ
Λαιḡḡr Uḡ Mḡḡḡḡa. Macḡraḡ Ua Concḡbair, ττιḡḡḡna Cḡαρḡaiḡe Λuaḡra,
ḡḡcc iar ḡaiḡḡḡe. ḡḡḡḡal Ua Maḡlḡmḡaid, ττιḡḡḡna ḡḡ cCeall, ḡ Cenḡl
ḡiaḡach, caḡdel ḡairccḡḡ ḡ eimḡ ḡḡ Mḡḡe, ḡo ḡαρḡbaḡ lḡ hUḡib ḡḡaccain.
Ḍḡλλαḡḡḡḡ Ua Maḡilḡḡḡḡḡḡ, τταḡḡḡc Cloḡmne Concḡbair, ḡḡcc.

Αḡḡr Cḡḡḡḡ, ḡile cḡḡ ḡḡairccat a ḡḡ. Ḍḡλλαḡḡacailḡn Ua hAnḡcḡḡa,
coḡḡarḡa ḡḡḡḡḡḡ Cluana ḡḡḡḡ, ḡo ḡcc. Celeḡair Ua Conḡḡaile, airḡḡḡeac
ḡḡe aḡḡḡeacḡ Cluana ḡic Nḡḡr, ḡ Ḍḡλλα ḡa ḡaḡḡ Ua Ceallaiḡ, coḡḡarḡa
Uḡ ḡḡḡḡḡ hḡ Raḡain, ḡḡcc. Scḡḡḡ Maḡcḡḡḡ Maḡḡḡa, ḡo cuḡḡach lḡ
Ruaḡḡm Ua Concḡbair, ḡ ḡḡḡ ḡḡḡ ḡḡ ḡaḡairḡ τταḡḡḡ laiḡ ḡḡḡ ar ḡeach
ḡo cuḡḡaiḡḡḡ ḡḡḡḡal a ḡḡḡḡ. Macḡraḡ Ua Mḡḡḡḡḡ ḡo aḡḡḡḡ a eḡḡḡ-
ḡḡḡe, ḡ Ḍḡλλα Cḡḡḡḡ Ua hḡḡḡḡḡ ḡo ḡḡḡḡḡ ḡ caḡair Conḡḡaḡḡe iarḡḡḡḡ.
Αḡḡ Maḡcḡ ḡo lḡḡḡḡ ḡa ḡḡ ḡḡḡḡ ḡ ḡḡḡḡ Cholaim Chille co Cḡḡḡḡ Eḡḡḡḡḡ
ḡḡḡḡ, ḡ ḡ Chḡḡḡḡ Eḡḡḡḡḡḡ ḡḡḡḡḡ an ḡara ḡḡḡḡ co Cḡḡḡḡ Ḍḡḡair ḡḡḡḡ,
ḡ an ḡḡḡḡ uile co ḡa τταḡḡḡḡḡ cenḡḡḡḡḡ ḡḡḡḡḡ ḡḡḡḡ ḡ ḡḡḡḡḡ, ḡ uaiḡe
ḡo ττιḡḡḡ aḡḡḡḡ, ḡ ḡḡḡḡḡ ḡḡḡ ḡḡḡḡḡ aniaḡ ḡ ḡa Cḡḡḡḡ Ḍḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ
ḡḡḡḡḡḡe aḡḡ ḡaḡ ḡḡḡ. Ḍḡḡḡ Cholaim Chille ḡḡḡ an Ḍḡḡḡ ḡḡḡḡḡ ḡo

^h *Laeighis-Ui-Mordha*: i. e. Leix, O'More's country.

The Annals of Ulster give the events of this year as follows:

"A. D. 1165. Tirlagh O'Brien banished from his kingdom of Munster by his son, Murtagh, who took the kingdom himself after his father. The revolt of Ulster against O'Loghlin; and an army made upon Imeth, and took many cows and killed. An army by the same upon O-Bressalls easterly, and another upon Dalriada. An army of Murtagh O'Neale" [*rectè*, of Murtagh mac Neale O'Loghlin], "both Connells, Owens, and Argialls, and preyed all the country save" [only] "the prime churches of Ulster, and killed many of them about Mac Gillesbog and O'Lomany, and banished Eochy mac Doimneve out of Ulster, and O'Neale"

[Mac Neale O'Loghlin] "gave the domination to Mac Dunleve, and all Ulster gave their pledges to O'Neale" [*rectè*, mac Neale O'Loghlin] "through his kingly power. Dermot mac Mic Artan, the most liberall and stout of all O-Neachachs, *mortuus est*. An army of English and Galls of Dublin, with the Emperesse's son, to conquer Wales; were there halfe a yeare bickering and battering, and yet could not pre-*vayle*; *et reversi sunt sine pace retro*. Moilcolumb Cennuor (Great head) mac Enrick, the best Christian of Irish Scotts, archking of all Scotland, full of all goodness, *mortuus est*. An army by Murtagh O'Neale" [*recte*, Murtagh mac Neale O'Loghlin] "and Kindred-Owen to Inish-Lachan, burnt the Iland and pulled it downe, until Ulster gave their pledges to O'Neale" [*rectè*, to Mac Loghlin]. "Kindred-Owen about

chobhair and the Connaughtmen to Desmond; and the chiefs of Desmond came into his house, with their lord, Diarmaid, son of Cormac Mac Carthy. Domhnall Mac Gillaphadraig, lord of Osraighe, was slain by the people of Laeighis-Ui-Mordha^h. Macraith Ua Conchobhair, lord of Conchobhair, died after penance. Fearghal Ua Maelmhuaidh, lord of Feara-Ceall and Cinel-Fiachach, lamp of the prowess and hospitality of the men of Meath, was slain by the Ui-Bracain. Gillachrist Ua Maelbhrenainn, chief of Clann-Conchobhair, died.

The Age of Christ, 1166. Gillamacaiblen Ua hAnmhadha, successor of Brenainn of Cluain-fearta, died. Celechair Ua Conghaile, airchinneach of the Teach-acidheadh at Cluain-mic-Nois; and Gilla-na-naemh Ua Ceallaigh, successor of Ua Suanaigh at Rathain, died. The shrine of Manchan, of Maethailⁱ, was covered by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, and an embroidering of gold was carried over it by him, in as good a style as a relic was ever covered in Ireland. Macraith Ua Morain resigned his bishopric; and Gillachrist Ua hEochaidh was afterwards appointed to the chair of Conmhaicne^k. Ard-Macha^l was burned in two streets, from the Cross of Colum-Cille to the Cross of Bishop Eoghan, and from the Cross of Bishop Eoghan in the second street to the Cross at the door of the fort, and all the fort with its churches, except the church of SS. Paul and Peter, and a few of the houses, and a street to the west of the fort, from the Cross of Seachnall to the Cross of Brigit, except a little. Doire-Choluim-Chille^m, together with the Duibh-Regles, was burned. Lughmhadh, Sord-Choluim-

O'Loghlin came home with great triumph, many shippes, and great booties. O'Neale" [*rectè*, Mac Neale] "from thence to Ardmagh, whither came Donogh O'Caroll, Archking of Argiall, and Eochay Mac Dunleave, to meete O'Neale" [*rectè*, Mac Neale], "to persuade him to give his kingdome to Mak Dunleve, all which O'Neale" [*rectè*, Mac Neale] "granted for pledges of all Ulster, so that Mac Duinleve gave every chieftaine's son, and his owne daughter, as pledges to O'Loghlin, and gave him many jewells, together with the Earl's son's sword, and bestowed the land of Barcha upon him, and O'Nell" [*rectè*, Mac Nele O'Loghlin] "gave it to O'Caroll, and a towne was given to the Clarkes of Savall to prosper O'Loghlin's reigne."

—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

ⁱ *Maethail*.—Now Mohill, a small town in the barony of the same name, in the county of Leitrim, where St. Manchan erected a monastery about A. D. 608.—See *Ussher's Primordia*, pp. 969, 970; and Archdall's *Monasticon Hibernicum*, p. 410.

^k *The chair of the Conmhaicne*: i. e. the bishopric of Ardagh.—See Harris's edition of Ware's *Bishops*, p. 250.

^l *Ard-Macha*.—See this passage, given nearly word for word as in the text of the Four Masters, by Colgan, from the Life of Gelasius.—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 309.

^m *Doire-Choluim-Chille*.—"A. D. 1166. Doria Divi Columbæ usque ad Ecclesiam quæ Duibh-

Chille, and Ard-boⁿ, were burned. Aedh Ua Maelfabhaill, lord of Carraig-Brachaidhe, was slain by the son of Niall Ua Lochlainn. Eochaidh Mac Duimnsleibhe Ua hEochadha, pillar of the prowess and hospitality of the Irish, was blinded by Muircheartach Ua Lochlainn; and the three best men of the Dal-Araidhe, i. e. two Mac Loingsighs, and the grandson of Cathasach Ua Flathrae, were killed by the same king, in violation of the protection of the successor of Patrick and the Staff of Jesus; of Donnchadh Ua Cearbhaill, lord of Oirghialla; and in violation of the protection of the relics, laity, and clergy of all the north of Ireland. After this an army was led by Donnchadh Ua Cearbhaill, into Tir-Eoghain, to revenge [the violation of] the guarantee of Patrick and his own guarantee. Three large battalions was the number of his army, [i. e.] the battalion of Oirghialla, the battalion of Ui-Briuin, i. e. of Breifne, and the battalion of Conmhaicne. These hosts arrived at Leitir-Luin^o, in the Feadha of Ui-Eachdhach, in Tir-Eoghain^p. When these met Ua Lochlainn and the Cinel-Eoghain with a few troops, a fierce and merciless battle was fought between them, in which the Cinel-Eoghain were defeated, with the loss of Muircheartach Ua Lochlainn, Monarch of all Ireland, the chief lamp of the valour, chivalry, hospitality, and prowess of the west of the world in his time; a man who had never been defeated in battle or conflict till that time, and who had gained many battles. There were slain along with him in the battle, Ua Gillalainne and Ua hAdhmaill, two distinguished chieftains, and Mac Gillamartain, chief of Cinel-Fearadhaigh, with many others. It was to foretell the battle of Leath-Caimm and this battle, Dachiarog^q, i. e. the saint of Airegal, said:

Lethi-Cam!

Great heroes shall perish there,

They shall be caught at Leitir-Luin,

Though far, though late, though slow.

^p *In Tir-Eoghain*: i. e. in Tyrone. The reader is to bear in mind that the Cinel-Eoghain had by this time extended their territory far beyond the limits of the present county of Tyrone.

^q *Dachiarog*.—He is the patron saint of Erigal-Keeroge, in Tyrone.—See this quatrain already quoted under the year 825, p. 429, *suprà*. It is quite clear that the Four Masters took Leithi-

Luin, there mentioned to be the same as the Leitir-Luin, where King Muircheartach, son of Niall O'Lochlainn; but their identity is questionable, as the Leithi-Luin referred to at A. D. 825, is in the vicinity of Magh-Einir, the plain in which the church of Donaghmore, near Armagh, is situated; but Leitir-Luin is in the Feadha of Ui-Eachdhach, now the Fews.

Sluaigfó lá Ruaidrí Ua Concóbaire co hÉar Ruaid, 7 no gab zell Cenél Conaill. Slóigfó lá Ruaidrí Ua cConcóbaire zo Connaétabh zo bpearaib Míde, 7 zo bfríabh Tíeda co hAé chlaé, 7 no rígab ann Ruaidrí Ua Concóbaire feb ar onóraige no rígab ní riamh do Thairdealaib, 7 no éioðnaic ríom a ttauapartal do na Gallab do buar íomóa, uair no rreátaic da ríicé céo bó for pearaib Éireann dóib. Do deácatar Zoill cona roéraitte don éur rin lá Ruaidrí co Oroiéit aca, 7 támic Donncaó Ua Chíbaill 7 maite Airgiall ina éeac, 7 do beirpat a ngialla dó. Lorgaó Fíona la Mac Murchada, ar omán Connaéit do lorgaó a chairteóil 7 a éaigi. Do luio ðna an ní Ruaidrí zup an roéraithe céona lair ar ecúla hi Laignib, 7 no gab a ngialla, 7 do luio iarrin zo no réioeaó Fíóó ndoríca, 7 iarom i nUib Ceinnrealaig, 7 no gab bpaighe Diaimada mic Murchada 7 Ua Ceinnrealaig aréna. Slóigfó móri do ríoiri lá Ruaidrí Ua Concóbaire zo cConnaétabh zo bfríabh bpeirne 7 zo bfríabh Míde i Laignib i nOrraigib, 7 i Muimán iarptam, 7 tangatpat ríograio Léite Moza uile ina éeach. Ro pand tpa an Mhuimán ar dó .i. a lé do ríol mórman, 7 an lé naile do Dhiaimad mac Corbmaic. Sluaigfó lá Tígínan Ua Ruairc co bfríabh bpeirne, zo bfríabh Míde, zo nGallab Aca chlaé, 7 co Laignib in Uib Ceinnrealaig, 7 no hionn-

^r *Fearna*.—Now Ferns, in the county of Wexford. The present ruined castle of Ferns, now the property of Richard Donovan, of Ballymore, Esq., who has fitted up a small chapel in one of its towers, is supposed by some to have been erected by Dermot Mac Murrough; but the Editor, after a careful examination of the ruins, has come to the conclusion that no part of the present works is as old as Dermot's time.

^s *Fidh-dorcha*: i. e. the Dark Wood. This is probably the place now called Fidnaraghy, situated near Graguenamanagh, in the county of Kilkenny.—See *Inquis.* Kilkenny, No. 8, Car. II.

The Annals of Ulster record the events of this year as follows:

“A. D. 1166. Hugh O'Moillfavall, king of Carrickbrachy, killed by Murtagh O'Loghlin, *per dolum*. Armagh burnt on St. Senan's day, from Colum Kill's Crosse on both sides to Bi-

shop Owen's Crosse; the Rath all, with the churches, beside Paule and Peter's Regles, and a few other houses, and a streete by the Rath westerly from Seghnall's Cross to St. Brigit's Cross, but a little. Kells, Lugma, Iniskynedeia, and many other churchlands, burnt. Dyrie-Colum-Kille, for the most part, burnt. The Black Regles burnt, *quod non auditum est ab antiquis temporibus*. And Ardbo by Noars Makany Makillmori O'Morna and Crotryes. Eocha mac Dunleve blinded by Murtagh O'Neall” [*reacé*, Mac Neale O'Loghlin], “contrary to the warrants of the Coarb of Patrick, Jesus's Staff, and Donogh O'Carroll, archking of Argiall. An army by Rory O'Conner into Meath, from thence to Dublin, and tooke the pledges of Galls, Mac Morechoa's, and all Leinster; from thence to Drogheda to come to Argiall; and Donogh O'Carroll, their king, came into his

An army was led by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair to Eas-Ruaidh, and he took the hostages of the Cinel-Conaill. An army was led by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, with the Connaughtmen, the men of Meath and of Teathbha, to Ath-eliath; and Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair was there inaugurated king as honourably as any king of the Gaeidhil was ever inaugurated; and he presented their stipends to the foreigners in many cows, for he levied a tax of four thousand cows upon the men of Ireland for them. On this occasion the foreigners accompanied Ruaidhri to Droichead-atha, whither Donnchadh Ua Cearbhaill and the chieftains of Airghialla came into his house, and gave him their hostages. Fearna^r was burned by Mac Murchadha, from fear that the Connaughtmen would burn his castle and his house. Ruaidhri then proceeded, accompanied by the same forces, back to Leinster, and took their hostages; and he afterwards advanced to Fídh-dorcha^s, and cleared the pass of that wood; and next proceeded into Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, and took the hostages of Diarmaid Mac Murchadha, and of the Ui-Ceinnsealaigh in general. Another great army of the men of Connaught, Breifne, and Meath, was led by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair into Leinster, into Osraighe, and afterwards into Munster; and all the kings of Leath-Mhogha came into his house, [and submitted to him]. He divided Munster into two parts, of which he gave one to the Sil-Briain, and the other to Diarmaid, son of Cormac [Mac Carthaigh]. An army, composed of the men of Breifne and Meath, and of the foreigners of Ath-eliath and the Leinstermen, was led by Tighearnan Ua Ruairc into Ui-Ceinnsealaigh; and Diarmaid Mac Murchadha

house, and gave him pledges, and went safe home, having banished Dermott Mac Murchoa, king of Leinster, beyond seas. An army by Donogh O'Carroll, with Argialls, O-Brinins, and Konmaene, to Tirone, to set upon O'Loghlin, at the draught" [i. e. instance] "of Kindred-Owen, themselves having forsaken O'Neall" [*rectè*, Mac Neale O'Loghlin], "archking of Ireland. O'Neale" [*rectè*, Mac Neale O'Loghlin] "came with a few of Kindred-Owen-Tulcha-Og, to set on them to the wood called Fi-Oneghtach, and those same" [i. e. even those] "forsake him, whereby Murtagh O'Loghlin, king of Ireland, was slayne, who was Augustus of the north-west

part of Europe all, in all vertues, and a few of Kindred-Owen were slain about 13; and that was a marvellous example, and a greate miracle: the king of Ireland slayne without battle, or fight, through dishonouring the Coarb of Patrick, Jesus's Staff, Coarb of Colum Kill, with his *sama*" [clergy], "and the Coarb of Colum Kille himself fasted, for the matter, and the best of the clergy of Dyry, for carying him to any buriall. An army by Rory O'Conner and by Tiernan O'Roirke to Esroy, that Kindred-Conell came to O'Conor's house, and gave him their pledges; and he gave them eight score cowes, beside gould and cloathes."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

αρθαδ leo Διαρμαιο Mac Μυρchaδa δαρ μυρ γ πο μύραδ α cairtiall hί Fearna. Ρίογταρ leo Μυρchaδ mac mec Μυρchaδa δαρ cήnδ pήct mbραζατ δέcc do τάβαιρτ do Ρυαδρι Ua Concoδair co τήρ Piacpach Aιδne. Μαιδm για nΘαρτραγιδ, γ για mac Donnchaδ Uί Ρυαιρc αρ Pήραιδ Uιρcc, γ αρ τυαιτ πατα, δύ ι ετορεπατορ ποcharde. An dall Ua Conallta .i. Γιolla-μαιρε, ριζ dρυτ Epeann δέζ. Do Uιδ θριύν α cenél. Mac Doimnaill θρα-καναιζ mic mec Cairtauζ, do μαρθαδ lá Corbmac mac mec Cairthaigh.

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, mile céδ pεapccat a pεact. Τορζεpλι eppcob Uιmmiζ, hUa Pλannám, eppcob Cluana hUaίna, Cionaet Ua Ceτήρραιζ, παζαρτ Inρι Cloτpann, mόρ inζh Donncaill Uί Choncoδair Phaulζiζ, banabb Cille δαρα, Maolmicael Mac Doτeaacán uapal paccapτ, γ άρnο eaznaδ, γ τυιρ epabaδ do μunτιρ Αρδα Macá, γ hUa Duδucán, .i. Γιollaζόρμ, comapba Enve Airne, δέcc. Τοιρpδealbac, mac Διαρμαδα Uί θhριam, ρί Mumán, γ Uete Moζa, pήρ πο ionnpaiζ Eρινδ uile, pήρ ιρ pεάpp τάmic ina αιμυιρ pρι τιοδ-nacal pεód γ maeine do βοctαιδ γ δαιδηλζneadαιδ an cοimded, δέcc. Μυιρ-έpταch, mac Uadmann Uί Θhuiδδίορμα, τιζήρνα Pop dριoma, τυιρ αιpécαιρ τυαιρceιρτ Epeann uile, do μαρθαδ ι meabail lá Donnchaδ Ua nDuibδίορμα, γ lap an mbpédaiζ pop lap Μαιζε διλε, γ α δά mic do μαρθαδ αρnaδάραc, γ mac oile do δallád. Conn Ua Maoilmaδaiζ, τοιρεac μunτιρε hEolair, δέcc. Mόρ cοinne lá Ρυαδρι Ua cConcoδair ζο μαιτιδ Ueite Chuinn eτιρ laeé γ clépepeé, γ ζο μαιτιδ ζall Aτα chiaé occ Aé buide Tlactζa. Támic ann comapba Pήatpαιcc, Caδla Ua Duβταιζ, αιpδeppcop Connaet, Lopcán Ua Tυaταιλ, αιpδeppcop Uaiζh, τιζήρnán Ua Ρυαιρc, τιζήρνα θρειρne, Donnchaδ Ua Cήpbaill, τιζήρνα Oipζiall, γ Mac Duinnpλέbe Uί Eocáda, ρί Ulaδ, γ Διαρμαιο Ua Maoileaclaimn, ρί Teamipac, Raζnaill mac Raζnall, τιζήρνα ζall. δά hé líon α ττιομαιρcc γ α ττιονοιλ τpί inle δέcc μαρcaé, τpι pícíτ céδ do Chonnaétaib cá pícíττ céδ im Ua Ρυαιρc, píce céδ im

¹ *Torgelsi*.—He was an Ostman, and his real name was Torgest, or Torgesius.—See Harris's edition of Ware's *Bishops*, p. 505.

² *Maelmichael Ua Doitheachain*.—"A. D. 1167. Moel-Michael O'Dothechain, egregius præsbyter ex Clero Ardmacchano, vir sapientissimus, et religionis specimen, decessit."—*Trias Thaum.*, p. 309.

³ *Fordruim*.—Now Fordrum, in the barony of Inishowen, county of Donegal.

⁴ *Breadach*.—A territory comprising about the eastern half of the barony of Inishowen.—See note under A. D. 1122.

⁵ *Magh-bile*.—Now Merville, an old church in ruins, in a parish of the same name, barony of Inishowen, and county of Donegal.

was banished over sea, and his castle at Fearna was demolished. They set up as king, Murchadh, the grandson of Murchadh, he giving seventeen hostages to Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, to be sent to Tir-Fiachrach-Aidhne. A battle was gained by the Dartraighi, and the son of Donnchadh Ua Ruairc, over the men of Lurg and Tuath Ratha, where numbers were slain. The blind Ua Conallta, i. e. Gillamaire, royal poet of Ireland, died; he was of the tribe of Ui-Briuin. The son of Domhnall Bracanach, grandson of Carthach, was slain by Cornac, grandson of Carthach.

The Age of Christ, 1167. Torgelsi^t, Bishop of Luimneach; Ua Flannain, Bishop of Cluain-Uamha; Cinaeth Ua Cethearnaigh, priest of Inis-Clothrann; Mor, daughter of Domhnall Ua Conchobhair Failghe, Abbess of Cill-dara; Maelmichael Mac Dotheachain^u, noble priest, chief sage, and pillar of piety of the family of Ard-Macha; and Ua Dubhacan, i. e. Gillagori, successor of Einde of Ara, died. Toirdhealbhach, son of Diarmaid Ua Briain, King of Munster and of Leath-Mhogha, a man who had aimed at [the sovereignty of] all Ireland, the best man that came in his time for bestowing jewels and wealth upon the poor and the indigent of God, died. Muircheartach, son of Ladhmann Ua Duibhdhiorra, lord of Fordruim^w, pillar of the magnificence of all the north of Ireland, was treacherously slain by Donnchadh Ua Duibhdhirma, and by all the people of Bredach^x, in the middle of Magh-bile^y; and two of his sons were killed on the following day, and another son blinded. Conn Ua Maelmhiadh-aigh, chief of Muintir-Eoluis, died. A great meeting was convened by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair and the chiefs of Leath-Chuinn, both lay and ecclesiastic, and the chiefs of the foreigners at Ath-buidhe-Tlachtgha^z. To it came the successor of Patrick; Cadhla Ua Dubhthaigh, Archbishop of Connaught; Lorcan Ua Tuathail, Archbishop of Leinster; Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, lord of Breifne; Donnchadh Ua Cearbhaill, lord of Oirghialla; Mac Duinnsleibhe Ua hEochadha, King of Ulidia; Diarmaid Ua Maeleachlainn, King of Teamhair; Ragnall, son of Ragnall, lord of the foreigners. The whole of their gathering and assemblage was thirteen thousand horsemen, of which six thousand were Connaughtmen, four thousand with O'Ruairc, two thousand with Ua Maeleachlainn, four

^t *Ath-buidhe-Tlachtgha*: i. e. the Yellow Ford of Tlachtgha, now Athboy, a small town in the barony of Lune, in the county of Meath. Tlachtgha was the ancient name of the Hill of Ward, adjoining this town.—See note ^k, under A. D. 903; and note ⁱ, under A. D. 1172.

Ua Maoileaclainn, da píciττ céδ lá hUa cCfíbaill, 7 lá hUa nEoáda, píce céδ lá Donnchaδ Mac Faolain 7 δéc céδ lá Gallaiδ Aéta eliaτ. Ro cinnit tpa δeiz éinneτe iomda ipin comδáil hí ipin eitipí cáδup ceall 7 cléipeach, 7 pmaéτ tpeaδ 7 tuat, zo nmméiztíp na haon inna epinδ, 7 tuccaδ aipeacc a épeice do comarba Patpacc lá hUib Faile a láinaiδ na píoz pémpáite. Ro pcarpat pein iap ipin pó píδ, 7 pó éaom loipí gan ugra gan agra gan at-éopan nech póp a céle ipin comδáil tpe páτ an píz po éionóil na maite ipin co na plózaib zo haom ionaδ. Sluaizíb, 7 tocáptal píp nEpeann, immo píoz-riaiδ lá Ruaiδipí Ua cConcobaip. Táimic ann Diaipmaiδ mac Corbmaic, tizírna Deapmúman, Muipéíptaé Ua mδipian, tizírna Tuadmúman, Diaipmaiδ Ua Maoipeachlainn, pí Míde, Donnchaδ Ua Cfíbaill, tizírna Oipzúall, 7 maite Laizín apéína. Rangattap iapain hí tTíp Eógan, 7 po pann Ua Concobaip an típ i ndó .i. Típ Eozain o Shléib Chailain, pó éuaiδ do Niall Ua Lachlainn dar énd da brázad .i. Ua Catáin na Cpaoibe, 7 mac an Zhail Uí dhraim, 7 Cenél Eozain ó íleb pōdeap do Aed Ua Néill dar énd dá brázatt oile .i. Ua Maoileada do Chenél Aongyua, 7 hUa hUpéuile do hUib Tuipre, comáitai Uí Néill pōdéipin. Lotap píp Epeann ap céila pōdeap dar Shiaδ Puaic ap pud típe Eozain 7 Conaill, dar Eappuaiaδ i ccoinne a ccoblaiz muipide, 7 po ioδnac Ua Concobaip tizírna Deapmúman, co na pōcpaide dar Tuadmúman po deap zo hAine eliaé zo pédaib 7 mainib iomda leó. Tainz tpa Diaipmaic Mac Muipchaδa a Saaxaδ co pōcpaide Zhall, 7 po zaδ píze Ua cCeimpealaz. Sluaizíb oile lá Ruaiδipí Ua cConcobaip, 7 lá Tizípnán Ua Ruaipe i nUib cCeimpealaz, zo pangattap Ceall Opnaδ. Pcapéap deabaiaδ eitipí oipoinz do glaplaic, 7 do mapépluaz Connaéτ, 7 mapépluaz Ua cCeimpealaz, 7 topcpatoip peipup do Chonnaéctaiδ im Doimnall mac Taiδz mic Maoipuaiaδ ipin céδ puiaiz. Do pōcpattap oin,

^a *Donnchadh Mac Fhaelain*.—He was chief of Ui-Faelain, a tribe seated in the north of the present county of Kildare; and not prince of the Desies in Munster, as Colgan, by a strange oversight, interprets it in his *Trias Thaum.*, p. 310, and as Mr. Moore believes.—See his *History of Ireland*, vol. ii. p. 199.

^b *Callainn*.—Now Slieve Gallion, a mountain in the barony of Loughinsholin, county of Lon-

donderry, and on the borders of the county of Tyrone. The reader is to bear in mind that at this period Tir-Eoghain, or the country of the Cinel-Eoghain, comprised the whole of the present counties of Londonderry and Tyrone, and also the barony of Inishowen, in the county of Donegal, as well as parts of the present county of Armagh.

^c *Cnoc-Aine*.—Now Knockany, near Bruff, in

thousand with Ua Cearbhaill and Ua hEochadha, two thousand with Donnchadh Mac Fhaelain^a, one thousand with the Danes of Ath-cliaith. They passed many good resolutions at this meeting, respecting veneration for churches and clerics, and control of tribes and territories, so that women used to traverse Ireland alone; and a restoration of his prey was made by the Ui-Failghe at the hands of the kings aforesaid. They afterwards separated in peace and amity, without battle or controversy, or without any one complaining of another at that meeting, in consequence of the prosperousness of the king, who had assembled these chiefs with their forces at one place. A hosting and mustering of the men of Ireland, with their chieftains, by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair. Thither came Diarmaid, son of Cormac, lord of Desmond; Muirheartach Ua Briain, lord of Thomond; Diarmaid Ua Maeleachlainn, King of Meath; Donnchadh Ua Cearbhaill, lord of Oirghialla; and all the chieftains of Leinster. They afterwards arrived in Tir-Eoghain, and Ua Conchobhair divided the territory into two parts, i. e. gave that part of Tir-Eoghain north of the mountain, i. e. Callainn^b, to Niall Ua Lochlainn, for two hostages, i. e. Ua Cathain of Craebh, and Macan-Ghaill Ua Brain, and that part of the country of the Cinel to the south of the mountain to Aedh Ua Neill, for two other hostages, i. e. Ua Maelaedha, one of the Cinel-Aenghusa, and Ua hUrthuile, one of the Ui-Tuirtre Ua Neill's own foster-brothers. The men of Ireland returned back southwards over Sliabh-Fuaid, through Tir-Eoghain, and Tir-Conaill, and over Eas-Ruaidh to meet their sea-fleet; and Ua Conchobhair escorted the lord of Desmond, with his forces, southwards through Thomond as far as Cnoc-Aine^c, with many jewels and riches. Diarmaid Mac Murchadha returned from England with a force of Galls^d, and he took the kingdom of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh. Another army was led by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair and Tighearnan Ua Ruairc into Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, until they arrived at Cill-Osnadh^e. A battle was fought between some of the recruits and cavalry of Connaught, and the cavalry of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh; and six of the Connaughtmen, together with Domhnall, son of Tadhg, son of Maelruanaidh, were slain in the first conflict; and there were

the county of Limerick.

^d *Galls*.—Hitherto the word Goill, or Gaill, foreigners, is invariably applied to the Norsemen, or Scandinavians; but henceforward it is

applied to the English.

^e *Cill-Osnadh*.—Now Kellistown, in the barony of Forth, county of Carlow.—See note ^a, under the year 489, p. 152, *suprà*.

don ruairc ele tanairi lá Tighearnán Ua Ruairc cuiḡri ar ríct do Uíð Ceinno
 realaig im mac ríḡ bñctan, 7 bá heirdē tuir áata inri bñctan, taimc tar
 muir hí roépaide mic Muirchaða. Táimc iarain̄ Diairmaid Mac Muirchaða go
 hUa cConcobar, co tarapat ríct mbraigde dó dar cñn déc ttriua céð dá
 pleirccláma fodéim, 7 céð uinḡe dóp do Thighearnan Ua Ruairc ma einēach.
 Dearbail inḡñ Donnchaíð Uí Maolrfechlann, décc i cCluain mic Nóir iar
 mbuaíð ttiomna 7 coibpēan. Uada Ua Conéfnamh, tigiḡna Ua nDiairmada
 céduir, déḡ iarain̄ i cclércect i cCluain mic Nóir. Teampall Cailleac
 Cluana mic Nóir do forbaíð lá Dearbforḡaill inḡñ Muirchaða Uí Maol-
 rfechlann. Fabar Fécine, Ail Finn, 7 bioḡra do loḡcaíð. Muirēadach,
 mac Mic Cana, do iarbaíð la macaíð Uí Loclaínn. Teampall do dénaíñ i
 cCluain mic Nóir i nionad an dearḡtaigē lá Concobar Ua cCeallaiḡ, 7 lá
 hUíð Mane.

Αοιρ Cρίορτ, míle cétt pēarccat a hoct. Flannaḡán Ua Dubḡaiḡ,
 ep̄cop 7 ap̄o ḡaoi na nḡaoidēal i lleiḡin̄, hí rñcūr, 7 i naircētal, 7 in ḡac
 aicniud atc̄r do dūme ma aimir, décc i leabaíð Muirfōhaiḡ Uí Dhub-
 ḡaiḡ i cCunḡa. Macraíct Ua Mórán .i. ep̄cop r̄ri mbpēirne, mac Dalta
 Uí Dhúnán décc i nArḡachaíð Ep̄cop Mēl in̄n tpeap bliadain octmoḡat
 a aoiri. An tēp̄cop Ua Cearbail, ep̄cop Ruir alic̄ir, do écc. Muirchaíð
 Ua Muirfōaiḡ, airḡeaḡnaíð coiccið Connact, 7 uaral ḡacarit, Maolpattraicc
 Ua Callada, comarba Cponán Ropra Cḡé, an paccap̄t mór Ua Mongaáann,
 comarba Molairi Dairin̄ir, 7 ḡallbpat, mac duairic Uí Thaḡḡán, pazaḡit
 moḡ Cluana mic Noir, décc. Muirc̄rtaíct, mac Toirp̄dealbaiḡ Uí bñmian,

^f *The son of the King of Britain*: i. e. of the King of Wales. He was probably the son of Rees Ap-Griffith, who had detained Fitzstephen in prison for three years; but his name does not appear in any authority accessible to the Editor. The English writers do not mention him by name.—See Harris's *Hibernica*, p. 13.

^g *For his cineach*: i. e. as an atonement for the wrong done him by Dermot.

^h *The church of the nuns at Chlain-mis-Nois*.—The ruins of this church are still extant and in tolerable preservation at Clonmacnoise. Dearbhforḡaill, the foundress, was the celebrated wife

of Tighearnan O'Ruairc, who eloped with the King of Leinster in the forty-fourth year of her age.

ⁱ *Ailfinn*: i. e. Rock of the limpid Spring, now Elphin, the head of an ancient bishopric in the barony and county of Roscommon.—See Colgan's *Trias Thaum.*, pp. 89, 139; O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 78; and Archdall's *Monasticon Hibernicum*, p. 609.

The Annals of Ulster record the events of this year as follows:

“A. D. 1167. Murtagh mac Lamon O'Duvidirna, king of Fordrom, the upholder of the

slain in the second conflict, by Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, twenty-five of the Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, together with the son of the King of Britain^f, who was the battle-prop of the island of Britain, who had come across the sea in the army of Mac Murchadha. Diarmaid Mac Murchadha afterwards came to Ua Conchobhair, and gave him seven hostages for ten cantreds of his own native territory, and one hundred ounces of gold to Tighearnan Ua Ruairc for his *eincach*^g. Dearbhail, daughter of Donnchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, died at Cluain-mic-Nois, after the victory of will and confession. Uada Ua Conceanainn [who had been] lord of Ui-Diarmada at first, and afterwards in religion, died at Cluain-mic-Nois. The church of the Nuns at Cluain-mic-Nois^h was finished by Dearbhforgaill, daughter of Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn. Fabhar-Fechine, Ailfinnⁱ, and Birra, were burned. Muireadhach, the son of Mac Cana, was slain by the sons of Ua Lochlainn. A church was erected at Cluain-mic-Nois, in the place of the Dearthach, by Conchobhar Ua Ceallaigh and the Ui-Maine.

The Age of Christ, 1168. Flannagan Ua Dubhthaigh, bishop and chief doctor of the Irish in literature, history, and poetry, and in every kind of science known to man in his time, died in the bed of Muireadhach Ua Dubhthaigh, at Cunga. Macraith Ua Morain, i. e. bishop of the men of Breifne, the son of Ua Dunain's fosterson, died at Ardachadh of Bishop Mel, in the eighty-third year of his age. The Bishop Ua Cearbhaill, Bishop of Ros-ailithir, died. Murchadh Ua Muireadhaigh, chief sage of Connaught and a noble priest; Maelpadraig Ua Callada, successor of Cronan of Ros-Cre; the great priest, Ua Mongachain, successor of Molaisi of Daimhinish; and Galbhrat, son of Duairic Ua Tadhgain, great priest of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Muircheartach,

commonwealth of the north, falsely killed by Donogh O'Duvdirma and Bredagh, in the midst of Moybile [Moville in Inishowen], and two of his sons killed the next day, and one blinded. An army by Rory O'Conor, with the nobility of Ireland with him, to Ardmagh, from thence to Belagh-grene, and from thence to Fernamevla; and Kindred-Owen gathered about Nell Mac Loughlin in kattle array, to venture upon all Ireland in their campe; but God himselfe prevented that by Patrick his blessing and the goodness of Rory O'Conor, and the rest of Irish-

men, for Kindred-Owen strayed into a grove of willowes, and, thinking it was the camp, fell upon it, and killed some of themselves; and the armyes went after about O'Conor to spoile and burne Tyrone; but some of them came to his house and gave him pledges, and he went from thence through Farmanagh and over Esroa, and came safe home. Mureagh MacCanay killed Mac Loughlin's son, through Patrick and the Bachall-Isa, also by the draught" [instance or procurement] "of his own brothers."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

ρί Μυμάν, ἡ ριοζοαίμνα Εἰρεανν (μας ματάρ το Ρυαθόρι Ὑα Concóbari εἰρθε) το μαρβαθ λά μας mic Choncóbari Ὑί δῆριαν, ἡ α μαρβαθ πέιν πο χηθόρι πο να λυέτ coccari λά hṪa p̄faeláin τιζεαρνα να νῶεiri Μυμάν, ἡ βά το Ρυαθόρι Ὑα cConcóbari το ποινε ριυῖν αν ζμοῖν hṪim. Ρο μαρβαθ πο céδóiri μας mic Concóbari ina δίοζαιλ λά Διαρμαιτ p̄f̄m̄, ἡ λά hṪa p̄faolám, ἡ p̄c̄t̄ meic τοιρεach πο να μυιτςροῖθ. Ριζε Μυμάν το ζαβáιλ το Doínnall, μας Τοιρηδεαλβαῖζ Ὑί δῆριαν ναρ éiri Μυιρcheap̄taῖζ, α βράταρ. Μυρchaθ Ὑα p̄indallám, τιζήρινα Θεαλβna μóiri, το μαρβαθ λά Διαρμαιτ μας Donnchaθa Ὑί Maoilpeacláinn ἡ νόιοζαιλ α áταρ ταρ comairze cóiζeaθ Connaét ἡ Airgiall. Ένα μας Μυρchaθa, ριοζοαίμνα Λαιζήν, το δαλλαθ λά hṪa n̄giollap̄átt̄p̄ac̄ .i. Donnchaθ, τιζήρινα Oyp̄raze. Comne λά Ρυαθόρι Ὑα cConcóbari, λά ριζ Εἰρεανν ζο ccóigeaθ Connaét uile, ἡ λά Τιζήρινάν Ὑα Ρυαιpc̄, τιζήρινα δρειφne, ἡ λά Donnchaθ Ὑα cCeap̄baill, πο n̄Airgiallaῖθ oc Ocaíno, το éum̄ḡio α neim̄z̄ ap̄ Θῆαρμαιτ Ὑα Maoilpeacláinn, ἡ ap̄ p̄raῖθ Míde ap̄ μαρβαθ Ὑί p̄indallám leó ναρ comairze cóiζio Connaét ἡ Airgiall. Το πατραθ áim̄, p̄iri Míde πο να ριζ oc̄t̄ ccéδ bó ma n̄Eíneach oῖb̄, ἡ ep̄ac̄ oile το Delbna. Aonac̄ Tailt̄in imoip̄o το δέναιῖν λά ριζ Εἰρεανν, ἡ λά Leé Chum̄n don̄ cup̄ rin ἡ πο leé̄p̄t̄t̄ α n̄ḡraip̄ne ἡ α μαρϋελαῖζ ó Mullac̄ aῖoi ζο Mullac̄ taiteῖn. Διαρμαιτ Ὑα Maoileachlám̄n το αἰτ̄-ριοζαθ λά h̄Airé̄ri Míde α níoc̄ να mbó péim̄p̄áite. Μαῖom̄ áta an̄ comair̄ occ̄ Oyp̄im̄ Cp̄iaaῖz̄ p̄ia n̄Ṫa Maoilp̄ecláinn πο n̄lap̄taῖr̄ Míde p̄op̄ caé T̄uaé Λαιζne, dú hi τοτιρέπατταρ ποchaῖde im̄ μας ζαιp̄h̄p̄éé̄ Ὑί Sipt̄én το ζῆaῖ-ll̄n̄gaῖb̄, ἡ πο μαρβαθ Concóbari μας Mic Cap̄p̄zaíμna an̄ ἡ p̄p̄ioz̄ḡum̄ an̄ maῖoma. Oub̄c̄oblaῖz̄, in̄ḡh̄ Ὑί Chum̄n, b̄h̄n̄ Mic Cap̄p̄zaíμna, décc̄ iaῖ mbuaῖo

¹ *Enna Mac Murchadha*.—He was the son of Diarmaid, King of Leinster, and the ancestor of the family of Kinsellagh.

¹ *Ochainn*.—Generally written Ocha. This was the name of a place near Tara, in Meath.—See note ^d, under A. D. 478, p. 150, *suprà*.

^m *The fair of Tailtin*.—This was the last time the national fair of Tailtin, now Teltown, near the River Sele or Blackwater in Meath, was celebrated.—See note ^u, under A. M. 3370, p. 22, *suprà*.

ⁿ *Mullach-Aíi*.—This place bears this name

in Irish at the present day; but it is usually called in English the Hill of Lloyd. It is situated to the west of the town of Kells, and is a beautiful fertile hill, 422 feet in height, having now on its summit a handsome pillar about 100 feet high, which was erected by the first Earl of Bective.

^o *Mullach-Taiten*.—This is evidently an error for Mullach-Tailten, i. e. the summit of Tailtin, or Teltown. A straight line drawn from Mullach-Aíi to Mullach-Tailtin measures about six and a half miles statute measure.

son of Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, King of Munster, and royal heir of Ireland (he was the son of Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair's mother), was slain by the grandson of Conchobhar Ua Briain, and he himself and his conspirators were killed immediately after by Ua Faelain, lord of the Deisi-Mumhan, who did this deed for Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair. The grandson of Conchobhar was killed immediately in revenge of him by Diarmaid Finn and Ua Faelain, as were seven sons of chieftains, with their people. The kingdom of Munster was assumed by Domhnall, son of Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, after his brother, Muircheartach. Murchadh Ua Finnallain, lord of Dealbhna-mor, was slain by Diarmaid, son of Donnchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, in revenge of his father, in violation of the protection of the people of the province of Connaught, and the Airghialla. Enna Mac Murchadha^k, royal heir of Leinster, was blinded by the grandson of Gillaphadraig, i. e. Donnchadh, lord of Osraighe. A meeting was convened by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, King of Ireland, with all the people of Connaught; Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, lord of Breifne; and Donnchadh Ua Cearbhaill, with the Airghialla, at Ochainn^l, to demand their eric from Diarmaid Ua Maeleachlainn and the men of Meath, after their having killed Ua Finnallain, in violation of the protection of the province of Connaught and the Airghialla. The men of Meath and their king gave them eight hundred cows for their *eineach*, and another *eric* to the Dealbhna. On this occasion the fair of Tailtin^m was celebrated by the King of Ireland and the people of Leath-Chuinn, and their horses and cavalry were spread out on the space extending from Mullach-Aitiⁿ to Mullach-Taiten^o. Diarmaid Ua Maeleachlainn was deposed by the people of East Meath, in revenge of the payment of the aforesaid cows. The victory of Ath-an-chomair^p, at Druim-criaigh^q, was gained by Ua Maeleachlainn and the people of West Meath over the battalion of Tuath-Luighne^r, wherein many were slain, together with the son of Gairbheth Ua Sirten, of the Gaileanga; and Conchobhar, the son of Mac Carrghambua, was killed in the heat of the conflict. Dubhchobhlaigh, daughter of Ua Cuinn, and wife of Mac Carrghambua,

^p *Ath-an-Chomair*: i. e. Ford of the Confluence. This was the name of a ford on the River Deel, in the barony of Delvin, county of Westmeath.

^q *Druim-criaigh*. — More usually written Druim-Criaidh, now Drumree, a townland in the parish of Kileumny, barony of Delvin, and

county of Westmeath. This place is mentioned in the Dinnsenchus, and celebrated in a romantic tale called the Battle of Druim-Criaidh.

^r *Tuath-Luighne*.—Now the barony of Lunc, in the county of Meath.

ονγτά γ αἰρῖγε, γ α ἡδῶναcal ι nῆιρ Cloῑpann. Donnῑcῶ Ua Cearbhaill, τῖγεapna Aῖρῖgiall, τuile οῖρῶάν γ οῖρεῑcῑρ τuῑρceῑρc Eῖρεann, δέcc ἰαρ na λῑcτῑρῶδ ὅο ἑuῑαῖγ ὅῖοῖοῖο uῑa muῑncῑρ ῑeῑn .ι. Ua Duῑbne, ὅο Cenel Eὐζαν, ἰαρ mbuaῖδ οῖγτά, γ αἰρῖγε, γ ἰαρ τῑοῑδῶναcal τῑῖ ccῑῑ unza ὅῖοῖο ἰαρ ῑeῑρc an ῑοῑmῑe ὅο cleῑrchῑb, γ eccalῑῖb. Sluaῖzῑhῑῑ lῑ Ruaῖῑῑ Ua cConcῑῑbaῖρ, γ lῑ Τῖῖῖῑnῑn Ua Ruῑῑrc, co ἡCῑne Clῑach, ῖο τῑapτῑρατ bῑraῖῖῑe, γ ῑο ῑanῑρατ Muῑῑa ι nῑῑ εῑτῑρ Mac Coῖbmaῑc Mῑῖz Capῑcῑz, γ Doῑnnall mac Toῑῑp-ῑealῑaῖz Uῑ ὅῑῑῑan, γ ὅο ῑaῑῑῑ ὅῑ ῑῑcῑc δέcc ὅῑ ῑο ἑῑῖ ἡn ῑneclann Muῑῑ-ῑῑῑῑaῖz Uῑ ὅῑῑῑan lῑ Ὁῑῑῑῑῑῑan ὅο Ruῑῑῑῑ Ua Concῑῑbaῖρ. Concῑῑbaῖρ Leῑ ὅeapz, mac Maῑῑleapῑclann Uῑ Choncῑῑbaῖρ, τῖγεapna Coῑcῑmῑῑῑῑῑῑῑ, ὅο ῑapῑῑῑῑ lῑ mac a bῑῑῑῑ. Doῑnnall Ua Slῑῑῑn ἄῑῑ ὀllῑῑ Oῖρῖgiall, δῑz. Aῑῑlaῑῑ Mac Ἰnῑaῖzῑeῑpῑc, ἰαρ ὀllῑῑ Eῖρεann ι cῑῑῑῑῑῑcῑc, δέcc. Dub-ῑῑῑῑcῑc, ἡzῖῑn ῑῑc Ταῖῑz .ι. Maῑῑleachlann Uῑ Mῑῑaῑῑῑῑῑῑῑ, ὅῑn Toῑῑp-ῑealῑaῖz, ῑῖ Connaῑc, δῑz. Maῑῑc Cenῑl Eὐζαν, γ comapῑa Doῑῑe, ὅο ἑῑcῑ ἡῑ τῑach Ruῑῑῑῑ Uῑ Choncῑῑbaῖρ, ῑῖ Eῖρεann co ἡCῑ Luῑan, γ ῑucῑρατ ὅῖ γ ἑῑῑach γ ὅῑ ἰomῑa leῑ ὅῑa τῑῑcῑῑb.

Cῑῑρ Cῑῑῑῑc, ῑῑle cῑῑ ῑeapccῑaτ a naῑ. Conzalaῑ Ua Tomalῑaῖz, uapal ῑaccapῑc, γ apῑῑῑῑῑῑῑῑ Cluana ῑῑc Nῑῑῑ γ ῑaῑ ῑzῑa na ῑzῑaῑῑῑeal, δέcc. Μαz εῑ na Saῑan co na ῑecclῑῑ, ῑaῑῑ ῑῑeῑcῑne, γ Doῑῑῑῑaῖz Chῑa-ῑῑῑn ὅο ῑῑῑῑῑ. Ap ῑ ῑο ὅῑaῑῑan ἡῑ τῑapῑcτ Ruῑῑῑῑ Ua Concῑῑbaῖρ, ῑῖ Eῖρεann, ὅeῑh mbῑ zῑcῑa ὅῑaῑῑa uῑῑa ῑῑῑn, γ ὅ zῑcῑ ῑῖz ῑa ὅeazῑῑῑ co ὅῑaῑῑ ὅῑῑῑῑ ῑeῖzῑῑῑ Ἀῑῑa Maῑcῑ ι nonῑῑῑ ῑῑῑῑῑῑcῑc ap ῑeῖzῑῑῑ ὅο ὅῑnam ὅο

¹ *Donnchadh Ua Cearbhaill*: *anglicè* Donough O'Carroll. For a curious notice of acts performed by this distinguished chieftain, see Petrie's *Inquiry into the Origin and Uses of the Round Towers of Ireland*, p. 389.

² *Dubhchobhlach*.—This was Turlough O'Connor's second wife. His first wife was Taitin, daughter of Murrrough O'Melaghlin.—See note ¹, under A. D. 1151, p. 1096, *suprà*.

The Annals of Ulster give the events of this year as follows :

“A. D. 1168. Murtagh mac Donell O'Brian, king of Dalgais, killed at Dunnasciath by” [mac Conner's son, and] “Morogh Mac Carthy his

son, king of Desmond ; and mac Conner's son was killed for that soone after by Dermot Fyn and by O'Faclan, and seaven of his nobility with them elphin men. Flannagan O'Dubthay, Bishop of the Tuathes, chief chronieler and learned of the west of Ireland all, died at Cunga in his pilgrimage. An army by Rory O'Connor to Athlone and Mac Gilpatrick, king of Ossory, came to his house, and gave him four pledges, and sent his army before him over Ath-croglu into Mounster, and himself over at Athlone to Maglenay” [Moylena] “to meet the rest of Ireland, until they came to Grenecliagh ; and Mac Carthy came to his house and gave nine pledges

died after the victory of unction and penance, and was interred in Inis-Cloth-rann. Donnchadh Ua Cearbhaill^s, lord of Airghialla, flood of splendour, and magnificence, died after being mangled with his own battle-axe by a man of his own people, i. e. Ua Duibhne,—one of the Cinel-Eoghain,—after the victory of unction and penance, and after bestowing three hundred ounces of gold, for the love of God, upon clerics and churches. An army was led by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair and Tighearnan Ua Ruaire to Aine-Cliach [Knockany]; and they obtained hostages, and divided Munster into two parts between the son of Cormac Mac Carthaigh and Domhnall, son of Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain; and three times twelve score cows were given to Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair by the people of Desmond, as eric for [the killing of] Muireheartach Ua Briain. Conchobhar Lethdhearg, son of Maelseachlainn Ua Conchobhair, lord of Corca-Modhrudh, was killed by the son of his brother. Domhnall Ua Sleibhin, chief poet of Oirghialla, died. Amhlaeibh Mac Innaighneorach, chief ollamh of Ireland in harp-playing, died. Dubhchobhlach^t, daughter of the son of Tadhg, i. e. of Maelseachlainn Ua Maelruanaidh, and wife of Toirdhealbhach, King of Connaught, died. The chieftains of Cinel-Eoghain and the comharba of Doire came into the house of Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, King of Ireland, at Ath-Luain; and they carried gold, raiment, and many cows with them to their houses.

The Age of Christ, 1169. Conghalach Ua Tomaltaigh, noble priest and chief lector of Cluain-mic-Nois, and the paragon of wisdom of the Irish, died. Magh-co of the Saxons, with its church, Fobhar-Fechine, and Daimhliag-Chianain, were burned. This was the year in which Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, King of Ireland, granted ten cows every year from himself, and from every king that should succeed him, for ever, to the lector of Ard-Macha^u, in honour of

to him; and Mounster was divided in twayne between Cormack^v [Mac Carthy] “and Donell O’Brien; and he tooke 140 coves by force, for Morogh O’Brien’s satisfaction, Erack from Desmond, and O’Conor returned to his house. Donogh O’Carroll, Archking of Argiall, strucken with a servant’s hatchet of his owne, viz., O’Duvna, and the king drunk, and died.”

^v *Lector of Ard-Macha.*—This passage is translated by Colgan as follows:

“A. D. 1169. Rodericus Rex summopere cupiens in Academiâ Ardmachanâ studia promoveri, honoraria annuaque decem boum pensione, stipendium Archimagistri illius scholæ adauxit, et dato diplomate suos successores ad eandem pensionem quotannis solvendam obstrinxit, eâ conditione ut studium generale pro scholaribus, tam ex Hibernia undequaque, quam ex Albania adventantibus Ardmachæ continuaretur.” — *Trias Thaum.*, p. 310.

macaib leigind Eireann 7 Alban aréna. Diarmaid Ua Maolreacáin, ní Míde 7 Gall Aca cliaé, Ua Fálge, 7 Ua Ffaolám, cén rocura 7 robairtáin a éinid, do mairbáid lá Donnall mbrígeac, mac Maoleacáin Cporais, 7 lá Donnchad Ceimreacá Ua Ceallaig 7 lá fíraib bbríge. Slóigeac lá Ruaidrí Ua cConcóbair co hAc na riach, 7 ro ionnairb Donnall bbrígeach i ndóigail an écta rin, 7 ro pann Míde i ndó, 7 tuc an lé aríteapach do Tíghnán Ua Ruairc, 7 dbríab bbríge, 7 an leat iartapach dó fein. Brian Slébe blaíma, mac Toirrdéalbaig Uí bhriain, ní Muinan, 7 an dá éle, do dállaí lá Donnall mac Toirrdéalbaig i mbríal. Fírair Ua Fallamain, toirreac Cloinn Uatac, 7 maor Ua Maine, décc iar naíre. Raínall Ua Maolmádaig, toirreac Muinire Solair, décc iar naíre. Lomgr na pflémendach do éct a dacháin hi rocuráde Mec Murchada .i. Diarmaid, do éorainí rege Laigín dó. Báttar om, lx laeé co líreacáib leó. Sluaigé fíri nEireann lá Ruaidrí Ua cConcóbair, go tshíraig, 7 tángatтар maíte tucapceirt Eireann ina éinne im Maínur Ua Eochada, ní Ulaó, 7 im Murchad cCeapáil, tíghna Oirgiall, 7 do deacáttar aríde co hAc cliaé, 7 ro léiccit ar ceula dia tírib dbríde. Luíó iarom ní Eireann Ruaidrí Ua cCloncóbair i Laigín, 7 Tíghnán Ua Ruairc, tíghna bbríge, 7 Diarmaid Ua Maoleacáin, ní Tshírach, 7 Góill Aca cliaé, hí coinne fíri Muinan, Laigín, 7 Oirrege, 7 ro éurpíct for neméní na Flemendáig, 7 do maó Diarmaid Mac Murchada a mac a ngiollnur dUa Choncóbair. Ríge Cenél nEógan do gabáil do Concóbair Ua Loclainn.

* *Ath-na-riach*.—Ford of the greyish Cows. Not identified.

* *The Flemings*.—The Editor has discovered no English or Anglo-Irish authority for calling this fleet a Flemish one. Mr. Moore has the following remarks upon this passage in his *History of Ireland*, vol. ii. p. 216, note.

“In the Four Masters we find those foreigners who joined the army of Dermot from Wales, called more than once Flemings; and of this people we know some colonies were allowed to establish themselves in South Wales (about Tenby and Haverfordwest) during the reigns of the first and second Henrys. It was most

probably, therefore, of Flemings that the colonies planted in these two Irish baronies” [namely, the baronies of Forth and Bargie, in the south-east of the county of Wexford] “consisted. ‘Even at the present day,’ says Mr. Beauford, ‘the port and countenance of the inhabitants often designate their origin, especially among the females, many of whom, if dressed in the garb of the Netherlands, might be taken for veritable Dutchwomen.’—MS. of Mr. Beauford, cited in *Brewer’s Beauties*, &c.”

The Editor, when examining the baronies of Forth and Bargie for the Ordnance Survey, was particularly struck with the difference between

Patrick, to instruct the youths of Ireland and Alba [Scotland] in literature. Diarmaid Ua Maelseachlainn, King of Meath, of the foreigners of Ath-cliaith, of Ui-Failghe, and Ui-Faclain, head of the prosperity and affluence of his tribe, was killed by Domhnall Breaghach, son of Maelseachlainn Crosach, and Donnchadh Ceinsealach Ua Ceallaigh, and the men of Breagha. An army was led by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair to Ath-na-riach^v; and he expelled Domhnall Breaghach, in revenge of that deed, and divided Meath into two parts; and he gave the eastern half to Tighearnan and to the men of Breifne, and he kept the western half himself. Brian of Sliabh-Bladhma, son of Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, King of Munster and of the two Eiles, was treacherously blinded by Domhnall, son of Toirdhealbhach. Fearchair Ua Fallamhain, chief of Clann-Uadach, and steward of Ui-Maine, died after penance. Ragnall Ua Maelmhiadhaigh, chief of Muintir-Eolais, died after penance. The fleet of the Flemings^x came from England in the army of Mac Murchadha, i. e. Diarmaid, to contest the kingdom of Leinster for him: they were seventy heroes, dressed in coats of mail. An army of the men of Ireland was led by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair to Teamair; and the chiefs of the north of Ireland came to meet him, together with Maghnus Ua hEochadha, King of Ulidia, and Murchadh Ua Cearbhaill, lord of Oirghialla; and they went from thence to Ath-cliaith, and returned home again. The King of Ireland, Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, afterwards proceeded into Leinster; and Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, lord of Breifne, and Diarmaid Ua Maeleachlainn, King of Teamhair, and the foreigners of Ath-cliaith, went to meet the men of Munster, Leinster, and Osraigh; and they set nothing by^y the Flemings; and Diarmaid Mac Murchadha gave his son, as a hostage, to Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair. The kingdom of Cinel-Eoghain was assumed by Conchobhar Ua Lochlainn.

the personal appearance of the inhabitants of these baronies and those of O'Murphy's country, of the northern baronies of the county of Wexford. The Kavanaghs and Murphys are tall, and often meagre, while the Flemings, Codds, and other natives of the baronies of Forth and Bargie, are generally short and stout.

^y *Set nothing by*: i. e. thought them not worth

notice. The Annals of Ulster contain but a few meagre notices of the events of this year, as follows:

“A. D. 1169. The Daimliag, viz., the sanctuary of Kynan” [now Duleek], “burnt. Dermot O'Melaghlin, king of Meath, killed by his brother's son, Donell Bregagh (i. Liar)” [*rectè*, the Bregian.—Ed.], “and Donagh Kinselagh O'Kelly. In the same year Rory O'Conner,

Αοιρ Ορίορτ, míle céδ ρεαχτμοζαττ. Ταίρι Chommáin, mic Paolcon do éabairt a talmain do Ghíolla Iaplaíte Ua Carmeacán, comarba Commáin, 7 ρερίν do cóρ ιομπο λαίρ ζο ccumdaic óρ 7 αιργιδ. Μαολρϋαναϊδ Ua Ruadán, eppcop Luigne Connaéct, αιρδρθήοιρ, ραοι ζηνα 7 εράβαϊδ, Μαολ-μόρδα Mac Uairειρζε, ρρϋιτ ρθήοιρ δέρεαρκαé, ρονυρ, 7 ραιδβρρ Cluana mic Nóιρ, cñd a Chéled Dé, do écc ι mí Nouember. Κορβμαc Ua Lumlunn, ρήρλειζινδ Cluana ρήρτα δρέναιν, ιαρρμα ρυαδ Ερεανν ινα αιμρρ, δέcc. Οιαρμαϊδ Ua δραοιμ, comarba Commáin, 7 αίρδρθήοιρ αιρτίρ Connaéct, δέcc ι nliρ Clóερann ιαρρ an cñcceaδ βιαδαιν νοέαδ α αιοιρ. Concóδαρ, mac Muiréσρταιζ Uí Loélaínn, τιζήρνα Cenél Εόζαν, 7 ρίοζδαίμνα Ερεανν, do μαρβαδ lá hAod mδecc Mac Cana 7 do Uib Capacáin Saζαρρn Cáρcc αρ λάρ επίν μόιρ ι nAρd Maca. Mac Ceallaacán, mac mic Capéταιζ, do μαρβαδ lá mac Ταϊδζ Uí δηρραιν. Ταίλτε, ινζήρ Muiréσρταιζ Uí Mhaoιρσclh-lainn, βήρ Donnall mic Mupchaδa Uí Pñhζαίλ, ταιορéc Muinτρpe Anζαίle, δέcc ιρρ cεραέτμαδ βιαδαιν α ηαιοιρ. Ανδίλρ, mac Ghíolla Anζγυρα Uí Chlúmán, ollam ι ριιδεéct επιδε, δέcc. Donnall mac Τοιρρδεαλβαζ Uí δηρραιν, τιζήρνα λειτε Muínn, do ιομρδó αρ Ruaiδοι Ua cConcóδαρ, 7 é do δίλρζαδ ζιall Dhál cCair. Roberτ mac στερμ, 7 Ricαρd mac Ghilleberτ .ι. Iapla ó στρανζbouu do τεαéτ α Saζαίβ ιn Ερρινδ ζο ρλόζ νδίρμμε, 7

King of Ireland, granted ten cows yearly from him and every king after him for ever, to the Lector of Ardmagh, in honor of Patrick, for learning to the strollers" [i. e. poor scholars] "of Ireland and England." — *Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

² *Comman, son of Faelchu.*—He is the patron saint of Roscommon, in Connaught, where his festival was celebrated on the 26th of December. According to O'Clery's *Irish Calendar*, Comman (son of Faelchu, son of Drethlan, of the race of Rudraighe), who was a disciple of St. Finian, of Clonard, was a young man in the year 550; but it adds, that the year of his death is unknown.—See Archdall's *Monasticon Hibernicum*, p. 618.

^a *Bishop of Luignec-Chonnacht*: i. e. of Achonry.

^b *The Uí-Caracain.*—A sept seated in the

parish of Killyman, in the diocese of Ar-magh.—See note †, under A. D. 1044, p. 845, *suprà*.

^c *Fitz-Stephen.*—He was the maternal brother of Maurice Fitz Gerald, they being sons of Nesta, mistress of Henry I., who, after separating from her royal lover, married Gerald, Governor of Pembroke, and lord of Carew, by whom she had Maurice Fitzgerald. After Gerald's death, Nesta became the mistress of the Constable Stephen de Marisco, by whom she had Robert Fitz-Stephen. The character of Fitz-Stephen is thus described by his nephew, Giraldus Cambrensis, in his *Hibernia Expugnata*, lib. i. c. 26 :

“O virum virtutis unicum, verique laboris exemplum, fortunæ variæ, sortique adversæ plusquam prosperè semper obnoxium. O virum toties tam in Hibernia quam Cambria utrasque

The Age of Christ, 1170. The relics of Comman, son of Faelchu^z, were removed from the earth by Gilla-Iarlaithe Ua Carmacain, successor of Comman, and they were enclosed in a shrine with a covering of gold and silver. Maelruanaidh Ua Ruadhain, Bishop of Luighne-Chonnacht^a, chief senior, and a paragon of wisdom and piety, [died]. Maelmordha Mac Uaireirghe, a learned charitable senior, the prosperity and affluence of Cluain-mic-Nois, and head of its Culdees, died in the month of November. Cormac Ua Lumluini, lector of Cluain-fearta-Brenainn, the remnant of the sages of Ireland in his time, died. Diarmaid Ua Braicin, successor of Comman, and chief senior of East Connaught, died at Inis-Clothraun, after the ninety-fifth year of his age. Conchobhar, son of Muirheartach Ua Lochlainn, lord of Cinel-Eoghain, and royal heir of Ireland, was slain by Aedh Beg Mac Cana and the Ui-Caracain^b, on Easter Saturday, in the middle of Trian-mor, at Ard-Macha. The son of Ceallachan, grandson of Carthach, was slain by the son of Tadhg Ua Briain. Tailte, daughter of Muirheartach Ua Maeleachlainn, and wife of Domhnall, son of Murchadh Ua Fearghail, chief of Muintir-Anghaile, died in the fortieth year of her age. Aindileas, son of Gilla-Aenghusa Ua Clumhain, who was an ollamh in poetry, died. Domhnall, son of Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, lord of half Munster, turned against Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair; and he appropriated the hostages of DalgCais. Robert Fitz Stephen^c and Richard, son of Gilbert, i. e. Earl Strongbow^d, came from England into Ireland with a numerous force, and many knights and

rotæ circumferentias æquanimiter expertum, et omnia passum.

“*Quæ peior fortuna potest, atque omnibus usum,
Quæ melior.*”

“O vere Marium secundum Stephaniden. Cujus si felicitatem respexeris: felicissimum dixeris. Si verum miserias: miserorum omnium miserimum videas. Erat autem vir amplo corpore et integro, vultuque decenti, et statura paulo mediocritatem excedente, vir dapsilis et largus, liberalis et jucundus, sed vino Venerique trans modestiam datus.”

Robert Fitzstephen landed at the creek called Cuan-an-bhainbh, now Bannow, in the month of May, 1169, with a band of thirty knights,

sixty men in coats of mail, and 300 archers, among whom was Hervey de Montemarisco, or Mountmaurice, the paternal uncle of the Earl Strongbow.

^d *Earl Strongbow.*—He was Richard de Clare, Earl of Pembroke and Strigul. He was surnamed Strongbow, as had been his father, from his strength in discharging arrows. For Giraldus's character of this Earl, see note ^g, under A. D. 1176. According to the work attributed to Maurice Regan, Strongbow landed at Down-donnell, near Waterford, on the eve of the feast of St. Bartholomew, with an army of about 1200 men, of whom 200 were knights.—See *Hibernia Expugnata*, lib. i. c. 16; and Harris's *Hibernica*, p. 23.

γο μολαρ Ριουρεαδ, γ ραιζδεοραιβ ηι ροδραυε Mec Μυρχαδα δο κορναμ Λαιγν δό, γ δο combuaδρεαδ Θαοιδεαλ Ερεανν αρεδνα, γ δο ραδ mac Μυρχαδα α ηγν δο Ιαπλα ο δτραηγβουου αρ τοετ ινα ροδραυε. Ρο ζαβραττ Λοδ Γαρμαν, γ δο δεααταταρ αρ ειγιν αρ Ρορτ Λάιρεε, γ πο ζαβρατ mac Γillemaire αρμανδ αν δύν, γ Ua Paoláin, τιγλρνα να ηΔέιρ, γ α mac, γ πο μαρβρατ ρεετ οεδ ανηριδε. Domnall δρεαγach Ua Maoleachlainn οο ροχαοιδιβ ορβραιβ δρλζ υιμε δο δυλ ηι Λαιγμβ, γ Donnchaδ Ua Ceallaig, τιγλρνα δρλζ, δο ετιοιμ Ια Λαιγμβ δοη ευρ ριν. Sluaigδ Ιά Ruaidri Ua cConcobaip, ρι Ερεανν, γ Ιά Τιγλρνάν Ua Ruairc τιγλρνα δρειρνε γ Ιά Μυρχαδ Ua Cearbhaill, τιγλρνα Οιργιάλλ, ινδ αρβρ Λαιγν, γ να ηΓαλλ ρεμ- ραιτε, γ βαοι ιμνηρ εατα Ιτορρα ρρί ρέ τρί ττραέ, ζυρ πο Ιοιρζ tene δο αιτ Αε χιαε, υαιρ πο ερειοερτε Γοιλλ αν δυινη Connaeταγ γ Λεε Chumm αρεδνα. Δο ροηαδ ιμορβαλ ρορ Γhallaib Αεα χιαε ιμδρην αρ πο ρεαλλ Μυρχαδα γ να δαχαναγ ρορρα, γ πο ευρρτε α ηάρ αρ Ιάρ α ηδύιη ρέιν, γ ρυερατ α εερδ γ α ιοηημαρ τρια μί εοιμαλλ α ιμβρέερε ρρί ρβραιβ Ερεανν. Αδλαοι υαδαιβ αργαλλ, mac Raighaill ιιηε Τυρκαλλ άρρορ Γαλλ Αεθα χιαε. Μαοδμ Ια mac Corbmaic ιιηε mec Cáirteaγ, γ Ιά Θεαρμυμαιη ρορ ια ηιδι- ρεαδαιβ πο ραζαιβρτε αγ κοιηεδ Ρηυιρτ Λάιρζε. Sluaigδ Ιά mac Μυρχαδα οο να ηιδιρεαδαιβ ηι Μιδε γ ι ιμδρειρνε, γ πο αρζρτε Cluam Εραρδ, γ πο Ιοιροερτε Οηανμυρ, γ Cill Tallteη, Dubaδ, Sláine, Tuilén, Cell Scípe, Οιυιρτ Χιαράν, γ δο ροηρατ ερεαχ ιαρτεάν ι εΤίρ ιμδρύν, γ ρυερατ βραετ γ βυαρ ιοηδα Ιεό δο εομ α Ιοηζοιρτ. Δραγδε Οηαρμαδα ιιηε Μυρχαδα δο ιμαρβαδ Ιά Ruaidri Ua Concobaip, ρί Ερεανν, οεε Αελυαιη,

* *Loch Garman* : i. e. Wexford. For the English account of the taking of Wexford, see *Hibernia Expugnata*, lib. i. c. 3. The citizens of Wexford gave their invaders a repulse on the first day, but on the second day they submitted to their lawful prince, Dermot Mae Murrough, by advice of two bishops who happened to be in the town at the time.

† *Port-Lairge* : i. e. Waterford. For a curious account of the taking of Waterford, see *Hibernia Expugnata*, lib. i. c. 16; and Harris's *Hibernica*, pp. 24, 25.

‡ *Officer of the fortress*.—Giraldus Cambrensis

calls this fortress *Turris Reginaldi*, which is the tower now commonly called the Ring Tower.—See the *Dublin P. Journal*, vol. i. pp. 188, 189; and Moore's *History of Ireland*, vol. ii. p. 226.

§ *Asgall*.—He is called "Hasculphus Dublinensium princeps" by Cambrensis, in *Hib. Expug.*; and Hereulph Mae Turkill, in the work attributed to Maurice Regan, lib. i. cc. 17, 21. Mr. Moore supposes that they were different persons, but shows no reason on which he grounds this opinion.—See his *Hist. Irel.*, vol. ii. p. 228. For the English account of the taking of Dublin, see *Hib. Expug.*, lib. i. c. 17.

archers, in the army of Mac Murchadha, to contest Leinster for him, and to disturb the Irish of Ireland in general; and Mac Murchadha gave his daughter to the Earl Strongbow for coming into his army. They took Loch Garman^e, and entered Port-Lairge^f by force; and they took Gillemaire, the officer of the fortress^g, and Ua Faelain, lord of the Deisi, and his son, and they killed seven hundred persons there. Domhnall Breaghach Ua Maeleachlainn, with numbers of the men of Breagha along with him, proceeded into Leinster; and Donnchadh Ua Ceallaigh, lord of Breagha, fell by the Leinstermen on that occasion. An army was led by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, King of Ireland; Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, lord of Breifne; Murchadh Ua Cearbhaill, lord of Oirghialla, against Leinster and the Galls aforesaid; and there was a challenge of battle between them for the space of three days, until lightning burned Ath-cliath; for the foreigners [Danes] of the fortress deserted from the Connaughtmen and the people of Leath-Chuinn in general. A miracle was wrought against the foreigners [Danes] of Ath-cliath on this occasion, for Mac Murchadha and the Saxons acted treacherously towards them, and made a slaughter of them in the middle of their own fortress, and carried off their cattle and their goods, in consequence of their violation of their word to the men of Ireland. Asgall^b, son of Raghnaill, son of Turcall, chief king of the foreigners [Danes] of Ath-cliath, made his escape from them. A victory was gained by the son of Cormac, grandson of Carthach, and the people of Desmond, over the knights who were left to protect Port-Lairge. An army was led by Mac Murchadha and his knights into Meath and Breifne; and they plundered Cluain-Irairdⁱ, and burned Ceanannus, Cill-Tailtean, Dubhadh, Slaine, Tuilen, Cill-Scire, and Disert-Chiarain; and they afterwards made a predatory incursion into Tir-Briuin, and carried off many prisoners and cows to their camp. The hostages of Diarmaid Mac Murchadha^k were put to death by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, King of Ire-

ⁱ *Cluain-Iraird, &c.*—These churches are all in Meath, and are now called in English Clonard, Kells, Teltown, Dowth, Slane, Dulane, Kilskeery, and Castlekieran. They have been already often referred to in these Annals.

^k *The hostages of Diarmaid Mac Murchadha.*—Dermot O'Conor, the translator of Keating's *History of Ireland*, and some modern Irish anti-

quists, as O'Brien, in his absurd work upon the Round Towers of Ireland, assert that King Roderic did not execute the son of Dermot Mac Murrough, who had been delivered as a hostage for his father's fidelity; but we have the contemporaneous testimony of Giraldus Cambrensis that this execution took place: "Indignans Rothericus, filium ejus quem ei (*suprà*, c. 10)

.1. Concóbari mac Diarmada, riozínacaomí Laidín, 7 mac mic Diarmada .i. mac Donnall Chaoimhanag, 7 mac a cóimalta .i. Ua Caollaige. Donnall briaíac 7 Airtéir Míde do ionprúó ar O Ruairc, 7 ar O cConcóbari 7 briaíde do éabairt do Mac Murchada. Briaíde Airtéir Míde do mairbad lá Tigfínan Ua Ruairc. Mac mic Faoláin, 7 mac Donnchaíó Mic Giolla páττραιcc do ionairbad lá Mac Murchada. Sluaíde lá mac Murchada ip in mbreinne, 7 ppaínteari for breim dia Mhuinipir lá haínpuib Tigfínan Uí Ruairc, 7 do paopar iarptáin ammur longpuirte paip péin co Laidínib, Galluib, Fíraib Míde, 7 co nAirtíalluib imme, 7 toipeatar rochaíde díob, 7 no fágaibíte a longpóirt. Donnall Ua brian 7 Dál cCair do ionprúó for Ruairí. Coblach dfrímar lá Ruairí Ua cConcóbari for Sionann dionnraó Muíhan. Creach lá hUib Maine a nUrimúman, 7 creach la hIaréar Connaét, 1 τTuadmúhan. Ro hionnead Urimúma leó don éur rin, 7 no pcaoilíte cláirpóicé Cille Dalua. Lorcán Ua hÉctigern do mairbad la macaíb mic Mec Conmara, 7 lá hUib Cairn. Diarmad Ua Cuinn, toipeac Cloinne hIfrínan, do mairbad lá Cenél Aóda na eÉctze. Diarmad Ua hAímbreé, tígína Ua Meé, 7 toipeac mairpluaig tígína Oilig, do mairbad for Inip la cáin lá loingíτ támic a hIarí hOpc. Creach lá Tigfínán Ua Ruairc 1 nGailínguib 7 hi Saíomíb, 7 do berp buar ionda laip. Creach la hAirtíalluib hi τTír dhriúim. Murchad Ua Feargail, tígína na pFopéuaé, do mairbadh lá hUa Fíachrach, tigearna Ua pFíneaclair. Ruairí Mac Aóda, tígína Cloinne Corccraig, décc ina oilépe 1 Tuaim dá gualann. Tríomí anairmó amarmarptach do óenam lá Magnur Ua hÉoáda, pí Ulad, 7 don manach Amlaíb, mac cómarba Fíndén Maíge bile, 7 la hUltaíb aréna (cómóta

obsidem dederat, capitali sententiâ condemnavit."—*Hib. Expug.*, lib. i. c. 17. See also Stanihurst, *De Rebus in Hibernia Gestis*, lib. 3. The Kavanaghs of Leinster are descended from Domhnall Caenhanach, said by Giraldus Cambrensis to be a bastard son of King Dermot; but Maurice Regan conceals his illegitimacy, and calls him Prince Donald.—See Harris's *Hibernica*, p. 16, note ¹; and p. 30, note ².

¹ *O'Cuellaighe*.—This name is still very numerous in the county of Kilkenny, but always incorrectly anglicised Kelly. It is to be distin-

guished from O'Callaigh, O'Cele, O'Caela, and O'Cadhla, which will soon be all anglicised to Kelly, and become thus confounded for ever after the extinction of the native language.

^m *Diarmaid Ua Cuinn*.—Now *anglicè* Dermot, Darby, or Jeremiah Quinn, the O' being never prefixed, even by the Dunraven family.—See note ¹, under A. D. 1013, p. 774, *suprà*.

ⁿ *Cinél-Aedha of Echtghe*: i. e. the O'Shaughnessys and their correlatives, who were seated in the barony of Kiltartan, in the county of Galway.

land, at Ath-Luain, namely, Conchobhar, son of Diarmaid, heir apparent of Leinster, and Diarmaid's grandson, i. e. the son of Domhnall Caemhanach, and the son of his foster-brother, i. e. O'Caellaighe'. Domhnall Breaghach and the people of East Meath turned against O'Ruairc and O'Conchobhair, and delivered hostages to Mac Murchadha. The hostages of East Meath were put to death by Tighearnan Ua Ruairc. The son of Mac Fhaelain and the son of Donnchadh Mac Gillaphadraig were banished by Mac Murchadha. An army was led by Mac Murchadha into Breifne, and a party of his people were defeated by the soldiers of Tighearnan Ua Ruairc. They afterwards made an attack upon the camp in which he himself was, with the Leinstermen, Galls [English], and the men of Meath and Oirghialla, about him, and slew numbers of them. And they left their camp. Domhnall Ua Briain and the Dal-gCais turned against Ruaidhri. A great fleet was brought upon the Sinainn, by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, to plunder Munster. A predatory incursion was made by the Ui-Maine into Ormond, and a predatory incursion was made by the people of West Connaught into Thomond. They [the Ui-Maine] plundered Ormond on this occasion, and destroyed the wooden bridge of Cill-Dalua. Lorcan Ua hEchthighern was slain by the sons of Mac Conmara and the Ui-Caisin. Diarmaid Ua Cuinn^m, chief of Clann-Iffearnain, was slain by the Cinel-Aedha of Echtgheⁿ. Diarmaid Ua hAinbhfeth, lord of Ui-Meith, and leader of the cavalry of the lord of Oilcach, was slain on Inis-Lachain^o, by a fleet which came from the Insi-hOre [Orkney Islands]. A predatory incursion was made by Tighearnan Ua Ruairc into Gaileanga and Saithne, and he carried off many cows. A predatory incursion was made by the Airghialla into Tir-Briuin. Murchadh Ua Fearghail, lord of the Fortuatha^p, was slain by Ua Fiachrach, lord of Ui-Fineachlais^q. Ruaidhri Mac Aedha, lord of Clann-Cosgraigh, died on his pilgrimage at Tuaim-da-ghualann. An unknown, atrocious deed was committed by Maghnus Ua hEochadha, King of Ulidia, and the monk Amhlaeibh, son of the successor of Finnen, and by the Ulidians in general,—except Maelisa, bishop,

^o *Inis-lochain*.—See note ^e, under A. D. 1165. There is another Inis-lochain in the River Bann, near the town of Coleraine.—See note ^b, under A. D. 1544.

^p *Fortuatha*.—A territory in the present

county of Wicklow, comprising Glendalough and the Glen of Imaile.

^q *Ui-Fineachlais*.—A tribe seated to the east of Fortuatha, in the present barony of Arklow, in the same county.

and Gilladomhangairt, son of Cormac, successor of Comhghall, and Maelmartain, successor of Finnen, with their people,—i. e. a convent of religious monks, with their abbot, whom Maelmaedhog Ua Morgair, legate of the successor of Peter, had appointed at Sabhall-Phadraig^r, were expelled from the monastery, which they themselves had founded and erected; and they were all plundered, both of their books and ecclesiastical furniture, cows, horses, and sheep, and of every thing which they had collected from the time of the legate aforesaid till then. Wo to the lord and chieftains who perpetrated this deed, at the instigation of one whom the monks of Droichet-athia [Drogheda] had expelled from the abbacy for his own crime. Wo to the country in which it was perpetrated; and it did not pass without vengeance from the Lord, for the chieftains who had done this deed were slain together by a few enemies, and the king was prematurely wounded and slain, shortly after, at the town where the unjust resolution [of perpetrating it] had been adopted, namely, at Dun^s. On Tuesday the convent were expelled. On Tuesday also, at the end of a year, the chieftains of Ulidia were slain, and the king was wounded. On Tuesday, shortly after, he was killed by his brother, at Dun.

The Age of Christ, 1171. Petrus Ua Mordha, Bishop of Chuain-fearta-Brenainn, who had been first a pious monk, was drowned in the Sinainn, on the 27th of December. Sadhbh, daughter of Gluiniainn Mac Murchadha, successor of Bright, died after penance. The Cloictheach of Telach-aird^t was

untill that tyme; also their coates, hoods, and the rest about them at that tyme, through emulation, fleshly combination, and covetousness of honor to himselfe; for the monks of Ireland did banish him out of their abbacy, through lawfull causes. Wo', wo', woe and woe the doing, and woe to the country where this act was committed, for it was not without revenge from the Lord, for they were killed at once by a few of their enemies, the principalls that committed this act. The king was wounded *and Garbeg*" [*rectè*, in a short time] "unfortunately after in the towne, where this was devised by an unconscionable counceil, i. in Dun. Uppon Tuesday was the Convent banished: uppon Tuesday, at a yeare's end, were the best of

Ulster killed, and the king wounded. This Dermot" [*rectè*, this Manus] "soone after was killed himselfe by his brother in Dun. Dermot O'Hanveth was killed by a navy that came out of the Iles of Orcadia, in an Iland made by themselves upon Loch Ney, called Inishlaghlin." *Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

^t *Telach-aird*.—A townland in the barony of Upper Navan, about two miles to the north-east of Trim. The name Tealach-ard, which was originally applied to a ballybetagh, or ancient Irish townland, containing the seat of O'Coindalbain, chief of Ui-Laeghaire, originally embraced many of the modern denominations of land adjacent to the present townland of Tullyard, and, among others, that called in Irish

Ua Ruarc co na lán do d'aoimé ann. Diarmaid Mac Murchada, ní Laiḡín, an fíri laḡ a ndéirneá fód eirtheḡ d'Éirinn uile, iar ttochuḡtal Saḡan, ḡ iar ndenám ulc ḡaoideal ḡo hiomda, iar narccain ḡ loḡccaó ceall molaróda, Cfnannur, Cluain Ériaró, ḡc, do écc ría ceimó bliadna do ḡalaiḡ ettuailnḡeaó anairéimó, uair mo b'én ina b'fchaó tria miorbail Dé, Choluin Chille, ḡ Fíndéin, ḡ naoim Éreann irá cealla mo r'áraiḡ, ḡ mo loircc fecc maím, ḡ i f'fina móir atbáé ḡan tiomna, ḡan airiḡe, ḡan corḡ eirioḡe, ḡan onḡaó, amail mo tuill a órocairilleaó. Maolcrón mac ḡiolla Seaónaill tigiḡina Úrceirḡ b'rfḡ, do écc. Taillein, inḡín Concóbar Uí Maoilḡchlaimó, b'ín loimair Uí Chaḡaraiḡ, tigiḡina Saíthe, déḡ. Doimnall, mac mic Ruaióiri Uí Mhaoilmuaíó, tigiḡina Feair cCeall, do mairbaó lá Muinḡir Muimneaca. Doimnall Ua Fóḡarḡa, tigiḡina Ele déirceirḡ, do mairbaó lá Doimnall mac Donnchaóda Oḡraiḡe, ḡ mo éuir ár an dá Ele, dú i ttoḡeḡarḡaí rícc ar trió cédaib. Cḡeach óoblaó lá hUlḡaib hí tTír Éóḡain, dia ruccḡat bú iomda leó. Cḡeach lá Niall mac Mec Laclainó ḡo cCenél Éóḡain i nUlḡaib, ḡ mo mairbaó rochaóde leó, ḡ do b'firḡar buar diḡíme. b'raiḡde Airḡiaill iarom do ḡabáil lá Niall Ua Loclainn. Cḡeach móir lá Maḡnur mac Duinḡleibe Uí Éochaóda co nUlḡoib i cCúil an tuairceirḡ, ḡ mo airḡeḡ Cúil raḡain, ḡ cealla oile, ḡ rucḡar uachaó beaḡ do Cenél Éoḡain forra im Choncóbar Ua Chaḡáin, ḡ mo f'firaó iomairḡcc šoḡra, ḡ mo meabaíó for Ulḡoib, ḡ toḡcair f'fí ar rícc do ttoḡeachaib, ḡ do macaib ttoḡeac co rochaóib iomdaib oile o Ulḡaib, ḡ mo ḡonaó Maḡnur fein, ḡ t'fina ar an caḡḡliaó don éuir rin. Ro mairbaó iarom lá a d'firbaḡair f'fín, lá Donnḡleibe, ḡ lá ḡiolla Aenḡura

baile an cloicéige, and, in English, Steeples-town, in which the cloitheach, or round tower, referred to in the text, stood. This tower fell about the year 1760. The Editor was acquainted with an old native of this district who saw this steeple standing.—See the *Miscellany* of the Irish Archæological Society, p. 138, note^o.

^u *Unknown disease*.—It is also stated in the Annals of Clonmacnoise that “Dermott Mac Murrough died of an unknown disease, without pennance, shrive, or Extreame Unction.” But it is stated in a catalogue of the Kings of Leinster, preserved in a paper manuscript in the

Library of Trinity College, Dublin, H. 1, 17, that “he died at Ferns after the victory of Uinction and penance.” This Dermot was a man of great stature, courage, and boldness. His character is described by his contemporary, Giraldus Cambrensis, as follows, in his *Hibernia Expugnata*, lib. i. cap. 6 :

“Erat autem Dermicius vir stature grandis, et corpore peramplo : vir bellicosus et audax in gente sua : ex crebro continuoque belli clamore voce raucisona. Timeri a cunctis quam diligenti cupiens ; nobilium oppressor, humilium erector, infestus suis, exosus alienis. Manus omnium

burned by Tighearnan Ua Ruaire, with its full of people in it. Diarmaid Mac Murchadha, King of Leinster, by whom a trembling sod was made of all Ireland, —after having brought over the Saxons, after having done extensive injuries to the Irish, after plundering and burning many churches, as Ceanannus, Cluain-Iraird, &c.,—died before the end of a year [after this plundering], of an insufferable and unknown diseaseⁿ; for he became putrid while living, through the miracle of God, Colum-Cille, and Finnen, and the other saints of Ireland, whose churches he had profaned and burned some time before; and he died at Fearnamor, without [making] a will, without penance, without the body of Christ, without unction, as his evil deeds deserved. Maelcron Mac Gillaseachnaill, lord of South Breagha, died. Tailltin, daughter of Conchobhar Ua Maeleachlainn, and wife of Imhar Ua Cathasaigh, lord of Saitlme, died. Domhnall, grandson of Ruaidhri Ua Maelmhuaidh, lord of Feara-Ceall, was slain by Muintir-Muineacha. Domhnall Ua Fogarta, lord of South Eile, was slain by Domhnall, son of Donnchadh [Mac Gillaphadraig] of Osraighe; and he made a slaughter of the people of the two Eiles, where he slew three hundred persons. A plundering fleet was brought by the Ulidians into Tir-Eoghain, in which they carried off a countless number of cows. A predatory incursion was made by Niall, son of Mac Lochlainn, and the Cinel-Eoghain, into Ulidia, and numbers were slain by them; and they carried off countless cows. The hostages of the Airghialla were afterwards taken by Niall Ua Lochlainn. A great predatory force was led by Maghnus Mac Duinnsleibhe Ua hEochadha and the Ulidians into Cuil-an-tuais-ceirt^w; and they plundered Cuil-rathain [Coleraine] and other churches. A small party of the Cinel-Eoghain, under Conchobhair Ua Cathain, overtook them; and a battle was fought between them, in which the Ulidians were defeated, with the loss of one-and-twenty chieftains and sons of chieftains, with many others [of the commonalty]; and Maghnus himself was wounded, but he escaped from the conflict on that occasion. He was afterwards killed by his own brother, Donnsluibhe, and Gilla-Aenghusa, son of Mac Gillaepscoip, ruler

contra ipsum, et ipse contrarius omni.”

^w *Cuil-an-tuais-ceirt*.—Tuaisceart was the name of an ancient deanery in the north of the present county of Antrim, comprising the modern rural deaneries of Ballymoney and Dunluce.

The *cuil*, i. e. the corner or angle of that territory, is the district now called the north-east liberties of Coleraine.—See Reeves's *Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down and Connor, &c.*, p. 71, note ^a.

mac Mic Giollaepreoir, peétairpe Manaiḡ, i nDún, iar ndéanam ulc iomda. Creach ar Saetmib lá Tigfínán Ua Ruairc go bpsraib dpeirne. Ro marbað leó rocharde, 7 do bpsrat buar iomda. Creach oile lá Tigfínán i nDercceairc bpsḡ, 7 po marbað lair Giolla Nénán Mac Luḡaða, .i. taoirfeh Cuircne, 7 Mac Giollaereaclann (.i. taoirpeac Dpeircpeir bpscc.) Topcair lá psraib Mide don cup rin Ua Lamduib. Doimnall bpsḡac, tigsíua Mide, do éabairc ḡiall do Thigfínán Ua Ruairc. Seacht cepeacha do dénam lá hUib Maime for Urimuam ó doimnach na himpime co doimnach mioncarg. Creach Doimhlag Chianán do dénam lá poidpeðað Milí Chocan, 7 topépatar apoile díob apnabápac lá gallaib Aéta chiat in eimeac Chianán. Cat Aéta chiat eitir Milí Cocan. 7 Arḡall, .i. mac Racénall, pí ḡall nEreann peét riam. Topépatar a nár ceétarpeae a diú, 7 anall eitir poidpsóhaib Saḡan 7 ḡalla Aéta chiat. Do rochar ann Arḡall mac Raḡnall, 7 Eoan loclan-dac a hpsrib hOpc, co rocharib cule cenmoát. Sluaḡsð lá Ruairi Ua cConcobair, lá Tigfínán Ua Ruairc, 7 lá Murchað Ua Cpsbail ḡo hAc chiat, dforbair ar an lapla .i. Stranḡbuu, 7 ar Milí Cocan. Baoi epá deabað 7 iomḡuin seopra ppi pé coicéidiri. Do cóid iarom O Concobair i ccoinn Laḡfn, 7 marcpuaḡ ppi mbpeirne 7 Airḡiall do buain 7 do lopecað arðann na Saḡanaac. Do deocadar iarptám an elapla 7 Milí Cocan co na poidpeaib illongpope Leite Cuinn, po marbpat rocharde dia ndaoirḡar pluaḡ, 7 tucpat a lón, a nepeað, 7 a ceaprib. Maðm lá mac Corbmaic Méḡ Captaḡ ar ḡhallaib Lummiḡ. Ro marbað rocharde nóp díob lair im Poirne mac Giollacaindiḡ, 7 im Topcair mac Tpeini, 7 po loircc an marpeað, 7 lét an dúme apmeaðón. Slóisð lá Tigfínan Ua Ruairc co bpsraib

* *Manaiḡ*.—Otherwise called Mancha Monaigh-Uladh, and Cath-Monaigh.—See note *, under A. D. 1173; Reeves's *Ecclesiastical Antiquities*, &c., p. 356; and *Leabhar-na-gCeart*, p. 172, note *. This sept was seated near Moira, in the barony of Lower Iveagh, and county of Down. Doctor O'Conor prints this *Rechtaire Mum*, which he translates *Gubernatore Momonie*, but he is decidedly in error.

† *Asḡall*.—For a curious account of the deaths of this prince and Hoan, or John, see *Hibernia Expugnata*, lib. i. cap. 21. After a long struggle

with his assailants, Hoan, or John, called *Thewoode Vehemens* by Giraldus, and *le Dene* by Maurice Regan, was at length felled to the ground, and slain by Walter de Riddlesford, assisted by others. Asḡall, or Haseulphus, attempted to fly to his ships, but was taken on the sea shore, and brought back alive to be reserved for ransom. But on appearing before the governor, Milo de Cogan, and a large assembly in the Council house, he proudly and haughtily exclaimed: "We came here with only a small force and this has been but the

of Monaigh^x at Dun [Downpatrick], after having perpetrated many evil deeds. A predatory incursion was made upon the Saithni by Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, with the men of Breifne. They slew numbers of persons, and carried off many cows. Another predatory incursion was made by Tighearnan into South Breagha; and he slew Gillan-Enain Mac Lughadha, i. e. chief of Cuirene, and Mac Gillaseachlainn, chief of South Breagha. Ua Lamhdhuibh was slain by the men of Meath on this occasion. Domhnall Breaghach, lord of Meath, delivered hostages to Tighearnan Ua Ruairc. Seven predatory incursions were made by the Ui-Maine into Ormond, from Palm-Sunday till Low-Sunday. Daimhliag-Chianain [Duleek] was plundered by the knights of Milo Cogan; and some of them were slain on the following day by the foreigners [i. e. Danes] of Ath-cliath, in revenge of Cianan. The battle of Ath-cliath was fought between Milo Cogan and Asgall, [who was for] some time before king of the foreigners [Danes] of Ireland. Many were slaughtered on both sides of the Saxon knights and the foreigners [Danes] of Ath-cliath. Asgall^y, son of Ragnall, fell therein, as did Eoan, a Dane from the Insi-hOre [Orkney Islands], and many others besides them. An army was led by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, and Murchadh Ua Cearbhaill, to Ath-cliath, to lay siege to the Earl, i. e. Strongbow, and Milo Cogan. There were conflicts and skirmishes between them for the space of a fortnight. O'Conchobhair afterwards went against the Leinstermen, with the cavalry of the men of Breifne and Airghialla, to cut down and burn the corn of the Saxons. The Earl and Milo Cogan afterwards entered the camp of Leath-Chuinn, and slew many of their commonalty, and carried off their provisions^z, armour, and horses. A victory was gained by the son of Cormac Mac Carthaigh over the foreigners of Luimneach. A great number of them was slain by him, and, among the rest, Foirne, son of Gillacainnigh, and Torchar, son of Treni; and he burned the market and half the fortress to its centre. An army was led by Tighearnan Ua Ruairc^a

beginning of our labours. If I live, far other and greater things shall follow." Upon hearing which the governor ordered him immediately to be beheaded.

^z *Their provisions.*—In the account of the English Invasion, attributed to Maurice Regan, it is stated that the English got such quantities of

corn, meal, and pork, as was sufficient to victual the city of Dublin for one whole year.—See Harris's *Hibernica*, pp. 25–30; and compare with *Hibernia Expugnata*, lib. i. cc. 22, 23, 24.

^a *Tighearnan Ua Ruairc.*—Compare with *Hibernia Expugnata*, lib. i. c. 29; and Regan's account in Harris's *Hibernica*, pp. 25, 26.

and the men of Breifne and Airghialla, a second time, to Ath-cliaith; and they made battle with Milo Cogan and his knights, in which the men of Breifne and the Airghialla were defeated; and Aedh, son of Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, Tanist of Breifne, and the grandson of Diarmaid Ua Cuinn, and many others along with them, were slain. A predatory incursion was made by the Sil-Muireadhaigh into Thomond, and they plundered Sirtheachan Ua Litiudha^b, and slew himself in a battle. A predatory incursion was made by the Sil-Anmchadha and Muintir-Chinaetha into Ele, and they carried off many cows. A predatory incursion was made by the son of the Earl, and he plundered the churches of Magh-Laighean, and many of the Ui-Faclain. A predatory incursion was made by the people of West Connaught and some of the Sil-Muireadhaigh, and they plundered the west of Corcundhruadh, and carried off countless cows. A predatory incursion was made by the people of the son of the Earl, in which he plundered Cluain-Conaire, Galam [*read* Gailinne], and Lathrach-Briuin. The daughter of Ua hEochadha, and wife of Murchadh Ua Cearbhaill, lord of Oirghialla, died. The fleet of Connaught, from Allhallowtide to May-day, upon the Sinainn and Loch Deirgdheirc. A peace was made by Domhnall Breaghach with Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, and the people of East Meath came into his house. The King of England^c, the second Henry, Duke of Normandy and Aquitaine, Earl of Andegavia, and lord of many other countries, came to Ireland this year. Two hundred and forty was the number of his ships, and he put in at Port-Lairge.

brother Hughe's wife before; having ravished his brother Eocha his wife before, after abusing bells, bachalls, clerks, and churches. Dunleve reigned after him. Anne, daughter to Dunleve, Queen of Argiall, died. Slaughter committed upon Tiernan O'Roirk, men of Meath, men of Fermoy, by Myles Gogan, and his" [knights], "where fell a great many about Hugh O'Roirk, king of Maghary-Galeng, and that should be king of O'Briuin's and Conmacne. There were there killed some of the best of Fermoy, .i. Moylmoghta Mac Confevla, and Conor, his brother: the two chiefs of Kindred Feriagh. Tenny

O'Congale, the splendor of Argiall for liberality and martial feates, died. *Venit in Hiberniam Henricus potentissimus Rex Angliæ, et idem dux Normanniæ et Aquitaniæ, et Comes Andegaviæ, et aliarum multarum terrarum, cum ducentis et xl. navibus, and came to shore in Waterford, and tooke pledges from Mounster. He came after to Dublin, and tooke hostages from Leinster and Meath, from Ibriuin, Argialls, and Ulster. Petrus, bishop of O-Mane, in Connaght, a divine monke and learned, drowned in the Synan, the 6th Kalends of January.*—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA.

PAGE 4, line 2 of note ¹, after "Tultuinc," insert "now modernized to *Tonn tuine*, or Tounthinna, and situated in the parish of Templechala, or Temple-Callow, in the barony of Duharra, and county of Tipperary."

P. 7, note ², for "this was the name of the mouth of the River Erne, in the south-west of the county of Donegal," read "this was the ancient name of the Bay of Dundrum, in the county of Down."

P. 8, note ³, for "not identified," read "a plain in the barony of Forth, and county of Wexford."

P. 22, line 2 of note ⁴, for "now Teltown, near the River Boyne," read "now Teltown, near the River Sele, or Blackwater, a tributary to the Boyne."

P. 27, line 4 of note ⁵, for "a small bog," read "a small bay."

P. 28, at the end of note ⁶, add: "There is a place called Blary, or Blcary, in the parish of Tullylish, barony of Lower Iveagh, and county of Down."

P. 37, note ⁷, for "both names unknown," read "Glascharn is the name of a townland in the north-west extremity of the parish of Mullingar, in the county of Westmeath."

P. 38, at the end of note ⁸, add: "According to the authorities consulted by Keating and O'Flaherty, the Monarch Conmhael was buried at Feart-Conmhaeil, near Aenach-Macha. His grave was on the hill of Druim-Chonmhaeil, or Drumconvel, in the parish of Armagh, county of Armagh.—See *Ogygia*, part iii. c. 20."

P. 38, note ⁹, for "Ucha.—Not identified," read "Ucha was the ancient name of Ballyshannon, or Ballysonnan, near Killcullen Bridge, in the county of Kildare."

P. 40, at the end of note ¹⁰, add: "Dubhloch is now called the Black Lough, and is situated in the townland of Rathkenny, barony of Upper Slane, and county of Meath, which was anciently a part of the territory of Ferrard."

P. 49, note ¹¹, for "not identified," read "Loch Saileach, now Loughsallagh, in the parish and barony of Dunboyne, in the county of Meath.—Ord. Map, sheets 50, 51."

P. 58, note ¹², on *Moin-Foichnigh*, for "there is no place now bearing this name in the territory of Offaly," read "Moin-Foichnigh is now called Moin-Boichnigh, or Boughna Bog, and is situated in the parish of Kilbride, barony of Fertullagh, and county of Westmeath, on the northern boundary of the ancient Ui-Failghe."

P. 178, line 4. The reading of these two lines in the *Leabhar Breac* is, “Ní mo cin ógán co ngail, in raibíchea in ríriacail.”

P. 190, line 3 of note ⁿ, for “county of Longford,” read “county of Galway.”

P. 213, line 8 of note ^s, for “ó Shliab Óiaḡ,” read “ó Shliab Liaḡ.”

P. 217, col. 1, line 19, for “ridge-pole of the hole,” read “ridge-pole of the house.”

P. 219, col. 2, line 27. At the end of paragraph here add : “Bun-Aeife is now called Effy’s Brook, which is a small streamlet crossing the road at the end of Mr. Putland’s plantation, and falling into the River Slancy, in the parish of Rathmore, barony of Rathvilly, and county of Carlow.”

P. 242, A. D. 620, after “Colman mac Coingellain décc,” add : “Aod mac Cumascach, décc, i. e. Aedh, son of Cumascach, died.”

P. 282, at the end of note ^s, add : “Aporcrossan, the church of St. Maelrubha, is evidently the place in Ross-shire, in Scotland, now called *anglicè* Applecross, which is the name of an old church situated opposite the Isle of Skye, a short distance to the north of Loch Carron. The Editor is indebted to the Rev. William Reeves, author of the *Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down and Connor, &c.*, for this identification. In the Registry of Aberdeen, at 17 Kal. Septembris, is set down the festival of S. Malrubius of Appilhors, which is clearly the present Applecross. Sinclair, in his *Statistical Account of Scotland* (vol. iii. pp. 377, 379), states that the shell of the old parish church remains in Applecross, and beside an ancient ecclesiastical building ; but he takes the name, Applecross, to be a modern one, and derived from ‘rows of apple trees, which the proprietor of the estate planted in cross rows.’ The Rev. Mr. Reeves, who justly rejects this derivation, thinks that by the change of liquids *aper* was made *apel*, and that the noun *crossan* was shortened to *cross*. In this opinion the Editor entirely concurs, and he thinks that local inquiry would enable not merely an antiquary, but any intelligent inquirer, to ascertain that the modern Applecross is still called Abercrossan among those who speak Gaelic.”—See the *Irish Ecclesiastical Journal*, July, 1849, pp. 299, 300.

P. 326, A. D. 728. At the end of this year, add : “Reachtabhra hUa Cathasaigh, tairpeac Ua Tuirpre, décc. Taicléac, mac Cinnfaolaid, tairpeac Luighne, décc. Caintighearna, inígn Ceallaiḡ Cualann, décc, i. e. Reachtabhra Ua Cathasaigh, chief of Ui-Tuirtre, died. Taichleach, son of Ceannfaeladh, chief of Luighne, died. Caintighearna, daughter of Ceallach Cualann, died.”

P. 331, for “Tola, son of Dunchadh, bishop,” read “Tola, Bishop of Cluain-Iraird.”

P. 346, A. D. 743. To this year add : “Inreachtas Ua Conaing, tairpeac Cianaachta, décc. Ce ceo co forpéil lomgaur in aep co na bfoirneib in mbliadain ri, i. e. Inrechtach Ua Conaing, chief of Cianaachta, died. Ships with their crews were plainly seen in the sky this year.”

P. 348, A. D. 746, after “Nuada mac Dúinnleibe, &c., décc,” add : “Flann Ua Congaile, tairpeac Ua Foilḡe, décc. Fearḡur, mac Fogartach, tairpearna deirceire Dreaḡ, décc. Muirḡur, mac Fearḡura, tairpearna na nOeir, ḡ Flann Foirtre, tairpeac Corco Liaḡde, décc, i. e. Flann Ua Conghaile, chief of Ui-Failḡe, died. Fearghus, son of Fogartach, lord of Deisceart-Breagh, died. Muirghius, son of Fearghus, lord of the Deisi, and Flann Foirtre, chief of Corca-Laighdhe, died.”

P. 351, A. D. 748, after "Farblai, son of Margus, a wise man, died," add: "Scannlan of Cluain-Boireann died."

P. 358, A. D. 755, after "Μυρραδαῖ, &c., ρι Ζαιγεαν, δέεε," add: "Concubhar Ua Taidg Teimhin, zigeapna Cianaceta Glinne Geimhin, δέεε, i. e. Conchubhar, son of Tadhg Teimhin, lord of Cianachta-Glinne-Geimhin, died."

P. 360, line 2 of note †, for "Kiltabeg, situated near Kiltucker," read "Kiltabeg, situated near Edgeworthstown, in the parish of Templemichael, barony of Ardagh, and county of Longford.—Ord. Map, s. 9."

P. 364, note †, on *Carn-Fiachach*, for "barony of Moycashel," read "parish of Conry, barony of Rathconrath."

P. 368, A. D. 765, line 5, for "Ναρζολ," read "Υαρζαλ."

„ line 12, for "Αιηριζιγ," read "Αιηριζιγ."

P. 376, A. D. 773, after "Αν κοζαδ̄ εεονα εοιρ̄ Δομνχαδ̄ η Κογζαλαδ̄," add: "Cae Forcaladh eoir Donnchaδ mac Donnall η Conghalach, i. e. the battle of Forcaladh between Donnchadh, son of Domhnall, and Conghalach."

P. 389, note †, on *Rath-Oenbo*, for "Not identified," read "There is a place of this name, now anglicised Raheanbo, in the townland of Milltown Upper, parish of Churchtown, barony of Rathconrath, and county of Westmeath, and close to the road leading from Ballymore to Mullingar."

P. 390, A. D. 784, after "Σλυαιγεαδ̄αδ̄, ζοιρεαδ̄ Κοναλλε, δέεε," add: "Suibhne, mac Adhuair, δέεε, i. e. Suibhne, son of Adhuar, died."

P. 407, note †, on *Rubha-Chonacill*, for "now Rowe," read "still distinctly called by the natives, in Irish, Rúba Chonacill, but anglicised to Rathconnell, which is the name of a townland and parish in the barony of Moyashel and Magheradernon, in the county Westmeath, one mile and a half east of Mullingar."

P. 443, A. D. 828, after "Abbot of Fídh-duín," add: "Ceallach, son of Conumhach, anchorite of Disert-Cheallaigh, and Muiriugan of Cill-dara, died."

P. 462, note †, for "about A. D. 500," read "about A. D. 800," and add: "This Diarmaid of Disert-Diarmada, or Castledermot, was the grandson of Aedh Roin (King of Ulidia, or Eastern Ulster, who was slain A. D. 732), and died, according to the Annals of Ulster, in the year 824 [825].—See note †, under A. D. 823, p. 435. Archdall is, therefore, incorrect in stating that he founded Disert-Diarmada, about the year 500."

P. 472, A. D. 845. At the beginning of this year insert: "Κοναηγ, mac Φηρομναιγ, abb Δομναιγ Πατραυεε δ'έεε, i. e. Conaing, son of Feardomhnach, Abbot of Domhnach-Padraig, died."

P. 494, line 3 of note †, after Cill-Finche, add: "Now Cill Fhúnce, or Killinny, a townland in the parish and barony of Kells, and county of Kilkenny. This fixes the position of Magh-Roighne; and it may be now added, that it is more than probable that Ceanannus, or Kells, which was made a place of considerable strength after the English invasion, was in ancient times the principal seat of Rígh Roighne, which was a usual designation of the King of Ossory."

P. 553, note †, for "hUa huapam," read "hUa huapam."

P. 578, note †, line 12, for "Linacu Crudeli," read "in Lacu Crudeli;" and add: "This is

probably the small lough now called Loughnashade, situated near the Navau fort, about two miles to the west of the city of Armagh."

P. 425, note ^a, on *Loch-Uamha*, for "The situation of this lake has not yet been identified," read "Now Loch-na-hUamha, *anglicè* Lough Nahoo, situated between the townlands of Fawn and Mullagh, in the parish of Drumleas, barony of Dromahaire, and county of Leitrim. It contains twenty acres, English measure, and is now in progress of being drained."

P. 606, col. 1, line 1, for "15 *Kal. Junii*," read "15 *Kal. Januarii*."

P. 612, col. 1, line 1, for "O'Braie," read "O'Braein, or O'Braoin."

P. 750, note ^z, for "now Dunbo," read "now Drumbo."

P. 765, line 5, for "carried off three hundred," read "carried off three hundred prisoners."

P. 769, line 18, for "by the son of Ceanannus," read "by the side of Ceanannus."

P. 775, col. 2, for "bishop Conor O'Donnell of Raphoe," read "Bishop Conor O'Donnell of Raphoe, who died A. D. 1399."

P. 985, line 3, for "dignity of Noble," read "dignity of noble bishop."

P. 1121, line 28, for "Magh-Teabhtha and Machaire-Chuirene," read "Magh-Teathbha and Machaire-Chuirene were plundered."

Τά αν οβαρη-ρι αρι να ερισουζαδ, ιαρ μορι πασταρ αγυρ ουεραετ, α μηαιτε Ατα ελιαε
Duiblinne, αν τ-οεζιαδ λα δεατ σο μι να θεαλλταμε, αν βλιαδαν δ'αιοιρ Χηριτ, 1850, le Seaan,
mac Eamoinn Oig, mic Eamoinn Uí Dhonnabáin, ó Ait an tige móir a b-poráirte Chille
Colma, a n-Uib Deazaid, a n-Oppuigib.

Ἰο ζ-αιριδ Ὅια ερισδ μαεσ ορραινη ιιλε.