BUILDING USE
NON-CIRCULATING
TO ALL
BORROWERS
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NON-CIRCULATING
TO ALL
BORROWERS
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: nee alim adversus validissimas
gentes pro nobis utilius, quam quod in commune non consulant. Rarus duabus tribue civitatibus al propulsandum
commune periculum convenit; ita dum singuli pugnant universi vincentur."—TACITUS, AGRICOLA, c. 12.

DUBLIN.
—
1849.
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 a
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'Conor, 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'Conor 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'Conor'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. It professes to have been transcribed...
from the autograph of the Four Masters, then in the possession of Charles O'Conor 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'Conor, 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'Conor, 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."
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"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 un easiness 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 Dunagall, 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[recto, 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.
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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 antiquaries had also procured the Annals of Lacan, compiled by the Mac Firbisses (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 Brudin, 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.'
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"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
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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, 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.

*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'Conor of Belanagare, intimating that Mary de Burgo, 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 mishand.” 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 Roscommon, 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
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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 Don-chadi, &c., et ejusdem libri possessio tributa fuit ei per Brianum O'Gara, Archi-episcopum praelarum Tuamiae, 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 or error,
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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 evidence 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.
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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"; 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

* 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-Fiachra-Aidhne and Tirconnell, 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 Kilmacduagh, 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 Lackan 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 tinnsaera, 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, Carrowanticlogh, the glebe of Kildoney, free from any tithes to the Bishop of Raphoe, the quarter of Coolremuir, and the quarter of Drumancerinn, 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:
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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. Teige Cam, chief, d. s. p. m. 1565.


5. Donough O'Clery.

5. Maccon O'Clery, chief, d. 1595.

6. Lughaidh, or Lewy O'Clery of the Contention, 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 Tireonnell 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,
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and transcribed from ancient manuscripts many lives of saints, several genealogies, martyrrologies, 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 Lismoyny, in the parish of Ardnumcher, 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 Gilla-patrick 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 Carbery 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
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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 Hiberniae* 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 praemia tertius noster confrater F. Michael Clery ante paucos menses mortuus, vir in patriis antiquitatis apprimi versatus, cuius pius per annos multos laboribus, & hoc, & reliqua quae molimur, opera plurimum debent. Hic enim cium esset in saeculo, professione Antiquarius, & in ea facultate inter primos sui temporis habitus, postquam Seraphicum nostrum institutum in hoc Louaniensi Conuentu est amplexus, exhibitus est P. Vardaæ coadiutor, & in hunc finem postea cum Superiorum licentia & obedientia in Patriam remissus est ad Sanctorum vitas, aliasque sacras Patriæ antiquitates, (quae vt plurimum patrio
IDIOMATE, ÆQUE PERUETUSTO, SINT SCRIPTÆ VNDIQUE CRUENDAS & CONQUIRENDAS. IN DEMANDATA AUTEM PRVINCIA INDEFESSO STUDIO LABORAVIT ANNIS CIRCITER QVINDECIM: & INTEREĀ EX DIUERSIS PERUETUSTIS PATRIJ IDIOMATIS CODICIBUS DESCRIPSEIT MULTAS SANCTORUM VITAS, GENEALOGIAS, TRIA VEL QUATUOR DIUERSA & VETUSTA MARTYROLOGIA & PLURA ALIA MAGNES ANTIQUITATIS MONUMENTA, QUE DENUÔ RESCRIPTA, Halyzed ad P. Vardæum transmisit. DEMUM EX SUPERIORUM MANDATO AD HOC DEPUTATUS, ADIECIT ANIMAM AD ALIAS PATRÌE CUM SACRAS, TUM PROPHANAS HISTORIAS & ANTIQUITATES EXPURGANDAS, & MELIORI METHODO & ORDINE DIGERENDAS: EX QUIBUS CUM ADIUTORIO TRIVM ALIORUM PERITORUM ANTIQUARIORUM, (QUOS PRO TEMORIS & LOCI OPPORTUNITATE AD ID MUNUS VISOS APŢORES, IN COLLEGAS ADHIBUIT) COMPILAVIT, VEL VERIUS, CUM ANTE FUERINT PRÌCIS Authoribus compositi, collatione plurimum veterum Codicum repurgavit, digessit, & auxit tres reconditae antiquitatis tractatus. PRIMUS EST DE REGIBUS HIBERNIÆ, SINGULORUM GENUS MRTIS, ANNOS REGNI, ORDINEM SUCCESSIONIS, GENEALOGIAM, & ANNUM MUNDI VEL CHRISTI, QUO SINGULI DECESSERINT, SUCCECTÆ REFERENS: QUI TRACTATUS OB BREVITATUM POTIÎS CORUNDUM REGUM CATHALOGUS, QUAM HISTORIA NUNCUPANDUS VIDETUR. SECUNDUS DE GENEALOGIA SANCTORUM HIBERNIÆ, QUAM IN TRIGINTA SEPTEM CLASSES SEU CAPITA DISTRIBUTI, SINGULOS SANCTOS LONGÀ ATAUORUM SERIE AD FAMILIÆ, EX QUÁ DESCENDIT, PRIMUM AUTHORÉM & PROTOTURAEM REFERENS: QUOD IDECIRCO SANCTILGIIUM GENEALOGICUM, & QUIBUSDAM SANCTOGENESIS PLACUIT APPELLARE. TERTIUS AGIT DE PRIMIS HIBERNIÆ INHABITATORIBUS, DE SUCCESSIBUS EJUS À DILUUIIO PER DIUERSAS GENTES CONQUIÀSTIBUS, SIUE EXPUGNATIONIBUS, DE REGIBUS INTEREA REGNANTIBUS, DE BELLIS & PRÆLIIJS INTER HOS OBORTIS, ALIJSQUE PUBLICIS INSULÆ CASIBUS & EUCENTIBUS AB ANNO POST DILUUIUM 278, VÆQUE AD ANNUM CHRISTI 1171.

"CUM EODEM ETIAM COLLEGIO, CUI SUBINDE AD TEMPUS VNUM, & ALIQUANDO DUOS ALIOS ADIECIT EX VESTUStORIBUS & PROBATORIBUS PATRÌE CHRONICIS & ANNALIBUS, & PRÆCIPUĒ EX CLUANENSIBUS, INSULENSIBUS, & SENATENSIBUS; COLLEGIUM SACROS & PROPHANOS HIBERNIÆ ANNALES, OPUS PLANÈ NOBILE, & PATRÌE VTILE & HONORIFICUM, SUAQUE NOLEM ALIOQUIN SATUS INSTANT, ANTIQUISSIMARUM RERUM FECUNDÀ VARIETATE, & SUCCECTÆ RELATIONE LONGÈ SUPERANS. PROPONIT EUNM ANTE OCULOS NON SOLUM REI CVIIILIS STATUM, VARIASQUE VICISSITUDES PER ANNOS TER MILLE & AMPLIUS, QUIBUS SÇETIT ILLUD ANTIQUISSIMUM REGNUM, REFERENDO REGUM, PRINCIPUM & HEROU M GESTA, DISSIDIA, CONFLICTUS, PRÆLII, OBITU & ANNUM, IN QUEM SINGULA INCIDERANT: 
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sed etiam (quod piis mentibus gratiūs & optatiūs est) faciem Rei Catholicæ & Ecclesiasticæ à suscepta primūm fide ante annos mille ducentos, vsque ad moderna tempora, sæculis multís florentissimam, alijs turbidam, & postea lugubrem, dum nullus propè intereà intercurrat annus, in quem non referat, vel nunc vnius, nunc multorum Sanctorum, vel Episcoporum, Abbatum, aliorumque virorum, pietate & doctrina illustrium obitum, Ecclesiarumque nunc exstrictiones, nunc incendia, expulsiones & denastationes, plerunque per Paganum, & postea per hæreticum militem factas. Collegae viri pij, vi in tribus antè memoratis, ita & in hoc quarto opere, reliquis longè praestantiori, præcipui erant tres iam laudati, nempe Ferfessius o Moelchonaire, Peregrinus o Clery, & Peregrinus o Dubgennan; viri in patria antiquitate consummata eruditionis, & probata fidei. Accessit his subinde cooperatio aliorum peritorum Anti-quariorum, 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, & alii sequentibus sepius citamus, fuerint tot Authorum opera & studio dispari, collecti & compilati; nec studium breuitatis permitteret singulos expressis nominibus semper citare, nec sequitas 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 compilatoribus, qui in facultate antiquaria erant quatuor peritissimi Magistri, duexus Annales Quatuor Magistrorum appellando. Tametsi enim iuxta iam dicta, plures quàm quatuor ad eos expediendos concurrerint; quia tamen ipse concursus erat sat dispar, & solūm duo ex eis breuī tempore, in exigua & posteriori operis parte laborarunt, alij verò quatuor in toto, saltem vsque ad annum 1267 (quo prior & potissima, nobisque solūm necessaria, eius pars clauditur;) hinc sub eorum nomine illud citamus; cum feré 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-
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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 Roe 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 sirname," he was dispossessed, and the lands became forfeited to the King. Shortly after this period he removed, with many other families of Tirconnell, to Ballycroy, 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 Tirhugh, 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 Tirconnell, 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, Manuserit. Bibliothèque de Bourgogne, Bruxelles.

"Anno 1600 eramus ibi, scilicet [in] conventu Dunangallensi 40 fratres de
familia, et officia divina nocturna et diurna fiebant cum cantu et solemnitatibus
magnis. Habebam ipse curam sacristiae in qua habui 40 indumenta sacerdotali-
lia 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 sando sacramento. Suppellex satis honesta: ecclesia ne vitro quidem caruit. Sed ingravescente bello, et hereticis aliquid praevalentibus, tandem potuerunt id efficere, ut principe O'Donnelo in aliis negotiis occupato ipsi ad oppidum Dunnangall pervenerint cum exercitu, et anno 1601, in festo S. Laurentii martyris in monasterio praesidium militum collocarunt. Fratres quidam praemoniti fugerunt ad loca silvestria, inde aliquot miliaribus distantia, et suppellexilem monasterii navis impositam ad alium tutorem locum transtulerunt: ego ipsi eram ex ultimis qui e conventu egressus sum, et in navi illa fuge cæpi. Sed hic erant rerum exitus; conventus in quo erat illud praesidium militum, postea statim a principe obsidione cingitur, et Angli ibi existentes nimium arcantur. Accidit autem illis casus admirabilis; una eademque bora, ignis, ut putatur divinitus aedificia conventus corripit, et multos militum consumit, totumque conventum et ecclesiam incendit, et navis quae in portum ingrediebatur victualia illis suppleditans ad scopulum collisæ est; casu? Qui superviscerunt adhuc ex Anglis intra fossas quas fecerunt se continuerunt, et ad deditionem venire disposuerunt, deque articulis tractabant et conditionibus deditionis. Jam notiatur principi, Hispanos auxiliares duce D. Joanne de Aquila Kinsaliam in Momoniadvenisse, et occupato oppido ab haereticis ibi obsidione cingi, tum non cunctandum ratus, re apud Dunnangall infectæ, in Momoniam proficiscitur, in itinere principi O'Nello et aliis occursurus, ut simul omnes Hispanis opem ferret. Sed neque Kinsaliae res bene 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 dominii in haereticorum potestatem devenerunt, et inter cactera quae ibi perierunt suppellex illa ecclesiastica conventus de Dunnangall fuit prædes Olivero Lamberto gubernatori Conaciae ex parte haereticorum; qui calices in cyphos profanos convertit, et vestes sacras in diversos profanos usus convertendos sciendi 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

{Red Hugh.
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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'Conor 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'Conor 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'Conor'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'Conor, 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 mácán, mother, into math-oír, which he translates "Duces orientales," to induce the reader to believe that a certain Cical Grigencchosach came to Ireland this year with eastern leaders or chiefains, 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 Regu̇l, the name of an Irish saint, into the words pe, by, and ġml, 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-Regu̇l, an island in Lough Derg, in the Shannon, was drowned.—See p. a, 345, note "o. At the year 898, he turns the word ṛagán, i. e. ṛṇaḡán, 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-Čealtra, 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
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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 valu-able copy of 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'Mulconry, of the Ardchoill 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 Lismoyny, 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 An-
nals 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.
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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. Ixiv.

4. The Annals of Ulster.—Of these the Editor has compared two copies with the text published by Dr. O'Conor, 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 Duald Mac Firbis, as some have thought, but by Tuileagna O'Maelchonaire, or Tully Conry, who is mentioned by the author of Cambrensis Exversus 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 seanachies 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, Ayseough, 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 Eversons. 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 Duald 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, Ayseough, 4799; and it has been recently printed from that manuscript, in the Miscellany
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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 Duald Mac Firbis 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'Conor 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'Conor 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 Revum 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'Conor says:
"I knew well that the late Dr. O'Sullivan 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,

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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.
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
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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., supra.
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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 トル, i.e. トル, and; their が, which is sometimes え simple, and sometimes え; and their が, which is for え, え. 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'Conor'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'Conor, 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 Hiberniarum 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’CONOR."

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 Maelmura on the Origin of the Gaeidhil, 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
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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 coloniza

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
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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, saving Noah and his three sons, Shem, Cham, and Japheth, with their fourier 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 moon⁹, and the

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⁹ *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 (i. 5, § 33) that Ephorus, the disciple of Isocrates, and the historian of Cumae, 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. Timaeus 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 era, 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 hieroglyphies, 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 deniers 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, I. 5, De Rer. Nat.:

"Præterea si nulla fuit genitalis origo,
Terrarum, et Coeli, semperque aeterna fuere,
Cur supra bellum Thebanum, & funera Troja,
Non alia alij quoque rescecinere Poetæ?
Quæ 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 Moehtha, the patron saint of Louth, and Cuana (genitive, Cuanach), who seems to be "Cuana scriba Troit," whose death is recorded under the year 739; and Dubhdalthe, 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 hCulill Molt. Sic in libro Cuanach inveni.*"

"A. D. 468. *Bellum Ouma Aclpag pop Oulill Molt. Sic inveni in Libro Cuanach.*"

"A. D. 471. *Preda secunda Saxenum de Hibernia ut alii dicunt in isto anno deducta est, ut Moectus dicit. Sic in Libro Cuanach inveni.*"

"A. D. 475. *Bellum Oche beCile pe nGibill Molt. Sic in Libro Cuanach inveni.*"

"A. D. 482. *Bellum Oche la Uganio mac Laegape agup la Mupiceartach mac Gapca, in quo cevidit Gibull Molt. A Concobaro filio Nesse usque ad Copmac filium Cuit anni ccceviii.; a Copmac usque ad hoc bellum cexvi. ut Cuana scripsit.*"
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"A. D. 489. Bellum Cunn Lopnaio, ubi cecidit Oen給 filius Naæppach μῆς Muīchán, ut Cuana scripsit."

"A. D. 527. Vel hic dormitatio Brigide secundum librum Mochod [Mochtae]."


"A. D. 544. Æammaro regnare incipit, secundum Librum Cuanach."

"A. D. 552. Mors Crimcainn mic Ópium. Sic in Libro Cuanach inveni."

"A. D. 598. Quies Cænníg in Acaíí bo, ut Cuana docet."


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

"A. D. 610. Quies Colman Élo. Sic est in Libro Cuanach."


"A. D. 972. Longa la Óonamall hUa Neill de Óabull vai Shab nUair co Loch nAimone, quod non factum est ab antiquis temporibus. Sic in Libro Óuibhioleichi."

"A. D. 1021. Cpech la mac Óeòa hUa Neill vai Óib Óprenoann, &c. Sic in libro Óuibhioleichi."

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
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a contemporaneous record.—See note 4, 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. manu tenebrosum."
"A. D. 613 [614]. Stella [comata] visa est hora octava die."
"A. D. 663 [664]. Tenebre in Kalendis Maii in 1a hora."
"A. D. 673 [674]. Nubes tenues et tremula ad speciem cedestis arcus iv. vigilia noctis vi. feria ante pasca ab oriente in occidentem per serenum colun 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 plenelunio."
"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."
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“A. D. 806 [807]. Luna in sanguinem versa est.”
“A. D. 877 [878]. Edipsis Lune Idibus Octobris iv. Lune.”
“A. D. 884 [885]. Edipsis Solis et visce smit stella in Cedor.”
“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 Sun 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 Commett 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 l'Ér. 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
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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 erected.

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, nimiá stertens vecor-

Και ταρ αι Βρετανικαι νόμαι, αι της θαλασσας εκτων κυριεναι ταυτης, και εν αυτης αυτει τη ουκαρη της ευανεσκον των ρωματων ηθουςτο και γαρ κατι ηκκλησια και θουανηθαι πεπιγγασι,—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
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 epistolae biblicas prius auriferas, nunc maledicas et patientiam nostram, de Christi humilitate venientem, male conscientiae signum interpretatur. Ipseque mutus latrat per Alpinum [al. Albinum] canem quandem et corpulentum, et qui calcibus magis possit scevire, quam dentibus. Habet enim progeniem Scotiae gentis, de Britannorum vicinâ: qui juxta fabulas Poetarum, instar Cerberi spirituali percutiendus est clavâ, ut æterno, cum suo magistro Plutone silentio conticescat".

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 Epistolae in modum libellorum tres, omnibus Deum desiderantibus necessarias. Moralis siquidem in eis dictio nil vitii postmodum proditi, sed totum ad virtutis incitamentum tenuit".

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."


1 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.
INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

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."

"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 Petrie, 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.
BESEECH God to bestow every happiness that may redound to the welfare of his body and soul, upon Fearghal O'Gadhra, Lord of Magh Ui-Gadhra and Cuil-O-bhFinn, one of the two knights of Parliament who were elected [and sent] from the county of Sligeach to Ath-cliath this year of the age of Christ, 1634.

It is a thing general and plain throughout the whole world, in every place where nobility or honour* has prevailed in each successive period, that nothing is more glorious, more respectable, or more honourable (for many reasons), than to bring to light the knowledge of the antiquity of an-

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*Honour.—In a free translation of this Dedication, made by Charles O'Conor, he rejects much of the redundance of O'Clery's language, and improves on his expressions throughout.
EPISTLE DEDICATORY.

Michael O'Clerigh, a poor brother of the order of St. Francis (after having been for ten years transcribing every old material which I found concerning the saints of Ireland, observing obedience to each provincial that was in Ireland successively), have come before you, O noble Farrell O'Gara. I have calculated on your honour that it seemed to you a cause of pity and regret, grief and sorrow (for the glory of God and the honour of Ireland), how much the race of Gaedhal the son of Niul have gone under a cloud and darkness without a knowledge of the death or obit of saint or virgin, archbishop, bishop, abbot, or other noble dignitary of the Church, of king or prince, lord or chieftain [and] of the synchronism or connexion of the one with the other. I explained to you that I thought I could get the assistance of the chroniclers for whom I had most esteem, for writing a book of annals, in which the efficient authors, and a knowledge of the chieftains and nobles that existed in preceding times, in order that each successive generation might possess knowledge and information as to how their ancestors spent their time and life, how long they were successively in the lordship of their countries, in dignity or in honour, and what sort of death they met.
Eighteen and present, is your rival proclaim the Ireland pochecie and the Charles j'all at aicrpeabpac caog nells committed and a pccbic Dio macCein ap maccnaD, Do nipip polaipp rciocpa —) 00 nonnip DO bfiDip haoin laD jijo le no och nach the Friars of the convent of Donegal who supplied them with food and attendance 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, jealousyb 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 Olaim, from whom eighteen of these saintsc

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

c Eighteen of these saints.—Charles O'Conor,
Sliocht Céibmac Gaileng illuirghmib connaect or gheanabhaimh muintir gasora, an ó ré Ua Eargha in ecommac-taibh, g híghra an Rúta, O Cearbaíl i nEile, g o Mícháir i mBH Caimin, o concobair i eciannaetá aghnic guimh.

Ód úbhaod ar báir stuchtíra on pait uaird mhn a úibhrónar ace ro bair ngeanach, 

A Phíngal uí gaoth,  
A meic taise,  
meic oilealla,  
meic thiamada,  
meic eogham,  
meic thiamad,  
meic eogham,  
meic thomalaistí óice,  
meic thomalaistí mar,  
meic thiamada,  
meic Raighne,  
meic congadáigh,  
meic tumnailebe,

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 following 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; are sprung, you can be traced, generation by generation. The descendants of this Teige branched out, and inhabited various parts throughout Ireland, namely: the race of Cormac Gaileng in Luighrne-Connacht, from whom ye, the Muintir-Gadhra, the two Ui Eagra in Connaught, and O'h-Eagra of the Ruta, O'Carroll of Ely, O'Meacair in Ui-Cairin, and O'Conor of Cianachta-Glinne-Geimhín, 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 Donnsléibe, son of

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."
EPISTLE DEDICATORY.

meic Ruaidhri, son of
meic Donsleibhe, son of
meic Conchobhar, son of
meic Ruarc, son of
Gadhra, from whom the Muintir-
Gadhra are surnamed, son of
Glethnechan, son of
Saerghas, son of
Bec, son of
Flaithius, son of
Taichleach, son of
Cinnealadh, son of
Diarmaid, son of
Finnbharr, son of
Brenann, son of
Nadfraech, son of
Fiden, son of
Fidhchuir, son of
Art Corb, son of
Niadh Corb, son of
Lui, from whom the Luighne are
named, son of
Tadhg, son of
Cian, son of
Oilioll Olum, son of
Modh Nuadhat, son of
Modh Neid, son of
Derg, son of
Deirgtheineadh, son of
Enda Monchaoin, son of
Loich Mor, son of
Mofebis, son of
Muiredhach Muchna, son of
Eochaidh Garv, son of
I x

EPISTLE DEDICATORY.

meic duach dalta beadhach,
meic caipphe luirec,
meic ionnactairp,
meic ma pedamun,
meic asamaiph poltceain,
meic riurempb,
meic moda cuimh,
meic cobdaig caomh,
meic riurempb pigtuirpee,
meic luigofe laingid,
meic eacolach,
meic oilealla,
meic aire,
meic luigofe lainmoiree,
meic eacolae nairceir,
meic luigofe riomano,
meic eorna teirpee,
meic duach pem,
meic Seonna ionnairpais,
meic beirpphig,
meic airm mlug,
meic rufulmto,
meic Rofeatai,
meic Roan riugallig,
meic riugallig olcorais,
meic caip ceoconiugna,
meic riugallig ceora,
meic muineamion,
meic caip eloetai,
meic ri airma,
meic Rofeatai,
meic Roppa,
meic glaith,
meic muadat uiglam.

Duach Dalta Deadhadh, son of
Cairbre Lose, son of
Inmadhmar, son of
Nia Sedhamun, son of
Adamar Foltechain, son of
Fercorb, son of
Moldi Corb, son of
Cobhthach Caemh, son of
Rechadadh Righdhearg, son of
Lughaidh Lagha, son of
Eochaideh, son of
Oilioll, son of
Art, son of
Lughaidh Laimhdhearg, son of
Eochaideh Uairches, son of
Lughaidh Iaridhum, son of
Enda Dearg, son of
Duach Finn, son of
Sedna Innarrach, son of
Bresrigh, son of
Art Imleach, son of
Feidhiimidh, son of
Rothchechtach, son of
Roan Righaileach, son of
Faillbe Iolecorach, son of
Cas Cedcoimhgnheach.
Failldeardoid, son of
Muineamhon, son of
Cas Clothaich, son of
Ferata, son of
Rothchechtach, son of
Ross, son of
Glass, son of
Nuadhat Deaghlamh, son of
EPISTLE DEDICATORY.

An tara la pichet vo mi lainmair
anno domini 1632, vo triomhnaith an
leabhar ro i cóimeann Diom na gCail.
An vo circhochaithe iur i cóimeann
ceitha an triomhnaith la naugaurt,
1636. An triomhnaí bhíatháin decc vo
mícheir a Righ Cappalúr or Safam,
Frainc, Albain, 1 or Éirín.

Ó hpís ceapa mionnair,
trathair micheil o' cléirígh.

On the twenty-second day of the
month of January, Anno Domini 1632,
this book was commenced in the
convent of Dun-na-Gall; 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.

Your affectionate friend,
Brother Michael O’Clery.
APPROBATIONS OF THE WORK.

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'Clerig 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 for their writing.

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

*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'Clerig 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'Clery 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.
APPROPRIATIONS OF THE WORK.

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 transcribing this book from various books, were: Brother Michael O'Clery; Maurice, the son of Torna O'Maelchонаire, for one month; Ferfeasa, the son of Lochlann O'Maelchонаire, both of the county of Ros Chomain; Cucogcriche O'Clerigh, of the county of Dunn-na-Gall; Cucogerичe 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, [a church] blessed by Saint Ciaran, son of the carpenter; the book of the Island of Saints, in Loch Ribh; the book of Scanadh Mic Maghnusa, 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 Museum, 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 translation 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 Scanadh 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 3, under the year 1498, p. 1240, infrà.
APPROPRIATIONS OF THE WORK.

The book of the Clann Ua Maelchonaire; the book of the O'Duigenans, of Kilronan; the historical book of Lecan Mic Firbisiigh, which was procured 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.

Scanadh 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.

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.

The book of the Muinitir-Duibhghennain of Cill-Ronain.—There is a most curious and valuable manuscript volume of Irish annals, which was in the possession of the O'Duigenans, preserved 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.

The historical book of Lecan Mic Firbisiigh.— 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 Firbis, 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 1660, 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 Archaeological 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 Masters.

The Annals of the Mac Firbises are also frequently 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.
APPROBATIONS OF THE WORK.

The second book [volume], which begins with the year 1208, was commenced this year of the age of Christ, 1635, in which Father Christopher Uítech [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, Cúcoigcríche O'Clerigh, and Conaire O'Clerigh, transcribed the last book [volume], from 1332 to 1608. These are the books from which these three transcribed the greatest part of this book: the same book of the O'Mulconrys, as far as the year one thousand five hundred 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 Cucogy, the son of Dermot, 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 Bruaidheadha' (Maoilin Óg) from the year

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b Cucogy, son of Dermot.—He was the great-grandfather of Cucogy or Peregrine O'Clergy, one of the Four Masters. — See Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachraich, p. 83.

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

i The book of Mac Bruaidheadha.—Unknown to the Editor.
approbations of the work.

Lughach uí Cléirigh, ó Mhíle, cuice cé, ochtarnach, a Sé, go Mhíle, Sé chéad a nó.

We have seen all these books with the learned men, of whom we have spoken before, and other historical books besides them. In proof of every thing which has been written above, the following persons are putting their hands on this, in the convent of Donegal, the tenth day of August, the age of Christ one thousand six hundred thirty-six.

Brother Bernardine O'Clerigh,
Guardian of Donegal.

Brother Maurice Ulltach,
Brother Maurice Ulltach,
Brother Bonaventura O'Donnell⁹,
Jubilate Lector.

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⁹ Brother Bonaventura O'Donnell.—This was made O'Donnell (Prince of Tirconnell) in the translation used by Mr. Petrie. Manus, son of Sir Niall Garve, and Hugh O'Donnell of Ramelton, who was a member of the Parliament of the Confederate Catholics, held at Kilkenny on the 10th of January, 1647, were the most distinguished members of the family at this period, but neither of them appears to have patronized this work.
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.

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 Tibbat-Afrann, do testify that,—though many were the books of history of the old books of Ireland which I saw, and though numerous the uncertain 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 history and chronology, and who had all that were in Ireland learning that science 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

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\[1\] I...do testify.—Dr. O'Conor, mistaking the meaning of acú-řa, the old form of acúampe, I am, translates this te—testante.
APPROBATIONS

OF THE WORK.

éitir le thumne an bhí i uiseachtaí nó tuairim no le healaíonn, tá léithe ré a luchtuiscaí. Do déarfadh an náisiúnaíte atá ann acc réspúidhait mo láthú aithr go irmh mbóilte Mhic Aedhagain a thubhain, 2. Novemb. 1636.

Flann Macc Aodhagain.

The poor friar, Michael O'Clery, in obedience to his superior, Father Joseph 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 examined it, I, Mac Bruidin-Conchobhar, son of Macelín Og of Cill-Chaeide [Kilkeedy] and Leitir-Maolain, in the county of Clare, do testify that this book is recommendable, and that we do not remember having seen a book of history or annals larger, better, or more generally copious in treating of all Ireland, 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.

Conner Mac Brody, called Mac Bruodin.

Conner Mac Brody, dá nognéir Macc Óruaobair.
APPROBATIONS OF THE WORK.

"Visis testimoniiis et approbationibus eorum qui præcipui sunt Antiquarii Rerum nostrarum, et linguæ ac historiae peritissimæ ac expertissimæ, de fide et integitate fratris Michaelis O'Cleri, Ordinis Seraphici S. Francisci, in opere quod intitulatur, Annales Regni Hibernicæ in duas partes diviso, quarum prima continet a diluvio ad annum Christi Millesimum ducentesimum vigesimum septimum, secunda vero continet ad milesimum sexcentesimum octavum, colligendo, castigando, et illustrando.—Nos Malachias, Dei et Apostolicae Sedis gratia, Archiepiscopus Tuamensis, et Connacie Primas, præfatum opus approbamus et dignissimum ut in lucem reddatur, ad Dei gloriam, Patriæ honorem, et communem utilitatem censemus.

"Datum Galviae 14 Cal. Decembris, 1636.

"MALACHIAS, ARCHIEPISCOPUS TUAMENSIS"m.

"Visis testimoniiis, 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 ELPHN, Eps."

"Opus cui titulus Annales Regni Hibernicæ a Fr. Michael 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, Hibernicæ Primas."

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

"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-
aught, pp. 74, 93.

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

"Fr. ROCHUS KILDARENS."
annala riogáhta eireann.
annala rioghachta eireann.

Also Roman zur an mhlaobh na bilean, na mile na éas a fíricte na bliain. Ceartach a fa mhaith can ceapadh Ceapadh go hEiminn, go ceadachta mhíle, go 50 bhrígh, bios, Lairtha, Pierceion a namama. Abhat Lairtha in hArach Leofann, ar a uaf annamhi. Bha hùinne còina marbh Eiminn. Abhath bios 1 Sleb bòtha, co ro hádhaért 1 cCpin Slebe bòtha, conaó uair

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 Chronicle of Eusebius, from whom, no doubt, the Four Masters took this date. His words are: “Ab Adam usque ad Diluvium anni sunt MMCCXLII. Secundum Hebraeorum 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 (Halyday’s edition, p. 143), and Dr. O’Conor’s Prolegomena ad Annalas, p. 111, 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. 1. 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.” Hamner 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 recusata.”

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 Daud 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. e. ix. Anno Mundi. In hoc anno venit filia alienus de Grecia ad Hibernian, cui nomen Heru vel Berbha [Bambha], vel
ANNALS OF THE KINGDOM OF IRELAND.

THE Age of the World, to this Year of the Deluge, 2242. Forty days before the Deluge, Cassain came to Ireland with fifty girls and three men; Bith, Ladhra, and Fintain, their names. Ladhra died at Ard-Ladhrann, and from him it is named. He was the first that died in Ireland. Bith died at Sliabh Beatha, and was interred in the carn of Sliabh Beatha, and from him

Cesar, et 1. filii, et iii. viri cum ea. Ladhra gubernator fuit qui primus in Hibernia tumulatus est. Hoc non warrant Antiquarii Scotorum.”

Ireland.—According to the Book of Leccan, fol. 272, a, the Leabhar-Gubhala of the O’Clerys, and Keating’s History of Ireland, they put in at Dun-na-marc, in Corca-Duibhne, now Corca-Guiny, a barony in the west of Kerry. There is no place in Corca-Guiny 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.

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 Daudd Mac Furbis’s Genealogical work (Marquis of Drogheda’s copy, pp. 23, 210, 217). The tribe of Cineal-Cobhthaigh were seated at this place.

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 Macgeoghegan, who translated the Annals of Clonmacnoise in 1627, renders it thus: “He was the first that ever dyed in Ireland, of whom Ard-Leyrenn (where he died, and was interred) took the name.”

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, note", under the year 1501, p. 1260.

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 note "b, under A.D. 1393. If
Annala rioghachta eireann. [2527.

partior in phlab. Atbath Cearoip in Cuil Cippa hi Condachtaib, go po haonacht hi cCaim Cippa. Ir o Fiontom tra Peart Fiontom or Loch Dhiaigebe.

O Dlino 50 po gab Papalalon Epe 278, a oip domaan an tan do micht inte, 2520.

Aoir domain an tan tamh Papalalon in Nepinn, da mile cucc e&o 1 piace bliaidom. Ata na toipis batair laip, Slange, Laiglime 1 Rudruine, a trpi mic, Dacnacnac, Nepba, Ciciotha, 1 Cipinn a cociteopa mna.

Aoir domain, da mile cuig e&o piace a micht. Pea mac Tontion, mic Spu do 15 an bliadomh hi Muig Pea, 1 po haonacht in Doolroib Moig Pea, cona& na&a ammmageap an mag.

Aoir domain, da mile cucc e&o tropocha. Ir an mbliadaunrh po cuipd in chlo cath in nepinn i. Cioccal Spighecorpach, mac Scull, mic Sann in Pompuchuba, a& macap tangafor i nepinn, oet ccel o a lion, 50 po cuipd cat

this carn be ever explored, it may furnish evidences of the true period of the arrival of Bith.

b Carn-Ceasir, in Comnaught.—O'Flaherty states in his Ogygia, part iii. c. i, that Knockmara, a hill in the barony of Clare, and county of Galway, is thought to be this Carn-Ceasir, and that Cuil-Cesair was near it. This hill has on its summit a very ancient carn, or sepulchral heap of stones; but the name of Cesair is not remembered in connexion with it, for it is believed that this is the carn of Finnbhicara, who is believed by the peasantry to be king of the fairies of Comnaught. Giraldus Cambrensis states (ubi supra) that the place where Cesair was buried was called Cesare tumulus in his own time: "Littus igitur in quo navis illa primrn appuncit, naunicarum littus vocatur, & in quo prafata tumulata est Cesara uisque hodie Cesare tumulus nominatur." But O'Flaherty'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-Cesair is placed "dp huln mubun" over the fruitful [River] Boyle. It is distinctly stated in the Leabhar Gabhala of the O'Clerys that Carn-Cesair was on the bank of the River Boyle [Scull], and that Cuil-Cesair was in the same neighbourhood. Cuil-Cesair is mentioned in the Annals of Kilronan, at the year 1571, as on the River Boyle.

i Feart-Fintan : i. e. Fintain's Grave. This place, which was otherwise called Tultuine, is described as in the territory of Aradhi, over Loch Deirdghile, now Lough Derg, an expansion of the Shannon, between Killaloe and Portumna. According to a wild legend, preserved in Leabhar-na-h-Uaidhir, 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 Pythagoricae ac Platonicae scholae de animarum migratione, sen in quavis corpora reliquit delirantes apud Ethnicos nostros viguisse."—Ogygia, p. 4.

This Fintan is still remembered in the tradi-
the mountain is named. Cessair died at Cuil-CEasra, in Connaught, and was interred in Carn-CEasra. From Fintan is named Feart-Fintain, over Loch Deirdheire.

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 when Parthalon came into Ireland, 2520 years. These were the chieftains who were with him: Slainge, Laighlinne, and Rudhraide, 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, 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 Grigenchosach, son of Goll, son of Garbh, of the Fomorians, and his mother, came into Ireland, eight hundred in number, so that a battle was fought between them [and Parthalon's people] at Sleamhnai-Maighe-Itile.

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. 1669, or 313 years after the Flood. O'Flaherty adopts this chronology in his Ogygia, part iii. c. ii. Giraldus Cambrensis writes that "Bartholanus Sercus filius de stirpe Japhet filii Noe" came to Ireland in the three hundredth year after the Deluge.

\(^1\) 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 Kellis-town), 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: a ndubh. Dr. O'Connor prints this math airc, and translates it "Duces Orientales," which shows 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 Luainneach, had been in Ireland before Parthalon.—See Haliday's edition, p. 167.

\(^n\) Sleamhnai Maighe-Itile.—This was the name of a place near Lough Swilly, in the barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal; but it is now
Aphion doimh, aithe mile ceú ceò trocha aòd. Tomatòm Locha Con, 7 Locha Techeat i.nn mbliadainfi.

Aphion doimh, aithe mile ceú ceò trocha até. Slàinge mac Pàptralon vece i.nn mbliadainfi, 7 po haónacht hi eacrn Sleèe Slàngha. Tomatòm Locha Mere beò i.nn bhaodam ëions.

Aphion doimh, aithe mile ceú ceò trocha acúig. Laègmhine mac Pàptralon uig i.nn mbliadainfi. An tain po clair a pHit ag ann po meòbàt Loch Laègmhine i.nn Uab mac Úair, conaò naa aìnnnìèir. Tomatòm Locha Heachtìa bìòp.

Aphion doimh, aithe mile ceú ceò seòrach a acúig. Ruòpùne mac Pàptralon do batágh i Loè Ruòpùne, iar tòmatòm in locha taimh, conaò naa pàrrtìp Loch Ruòpùne.

Aphion doimh, aithe mile ceú ceò seòrach aòp. Mùròtòla ùrìna po tìp i.nn mbliadainfi, conaò è aì pHìchtnà doch tòmatòm po meòbàt i namhir Pàptralon, 7 aòp doròòe aòp aìnnn Lochè Cuan.

Aphion doimh, aithe mile ceú ceò caòsa. Pàptralon vece poì Shìonòig elta Eòdair i.nn mbliadairnì. A namhirıèir gàbala Pàptralon Ro phìòitòit na muìòeri : aët na ma mì pHì carse bhaodam ëiròe m po PHìchtòiù. Maò

obsolete. Magh-Ithe is the name of a plain in the barony of Kaphoe, along the River Finn.—See Colgan's Tríos Thamnà, pages 114, 181.

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

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

Sliabh Slàngha.—This was the ancient name of Sliabh Domhanghairt, or Slieve Donard, in the south-east of the county of Down. Giraldus Cambrensis says that it was called Mons Dominici in his own time, from a St. Dominicus who built a noble monastery at the foot of it.—Top. Híc, dist. iii. c. 2. This was St. Domhanghart, and the monastery is Magherna.—See Colgan's Tríos Thamnà, p. 114 n, 131; and Acta Sanctó—run, at 21st March, pp. 742, 744. The carn of Slângha is still to be seen on the summit of Slieve-Donard, and forms a very conspicuous object. The hero Slângha is now forgotten by tradition, but the memory of St. Donard is still held in great veneration throughout the barony of Iveragh and the Mourne mountains. Archdall (Monasticon, p. 733) commits the double error of confounding Sliabh-Domhanghairt 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."

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

Loch-Laèglìnìe.—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 Con\(^\text{a}\) and Loch Techeart\(^\text{b}\) in this year.

The Age of the World, 2533. Slainge, son of Parthalon, died in this year, and was interred in the carn of Sliabh Slangha\(^\text{c}\). Also the eruption of Loch Mese' 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\(^\text{d}\) sprang forth in Ui Mac Uais, and from him it is named. The eruption of Loch Eachtra\(^\text{e}\) also.

The Age of the World, 2545. Rudhruidhe, son of Parthalon, was drowned in Loch Rudhruidhe\(^\text{f}\), 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 Brenaa 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\(^\text{x}\) 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 Lecabhar-Gobhala, 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.

\(^{1}\) Loch-Eachtra.—This lake is referred to in the Chronicon Scotorum as situated between Sliabh Mudhurn and Sliabh Fuaid; and Keating and O'Flaherty place it in Oirghialla. There is no remarkable lake between Sliabh Mudhurn 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 Mudhurn is in the barony of Cremona, in the county of Monaghan; and Sliabh Fuaid is near Newtown Hamilton, in the county of Armagh.

\(^{2}\) 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.

\(^{\text{a}}\) Brenaa.—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.

\(^{\text{x}}\) Sean-Mhagh Ealta-Eadair : 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 Oggini, 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-
nÉitrighe, la Comóctha, Mag níle, la Laigim ; Mag Liú, la hUib mac Uapr bhrígh ; Mag Lačaprna, la Dál nÁmudó.

Aoir duíom, go mile ocht eisí riů bhíidín. Naí Míle ná ece pí i haonphúchtman do muintir Párrálain pop iúnaigh ealta Eaoim. t. céig Míle tóipoin, t seirtpe mile do mháth. Conaoid de pí ata Taimleacht muintere Párrálain. Trí eisí bhíidín po caetíosc i nÉirinn.

Epe por tríochas bhíidín go ttamhn Íedhí.

Aoir duíom, go mile ocht eisí caocea. Nenúíd o techt in nÉirinn. Ír an tara la vée iap techt no Íenúíd co na muintir sáibh Mácha bán Íenúíd. Atáid anphr na criú hápuí batair laiph, Sáaphn, laibhanael páío, Reap精美 Leitwrep, t Amhnaí. Ceitpíe míc Nenúíd iarúide. Meoí, Mácha, Íbha, t Síphrá, cífora máí na naípeachtí.

Aoir duíom, d'fháile ocht eisí caoasa Adam. Írín niubhoiní por meabair Loí nDapábhéig t Loích nÁmudh há Mhíc.

Atáid anphr na Rathá por toccea, na móisí por plíshteid, t na locha por taimleachtaí na aímpní Íenúíd, 5en go brothóir bhíidín rannmácha porpa. Rath Cinn ech i nUibh Níllamh ; Rath Ciombaoíh há Símhne, Magh Cípa, por the Rev. William Reeves, M. B., M. R. I. A., pp. 55, 87, 264, 324, 338. For the extent of Dal Áraídhe, see the same work, pp. 334 to 343; and the second part of these Annaís, note 9, under the year 1174, p. 13. Giraldus Cambrensis also mentions the cutting down of four forests in the time of Bartholomus, and adds that in his own time there were more woods than plains in Ireland: “ Sed ctian adhib hodie, respectu sylvarum, panca 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 Beate’s Natural History of Ireland, Svo, London, 1652, chap. xx., 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-

Connacht, p. 8, note 9.

“Taimleacht-Maintire-Parthalain.—O’Flaherty
Magh-n-Eithrighe\textsuperscript{4}, in Connaught; Magh-Ithe, in Leinster\textsuperscript{2}; Magh-Lii\textsuperscript{a}, in Ul-Mac-Uais-Breach; Magh-Latharna\textsuperscript{b}, in Dal-Arainde.

The Age of the World, 2820. Nine thousand of Parthalon’s people died in one week on sean-Magh-Ealta-Edair, namely, five thousand men, and four thousand women. Whence is [named] Taimhleacht Muintire Parthaloin\textsuperscript{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\textsuperscript{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, larbhainel the Prophet, Fearghus Leithdeirg, and Ainninn. 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\textsuperscript{e} and Loch Ainninn\textsuperscript{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\textsuperscript{g} are not found for them: Rath-Cinnech\textsuperscript{b}, in Ui-Niallain; Rath-Cimbacith\textsuperscript{i}, 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 cumbelaČe, or cumelaČe, signifies a place where a number of persons, cut off by the plague, were interred together.—See Cormac’s Glossary, in voce CumbelaČe. The word frequently enters into the topographical names in Ireland, and is anglicised Tamlaght, Tawlaght, and Tallaght.

\textsuperscript{4} Neimhidh.—In the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Connell Mageoghegan, the arrival of “Nevie with his seven sons 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.

\textsuperscript{5} Loch Ainninn.—Now Lough Ennell, near Mullingar.—See note \textsuperscript{a}, under the year 1446, p. 949, in the second part of these Annals.

\textsuperscript{6} The precise years: i.e. the precise years in which such forts were erected, plains cleared, &c., have not been recorded. Dr. O’Conor translates this: “quousque experti sunt annos pestilentiales contra se,” which is not the meaning intended by the Four Masters.

\textsuperscript{b} Rath-Cinnech.—There is no place now bearing this name in the baronies of Ui-Niallain or Oneilland, in the county of Armagh.

\textsuperscript{i} Rath-Cimbacith: i.e. Kimbaeth’s Fort. This name is now obsolete. The position of the plain of Scimhne is determined by Rim-Seimhne, i.e. the point or promontory of Seimhne, the ancient name of Island-Magee, in the county of

C

a large and beautiful lake, near Castlepollard, in the county of Westmeath.
Maig nEabha, Maigh Chnide tolaí, 7 Maig Luigh 1i eCnideathóib; Maig trochaí i tTail Esgean; Leagmnais 1i Munian; Maig mhóirpa i Luigni; Maig Luigao i 1nUih Túiripe; Maig Sepeó i TTeoiba; Maig Seime 1i ndal Ànnaide; Maig Muirpenne i eConaille; 7 Maig Macha la haMAnghallath. Loch Cal 1i 1nUih Niallán, 7 Loch Muirpesnsin i Luigni i Ste6 Suanipe. Cath Múrpuig i ndál Rian. Cath Íoigna, 7 cath Snaipóppa, rop Pomóipp. Ro bhí Neiníd iathúide.

Achadh Neiníó isombh do 1amh i cemh Liathan 1i Munian trí mile mar aon bhí in oile Árdh Neiníó.

Aodh domhain, trí mile púscot apé. Toágail tríb Conainn íris mhbládhampr la ríol Neiníó rop Conainn mac Íodbagair, 7 rop Pomóipp ar éin a nnuogaí gac nóirpóide na Íaííprüpe pòmpa, amhal ar rollpú íris cóime te Íopóíp


k Maigh-Cnara.—A plain in the barony of Carrar, in the county of Mayo.

1 Maigh-9-Eabha.—Now Machaire-Eabha, anglicè Magherow, a plain situated between the mountain of Binnbulbin and the sea, in the barony of Carbery, and county of Sligo.

m Maighe-Culle-Toladh.—A plain in the barony of Kilmáine, and county of Mayo.

a Maighe-Luirig.—A plain in the barony of Boyle, and county of Roscommon.—See note k, under A. D. 1187.

o Maighe-trochaí : 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-Eoghan or Tyrone. The church of Donaachsenor-Muirghe-trochair, near the village of Carn-Donagb, is referred to in the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick as in this plain.

p Leagmnas, in Munster.—Not identified.

* Maighe-m-Breuin.—Unknown.

7 Maighe-Lughadh : i.e. Lughadhi's Plain, a district near Lough Neagh; but this name is now obsolete.—See note k, under the year 1218.

* Maigh-Scéith.—See the year 738, where this place is said to be Cennannus, i.e. Kells, between the two Tefflas.

i Maigh-Scéimhne.—See Rath-Cimbaith, note f, supra.

u Maigh-Muirtheimhne.—A level country, in the present county of Louth, extending from the River Boyne to the mountains of Cualigne or Carlingford. Dundalk, Louth, Drumiskin, Faughard, and Monasterboice, are mentioned as in this plain.—See the Annals of Tigernach, A. D. 1002; Ussher's Primordia, pp. 627, 705, 827, 901. This territory was otherwise called Machaire-Oirghiall, and Conaile-Muirtheimhne.

—See A. D. 1434, 1452, 1466, and 1486.

w Maigh-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-Niallán), county of Armagh.

y Loch-Muirtheimhne.—Now Lough Ramor, near Virginia, in the barony of Castlerahan, and county of Cavan. Luighne was an extensive territory in ancient Meath. The name is still
Seimhne; Magh-Ceara, Magh n-Eabha, Magh-Cuile-Toladh, and Magh-Luirc, in Connaught; Magh-tochar, in Tir-Eoghan; Leagmhagh, in Munster; Magh-m-Brensa, in Leinster; Magh-Lughadh, in Ui-Tuirtre; Magh-Serchd, in Telfia; Magh-Seimhne, in Dal-Araide; Magh-Muirtheimhne, in Conaille; and Magh-Macha, in Oirghialla; Loch-Cal, in Ui-Niallain; Loch-Muinreamhair, in Luighne, in Sliabh Guaire. The battle of Murbholg, in Dal-Riada; the battle of Baghna; and the battle of Cnaunh-Ross against the Fomorians. Neimhidh gained these [battles].

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

The Age of the World, 3066. The demolition of the tower of Conainn in this year, by the race of Neimhidh, against Conainn, son of Fuchair, 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.

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

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 Slemish.

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 Hymong, p. 90, note b.

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

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.

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.

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 Conaing, or Conaing, on Tory Island at present; but there are most curious traditions of Balor. Giraldus Cambrensis calls the Fomorians "Gygantes (quibus tune temporis abundabat insula)"; and "pyrati, qui Hiberniam grauitur depopulari consueucrant." In the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Connell Mageoghuran, it is said that "these Fiomores were a sept descended from Cham, the sonne of Noah; 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.
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'Conor 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.

Mutually jell by each other, i.e. they mutually slaughtered each other almost to annihilation. Dr. O'Conor renders this: "Et mirum est non occisosuisse simul interfectosex utraque parte plures quam triginta." But he is clearly wrong, for in the ancient Irish ap ruaill mac is the same as the modern ap beag mac. The mistakes of this kind throughout Dr. O'Conor's translation are countless, and the Editor shall, therefore, only notice the most remarkable of them.

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

The other four, &c.—Dr. O'Conor translates this: "Regnaverunt quatuor alii et Firbolgi similiter, Slange supra ipsos regnante." But he totally mistakes the construction. It should be: "Ordinaverunt quatuor alii et Firbolgi similiter Slangeum regem supra ipsos." Connell Mageoghagan renders it in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise as follows:

"After making of which division [of Ireland into five provinces], Slane, 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 sons of Dela mac Loich, that first divided Ireland into five provinces.

1. Slane, their eldest brother, had the province of Leinster for his part, which contained from Inver Cole, 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, Suire, Ficoir, 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\(^8\); and they nearly all mutually fell by each other\(^8\); 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 years\(^1\) 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. Slainge, Gann, Genann, Seangann, and Rudhraighe, were their five chiefains. These were the five sons of Deala, son of Loich. The other four\(^4\) 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 Rosedaleaileagh [Rop os poileoc], now called Limbricke, which is the province of North Munster.

“4. Gannann, the fourth brother, had the province of Connought, containing from Limbricke to Easroe.

“5. Rorye, the fifth brother, and youngest, had from Easroe aforsaid 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 partitii sunt portiones. Slanus inter fratres natu primus, qui Slanio flumini Wexfordie adfuerint nomen fecit, sibi Lageniam ab Iubhhercolpa Droghedach alias Vadiponem ad Trium Aquarum Confluivit eorum eventum, et comitum mille viros aedificat. Gannann inter fratres secundus, qui Gannann flumine ad Cuirolum et Limbricum cohaeruerunt in occidentem, cum mille viris sorte devenit. Mille alij Gannanni prosecuti sunt, cum tradite sibi Conacias, que Limbricum ab Austro, Drovisian ab Aquilon, pro metis habet, possessionem adiret. As-

signatum sibi Vltoniam a Drovisiâ ad Vadiponentem porrectam capescivit Ruarius, có etiam mille hominum coloniâ deductā.

Annala Ríoghachta Eireann

Aoír domhain, trí mile vía céó pearsceat a roacht. Slaneṣe mac Óeala do bheith i píže Ériomn rí pe aomhlaiona, γ a éce i pòipseinn na bhaiona μιν i μήτομον Ρίγ ψηπ ἰπ ψηπ δημια.

Aoír domhain, trí mile vía céó pearsceat a hóct. Ruíμψé mac Óeala do ghabáil píže n♣épeimm. An céd bhiadann vía píže impin.

Aoír domhain, trí mile vía céó pearsceat anaoi. An napa bhiadom do píže Ruíμψé, γ a éce i pòipseinn na bhaiona ρο.

Aoír domhain, trí mile vía céó píchtmoγat. An céd bhiadain do píže Γράμν γι Σεανάνον πφ Εψιν ψηπ.

Aoír domhain, trí mile vía céó píchtmoγat a tri. An estραınao bhiadam do Γράμν γι Σεανάνο, γ a néce vía taín a pòipseinn na bhiadona ρο ἵν ψηπέι λαταιρ το χρήσει céd vía aon μιν.

Aoír domhain, trí mile vía céó píchtmoγat a étaip. An céd bhiadain do píže Σένγαιν ψηπ.

Aoír domhain, trí mile vía céó píchtmoγat a hóct. A bpoipcéendo an cínceceae bhiadam do píže Σένγαιν τορόιρ γι Ρίάκαην Σεμπριόναν μακ Σταιν.

Aoír domhain, trí mile vía céó píchtmoγat anaoi. An céd bhiadain do píže Ρίάκαην Σεμπριόναν.

Aoír domhain, trí mile vía céó oέctmoγat a tri. An cínceceae bhiadain do píže Ρίακα, γ a χθετιμ la Ριονμάλ μακ Σεανάνο an bhiadampi.

Aoír domhain, trí mile vía céó oέctmoγat a étaip. An céd bhiadain do píže Ριονμάλ μακ Σεανάνο πφ Εψιν.

Aoír domhain, trí mile vía céó oέctmoγat anaoi. Το βρόκαδοι an ψηπεαδó bhiadom do Ριονμάλ ἵν an píze, τορχαίρ la Ρονδζεξ μακ Σενδάμαν.

Aoír domhain, trí mile vía céó nochar. An céd bhiadom do píže Ρονδζεξ.

Aoír domhain, trí mile vía céó nochar a tri. A βρόκαδοι an estραRoutingModule bhiadom do píže Ρονδζεξ do ροχαίρ la Ηέοςαδο μακ Εψε.

Aoír domhain, trí mile vía céó nochar a étaip. An céd bhiadom do píże Εχναζ εικ μακ Εψε ψηπ.

1 Dias-Righ: i.e. the Hill of the Kings, otherwise called Duna-Shinge, i.e. Shinge Mound. This was a very ancient seat of the kings of Leinster. Keating describes its situation as on the brink of the River Bearbhin [the Barrow], between Carlow and Leighlin. This place is still well known. It is situated in the townland of Ballyknocken, 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-Righ, 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 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-Liathain.

The Age of the World, 3274. This was the first year of the reign of Sen^ann.

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 Erc.

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

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

\(^n\) 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.

\(^m\) Died.—According to Keating and the Leabhair-Gabhala, he died at Brugh, over the River Boyne.
Annals Riochtachta Eireann [3303]


Aon raoinn, tair mile tair ceo a’chri. An eis bliadhain do ríge breac mac Cathalain roí Eirinn, uair oír patach Tuatha De Dannann rígh ro ríam mbeirpüíu eac’ta Muighe tuircf Conga, an eisdom ro haoí láin Nuadatt acca leigr. Roí Eochaidh macb Úalló mac Úalló mac Úalló mac Úalló mac Úalló mac Úalló mac Úalló mac Úalló mac Úalló mac Úalló mac Úalló mac Úalló mac Úalló mac Úalló mac Úalló mac Úalló mac Úalló mac Úalló mac Úalló mac Úalló ma

Aon raoinn, tair mile tair ceo a’chri. An rítaíocht bliadhain do bhré a’chri roí Eirinn mar mhí, 50 ro rásob am ríge roí Nuadatt ríop níos a laimhe la Tíann cechta, rí Cionn eis pem congnaí lair. Uair oír patach láin náirgite pem.

Aon raoinn, tair mile tair ceo a haoi tiot. An eis bliadhain do rígh Nuadatt aighsealain tar eir a laimhe roí eac’teamh roí ríota aighseal aithtisefo.

Aon raoinn, tair mile tair ceo tiot. A bhoirciúna ríe bliadhain roí...
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, in Conmaicne-Cuile-Toladh, in Connaught, so that the King Eochaidh, son of Erc, was killed by the three sons of Neimhidh, son of Badhraí, of the Tuatha-De-Dananns; Ccecht, Luamh, and Luachra, their names. The Firbolgs were vanquished and slaughtered in this battle. Moreover, the hand of Nuadhat, son of Eochaidh, son of Edarlamh (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 Dianececht, 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 Airgeadlaí, 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

9 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 Eircce, 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.

10 The hand.—It is stated in the Battle of Magh-Tuireadadh, and various other accounts of the Tuatha-De-Dananns, that Creidne Cerd made a silver hand for this Nuadhat, and that Dianececht, 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 Dianececht and Creidne formed the hand with motion in every finger and joint, and that Miach, the son of Dianececht, 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 Óggygía, part iii. c. 10. In Cormac’s Glossary the name of Dianececht is explained "Deus salutis," i.e. the God of curing."
piğa Nuadat Argaclain topair i ceat Muige tuirfe na bhFomrae la bad a mbailochmnuoch oPHomnmp.

5 Magh-Tuireadh na bh-Fomoraí.—This name is still remembered in the country, and is now applied to a townland in the parish of Kilnacarranny, 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 5, 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 Balilebannoch, 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 Kethlem, the wife of Balor, fought with desperation, and wounded the Dágha, afterwards king of the Tuatha-De-Danaans, with some missile weapon. This Balor, the general of the Fomorians, is still vividly remembered by tradition throughout Ireland, as bád a chumhanna, 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 Samhthinn, and Mac Kinelly (Mac Confaclaen) the first of whom was a distinguished smith, who held his forge at Drummatinna, a place in the parish of Rath-Finna, which derived its name from that circumstance, for Opmm na renne in Irish sounds ridge of the fire in English, alluding to Gavida's furnace. Mac Kinelly was lord of that district, comprising the parishes of Rath-Finna and Tullaghobegley, and was possessed of a cow called Glas Guivien [recte Glas Gaibhinn], 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 Drummatinna, 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.
regain of Nuadhat of the Silver Hand, he fell in the battle of Magh-Tuireadh na bh-Fomorach, 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 Snúl Bhatoir. 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 curroch: 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 sated 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 Samuthainn, who, it appears, was there too, on some business connected with war, and entered the forge himself, to see the sword properly shaped and steeld. But while he was within, Balor, assuming the form of a red-headed little boy, came to Mac Samuthainn 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 Samuthainn’s) steel in making Mac Kineely’s swords, and would make his of Iron. ‘By the Scéne, then,’ says Mac Samuthainn, ‘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
her in by the tail is, to this day (a great memorial of the transaction), called Port-na-Ghise, 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 Samhthaimn, also, being soon made sensible of the scheme of Balor, suffered a few boxes on the head from his brother with impurity. 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 Drummatinné. When the matrons awoke they persuaded Ethnea that the appearance of Biroge and her protege 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 dolg or pin), to be cast into a certain whirlpool; but as they were carried across a small harbour, on the way to it, the dolg 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 Bright, the goddess of

The Age of the World, 3370. After the fortieth year of the reign of Lugh Lamhfhada over Ireland, he fell by Mac Cuill at Caendruim'. 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 Clóch Chon-polain at the years 1284, 1534), 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. "Fatam rejet homines?"

Some say that this took place at Knocknafola, or Bloodyforesland, but others, who place the scene of Balor's death at Drummatinné, 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, Luglaighd Lamhfhada, in the second battle of Magh-Tuireadh.—See Oggyia, part iii. e. 12.

"Caendruim."—This was the ancient name of the hill of Uisneach, in Westmeath, situated about four miles south-east of the village of
The Naipoige Mic Brugh-na-Boinne, voce by at is Sidh-an-Bhroglia place Taillte insin Maigmoir niide, insin piig Earpanne, bhi Eachoac mic Eipc, pi deoinac piib midile an ÒChoai Òinn.

Aoiid voiman, tri mile tri ceac piitmoacat a haon. An cfo bhiaaam do piige Eachoac Ollathair dar baimn an ÒGhobha óp Òunn mprin.

Aoiid voiman, tri mile cfepe cfo caoga. lepi brophba na bhiaona deoinaigeiri don aeitmoacat bhiaaam po cafÈ ÒChoaii Ollathair i naiprughe na hÉéíinu, po écc i é pi a saip dii ec o na zona do pat Cechleni riac hi ecéí cafÈ Maigé tuguf.

Aoiid voiman, tri mile cfepe cfo caoga a haon. An cfo bhiaaam do piige Òealbaeir mic Ògma óp Òunn mprin.

Aoiid voiman, tri mile cfepe cfo Sfìcat. iÉ an deacmao bhiaaam do piige Òealbaeir toncaí do lamh a mic rámp, Piaac mac Òealbaeir.

Aoiid voiman, tri mile cfepe cfo piiccat a haon. An cfo bhiaaam do Piaac mac Òealbaeir i piige.

Aoiid voiman, tri mile cfepe cfo Seachtmoac. A broipéaim an deaca maio bhiaaam do piige Piaaio mic Òealbaeir óp Òunn do ÉÉir la hÉéíon nhÉÉ.

Aoiid voiman, tri mile cfepe cfo peachtmoac ahaon. An cfo bhiaaam

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

u Tailtean.—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 Cormom's Glossary, in voce Lughapod. See also O'Flaherty's Hygja, part iii. cc. xii. 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 Lag an aonach, 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 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 Lecan, fol. 273, p. b. col. 2, it is stated that Daghda 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 Erc, 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 Ollathair passed in the monarchy of Ireland, he died at Brugh, of the venom of the wound which Cethlenn inflicted upon him in the first battle of Magh-Tuirreadh.

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

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

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

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

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-Aine and Cnoc-Gréine, in the county of Limerick, and on the Pap Mountains, Ou céé Omonnne, in the S. E. of the county of Kerry.—See the year 861. These monuments are of the most remote antiquity, and prove that the Tuatha-de-Danann were a real people, though their history is so much wrapped up in fable and obscurity.

*Cethlenn.—Dr. O’Conor latinizes this Cethlenn, as if it were the name of a man, but, according to the old accounts of the battle of Magh-Tuirreadh, Cethlenn, who wounded the Daghdha in the second battle of Magh-Tuirreadh (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 Inishkeebheann (Enniskillen, in Fermanagh) was called from her.

3 Eogon of Inbher.—O’Flaherty (Oggyia, p. iii. c. 14) calls him Eugenius de Ard-inver, or Invernor; Keating calls the place Ard-Bric; but we are not told where it is situated.
ANNAEA RIOGHACHTA EIREANN.

vo mide na teip mios neadhach do Tuatha De Danann po hathar hi eocomplaisiopr um Eippin, Mac Cuill, Mac Céit, g Mac Ghríne uminn.

Aon iomram, trí mide cuice efo. Dhábhain [i. eoblaic] mac Milsech do teacht i n-Eippin a bhróipchú na bliain pho do an gabail ar Tuatha De Danann, g po reipfair cae Sléibe Mhír riú muri trin lisc earr na teacht li triur: ba riú caif mho do roicip Scota in ghr. Bhayaobh, g aste riú Scota fhuip Sliabh Mhír g mpuir. Do roicip anu beic Páir, bean Uin, mac Uicce, iu ean g Eipin. Ro riúra mac Milsech iar mho caif e a deiltin mho ti mho DBch Tuatha De Danann, Mac Cuill, Mac Céit, g Mac Ghríne. Ro baif 50 cian ag cuip m nathá go stairseibh Mac Céit lir Eipineam, Mac Cuill lir hEimeair, g Mac Ghríne lir hAmhain.

7 Mac Cuill, ãr.—According to an old Irish poem, quoted by Keating in his History of Ireland (See Halyday’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 Ceachu, because he worshipped the plough, evidently alluding to his wish to promote agriculture; and the third, Mac Gríne, 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, Tuath 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 sublated them, it may be inferred that they were skilled in arts which the latter did not understand. Among these was Danann, the mother of the gods, from whom O míc Danan, a mountain in Kerry, was called; Buanann, the goddess that instructed the heroes in military exercises, the Minerva of the ancient Irish; Badhth, the Belona of the ancient Irish; Abhortach, god of music; Ned, the god of war; Nemon, his wife; Mannanan, the god of the sea; Dianceach, 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-Danans were then supposed to live as sprites or fairies, with corporeal and material forms, but induced with immortality. The inference naturally to be drawn from these stories is, that the Tuatha-De-Danann 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 Cuoc-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 Cuill, Mac Ceacht, and Mac Greine.

The Age of the World, 3500. The fleet of the sons of Milidh 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 is [to be seen] between Sliabh Mis and the sea. Therein also fell Bas, the wife of Un, son of Uige, from whom is [named] Gleann-Faisí. After this the sons of Milidh fought a battle at Tailtinns, 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 Eiremhou, Mac Cuill by Eimhear, and Mac Greine by Anmhergin.

looks very strange that our genealogists trace the pedigree of no family living for the last thousand years to any of the kings or chiefains of the Tuatha-De-Dananns, while several families of Firbolgic 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 O'ggia, part iii. c. 11. The tract above alluded to in the shape of a dialogue between St. Patrick and Caoilte Mac Romain, 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.

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 cíud. 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'Soullevane, 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. iiib. iii. c. i. p. 32.

The grave of Scota.—This is still pointed out in the valley of Gleann-Scoithin, townland of Clahane, parish of Annagh, barony of Trougha-

a Tuailtins.—Now Teltown, in Meath.—See note 9, p. 19. suprâ.
The text contains a description of geographical locations in Ireland, including references to places such as Slieve Gullion, Rathmore, and the Cooley Mountains. It also mentions historical and cultural aspects, such as the tochar (a type of medieval script) and the place-name Arklow. The text is rich in historical and geographical detail, providing insights into the landscape and cultural heritage of the region.
Their three queens were also slain; Eire by Súirghé, Fodhla by Edan, and Banba by Caicher. The battle was at length gained against the Tuatha-De-Dananns, and they were slaughtered wherever they were overtaken. There fell from the sons of Milíd, on the other hand, two illustrious chieftains, in following up the rout, [namely] Fuad at Sliabh Fúaid, and Cuailgne at Sliabh Cuailgne.

The Age of the World, 3501. This was the year in which Eremhon and Emheir 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 Emheir, with their chieftains: Rath-Beothaigh, over the Eoir in Argat-Ros, and Rath-Oinn in Crích-Cualann, [were erected] by Eremhon. The causeway of Inbher-mor, in the territory of Ui Einechglais-Cualann, [was made] by Amergin. The erection of Dun Nair, in Sliabh Modhairn, by Gosten; Dun-Deilginní, in the territory of Cualann, by Sedgha; Dun-Sobhairce, in Murbholg Dal-Riada, by Sobhairce; and Dun Edair by Súirghé. By Eremhon and his chieftains these were erected. Rath-Uambhain, in Leinster, by Emheir; Rath-Ardá-Suírd by Etan, son of Uige; Carraig-Fethaigh 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 Emheir, for Sobhairce, after whom it was named, flourished a considerable time after; and in Kínael's poem, though Dun-Sobhairce is given among the forts erected by the sons of Milíd and their followers, it adds, uap peacán, i.e. “after some time.”

\[\text{\textsuperscript{3}}\text{Dun-Éitair.—This fort, which was otherwise called Dun-Crinthhainn, was situated on the Hill of Howth, near Dublin. Dr. Petrie states that its site is occupied by the Bailie's Lighthouse.—See Dun-Crinthhainn, A. D. 9.}\]

\[\text{\textsuperscript{5}}\text{Rath-Uambhain: i.e. the Rath or Fort of the Cave. This is probably Rathowen, in Wexford. —See Inquisition, 38 Car. I. It is called Rath-Eombhain by Keating.—See his History of Ireland, Haliday's edition, p. 302.}\]

\[\text{\textsuperscript{7}}\text{Rath-arða-Suírd.—In Kínael's poem the erection of this fort is ascribed to Fulman, and that of Rath-Righbaird is attributed to Edan, which is more correct, as it appears that, in the distribution of territory, the province of Connaught, in which Rath-Righbaird is situated, fell to the lot of Un and Edan. Fulman was seated in Munster, which was Emheir's or Heber's particular portion of the island, and not the northern portion, as Giraldus erroneously states. The fort called Rath-arða-Suírd was situated on the hill of Rath-tSuírd, about half a mile to the north-west of the old church of Donaghmore, near the city of Limerick. The site of the rath is now occupied by the ruins of a castle.}\]

\[\text{\textsuperscript{9}}\text{Carraig-Fethaigh.—As Un was one of the}\]
two chieftains seated in Connaught, it may be conjectured that his fort or residence was situated at Rath-Uin, anglicised Rahoon, near the town of Galway.—See Chorographical Description of West Connaught, edited by Hardiman, p. 56, note 8.

1 Carragh-Blaraghie.—Called by Keating Conmhaic Ceapige Útaíne, the edifice of Carrig-Bloyree. The Editor never met any topographical name in Ireland like Ballyraidhe, except Blyry in the barony of Brawney, and county of Westmeath.—Ordinance Map, sheet 29.

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

3 Rath-Righbraid 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 Riebuart. The church of Bishop Bronus, now Killasping-brone, near the hill of Knocknarea, in the barony of Carbury and county of Sligo, is referred to as built near this fort.

4 Drumna-Chasach in Crich-Maine.—According to the Life of St. Greallan, patron saint of Crich-Maine, or Hy-Many, this Drum, 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.

5 Drumna-Beaithgigh in Maenmhagh.—This was the ancient name of a remarkable ridge extending across the plain of Maenmagh, near the town of Longrea, in the county of Galway. The name is obsolete, but the ridge is identifiable.

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

7 Brí-Dánsk : i. e. the hill of the Oxen. This is referred to in the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, published by Colgan (Trias Thurnam, p. 160), as Mons Brí-dánsk ; 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 Dimmechus (as given in the
Carraig-Blairaghé by Mantan; Dun-Ardinne by Caicher; Rath-Righbaird, in Muirese*, by Fulman. By Emheur and his chieftains these [were erected].

A dispute arose at the end of this year, between Eremhon and Emheur, about the three celebrated hills, Druim Clasaigh*, in Crich-Maine; Druim-Bearthaigh, in Maennagh; and Druim Finglin, in Munster. In consequence of which a battle was fought between them, on the brink of Bri-Damh, at Tochar-eter-da-mhagh; and this is called the battle of Geisill. The battle was gained upon Emheur, 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.

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 Emheur, son of Ir; Munster to the four sons of Emheur Finn; the province of Connaught to Un and Eadan; and the province of Leinster to Crimhthann Sciaithbhel of the Damnonians.

Book of Ballymote, fol. 193), it is stated that there were many mounds at this place, in which Emheur, Ever, or Heber, and the other chieftains slain in the battle, were interred. The name Tochar-eter-da-mhagh, denotes the topher or causeway between the two plains, and the name is partly still preserved in that of the townland of Doulce or tócroí, anglicisè 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, Tuirc de mack, and anglicised Tethmoy, was the name of a considerable territory in the ancient Offally, comprising the baronies of Warrenstown and Coolcottown, in the east of the King's County, as appears from an old map of Leix and Ophaly, preserved in the British Museum.

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

*Emheur-Finn: generally anglicised Heber-Finn. The inhabitants of the south of Ireland are constantly designated by the appellation of Stol Cuim, or Stoic Cuim, by the Irish poets down to the present century. Giraldus is evidently wrong in stating that Heberus possessed the northern portion of Ireland.

Crimhthann Sciaithbhel.—He was of the Fir-bolgic colony. Keating, in his History of Ireland, and the O'Clerys, in their Leabhar-Guabhta, 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 Herenon, the widows of the Milesian chieftains who had been drowned on the expedition from Spain.—See Keating's History of Ireland; O'Flaherty's Oggya, 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
Toa, m97in Luigheach, m1c 1the, tv9 EMII0n r1n E9ri1n r1p ctn6 Od9a, 
aL 1n Toa ro comautoch71na 50 hI9I910n tuI09 thoj1e mu c1onprapa 
scsip maig1niam 1r99b1o, 1no m1nre no ha9anacti, 1 no toccacbe a m1p 1 
a l1ge, 1 50 m19 ano no bI99 1ac ri99op9n no 199r1901via riol 50 bраt. 
Ap rao na m1ra c1on99999ab a1n6 mu a coim11 vi, An1mpn9 Gh1u1ngseal 1 
99999omrn. lre99 r9p9m no maeg1rp O9p9m C9a9n 1. Team991p. Ap una 
m1999apa, 1 ar m1nre po ha9anacht.

Od9a uns ma99a Mu99n, 1 Lu1999e, 1 Le999ne v9c9e 50 mo ha9anacht 1 
Od9a.

Cach Cuile Cachlip, 1 torc9999 C91e999p la hAn1mpn Ghlu1ngseal an 
9999991m99119, 1 roc9p91 a p1rp 1n1n maig1n ini on99999 no 9apa 1l 
Dui C91il Cachlip.

Aoir nof99n, 1n mile cu19ce cto a 1m. An vara b199999n no p1ge EM-
99999mon op 9p99999. An1m999 Ghlu1ngseal mac Mil99a to tuim11n hi 
cc9e 9ile ti99do an bl99999nri la hI999990n. 

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

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

Dower: c1mp1p91a.—The c1mp1p9ra was a re-
ward 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 Genealo-
gies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fineach, p. 207, 
note 5.

Drum-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.

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 An-
nals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

"But first, before they landed on this land, 
Toa, 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 land-
ing she chose Leytryynn" [Leu9-op9n], "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 Toa, maketh it to 
be the house, pallace, or town of Toa."

3503.
Tea, daughter of Lughaidh, son of Ith, whom Eremhon married in Spain, to the repudiation of Odhbha, was the Tea who requested of Eremhon a choice hill, as her dower, 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-Cacir, i.e. Teamhair. It is from her it was called, and in it she was interred.

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

The battle of Cuil Caicher, 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 Caicher 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 this year by Eremhon. The eruption of the nine Brosnachs, 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 Lanachra, in Kerry, and Teamhair Bhruga-Niadh, in Leinster. In Cormac's Glossary it is stated, that the teamhair of a house means a grianan, 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. "Ωο ροπό ινα ζρεβ ὅπω συμποιετα γ ηραϊ λέγε κτος Κεαιρ ws αντιγνα μα εσεραξ δο ναλλες γ αρπομοερου γ δο ανυβρακας." "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]."

1 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 Odhba-Ceara, and anglicised Ballyowry.

3 Cuil-Caicher: 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-Breach, and is the place now called Coill a' Bhile, anglicised Billywood, in the parish of Moynalty, barony of Lower Kells, and county Meath.

1 Nine Brosnachs.—There are only two rivers of this name at present. The other seven were only small tributary streams to these.
nasci Riže. In aibre Laiadh, 7 teora nUinseanna Ua nOiliolla iomh bliadhain eithne.


Aonló déanta, trí mile cúisc eol a d'fhch. An nuiineadh bliadhain do níche Éfúiníon do éip Un, Én, É ciath lar 1 eacat Companaí i Mhú. Tomaithn Eichre i ndú Mhíll, na triúra Socc i Connachtach, 7 Ócadaí etir Ódál nÁrainn 7 Oial Riada an bliadhampur. Aibre laoipúe.


n 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.

a Three Uinsione.—Ul-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 Breoghaín 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 Ifa and Olla East; but the name Breoghan is now obsolete.

v Loch Cimbe: more usually written Loch Cine, now Lough Hackett, in the barony of Clare, and county of Galway.—See O'Flaherty's Oggíon, part iii. c. 17, and part iii. c. 79, where the same lake is called Loch Sceilg; but this is a mistake, for Loch Sceilg is near Carr-Fraoch, not far from Tulek, in the county of Roscommon.

o Loch Buadhcaigh: i.e. the lake of the victorious man. Not identified.

v Loch Buadh.—Now Lough Baal, near Castle Plunkett, in the county of Roscommon. Charles O'Conor, of Belanagare, resided near this lake before he succeeded to his father's estate.

v 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.

v Loch Finnhaíghhe.—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 1, under the year 1257, and note 1, 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-Mang.

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

x Loch Da Chaeach.—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, i.e. rivers of Leinster; and of the three Uinsionus 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; and the eruption of the following lakes [took place] in the same year: Loch Cimbe, Loch Buaadh, Loch Baadh, Loch Ren, Loch Fimmhaigh, Loch Greine, Loch Riach, Loch Da-Chaech, in Leinster, and Loch Laegh, 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, in Meath. The eruption of Eithne, in Ui-Neill; of the three Soes, in Connaught; and of the Fregabhair, 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.

* 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 Coimprone, which is anglicised Kilcomreragh. It is situated near the hill of Uisnech, in the barony of Moycashel, and county of Westmeath. —See the Fe-li-lire Anuguis, 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-Bearman, and is said to have derived its present name from Eithne, daughter of King Eochaidh Feithlech, and wife of Conchobhar Mac Nessa, King of Ulster in the first century. —See the Book of Lein, fol. 175, a. b. This river formed the boundary between North and South Tethra in St. Patrick's time.—See Oggia, 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 Sheelin and the River of Clonbrock, in the county of Galway. —See note a, under A.D. 1263, where the course of the main branch of the Teopa Soca is described.

c Fregabhaire.—Now the Ravel Water, which rises in a small lake called Aganamunican, on the mountain of Slievegnee, 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 Glavy ford. —See Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down, Connar, 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.
Aon Domhan, tri mide cuíce eio a pe ñe. An cuicceá bhíodain decc 
neamhán 1 pió, g a écc a ropiscéa na pie pin i Raith beataig opr Ëaip 1 nÉrgat Ropp.

Aon Domhan, tri mide cuíce eio a plécht ñe. An eio bhíodain do 
Muitime, do Luighe, g do Laighe, clain Éipíom in eicipiçe or Épin.

Aon Domhan, tri mide cuíce eio a naon ñe. 1 ropiscéan na trí 
nbhíodain ro atbach Muitime i cRúacham, Luighe g Laighe ropératog hi 
ceacht Aonad Luathann la macaiti Ëaip.

Ép, Oriba, Reónain, ã Fergen cútre meic Ëaip uadhbhíodain doib. 
Ar hí a leiptbhaíomh 1 leiptbhaíom Nuaacht Neacht do in bhíodain comlán, g 
ár ar aí gn Ëaaba Neacht aímoitàch i in naor Domhan. Topératog an clain 
nae Ëaip na hílpail Paíó, mac Éipíom, i cceacht Cuile Márta in bhoirbo, na 
úadhbhíodain píníptaite.

Aon Domhan, tri mide cuíce eio pice anain. A ropiscéan an dhlúin 
bhíodain do luail Paíó mac Éipíom hy pió, puair hár 1 Maig Muathú. Ar 
lar an luail mPaíó po in kúmit na cínta po. Caí Cuile Márta, Caí Aonad 
Innaoiri in Teachthá 1 tróipeach Stípne mac Dbha mac Poíom, caí 
Tínmáige 1 tróipeach Gocha Eaccheann hy Róimhpe, g Caí Laíomháe 1 tróipeach 
Líg Roch, mac Móremi, ã Peairf dolg. Ar 1 námpe in an hheolte ebo 
pícéa na maž, tógail na réath, g toibrúta na naibneáo po. Aonta na 
maž, Maigh Selé 1 nUitb Nell, Maigh nEle la Laímu, Maigh Rechgé, Maigh 
Sanaip 1 Connachtch, Maigh Téacht la haíb mac Ëaip, Maigh Pairea la.
The Age of the World, 3516. The fifteenth year of the reign of Eremon; he died at the end of this period at Rath-Beothaigh over the Eoir, in Argat-Ross.

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 Cruaichain. Luighne and Laighne fell in the battle of Ard-Ladhron by the sons of Emhearr.

Er, Orba, Fearon, and Fergen, the four sons of Emer, reigned half a year. This half year and the half year of Nuadhat 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, son of Eremon, in the battle of Cuil-Marta, 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-Muaidhe. It was by this Irial Faidh the following battles were fought: the battle of Cuil-marta; the battle of Ard-Inmaithe, in Teathbha, in which fell Stirne, son of Dubh, son of Fomhor; the battle of Tenmaigh, in which fell Eocha Echeann, king of the Fomorians; the battle of Lochmaighe, 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-Neill; Magh nEle, in Leinster; Magh-Reicheat; Magh-Sanais, 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 Talten, in Meath, pays its tribute to the Boyne at Dubh-ehomar, now the town of Navan. This river is distinctively mentioned as near Taltenia, in the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, lib. ii. c. 4, apud Colgan, Trias Tharun, p. 129; and Colgan observes, in a note, p. 173, that it was, in his own time, called Abha-dhubh.

Magh-n-Ele in Leinster.—Now Moyel, a townland in the parish of Kilmanagh, barony of Kilkenny, 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 n, under A.D. 1418.

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-Failge (Offaly), containing the church of Cuil-Beannchair, now Coolbanagher, alias Whitechurch. It is now called, in English, Morett, and is a manor in the barony of Portnahinch, adjoining the Great Heath of Maryborough, in the Queen's county.

Magh-Sanais.—Not identified.
Annala Rioghachta Eireann. [3530.

hAnítha, Magh nDathbóir, i Potartaib Dathbóir, Magh Lughna i cCIanna-ta, Magh ní Mhath l Ailteoir, Magh Chúile mBha i Díbhnaí, Magh commaír, Magh Móde, Magh Coba, Magh Cuma lá Ail Nell, Magh Púinnáigh la hOíspaillíb, 7 Maí Ríotta. Áit do na patha, Rath Cporch i Múglí, Raí Cúnaidh i Seinne, Rath Iscaim i Laicarna, Rath Lochach i nGhardaí, Rath Ólaire cuilí, na níor-PLAIN Raé Cúmbaíte mé Eamhain, Raé Móthaigh 7 Raé Oghmá Slíothair. Na hainne, Síph, Pél, Epepe la Múinim, na trí Pronsna, 7 na trí Connéide.

Aort domhain, trí mide cuice efo támaité. An efo bhlaógain do riÚ Eipel, mac lpeoil Páid, or Epinim mórín.

Aort domhain, trí mide cuice efo estraéité ansne. An píseáin bhlaógain do riÚ Eipel, mac lpeoil Páid, mac Épinim, 1 riÚ go estraéíl la Connálaid, mac

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

2. *Magh-Fáthna*, in *Arithera*. — Called Magh Fáthna, na h-Úaípae, by Keating, which is incorrect. Magh-Fáthna is obsolete. Arithera is the Irish name of the baronies of Orior, in the county of Armagh.

3. *Magh-Dairbhreach*: i.e. the Plain of the Oaks. This plain is situated at the foot of the hill of Crogan, 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.

4. *Magh-Loinga*: Keating calls this Magh Luainge. We are not told in which of the districts called Cianachta it was situated.

5. *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 Thumain*, part iii. c. 60, and Colgan's note, p. 185: *“Magh-inis hodie Leth­caithnil appellatur, in qua et eiuitas Dunensis et Sabuillim incert.”*

*Magh-Cuíle-seotha*, in *Fearnmbagh*.—Fearnmbagh, i.e. the Alder Plain, is the Irish name of the barony of Farney, in the county of Monaghan. Magh-Cuíle-feadhla, i.e. the Plain of the Corner or Angle of the Wood, was probably the ancient name of the district around Loughfeal, in this barony.

6. *Magh-Conair*: i.e. the Plain of the Confluence. Keating places this in Úi-Néill, i.e. in Meath. It is was probably the plain around Cumin, near Clonard, in Meath. There is another Magh-Conair, now anglicised Muckamore, near the town of Antrim, in the county of Antrim.

7. *Magh-Miúche*:- This is placed in Cianachta by Keating.

*Magh-Cobh*:—This is placed in Úi-Eathach, i.e. Ivagh, in Ulster, by Keating.—See note a, under A. D. 1252.


10. *Magh-Riúcla*:—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-Becan, where the chiefs of Laoighis resided, and the church called Donn­morch.—See the Tripartite Life of St. Pa-
Mac-Uais'; Magh-Faitline, in Airthearn; Magh-Dairbhreach, in Fotharta Dairbhreach; Magh-Lughna, in Cianachta; Magh-inis, in Uladh; Magh-Cuíle-fendha, in Fearannhagh; Magh-Connair; Magh-Midhe; Magh-Cobha; Magh-Cuua, in Ui-Neill; Magh-Fearannhaighe, in Oirghialla; and Magh-Riada. These are the forts: Rath-Croich, in Magh-inis; Rath-Cuinceadha, in Seimhne; Rath-Bacain, in Rath-Ciombaoith, in Tliaum.; Rath-Lochaid, in Rath-Mothaigh; Rath-Buirg, in Sliachtmhagh1. The rivers were the Siúr, Feil, Eremon, in Munster; the three Finns; and the three Coimdes.

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 Emeron, when he fell by Connhael, son of Emer, in
In this passage from the Annals of the Four Masters, the author describes the location of a place called Tíghshimnair, which is associated with the name Connaught. The text explains that this place is in the barony of the tribe Teanmhagh, in the county of Fermanagh, near Athy in the county of Kildare. The author notes that this is the place now called Cuan 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-Muiredhaigh, near Athy, in the county of Kildare. The text provides further details about the location, including references to other places and historical events. The passage is a rich source of information about the history and geography of Ireland in the 4th century A.D.
the battle of Racire'. It was in the reign of this Eithrial that these plains were cleared: Teanmagh, in Connaught; Magh Lughadh, in Luighne; Magh-Beallaigh, in Ui-Tuirtre; Magh-Geisille, in Ui-Failghe; Magh-ochtair, in Leinster; Lochmhagh, in Conaille; Magh-roth, in Ui-Eatbach.

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, by Tighernmus, son of Follach. By Conmael had been fought these battles: the battle of Geisill, in which fell Palap, son of Eremon; the battle of Berra; the battle of Sliabh Beatha, in Ui Creamhthainn; the battle of Ucha; the battle of Cnucha; the battle of Sliabh Modhaim, in which fell Semroth, son of Inboith; the battle of Clere; the battle of Carmmor, in which fell Ollach; the battle of Loch Lein, against the Ernai and Martinei, and against Mogh Ruith, son of Mocebis of the Firbolgs; the battle of Ele.

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, in Meath; Loch

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*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.

*a Sliabh-Medhain.— 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 Boire, and had not received their present name before the fourteenth century.

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

A Carn-mor.— This was probably Carn-mor Sleibhe Beatha, for the situation of which see note s, A. M. 2242, p. 3, suprâ.

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

1Ernai.— A sept of the Firbolgs, seated in the present county of Kerry.

no Martinei.— A sept of the Firbolgs anciently seated in the baronies of Coshica 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.

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

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 in Connaught, Loch Saileann, Loch n-Ghillín in Connaught, Loch Peaball, Loch Ghabhail, Dubhloch Í Loch Dabhall in nOighiallaith.

A fhir tóinam, trí mith pe ceò caoccat a rì. An a bhiadann mì an reac' tmao bhíadann dèice ar triub pìtheab do Tìg'Finnmar na mìg òr Èimh. Aí lar òr bhreac na ca'ra ro por pìol nÈmluir òr por amall ùrÈumaidh ì ñeadtaireneutab oile cin mo tàrgrim. Ìthoch po na ca'ra hìrin, cath Èle i top'chuir Ròcospb, mac Ìollain, cath Loémugha e topp'char Ìagaiín mac Guil, mac Ìollain, cath Cula a'pìr Ì Mùirìmp, cath Chuile Ìapaocham, cath Mìrge Teicht, cath Comnaig, cath Cula Ùchmuirt e Senèine, cath Aîro Nàthair in Connaught, cath Càirm Ì Mùròir Ì topp'còir Ì Mùrasta mac Robhmb, mac Ìollain, ò ràitìp Càrrim Ì Mùròir Ì, cath Càmìchoidh in Comnaught, cath Cuile réada, cath Reabh, cath Connnaide ì Tua'th Èaba, cath Clòmna Cúar, i Teathba, cath Clòmna Muirìce, i mìbberne, na cath Chuile ì n'Àgair Ròp, cath Èle, cath beinne, Seacht ceata a5 Loch Ìug-

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

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

Loch Cé in Connaught.—Now Lough Key, near Boyle, in the county of Roscommon.

Loch Saileann.—Now Loch Shaileen, on the borders of the counties of Cavan, Longford, and Meath.

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

Loch Feabhail.—Now Lough Boyle, an arm of the sea between the counties of Londonderry and Donegal. It is stated in the Dinnsheanchus and by Keating, that this lough took its name from Febhal, son of Lodan, one of the Tuatha-De-Danauns.

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

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.

Loch-Dabhall, in Oirigialla.—This was the ancient name of a lake not far from the town of Armagh, but the name is obsolete.—See note 4, on Chnín-Dabhall, under the year 1514.

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.

Lochmagg: i.e. Plain of the Lake; the situation of this lake is uncertain.

Cum-ard, in Magh-inis.—In the barony of Lower, county of Down.

Cuid-Fracchain: i.e. the Corner or Angle of the Bilberries; not identified.

Magh-Teacht.—See A. M. 3529.
n-fairn; Loch Ce, in Connaught; Loch Saileam; Loch n-Ailleam, in Connaught; Loch Feabhall; Loch Gabhain; Dubhloch; and Loch Dabhall, in Oirghialla.

The Age of the World, 3656. This was the seventeenth year above three score of Tighearumas, as king over Ireland. It was by him the following battles were gained over the race of Emhearn, and others of the Irish, and foreigners besides. These were the battles: the battle of Elle, in which fell Rochorb, son of Gollan; the battle of Lochmagh, in which fell Dagairne, son of Goll, son of Gollan; the battle of Cul-ard, in Magh-inis; the battle of Cuil Freaechan; the battle of Magh-techt; the battle of Commar; the battle of Cul-Athguirt, in Seinhne; the battle of Ard-Niadl, in Connaught; the battle of Carn-Fearadhaigh, in which fell Fearadhach, son of Rochorb, son of Gollan, from whom Carn-Fearadhaigh is called; the battle of Cuamh-choill, in Connaught; the battle of Cuil-Feadha; the battle of Reabh, in Tuath-Eabha; the battle of Chuan-Cuas, in Teathbha; the battle of Chuan-Muirse, in Breifne; the two battles of Cuil, in Argat-Ross; the battle of Ele; the battle of Berra; seven battles at Loch Lughdhiach; two other battles at

4 Commar.—Not identified. There are countless places of the name in Ireland.
5 Cul-Athguirt, in Seinhne.—This was somewhere near Island Magee, but the name is now obsolete.
6 Ard-Niadl; i. e. Hill of the Hero; not identified.

7 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 Cluain-Mail. It was probably the ancient name of Sechin, in the barony of Cashle, in the south of the county of Limerick.

8 Cuamh-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 Tircaragh, and county of Sligo. There were two other places of this name in Munster.

9 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.
10 Congnailh, in Tuath-Eabha.—Tuath-Eabha is now called Macaire-Eabha, and is situated at the foot of Binbulbin, in the barony of Carbery, and county of Sligo.
11 Chuan-cuas: i. e. the Plain of the Caves, now Conloose, in the barony of Granard, county of Longford.—See Inquisitions, Lagenia, Longford, i. Jac. I.

12 Chuan-Muirse.—Not identified.
13 Cuil, in Argat-Ross.—Now Coole, in the parish of Rathbeagh, on the Nore, county Kilkenny.
14 Eile.—Not identified. There are several places of the name in Ireland.
15 Berra.—Probably Bearn, in the county of Cork.
16 Loch Lughdach.—Now Loch Luigheach, or Corrane lough, in the barony of Iveragh, and county of Kerry.
och, be caé orí i n'Argaí Ró, trí catha pop Protá bolg, caé Cuile Fobair pop Érni.

Ar lár Tigthinnmair beor po bhréad op ar túr i n'Érini, i roithrib Airtheir Lilpe. Ucharann s'fho dech Róghaib Cuilann róib bhré. Ar lár po cumaíité cúimh i bhréadraíar op i tharasa in n'Érini ar túr. Ar lár eugeí miannaí pop eongha, copscr, gorm, i anfse. Ar an mhiní mahbucseá fíopa nath aghaidh Epeann, Pfubna, Tornann, 7 Callann, a nathanna. A bhróipít na bhaona po aethbhronn, 70 fíopaí esccairnaíb rí i n'Érinn ime, i morbaol Maigh Slechta, i mghaímpne, ag 701óraí do Crón Croidh, aipinóid aobhaíta Èpinn eipnne, oiche bhaíma do bhronn marrn. Ar 70 na pleactaí na do bhonat rí Érinn i mTigthinnmair hípiúr po hamannseá aon maigh.

Aip doomian, trí mile pé efo saogáite a peacht. An efo bhlaínaí n'Érinn gan ríg iar rí Tigthinnmair marrn.


Aip doomian, trí mile pé efo ríppesat a ciéitaí. An cead bhlaínaí n'Éochair Éogáilbach na ríg òr Érinn marrn. Ar aipe aethbhrí Éochair Éogáilbach rígh ar ar lár tiscaí iobhríseáid gáca uata 1 neúigh ar túr.

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

2 Fotharta-Aireir-Liíf._—Keating calls the place Fotharta-Oirer Life, but the true reading is Fotharta-Airhir-Life, i.e. the Territory of Fotharta, to the east of the River Life. For the situation of the seven Fothartas, see Oxygyn, part iii. e. 64, and Duaid Mac Firibis's genealogical work (Marquis of Drogheda's copy, p. 139).

3 Feadra-Cuillana._—See A. M. 3501.

4 Goblets and brooches.—In Maggeoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, the following notices are given under the reign of Tighearnmas: "He was the first who caused standing cupses to be made, the refining of gold and silver, and procured his Goldsmith (named Ugden), that dwelt near the Lific, to make gold and silver pins 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 brughaidh or public victualer, five in that of the chieftain of a territory, and six in that of the olav (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. Trim. 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-Fobhair*, against the Earai.

It was by Tighearnmas also that gold was first smelted in Ireland, in Foithre-Airthir-Lídíc'. [It was] Uchadan, an artificer of the Feara-Cualamn*, that smelted it. It was by him that goblets and brooches* 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*, Torann*, and Callann*, 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-Slechta in Breifne, at the worshipping of Crom Cruach, which was the chief idol of adoration in Ireland. This happened on the night of Samhainb precisely. It was from the genuflections* 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.

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

† Torann.—Unknown. There is a Touro River near Youghal.

‡ Callann.—Now the River Callan, in the county of Armagh.

§ Magh-Sleacht.—This is translated campus excidii by Dr. O'Conor, 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 Domhnachmor, 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 Reservae 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 púin, summer, and púin, end.

c Genuflections.—Dr. O'Conor translates this "propter excidium quod passi sunt viri Hiberniae;" but this is evidently erroneous.
Aor dominan, tri mile pe cfo ríppseat a peakh. An cóipiúmaí bhíadain dhéachain. In bproíseach an cóipiúmaí bhíadain via rípe do rocaip la Céimna mac Eipic i ccath Théathar.

Aor dominan, tri mile pe cfo ríppseat a peakh. An cóipiúm bhaíadain do Sóibhne 1 do Céimna Píonó, dá mac Eipic, mac Eímp, mac Ip, mac Milea, ór Éipp, 1 po randoit eátoppe 1 ar dó, Sóibhne tuath 1 nOinn Sóibhne, 1 Céimna teap 1 nOinn Céimna. Dá cédirgh Épeain do Shoct Ip iarphúide.

Aor dominan, tri mile peakh ceóla a peakh. An cfo cóipiúmaí bhíadain dhéachain do na poíshaí a la cceoltaí a Epinn, do cheap Sóibhne la hÉochaidh Meaúl d'Pomóipí, 1 do rocaip Céimna la hÉochaidh Páobhagáil mac Conmaíl.

Aor dominan, tri mile peakh ceóla a peakh. An cfo bhíadain dhÉochaidh Páobhagáil, mac Conmaíl, mac Eímp, op Epinn.

Aor dominan, tri mile peakh ceóla piche a peakh. Len cfo bhíadain dhÉochaidh piche bhíadain 1 rípe Épeain rochach lá Raíach Labhramma 1 ccath Capman 1 nógoil a sthap. Acliad anró go eata po ceipe 1 na maíge po plecátaí la hÉochaidh Páobhagáil. Cath Luairí Éadanaí, ccath Rópaí do gorp, ccaith Comain trí nuiipece, ccaith Tuama Ópeacon 1 nóib Eipínn Ópearrpí, ccaith Ópoma Líftan. Acliad na maíge, Maigh Smi-
tistinguish 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 Cearnna, 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 Cearnna 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; and Cearnna in the south, at Dun-Cearnna. 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 Cearnna fell by Eochaidh Faebharghlas, son of Conmacl.

The Age of the World, 3708. The first year of Eochaidh Faebharghlas, son of Conmacl, 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-Deadadh; the battle of Fosadh-da-ghort; the battle of Comar-tri-n-Uisge; the battle of Tuaim-Drecon, in Ui-Briuin-Breifne; the battle of Druim-Liathain. These are the plains: Magh-Smeathrach, in Ui-Failghe; Magh-n-Aidhne;
The page contains text in Latin and English, discussing geographical locations and historical contexts. It mentions places such as "Magh-Leinir," "Magh-Leinna," "Magh-Fubhna," and "Magh-na-Ghabhál." The text references the plains of Boyle in County Roscommon, and discusses the townlands of "Magh-Leinir." It also mentions the River Blackwater and its flow through the area. The text is a historical description, possibly from a geographical or historical source, discussing the geography and names of places in Ireland.
Magh-Luiρg各项, in Connaught; Magh-Leamhna各项, Magh-u-Ini各项, Magh-Fubhna各项, and Magh-da-ghabhlar各项, in Oírghialla.

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各项. It was by this Fiacha Labhrainne the following battles were gained: the battle of Gathlach各项, in which fell Mofebis, son of Eochaidh Faebharghlas; the battle of Fairrge各项, against the race of Emhear; the battle of Sliabh Feimhin各项; a battle against the Ernai, [a sept] of the Firbolgs, [on the plain] where Loch Erne各项 [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 Flease各项, the Maud各项, and the Labhrann各项, 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各项.

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.

各项 Loch-Erne各项 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.)

各项 The Fleasc各项.—Now the Fleks, a river flowing through the barony of Magunihy, in the southeast of the county of Kerry.

各项 The Maud各项, recte Mang各项.—Now the Maine, a river flowing through the barony of Troughanmuc, in the west of the same county. Keating calls it Inbeap Mang各项.

各项 The Labhrann各项.—The genitive form is CuLubpuinne各项 or Lubpuinne各项. Keating, in his History of Ireland各项, calls this Inbeap Lubbunne各项, which Haliday (p. 325) anglicises "the Larne各项;" but this is incorrect, because the Larne (in the county of Antrim) is called, in Irish, Latharna各项. We have no direct evidence to prove the situation or modern name of the Labhrann各项. The River Lee各项, in the county of Cork各项, was originally called Sabhrann各项. But the River Labhrann was evidently in the same region with the Fleks各项 and the Mang各项, and it may not be rash to conjecture that it was the old name of the Casan-Ciarraighe各项, or Cashen River各项, in the county of Kerry各项.

各项 Cliach各项.—A territory lying around Knockanany各项, in the county of Limerick各项.
Aenius Olmacadha: i.e. Aengus of the large Swine.—See Ogigia, part iii. c. 27. In Magus ghegan's translation of the Annals of Clogmacnoise, the name of this king is anglicised "Enos Olmoga," and in Irish, in the margin, "Oengus Olmacadba," i.e. Aengus the great Destroyer.

Carmann.—Now Wexford. See A. M. 3727.

Clere.—See A. M. 3579.

Cuirce.—Not identified. See it again mentioned under A. M. 4981.

Sliabh-Caige.—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-Caige was the ancient name of Sliabh-Cuilein, in the barony of Ibrickan. The only other elevation that could with propriety be called a mountain is Moveen, in the barony of Moyarta.

Ros-Fraochan.—Rosmachahan, in the barony of Murrisk, and county of Mayo.

Carn-Riceadh.—Not identified.

Cuir-Rathla: i.e. Corner, or Angle of the Fort.

Sliabh Cua.—Now Sliabh Gua, anglicised Sliave 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 Maedlomnaighe; but the whole range was originally called Sliabh Cua.

Ard-Achadh.—There are many places of this name in Ireland, now anglicised Ardag, but that here referred to is probably Ardag, in the county of Longford.

Cruithne-Tuath: i.e. the nation or country of the Picts.

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.

Colaisti.—Not identified. These foreign
The Age of the World, 3773. This was the first year of the reign of Aengus Olmucadha by 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, by Enna Airdsheach. It was Aengus that gained the following battles. The battle of Clerc; the battle of Cuire; the battle of Sliabh-Cailge, against the Martini, in the territory of Corea-Bhaiscinn; the battle of Ros-Fraechan, in Muirisc, in which fell Fraechan, the prophet; the battle of Carn-Riceadha; the battle of Cuil-ratha, in South Munster; the battle of Sliabh Cua, against the Erinai; the battle of Ard-achadh, in which fell Smiorgall, son of Smeathra, king of the Fomorians; fifty battles against the Cruithean-Tuath and the Firbolgs; twelve battles against the Longbardai; and four battles against the Colaistí. These are the lakes which burst forth in his time: Loch Aenbheithe, in Ui-Creamhthainn; Loch Saileach; Loch na-gasan, in Magh-Luirg, in Connaught; and the eruption of the sea between Eabha and Ros-Cette. It was by Aengus also that these plains were cleared: Magh-Glinne-Decon, in Cinele-

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.""

8 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 Thaurm., p. 181, and O'Hallerty'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.

8 Loch Saileach: Lake of the Sallows. Called by Keating Loch Sailieadain, i.e. lacus saliceti. Not identified.

9 Loch-na-nGasan: 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.

10 Eabha.—This is otherwise called Magh Eabha, and now always Machaire-Eabha, anglicè Maghe-row.—See Magh-nEabha, under A.M. 2859.

11 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 Drumcliff, in the barony of Carbury, and county of Sligo. It is separated from Machaire-Eabha by the creek and river of Drumcliff.

12 Magh-Glinne-Decon.—Called Magh-Glinne-Deacon by Keating, i.e. the plain of the valley of acorns; but there is no place now bearing either name in Tirconnell.
Connacht, Mag Cúile caol lá Ceinél mbochaine, Mag nOinphciat la Raighe, Aolmahgly la Calmaigib, Mag Apaceill lá Ciappaige Luachra, 7 Magh Luachra Domhan.

Aon domhan, trí mile píche ccéo nóc a hath. An céu bliadhain iEnna Aipgscéch na fír ór Éimin mór.

Aon domhan, trí mile cceo a pléct décc. Lái ceartbhú pléct mhlaoin príce Éimin Aipgscé i fíg Éimpan do épí la Roiteachtaigh, mac Maon, mic Aongusa Oifinction, i ceth Raighe. Ap láir an Enna Aipgscé le po do ponea pícht aipgsc i nAipgsc Rop, go téaraí dríbh Éimpan amaille m'í heachaidh 7 cairpsthú.

Aon domhan, trí mile ocht ccéo a hocht décc. An céu bliadhain do Roiteachtaíg mac Maon or Éimin mór.

Aon domhan, trí mile ocht ccéo aipgscéac a do. 1 prínce húcce mhlaoin príce Éimpan Roiteachtaíg i fíg Éimpan toipchaíp la Síona mac Airpri i cCuacham.

Aon domhan, trí mile ocht ccéo ceataipcaíp a trí. An céu bliadhain do fíg Síona, mic Airpri, mic Éiric, mic Éimph, mic fp.

Aon domhan, trí mile ocht ccéo aipgscéac aipgscé. Láí mbiont cúce bliadhna do Síona i fíg fíg, toipchaíp la Piaca Piocroíthaí 7 la Muinean, mac Cuir Clothaidh, t cCuacham.

Aon domhan, trí mile ocht ccéo ceataipcaíp do hath. An céu bhliadhain do fíg Piachaí Piocroíthaí o Éimpan.

Aon domhan, trí mile ocht ccéo peapccéaíp a pléct. Láí mbiont do Piachaí Piocroíthaí píche bhliadhain i fíg Éimpan do épí la Muinean, mac Cuir.

1 Magh-Muirciuné : 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 Athlone.—See O'Flaherty's Ogygia, part iii. c. 67.
2 Magh-Cúile-Cuadh : 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.
3 Magh-n-Oensciath, in Leinster.—Not identified.
4 Aelmhaigh: i.e. the Plain of the Lime. We are not told in which of the many districts in Ireland called Calraige, this plain was situated. According to O'Clery's Irish Calendar, there was in this plain a church called Donleach-mor, in which seven bishops were interred.
5 Magh-Arcaill, in Ciarraige-Luachra.—This name is now not applied to any plain in Kerry.
6 Magh-Luachra-Deadheithd.—This was a level tract of Sliabh Luachra, near Castleisland, in the county of Kerry.
7 Enna Airgheach : i.e. Enna the Plunderer.
Conaill; Magh-Muircumhe, in Connaught; Magh-Cuile-Cael, in Cinel-Boghaine; Magh-n-Oensciaith, in Leinster; Aelnhagh, in Calraighhe; Mag-Arcaill, in Ciarraighe-Luachra; and Magh-Luachra-Deadhaidh.

The Age of the World, 3791. This was the first year of Enna Airgtheach, as king over Ireland.

The Age of the World, 3817. After Enna Airgtheach had spent twenty-seven years in the sovereignty of Ireland, he fell by Raithechaughtaigh, son of Maen, son of Aengus Olmacadha, in the battle of Raighne. It was by this Enna Airgtheach that silver shields were made at Airget-Ros; 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 Roithechaughtaigh, son of Maen, over Ireland.

The Age of the World, 3842. After Roithechaughtaigh had been twenty-five years in the sovereignty of Ireland, he fell by Sedna, son of Airtri, at Cruachain.

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 Muineamhun, 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 Muineamhun, son of Cas. Every

Dr. O'Conor renders it "Enna Argenteus."

Raighne.—This place, from which the King of Ossory was sometimes called R: Rorigne, 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-Duarnbridhe, at the foot of a great hill called Dornbridhe.—See the Feillire Aenguis, at 5th February, 17th September, and 5th November.

Silver shields.—In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, it is stated that Enna Airgtheach 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."

Airget-Ros: i.e. the Silver Wood. This is said to have derived its name from the silver shields there made by Enna Airgtheach. It is situated on the River Nore, in the parish of Rathbeagh, barony of Galmeoy, 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.

Cruachain.—Now Rathcroghan, near Belnahague, in the county of Roscommon.
Annals of the Four Masters.

"Aonach liath" 1 is a cognomen for the gold chains worn by men, and rings worn on their fingers. These items were used in the translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise and were noted as being "in his time gold rings were much used on men and women's fingers in this Realm." —Annals of Clonmacnoise.

"His own war 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 built 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-scothach, 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 Muinemhon, he died of the plague in Magh-Aidhne. It was Muinemhon that first caused chains of gold [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 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 Teamhair. He was the first king by whom the Feis-Teamhrach was established; and it was by him Mur-Ollamhan was erected at Teamhair. It was he also that appointed a chieftain over every cantred, and a Brughaidh over every town-

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.

* 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 Clonmacnoise, in which the following notice of it occurs:

"Ollamh Fodila, 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."

* Cantred: cnonca — ece: i.e. a hundred or barony containing one hundred and twenty quarters of land. It is translated “cantaredus or centivillaria regio” by Colgan.—Trias Thaum., p. 19, n. 51.
A strong, or every townland.—Dr. Lynch renders this passage "singularis agrorum tricen-ariis Dynastam, singulis Burgis prefectum 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 3, under the year 1186.

The Annals of F机动dha, pronounced Oll'av Fida: i.e., the Ollamh or chief Poet of Fodha or Ireland.

"Many lands in Uladh.—Now the barony of Locale, in the county of Down. See A.M. 3529 and 3556.

"Finnnachta.—Keating gives a similar inter-pretation; but it is evidently legendary, because Finnacha, or Finnshnachta, was very common as the name of a man among the ancient Irish, denoting Nivens, or snow-white. The name is still preserved in the surname O'Finneachta, anglicised Finaghty.

"Slanoll.—Keating derives this name from plan, health, and oval, great, and adds that he was so called because all his subjects enjoyed great health in his time. The Annals of Clon-macnoise 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
land³, who were all to serve the King of Ireland. Eochaidh was the first name of Ollamh Fodhla; 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 Uladh⁴. It was in the reign of Finnachta that snow fell with the taste of wine, which blackened the grass. From this the cognomen, Finnachta, 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 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 Slanill; 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 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 rot, consume, or change colour. He reigned 26 years.

* 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:

"Fratri Gedius cognomento Ollghothach successit, sic ideo nominatus quod eo regnante voces hominum maxime sonare 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 Dinnsenchus, as preserved in the Book of Lecan, it is stated that Heremon, the son of Milesius, was also called Gedhe 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
vèce do Seòbhe Ollgothaig 1 pighe Epeann, 1 do eòp 1 broich na pèe rin la Piacha mac Pionnachta.


Aoir domhain, tri mile naoi ecéin noìcat a sì. An ciò bhaathan do ùbhìghal, mac Seòbhe Ollgothaig, òp Òpiòmm.

Aoir domhain, ceòrpe mile a trì. Iap mbeir dh bhaathan vèce 1 pighe nÈpèeann do ùbhìghal mac Seòbhe Ollgothaig do éip lià hOìbholl mac Slànnail, 1 la Slòpna mac Òidè.

Aoir domhain, ceòrpe mile a cèituir. An ciò bhaathan do pighe Oìbholla, mac Slànnail, òp Òpìòmm ìmhìin.

Aoir domhain, ceòrpe mile anaoi vèce. Iap mbeir èiche bhaathan vèce do Òpìòbholl, mac Slànnail, li pighe nÈpèeann, toprechair la Slòpna mac Òidè.


monarchs themselves from the loudness of their own voices, and not from the sweetness or melo.

*Calf: literally cow: aìg 'a bò.—O'Chery.

*White-handed.—The term cèitémhì, now pronounced cèitéimhì, 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.

*Dùn-Chuilò-Sibhirne: i.e. Ceanannach, now Kells, a town in East Meath. The former name denotes arx anguli advenerii; and Maggeoghegan, in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnois, says of it:

"He founded Dùn-Cowle Scvrille (or rather Dùn-Chuilò Sibhirne), now called (for avoiding of baldness) Kells." The latter name, Ceanannach, was first anglicised Kendis, 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 Finnailches, son of Finnachta, in the sovereignty of Ireland. Every calf that was brought forth in his reign was white-headed.

The Age of the World, 3991. After Fiacha Finnailches 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 Finnailches that Dun-chuile-Sbrinne, 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 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, 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.

—— This word, connall, is still used to denote stalk, and connlach or connlac, stalks or stubbles. Dr. O'Conor, 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 pestilentia mortalitas in ejus regimine," in which he mistakes the meaning of every word except mac fiach.

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 Sirna 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.

An a namhna Siorna don tobreachta Scioicteige 1 Luaign, Dealtse hi Crip Roip, Niche i Maigh Muineinne, Leannia 1 Muimnan 7 Slaime la hUilb Ciompaitiann.

Aoir doinann, ceapte mile cedo reachtmochat. An cedo hliathain do nighe Roetheachtair, mac Roain, opr Epeinn mhinin.

*aUillinn.—This was the ancient name of a large fort on the hill of Cnoc Olimme, anglied Knockanlin, near Kilcullen, in the county of Kildare.—See Dinnseanchus, in the Book of Ballymore, fol. 193.

*bAircadair.—O'Flaherty calls it Aras-Kel- tair, which was one of the names of the large rath at Downpatrick, in the county of Down.

*cSliaibh-Airbleach.—Not identified.

*Acam-duin in Assail.—Assal was the ancient name of the district lying round Cnoc-Droma-Assail, anglied Tory-Hill, near Croom, in the county of Limerick; but no name like Ceannduin is now to be found in that neighbourhood.

*dMoin-Foichnigh iu Ui-Fiailge.—There is no bog now bearing this name in the territory of Offaly.

*bLuachair: i.e. Sliabh Luachra, near Castle- island, in the county of Kerry.

*bClaire.—A hill near Duntrileague, in the county of Limerick.—See note under A.D. 1600.

*bSamhain.—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. Finian in the Book of Lismore, fol. 70, b.

*bO'Choc-Ochir.—Not identified.

*bMoin-Troghaidhe: 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, Oggya, part iii. 32, refers to the Book of Lecan, fol. 291, to show that he lived 150 years, for which reason he was called the Long-lived. The Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Magooghian, in which the following notice of him occurs, give him a reign of only twenty years:

*Oilill was king 15 years, and then was slain.
The Age of the World, 4169. Sir Na Saeghlach, son of Dian, after having been a century and a half in the sovereignty of Ireland fell by Roitheachtaigh, son of Raon, at Aillimn. This was the Sirna who gained the battle of Aircealtair over the Ultonians; the two battles of Sliabh Airbreach; the battle of Ceannduin, in Assal; the battle of Moin-Foichnigh, in Ui Failghe, over the Martini and Erinai; the battle of Luachair; the battle of Claire; the battle of Samhain; the battle of Cnoc-Ochair. An attack was made by him on the Fomorians, in the territory of Meath. It was by him, moreover, was fought the battle of Moin-Troghaidhe, in Ciannachta, when Lughair, son of Lughaidxh, of the race of Emhear, had brought in a force of Fomorians into Ireland, with their king, Ceasarn by name. Sirna drew the men of Ireland to make battle against them to Moin-Troghaidhe. 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 Scirtach, in Leinster; of the Doalt, in Crich Rois; of the Nith, in Magh-Muirtheimhe; of the Leamhain, in Munster; and of the Slaine, in Ui Creamthaim.

The Age of the World, 4170. This was the first year of the reign of Roitheachtaigh, son of Raon, over Ireland.

by Sirna 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. Sirna, after slaying this King, was King himself, in whose time Lowsig mac Lowagh brought in Fomorachs into Ireland. King Sirna went to meet them at the Bog of Trogue in Kyannaghta, with all the forces of the kingdom, where a cruel battle 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 Lowsig and Kisarne, King of the Fomorachs, were slain. Others write that King Sirna was slain by Reaghby mac Rosyn, 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."

a The Scirtach: i.e. the River Skirt.

b The Doalt, in Feara-Rois.—A stream in the south of Monaghan.

c Nith.—This was the ancient name of the river of Ardee, flowing through the plain of Conaille Muirtheimhe, in the county of Louth. See Combat of Cuchulainn and Ferdia mac Damain.

d The Leamhain.—Now the Laune, near Killarney, in the county of Kerry.—See note under A.D. 1570.

e 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.
Annals Ríoghachta Éireann.

Aor domhain, ceitpe mile céad reachtmoigat a rí. lár mbech reacht mbliadhna hi rígh nÉireann do Rotheachtaí, po lóiphe thainn gacham é in nÓin Sóbairce. lár lán an Rotheachtaí po amachth cappair ceitpe nís ar túr i nÉireann.

Aor domhain, ceitpe mile céad reachtmoigat amacht. En bha_odam o Elim Oillmíneachta, mac Rotheachtaí, hi rí__ nÉireann, go bhbarra i l__poireas__ na bliadhna__ na _Fialchaí, mac Otholla Olc__ann. Ro _peareadh__ peachtta móir 50 mblar ríona in__n mblia__ani. _Ar an p__ gualt __Oillmíneachta n__erum.

Aor domhain, ceitpe mile céad ríchtmoigat a hocht. An c__o bhla__ defence na _Fialchaí, mac Otholla Olc__ann, mac Síon__na, i rí__ nÉireann.

Aor domhain, ceitpe mile céad ochtm__ gat a rícht. An c___o bhla__ defence na _Fialchaí, mac Otholla _olc__ann, mac Síon__na, i rí__ nÉireann.

Aor domhain, ceitpe mile céad nochaí a hocht. An c___o bhla__ defence na _Fialchaí, mac Otholla _olc__ann, mac Síon__na, i rí__ nÉireann.

Aor domhain, ceitpe mile céad tríoc__ gat a n__oi. An c___o bhla__ defence na _Fialchaí, mac Otholla _olc__ann, mac Síon__na, i rí__ nÉireann.

Chariots.—“Rocheaghty 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 Dunsovakie. He was a very good king.”—Annals of Clon.

5 Chariots.—“Rocheaghty was the first” [Irish] 7 Elin Oillmíneachta: literally, Elin of the great Wine-snow! “He was so called because it ruined snow continually that year.”—Annals of Clonmacnois. 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 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 Giallchaidh, son of Oilioll Ollchaim. Snow, with the taste of wine, fell in this year, whence he was called Oillfinshneachta.

The Age of the World, 4178. The first year of Giallchaidh, son of Oilioll Olchain, son of Sirna, in the sovereignty of Ireland.

The Age of the World, 4186. Giallchaidh, after having been nine years in the sovereignty of Ireland, fell by Art Imleach, in Magh Muaidhe.

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 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, 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 Eochaithd Apthach, at Carn-Conluain.

The Age of the World, 4248. Eochaithd Apthach was one year in the

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\(^{a}\) *Magh-Muaidhe.*—This was either the plain of the River Moy, in North Connaught, or a plain situated at the foot of Choc-Muaidhe, or Knockmoy, in the county of Galway.—See A. M. 3529, *supra.*

\(^{w}\) *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.

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\(^{x}\) *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.

\(^{z}\) *Eochaithd Apthach.*—“Eochye Ophagh, Captain of the former king’s guards. He was of Corkelaye” [Race of Lughaidh, son of Ith] “usurped the kingdom and name of king thereof, after the
of the 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 Bhráthra. — Keating says that he was called Arách, destruc-
tive, from plagues which visited his subjects every month.”

*Sealna Innarraigh*.—Keating says that he was called Innarraigh, because he was the first that paid stipends to soldiers; or, as Dr. Lynch and Mageoghegan understand it, to people in general. "Cognomentum Innarraigh, 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 Innarragh, son of Breas, son of Art Imleach, in the sovereignty of Ireland.

The Age of the World, 4290. Sedna Innarragh, 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 Innarragh, in the sovereignty of Ireland.

The Age of the World, 4306. Duach Finn, son of Sedna Innarragh, after having been ten years in the sovereignty of Ireland, fell in the battle of Magh, 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, with a great number about him.

cedem significat, idcirco sortitus, quod eo regnante opere mercedare locari capte fuerint."—Lynch. "This Sedna was a worthy noble king, and the first that rewarded men with chattles 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 Slemish, and the other near Tralee, 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
Aír domhain, ceitpe mile trí céad piche. An céad bhíadain do Lughaidh lapoimn, mac Éanna Óg, li riuge n’Éireann in mpan.

Aír domhain, ceitpe mile trí céad piche a haoch. Anaoi do Lughaidh lapoimn li riuge n’Éireann go eòmpca a la Siofplaín li Rait Clocain.

Aír domhain, ceitpe mile trí céad piche a naoi. An céad bhíadain do Siofplaín, mac Pindo, mac Òratha, li riuge n’Éireann in mpan.

Aír domhain, ceitpe mile trí céad eòmpca a cèit. Lain mbeir pè bhlaíona déce do Siofplaín li riuge n’Éireann do pochaí a L’Éochoair òapaln.

Aír domhain, ceitpe mile trí céad eòmpca a cèit. An céad bhíadain d’L’Éochoair òapaln a riug n’Éireann.

Aír domhain, ceitpe mile trí céad caogar ari. Lain mbeir òa bhíadain déce d’L’Éochoair òapaln li riuge n’Éireann do pochaí a macGail, a L’Éochoair a Conaing.

Aír domhain, ceitpe mile trí céad caogar a ri. An céad bhíadain do dá mac Gail Còire-caraí a Òuach Taimpa, mac Muiricbhaig bòilpbaig. a L’Éochoair Feàdmun a Conaing beag-shlach, na riogair a l’Eàinn, òapaln n’Éireann li hL’Éochoair, a tuairiche la Conaing.

Aír domhain, ceitpe mile trí céad peàrca a haoi. Lain mbeir cùis bhlaíona a eòmpigh a l’Eàinn d’L’Éochoair Feàdmun a Conaing beag-shlach do pochaí Eóchoair do Lúidhe Laimb-dòigh, mac Lathach òapaln, a ri peàrca a mac Conaing.

Aír domhain, ceitpe mile trí céad riúcra a do. An céad bhíadain do Lúidhe Laimb-dòigh mac Lathach òapaln a riug n’Éireann.

Aír domhain, ceitpe mile trí céad peàrca a hao. A Sòit do Lúidhe a riug n’Éireann go eòmpca la Conaing, mac Gail.

the first time in Ireland in his time, which it was at a place called Airgid-Ross, on the River Fegoir, in Oppory. "Qua Rege argumen tum in Hibernia primum Airgid-Rossiae signari spectum." —Lynch. The same is asserted by O’Flaherty, Oggya (ubi supra); but no mention is made of the latter circumstance in the Annals of Clonmacnoise.

d Rath-Clochar: i.e. the Rath or Fort of the Rocks. Not identified.

e Sírlamh.—"Nomine parto a longis manibus, terram, vel tum cum erectus staret, pertingen-tibus, sir enim perinde est ac longa ac lamah 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 Éochaidh Uairche.—Keating understands this as Éochaidh of the Wicker Boats. "Agno- mine tracto a scaphis rudi vimimum contextione compactis, et pecorum obductis corio. Fuarchis
The Age of the World, 4320. This was the first year of Lughaidh Iar-donn, son of Enda Dearg, in the sovereignty of Ireland.

The Age of the World, 4328. The ninth year of Lughaidh Iar-donn in the sovereignty of Ireland, when he fell, by Sirlamh, at Rath-Clochair.

The Age of the World, 4329. This was the first year of Sirlamh, 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 Uairechas.

The Age of the World, 4345. The first year of Eochaidh Uairechasi in the sovereignty of Ireland.

The Age of the World, 4356. Eochaidh Uairechasi, 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, i.e. [son] of Duach Teamrach, son of Muireadhach Bolgrach, namely, Eochaidh Fiadhmuine 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 Uairechasi, and the sovereignty was wrested from Conaing.

The Age of the World, 4362. The first year of Lughaidh Laimhdhearg, son of Eochaidh Uairechasi, 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 cratae minus arte contextus. Eochus biennium Hiberniae accedere prohibitus, piratum egit e lentibus, eâ, qua dixi ratione, confectus epibatas suis in litore expositos jubens prædas a litorum accolis abducas in paronom importare.”—Lynch.

8 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 Teamrach.

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 Lugachus Eochi Uarchesi filius, cognomento Rubrimanus, a rubra macula quæ manum inficiabe.”—Lynch.
Aor domán, ceitepe mile trí céo pírcecat a naoi. An céo bhaodam do Conaing bígeaglach, mac Condail, i muige nÉpreann mhain dornáin.

Aor domán, ceitepe mile trí céo ochtmógar a hocht. Iap mbeirte piche bhiaodam hi muige nÉpreann do Conaing beccaglach do éip lá hAirt mac Luigídeach. Aip aipe do beirté Conaing bígeaglach píp ar ní po gád oíman píip nach aon é céin po Íarth.

Aor domán, ceitepe mile trí céo ochtmógar a naoi. An céo bhaodam dAirt, mac Luigídeach, mac Easaé Uaire, hi muige nÉpreann mhain.

Aor domán, ceitepe mile trí céo nocaí acseair. Iap mbeirte fé bhiaodam i muige nÉpreann dAirt, mac Luigídeach, po pícnaír la Biiaca Tolgíspach 7 la a mac Duach Laígrac.

Aor domán, ceitepe mile trí céo nochta cé a cúig. An céo bhaodam oPiachaí Tolgíspach hi muige nÉpreann.

Aor domán, ceitepe mile cuitepé céo a cfeair. Iap mbeirte deich mhbiaodam hi muige nÉpreann oPiachaí Tolgíspach, mac Muireghaí bòlcrepaí, do éip lá hOíoll mac Airt i mbóinn.

Aor domán, ceitepe mile cuitepé céo a cúig. An céo bhaodam oOíoll Píonn, mac Airt, mac Luigídeach Lainnbecc, or Éimp mhain.

Aor domán, cuitepé mile cuitepé céo a cúig déce. Iap mbeirte éin bhiaodam dèg hi muige nÉpreann oOíoll Píonn, mac Airt, mac Luigídeach Lainnbecc, do po chaith la hAírgíspmap 7 lá Duach Laígíspach hi ceath Oíuta.

Aor domán, cuitepé mile cuitepé céo apré dece. An céo bhaodam oEochaim mac Oíollai Pínn hi muige nÉpreann mhain.

Aor Domán, cuitepé mile cuitepé céo píce a dó. Iap mbeirte peacht mhbiaodna hi muige nÉpreann, oEochaim, mac Oíollai Pínn, do po chaith la nAírgíspmap 7 lá Duach Laígíspach hi nAine.

Aor domán, cuitepé mile cuitepé céo píche a trí. An céo bhaodam oAírgíspmap, mac Sioplaim, hi muige nÉpreann mhain.

Aor domán, cuitepé mile cuitepé céo caoccat a dó. An beachmaí

k Begynachlach: 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; quam res illi cognomen Imperterriti 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 Beogeaghlaich, son of Congal, a second time in the sovereignty of Ireland.

The Age of the World, 4388. After Conaing Beogeaghlaich had been twenty years in the sovereignty of Ireland, he fell by Art, son of Lughaidh. He was called Conaing Beugeaghlaich, 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 Ladhghair.

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 Boirinm.

The Age of the World, 4405. This was the first year of Oilioll Finn, son of Art, son of Lughaidh Laimhdearg, over Ireland.

The Age of the World, 4415. Oilioll Finn, son of Art, son of Lughaidh Laimhdearg, after having been eleven years in the sovereignty of Ireland, fell by Airgeatmhar and Duach Ladhghair, in the battle of Odhbbha.

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 Aine.

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

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Boirinm.—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 on, a stone or rock.

m Odhbbha.—See A. M. 302, suprâ.

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."
bhlasaí píche d'Amhráin: hí píthe n'Éireann go 3crochaín lá Duach Laoghach an la Uachtar Láithioll mac Eaghach.

Aoir domhain, cíthe mile cíthe cé nó caogadh atá. An céu bhlasaín do Duach Laoghach, mac Páiche Tolgair, hí píshe n'Éireann.

Aoir domhain, cíthe mile cíthe cé nó reacacht a thó. A veich do Duach Laoghach hí píshe n'Éireann go 3crochaín lá Lughain Láithioll.

Aoir domhain, cíthe mile cíthe cé nó reacacht a thó. An céu bhlasaín do Lughain Láithioll: hí píshe n'Éireann inmhín.

Aoir domhain, cíthe mile cíthe cé nó reacacht aonad. Iap mbéire peacht mblaíona hí píshe n'Éireann do Lughain Láithioll do éan lá hAbh Ruadh, mac mbóthair, mac Anghusain.

Aoir domhain, cíthe mile cíthe céo reacachtogach. An céu bhlasaín do Abh Ruadh, mac babaí, hí píshe n'Éireann.

Aoir domhain, cíthe mile cíthe céo reacachtogach a'pó. Iap mbéire peacht mblaíona hí píshe n'Éireann do Abh Ruadh, mac babaí, nó measaí an píshe ag Dithorpha, mac Dommain; iar ceartúin an chéad pealaí do bhuath, ar bhith bheith páidh uaimh: mar is ea an tseacht mblaíona do Dithorpha, gur Dithorpha blóir uaimh: mar is léagadh uaimh do Ciombaeth iar peacht mblaíona oide, gur ainm dh'fhaigh ceart uaimh naobh 3crochaín a ppleata. Ar aipe do nóimh at an cheara ímne is mun mhidh uaimh ar pilthar mheic trí pholadraí.

Aoir domhain, cíthe mile cíthe céo reacachtogach, a'fíort. An céu bhlasaín do Dithorpha, mac Dommain, hí píshe n'Éireann.

Aoir domhain, cíthe mile cíthe céo ochtmogach a thó. Iap mbéire peacht mblaíona hí píshe n'Éireann do Dithorpha, mac Dommain, nó measaí an píshe ag Ciombaeth, mac Piomnnfhach, uair ghabh do phileach uaimh a oifigheann ar Dithorpha.

Aoir domhain, cíthe mile cíthe céo ochtmogach a thó. An céu bhlasaín do Ciombaeth mac Piomnnfhach hí píshe n'Éireann inmhín.

* Duach Laidhrach: i.e. Duach the Vindictive, or quick avenger of wrongs. "Appellatus est Laidhrach quasi lathaigr, id est prepropora pars repetitio, quod quem in flagranti delicto reprehendisset non eum loco excedere ante datas admissi sed eris pensas passus est."—Lynch.

* Injunctions.—"These were three kings of Ireland at once. All were kinsmen, Hugh, Dohora, 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, 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 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 Airgeatnhar.

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 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 chide and scold 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
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 of the red hair."—Annals of Clonmacnoise.

"Síth-Aedha: i.e. hill or tumulus of Aech,
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' and Eas-Aedha' 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 Mullagshee at Ballyshannon.—See notes under A. D. 1597 and 1599.

* 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.
mbhainna li mige nEpeann do Cimboaeth an trigh peacht, po mar Maaca ingin Aoda Ruain, mic Suaimh, ba le real a hatar do mighis. Aebhsct Oisthopba 1 Cimboaeth na choirbaisigh mighis do inaire. Peachtair cath scoppa, brugh Macha ropra go mor iomarbh Oisthopba co na clomn li cConnachtaih co torcair i cCorann. Do bhfth tarraim Cimboaeth cuisce do eilin 01, 1 do beiri mighis do. Do chorpi iaroin li haohero h i cConnachtaih, 1 tuig clann Oisthopba le 1 naompsuigal co hUlter a leor a nuroir, 1 do bhfth iad ro trom naompe go 10 claoiricht Raib Eainni 01, 50 ma0 pi bu0 pinniocaatair Ulaoi do ghréir.

Aoir domhan, ceitpe mile cui g ceo triochtat anph. An ceo bhlaionn do Cimboaeth mighis nEpeann iar na tabaingt cuisce do Macha mar cheile.

Aoir domhan, ceitpe mile cui g ceo triochtat anaoi. Iar mbhfe peacht mbhainna li mige nEpeann do Cimboaeth mac Biontain, iar na tabaingt cuisce do Macha, atbair i nEanain Maaca. Ar é ceo pi Eainna an Cimboaeth hirn.

Aoir domhan, ceitpe mile cui g ceo eseriacat. An ceo bhlaionn do Macha li mige nEpeann iar neig do Cimboaeth mac Biontain.

1 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 Dihorba 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 Dihorba 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 Dihorba, 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 fabulons 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. Tigernach, 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 inereta erat.” With this O’Flaherty agrees, and he has shown 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. xlvi. lxv. xcviii. and ci.

2 Eamhain.—Usually latinized Emania, now corrupted in English to the Navan Fort (from the Irish an Eannan), 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 Conann. 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, that it might always be the chief city of Ulaith [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.

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.

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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 co, or pin, which fastened her cloak. Keating's derivation of it is translated by Dr. Lynch as follows:


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 translator'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 150 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 Oochie Dowlen, who was son of King Carbry Liffechar."

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:

"Аом боінн, сенірі міле сіўг зео тіробаі а хірі. А ро ю Кімбіоз. Ремор азір оёгіллініні ас Чымбао з ро Ер енле."

"The Age of the World, 4538. The sixth of
Annals of the Irish Church, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th Centuries.

[Page 74]

Am Muirtheimhne.

Cimbaeth. The rule and good government of Cimbaeth over all Ireland."

\(^{8}\) 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 Connacnoise. 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."


\(^{1}\) Ugaine Mor.—Flann synchronizes Ugaine Mor with Ptolomeaus Lagides.—See Doctor O'Conor's Prolegom. ad Annales, p. xlviii. The Annals of Connacnoise 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 Bregna, to Cobhthach Cael; 2. Muirthemhnie, in the new county of Louth, to Cobhthach Minn; 3. to Laeghaire Lore, the lands about the River Liffey, in Leinster; 4. Magh-Fea, in the new county of Carlow, to Fuilne; 5. Magh-Nair, to Nar; 6. Magh-
The Age of the World, 4546. Macha Mongruadhi, 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, son of Lughaidh, in the sovereignty of Ireland.

The Age of the World, 4546. 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 Mongruadhi.

The Age of the World, 4567. This was the first year of Ugaine Mor, son of Eochaithd 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, was slain by Badhbhchadh, at Tealach-an-chosgair, in


* Muir-Toirrian. — O'Flaherty understands this to mean the Mediterranean sea. — See Oggygas, part iii. c. 39; but Mageoghegan, in Annals of Clogmacnois, 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.
an éorpaigh i Maigh Mhuireadha i mbpróibh. Ár é an Ughaine sin go saobh patha na níle ná aclaiadh ghnám a bheith roimh abhradh, gan ioncadóin i m.préann trí a chloinn go bráth na trí na ríol bheó.

Suibhneadh, mar Eachdach bhuidheig, laph nUghaine Mór lá go liot ím m.pré, go por maith Laois Lópe, mar Ughaine, a níosgáil a acair.

Aoir domhán, cuithe mile pe céó a spreacht. An céó bhliadhain do Laois Lópe, mar Ughaine Mhoir, i m.pré nPrpréann mormin.

Aoir domhán, cuithe mile pe céó a hocht. Laph mbúit dá bliadhain i m.pré nPrpréann do Laois Lópe, mar Ughaine, do rochaí na Cóbthaigh Caol mbpróibh in iCapman.

Aoir domhán, cuithe mile pe céó anaoi. An céó bhliadhain do Cóbthaigh Caol mbpróibh i m.pré nPrpréann mormin.

Aoir domhán, cuithe mile pe céó caogtar a hocht. Laph mbúit caogáit bhliadhain i m.pré nPrpréann do Cóbthaigh Caol mbpróibh, mar Ughaine Mhoir, do rochaí na Labhraidh Loingseach, Maen mar Oibholla Aine, co torchochaí naognós i m.pré nPrpréann mormin.

"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 Ughaine from the Irish chieftains.

"Was killed.—Keating tells a horrible story of the treacherous manner in which Cúchaithe con-trived the murder of Laeghnaire Lore or Laeghnaire the Murderer, and of the manner in which Maen, afterwards called Labhréidh Loingsleich, 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.

"Dinn-righ.—See note under A. M. 3267. In a fragment of the Annals of Tighernech, preserved in the Boileian Library at Oxford, Rawlinson, 502, fol. 1, b. col. 1, this fact is also mentioned, and the place is called Dinn-Righ in Magh-Ailbhhe, and the house or palace Bruidhinn Tuama-Teamhath. The Annals of Clonmcnoisce also mention this burning of "Cobhthaigh, together with thirty Irish princes, on the Barrow side, at a place called Dinrye."

Keating tells a romantic story of the flight of Moen, or Labhréidh, to France, and of the manner in which he was induced to return to Ireland by the lady Morit, daughter of Seorith, prince of Coreaghtiny, in Kerry (now the name of a river in that territory). According to this story, Labhréidh returned to Ireland with a force of 2200 men, who brought with them a kind of broad-headed lance or javelin, called laigne, from which the province of Leinster, which had been previously called Gallian, 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 Clonmcnoisce, as translated by Mageoghegan, as follows:
Magh-Muireadha, in Brega. This Ugaine was he who exacted oaths, 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 Buaadhach, 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 by Coblhthach Cael Breagh, at Carman (Wexford).

The Age of the World, 4609. This was the first year of Coblhthach Cael Breagh in the monarchy of Ireland.

The Age of the World, 4658. Coblhthach Cael Breagh, son of Ugaine, after having been fifty years in the sovereignty of Ireland, fell by Labhraidh Loingseach, [i. e.] Maen, son of Oilioll Aine, with thirty kings about him, at Dinn-righ, on the brink of the Bearbha.

"Also the said Covhagh slew Oilill Anye, son of the said King Logery, after which foul fact done, Lawry Longseach," [great] "grandchild of king Owgan, 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 Deanrye, and divers of the nobility were there murthered 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 Loyngseagh, after thus murthering 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 Leuy, and
Aor domhain, cítre mile pé céad caogaí anaoi. An céad bhimheadh on Labrainn Longreach in pioghe Nepeam.

Aor domhain, cítre mile pé céad píchteacható areacht. Ian mbeidh naois mbliadhna dèche on Labrainn Longreach, Maen mac UíBoile Aine, mac Laoisair Lupe, mac UíGáine Móir, i pioghe Nepeam do pothair la Melge Molibéac, mac Cobhragh Caol Ógóg.

Aor domhain, cítre mile pé céad peachtacható a haois. An céad bimheadh on Melge Molibéac, mac Cobhragh Caol Ógóg, in pioghe Nepeam inniu.

Aor domhain, cítre mile pé céad nochtai a cítrei. Ian mbeidh peacht mbliadhna d'fhréagha na pioghe Nepeam on Melge Molibéac, mac Cobhragh Caol Ógóg, go éir i eacat Cláir on Mórbhog. An táin nó eapadh fiachraí ag an meabhair Loch Melge a fhuair i leith i eorpaice, comh maith amháin a bheith.

Aor domhain, cítre mile pé céad nochtai a cúis. An céad bimheadh on Mórbog mac Cobhragh Caomh, in pioghe Nepeam.

Aor domhain, cítre mile peacht ccéad a haon. Ian mbeidh peacht mbliadhna in pioghe Nepeam on Mórbog mac Cobhragh Caomh in pothair la hAengus Ollain.

Aor domhain, cítre mile peacht ccéad, a d'é. An céad bimheadh uAengus Ollain, mac Oíbolla, mac Labráda, i pioghe Nepeam.

Aor domhain, cítre mile peacht ccéad anaoi d'fhréagha. A haois d'fherce uAengus Ollain mac Oíbolla, mac Labráda, go spioráid na h'fhpeo, mac Melge, i bh物流公司 na phe híprín.

Aor domhain, cítre mile píchte ccéad piche. An céad bimheadh dh'fhpeo, mac Melge Molibéach, in pioghe Nepeam.

Aor domhain, cítre mile píchte ccéad piche a'fhréagha. Ian mbeidh píchte mbliadhna

were never before used in Ireland, of whom the Leynstermen and Leynsster itself took the name. He reigned 14 years, and was slain by Mélge, son of King Couhagh.

"Connor Moyle Féachte reigned then king of Ulster twelve years."a

Seventeen years.—"Meylge was king twelve years." —Annals of Clonmacnoise.

"Clair.—See A.D. 4169.

h Loch Mélge.—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.

1 Clair.—Now the barony of Carbury, in the county of Sligo. No part of Lough Melvin now belongs to this barony.

k Seven years.—"Mocorb 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 Uainge 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 Gobhthach Gaemh, after having been seventeen years in the sovereignty of Ireland, fell in the battle of Glaire, by Modhcorb. When his grave was digging, Loch Melghe burst forth over the land in Cairbre, 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 in the sovereignty of Ireland, was slain by Aenghus Ollamh.


The Age of the World, 4726. Irereo, son of Melghe Molbhthach, in the sovereignty of Ireland.

The Age of the World, 4726. Irereo, 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."

1 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 laraungico Fathach, i.e. Iron-fight the Cautious (i.e. suspicioe—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.
The Annals of Clonmacnoise give Irereo a reign of only six years.

* Eleven years. — "Fearcorb was king seven years." — Annals of Clonmacnoise.

* 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 palace 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.

* Oilioll Caisfhiaclach: 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 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, 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 Caisfhiaclach in the sovereignty of Ireland.

The Age of the World, 4782. After Oilioll Caisfhiaclach, son of Connla Caemh, had been twenty-five years 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 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, son of Oilioll Caisfhiaclach, 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 Caisfhiaclach, id est, rugorum dentium."—Lynch.

"Twenty-five years."—"Oilell reigned twenty-five years, and was at last slain by Adamar."—Annals of Clonmacnoise.

"The fifth year."—"Adamar was king five years, and was slain by Eochy Aitllean."—Annals of Clonmacnoise. He is called Adhamar Foltchaoin by Keating, and "Adamarus Foltchyna, id est tenuis cincinni," by Lynch. Flann synchronizes Adamar and Eochaidh Foltleathan with Ptolemy Epiphanes.

"Eochaidh Aitllean, 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.
Aoíp doí remain, cítre pe mile oché ceó a cóig vécc. Iap mbís én bliadhain vécc i píse n'ápeann u'Aengúp Fortanáiní, mac érpaíl bríce, do pochaí lá h'áongúp Túmpích in ece Teampaíach. 

Aoíp doí remain, cítrepe mile oché ceó ápe vécc. An céó bhíadh u'Aengúp Túmpmeach Teampaíach in píse n'ápeann.

Aoíp doí remain, cítrepe mile oché ceó reacátmogat acoúg. Iap mbís píopeaca bhíadh in píse n'ápeann u'Aengúp Túmpmeach Túmpach aitálai in e'Teampaíách. Aongúp Túmpmeach do gáipin de, ap ar cúcc ceámpnap thar clanna Sid n'ápeanníonn.

Aoíp doí remain, cítrepe mile oché ceó píécátmogat ápe. An céó bhíadháin do Conail Collampaí, mac Eópreceoil, na píg ó' Epinn.

Aoíp doí remain, cítrepe mile oché ceó ochétmogat. Iap mbís cúig bhíadh in píse n'ápeann do Conail Collampaí, mac Eópreceoil Túmpach, mac Éarách Aiteilean, do pochaí lá Nua Seoamain.

Aoíp doí remain, cítrepe mile oché ceó ochétmogat ahaon. An céó bhíadháin do Nua Seoamain, mac Aómain, in píse n'ápeann.

Aoíp doí remain, cítrepe mile oché ceó ochétmogat ar'ách. Iap mbís pícht ndláoina in píse n'ápeann do Nua Seoamain, mac Aómain, do pochaí lá h'Enama Aigníneach. Ap a námíp an píg Nua Seoamain do blíthea ba 7 elle po aengomá.

Aoíp doí remain, cítrepe mile oché ceó ochétmogat abóch. An céó bhíadháin h'Enama Aigníneach ó' Epinn.

Aoíp doí remain, cítrepe mile naíi ceó a pícht. Iap mbís píche bhíadháim

1 Feraghús Fortanáiní: i.e. Fergus the Powerful or Brave. “Qui, quod eximià fortitudiné pro illá tempestate praedecessit, Fortanáiní, id est, Strennus, cognominatus est.”—Lynch. The Annals of Cualannóise give Enos Fortawyle a reign of twelve years. Flann synchronizes him with Tolemy Philometer.

2 Aengus Túrínneach. —Keating, and from him Dr. Lynch, explains Túrínneach, the cognomen of this monarch, by nápeáct, i.e. “Pudibundus, quia pudere subfunderet, quid prolem ex filiá ebrium susceperit; filius ex hoc insesto coitu genitus Fiachus Ferwara, id est, marinus dictus est.”—Lynch. The Four Masters, O'Flaherty, and Dr. O'Conor, derive the name differenty, namely, from cúmpmeac, prolife, because he is the common ancestor of the great families of Leath-Chuin, Alba or Scotland, Dal-Riada, and Dal-Fiatach. —See Osiggia, iii. c. 40. The Annals of Cualannóise make no allusion to Fiacha Færmara 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, Enma Aynench and Fiaghí Ferwara. The most part
The Age of the World, 4815. Fearghus Fortamhail, 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* because the nobility of the race of Eireamhionn 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 Ailitleathan, after having been five years* 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* 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†, son of Aenghus Tuirmheach, grandson of the kings of Ireland descended of his son Enna, and the kings of Scotland, for the most part, descended of Fingha, 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."

* Five years.—The Annals of Clonmacnoise agree with the Four Masters in the regnal years of this and the next reign. Flann synchronises Aengus Tuirmheach, Conall Collamhrach, Nia Sedhamain, and Enna Aighneach, with Ptolemy Evergetes-Physcon. O'Flaherty translates Col-lamrach by the Latin Columnaris.

† The does.—The cognomen of this monarch has reference to the milking of the āeōnē, āeōnī or hinds, said to have been effected through the incantations of his mother. "Mater ejus, Fidh-isa, sic fascinandi arte fuit instructa, ut filio regi feras damas effecerit non secus ac cicures vaccas, se mulgendas lactariis ultrō prabere."—Lynch.

‡ Enna Aighneach.—Anglicised Enna Aynagh by Mageoghegan in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, in which he is given a reign of only ten years. The cognomen Aighneach is explained āg-ōnēac, i.e. perfect hospitality, by Keating.
hi ri ghe n'Éireann d'Énna Aig'ni'ch, mac Aong'ará Tu'mi'ni'g Tu'maj', do rocaip lā Cosgrach Cosgrachch, hi ceac Airt Snáìthainn.

Aoir domhain, c'hi're mile nai cce a hiocht. An c'éin bliadhain do Cosgrach Cosgrachch, mac Peil'mb, mac Pích'ára Póin's'mail, hi ri ghe n'Éireann.

Aoir domhain, c'hi're mile nai cce a haon no'ecc. Iap mbhú' c'hi're bhlaona hi ri ghe n'Éireann do Snáìthainn Cosgrachch do rochadh la Ruómuige, mac Sir'úgha.

Aoir domhain, c'hi're mile nai cce a á th'cuach. An c'éin bliadhain do Ruómuige, mac Sir'úgha, hi ri ghe n'Éireann.

Aoir domhain, c'hi're mile nai cce ochtmóghat a haon. Iap mbhú pícemóghat bhlaona hi ri ghe n'Éireann do Ruómuige, mac Sir'úgha, mac Domb mac Póin'mh, mac A'Méit'mh, aobadh i n'Ar'gúth'mh. 'Ai lap an Ruómuige rí po meábrat na catha po ro Einn. Cath Cúip, cath Luach'rá, reacht ceac'a hi cCú, cath Tlámo'mm'mh, cath Sléibe Mip, cath boinn, cath Ren, cath Ci, cath Ciúl'e Sliúine, na cath Dómp's'mail.

Aoir domhain, c'hi're mile nai cce ochtmóghat a to. An c'éin bliadhain do b'pachall b'oil't'm, mac Nia Se'dá'main, hi ri ghe 'ir Einn.

Aoir domhain, c'hi're mile nai cce nochat. Iap mbhú nai mbhlaona hi ri ghe n'Éireann b'oil't'm, mac Nia Se'dá'main, do rochadh la b'pachall b'oil't'm, mac Ruómuige.

Aoir domhain, c'hi're mile nai cce nocha a haon. An c'éin bliadhain do b'pachall b'oil't'm, 1 ri ghe n'Éireann.

Aoir domhain, c'hi're mile a haon. Iap mbhú e'n bhlaadh na píth or Einn do b'pachall b'oil't'm, mac Ruómuige, do rochadh la Luai'nu Lóga'hne Luai'nhne. Bód a mór 1 n'Éinn hi ri ghe b'pachall.

**Crimhthann Cosgrach:** i.e. Crimhthann the Triumphant or Victorious. “Cosgrach, id est, victor, ideo cognominatus, quod in quanum plurimis praesides victoriam reportaverit.”—Lynch.

**Seventy years.—**The Annals of Clonmacnoise and most Irish authorities agree in this. Flann synchronizes Crimhthann Cosgrach, Rudhraigh, Innistuir, Bresal, and Luagruidh Luai'nhne, with Ptolemy Lathirus, and Ptolemy Alexander, from which it appears that he did not give Rudhraighse so long a reign as seventy years.

**Airget-gléann:** i.e. the silver Glen or valley. This was the name of a Glen in the barony of Farney, in the county of Monaghan.

**Chuirche:** A place in the territory of Ciarraidhe-Chuierche, now anglicised the barony of Kerrycurrhy, in the county of Cork.

**Luachair:** i.e. Sliabh Luachra in Kerry.

**Cúin:** i.e. Cúin-Mail, a district in the barony of Cosheca, 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-Crimhthainn.

The Age of the World, 4908. The first year of Crimhthann Cosgrach, son of Feidhlimidh, son of Fearghus Fortamhail, in the sovereignty of Ireland.

The Age of the World, 4911. Crimhthann Cosgrach, 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 Airgeatmar, after having been seventy years in the sovereignty of Ireland, died at Airgeat-gleann. It was by this Rudhraighe that these battles were won throughout Ireland: the battle of Cuirce; the battle of Luachair; seven battles in Clint; the battle of Gleannamhnaich; the battle of Sliabh Mis; the battle of Boirinn; the battle of Ren; the battle of Ai; the battle of Cuil-Silinne; the two battles of Fortrase.

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 years in the sovereignty of Ireland, was slain by Breasal Boidhiobadh, son of Rudhraighe.

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 Luaghne. There was a great mortality of kine in Ireland in Breasal's reign.

A. M. 4981, and A. D. 1570.

Gleannamhnaich. — Now Glenworth, in the barony of Fermoy, and county of Cork.

Sliabh Mis. — Now Slieve Mish, a mountain near Tralee in Kerry. — See A. M. 3500.

Boirinn: i.e. Burren, in the north of the county of Clare. — See A. M. 4981.

Ren. — This is probably intended for Magh-Reim, a plain in county of Leitrim.

Ai: i.e. of Magh Ai, in the county of Roscommon. — See note under A. D. 1189.

Cuil-Silinne. — This was the ancient name of the place where the church of Cill-Cuile-Silinne, now Kilcooley, in the barony and county of Roscommon, was afterwards erected. — See A. D. 1411, and Appendix, p. 2495.

Fortrase. — Not identified.

Nine years. — The Annals of Clonmacnoise give this monarch a reign of only three years.

Mortality of kine. — From this mortality be
received his cognomen of Bodhiobhadh. "Breassail Bodivo was king ten years. In his time there was such a morren" [murrayin] "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 Glennan Sasage."—*Annals of Clonmacnoise*. Glennan Samhaigh, or Glen of the Heifer, is the name of a remarkable valley in the county of Kerry, where this tradition is still vividly remembered.

*Congal Claretineach*: i.e. Congal of the Flat Face. He is more usually called Clair-ingineach, 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 Claretineach with Ptolemy Dionysius.

*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'Duvenag'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 Luaighne⁶, 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 Claroineach⁶, son of Rudhraighe, after having been fifteen years in the sovereignty of Ireland, was slain by Duach Dallta Deadadh.

The Age of the World, 5032. The first year of Duach Dallta Deadadh⁶, son of Cairbre Lusg, in the monarchy of Ireland.

The Age of the World, 5041. Duach Dallta Deadadh, son of Cairbre Lusg, after having been ten years in the sovereignty of Ireland, was slain by Fachtana Fathach.

The Age of the World, 5042. The first year of Fachtana Fathach in the sovereignty of Ireland.

The Age of the World, 5057. Fachtana Fathach⁶, 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 Feidhleach⁷ in the sovereignty over Ireland.

Caemham'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 Alumnus or Foster-son of Deaghaidh, son of Sen, of the Ernaans of Munster.—See Oggia, part iii. c. 42; and also Dr. O'Conor's Prolegomena ad Annales, p. xxiii. The Annals of Clonmaenoise give this monarch a reign of only seven years, and state that he "was slain by Faghtna Faghagh about the time that Julius Caesar was murdered in the senate by Brutus and Cassius." O'Flaherty adds (ubi supra) that he was slain in the battle of Ardbrestine.

⁶ Fachtana Fathach: i.e. Fachtana the Cautious or Wise. The Annals of Clonmaenoise give him a reign of twenty-four years, and Flann synchronises him with Cleopatra.

⁷ 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 U gauge 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,
Aor voínam, cúig mile paraicca a nan. Iar mbeadh an bhliadhann díche hic mhíche nEireann nEochair Púidleach, maic Pína, mic Píonnlogha, atbhail i stéiptha.

Aor voínam, cúice mile peachtmoigat. An céad bhliadhán nEochair Aíthin (an t-Éimear orthu Eachtach Púidle) hic píge nEireann.

Aor voínam, cúice mile ochtmoigat a cabhr. Iar eiscéithin cúig mbliaDana níche hic míche nEireann nEochair Aíthin po loingeasá la Stiochain hic gálíma.===

Aor voínam, cúice mile ochtmoigat a cúis. An céad bhliadhán nEochiPéél, maic Coísaín, mic Dhibholla, na píg ót Éanna.

Aor voínam, cúig mile ochtmoigat anaims. Iar eiscéithin cúice mbliaDán hic míche nEireann nEochair Péél, maic Coísaín, mic Dhibholla, do rochanda la Nuada Neacht, i nGillim.

Aor voínam, cúice mile nochat. Iar eiscéithin uisbhliadhana hic míche nEireann do Nuada Nícho, maic Seóna Srídhais, tarócap hic eiscé Chlach i nUibh Dúnna ár Conarpe Móir. Leitbhliadhain colmaitir cloinne Emhír Pína hic ceim na leit bhliadhán po Nuadaat Níco coitlánachárp nochat ar cúig mile bliadhain i naor voínam.

Aor voínam, cúice mile nocha a haon. An céad bhliadhán do Conarpe Móir, maic EochiPéél, i píge nEireann.

Tedbhannaich, 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 Oiggia, part iii. e. 43. This monarch had three sons, Breas, Nar, and Lothair, commonly called the three Finns of Eamhain; and six daughters, Munhain, 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.

"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 ideó dictus, quod tumulos effodi primus in Hibernia euraverit."—Lynch.

Contemporary with Eochaidh was Fearghus Mac Roich, King of Ulster, who being de-throned by Conchobhar Mac Neasa, 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, after having been fifteen years in the sovereignty of Ireland, was burned by Sighmall, at Freamhainn.

The Age of the World, 5085. The first year of Ederscel, son of Oilioll, as king over Ireland.

The Age of the World, 5089. Ederscel, son of Eoghan, son of Oilioll, after having been five years in the sovereignty of Ireland, was slain by Nuadha Neacht, at Aillinn.

The Age of the World, 5090. Nuadha Neacht, son of Sedna Sithbhainc, after having spent half a year in the sovereignty of Ireland, fell in the battle of Cliach, in Ui Drom, by Conaire Mor. The half year of the joint reign of Clanna-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 Ederscel, in the sovereignty of Ireland.

Other romantic tales, in which the extraordinary valour of the heroes of the Cuchulain丰富, or Red Branch, in Ulster, and of the Firbolgic sept of Connaught called the Gannanradians 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 Cen Mac Magach, the brother of Oilioll, King of Connaught, and Ferdia Mac Domain, the bravest of the Firbolgic champions of Irras, who was slain by Cuchullainn in single combat.—See O'Flaherty's Oggygia, part iii. cc. 46, 47, 48; and Dr. O'Conor's Prolegomen. ed Annals, pp. xii. xiii. xiv. xv.

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* Aillinn.—See A. M. 4169.

† Nuadha Neacht: i.e. Nuadha the Snowwhite. "Is inde sortitus agnomen Neacht quod nivi (quam neacht significatique refert) cutis candore non cesserit."—Lynch.

‡ Cliach, in Ui-Drona: i.e. in the barony of
annalí réisighchta eireann. [5160.

Aúir toimmin, cuicc mile cén reapecha. 1ap mbús réitmoíst blathann in píže nÉpeamn do Conaire Mór, mac Etíppceoil, do rocair in mórúin in Ógís la ticheamga. Ar a pháit an Conaire do éirneao an níip torér saé bliaona ra ch'í i níubh Colra do rémrád. Ó do xebtí beáp cna toimain por dhóimo 7 bhualr prea inn. No biónn na cistí gan cóimpe a nÉpimn na pháit, ar ní é an triúdó 7 an éancúimnaí. Óip bo toimneac amhúchóirch a pháit, ar ní bhunseao gáa cairpé a híomh 6 míthion roghmaí 50 míthion Eaprain. Sáileál ná ríeacadh na peadhna díobh a meágra prea inn.

Aúir toimmin, cuicc mile cén reapecha a haon. An céad bhiadám nÉpimn gan rígh lai Conaire.

Aúir toimmin, cuíg mile cén reapecha aphi. An céad bhiadám do Lughain Síbab nóspce in píže nÉpeamn.

Aúir toimmin, cuíg mile cén nochtá a haon. 1ap mbús ré bhaíona réichte in píže nÉpeamn do Lughain Síbab nóspce at bhaith do éirimh.

Aúir toimmin, cuíg mile cén nochtá ató. Aon bhiadám do Concubhar

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 Ossey extending from Gowran to Grian.—Ogyggia, part iii. c. 44.

a Bruighean-da-Dhearg. —Otherwise called Bruighean-da-Bherga. This place is described in Leabhár-na-h-Uídrí, as situated on the River Ditlair, now the Dodder, near Dublin. A part of the name is still preserved in Bothar-na-Bruighe, i.e. the road of the Brughian, or fort, a well-known place on that river. Flann synchronizes Eochaidh Fóidlicheach, Eochaidh Aircimh, Ederseal, Nuadha Neacht, and Conaire, with Julius Cassar 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 Conaire was burnt by Aingeal Cech, and other desperadoes, whom he had expelled Ireland on account of their riots and depredations.—See Ogyggia, 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 Ogyggia, 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 Fahgahtna Fahghla; Connor,
The Age of the World, 5160. Conaire, son of Ederscel, after having been seventy years in the sovereignty of Ireland, was slain at Brughean-da-Dhearg, by insurgents. It was in the reign of Conaire that the sea annually cast its produce ashore, at Inbheur-Colphtha. Great abundance of nuts were [annually] found upon the Boinn [Boyne] and the Buais 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, after having been twenty-six years in the sovereignty of Ireland, died of grief.

The Age of the World, 5192. Conchobhar Abhradhruadh, son of Finn the son of the said Faghtna, being King of Ulster, and Oilell mac Rosse King of Connacht.” Keating, however, says that Christ was born in the twelfth year of the reign of Crimthann Niadhna, 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.

* Inbheur-Colphtha.—This was and is still the name of the mouth of the River Boyne.

* Buais.—Now the River Bush, in the north of the county of Antrim.

* 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 (Oyggyia, 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 Dervorgill.” Flann says that this monarch died in the fifth year of the Emperor Vespasian.

* Conchobhar Abhradhruadh: i.e. Conchobhar, or Conor, of the Reddish Eyelashes, or Eyebrows.

“Supercilia Conchauri rufa cognomentum Abhraruadh illi fecerunt, abhra enim supercilia, et ruadh ruhus significat.”—Lynch.

The Annals of Tigernach 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'Conor concludes that those Irish writers err who place the birth of Christ in the reign of Crimthann Niadhna.—See his Prolegom. ad Annales, p. li. and from p. lxxvii. to p. lxxx.
An cón bhíadhán do Criosd, 1 an rótvma bhíadhán do ríghé Crioméacann Naomháir.

Aon Criosd, a náoi. A pe vécc do Crioméacann ri ríghé Crioméacann, go nepbaile i nDoín Crioméacann, i nEadain, iar tréadach d’o eochtra aipódaríc 1pp a méadait. Ar d’o eochtra pín tug laic na reic aon dánta in mon eacarach nóra, 1 mon prítcill nóir, go térriéccé go ain smolmíó inite, 1 mon CÉRÁC Crioméacann, léine pameannuiipre o nócharachra óró. Óo Íình clórain cairbhaoach co ndoras tréadach do nísta 1pír aithlencsca aí na níonann ann, pearsaí co ndóciomh aipire agus, pleagh da nac téanuigh bhi no gonta bi, taobh aí nach tellecte úróip momeall, 1 na cóim 50

"Níadhanair.—Dr. O’Conor translates this cognomen miles varcanus; and O’Flaherty understands it to mean “husband of Nair;” but Keating gives it a far different interpretation: “Tracto cognomine ab originis pudore, nam. Vi perinde est ac pugil, et naír ac pudibundus: etenim ille maximo profundeque pudore, quod de matris ac filii coitui genus fuerit.”—Lynch.

"Don-Crimthann: i.e. Crimthann’s Fort. This fort was situated on the hill of Howth, and its site is occupied by the Bailie’s lighthouse.

"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:

“Cromthoneus ille pauló ante mortem ab expeditione reversus insignia quaedam cunclia in patriam retulit, nempe currum aurorem; alveolum lusorium ex auro, trecentas splendentes gemmas pro scrupis habentem; Phrigium indusium auro intestum; ensim capulo deorum sculpturarum varietate decoratum cui ea vis inerat, ut semper victoriam retulerit; seutum baccis argentos coelatum; lanceam viulnis immedicable semper indigentem; fundum a scopo nunquam aberrantem; duas canes venaticos ligamine argentos astrictos quod centum eunhala [ancilis] “estimatum est; cum multitatis alii.”—p. 126.

The Lebor Gabhaibh of the O’Clerys contains a poem of seventy-two verses, inscribed to King Crimthann himself, in which he describes the precious articles he brought into Ireland on this occasion. It begins, Má do coth an eochpa
File, son of Rossa Ruadh, son of Fearghus Fairghe, was one year in the sovereignty of Ireland, when he was slain by Crimhthann, son of Lughaidh Sriaibhindrearg.

The Age of the World, 5193. The first year of Crimhthann Niadhnaír, 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 Niadhnaír.

The Age of Christ, 9. The sixteenth year of Crimhthann in the sovereignty of Ireland, when he died at Dun-Crimhthainn, at Edair, after returning from the famous expedition upon which he had gone. It was from this expedition he brought with him the wonderful jewels, among which were a golden chariot, and a golden chess-board, [inlaid] with a hundred transparent gems, and the Cedach-Crimhthainn, 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 Náiri, 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 Here mon. The following notice of this expedition of King Crimhthann is given in the Annals of Clonmaesoise; but it would appear to have been interpolated by Mageoghegan, who evidently had a copy of a romantic tale of Crimhthann’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 gift 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 Oggia, p. 294.

k Cedach-Crimhthainn.—Michael O’Clery explains the word cedóc by bpar (a cloak) in his Glossary, and adduces the Cedóc Cnumcam as an example. From this it is evident that this cloak was celebrated in Irish romantic stories.
Caithbre Cinnceit: i. e. Caibre 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 Firbolge 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 Attacotti. The Attacotti afterwards set up Caibre 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-Arraidhe; and Corb Olum, from whom are the nobles of the race of Einhearn 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. Bainé, the daughter of the king of Alba, was the mother of Fearadhach; Cruide, the daughter of the king of Britain, was the mother of Corb Olum, who was otherwise called Deirgtheine; and Aine, the daughter of the king of Saxony, was the mother of Tipraidé Tireach. Evil, indeed, was the condition of Ireland in the time of this Caibre, 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 Caibre was in the sovereignty. Caibre afterwards died, and the Attacotti offered the sovereignty of Ireland to Morann, son of Caibre. 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 Olum, 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, Bainé, had escaped. This was done at Morann’s suggestion, and it was to invite Fearadhach to be elected king that Morann sent the celebrated Udacht
discharged; and two greyhounds, with a silver chain between them, which chain was worth three hundred cumhalts; with many other precious articles.

The Age of Christ, 10. The first year of the reign of Cairbre Cinnecht, after he had killed the nobility, except a few who escaped from the massacre in which the nobles were murdered by the Aithcheadh Tuatha. These are the three nobles who escaped from them at that time; Fcaradhach Finnfeachtnach, from whom are [sprung] all race of Com of the Hundred Battles; Tibraidhe Tireach, from whom are the Dal-Araidhe; and Corb Olum, from whom are the kings of the Eoghanachts, in Munster. 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; Cruifhe, daughter of the king of Britain, was the mother of Corb Olum; and Aine, daughter of the king of Saxony, was the mother of Tibraidhe 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, Tipraidhe 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 Aithcheadh-Tuatha or plebeians, and on the restoration of the lawful heir. It begins “Seeptchana Epecom uile,” “the nobles of Ireland all.”

A detailed account of this massacre of the Milesian nobility at Magh-Cro, near Knockmna, in the county of Galway, is preserved in a manuscript in the Library of Trin. Coll. Dublin, II. 3, 18. It is entitled Špurgoem na m-Crécoi Chucsa, i.e. the Palace of the Attacotti.

Aithcheadh-Tuatha.—This name, usually latinized Attacotti, is interpreted Gigantean-Gentem by Dr. O’Conor (Prooey. 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 Naenghiallach.

Fearadhach Finnfeachtnach: i.e. Fearadhach Finn, the Righteous. “Féacéine, a pipéncu.” —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.

Tibraidhe 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 chieftains families of the race of Ruidhraighe, not descended from him, as O’More of Leix, O’Conor Kerry, and O’Conor Corcomroe.

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.

Eoghanachts, in Munster.—He is also the
Aor Cúirt, a cúis decc. Iap mbís cúis bliaíona hi ní ghé nEanann u lé Chaprbé Cainteúin ataí. Oile tra po boi Eire ríra repiuíirír, ainnbíth a híoth, ar ní bhuí acht en gnáme ar an anconall, ettorpaíhach ar hindir, uíorcra a cítra, nímhionmap a mír; ar ní bhuí acht aen taip ar an níbál.

Mác Domnach na nEorpaí mac Domnach mac Maitín.


Aor Cúirt, tríoga a ré. Iap ceáitín vá bliaíona ar píchea hi mígh nEanann cípaíach Pionóiscíthach, mac Cnöméanna Níadbhaí, po écc hi tTiompíraí.

Aor Cúirt, tríocha a ríche. An cúis bliaíona chuirrach Pionó, mac Daípe, mac Olucháis, hi mígh nEanann.

Aor Cúirt, tríocha an dhuine. Iap mbís trí bliaíona hi mígh nEanann von ancestor of the equally powerful and numerous tribe of Dal-gCais; but he is not the ancestor of the O'Driscolis, so that we must infer that their ancestor escaped this massacre at Magh-Cro. The Leabhar-Gabhala states that, after the inauguration of Fearadhach as monarch of Ireland, he appointed Morann, son of Cairbre Cinnecht, as his chief brasón or judge. That this Morann had a sin or chain called Íde Moraíom, 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 Caribri filius, judicis ferendis a Rege adhíbitus, observantissimus aequitatis cultor, anhípm habuit ea virtute præditum, ut cujus vis judicii sententiam proutiutiuri, vel testis testimonium prolaturi collo circumdatus aequo ille, vel hic a veritate discéderet. Unde vulgari diverbio testium colla Morani anulo eíngi 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 Aithchais-Tuatha, 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 Niadhnaí, Cairbre Caitechann, and Fearadhach Finnfeachtmach, with the Roman emperors Titus
The Age of Christ, 14. Cairbre Caitheann, 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; plenteless 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'.

The Age of Christ, 15. The first year of Fearadhach Finnfeachtachnach 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 Finnfeachtachnach, son of Crimhthann Niadhnair, 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 Finn⁸ (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 Finelaidh; but he is clearly wrong, as shown 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:


⁸ Fiatach Finn: i.e. Fiatach the Fair. Flann synchronizes Fiatach Finn and Fiacha Finneolaidh with Trajan, the Roman emperor. Tigernach, who makes Fiacha Finneolaidh succeed his father, Fearadhach Finnfeachtachnach, 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
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 *Fiacha Fiannaolaidh*: i.e. Fiacha of the white Cattle. "A candore quo Hiberniae 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 *Mugh-holy.*—Now Moybolg, a parish in the south-east of the county of Cavan, and extending into Meath.—See A. M. 3859.

4 *Aichill.*—Also written Achaill. According to all the copies of the *Binneschach*, 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 *Eilim* 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 Teachtnear*: 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
Fiach't 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, 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. These were the provincial kings by whom he was killed: Elim, son of Conra, King of Ulster; Sanbh, son of Cat Mac Magach, King of Connaught; Foirbre, son of Fin, King of Munster; and Eochaidh Ainecheann, 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, 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, after having been thirty years in the sovereignty of Ireland, was slain by Mal, son of Rochraidhe, King of Leinstermen, called the Borumhain, 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 Tailtinn, &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.
annala rioghadhra eireann.

The most ancient authority for the battles of Tuathal is in a poem by Maelmura Othna, beginning “Τριατ ὑπ τριαταὶ Ῥεὰταλ Ἐκταμ,” i.e. Lord over lords was Tuathal Teacht-mhar,” of which there are various ancient copies still preserved. The O’Clerrys 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.

* 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 Kilvaughter, as well as between the baronies of Upper Glenarm and Upper Antrim. Following the

There is a very curious Irish tract on the original imposition and final remittance of this Boruma, 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.”

Line, hi Mom in eaca, i nOdal Aparnd an bair ar a mbnrecht Ollar  Fitzgerald Ollapba an da anum. Ceannshubha amn am cnuc in ro maitha roim rabt bualh an pam:

Ollap  Fitzgerald Ollapba,
Ceann guba trithacht tuathach,
neap annmona gan aitharp,
an la ro maitha Tuathal.

Aon aonl a’ mibrao bhur,
Tuathal niasp pinne pinne,
plait Mbe mib galann,
sgaspa plait pinne pinne
hi pe cnuc Thinne an Galann.

Aon Chuirtc, ceda piaet. An ceda bheala no Mal, mac Roepaire, mib Catha, hi pigh nGpaebh.

Aon Chuirtc, ceda a deic. Ia pbeic ceirpe bhaena na pigh ard Ermn no Mal, mac Roepaire, no cear la Peithi Mi Rctin.

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of Ulster, in Magh-Line, at Moin-an-chatha, in Dal-Araidhe, where the two rivers, Ollar and Ollarbha, spring. Ceanngubha is the name of the hill on which he was killed, as this quatrain proves:

Ollar and Ollarbha,
Ceanngubha, 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,—
On the side of the hill of Gleann-an-Ghabhann.

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, had been four years king over Ireland, he was slain by Feidhlimidh Rechtmhar.

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 Glenarm, 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 Larn 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 Ceanngubha: 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 Caur, 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 Rechtmhar 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.
Annals of the reigns of Béaini Mór.


An cíed bhíadann do Chaisoil Mór, mac Peolimití Pinnlasgair, liughe nÉireann.

An cíed bhíadann do Caitaí Mór, mac Peolimití Pinnlasgair, liughe nÉireann.

An cíed bhíadann do Caitaí Mór do eanr la Conn, g la坞ghnibh Teamhair, liughe Mhoighe hAgha.

An cíed pichea a trí. An cíed bhíadann do Conn Céccachach na múgh or Épinn. A náoce gáine Cummíopált cóise púioipóin ro Thímpat an ro tainnfhíoh mian 50 pín. Athait a nannmanna, Slighe Aonail, Slighe.

* Féilhbertimhdh Reachtmainn.—The author of the fourth Life of St. Bridget, published by Colgan, in his Trias Thanaem, c. i., says that this monarch was called Reachtnor, because he instituted great laws. "Reacht enim Scoticí Legem sonet." Keating says that he was called Reachtmainn, 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 crúcic.—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 Tigernach's Annals. Aurelius reigned from A. D. 161 to 180.

† Scáil.—O'Flaherty (Ogygia, part iii. c. 56) calls him Scáil 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.

* Cnoc-Báine: i.e. Báine's hill. This was the name of a hill situated in the plain of Magh-Leamhná, otherwise called Clussach, in Tyrone; but it is now obsolete.

* Ráth-mór, of Magh-Leamhná: i.e. the Great Rath of Magh-Leamhná. This was also in Clussach.—See A. M. 3727.

* Luainghit 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—Múighe Echenach in their territory.

± Magh h-Agha.—According to the Will of Catheirn Mor, as preserved in the Books of Lecan and Ballymote, Catheirn was slain by the Finn or militia of Laighne in the battle of Tailltín. According to the Annals of Clonmacnois, "King Cahier's armie was overthrown and himself slain, and buried near the River of Boyne." Dr. O'Conor does not seem to believe that Catheirn 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, son of Tuathal Teachtmhar, as king over Ireland. Baine, daughter of Scalf, was the mother of this Feidhlimidh. It was from her Cuoc-Baine, in Oirghialla, for it was there she was interred. It was by her also Rath-mor, of Magh-Leamhna, 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 Cathaeir Mor, son of Feidhlimidh Firrghlais, in the sovereignty of Ireland.

The Age of Christ, 122. Cathaeir Mor, after having been three years king over Ireland, was slain by Conn, and the Luaighni of Teamhair, in the battle of Magh h-Agha.

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 five principal roads [leading] to Teamhair, which were never observed till then. These are Cathaeir contended for power as fiercely as their ancestors, namely, Roderic O'Conor, King of Connacht and Monarch of Connaught and Monarch of Connaught and Monarch of Connacht and Monarch of Connacht and Monarch of Connacht and Monarch of Connacht and Monarch of Connacht and Monarch of Connacht and Monarch of Connacht, i.e. cum remenantibus, and Dermot Mac Murrough, 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 Murrough to his army, he is represented as having spoken as follows:

"Sed si Lageniam quarit: quomiam aliquis Connactensium aliquando subjecta fuit: Ea ratione et nos Connactenim petimus, quia nostris aliquoties cum totius Hiberniae subditae fuerat monarchia."—Hibernia Expugnata, lib. i. c. 8.

Dermot here alludes to Dermot, son of Donough, surnamed Maelnambo, who was his great 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 Cathaeir Mor, 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.

1 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 Dury (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.
Mhoiluaicna, Slige Cualann, Slige Mor, Slige Dala. Slige Mor tra ar ghrne Ereccir Riada 1, raibronna Epeann a do etir Chonn 7 Eoghan Mor.

A mac Chriost, ce dha caecc a raache. Iar mbeidh cuig bliainna triocha thighe nEpeann do Conn Ceduathach toreann la Tiobraidhe Tireach, mac Mail, mac Rochpane, mi Uaile an teabhradh Amrho.

"Slige-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-Airdheath to the Cross at Tigh-Lomain.

"Slige-Muidheachra."—This is often mentioned as a road leading into the north of Ireland, but its exact position has not been determined.

"Slige-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.

"Slige-Mor." i.e. the great way or road. This was a western line, the position of which is determined by the Eiseir-Riada.—See note 1.

"Slige-Dala."—This was the great southwestern 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 Nuighe-Dala, A. D. 1580.

"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 Clannacinoa and Clonburin, and thence to Meadhraigh, a peninsula extending into the bay of Galway.—Lib. Lecon, fol. 167, a, a, and Circuit of Muircheartaigh Mag Neill, 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 Tigernach, A. D. 166; but no particulars of the battles or cause of dispute between these rivals are given by that grave annalst. 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 Clannacinoa, as translated by Mageoghegan, 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 Kedcahagh 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 Kedcahagh, or" [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 Eanear; and three daughters, Mayne" [the mother of Fearghus Dubhdeaclech, King of Ulster, and monarch of Ireland]. "Sawe" [Sadhbh or Sabbina], "and Sarad" [the queen of Conaire II]. Sawe was married to" [Maininth, for whom she had Lughaidh Maccon, monarch of Ireland, and after his death to Oilioll Olum] "the King of Monster, 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, Slighe-Midhluachrach, Slighe-Cuahmann, Slighe-Morris, Slighe-Dala. Slighe-Mor is [that called] Eiscir-Riada, 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 Tibraite Tireach, son of Mal, son of Rochraidhe, King of Ulster, at Tuath-Amrois.

of their commendations and praises, called Sile Sawa, which is as much in English as the Issue of Sawa.

"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 where-upon the High-street is set" [i.e. situated], "and extending to Ath-Cleyth Mearie, in Thomond" [recte in Connaught]. "Owen's share 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 half in deale, and they do retain these names since.

"This division of Ireland stood for one year after, until Owen More, alias Moynod, 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 Fergus, the King of Spaine's son, slain, and afterwards buried in two little Hillocks, now to be seen at the said plains, which, as some say, are the tombs of the said Owen and Fergus.

"The King having thus slain and vanquished his enemies, he reigned peaceably and quietly twenty years, with great encrease 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 Ti-prady Tyreagh, son of King Mall Mac Rochyre, who was slain by Felym Reaghtwar, the said King Conn's father; whereupon the said Ti-bradie, with a very willing heart, came up to Taragh, accompanied with certain other male-factors, assaulted the King at unawares, and willfully 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 Feis-Taragh, which yearly, on Hollantide, and for certain days after, was held."

5 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.

Fiatum synchronizes Feidlimidh Reachtumhar, Cathaer Mor, and Conn of the Hundred Battles, with M. Aurelius; and says that Conn Ccelchatheach gained the battle of Maghlena in the reign.
Aoibh Chriost, ceo caoche a hoct. An ceo bliadhain do Conaiphe, mac Motha Lainia, hir ríghte iar Éuma.

Aoibh Chriost, ceo reapecca a cuig. La bhith ocht mhliadhain hir ríghte n-Éireann do Choínaphe, mac Motha Lainia, torcair la Nútú mac Spáighim. Tnu mac leir an eConaiphe hirin, Conbhaire Muire, ó raite Muireapáise, Cairpbe barcsam, ó bhaic bréanann hir eConaiphe 6airecum, 6 Cairpbe Ríata, ó bhruith Dál Riata. Saipne mhion Cúimn Ceacathaigh maithead na mac ra Conaiphe, mac Motha Lainia.

Aoibh Chriost, ceo reapecca a rè. An ceo bliadhain do ríghte Aipt, mac Cúimn Ceacathaigh.

Aoibh Chriost, ceo ochtmogar a rè. A haoine ríche d'Aipt, mac Cúimn Ceacathaigh, hir ríghte n-Éireann. Cath Cúin Peabhrat na macaib Oibolla Aultum, 6air na tpsi Conbhró (clann Conaiphe, mac Motha Lainia i. Conbhaire Muire, Cairpbe Ríata 6 Cairpbe barcsam) por Dáebera Òrai, por Neimn mac.

of Commodus. — See Dr. O'Conor's Prolegomena, pp. xi. xii. xxvii.

1 Caibre Musc. — He was the ancestor of all the tribes called Muscreagh, in Munster, as Muscreagh-Breogain, now the barony of Clanwilliam, in the south-west of the county of Tipperary; Muscreagh-Mitine, now the barony of Muskerry, in the county of Cork; and Muscreagh-Thire, now the baronies of Upper and Lower Ormond, in the north of the county of Tipperary. — Oggyia, iii. c. 63. Dr. O'Brien doubts, in his Irish Dictionary, voce Muscruin, that the existence of these Carbys rests on any certain historical foundation; but there is as much authority from Irish history for the existence of these Carbys, as for any other fact belonging to the same period. — See Leadharr na gCear, p. 42, note 7.

w Dal-Riada. — The descendants of Caibré Rioghaith, 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 Oggyia (abi supra), treats, and also Pinkerton and other modern writers. The earliest writer who mentions the settlement of the Dalriads in Scotland is Bede, who, in his Eccl. Hist. lib. i. c. i. says: "Scoti, Duces Renda de Hibernia egressi, amicitia vel ferro sibimet inter Pictos, sedes suas hactenus habent, vindicaverunt." In about three hundred years after the settlement of Caibré Riada in Scotland, the Dal-Riada of Ulster, who were of the same race, headed by the sons of Erc, son of Eochaidh Muinreanhar, invaded Scotland, and founded another Dal-Riada in that kingdom. The territory first acquired by the Gaidhil or Scoti, among the Picts, received the name of Airer-Gaedheal, i. e. the region or district of the Gaidhil, now shortened to Argyle (and not Ard na Gaidheal, 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 Sruibhlighceann. This Conaire had three sons, Cairbre Musc, from whom the Muscraighe are called; Cairbre Baschaein, from whom are the Baiscenigh, in Coirea-Baiscinn; and Cairbre Riadal, from whom are the Dal-Riada. 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 Ceannfeabhrat by the sons of Oilioll Olum and the three Cairbres, i.e. Cairbre Musc, Cairbre Riada, and Cairbre Baschaein, against Dadera, the Druid; Neimhidh, son of

The settlement of the latter colony in Scotland is mentioned by an ancient writer quoted by Camden (Britania, tit. Scotia) in the following words: "Fergus filius Eric fuit primus qui de semine Chonaire suscepit regnum Albaniae a Brunlan ad mare Hiberniae, et Inse gall, et inde reges de semine Fergus regnaverunt in Brunlanal, sive Bruenchere usque ad Alpinum filium Eochaith." The settlement of the Scoti in North Britian is mentioned, in the following words, by the author of the Life of Cadroe, written about the year 1040:


* Ceannfeabhrat.—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 Maccon in the battle of Ceannfeabhrat, 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 Tighearnach notes) obtained a signal victory over King Art and his forces.

† Oilioll Olum.—Dr. O'Conor translates this name Ollibus Archi-Poeta, but the ancient Irish writers never understood it in that sense, for they never write the word ollum, a chief poet, as Dr. O'Conor wishes to make it, but Ollum, 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 Ollibus Olumus quod perinde est nec temporae spoliata auribus, appellaretur."—Lynch. This lady, Aine, whose
Spoibinn, 7 pop oviperept nepeann, du hi toircach Nemio, mac Spoibinn, pi Erna Muic, 7 Daolai Orpith Oculume, vo ceap u sda Daolai la hEogam, mac Otholla, vo ceap Nemio, mac Spoibinn, la Caipbine Rispbinne, mac Conaire, a niofial a achar i. Conaire chuidin. Ro 7on Caipbine Muire Lughaid i. Mac Con na colpta, sini bo hacaach rapan. 1r é rát an popailna rin mar do bh Luigaid taiteineaec vo chom do bi acc biatai a cailen a teig a oide. 7 do ihead ar ballan na con riamai, sini lean Mac con ve.

Aip Cnopte, ceo nochat aicuice. Iap mbuth aipoca bhaoidh hi puige nepeann uAr, mac Cumh Céibocathair, toircach hi ceath Moige Muicapime la Mac Con so na allmairob. Tocraicbna beopirin cath ceona mahaon pe hAr, meac a Sitara Saorbe teach Cumu i. peacht maca Otholla Ollum, tangatir lair i naigio Mac Con a pshnartap, Eoghan Mór Dubhmacinnoch, Mucscob, Lughaid, Eochain, Ochseb, 7 Tacec a nanma, 7 déimne bpr, pi britain no ina laina roppa. Topchaip bheine de Luigaid Luigha a cecnoi a bhráirtse. Leacanpime Leacanpoda, mac Leacanaibb, me Eachtach Pitir.

father had been killed by Oilioll, resided at and gave name to Cuoc-Aine, anglicized Knockany, near Bruff, in the county of Limerick, and is now traditionally remembered as one of the Banshees of the south of Ireland.

"Mac Con: i.e. Son of the Greyhound. Keating gives the same derivation: "Is in Oilioll domo ut ejus provignus, ut ejus matrem Sabham Coni Centipraill filiam Oilioll uxorem habebat, pusillus pustio versatus, et nondum vestiga figere peritus ad Ollili eauem venaticum, Aquilam Rubram" [Clain Deirg] "nomine manibus repens accessit, et canis infantulum nec sapius corrumpit" [recte, ad ubera sorbenda accepti] "nec taenam ab assiduo ad eum accessu coeuviri potuit, quod res illi nomen Maccon portat, 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 mac, 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 Luighaidh Maccon was the head of the Hihan 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 Dallid Mac Firbis in thirty generations. O'Driscoll is not accounted of the Milesian race by the Irish genealogists, because he descended from Ith, the uncle of Miles, or Milesius.

"Magh-Macrunbhe.—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 Moyvaha and Kileornan in
Sroibhcinn; and the south of Ireland; where fell Neimhiddh, son of Sroibhcinn, King of the Ernai of Munster; and Dadera, the Druid of the Dairinni. Dadera was slain by Eoghan, son of Oilioll; Neimhiddh, son of Sroibhcinn, by Cairbre Rioghfhoda, son of Conaire, in revenge of his own father, i.e. Conaire. Cairbre Muse 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 Con\(^\text{b}\) [son of the greyhound] adhered to him [as a sobriquet].

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\(^\text{a}\), 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 Oilioll Olum, who had come with him against Maccon, their brother. Eoghan Mor\(^\text{b}\), Dubhmerchon, Mughcrob, Lughaidh, Eochaithd, Diochrob, 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\(^\text{c}\) 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 In-Connaught, p. 43, note \(^\text{c}\).

\(^{b}\) 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 Liguanae. When Art, the son of Conn of the Hundred Battles, succeeded Conaire II. as Monarch of Ireland, he banished his uncle, Eochaithd Fiannothart, and his sons, from Meath, because they had assassinated his brothers, Conla and Crina, and betrayed his father to the Ulstermen. Eochaithd, being married to Uchdelbha, the granddaughter of Cathaeir Mor, proceeded into Leinster, and the king of that province bestowed upon him and his sons certain districts called by posterity Fotharta, from Eochaithd's surname. Of these the two principal were Fotharta-an-Chairn, now the barony of Fotharta, in the county of Wexford, and Fotharta-Fea, now the barony of Fotharta, in the county of Carlow. There were also Fotharta-Airbreac, near the hill of Brien, now the hill of Croghan, in the King's County; Fotharta Airthir Liffe, 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.
against his relative Art, and had the killing of him with his own hand, at Turlach Airt, as stated in note 4, supra.

4 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.

5 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 rinec, 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 anglicized Knockagh, and is situated about three miles north-east of Cahir.

6 Clonna.—Keating calls this place Clonna-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.

7 Rathcro.—This place is near Slane, in the county of Meath.

8 Clannachta, 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 years⁴ in the sovereignty of Ireland, he fell⁵ by the hand of Feircis, son of Coman Eeis, 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 Crinna⁶, by Cormac, grandson of Conn, by the hand of Lughaidh Lagha. 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 Caisfhiaclach [of the Crooked Teeth]. Of them was said:

Upon the one stone at Rathcro⁷
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-Breagh⁸, 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 Lifey 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 Tigernach that Tadhg obtained as a reward for defeating the Ulstermen on this occasion, the whole region extending from Glais-Neara, near Druim-Ineaschuinn (now Drumiskin, in the present county of Louth), to the Cnoca Moidheid, at the River Lifey.—See Ann. Tighe,, p. 45; Keating's History of Ireland, in the reign of Fearghus Duibhdeadach; and O'Flaherty's Oggyga, iii. c. 68. This Tadhg is the ancestor of O'Carroll of Ely, in the south of the King's County; of O'Menagher of Ui-Cairin, or Ikerrin, in the county of Tipperary; of O'Cathasaigh (O'Casey) of Saithne, in Magh Breagh; and of O'Conor, Chief of Cianachta-Gleanna-Geimhin, now the barony
Aoif Cnort, ta cheo tnochat a circhaid. A hocht vo Chorpmac. Athill Olom, mac Mogha Nuathat, m\textcircled{\texti{Im}}, M\textcircled{\texti{An}}, de\textcircled{\texti{i}}.

Aoif Cnort, ta cheo tnochat a pe. A vech vo Chorpmac. Cath \texti{Sanair} mac eChorpmac ve C\texti{Cuinn} pop Ultoib an bliadampi. Cat\texti{in}\texti{h}\texti{h} in Moigh \texti{Aei} pop Aed, mac Eachoach, m\textcircled{\texti{Im}}, C\texti{onaal}, m\textcircled{\texti{Im}}, C\texti{omacht}. Cath i n\texti{Eth}, cath C\texti{inn} Daipe, cat Smytha pop Ultoib, cath Sliche Cualinge.

Aoif Cnort, ta cheo tnochat a ficht. A haon vece vo Chorpmac. Cath \texti{Ath-Beatha} Duhliadh. Cath \texti{Nuub}i6. 

Aoif Cnort, ta cheo tnochat a hocht. A vece vo Chorpmac. Cath Chunle rocain mo tpir, t\texti{pi} catha \texti{n\textcircled{\texti{Duba}}yo} pop eChorpmac.

Aoif Cnort, ta cheo tnochat a hocht. A vece vo Chorpmac. Cath Chunle rocaim mo tpir, t\texti{pi} catha \texti{n\textcircled{\texti{Duba}}yo} pop eChorpmac.

Aoif Cnort, ta cheo tnochat a hocht. A vece vo Chorpmac. Cath Chunle rocaim mo tpir, t\texti{pi} catha \texti{n\textcircled{\texti{Duba}}yo} pop eChorpmac.

Aoif Cnort, ta cheo tnochat a ho. A cuig vece vo Chorpmac. Cath \texti{Atha beatha} Cath \texti{Ratha} \texti{O\texti{u}nia} an bliadampi m\textcircled{\texti{Im}}, eChorpmac.

Aoif Cnort, ta cheo tnochat a ho. A vece vo Chorpmac. Cath Chunle rocaim mo tpir, t\texti{pi} catha \texti{n\textcircled{\texti{Duba}}yo} pop eChorpmac.

Aoif Cnort, ta cheo tnochat a ho. A vece vo Chorpmac. Cath Chunle rocaim mo tpir, t\texti{pi} catha \texti{n\textcircled{\texti{Duba}}yo} pop eChorpmac.

Aoif Cnort, ta cheo tnochat a ho. A vece vo Chorpmac. Cath Chunle rocaim mo tpir, t\texti{pi} catha \texti{n\textcircled{\texti{Duba}}yo} pop eChorpmac.

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Aoif Cnort, ta cheo tnochat a ho. A vece vo Chorpmac. Cath Chunle rocaim mo tpir, t\texti{pi} catha \texti{n\textcircled{\texti{Duba}}yo} pop eChorpmac.

^ of Keenagh, in the county of Londonderry. He is also the ancestor of the families of O\texti{Gara} and O\texti{Hara} in Connaught, and of O\texti{Hara} of the Ronde, in the county of Antrim.

^ Grunard.—Now a small town in the county of Longford, near which is a large moat.—See \texti{Oggia}, iii. 69, p. 335. See note \texti{6}, under A. D. 1262. These battles, fought by Cormac, are also mentioned in the Annals of Tigernach.

^ Eir, in \texti{Magh-Ari}.—In the Annals of Tigernach the reading is \texti{Ca\texti{e}} M\texti{e\textcircled{\texti{a}}}, i.e. the Battle of Knockma, which is a hill in the barony of Clare, county Galway.

^ Eth.—Not identified.

^ \texti{Sene-Daire} : i.e. Head of the Oak Wood. Not identified.

^ South.—This should be \texti{Ca\texti{e}} Spu\texti{e\textcircled{\texti{p}}}, i.e. the battle of Shrule, a place on the River Smithair, or Shrule, in the south-east of the county of Louth.—See \texti{Oggia}, iii. 69, p. 335.

^ Sligo-Cualinge : i.e. the road or pass of Cualinge, which is a mountainous district still so called, in the north of the county of Louth.

^ \texti{Ath-Beatha} : i.e. Ford of the Birch. This was probably the ancient name of Ballybay (\texti{Oib\texti{e}e} \texti{a\texti{e}} \texti{Be\texti{a}}\texti{h}), in the county of Monaghan.

^ Dumba : i.e. tumulus. There are countless places of this name in Ireland.

^ Cuil-tochar : i.e. Corner or Angle of the Causeway. Not identified.

^ Duhdud.—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 \texti{Tuatha-De-Dananns}. In the Annals of Tigernach the reading is, \texti{n\textcircled{\texti{Duba}}\texti{b\texti{h}}}. In the \texti{Annals} of \texti{Duhdud}.

^ Allamagh.—Probably intended for Ealamanagh, i.e. the plain of the River Allo, in the county of Cork.

^ Eloc.—Now Sliabh Eibhe, anglic\texti{e} Shieve-Ilya, a mountain in the parish of Killonaghan,
The Age of Christ, 234. The eighth year of Cormac. Oilioll Olum, son of Mogh Nuadhat, King of Munster, died.

The Age of Christ, 236. The tenth year of Cormac. The battle of Gru-
nard by Cormac, the grandson of Conn, against the Ulstermen this year. A
battle at Eu, in Magh-Aic, against Aedl, son of Eochaidh, son of Conall, King
of Connaught. A battle at Eill; the battle of Ceann-Daire; the battle of Struth
against the Ulstermen; the battle of Slighe-Cuailgne.

The Age of Christ, 237. The eleventh year of Cormac. The battle of
Ath-Beatha; the battle of Dunha this year by Cormac.

The Age of Christ, 238. The twelfth year of Cormac. A battle at Cuil-
tochair thrice, and three battles at Dubhlaith by Cormac.

The Age of Christ, 239. The thirteenth year of Cormac. The battle of
Allamaghi; and the seven battles of Elve, by Cormac.

The Age of Christ, 240. The fourteenth year of Cormac. The battle of
Magh-Techt, and the fleet of Cormac [sailed] across Magh-Rein (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; the
battle of Loch Lein; the battle of Luimneach; the battle of Grian; the battle
of Classach; the battle of Muirese; the battle of Fearta, 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. Rean, gen. pein, is an old word for sea, and is glossed
“mup” by O’Clery. This passage is taken
from the Annals of Tighernach. O’Flaherty
understands this passage as follows: “Magnam
classem trans mare in septentriionalem Britan-
niam misit, qua triennii spacio eas oras infes-
tante imperium in Albania exegit.” But the
word longear, in ancient Irish, means expul-
sion or banishment (longear: longear: lon-
nepbao—O’Clery), and the passage might be
translated thus: “The expulsion of Cormac
across the sea this year, and it was on this oc-
casion that he obtained the sovereignty of Alba.”

y Berre.—See A. M. 3575, 3579, 3656, supra.

z Loch Lein.—See A. M. 3579, supra.

a Luimneach.—Now Limerick. This was ori-
ginally 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 prob-
ably the hill of Cnoc-Greine, i.e. the Hill of
Grian, over the village of Pallagrean, 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. 3591, 3790.

e Fearta.—Not identified. There are several
places so called.
each ṁhusa hi topcoim Cocharó Tadbíona, mac Ouibola Olum, cae Samhna hi topcaim Cían, mac Aileallo Olum, Ḍ cae Amea cam.

Ogáin na hinghimeghe, ṁhus Ciaomatípta hi τάσματα, la Ounlaí, mac Ġenna Naí, pí Laíghi. Tíochta μιγίσθη a lioth, Ḏ ced μιγί na gach μιγθ νιοβ. Dá μις νέες ου Laíghi ṁu Cuinbmac ar galab aomrī, Ḍ moθγαλ na hore猪肉 μιγθ, amaihi p rinnaímn na bamaína co na top mach iap ṁTuachal.


Aor Críost, da ced μίθca a ṁu. A ṁe tíochta hi Choppmac. Cath Críonna ṁregábálh pia eChoppmac pop Ulstóib, Ḏ hi topcaim Aonguip Φíonn, mac μίθηpμa Ouniobhethaí, ṁu Ulaí, Ḏo náρ Ulaí mime.

Aor Críost, da chéid reaee a em. A naí tíochta hi Choppmac. Òin Cealláig, mac Choppmac, Ḏ Réthaime Choppmac, Ḏ naí Choppmac brónin do bheirfoh náen popccom la hAengu Γαυββαμ'beach, mac Piachach Suigbe, mac μáthimí Mhachtaí. Ro bhe iapaim Choppmac reacét eccaí roil na Décba a cíosaí in χμίμιa ṁh, ṁo ror taraímn Ḏ a τάφ, compr píli in Mhíman.

Aor Críost, da ced reaee a ṁe. Cíepach a bhlaobh hiin eChoppmac, mac Aọr, mac Cúin, hi μίθ de neamn ṃ0 hraeųín báir i eCleće iap leamháin cnám

5 Samhain.—Now Cuoc-Samhna, near Bru-reee, in the county of Limerick.—See A. M. 4169, supra.
6 Adb-cam: i.e. Crooked Height or Hill. Not identified.
7 Clácsvortta.—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 Oggia, iii. c. 69.
8 Dunlongius Enni Naidh filius Cathirií Regis Hiberniae amnepos rex Lageniae Temorensæ apud Chiemfortam gynecœcum inmani feritate adortus, triginta regias puellas cum trecentis uncillis famulantibus ad unum interneceiones delevit. Quocirca Cormacus rex duodecim Lageniae dynastas parthenicidii consios morte plext, et Boarium Tuathali regis mulctam Legenis cum accessione inperavit.”
9 Dornba.—See an account of this impost under the reign of Tuathal Teachtmhar, supra, A. D. 106.
10 Fochard Muirthimehne.—Now Faughard, in the county of Louth, about two miles to the north of Dundalk.—See A. D. 1595, 1596.
11 Criona-Fregabhaid,—Dr. O'Conor renders this Crionna partum, taking ṁregábálh to be a verb, from γαβαί; but it was certainly the ancient name of a place on the River Fregabhaid, now the Ravel Water, in the county Antrim.—See A. M. 3510, supra. Tighearnaigh places this battle in the year 251.
12 Aenghus Gaibhnaithbech: i.e. Aenghus of the terrible Spear.
Taebhfa [of the Long Side], son of Oilioll Olum; the battle of Samhain, in which fell Cian, son of Oilioll Olum; and the battle of Ard-can.

The massacre of the girls at Cleanfearta, at Teamhair, by Dunlang, 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 Borumha with an increase after Tuathal.

The Age of Christ, 248. The twenty-second year of Cormac. A battle at Fochard Muirtheimhne by Cormac this year. The battle of Crionna-Fregabhail, [was fought] by Cormac against the Ulstermen, where fell Aenghus Finn, son of Fearghus Duibhdheadach [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. Ccallach, 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 Gaibh- uaiibhteach, 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 Munster.

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, the bone of a

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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 Sadhubh (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 Nadfraich, King of Munster, afterwards gave them the plain of Magh-Feinheann, now the barony of Ifa and Ofa, 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 5, under A. D. 1205.

o Cleiteach.—The situation of this house is described in the historical tale entitled Oighdhi Mhuirrheartaigh Mhoir mhic Earea, as follows:

"60 man uine ginni bicille, é ré é na bómme braimnai bicille, é ré é an triogu bapu-uaine."
"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.

9 Teagusa-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 Teagusa 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., II. 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.

9 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.

1 Psalter of Teamhair.—This Psalter is referred to in a poem by Cuan O'Lochlain, 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, II. 1. 1, bears the title of Saltan na Teamho; 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 Teamh-ain na púgh paeth Cormac, 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'Duvegan's Book of Ily-Many, fol. 175; but no copy of it has been discovered.
salmon sticking in his throat, on account of the siabhraidh [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 Teagusce-na-Righ, to preserve manners, morals, and government in the kingdom. He was a famous author in laws, 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. 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-Damghaire (i.e. the encampment of Druim-Damghaire, 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 Raith, 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 preparation for the injuries done to Munster by this expedition.

"Tum Fiachus valido imperu Cormaci exercitum aggressum, eum fudit et fugavit. Imo adeo acriter fugientium tergis ad Ossiriam usque institit, ut Cormacum adegerit pacisci obsides se Teamoriam missurum ad Fiachum tandem spud eum mansuros, donec illatum Momoniae damnum cumulato ressericet."—Lynch.

The truth is that the annalists of Leath-Chuinn pass over the affairs of Munster very
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 Olioll Olum.

5 *Treighidh of land.—O'Flaherty translates this passage as follows:*

"Ex hac Schola prodit liber, quod Psalterium Tomorense dicimus, in quo congressis in omn patria archivis, supremorum, et provincialium regum series, ac tempora cum eversis Synchononis principibus collata, tributa quoque, et vectigalia provincialium monarchis debita, nec non metra, ac limites cujusque regionis a provincia ad territoria, a territorio ad pagos, a pago ad pagi particulias" [καὶ ὅπως καὶ ἐὰν] "continebantur." —Ogygia, iii. c. 63.

6 *Leabhar na-h-Uileithri.—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-Uileithri* is now preserved in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy.

7 *Leabhar Dinnsenchasu.—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 II. 3. 3.

8 *Eochaidh Connat.—He is enumerated among the monarchs of Ireland in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, and by all the modern writers. Tigernach, however, does not mention him, but makes Cairbre Lifchechair succeed his father.*

9 *Cairbre Lifchechair.—Keating says that he was so called because he was fostered near the River Liffey.*
from the townland to the traighidh of land. [These things are celebrated in Leabhar na-n-Uidhri. They are evident in the Leabhar Dinnseanchusa.]

The Age of Christ, 267. Eochaidh Gonnat 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 Lifhecair, 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 Lifhecair, namely, Fiacha Sraibhtine and Eochaidh Doimhlen.

The Age of Christ, 283. The sixteenth year of Cairbre. Finn, grandson of Baisgne, fell by Aichleach, son of Duibhidreamn, and the sons of Uiireann 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 Almhuan, 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 kerns and galloglachs or gallowglasses, 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 kerns and gallowglasses are nearly forgotten.
Ro bitb Fino, ba vo ꞌaib, 
50 noath guin, 
vo all Aichleach mac Úiboren vo 
cen vo mac Mochtamun.

Minba Cailtì corcéic, 
vo bu buaí aì ccech nìfhliaoi, 
Ro bhàth corcéach lar in trim 
ichim im cinn im pìg maith.

Auir Creòrt, ba céo ochtmògt a cìtaíp. Lar mbì Bhìr ìthaínu ñecc in pìge nìfhenn do Caibrì Ceipceach ño cèf ñ ccaor Sìabra Òcìle, ñò lamh Sìmeon, mac Cìpb, ñò Ròrisòtaìb, iar tadh ñr âi ñene ñRòisòcorpb, mac Coròmac Càir, lar ñò aìshon an pìgh ño còrnàim Leòta Moìgh ñìr.

Auir Creòrt, ba céo ochtmògt a cúic. En bhìdòn ñòn ña Pòthad òr Ëmín, ñò còpceach Pòtad Càprèc la Pòthad nìfhíeàch. Ê vo ñear Pòtad Êipeceach ñar ñìn ëi ccaor Óllapba ëi Ùine la Càilte.

\(a\) Wiùh dàrta.—The following words are interlined in the text: "a ñò nà ñàgbì ñàpcéàc ñò gònaì é," i.e. "by the fishing gaffs he was wounded." It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Inisfallen that Finn Mac Cúilhail, the celebrated general of the Irish militia, fell by the hands of Aithlach, son of Duibhderm, a treacherous fisherman, who [fired with the love of everlasting notoriety] slew him with his gaff at Rath-Breagh, near the Boyne, whither he had retired in his old age to pass the remainder of his life in tranquillity. That Aithlach was soon after beheaded by Càilte Mac Ròinàin, 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, ampuicè Gòvra, 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 Neamhach on Tara Hill, joins the River Skene at Douthstown, and unites with the Boyne at Ardsallagh. There is a curious poem, ascribed to Oisin, 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 Oisin, 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, Sìmeon, one of the Fotharta of Leinster, was the person who despatched Cairbre.

\(c\) Maghcorb, 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 Taidhlach, or Mogh Nuadhath, 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 Firbolgs of Connacht; and in order to be revenged of them they formed an alliance with the Clanna-Baisgne, another military tribe of the Scotic or Milesian race, the most distinguished chief of whom was
Finn was killed, it was with darts,  
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, by the hand of Semeon, son of Cearb, [one] of the Fotharta; Fearc orb, the son of Cormac Cas, 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 Airtgtheach. Fothadh Airtgtheach was afterwards slain in the battle of Ollarba, in Magh-Line, by Caeilti.

Finn Mac Cumbail. Cormac Cas, King of Munster, married Samhair, the daughter of this warrior, and had by her three sons: Tine and Comula, of whose issue no account is preserved, and Moghc orb, the ancestor of the celebrated Brian Boruma, 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 Mogheorb, 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 Ossgar, the son of Oisin, met the monarch in single combat, but he fell; and Cairbre, 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 Ossgar, and despatched him at a blow.

4 Ollarba, in Magh-Line.—Now the River Lerne, in the county of Antrim.—See note under A. D. 106, supra. For a very curious account of the identification of the tomb of Fothadh Airtgtheach, near this river, see Petrie's Inquiry into the Origin and Uses of the Round Towers of Ireland, pp. 105, 106. Tigernach 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-Muircnibe, and from their brother, Aenghus Gaifhileach, or Aenghins of the Bloody Dart, O'Driscoll is descended.

6 Caeilti: i.e. Caelite mac Ronain, the fos-
Aoir Cmroft, na céad ochtmogáin apear. An céad bláthain do riúge Pickachain Spáibhine óp' Éimínn.

Aoir Cmroft, na céad nochat a haon. An réireadh bláthain o'Pickachain idirge. Cath Duiblinne ma' Pickachain rop Laisnb. Trí catha in Sléb Tosaith, each Smeáite, g'cath Cianmaige ma' Pickachain Spáibhine héidhr.

Aoir Cmroft, trí céad piche a dó. Íar mbísth peacht mblióidína ar fhoilgeat na riúgh óp' Éimínn o'Pickachain Spáibhine do ceap lap na Collaibh hi ceach Duióbhainn in eCmptaich Roip i mBóireánab.

Aoir Cmroft, trí céad piche a trí. An céad bláthain do Colla Uair mac Eachach Domhain na riúgh óp' Éimínn.

Aoir Cmroft, trí céad piche a reacht. An céad bláthain do Muineach Típeich hi riúgh nÉpeann. A bhroinfinn na bláthain ro tangaína na trí Colla 50 hÉimínn, g'ní mo maigh iar pochraiteach acht trí naomhainn namely. Do deocheatain finn 50 Muineachacht lap na stacaíse do brataigh. Ro baiteach phlip, g'mo muirrfeach tiocadh naice riúgh ina churadh, g'copabá raph tuairiseach do mointial. Ónaet eataíte saipíne osca, g'miobháin 500a dó.

ter-son and favourite of the celebrated Irish general, Finn Mac Cumhail.

1 Fiaacha-Sraibhteine.—Keating says he was called Sraibhteine from his having been fostered at Dun-Sraibhteine, 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.

2 Duióbhainn: i.e. the black pool. This was the name of that part of the River Liffey on which the city of Duióbhainn or Dublin stands.

3 Slíadh Tosaith.—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.

4 Smear: i.e. a place abounding in blackberries or blackberry briars. There are several places of the name in Ireland.

5 Cuishabhagh: i.e. the Brown Plain. Not identified.

6 Dubhchomair: i.e. the Conflux of the River Dubh. Tighearnach says that this battle was named from Dubh-Chomair, 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.

7 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 over Ireland.

The Age of Christ, 291. The sixth year of Fiacha in the sovereignty. The battle of Duibhlium was fought by Fiacha against the Leinstermen; three battles at Sliabh Toadli; the battle of Smear; and also the battle of Ciarmhagh, 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, in Crioich-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, 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 them, and that it might be on him [the curse of] the finghal should alight. As he did not oppose them, they tarried with him, and were faithful to him.

*Might kill them.—* The word *pongol* 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."

*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
Loch na-Cremorne, in the county of Monaghan. Colla Uais, the eldest of the brothers, is the ancestor of the Mac Donnels, Mac Allisters, and Mac Dungals of Scotland; and Colla Dachrich, of the Mac Mahons of the county of Monaghan, of the Maguires of Fermanagh, of the O’Hanlons and Mac Canns of the county of Armagh, and of various other families.

1 King of Uladh.—Henceforward Uladh is applied to the circumscribed territory of the ancient Ulstermen.

2 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 Benbrugh. The Annals of Clonmacnoise give Muirchadh Tíreac a reign of thirteen years, but Dr. O’Conor
The Age of Christ, 331. The fifth year of Muireadhach. The battle of Achadh-leithdheirg, in Fearumhagh, [was fought] by the three Collas against the Ulstermen, in which fell Fearghus Fogha, son of Fracchar Foirtriuin, 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 and Loch n-Eathach westwards. Colla Meann fell in this battle.

The Age of Christ, 336. After Muireadhach Tireach had been thirty years in the sovereignty of Ireland, he was slain by Caelbhadh, son of Crunn, King of Uladh, at Portrigh, over Dabhall.

The Age of Christ, 357. After Caelbhadha, son of Crunn Badhra, had been one year in the sovereignty of Ireland, he was slain by Eochaidh Muighnheadhoin.

The Age of Christ, 358. The first year of Eochaidh Muighnheadhoin in sovereignty over Ireland.

The Age of Christ, 365. The eighth year of Eochaidh Muighnheadhoin, 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, had been thinks that thirty is the number borne out by the more ancient authorities.

*Caelbhadh.—He was of the Rudrician race of Ulster. Tigernach 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.

*Eochaidh Muighnheadhoin.—Dr. O'Conor translates the cognomen Muighnheadhoin by "Camporum cultor;" and Keating asserts that he was so called because his meathon, 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.e. meath-oney more bon age), 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. Oilioll, whose race were anciently seated in Tir-Oiliolla, 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.

*Crimhthann, son of Fidhach.—He was the senior and head of the race of Heber, but died
necce na μῆ ὑ ὃν Ἐπιν ὁν Σροινίανν, ἀρχαίον τὸν ὑγὲ ἐνίμι τυχε Ἰούρίονν η Ἴπαιν πείριν τό.

Ἀοὶ Σριοτ, τοῦ κέον πεπεμογατ ἀπαίοι. Ἀν κέον ἱλαθαὶν ὅν Νιάλ Ναιοιγιαλλακ, ἀρχαίον Μοιγινθοον, ἡ μῆ ἐνεαίαν.

Ἀοὶ Σριοτ, εὐπρε πέ κέο τὸ σύμμε. οἱ ἀπὸ ἀποτέ μνημονα πιχτε ὅτι μῆ ὑ ὃν Ἐπιν ὁν Νιάλ Ναιοιγιαλλακ, ἀρχαίον Μοιγινθοον, ὁ ποχαίρ η Ἴσχαϊν, ἀρχαίον Ἐννα Κεντεπαλαῖοτ, ὁκ Μύπ νιόχτ η. αν Μύπ εἰπ Επαντι Σαχαν.

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, α, that Mongfín 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 Eochaíd, by his second wife, succeeded as monarch immediately after the poisoning of Crimthann; and that none of her descendants ever attained to the monarchy except Turlough More O’Connor, 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:

"Caepessit postea imperium Crimthann Filography filius, Dairi Cearbí nepos, Oílli Finnabegi pronepos, Fiachi Mullehaní abnepos, Eogani Magní adnepos, Oílli Ólomí trinepos, qui matrimonio Fidangae Connaectici regis filiae copulatus septemdecem annos regnavit, et Albaí, Britanní, et Galliá victorias retulisse illarumque regionum incolas perdonaissent vestusta documenta producit. Ille in aliumnum suum Conallum Echoscham, Lugachí Manrubri filium Momoniae regnum contulit. Pro-

pago vero Fiachi Mullehaní honorem sibi debitu alii deferi iniquo animo ferentes de illatá sibi injuriá gravissimas spargunt usquequeque querelas in ingratitudinis scopulum non leviter impigisse Conallum dictantes quod nullá cognatorum habita ratione que illos ob astatis prioritatem potior jure, spectabat prudentes et scient involare prorsus; presumérum cum ex ipsorum genere vir e dignitate dignissimus Corcus Lugdachi filius tum in vivus esset. Conallus ne ipse maculá ejusmodi notaretur, rem integram ad eos qui in ipsá Momonía eruditionis nomine clariores habebantur decidendum, altertulit sancte pollicitus quidquid illii decreverint se ad amissim expleturum. Arbitri, rectae accuraté discussa, Corco Lugdachi filio; ut qui a Fiachi Mullehaní stirpe oriundus erat, quae stirpem Cormaci Caissii atate praceelleret, regni habenas primó committendas: Iluc autem mortuo Conallum si superstes esset sin minus ejus filium substituendum esse censuerunt. Ubi hujus decréti capita, datis vadibus, se observatum Corcus recepti, eum dignitatem regiam inire Conallus facile patitur; cum presumétum Oíllus Oulomus constituerit, ut Fiachi Mullehaní, et Cormaci Caissi prosapia regnandi vicissitudine semper in Momonía uteren tur.

"Deum Corcus fato fungitur, et Conallus Echluachus regimen capessit: ejus in custodiá omnès quos in Hiberniá, Albaí, Britanní, et Galliá cepit, tradidisse his Cormaci Culleníi 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 Ceinmseallach, at Muir n-Iocht, i.e. the sea between France and England.

"Echlaechus Muletam totius capit Imeræ, Postquom Crimthonus mulctas trans æquora duxit, Nunquam Juvernae fuerat Rex clarior alter, Manæ tranavit quamvis freta livida nunquam Crimthonus Magnus soboles Fidogia, praedas. Quotuscanumque tuit, vasti trans æquoris undas, Conallo Echlaecho dederat, præstantior alter Quo pulgial hau fuerat, rubet gestamine teli Pectoris excelsi, præclare et nomine mentis Conallus prædives equis velocibus omnem Lustravit patriam, Crimthonum rite secutus, Dunlemmanque aditi miles robustus, ibique Magnum hominum numerum miserandæ cæde peremit.

"Munfinna Crimthoni soror, filii sui Briani, quem ex Eecho Muighmheano suscepit, et præ cæteris liberis in deliciis habuit, amore nimió, et regiæ dignitatis ad eum deveniendæ velementi desiderio accensā, venenum Crimthono fratri haeridium porrexit in Dornglassiae insulā, puculō antea ab ipso propinato, ut lectius fratri fucum facerit, et in maleficii suspicionem

minús ei veniret; sed nalo visera paulatinat rodente, illa in Dornglassiae insula, ille vero ad montem Oghienrighum, Lymbrico ab aequilone adjacentem interiit. Anno Domini 378."

From Fiacha Fidhghente, the uncle of Crimthann Mor, descended the tribe of Ui-Fidhghente, 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) MacEniry, O'Kinealy, and others.

*Muir n-Iocht.—This sea is supposed to have taken its name from the Portus Icicius of Caesar, 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 Imeræ 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:
Anhata Ríoghachta Eireann. [428]

Aoir Síonf, cásnfe céo ríche a hucht. Iar mhúr trí bhliain ríchit 1 ríche nÉireann do Óathá, mac Fiachrach, mac Óatháíe Moighmeadóin, tócháir do mháirt gealaí a Lit Séibh Ealpa.

Aoir Síonf, cásnfe céo tríocha. An dara bhliain do Laoisnúpe. Ir in mhíthasaírghi ro raon an céó Céleptímir Pápa Paladúr ecrscr dócum nÉireann do ríolaí crétuine nÉiríoncbo, 7 taon 1 tríp 1 eóríc Láistín, ual rír níche a hión. Ro dhíre Náthi mac Gépinn máim, ar a air do bhaír nuachta naíme 1 tríp nÉireann, 7 ro poitíneach teora heccalpí crainn lair, Cell Phírn, Teac na Rómhain, Domnac Arta. A Cell Phírn ro fácaí a huidr, 7 an cóimh do 60 taímh Pól, 7 Mhíle, 7 maenireach mondraí nóla. Ro fácaí an súbar po lr na heccalpí éin ní eir, Augustínín, bheanntíar, Siluerta, Solomhip. Ag tionnseach do Phaladúr fó scul do Rómh (o ár ruair crímuíinn 1 Éirmn) do rírai i goaí 1 tríp Céüiteice co nephabail 7e.

Aoir Síonf, cásnfe céo tríocha a haois. An tríb bhliain do Laoisnúpe. Ro h óirnneach naomn Pátreacca ro npeirciúise lapa naomn Pápa, an céo

"Venit et extremis Legio protenta Britannia, Qae Scoth dat frean truci, ferroque notatas Perlegit examines Picto moriente figurar."—

De Bello Getico.

It would appear from certain passages in the Notitiae Imperii that Niall on these occasions had many tribes of the Aithench-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 Notitiae 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’Connor’s Prolegomena, 1.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. 83): 1. Laeghaire, from whom are descended the O’Coinndhealbhains or Kendellans of Ul-Laeghaire; 2. Conall Crimthainne, ancestor of the O’Melaghlinis; 3. Fiacha, a quo the Ma-geoghegans and O’Molloyes; 4. Mainne, a quo O’Caharny, now Fox, O’Brien and Magawley, and their correlatives in Telfia. 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 correlatives families; 2. Conall Guban, the ancestor of O’Donnell, &c.; 3. Caireb, 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 Usnacach, in Westmeath.

It was on the occasion of one of the descents of this monarch on the coast of Armoric 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 Fiachrá, 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.

The Age of Christ, 430. The second year of Læghaire. In this year Pope Celestius the First sent Palladius\(^a\) 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\(^b\) were erected by him, [namely], Cell-Fhíne, Teach-na-Romhan, and Domhnach-Arta. At Cell-Fhíne 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 Solimus. 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 Læghaire. 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. i. ii.

\(^a\) Sliabh-Ealpa: i.e. the Alps. For curious notices of King Dathi, see Tribes and Customs of Ul-Fiachrach, pp. 17 to 27. Duald Mac Firbis states from the records of his ancestors that the body of Dathi was carried home to Ireland, and interred at Rathcroghan, 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 mititum. The same writer boasts that this new missionary to the British isles, while endeavouring to keep the Roman island of Brittain 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 to 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. Cefline 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.
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 Mautanus, or the toothless, and the church of Cill-Mauntain, 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 mis-reading of Evolonorum for Cuolonorum by Ussher, in Probus's Life of St. Patrick, which the Book of Armagh enables us to correct. From the situation of Cuilann and Ui-Garchon, in which Inbher Dea was, it is more than probable that it was at Bray Patrick landed.

*His Life.*—Seven Lives of St. Patrick have been published by Colgan in his Trias Thaurin, 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. Giraldeus 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 Gaedhil, and also to baptize them.

The Age of Christ, 432. The fourth year of Laeghaire. Patrick came to Ireland 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 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 cecinit:

Patrick, Abbot of all Ireland, son of Calphrann, 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, 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 engrained 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.

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a Son of Calphrann.—St. Patrick himself gives us two generations of his pedigree, in his Confessio, as follows: "Patrem habui Calpurnium diaconum, filium quondam Potiti presbyteri, qui fuit in vico Bonavent Tabernae: villulam Epon prope habuit ubi capturam dedi."

b 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-Dannans 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: "Son duirte um naig aon an éin eon domhain, n. map a brud 'Mainistip Raonip na Par-
Aoír Cíníort, cíthe né trochoch a cíthean. An peipeáth bliadain do Laocháe. Laoch mac Eachach Muimhínair do genfó.

Aoír Cíníort, cíthe né trochoch a cúig. An peachtaí bliadain do Laocháe. Ópeachal delach, mac Páitha Callótha, mac Cathaoir Móir, (µ Laisnean) déag.

Aoír Cíníort, cíthe né trochoch a ré. An tochtain bliadain do plaithe Laocháe.

Aoír Cíníort, cíthe né trochoch a peact. An náonáth bliadain do Laocháe. Piobobair mac na baipone réce.

Aoír Cíníort, cíthe né trochoch a hocht. An ochtaíoth bliadain do Laocháe. Seanéir Í Bheanachur na hÉimeann do Fhlannach, ag éitleanamh fheareartha Í Dheanachur na hÉimeann do haon maitín, an imrúth Naom Patraice. Aitse as aonar naon riall go dtacht achar lár a dtiobradh mórín. Laocháe (i. µ Éimeann), Coirce Í Oíme an trùth míógh, Patruice, dúnain, Í Cairmeach an trùth náomh, Róí, Dubhach, Í Mhuí an trùth reanchaidh, aitse deaíobar an rann.

*exp,* i.e. "On the second leaf following the rest of this poem is [given], i.e. where occurs ' Muíntir Padruig na Patter; '" which Dr. O’Conor translates, ridculously, 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 " Muínter Padruig" are a continuation of the poem of Flann Mainistreach.

1 *Loarn.*—He was one of the Dal-Riada of Ulster who settled in Alba or Scotland.

2 *Breasal Bealach.*—He is called Rex Lagienior 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.

3 *Mac Ua Bairdina.*—This Finnbharr is to be distinguished from the first Bishop of Cork and others of a similar name. His name does not occur in the *Feilire-Aengus,* 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 *Trías Thaum,* p. 226, col. 2; Dr. O’Conor’s *Prolegomena ad Annales,* pp. l. lxiv.

4 *The Scannchas and Fíneachus:* i.e. the History and Laws. The work said to have been compiled on this occasion is usually called the *Scannchas Mor,* and in the Annals of Ulster *Chronicon Magnun.* 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 Laegaire. Loarn, son of Eochuidh Muirimuabhar, was born.

The Age of Christ, 435. The seventh year of Laegaire. Breasal Bealach, son of Fiacha Aiceadh, son of Cathacir Mor (King of Leinster), died.

The Age of Christ, 436. The eighth year of the reign of Laegaire.

The Age of Christ, 437. The ninth year of Laegaire. Finnbharr Mac Ua Bairdene, died.

The Age of Christ, 438. The tenth year of Laegaire. The Seanchus and Feincehus 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: Laegaire, i.e. King of Ireland, Core, and Daire, the three kings; Patrick, Benen, and Cairnneach, the three saints; Ross, Dublthanach, and Fearghus, the three antiquaries, as this quatrains 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, CanonesPatricii scripts; quod enlibet personne, seu securi, seu etiam Ecclesiasticum, ad justiciam exercendum, et salutem animarum obtinendum, satis congrue convenit."—Trias Thauma, 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 Chronicum 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 Gaedhil (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
Annals of the Four Masters.

Laoisair, Cope, Daire úr, Ráipperc, benen, Caimnìch cóir,
Rop, Dubhthach, Ráippur go ré, nàoi ràidhe ren rìncair móir.

Aoi Chriost, chèire cèo chèircha. An uarna bhí a'ainn decc do Laoisair.
Màine, mac Nell Naoghiallaig, decc.

Aoi Chriost, chèire cèo chèircha a cèain. An peiread bhí a'ainn decc
do Laoisair mac Nell ìrin Rìogha.

Aoi Chriost, chèire cèo, chèircha a'reacht. An soi decc do Laoisair.
Secundìm ì. Sechnall, mac na daip, mac ghràip Ráipprce ì. Daiperca,
erproìp Aòsa Macsa, cinne bhíoina rìcteòtgat a aoi an tan ro paio a
Meanat ì. 27 November.

Aoi Chriost, cèire cèo chèircha a hocht. An rìcteòtgat bhí a'ainn do
Laoisair.

Mùinnter Phànaig na pàttear, acaì paide po Càttan, Meabhdh lim, m cuirt earna, a nuirt ì a namanna.
Sechnall a erppòg gan aèt, Moctà ar pein a ràgair,

was the name by which the Irish designated St. Patrick's copy of the Gospels, now known as the Book of Armagh.

n Còrce.—This quotation is evidently apochryphal. He was not contemporary with King Laegaire or St. Patrick's mission, for he was the grandfather of Aenghus Mac Nàdiréach, the first Christian King of Munster. —Oggyia, iii. 786.

n Cairnach.—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-g-Ceart, Introduction, p. iii., et sequent.

ò Maine, son of Niall.—He was the ancestor of the O'Caharnys, Ó Brecns, Magawleys, and other families of Tellia, which was sometimes called Tir-Maine from him.

ò Sechnall Mac Ìa Baird.—According to all the ancient Irish authorities, he was the son of Liamhain or Leimiana, otherwise called Darerca, one of the sisters of St. Patrick, by Restitutas 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 Eccl. Hist. Irel., vol. i. pp. 259, 271, where it is shown from various authorities that he was a suffragan bishop to St. Patrick, and that his principal church was Dornabach Sechnall, 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 Restitutas, a Lombard. In the Annals of Ulster, ad ann. 439, it is stated that Sechnall, 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\textsuperscript{a}, Daire the stern, Patrick, Benen, Cairneach\textsuperscript{a} the just, Ross, Dubhthach, Fearghus with goodness, the nine prop these of the Scanchus Mor.

The Age of Christ, 440. The twelfth year of Laeghaire. Maine, son of Niall\textsuperscript{b} 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 Bairdl, 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\textsuperscript{a} of the prayers, who had good Latin, I remember; no feeble court [were they], their order, and their names. Sechnall', his bishop without fault; Moctha\textsuperscript{b} after him his priest;

\begin{footnotesize}
\begin{enumerate}
\item[4.] 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.
\item[5.] The family of Patrick.—This poem is very incorrectly deciphered and translated by Dr. O'Conor. His errors are corrected in this edition of it, from a fuller and better copy preserved in the Book of Lecan, vol. 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.
\item[6.] Sechnall.—"Sanctus enim Secundinus Episcopus, fuit ipsius Vicarius in spiritualibus et suffraganeis."—Evinus, Trias Thaum., p. 167, col. i.
\item[7.] Moctha.—"Sanctus Mocteus fuit ejus Archipresbyter."—Evinus. This is Mocteus of Louth, whose acts are given by Colgan at 24th March.
\item[8.] 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 pector 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.
\end{enumerate}
\end{footnotesize}
Bishop Erc.—"Sanctus Ercus Episcopus, Cancellarius, et supremus judex 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 Felire Aenguis, at 16th November, as Fertai Fer Feic, by the side of Sidh-Truin, 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.

Macceahirhin. —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 "baenius senectnis ipsius, qui cum in habitatis gestabat." In the Book of Lecan he is called "a epinospeap," 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-g-Cart.—See the edition of that work printed for the Celtic Society, Introduction, pp. ii. to xi.

Coemhan. —"Sanctus Coemmanus de Kill-Chocmain, Cubicularius."—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 "Caeman Chille Ruada, Caemhan of Kiready." Dr. O'Connor thinks that he was the same as Coemhan of Enach-Truin, in Leix; but this is impossible, for the latter was the brother of St. Kevin of Glendalough, who died in the year 618.

Sinnell, his bell-ringer.—This is incorrectly printed "Sribhalb fanuir bunadagh," by Dr. O'Conor. In the list of St. Patrick's household, preserved in the Book of Lecan, this line reads, "Sinnell a fep ben m clinic, i.e. Sinnell was his Bell-ringer." Evinus calls him "Senellus de Kill-dareis, Campanarius," on which Colgan writes the following note in his Trias Thaum., p. 188, n. 120: "Cum Coll-dareis idem sit ac cella duarum palmarum, sive duas palmarum lata; forte hac cella, est, quae alter Carcuar Sirnchill, i.e. reclusorium Sinelli, nunquatur, jaceatque in insula laeus, Loch Melge appellati, in finibus septentrionalis Connacciae." In the prose list preserved in the Book of Lecan he is called "Sinnell Chilli oppi a cqipeci, i.e. Sinell of Killairis, his Ostiarius."

Aithcon.—This is printed Aiththoirc by Dr. O'Conor. Evinus calls him "Athgenius de Both-domnaich, coquus," which perfectly agrees
Bishop Ere\(^a\) his sweet-spoken Judge; his champion, Bishop Maccaerithimm\(^e\); Benen, his psalmist\(^c\); and Coemhan\(^c\), his chamberlain;
Sinell\(^b\) his bell-ringer, and Aithcen\(^c\) his true cook;
The priest Mescan\(^b\), without evil, his friend and his brewer;
The priest Bescan\(^b\), sweet his verses, the chaplain of the son of Alprann.
His three smiths\(^a\), expert at shaping, Macecht, Laebhan\(^e\), and Fortchern\(^f\).
His three artificers\(^g\), of great endowment, Aesbuite, 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 Mean, son of Eochaidh Doinhlen.”

\(^b\) Mescan.—Evinus calls him “Sanctus Meschanus de Domnach” [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.

\(^a\) Bescan.—“Sanctus Besehna presbyter de Domnach-dala, Saccellanus.”—Evinus. This church, which is called Domnuaech-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.

\(^c\) His three smiths.—Evinus, as edited by Colgan, mentions but two smiths of St. Patrick, thus: “Sanctus Maccecht de Domnach-loebain, qui reliquiarium illud famosum Finn-fidheach nuncupatum fabricavit, et Sanctus Fortchernus de Rath-aideine duo fabri ferrarii.” But this is obviously a blunder of Colgan's, as Loebhan was unquestionably the saint of Domnach-Loebain. In the prose list in the Book of Lecan the former is called Maccecht o Domnach Aphinom, i.e. Maccecht of Domnach Arnoin. The text of Evinus should stand corrected thus: “Sanctus Maccechtus [de Domnach-Arnoin, et Sanctus Loebanus] “de Domnach-loebain, qui reliquiarium illud famosum Finn-fidheach nuncupatum fabricavit; et Sanctus Fortchernus de Rath-Seinai, tres fabri ferrarii.” The words in brackets show 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 Domnach-Loebain was called Cill-Loebhain in his own time, and that it was a parish church in the diocese of Confort.—Trias Thaum., p. 188, n. 129. It is evidently the church now called Killian.

\(^f\) Fortchern.—“Sanctus Fortchernus de Rath-aideine, faber ferrarius.”—Evinus. In the prose list in the Book of Lecan he is called “Pphabet a Raíre Seinn,” i.e. Fortchern of Rath-Seann. He was the son of the Monarch Laegh-naire mac Néill, and had a church at Ath-Truin, 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
in the east of Armagh.—See *Vita Trip.*, lib. iii.
c. 74; *Trias Thaum.*, p. 163.

1 Odaran.—Evinus calls him "Sanctus Odranus de Disert-Odrain in Hijalgin, auriga," which perfectly agrees with the prose list in the Book of Lecan: "Ooran Í Ógerpe Ooran a ãllia apo." 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.

1 Roran.—Dr. O’Conor prints this Roran. Evinus calls him "Sanctus Rodanus, Armentarius." In the prose list in the Book of Lecan, he is called "Roran a Buaéil."

k Ippis, &c.—These are said to have been the five sisters of St. Patrick; but Dr. Lanigan has attempted to show 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. 221, seqq.*)”
His three embroiderers, not despicable, Lupaid, Erca, and Cruimthiris. Odhrain, his charioteer, without blemish, Rodau, son of Braga, his shepherd. Ippis, Tigris, and Erca, and Liamhain, with Eibeachta:

For them Patrick excelled in wonders, for them he was truly miraculous. Carniuch was the priest that baptized him; German his tutor, without blemish.

The priest Manach, of great endowment, was his man for supplying wood. His sister's son was Banban, of fame; Martin his mother's brother.

Most sapiens was the youth Mochonnoc, his hospitalier.

eum appellant Gorniam.

In the copy of Flann's poem, preserved in the Book of Lecan, the reading is: "Σοφιασ ραηραη πο Μαηρ, i.e. Gornias the priest who baptized him."

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.

Manach.—Evinus calls him: "Sanctus Monachus præsbyter focarius lignorumque provisor." In the prose list in the Book of Lecan he is called "Gupnneip Manae a peaq dèmna connæg, i.e. Cruimthither Manach his provider of wood."

His sister's son.—In the copy of Flann's poem, in the Book of Lecan, the reading is, "Sìmna a ñuaetio co mbla, i.e. Scannan 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.

Martin.—In the Tripartite Life, apud Colgan (Trias Thaur, 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.

Mochonnoc.—"Sanctus Cat anus præsbyter, et Ocanotus præsbyter duo hospitarii, sive hospitum ministri."—Evinus.

In the prose list in the Book of Lecan the reading is: "Gupnneip Caeolin o Tamlaecan Aproa, Σ Gupnneip mòprogas a wa goremi; i.e. Priest Cadan of Tamlaghord, and Priest Brogan, his two waiters."

The memory of St. Cadan, or Cat anus, is still held in great veneration in the parish of Tamlaghord, or Ardmaciligan, in the barony of Keenaught, 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
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 Crebrea 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-Foreham, near Killala. Dr. O'Connor, with this evidence before him, translates Gleghraim by candidhe as if it were an epithet of the virgins, and not their father's name.

2 Macraith, &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 supr.).

4 Logha.—In the copy of Flann's poem in the Book of Lecan he is called Cnumiteg Lugna, which is more correct. His tombstone is still preserved near Templepatrick, or Patrick's church, on the island of Isa Goill, in Lough Corrib, with the following inscription:  "Ua tugnaeon macce Imenuch, i.e. the stone of Lugna 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 Mochuı.—He was St. Mochuı, 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 Minister, or portable reliquary: "Baptizavit eum ac totondit, et dedicavit Evangelium et Ministerium."—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 Gleaghrann.
Maeraithe the wise, and Erc',—he prophesied in his three wills.
Brogin', the scribe of his school; the priest Logha', his helmsman,—
It is not a thing unsung,—and Machui' his true fasterson.
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*, 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. Amhail-
ghaidh*, son of Fiachra, son of Eochaidh Muighmheadhoin, died. From him
Tir-Amhailghaidh [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.

“Nimh m' fn le Flann, co na pochpaic con
impail,
Co m'me is pe planaidh mnie, ac mac th m
munerpe.”

“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'Conor 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'Conor'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
Leican, fol. 44, b., is much better and more co-
pious, 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 Leican, such as Cromdunihan,
his mucaróe, or swineherd; his three builders,
Caemhan, Cruithnech, and Luerraidh; his three
physicians, Sechman, Ogma, Aithemail; his libra-
rian, Setna, the Pious, son of Corcan, &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, ceann a
jpothru penesch, who died, according to the

7 Amhailghaidh.—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-Fiach-
ranach, pp. 310, 462. See also, for the oldest ac-
count of this conversion, the Book of Armagh,
fol. 10, 11; Ussher's Primordia, p. 864. The
territory of Tir-Amhailghaidh, now the barony
of Tirawley, on the west of the River Moy, in
the county of Mayo, derived its name from him.

Aoi' Cnoi't, cuítre céó caoca ápé. A hócht píchté do Laógaire. Enna, mac Cathásta, déece.

Aoi' Cnoi't, cuítre céó saoqa a reacht. A náoi píchté do Laógaire. Cath Aitha cápa mu Laígnìb roim Laógaire, mac Nell. Ro ghabh ona Laógaire imn cath pm, i ro mao Laógaire mútha gréine ú Saothie, i na noul do Laígnìb nac tiospaí poirma trí ma bithú, aí a léagad uada.

Ain Mícha ùrthaicce l'Laonig Patraice iar na hÉibhre do ú Dhaire mac Pronnáda mac Cogham mac Nallán. Ro hínpóití do réim décc lair pm cuimnach an taitle. Ro thochóiríse oídhí eilear, catshair amperpcear do dhíomh íomh, i ecclu Áo mianchait, i ro chailleacha, i oírpaí aile arphída deigh po réimóin combait ri buí cúim, i buí clítthe veccairpíb Émph a coitechime.

Sean Patraice do rádúilí a ríomhda.

* Cill-Usaille: i.e. the Church of Auxilius, now Killosky, near Naas, in the county of Kildare. No part of the old church of Killosky 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.

* Ath-dara: i.e. the Ford of the Oak. In the Irish historical tract called Boromha-Leighce, this ford is described as on the River Bearbha, [Barrow] in the plain of Magh-Ailbhé. 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. Cath Aitha cápa roim Laógaire pe Laígnìb, in qua et ipse captus est, sol tunc dimissus est, juraens per Solem et Ventura se hors cie dimissuum," 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 Boromha." Mageoghegan gives it as follows, in English, in his Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"The Lynsterns fought the battle of Athdara 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 hors cie dimissuum." But this is clearly not the meaning intended by the original annalist. In the account of this battle preserved in Leabhar na h-Uidhrí, 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 Boromhán tribute of the Leinstermen. "Conná


The Age of Christ, 457. The twenty-ninth year of Laeghaire. The battle of Ath-dara [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 was founded by Saint Patrick, it having been granted to him by Daire, son of Finnchadh, 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 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 yielded his spirit.

supra in moxum cim bo beo? And this is the true meaning even of the Latin, 'se boves eis dimissuraum.'

b Ard-Macha: i.e. the Height of Macha, a woman's name. Some say that she was Macha, the wife of Nemhíthid. —See Magh-Macha, p. 10, note ʷ, supra; 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. Ardmaca fundata est. Ab urbe condita usque ad hunc urbem fundatum sexcent." —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'Hanlions 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 sapientium 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 Félire-Aengus, this Sena Phadruiu, 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
St. Patrick except the great Apostle of Ireland, but he is evidently over-sceptical.

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 collegantar anni 436, usque ad mortem Patricii. Duobus autem vel v. annis regnavit Loquiæ 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 *Boruma Leagham*. 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, near the River of Liffie, called Ireland and Scotland, but the most part agree that he was stroke dead at a place called Taev Caisy, near the Liffie, by the Wynde and Sun, for forswearing himself to the Lystermen, for the restitution of the Coves, which he was sworn to perform 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 Grealach Gufill [or Daphill], in Campo-Lífe, between the hills Ere and Allia, and that the Lystermen 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 in the sovereignty of Ireland, he died by the side of Caissi, between Eire and Alba, i.e. two hills which are in Ui-Fachain; 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, 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. Domhangort, son of Nissi, died.

The Age of Christ, 463. The fifth year of Oilioll. The feast of Teamhair [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 Borumanian tribute; but that, when he reached Greallach-Daphhii, by the side of Cassi, in Magh Léphi, 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 meas non sinivit mihi credere, sed ut sepeliar in cacuminibus Tevero, quasi viris consistentibus in bello: quia utuntur Gentiles in sepulchris armati prumptis armis facie ad faciem usque ad diem Erdathe apud Magos, id est, judici diem Domini."—fol. 10, a, 2. See Petrie's Antiquities of Tara Hill, pp. 145, 146.

b Laeghaire, son of Niall.—This quatrain is also quoted in Leabhar-na-hUidhri, but the author's name is nowhere mentioned.

Domhangort.—He was King of Alba, or Scotland, according to the Ann. of Clon.

b The feast of Teamhair.—Thus noticed in the Annals of Ulster: "Cena Tenra la hAilill Molt, Sic in Libro Cuanach inventi." And in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows: "King Oilioll Molt made the Great Feast of Taraghe, called Feis-Taragh."
Anfhla Rioghachta hIreann. [464.

Amair Cruaice, ceithre chéad réice a deant. An pearsaí bhaíobh an Oibill. Cat Dúma Aichir na Laighein beath Chillin Molt.

Conall Gulban, mac Neill Naotgillaig, (o timte Cenel cConail) do marbaid la p'ru tuatháib Mháigileach ir na pochaiti mbaoiá, a aónacal a Phoibniá Mháigile Réin, la Naom Caillin, aíanal aipnéidh beata a' naomh réimhre.

Amair Cruaice, ceithre céad reapeca a càin. An pearsaí bhaíobh an Oibill Molt. Peip Teampa la hOibill Molt.

Eoghan, mac Neill Naotgillaig, (ó timte Cenel nEoghan), deac do chuimhne Chonaill Ghulban, mac Neill Naotgillaig, a aónacal 1 nUisce éain 1 nUisce Eoghan, via nebaid.

Atha Eoghan, mac Néill, pe deopain, bá mar a maoin, tpe écc Chonaill na cleap eirpin, go rpm11 a uaidh 1 nUisce éain.

Cruinniann, mac Ena Cenpegail, pí Laighein, do marbaid la mac a mhíne buinín, i. Eochaidh Gumin che Óib dhaippe.

Amair Cruaice, ceithre céad reapeca a ré. A hocht an Oibill. Peip Teampa la hOibill Molt.

Amair Cruaice, ceithre chéad réice a reaé. Anam an Oibill Molt. Óenain, mac Seipeinein, eippeop Aona Mača, do fáiridh a p'rioparaithe.

1 Dunha-Aichir: i.e. Aicher's or Heber's mound. Not identified.
2 The Cinel-Conail: i.e. the Race of Conall, i.e. the O'Donnells, and their correlative families in Tirconnell, or the county of Donegal.
3 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 4, at A. M. 3656, p. 43, supra.
4 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.
5 Cinel-Eoghain: i.e. the Race of Eoghan. These were the O'Neills, Mac Loughlins, and their correlatives in Tyrone.
6 Uisce-Chain.—Now anglicized Eskebeen. 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 Dumha-Aichir\(^4\) [was fought] by the Leinstermen, against Oilioll Molt.

Conall Gulban, son of Niall of the Nine Hostages (from whom are descended the Cinel-Conaill\(^6\)), was slain by the old tribes of Magh-Slecht\(^6\), he having been found unprotected, and was buried at Fidhnach-Maighe-Rein, by Saint Caillín\(^7\), 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-Eoghan\(^8\)), died of grief for Conall Gulban, son of Niall of the Nine Hostages, and was buried at Uisce-Chain\(^4\), 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\(^7\), 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\(^5\).

The Age of Christ, 466. The eighth year of Oilioll Molt.

The Age of Christ, 467. The ninth year of Oilioll Molt. Benen\(^7\), son of Sesnen, Bishop of Ard-Macha [Armagh], resigned his spirit.

Land of the same name, in the barony of Inis-Eoghain [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 Triaith 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.

\(^{7}\) Crimhthann.—According to the Annals of Clonmacnoise he was killed in the battle of Ardecoran; 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.

\(^{5}\) Ui-Bairrche: i.e. the descendants of Daire Barrach, the second son of Cathair Mor, Monarch of Ireland in the second century. They were seated in the barony of Slewmarsh, in the Queen's County, and possessed also some of the adjoining districts.—See Leabhar-na-gCeart, p. 212, note \(^{8}\). See note \(^{8}\), under the year 432, p. 136, supra.
Aop Cnort, ceitpe chéd peareca a hocht. A haon ní dece dOthill. Domp³al bì Eile pop Laignib pop dOthill Molt.
Aop Cnort, ceitpe chéd peachtmo¹gat. An napa bhí o¹aim dece dOthill. Cat ch Ódha Céin pop dOthill Molt pop Laignib.
Aop Cnort, ceitpe chéd peachtmo¹gat aòó. An cléaraíodh bhí o¹aim dece dOthill. Toca, mac Aòda, mac Sí¹ai, taoiseach Cúiche Cualann hi Laignib dece.
Aop Cnort, ceitpe céd peachtmo¹gat a chéaºp. A pé dece dOthill. Éipc, mac Eachach Munœmainap, dece.
Aop Cnort, ceitpe céd peachtmo¹gat a cúisc. A peacht dece dOthill. Conall Ceméºonn, mac Nell Naomhalaíº, on cíºpe clanna Colman º Síol Aòda Sláine dece.
Aop Cnort, ceitpe céd peachtmo¹gat aphp. A hocht dece dOthill. Cat p°ampaº pop nchóchar, mac Cúippe, mac Oílilla, mac Ómulaíº, mac Éanna Níº, pop phíº Laigín, Bºaoº, mac Pònnicaºa, mac Càpºpº, mac Ròchaº, mac Eachach Láºmnºuº, mac Meºiuº Cúipb, ùn éip Bºaoºch íºnuº.
Aop Cnort, ceitpe céd peachtmo¹gat a hocht. Iap moibhºº mo ch bhí o¹aim

"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 "Domp³al bì Eile;" but it is again entered under the year 475, as, "Bellum Bri-Ele, sic in Libro Cuanach invení;" 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 Domp³al is translated "the handle 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 Domp³al.

* 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 1, 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 Mágach, and afterwards of Sraibhenn, son of Niul, one of the Ernaans of Munster.

* Dumaha-Aíchir.—This is a repetition. See A. D. 461. In the Annals of Ulster it is entered under the year 468, thus: "Bellum Dumái-Aíchir, pop Othill Molt, sient inveni in Libro Cuanach." And again under the years 474 and 476.

* Croich-Cualann.—A territory included, for the most part, in the present county of Wicklow. The territory of Fera-Cualann, or Ferconlen, the limits of which are defined in an Inquisition
The Age of Christ, 468. The eleventh year of Oilioll. The boxing-battle\textsuperscript{a} of Bri-Eile\textsuperscript{w} against the Leinstermen, by Oilioll Molt.

The Age of Christ, 470. The twelfth year of Oilioll. The battle of Dumha-Aichir\textsuperscript{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\textsuperscript{y}, in Leinster, died.

The Age of Christ, 474. The sixteenth year of Oilioll. Eire\textsuperscript{z}, son of Eochaidh Muinreamhar, died.

The Age of Christ, 475. The seventeenth year of Oilioll. Conall Cremhthoinn\textsuperscript{a}, son of Niall of the Nine Hostages, from whom are sprung the Clann Colmain, and race of Aedh Slaine\textsuperscript{b}, died.

The Age of Christ, 476. The eighteenth year of Oilioll. The battle of Granard\textsuperscript{c} by Eochaidh, son of Cairbre, son of Oilioll, son of Dunlaing, son of Enda Niadh, against the King of Leinster, Fraech, son of Finnchadh, son of Garchu, son of Fothadh, son of Eochaidh Lamhdoidh, 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 \textit{Feilire-Aengus} that the churches of Tigh-Conaill (Stagonnell), Tigh-mic-Dimmai, and Dummom, and from the \textit{Leabhar-Laighdeach}, preserved in the Book of Lecan, fol. 93–109, that Senchill, now Shankhill, near Bray, were situated in this territory.

\textsuperscript{a} Eire.—He is the ancestor of the Dalriadic kings of Scotland.—See Ussher’s \textit{Primord}, Ind. Chron., and O’Flaherty’s \textit{Ogygia}, p. 465.

\textsuperscript{b} Conall Cremhthoinn.—He is the ancestor of the O’Melaghlins, 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’Conor observes in a note that the territory 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.—\textit{Ogygia}, iii. c. 85.

\textsuperscript{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, “\textit{Bellum primum Granarad}” is entered under the year 485, and it is stated that “Cairbre mac Neill Naigiallaig victor erat.” In the Clarendon copy the reading is: “\textit{Bellum primum circa Granarad}. Cairbre mac
hi: p'amhe nÉeann uO nihil Molt, mac Óaí, mac Páichrae, do cheap & ccait Ocha la Lughaio, mac Laogaire, la Munrívstach mac Éarcac 7 la Ferghur Cepphel, mac Conaill Crimthannae, 7 la Piaéac, mac Laogaire, pi Dal nÁrama, 7 la Crimthann, mac Énna Cennpelaig pi Laigín. Ar dom chuir pin do para uPáichra na Léé 7 Carphloegh utt.orpoerace in cata. Ar dom ccait pin airbhit béc mac Dé.

Mór chath Ocha reappairi
uiropata catha le
pop O nihil Molt, mac Nathí,
meabard pia niDal Áraide.

Aoir Cproit, ceithre céo pfchtmogar amaor. An céo bhíadán do Lughaí, mac Laogaire, ór Érmn u pighe.

Aoir Cproit, ceithre céo oichteogar. An tara bhíadán do Lughaí. Cath Granaíne a ceith Láigín eith Láigíníb púrmn, ói in romarba óiunnchad, tíseána Ua Cennpelaig, la Conaffe.

Aoir Cproit, ceithre céo oichteogar ahasan. An tpear bhíadán do Lughaí. S. Láinlaithhe, mac Thóin, eppcór Ánna Macha, do raonúth a mórriopiata.

Neall Naigiallaig victor erat; in quo ceditit Fingnaire filius Erce; et victor erat, ut alií dícunt, Crimthian mac Enna Cinnseáig."

4 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 Dunhuing, 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:


"483. Jugulatio Crimthain, mac Enna Cen-
solaich, Regis Lagenie, mic Bressil Bealnich, mic Cathaí Moir. Et hoc anno the battle [called] Cath Ocha, secundum alias, by Lugad and by Murtagh mac Erca, 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 hune Crimthannun occubuisse anno 465, cum multis postea revoluisse annis predicto praedio interfuit."—Colgan. To this it may be added that, according to the ancient historical tract called Boramha-Laighean, Crimthann, son of Enna,
479.] ANNALS OF THE KINGDOM OF IRELAND. 151

had been twenty years in the sovereignty of Ireland, he was slain in the battle of Ocha, by Lughaidh, son of Laeghaire, Muireheartach Mac Earca, Fearghus Cerrbhel, son of Conall Creiththainne, Fiachra, son of Laeghaire, King of Dal-Araidhe, and Creiththann, son of Enma Cennsealach, King of Leinster. It was on this occasion that the Lee and Cairloeh were given to Fiachra as a territorial reward for the battle. It was of this battle Beg Mac De 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, son of Laeghaire, in sovereignty over Ireland.

The Age of Christ, 480. The second year of Lughaidh. The battle of Granard, in the land of Leinster, between the Leinstermen themselves, wherein Finnochadh, Lord of Ul-Cennsealaigh, was slain by Cairbre.

The Age of Christ, 481. The third year of Lughaidh. Saint Jarlaithe, son of Treana, Bishop of Ard-Macha [Armagh], resigned his spirit.

slew Oilioll Molt in the battle of Ocha.

Lee and Cairloeh.—This is probably a mistake for Lee and Ard-Eolaire. 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 Cairloeh, or Ard-Eolaire, is unknown to the Editor.—See note under the year 557.

Beg Mac De: i.e. Beccus, the son of Dea or Dagans, a celebrated Irish prophet, who died in the year 557, q. v.

The first year of Lughaidh.—“A. D. 484. Inicium regni Lugaid mic Laegaire, hoc anno.”
—Annals of Ulster.

The battle of Granard.—Granard is here a mistake of transcribers for Graine, as appears from the ancient historical tract called Boruma-Halaghien, and from the Annals of Cloonnaocomo, in which the two battles fought there are entered thus:

“A. D. 497. The battle of Graine, where Morietagh mac Erche had the victory. There was another battle of Graine, between Lystermens themselves, fought, where Finnchadh, King of O'Keansely, was slain, and Carbrey had the victory.”

In the Annals of Ulster “Bellum primum Graneaurd” is entered first under the year 485, and again under 486, “Vel hic, primum bellum Graine;” and under A. D. 492, “Bellum secundum Granniret.” The place is now called Grane, and is situated in the north of Kildare.

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.
Annals of the Four Masters. [487.


Cruithne, eitir ride oichtmogat a roight. An teachtmaidh bhí an tUighneád. Cianán, erpoc Domhnaicce, véce.

Cruithne, eitir ride oichtmogat anam. An taostradh bhí an tUighneád d'ann. Maccaill, erpoc véce. Anugur, mac Natráin, Múi Mí, do tuitim hi ceach Chellomna la Muirepiaich Mac Éapa, la hUíollain mac Dunlaing, la hAillill, mac Dunlaing, na luchtainn nGúinsech na nebrath.

The battle eapoib, d'fhile nóir.

Anúir mólhilber, mac Natráin, Fáccbáin le hUillain a mith
in ceach Cill Ornachaíta ctaom.

k Mel, Bishop of Ard-achadh.—He was the first bishop of Ardagh, in the county of Longford, and a disciple of St. Patrick.

1 Cianán, Bishop of Domhnaich: i.e., of Duleek, in Meath. It is stated in the Annals of Tighearnaigh, and in those of Ulster, that St. Patrick presented him with a copy of the Gospels: "A. D. 488. — Quid Sancti Cianani, cui sanctus Patricius Evangelium lurgius est." The name doimhling or daomling 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 Daimhling was a common name for a stone church, still it has not entered into the topographical names like Cill or tampaill, 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 Maccaill.—He is said to have been one of the nephews of St. Patrick, by his sister Darerca. Tirechán states that St. Bridget of Kildare received the veil from his hands at Usneath, in Meath; and the Calendar of Cashel, as quoted by Colgan (Tríos Thainne, 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. Maccaill 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 Cell-Osnadha.—The notice of this battle is entered in the Annals of Ulster thus: "A. D. 489. Bellum Cinn Losnado, ubi ecclesit Aengus, filius Natraiche, righ Munhana, ut Cuana scripit." The place called Cell-Osnada, or Conn-losnada, is described by Keating (in regimine Oilioli Molt) as situated in the plain of Magh-Fea, four miles east of Leighlin, in the county of Carlow. This place is now called Kellistown, and is situated in the barony of Fethar, 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 n-

The Age of Christ, 488. The tenth year of Lughaidh. Cianan, Bishop of Doimhlag, died.

The Age of Christ, 489. The eleventh year of Lughaidh. Bishop Mac-caille, died. Aenghus, son of Nadfraech, King of Munster, fell in the battle of Cell-Osnadha [fought against him] by Muircheartach 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\(^6\) of gold,
Aenghus the laudable, son of Nadfraech,
His prosperity was cut off by Illann,
In the battle of Cell-Osnadha the soul.

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-h-Ulathr*, that it was first written *Cuan-Loisada*, 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 Cloighchow, 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, unque 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 *Cell-Osnaidh*, as follows:


\(^6\) *Spreading tree.*—This Aenghus, who was the first Christian King of Munster, is the common ancestor of the families of MacCarthy, 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
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.

* Tailtin.—Now Teltown, on the River Sele or Abha-dluibh, 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 Taltiniam: vbi regis nudinæx et publici regni ludi et certamina quotannis servari soledant. Ibique convenit Caribreum Nelli filium, et Lao-garrii Regis fratrem, fratrique animi ferocia et incredulitate similim. Huic cum Sanctus Patricius verbum vitae predicaret, viamque salutis ostenderet, vir adamanitini cordis, non solum recusavit predicata veritati, sed viam vitae proponenti machinabatur mortem: et in vicino fluvio nomine Sele sancti viri sociis flagellis exceptit, quia Patricius eum appellavit inimicum Dei. Tunc vi Dei videns hominem esse inveterate malitiei, et a Deo repubaturum, ait ad ipsum, Quia Regis codlestis doctrinæ restitisti, ejusque suave jugum porture recusasti, de tua stirpe nec regni exurgent pignora; sed semen tuum semini fratum tuorum serviet in perpetuo: nec vicinus fluvius, in quo socios meos cecidisti, licet nunc abundet piscibus, vilos unquam proferet pisces.”—*Trias Thaur*, 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 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[b], 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 In-
vasion.—See the Miscellany of the Irish Archaeological Society, p. 144, note c.

[a] Sleamhain, in Meath.—This is not Siane [a village on the River Boyne], as assumed by Dr. O'Conor (Annals of Ulster, p. 9); for Siane, on the Boyne, is called, in Irish, baile Stúne; but is situated in Westmeath, as appears from the Annals of Clogmacnoishe at the year 417. The word pleunion 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 leumón, is called pleunion in the North.

[b] 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, supra; 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, (Cogggia, iii. c. 22.) from the Scholia of Cathaldus Maguire on the Feilire-Aenguis, that there was an idol preserved at Clogher called Kermand 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 apostolicius Regie appropinquaret, omnia urbis idola in faciem prostrata simul in terram corrure."—Vit. Tripart., part iii. c. 29. According to a tradition in the county of Wa-
terford, a certain rock near Kilmaethomas, called Cloch-Lobhruis, 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 horri-

fied at the ingenuity of a wicked woman in de-

fending 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-
Seven hundred churches.—The same number is given in a quotation from St. Eleranus, in the Leabhar-Breasae, fol. 99, b 1, and the same number is attributed to him by Jocelyn and the Tripartite Life, apud Colgan; Trias Thaum., p. 167. See also Ussher’s Primordia, p. 913.

Seven hundred bishops and three thousand priests.—Episcopos enim trecentos et septuaginta; sacerdotum quinque millia, et clericorum inferioris ordinis numerum sine numero, propria manum ordinasse legitur. Numerum autem Monachorum atque Monialium, quos divino conse-ervavit obsequio, solus Deus novit. Sacras etiam sedes, sedes Episcopales, Monasteria, Ecclesias, sacella, promiscue connumerantur, fundavit sevectingenta.”—Vi. Tripartit. S. Patricii, part. ii. c. 97; Trias Thaum., p. 167.

The human mind.—Dr. O’Conor renders this: “Facit miracula et mirabilia plura, simulque informavit intellectum populorum ad communem, vel ad memoriam ejus. Facit regulas valde bonas.” But he is totally beneath criti-
stroyed the idols which they had for worshipping; who had expelled demons 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 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 was their number. It was by him that bishops, priests, and persons of every dignity were ordained; seven hundred bishops, and three thousand priests [was] their number. He worked so many miracles and wonders, that the human mind 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, in the 122nd [year] of his age, and resigned his spirit to heaven.

There was a rising of battle, and a cause of dissension in the province contending for the body of Patrick after his death. The Uí-Neill 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.

† Tassach.—He is the patron saint of Rath-Cholpla, now the village of Raholp, near Saul, in the barony of Lecale, and county of Down.—See note *, at A. D. 448, supra; Trias Thaum., p. 6, col. 1.

* 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, annae sui inter Hibernos Apostolatus xxii. atatis exxii. xvi. Kalendas Aprilis purissimum colo 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 rising of battle.—This story is also given in the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, apud Colgan, Trias Thaum., pp. 168, 169.

b The Uí-Neill: i.e. the descendants of Niall of the Nine Hostages.
50 hAromacha, Ulaio acca pporta aca radan, 50 noiccatap Ui neiill gj
Apiralla 50 ulrle wpce, 50 ecuaipab an abann pmi, co na ro cuimangret
he tuin la mé a tuile. O ro cóthat an tuile pop ccela vo heiciecatap
na plcas ro combaí. Ui neiill gj Ulaio vo trích chunrh Patrach leó.
Arth tapnna tá saé norphin oibd go mbaí an corp leo buidém noéim a
tripe, 50 ro ñoarpecap ðia roa gan trpoi gan tachap pop wonur pín. Ro
luánaacht iarnaí corp Patrach 50 nonh ñ 50 naímuineim moip, i nDún na
leagil, ñ na oí oíce vecc ro batar na pmíce ag phaí an circ, co
prumnaip ñ hymnaib, na bai oíce i Muíilih, ma ir na fhuimaib cionfoicerp
(an oapleó) aed aníul huo poípi an laoi lamlapr ro noocheaib am do
gríp. Ar ro bliúnaib bair naíom Patrachc atuppaíd.

O ñinap Criport, éphín aíw,
.cecc. pop caon nócat,
téipra bliúnaí paír tarrpol,
50 bair Patrachc rhòinárpaí.

Aoir Criport, cífre cévd nochaí a cífraí. A ré vecc ro Lughain. Cath
Cuanalbhe mna cComhphe, mae Nell, pop Lughm.

Aoir Criport, cífre cévd nochaí aíw. Mochoan, abb nAongroma, vécc

"The Oirghedla: i.e. the descendants of the
Collas, who, at this time, possessed a vast terri-
ty in Ulster, lying west of the River Bann
and Gleen-Righe.

"Ulta.—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
Gleen-Righe.

"Dun-dla-leadhglais: i.e. the dun or fort
of the two broken locks or setters, now Down-
patrick.

"It was not night.—This is also stated by
the author of the Tripartite Life:

"Et ina non vita est nox in tota illa regione
in tempore luctus Patricii."

It is stated in Fiech'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 in-
terpolatione tradunt Jocelinus c. 193, Author
operis Tripartiti, p. 3, c. 106, Probus, l. 2, c. 34,
et alií communiter actorum Patricii Scriptores,
et quod toto sequenti anno temporis nocturnum
in illa qua obiit Regione fuerit extraordinario
quodam et calitus missio respersum lumine, alia
indicant testimonio et argumenta. Ita enim
indicat Probus loco citato, dicens: 'Plebs etiam
illius loci in quo sepultus est certissima confirmit
attestatione, quod usque ad fines totius anni, in quo
obierat, nuncquam nocturnales tenebrae quales exti-
tissent, tales anteà furent, quod nimium ad tanti
viri meritum non dulcin est. Item Author operis
Triparti, p. 3, c. 106: Et ferunt alií quod anno
integro post Patricii mortem fuerit continua lux in
Oirghialla attempted to bring it to Armagh; the Ualta to keep it with themselves. And the Uí Néill 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 Uí Néill and the Ualta, 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-da-lethglas 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 in Magh-innis 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 Lughaídh. The battle of Cean-Ailbhe by Cairbre, son of Niall, against the Leinstermen.

The Age of Christ, 496. Mochaoi, Abbot of Aendruim, died on the twenty-


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: "Oenquama, oen culach am uile, 'top Loch Cuan acá." "Oendruin, i.e. all the island is [i.e. forms] one hill, and in Loch Cuan it is [situated]." — See Description of Neendrum, 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.
an t(peer la picheat tu mi lun. Cath Droma Lochmaighe iu Laignibh roim Uib Nell.

Cormban a Cna m emanade epeor Arro MaCa, comhtha Patrimacc, do rannadh adh a rprosite.

Aip Criornit, cithpe cdeo nochat a peacut. A naoi decc de Lughain. Cath Rae Moipe hi cCnich na nGaba roim Laignibh; 7 roim IoImann, mac Dunlaiic, la Muirpeiriach mac Earca.

Aip Criornit, cithpe cdeo nochat a hocht. An pideinnio bhadam do Lughain. Pierg Mor, mac Eur, mac Cathach Muintearain, co na bratepib do ul tu Albam.

Aip Criornit, cithpe cdeo nochat a naoi. A haon pichet tu Lughain. Ceapban eaproc, o Bpiont Corbam oc Teamnach, decc.

Cath Senaic iu Muintepiriach mac Earca roim Oinach Tigh na, m Connacht. Ipeaip pochann an catha 1. Muntpeiriach roim Oinach Tigh na, m pi aipir Eochain Tiranmearna, a brathair, 50 ro gabhdo Eochain roim comainipe Muirpeiriach. Ceapmolaic aipbet tu deapbaic.

1 Drum-Lochmaighe.—See A.M., 3549, where it is stated that Lochmabhagh is in the territory of Conaille, i.e. in the level portion of the county of Louth.

2 Corinae of Cricch-an-Earnaidhe; i.e. the Territory of the Oratory or little Church, thus translated by Colgan in Trias Thaum., p. 293: “S. Corbmacus de Cricch-indermaide, successor S. Patricii, Ep. Ardnoch, quiavit in domino.” He gives his acts at 17th of February, from which it would appear that he was the nephew of the monarch Leaghaire, by his brother Enda; that his body or relics were preserved at Trim, in Meath, and that his festival was celebrated at Armagh, on the 17th of February.

In the copy of the Feillir-Aenguis preserved in the Leabhar Breac, he is set down as “Cormac comopub luirpe ricch spun Lochgyp.” And the Editor is of opinion that Cricch an eanae may be a corruption of Cricch Loagcyp.

3 Indecmor, in Cricch-Uais-Ogallha.—Cricch-Uais-Ogallha, 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-Cuilcinge to Dubh-ath, near the hill of Mullaghmast; and from Ath-glas-crichi, at Clonmacnoise, to Uada, in Leix; and from the ford of Ath-leathuacht to Gleann-Uisken, in Ui-Baire. In the Annals of Clonmacnoise “the battle of Inne” is entered under the year 504.

4 Fiurghus 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 Calendars of January being on ferin prima. Now Symmachus succeeded Anastasius the Second on the 10th of the Calendars of December, A.D. 498, and died on the 14th of the Calendars of August, A.D. 514, and during this whole period the
third day of the month of June. The battle of Druim-Lochmaigh he [was gained] by the Leinstermen over the Ui-Neill.

Cormac, of Chrioch-in-Ernnadhe, successor of Patrick, resigned his spirit.

The Age of Christ, 497. The nineteenth year of Lughaidh. The battle of Inde-Mor, in Crioch-Uan-Gabhla, [was gained] over the Leinstermen and Illann, son of Dunlaing, by Muircheartach mac Earca.

The Age of Christ, 498 [recte 503]. The twentieth year of Lughaidh. Fearghus Mor, son of Erc, son of Eochaidh Muinreamhair, with his brothers, went to Alba [Scotland].

The Age of Christ, 499 [recte 504]. The twenty-first year of Lughaidh. Cerban, a bishop of Feart-Cearbain, at Teamhair, died.

The battle of Seaghais, [was fought] by Muircheartach mac Earca against Duach Teangumha, King of Connaught. The cause of the battle was this, viz.: Muircheartach was a guarantee between the King and Eochaidh Tirm-charna, his brother, and Eochaidh was taken prisoner against the protection of Muircheartach. In proof of which Ceannfacladh 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.

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 Tigernach 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.

Seaghais.—This was the ancient name of the Curlick 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.

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.

Ceannfacladh: i.e. Ceannfacladh-na-foighthlama, or the Learned, of Derryloran, in Tyrone, who died, according to the Annals of Tigernach, in the year 679. He wrote a work on the synchronism of the Irish monarchs with the Roman Emperors.
Cach Seachra hín do mái thúr, pó boí crí úd rath cóirigh, la Odrigh, in áin Duach.
cath Deacca, cath Muireána aicr cath Tuama Oruba, la cath Seachra, lit eopreach Duach Tíngumha.

Ríb Conmaicthi bhí a pháineadh na cáta hírin.


Cach Lochmaighe mía Laingb pop Uibh Nell.


Aoir Crioíte, cuice cé a trí. Iar mbeith cíng bhíóna ríchit í Píthe Epreann do Luighaire, mac Loaghaire, teorchaí i nAchaidh potha, iar na bhein

1 A certain woman: I.e. Duiseach. She was the wife of Muireachtaigh mac Earea, whom she incited to fight against her father, Duach Teangumha, because he had made a prisoner of her foster-father, Eochaidh Tirmeharma, in violation of her husband's guarantee.—See Book of Leacan, fol. 195, b.

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 Conmaicthi, from which the above verses are quoted. They are also quoted in O'Conor's printed Annals of Tighearmach, in which the battle of Seachais is twice mentioned as in the text of the Four Masters.

1 St. Ibhar.—The death of Bishop Iver, in the 303rd year of his age, is recorded in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, at the year 501. It is entered in the Annals of Ulster at the years 499, 500, and 503. This Ibhar is the patron saint of the island of Beg-Erin or Parua 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 Félire-Aenguis, at 23rd April, Bishop Ibhar is noticed:

"Lochtaí eppsc Ibhar, orpr ceño cé ce eur,
An bpeo uap tuim i tríph, i nÈrind Big beánp."

"A lamp was Bishop Ibhar, who attained to the head of every piety,
The flame over the wave in brightness, in Erin
Beg he died."

Dr. O'Connor says that the great age ascribed to this and other saints is owing to the error of transcribers, in mistaking trír Í. thrice fifty, for trí c. three hundred.

1 Lochmaigh.—See A.M.3549-3656; A.D.496.
The battle of Seaghais; a certain woman 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 these battles were gained.

The Age of Christ, 500. The twenty-second year of Lughaidh. Saint Ibhar, 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 by the Leinstermen, against the Ui-Neill.

The Age of Christ, 501. The twenty-third year of Lughaidh. The battle of Freamhain, in Meath, against Fiacha, son of Niall, by Failge Berraidehe, concerning which this quatrín 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,

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"Freamhainn.—See A. M. 5084, p. 89, note w, suprō.

"Achadh-farcha: i.e. the Field of the Lightning. 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 conspicieus quendam Ecclesiam in collo positam, ait; nunquid illa est Ecclesia istius clericī, qui inique prophetiae spiritu, predixit nullum de Leogarii patris mei semen Regem vel principem prodiiturn? Et statim ac hae protulit, fulminis e caelo missi, et in verticem ejus cadetis, ita extinctus illic interiit. Unde et locus nomen abinde sortitus, Achadh-farcha, i.e. collis fulminis appellatur."—Part ii. c. 77. Colgan adds in a note, Tīrus Thaum., p. 172, n. 44:

"Et loci illius Achadh-farcha, id est collis fulminis, appellati, nomen quod usque in hunc diem retinet conformat. Est autem in finibus Dioecesis et Comitatus Orientalis Mediae."

It is stated in the Life of St. Patrick preserved in the Leabhar Breac, fol. 14, a, 2, that Achadh-farcha is situated in the territory of Ui-Creimthainne. This territory is now included 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.
Ahnala rioghachta eireann.

A nAchadh rápca úsrach, bár mic Laogaire Uaghach, 
Tan molbca tait na ponn, de vo ropcha trom teimneige.

Eochaí, mac Muircheartaigh Muinteirce, μ Ulad, decc.

Aoir Criost, cúirse céó a círpe. An círpe bhíadhain vo Mhipéisteach, mac Muirchaith, mic Eogain, mic Neill, na rígh ór Éanna.


Cat lumn Luacra, nára tpir, atcáí bríag, m réit pár, 
flannéait Fionnábre ba huar im copp lóillann ráp na bár.

Aoir Criost, cuig céó aphpact. An círpeaíadh bhíadhain vo Mhipéisteach.
Cath Óppoma úrgaire pop Fóige mbeannaide, pia pPáchaí mac Néill.

x King of Uladh: i.e. of Ulidia; bounded on the west by Glenn-Righe, Lough Neagh, and the Lower Bann.

y Maircheartach, son of Muireadhach.—He is otherwise called Muircheartach Mor Mac Earen. After the death of the monarch Lugaidh, 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 Lugaidh 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 Lugaidh.

z Lumpoir: 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 Fionnábhair.—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 Illan, qui vivit annis exx. congregantes nepotes Neill excrecuit fines devastare Lagenionium; incertum Lageniensis consilium, dicentes ponamus corpus mortuum Regis nostri conditum ante nos in curru contra hostes, et pugnemus 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 quatrains 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, died.

The Age of Christ, 504. The first year of Muircheartach, son of Muireadhach, son of Eoghan, son of Niall, as king over Ireland.

The Age of Christ, 506. The third year of Muircheartach. Illann, son of Dunlaing, King of Leinster, died. The battle of Luachair [was fought] by Cucorb against the Ul-Neill, of which was said:

The fierce battle of Luachair, over head, Brightit saw, no vain vision;
The bloody battle of Fionnabhair was noble, about the body of Illann after his death.

The Age of Christ, 507. The fourth year of Muircheartach. The battle of Druim-Deargaige [was gained] against Foilge Berraidhe, by Fiacha, son of the battle of Druim-da-mhaighe; the battle of Dun-Mase [Dunamase]; “the second battle of Ocha; the battle of Slabhair; the battle of Cinn-sraithi; the battle of Fionnabhair, by Ailill, son of Dunlaing; the battle around the body of Illann.”

“Druim-Deargaige.—This battle is entered in the Annals of Ulster twice; first at the year 515, and again at 516, as follows:


“A. D. 516. Bellam Droma derge la Fianche mac Neill for Failge m-Bearraige, inde Magh Midhe a Lagineis sublatus est, ut Ceannfaeladh occinit, &c.” It is also given in the Annals of Tigernach, in which the part of Meath recovered from Leinster is thus mentioned: “καὶ ἀνὴρ ἄνευ ροδοῦ ποιησάς αὐτὸν ἀνίου ἐπὶ Καρινῷ οὶ Ἡρωικαῖ, τὸν Εὐτέρπην ἀνέμενος,” i.e. “It was by this
An Íosgachta eireann.

At the cinel Piachadh an fómho Chlann in óibhir go hUí Bhregh, ainneal arbrecht Címoraoladh

Óig chail Ótareach naíobra, ba re údghae e críde, cath naíommm an ghrasnaghe, ba de do ché mañ Mhíc.

Aor Cíort, cuig céo a haoineo. A horchd do Mhuireadhacht. S. Íron epproc Ó Cúill liomhræ, c Conachtrinnib, doécc, an tochtínaí lát do mí lím.

Aor Cíort, cuig céo a do dèig. A náor do Mhuireadhacht. S. Eap Sláene epproc Ulcaif, 1 idhóc Íróig i traoob Síthe Tóin amair, do écc, an oara lát do mí Novémbhir. Óeich mbíadona ar cheithre pícheib a battle that its part of Meath was separated from Leinster, as far as Usnach."

In the Annals of Clonmacnois it is noticed as follows:

"A. D. 515. The battle of Dromdargie was fought by Fígha mac Neale, in which he recovered Usnach to be of the land of Kynaleagh, where Foilge Meryye was overcome."

6 Cluain-an-dobhair...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.

6 Usnach...Now Usnagh hill, in the parish of Killeare, barony of Kethcomra, and county of Westmeath. See note 5, under A. D. 1414, p. 818, infrá. The territory of Cinel-Fiachrach, which originally comprised the countries of O'Molloy, now in the King's County, and of Magoeoghegan, now the barony of Moycashel, in Westmeath, originally extended from Birr to the hill of Usnach. This hill is also remarkable in Irish history as being the point at which the five provinces met, and a stone situated on its summit, now called Cat-Uisnigh, and by Keating Ail-na-máireann, i.e. "the Rock of the Divisions," is called Umbilicus Hiberniae by Giraóidhus Cambrensis. "In quinque portiones equales inter se divisentur, quaram capita in lapide quodam conveniunt apud Medium juxta castrum de Kihari, qui lapis et umbilicus Hiberniae dicitur: quasi in medio et meditullio terre positus."—Topographia Hiberniae, Dist. iii. c. 4.

 apaid.——The Editor has never met a full copy of the poem from which this quatrains is quoted. It would appear to be on the subject of the formation of the territory of the tribe of Cinel-Fiachrach, who recovered from Failgh Bearraidhe, chief of Offally, a tract of country extending from Cluain-an-dobhair to the hill of Usnach, after the battle of Druin-Deargaige. The Failgh Bearraidhe here referred to is mentioned in the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick (part iii. c. 56), as an obdurate Pagan, who attempted to murder St. Patrick, but perished in the attempt himself, and drew down the vengeance of heaven upon his race. He had a brother, Failgh Be, or, more correctly, Failgh Ros, who received St. Patrick with honour, and, therefore, prospered in the land.

6 Cúil-Ir.——A district in the south-west of
of Niall. From that time forward the land [extending] from Cluain-in-díbhlaír to Uisneach belongs to the Cineál-Feachach, as Ceannfaeladh said:

The vengeance of God lasted for seven years;
But the joy of his heart was
The battle of Drum-Deagagh
By which the plain of Meath was detached.

The Age of Christ, 511. The eighth year of Muircheartach. Saint Bron, Bishop of Cuil-Irra, in Connaught, died on the eighth day of the month of June.

The Age of Christ, 512. The ninth year of Muircheartach, Saint Erc, Bishop of Lileach and of Fearta-fear-Feig, 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 Tirechán, in the Book of Armagh, that St. Patrick passed from Forrach-mac-nAmhalgaídh to Roe Filíorúm Caimhí, where he built a church, and, crossing the Musidh [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 Bronús, 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 eapbuig Ó póin, anglice Killaspugbrone from this Bishop.

—See Genealogies, Tribes, &c., of Hy-Findrach, p. 470, and the map to the same page. In Michael O'Clergy's Irish Calendar the festival of this bishop is entered at 8th of June.

1 St. Erc.—See note 1, under the year 448, p. 136, supra.

1 Lileach.—Not identified. Dr. O'Conor takes this to mean "deditus religioni."

2 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 Trimmis ad Occidentem, obiit die 2do Mensis Novembris." But he certainly mistakes the meaning. Colgan renders it: "Ercus Episcopus Lileaciensis 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 Sidhe-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 septentrionalen marginem fluminis Boyandi, hodie Shaine dictus. Dicitur Ferta-fer-Feic i. fossae, sive sepulchra virorum Feic, ex quod servi cujusdam dynastiae nomine Feic, ibi altas fécerint fossas pro occisorum corporibus humanis."—Trias Thum., 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 shows that it is not situated to the west of Trim, as Dr. O'Conor has so hastily assumed.
an na setheacht eireann.


Erippuce Eripe,—
gach ni conceartaigh ba czre,
gach aon beinear coiceart czire
portraibh moacht bearrmuic Eripe.

Dubhthach 1. a Druim tigh eurucc Aromacha do raoibh a Siofraite.
Aoir Cmorte, cuig ceo atri bece. An bheacha bhiadain Muirefhirtaig.
S. Moenri 1. Aongar, eurucc Connepe, bece anpreair la do November.

Cath Deuna, i do ropomanda breasg, rua Muirefhirtaig mac Earca, 7 rua eColgu, mac Lotti, mac Cmurn, mac Fhollinn, taograec Aupgiall, on in po marhao Arojgal, mac Cnawill Cmeintaine, mac Néill.

Aoir Cmorte, cuig ceo a reac7 bese. A claire bece do Muirefhirtaig.

Naoi pichre bliadhain mole,
po peip maigla gan time,
gan baep, gan béo, gan baogal,
ba he poachail Monnoe.

1 Bishop Erc.—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 Leobhar-Breac, fol. 11, a.

2 Dromce-Dearbl.—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.

3 Macnisi.—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. Cones, the daughter of Conchubh, 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 Feileire-Aengus and O'Cler's Irish Calendar, in which it is stated that his first name was Aenghus, and that he was also called Caemhan Breac.

4 Dedae, in Dromce-Breag.—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 in-Drouinmb sbreag.—See Leobhar-na-gCeart, p. 12.

5 Cille-Sleibhe-Cuillinn: 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 Ere was judge to Patrick. It was for him Patrick composed this quatrain:

Bishop Ere,—
Every thing he adjudged was just;
Every one that passes a just judgment
Shall receive the blessing of Bishop Ere.

Dubhthach, i.e. of Druiim-Dearbhám, Bishop of Ard-Macha [Armagh], resigned his spirit.

The Age of Christ, 513. The tenth year of Muircheartach. Saint Macnisié, i.e. Aenghus, Bishop of Coinnere [Connor], died on the third day of November.

The battle of Dedna, in Droma-Breagh, by Muircheartach mac Earea, and by Colga, son of Loite, son of Crunn, son of Feidhlimidh, [son of Colla Dachrichi], chief of Airghialla, where Ardghal, son of Conall Creamhthainne, son of Niall, was slain.

The Age of Christ, 517. The fourteenth year of Muircheartach. Saint Ducerca, of Cill-Sleibhe-Cuilinn, 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 Ducerca with Ducerca, the sister of St. Patrick; but they were clearly different persons, for the festival of Ducerca, 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 Ducerca, at 22nd March, which shews the high esteem he had for Ussher’s veracity as a historian:


St. Moninne, of Cill-Sleibhe-Cuilinn, founded seven churches in Scotland, as Ussher shews from Conchubhranus: one called Chilnacase, in Galloway; another on the summit of the mountain of Dunvegan, in Laudonia; the third on the mountain of Dunbreten; the fourth at the castle of Strivelin; the fifth at Dun-Eden, now


óuite bhratha bhi co mblaí, ci ee trétha dom cobhattr,
Seal glic go ngloinn ngloinn, díg mac ópomaí, mic bollap.

Aoir Cnipro, cuiu céo piche a trí. An pichtiúin bhiadaí do Mümpóipzách. beoád, eppucc Árpa capna, décc, an toctiúin la a do Marta. Eochá, mac Anóipua, píg Múnnian, déce.

Aoir Cnipro, cuiu céo piche a cétap. A haon pichfu do Mümpóipéaptach. Cath Àtha Síge pia Mümpóipzách po Lágmé, dá in po mórthu Síge, mac Uhún, comá uasa a dáthar At Síge.

Aoir Cnipro, cuiu céo piche a cuicce. A do píeic do Mümpóipéaptach. S. óbite 50, banabChille dàpa [décc]. Ap ghráide cuetp mhoibómrach Cill Edinburgh; the sixth on the mountain of Dümpleger; and the seventh at Lamfortin, near Dundee, where she died. Some ruins of her church, near which stood a round tower, are still to be seen at Killeavey.

9 Conlaedd.—“A. D. 520. Conlaedd Eps. Cille-dára dormiécr.”—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 Féilire-Aenguis, at this day, it is stated that Ronnchenn 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 Conlaedd's episcopal dresses:

"Secondum enim beatissimi lob exemplum nunquam inopes a se recedere sine vacuo passa est; nam vestimenta transmarina et peregrina Episcopi Conlaedd decorati luminis, quibus in solemnitatibus Domini et vigiliis Apostolorum sacra in altaribus offerentis mysteria utebatur, pauperibus largita est."—Trías Thamn., e. 39, p. 522.

7 Buite mac Bronagh.-He is the patron saint of Mainster Buithe, now Monasterboice, in the barony of Ferrard, and county of Louth, where his festival was celebrated on the 7th of December, according to the Féilire-Aenguis.—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 Bute died.

"A. D. 518. Natiédas Coluim Cille cemnd de quo Bute (Boetius) mac Bronagh dormírécth."

His death is also entered in the same Annals, under the year 522.

5 Beocaidh, Bishop of Ard-carna; i.e. Beo-Aedh, Aidás 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 note6, under the year 1224. Colgan, who puts together, at the 5th 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-gCeirceach, in Breifh
The Age of Christ, 519. The sixteenth year of Muircheartach. Saint Conlaedh, Bishop of Kildare, Bridget’s brazier, died on the 3rd of May.

The Age of Christ, 521. The eighteenth year of Muircheartach. Saint Buithe mac Bronaigh, bishop of Mainister, died on the 7th of December.

Let Buithe, 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 Muircheartach. Beoidith, Bishop of Ard-carra, died the eighth day of March. Eochaidh, son of Aenghus, King of Munster, died.

The Age of Christ, 524. The twenty-first year of Muircheartach. The battle of Ath-Sighe [was gained] by Muircheartach against the Leinstermen, where Sighe, the son of Dian, was slain, from whom Ath-Sighe is called.

The Age of Christ, 525. Saint Bright, virgin, Abbess of Cill-dara, [died]. It was to her Cill-dara was first granted, and by her it was founded. Bright (now Ballynaglaragh, on the confines of the counties of Leitrim and Cavan):

“A. D. 525. Dormitatio Sancte Brigitae anno lxx etatis sue.”


“A. D. 523. Quies S. Brigitae anno lxx etatis sue.”


“Cill-dara.—Now Kildare. This is called Cella Roboris by Ultanus, in the third Life of St. Bridget published by Colgan, Trias Thaum., p. 331, c. 47; and in the fourth Life, which is attributed to Animosus, the name is explained as follows:

“Illa jam cella Scotice dicitur Kildara, la-
tine vero sonat cella quercus. Quereus enim altissima ibi erat quam multum S. Brigida dili-
gebat 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 Thauma. 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 sup-
posed by Colgan to have flourished in the sixth
century, but who is now believed to have writ-
ten in the eighth or ninth century; the third,
which is said to have been written by Ultanus,
a bishop; the fourth, attributed to Annachadh,
or Animosus, Bishop of Kildare, who flourished
in the tenth century; the fifth by Laurentius
Dunedinensis; and the sixth, which is in Latin
metrical, by Coelanus of Inis-Cealltra.

1 The first day of the month of February.—This
day is still called la féile Ógóg through the
Irish-speaking parts of Ireland, and the month
of February is called Mí na féile Ógóg.

526.

* 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 decora-
ted altar of the church of Kildare, being de-
posited 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 Thauma, 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 relics of the Trias
Thaumaturga at Down in 1185, was an invention
by Sir John DeCourcy and his adherents, for the
purpose of exalting the character of Down, then
recently acquired by the English.—See note 5,
under the year 1293, pp. 456, 457. The author
of the fourth Life says that St. Bridget was bu-
ried along with Patrick immediately after her
death, but this is evidently an interpolation
since De Courcy’s time.

* Uí-Breasáil; 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; and in the Life of St. Bremain, Bishop of Cluain-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; and her body was interred at Dun, in the same tomb with Patrick, with honour and veneration.

Ailill, Bishop of Armagh, who was of the Ui Breasail, died.

The Age of Christ, 526. The twenty-third year of Muircheartach. It was to predict the death of Muircheartach that Cairnach said:

I am fearful 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, 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 Breasail, son of Fiadhlim, 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.

I am fearful.—These verses are also quoted by Tighernach. They are taken from a very old tragical tale entitled "Oghaidh Muircheartaigh Mhoir Mie Earea," i.e. the Death of Muircheartach Mor Mac Earea, of which there is a copy on vellum, preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, ii. 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. Cairnach. 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.

Daughter of Sighe.—See note i. under A.D. 524, p. 171, supra.
Cathe Eibhne mac Mumseach mac Eapca, cathe Moighe hAllbe, ceth Almaine, ceth Cinneich, o pecaman na eCluach, ceth Aine, pop Connaicaih, conaib vo na cataib in athebe Ceandpaolain.

Cathe Cimm eich, ceth Almaine, ba hamair airdipe amhe, o pecaman Cluach, ceth Aine, acup ceth Moighe hAllbe.

Capsell, mac Mumseach mac Mumseach, pi Uaib, dece. Oillm, mac Dunlaing, pi Laoigh, vo ece.

Aoir Cmnne, cuaeci ceth piche apeach, lap mbeith ciipe bliaona rihche 1 piche nEapacam vo Mumscachach, mac Mumseach, mac Eogam, mac Neill Naogaillaigh, po lorcsead 1 teig Cletig uap boim, oide Shanna iar na batain li pén. Sin athebein an paim.

Ab mepi Tacaten in sh vo cip apeach Neill,
Ab Samanaaigh mo amm, in gach airm ar pén.

Ceandpaolain mo paimh:

Pillip an pi Mac Eapca allis ua Neill,
Pint pul pipina in gach maig, broigair cepoca li ecen.

1. Magh Aildhe.—A plain in the south of the county of Kildare.
2. Abhalain.—Now the hill of Allen, about five miles north of the town of Kildare.
3. Cinn-eich : i.e. Hill of the Horse, now Kinnaigh, in the county of Kildare, adjoining Wicklow.
4. Cluciachs.—These were in Idrone, in the present county of Carlow.
5. Ailhne.—A territory in the south-west of the county of Galway, comprising the barony of Killartan.—See Magh Aildhe.
6. Burned in the house of Cletach.—The death of Muireachtaigh, 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. Ceann-eich mac Eapca a selcuma pin, oide Shanna, a mullac Cletig uap boim.”

“A.D. 533. The drowning of Muireachtaigh mac Eapca in a tuncheon 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. Velhie badhadh Murchertaig mic Eree, secundum alios.”

In the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, it is noticed as follows:

“A.D. 533. King Moriertagh having had
The battle of Eibblinne by Muircheartach mac Earca; the battle of Magh-Ailbhe; the battle of Almhain; the battle of Ceann-eich; the plundering of the Cliachs; and the battle of Ailthne 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 Ailthne,
And the battle of Magh-Ailbhe.

Cairell, son of Muireadhach Muintearg, King of Ulidia, died.
Oilill, son of Dunlaing, King of Leinster, died.

The Age of Christ, 527. After Muircheartach, 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 Cleiteach, over the Boyne, on the night of Samhain [the first of November], after being drowned in wine. Sin composed this quatrain:

I am Taetan, the woman who killed the chief of Niall;
Gannadaigh is my name, in every place and road.

Ceannfaeladh said:
The king Mac Earca returns to the side of the Ui-Neill;
Blood reached the girdles 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, near 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 Morriertagh, who was both killed, drowned, and burned together, through his own folly, that trusted this woman, contrary to the advice of St. Carnach."

1 Gannadaigh. — In the Leabhar-Gabhala of the O'Clerys, the reading is Gamadaigh. In the historical tale on the death of Muircheartach, the concubine who burned the house of Cletty over his head is called by various names, as Sin, Taetan, Gaeth, Garbh, Gemadaig, Ochsad, and lachtadh, 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; Taetan, fire; Gaeth, wind; Garbh, rough; Gemadaigh, wintry; Ochsad, a groan; Iactadh, lamentation.

2 Blood reached the girdles.—This is a hyperbolical mode of expressing great slaughter: "Ut
Po peact ribaip var caippri, acup bi6 cian buip cuimian,
Do bipt gialla Ua Neill, la gialla moiphe Muian.

Aorp Crriort, c?is c?e p?ce a hoet. An c?e bhlaibh do Tuataid Malol-
ghar, mac Corpmaic Caoich, mic Corppre, mic Neill, r puic nepeann.
Cath Luanacha moiphe etui na mb?ip, rpir a part?i cath Ailbe in m?ibh?ar, 
ma e Tuataid Malolgab, pop Cinnmachtaibh M?oe.

Aorp Crriort, cuice c?e triocha a haon. An ceathramh bhlaibh do 
Tuataid. Cath Chaonlocha in eCenel Aoide ma noibhneann, taorpin 
Ua Piapach Cli?ire, amr in po marpaob Maine, mac Cipbail, az copnamh 
seiliphe Ua Maine Connaet.

Aorp Crriort, c?is c?e triocha a c?taip. An peacht?mhad bhlaibh do 
Tuataid. S. Mochta, eippeoc Lu?naig, veipetul Prapaig, an naomha? la 
pecc do mi Aipuir po rapi a rpipar do cum m?ne, ar rapi tucca an tuai-
puipceabh ri.

Piacal Mochta ba mar? b?ip, ?pi c?e bhlaibh, buan an cir, 

hostes ad genua corundem fuso erune nata-
rent." In the Leabhar-Gabha? of the O'Clerys 
the reading is as follows:

"Filib an p? Mac E?ca, dele? Ua Neill, 
pece rapi rapport in ce? mi, bpioghar Crichi 
Cein, 
Fo peact biper no eaippehi, acup ba cian 
Bup cuimian, 
Do biper gialla Ua Neill, la gialla maiphe 
Muirian."

"The king, Mac E?ca, returns to the side of the 
Ui-Neill, 
Blood reached the girdles in each battle, an 
enerease to Crichi-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 Matghar. — O'Flaherty places the 
accession of Tuthalus Calvouper 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. Patriciie, regnante 
in Themoria Regum Hiberniae Murchiarta mac 
Erc, cui successit in regno Tuathal Moelgarbh 
obit S. Brigida."—Tr?is Thaum., p. 562.

2 Ailbe, in Breagh.—This is the place now 
called Chuan-Ailbe situated in the barony of 
Upper Duleek, and county of Meath. Luachoair-
mor iter da Inbher denotes "large rushy land 
between two streams or estuaries." The terri-
itory of Cianachta-Breagh comprised the baronies 
of Upper and Lower Duleek.—See note under 
Battle of Crinna, A. D. 226, supra.

3 Ciaenloch, in Cinel-Aedha.—The name Ciaen-
loch is now obsolete. Cinel-Aedha, anglic? 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 Úi-Neill, with the hostages of the plain of
Munster.

The Age of Christ, 528. The first year of Tuathal Maelgarbh, son of
Cormac Cech, 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, by Tuathal Maelgarbh, against the Cianachta of
Meath.

The Age of Christ, 531. The fourth year of Tuathal. The battle of
Clannloch, in Cinc-Acdh, by Goibhneann, chief of Úi-Fiachrach-Aidhne,
where Maine, son of Cearbhail, was killed, in defending the hostages of Úi-Maine
of Connaught.

The Age of Christ, 534. The seventh year of Tuathal. Saint Mochta,
Bishop of Lughmhaig, 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 of good morals, for three hundred years, lasting the rigour!
Were without [emitting] an erring word out from them, without [admitting]
a morsel of obsionium inside them.

Goibhneann.—This Goibhneann was the great
great-grandfather of the celebrated Guaire Ailhne,
King of Connaught, who died in the year 662.
He was the son of Conall, son of Eoghain Ailhne,
son of Eochaidh Breac, who was the third son
of Dathi, the last Pagan monarch of Ireland.
He is the ancestor of the Úi-Fiachrach-Ailhne,
whose country was coextensive with the diocese
of Kilmacluagh.—See Genealogies, Tribes, and
Customs of Úi-Fiachrach, pp. 373, 374, and
the large genealogical table in the same work.

Úi-Maine, of Connaught.—The people of Úy-
Maine, seated in the present counties of Galway
and Roscommon. These were an offset of the
Oirghialla or Cinn-Colla, and are here called
"of Connaught," to distinguish them from the
Úi-Maine of Teffia, in Westmeath, who were
descended from Mainé, son of Niall of the Nine
Hostages. After the establishment of surnames
O'Kelly was chief of Úi-Maine, in Connaught,
and O'Catharnaigh, now Fox, chief of Tir-Mainy,
or Teffia.

Mochta, Bishop of Lughmhaig; i.e. Mocceus,
Bishop of Louth.—See note 4, under A. D. 448;
and note 8, under A. D. 1176.

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:
Doire-Chalgaigh Do Contae Derry.

A poem Annals Jan bant, period I, in Cumh萃.

Ní mó an óg an po gail, ír maithe ón puipiacail.

Aoif Cnupt, cúise céo triucha a cuir. An tochtinadh bliadhain do Tuádal.

Eolaíor Doire Calgaigh do puthuighd la Colom Cille, ní mbeadh an bhaile do tháinig pén i. Cein Conaill Shuláin mic Néill.

Cnhinmac, mac Olibilla, µ Laíghín, décc.

Oíell, eirccop Aína Macha, do éce. Do Und úthadh doinríshe beor.

Aoif Cnupt, cúise céo triucha a reacht. An teachtnadh bliadhain do Tuádal. S. Lughaidh, eirccse Connepe, décc.

Cath Shigile pìa bhFhígher τ μια n'Doimhnil, to mac Muirechaithe, mic Earce, πια n'Amne, mic Seóna, τ μια n'Amháin, mac Éach, pìa Éoghan bél, µ Connacht. Ro meabáid an cath phimpa, do pochair Éoghan bel, via neithad meora.

Fichtep cath Ua Fhachpach, la pìnce poitaí, tan imbél, Ònrin buair namat pì phígha, muction in cat i Cnupt.

"Fiacuit Moára, ba mait bér! trí céo bliadhain (buain an éirph)
Snon ghné mórpuill reice iomph! san mór mornamadh reice dh'.

Ní tháinig mac uaidhe Moára! Lugmaigh le: 'Tri éad mochadh, um éad neppe! maith féin,'
Trí fíce réanóip palmac! a eadghaige níogh-dua pemuino:
Snon ar, sann buaim, sann tóirpa, sann gnimo-tagadh, uaidhe maith léighe.""

"Dentes Moáte, qui fuit moribus integer, spatium rectorum annorum (quantus rigor!)
Nec verbum otiosum extra emisere, nec quidquam obsionii intra admisero.
Non satis angusta familia Moátei, Lugmagensis Monasteriis:
Trecenti presbyteri, et centum Episcopi, crant omn ipso

Sexaginta seniores psalmicani, choristo ejus familia angusta et magnifica,
Quae nec arabant, nec metebant, nec tritubant,
neque ad faciebant, quam studiis incumbere."—Acta Sanctorum, p. 734.

Colgan then goes on to show that τμί céo bliaud in is an error for τμί p̄e céo bliaùm, or τμί p̄e céo bliaùm, i.e. for a period of one hundred years; and he quotes four lines from a poem by Cumineus of Connor, to show that Mocha lived only one hundred years in this state of austerity.

5 Doire-Chalgaigh.—Now Derry or Londonderry. The name Doire-Chalgaigh is translated Robertcut Chalgach by Adamnan, in his Life of Columba, lib. i. e. 20. According to the Annals of Ulster this monastery was founded in 545, which is evidently the true year.

"A. D. 545. Daire Coluin 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\(^1\) was founded by Colum Cille, the place having been granted  
to him by his own tribe\(^2\), i.e. the race of Conall Gulban, son of Niall.  
Cormac, son of Ailill, King of Leinster, died.  
Oilill, Bishop of Armagh\(^3\), 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\(^4\) by Fearghus and Domhnall, the two sons of Muir-  
cheartach 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\(^5\).  

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 \(\text{recte 518}\).—See Trias  
Thaum., p. 502.  
\(^1\) His own tribe.—St. Columbkille was the son of Feidhlim, son of Fearghus Ceannfada, who was son of Conall Gulban, the ancestor of Kinl-  
Connell, the most distinguished families of whom were the O’Canannans, O’Muldorrys,  
O’Donnells, O’Dohertys, O’Boyles, and O’Gallaghers, who always regarded St. Columbkille  
as their relative and patron.  
\(^2\) Oilill, Bishop of Armagh.—He is otherwise called Ailill. He succeeded his relative Ailill L,  
who died in 526.—See note under that year,  
and Harris’s edition of Ware’s Bishops, p. 37.  
\(^3\) Sligeach: i.e. the River Sligo, which rises in Lough Gill, and washes the town of Sligo.  
\(^4\) 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
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, Muireadhach, 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 Sligeach, buried it, with the face under, at the cemetery of Aenach-Loch a Gile, on the north side of the river, and thus restored their natural courage to the Ulstermen.—See note 4, under the year 458, pp. 144, 145, supra, where the body of the monarch Laeghaire is said to have been interred at Tara, accoutred 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 Hibernia, pp. 472, 473.

7 Eubha.—Now Machaire-Eubha, a plain at the foot of the mountain of Binbubbin, to the north of the River Sligo, through which the Ulster army generally marched on their incursions into Connaught.

4 Greallach-eilte: i. e. the Miry Place of the Does. According to the Book of Lecan, this place is situated at the foot of Slabh Gamh. In the Annals of Ulster the death of Tuathal Mælgarbh is entered under the year 543, as follows:

A. D. 543. Tuathal Mælgarbh jugulatus est a ãGreallach-Alta la Maelmorda, cui successit Diarmait mac Ceallain, Rex Hibernie.

A. D. 548. Vel hoc anno Tuathal Mælgarbh interit in Greallach Elto, Rex Teuoricus jugulatus per Maelmorg, qui et ipse statim occisus est; unde dicitur, the Greate act of Maelmore.”—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 Tighermach. 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 Eablia⁷, 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-eillte², by Maelmor, son of Airgeadan, who was the tutor of Diarmaid mac Cearbhaill; 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 Kerwel to live in exile, and in desert places, because he claimed to have a right to the crown."

"A. D. 547 [recêt 541]. King Twahal having proclaimed throughout the whole kingdom the banishment of Dermot Mac Kerwel, 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 Inip Cluain, 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 eers of the tymber 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, listerning to the words of his foster-brother, was among" [between] "two extremities, loath to refuse him, and far more loath to lead 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 post 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.
Aoif Cripert, cuiice céd tríphacha a naoi. An céd bhíadhain do Diarmait, mac Pádraig Cemphbeal, i ríse n’Eireann. Dicscndach Abacuc i naonach Tailtín a phrise tríphach. De i Cúanach. Right here begins a list of the names of those who ruled over the Cúanach, and they are followed by the names of those who were their kings. Abacuc also adds-

Abacuc.-This extraordinary story is also given in the Annals of Tighernach. It would appear from the Dublin copy of the Annals of Inisfallen, 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.

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:


It should be here remarked that in Doctor O’Conor’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.
The Age of Christ, 539. The first year of Diarmaid, son of Fearghus Ceirrbheoil, in the sovereignty of Ireland. The decapitation of Abacuc at the fair of Tailléin, 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 Imleach-Iubhair, died on the twelfth day of September.

The Age of Christ, 543. The fifth year of Diarmaid. There was an extraordinary universal plague 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 Claraineach, i.e. Berchan of Glais-Naidhen, 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, [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.

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 513, as having passed from Africa into Europe. It is thus entered in Tighernach's Annals:

"Kal. Jan. fer. 1, anno postquam Papa Vigi-
lius obiit, Mortalitas magna que Blefed dicitur, in qua Mobi Clarinach, cui nomen et Berchan, obiit."

* St. Mobhi Claraineach: i.e. Mobhi of the flat Face (tabulata facie).—See O'Donnell's Vita Columbar, lib. i. c. 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 Galenge; but this generally acute and honest writer was imposed upon in this instance by the fabrications of Beafore and Rawson. The Four Masters should have described it as "near the Liffey to the north," or "Fórbóth Fionntóige
pp tríra uachta, 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 Galenge, et juxta Liffeum fluvium in Lagenia."

Mageogbegn states, in his Annals of Clon-
macnoise, that he "is supposed to be" [the same as the prophet] "called in English Merlin."

* 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:
Muircheartach mac Earsca, pop Cilll Inbanna, ri Connacht, v pop Aodh Póirtail, t torchaire Cilll v Aodh am.

Aoir Cnoirc, cüig céo cóipach a cüig. An reacétína& biadain do Diarmait. S. Ailbe Sichuae Ua nOilíolla vécc.


Toireac Teathba, Cníomhann, mac Írúin, vécc.

S. Oíbích, cíb Aíosa Mácí, do écc. Do piol Colaí Úaíp eóide.

Aoir Cnoirc, cüig céo cóipach a horch. A teich do Diarmait. S. Cíopán mac an trimóin, ab Cluana mac Noíp, vécc an naomaí lá do September. Thú biadain trimócha por a ráogail.

"A. D. 549. Bellum Cuilne Conaire i gCear, ñé na ceithid Allih Inbanna, ri Connacht acus Aed Fortobail, a brathair. Fergus et Donmain, da mac Muircheartag mae Eareca, victores crunt."

"A. D. 549. The battle of Cuil-Cinaire in Ceana? [was fought] "where fell Allih Inbanna, King of Connacht, and his brother, Aedh the Brave. Fearghus and Donnmain, the two sons of Muircheartach mac Eareca, were the victors."

—See Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Foichreach, p. 313.

"Seancha-Ua nOilíolla. — Now Shanece, a parish in the barony of Tir-Oiliolla, or Tirerrill, in the county of Sligo. This church is mentioned in the Annotations of Tirochan, in the Book of Armagh, fol. 15, a, a; and in the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, part ii. e. 35; Trias Thumna., p. 131.

"Cuilne. —Not identified. This passage is entered in the Annals of Ulster at the year 551, thus:

"A. D. 551. Bellum Cuilne, in quo exciderunt Coreu Oche Muman, orationibus Iva Chuna.""
nall, two sons of Muircheartach mac Earca, against Ailill Inbhandha, King of Connaught, and Aedh Fortamhail; and Ailill and Aedh were slain.

The Age of Christ, 545. The seventh year of Diarmaid. St. Ailbe, of Seanchu-Ua-n-Oliolla, died.

The Age of Christ, 546. The battle of Cuilne, in which many of the Corcoiche were slain through the prayers of [St.] Ida, of Cluain-Creadhail. Fothadh, son of Conall, 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 Conula, son of Caelbhadh, son of Crunn Badhrai, died.

The chief of Tcathbha, Crimthann, son of Brian, died.

St. Dubhthach, 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, son of the artificer, Abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, 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. 550. Ailagh mac Conlay, King of Ulster, of whom Ivehagh is called."—Ann. Clon.


This Crimthann (Criillan) was the brother of Brendan, chief of Tellia, who granted the site of Deernaghagh, now Durrow, to St. Columbkille. He was son of Brian, son of Marine (the ancestor of the Ui-Maine of Meath, otherwise called the men of Tellia), who was son of the monarch Niall of the Nine Hostages.

v Dubhthach.—In the Annals of Ulster he is called Duach:

"A. D. 547. Duach, abbas Arda Macha, dos tol 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.


"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, Darrerca, of the issue of Corek mac Fergus Mac Roye, of the Clanna-Rowries, &c., &c. His body was buried in the little church of Clonvicknose."—Ann. Clon.

7 Cluain-mic-Nois.—Now Clonmacnoise, otherwise called the "seven churches," situated on
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.

* 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.

* Cill-Cuitinn.—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.

* Colum, son of Crinthann.—According to the Felire-Aenguis and the Calendar and Genealogies of the Irish Saints, compiled by Michael O'Clergy, he was abbot of Tir-da-ghulais (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 Crinthann, he was really the son of Ninnidh, who was the fifth in descent from Crinthann. He should, therefore, be called Colam Ua-Crinthann, and in the Annals of Ulster he is called "Colum nepos Crinthann." Thus:


* Cill-achaidh Drumore-f sold.—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 Cennfhiannan, who was the ninth in descent from Cathair 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.

* Thirty and three hundred years.—Colgan thinks that this number should be 130. His words are as follows:

- "Ita Quatror Mag. in Annalibus ad eundem annum dicentes: 'S. Sencellus senior, filius Cennannan, Abbas de Kille-achaidh-Drumore, obiit 26 Martii vixit annis 330.' Et idem quod annum vietus ejus tradidit Maguir ad 26 Martii, et Scholastes Festilogii. Angussiani, ex cujus depravato (ut reo) texuit hic error videtur originem duassixe. In ea eipsam legitur, trichal bliahan & trieach, ibi trecenti anni, et triginta, ubi legendum potius videtur ré chéd bliahan & trichies, ibi spatio centum annorum, & triginta. Nam qui anno 548 obiit, si tricentis triginta annis vixisset, debuit natusuisse anno 219, quod planum est incredibile; cum nullus author indicet ipsum floruisse ante tempora S. Patricii, qui anno 432 in Hiberniam venit."—*Acta Sanctorum*, p. 748, not. 10.

* Laidrioch-Odhrain.—Now Latteragh, in the barony of Upper Ormond, and county of Tippe-
St. Tighcarnach, Bishop of Cluain-eois, died on the 4th of April.

St. Mac Tail of Cill-Cuillinn (i.e. Eoghain, son of Corcran), died on the eleventh day of the month of June. St. Colum, son of Crimthann, died.

St. Sincheall the elder, son of Ceanaman, Abbot of Cill-achaidh Droma-foda, died on the twenty-sixth day of March. Thirty and three hundred years was the length of his life.

St. Odhran, of Leitrioch-Odhrain, died on the second day of the month of October.

St. Finnen, Abbot of Cluain-Eraird, tutor of the saints of Ireland, died. St. Colan, of Inis-Céaltra, died. Of the mortality which was called the Cron-
Chonaill, qa ha híríte an chéad bhuíde Chonaill, atbhátriat na naomh mí, acit Sírius Tighnach.

bap Eatach, mac Comlo, píd Ulaid, a quo Ui Eatac Ulaid.— Tighnach.


Aoi Crios, cuig céad caocea a haon. A tri dèce do Diarmaitte. S. Neoam Lobair dèce. Peairgna, mac Aongusa, píd Ulaid, do mhartaí hi cecath Íromha cleitc la Démsa, mac Ceapul, l la hUibh Eatach Úrda.


b Cron-Chonaill.—This is translated Flava Ictericia, the yellow jaundice, by Colgan.—Acta Sanctorum, p. 831, col. 2: “Mortalitate Cron-chonnui (id est flavo ictericia) appellata, hi omnes sancti, praeter S. Kieranum et S. Tighnachum 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-Righ, to distinguish it from the whole province.

d Ui-Éatach-Ulaidh: i.e. nepotes Eochodii Ulidie. These were the inhabitants of the baronies of Ivecagh, 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.

c Guaire.—In the old translation of the Annals of Ulster, this passage is given as follows:


But Dr. O"Conor says that “Legati totius Hiberniae” is not to be found in any of the Irish copies of the Ulster Annals.—See Colgan’s Trias Thann., p. 293; and Harris Ware’s Bishops, p. 38.

f Neasan, the leper.—This is Nessan, the patron saint of Mungrit, near Limerick, whose festival was celebrated on the 25th of July.—See Vita Tripartita, S. Patricii, part iii. c. 62; Trias Thann., p. 157, 185. The death of Nessan, the Leper, is given, in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, under the year 561.

z Druin-Cleithe.—This was probably the name of the place on which the church of Cill-cleithe, or Kildare, 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.

b Ui-Éatach-Arda: i.e. nepotes Eochodii of Ardes, in the county of Down.

f Benchoir.—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 Benchoir fundata est.” Ussher approves of the latter date in his Chronological Index; and the Annals of Clonmacnoise mention the erection of the Abbey of Benchoir under the year 561.
Chonaill, and that was the first Buidhe-Chonaill, these saints died, except Ciaran and Tighearnach.

The death of Eochaidh, son of Connlo, King of Ulidia, from whom are the Ui-Eathach-Uladh—Tighearnach.


The Age of Christ, 551. The thirteenth year of Diarmaid. St. Neasan, the leper, died. Feargha, son of Aenghus, King of Ulidia, was slain in the battle of Druiu-cleithe, by Deman, son of Cairceall, and by the Ui-Eathach-Arda.

The Age of Christ, 552. The church of Bennchar was founded by Comhghall of Beannchar. The feast of Teamhair was made by the King of Ireland, Diarmaid, son of Fearghus Ceirbhceoil. The killing of Colman Mor, son of Diarmaid, in his chariot, by Dubhshlat Ua Treana, [one] of the Cruithni.

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 the church 60 years after his death. Three precious swearing reliques [epi mimna vample] were found in the tombe, viz., the relique Coach, the Angell’s Gospell, and the bell called Clog uihdechta. 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."


"A. D. 567. The Feast of Tarach by Dermott mac Cearbail."—Cod. Clarens, tom. 49.

"A. D. 590. Feis Temhra la Diarmaid."—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 Fergus Gaisc a l’pdoine, mic Conaill Crementheine, mic Neill Naighailaig, quem Dubhshlat jugulavit, "

"A. D. 557. Jugulatio Colmain Mor, mic Diarmata, quem Dubhshlat jugulavit."

In the Annals of Clonmacnoise his death is entered under the year 561:

"A. D. 561. Colman More, son of King Dermott, was killed in his Coache" [in currus suo.—Tighearnach], "by Duffslat O’Treana."
Aon Crioft, cuig ceo caoeca a tri. A cuig dece do Diarmaid. An chliain-ferta ogh a7 nil i roch mh m aep an bhliain r7. Cluain ripta do rochta go naomh bhreann.

Aon Crioft, cuig ceo caoaga a cithair. An ripeadh bhliadin nesce do Diarmaid. S. Caichub, mac Miirguf, abh Achaid cum, dece 6. April. Caoeca ar ceo bhliadin po7 a raoibh.

Peir riodeamach Teamlia do oghain le Diarmaid, m7 idh Eireann.

Cupan, mac Aodha, mac Eathach Tuimcarna, i. mac pi7 Connacht do aipughaid le Diarmaid, mac Cipbaill, tar phlana7 g comhairge Column Chille,

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m Bremainn of Birra: 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 coach."

n Cluiain-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 Clonferta, under the years 557 and 564; the Annals of Clonmacnoise, under the year 562, as follows:


These saints should not be confounded. Brendan of Birr was the son of Neman, of the race of Corb cluim, son of Fergus, and his festival was celebrated on the 29th of November. — See Adamnán's Vita Columba, lib. iii. c. 3. St. Brendan, first Bishop of Clonfert, was the son of Finnlogia, 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 cujus septemnali navigatone proligiosa 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 earthy music, and in this manner he shut out all human melody, (which to him was discord) for nearly fourteen years, and admitted the harmonies of the angels only.

Under this year (553) the Annals of Ulster, Tighernach, and Clonmacnoise, record the existence of a plague called Samthrus, which is translated "Lepra."


"A.D. 553. Pestis que vocata est Samthrusa i. the Leprosy."—Cod. Clarens., tom. 49

"A.D. 551. This year there grew a sickness called a Sawthrus."—Ann. Clo.

o Achadh-scinn.—Colgan thinks that this may be Achadh-na-cille, in Dalriada (Trias Thaum,
The Age of Christ, 553. The fifteenth year of Diarmaid. Bremainn of Birnag was seen ascending in a chariot into the sky this year. Cluain-fearta was founded by St. Bremainn.

The Age of Christ, 554. The sixteenth year of Diarmaid. St. Cathub, son of Fearghus, Abbot of Achadh-cinn, died on the 6th of April. One hundred and fifty years was the length of his life.

The last feast of Teamhair was made by Diarmaid, King of Ireland.

Curman, son of Aidh, son of Lochaidh Tirmcharna, i.e. the son of the King of Connaught, was put to death by Diarmaid, son of Cearbhail, in violation of p. 182), now Aughnakilly, a part of the townland of Craigs, in the barony of Kilkenny, 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 a, 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 Fergusus Episcopus Achadh-cinn."

9 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 Ceabail.

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 Loitha 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, II. 1. 15; and in the Life of St. Rodanus, preserved in the Codex Kilkeniensis, in Marsh's Library, Class V. 3, Tab. 1, 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 Fisch's Hymn in the Life of St. Patrick, preserved in the Liber Hymnorum; and an ancient Icelandic work called the Konungs-Skuggjia, 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 Antig. Celtoscaed., 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-Turges, near Castlepollard, in Westmeath, and afterwards at Dun-na-Sgiath, at the north-western margin of Loch-Ainhin or Lough Eanell, near Mullingar.

9 Curman.—This is entered in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at the year 562. "Curman mac Eahagh Tyrncharna was killed by King Dermot."—See O'Donnell's Vita Columba, lib. ii. c. 2, in Trias Thauum., p. 400, for some curious particulars about Curman's death and the battle of Cul-Dreimhne.
Aor Cloiort, cinig céo caostratt a cinig. An reacáitna déce do Òdairmaíte.

Cath Cúla Óphinne do bhríf roch Òdairmaíte, mac Cúibell, la Peapáir \( g \) la Domnaill, \( g \) mac Muiréiptais, \( g \) mac Òbanca, la h'Annipe, mac Stiúna, \( g \) la n'Amorí, mac Duach, \( g \) la h'Am, mac Éatbaic Tíombatápa, \( p \) Connacht.

In ean uaidh marluatha Capeán, mac Doa, \( g \) mac Éatbaic Tíombatápa, pop raon Colom Cille, do patrat Clanna Òell an tuaircheint \( g \) Connacht an cath \( p \) Óphinne \( p \) mac, do Òdairmaíte, \( p \) beopáin cethruimpe\( d \) pucc

"Col-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 Thum., p. 452:


The sentence.—A circumstantial account is given of this literary bardsy 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 auditia Rex, seu partium rationes male pensans, se in alterum privato affecto magis propendens, pro Finnen sententiam pronuntiāt, et sententiam ipse Hibernico versu abinde in hanc usque diem inter Hibernicos famoso in hunc modum expressit: Le gach boin a boin, acus le gach leabhar a leabhran, it est, Baculus est matris libro suus esto libellus."—Trias Thum., p. 409.

Columbkille, who seems to have been more liberal and industrious in circulating the writtenScriptures than Finnen, had pleaded before the King, that he had not in the slightest degree injured St. Finnen's manuscript by transmitting 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 controversia, ex Finneni codice exscriptum; sed per me meaque industria, labore, vigiliiis exscriptus est; et eae cautela exscriptus, ut proprius Finneni liber in nullo facto sit eae exscriptione deterior; eo fine, ut que praeterea in alieno codice repeperam, securnius ad meum usum recondere, et commodius in alias ad Dei gloriam derivarem: prionde nec me Finneno injuriun, nec restitutioni obnoxium, nec culpae cujusquam in hac parte reum agnoscere; ut qui sine cujusquam damno, unilitter consuli spirituali commeolo, quod nono debuit, aut justè potuit impetere?"

Shortly after this King Diarmaid forced Curman, 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 Eoghan, 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 was gained against Diarmaid, son of Cearbhall, by Fearghus and Domhnall, the two sons of Muircheartach, son of Earca; by Ainnire, son of Sedna; and by Ainnigh, 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

gives an account of this battle from an unpublished manuscript of Adamnan's Vita Columba.

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 Cathach. 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 3, 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. Columbkille] 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. Columbkille of the crime of having roused his relatives to fight this battle. Adamnan refers to it in the seventh chapter of the first
Diarmait ar Colom Cille im liubair Pioinén po ferio do Colom Cille gan muthaig a Pioinén, dia no eacraic in roimh Diarmata, go po coiceaimh Diarmait an mbreith nortuiche, la gach boin a boimn, tria. Colom Cille po radh, 

A Dyr, ecu nach tionsbai an einc, tair numair mir a lin, 
An tutlag do bhon3 beatha dhn, 
Shlaig do ching hi timiil capn, 
Ar mac anphthe no var maipn, 
Aré mo tmn, nm éna, mac DÉ ar pmum congna. 
Ar almnn ripur alluaó gabar baoinn péir an tutlag, 
Pó la boatan puit buide, bena a hEren puppe.

Rraochan, mac Teminan, ar é do mith a mbhe nortuaí do Diarmait. 
Tuathain, mac Oimin, mac Sapan, mac Copeam, mac Eogain, a pé po la mao ephbe nortuaí var a cinn. Tri mite trá ireadh tochraí do muntri Diarmada. Aonthear námá ireadh tochar don lité naill, Maolaim a amn, 
ar ar é po ching tan an eipbe nortuaí.

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 Tigernach, 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 1620, 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. Cuman, 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 Cuman 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 Naighdialch 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 Cuman and Adamnan. The latter, in his second preface, has the following account of Columb'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 carnis!
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" before the host;
Power by Baedan of the yellow hair will be borne from Ireland on him [the steed].

Fraechan", son of Teniunsan, 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'.

"Sanctus igitur Columba nobilibus fuerat oriundus genitalibus" [i.e. genitoribus]: "pa-
trem habens Felalentantium, filium Fergusum; Matrem vero Ethneam nomine, enjus pater latiniæ Filius Navis dici potest, Scotica veró lingua Mac Nave. Hie anno secundo post Cul-Dreblina bellum, ætatis verò sua xiii. de Scotia ad Britanniam, pro Christo peregrinari volens, enavigavit; qui et a ptero, Christiano deditus tyrocinio, et sapientiae studii integritatem corporis et animæ puritatem, Deo donante, custodiens, quamvis in terrâ positus, caelestibus se aptum moribus ostendebat. Erat enim aspectu Angelicus, sermone nitidus, opere sanctus, ingenio optimus, consilio magnus, per annos xxxiv., insulans miles conversatus. Nullam etiam unius hora intervallum tranuere potuert, quo non aut oratione, aut lectioni, vel scripptioni, vel etiam alicui operationi jejunationumque et vigiliarum indefessis labo-
ribus sine ulla intermissione die noctueque ita occupatus, ut supra humanam possibilitatem uniusjusque pondus specialis videtur operis. Et inter hæc omnibus charus, bilarem semper faciem ostendens sanctam Spiritus sancti gaudio intimis laticabatur praecordiis."—Tris Thaum., p. 337.

1 Around the carnis.—This seems to suggest that the monarch's people were pagans.

2 Baedan.—He was the third son of the Monarch, Muircheartach Mor Mac Eara, and became Monarch of Ireland jointly with his nephew, Eochaidh, in the year 566.

3 Fraechan.—In the account of this battle, preserved in the Leabhar-Bride of the Mac Firbises of Lecan, in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, II. 2. 16, p. 873, Fraechan, son of Tenisan, is called the Druid of King Diarmaid, and the person who made the Airbhi Druadh, or Druidical charm [op. p. 1. omn. corae.—O'Clery] between the two armies.

4 That passed beyond the Erbhe Druadh.—In
Annals of the Four Masters.

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 praefixos pugnae limites temperer transiliit." But this is intentionally suppressing the reference to the Airbhe Druald, because Colgan did not wish to acknowledge the existence of Druidism in Ireland, so long after the arrival of St. Patrick. Dr. O'Conor, on the other hand, mistranslates this passage, obviously with a view to show that Diarmaid had many Druids at the time; but O'Conor'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 Dinnani, 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, Mag gasoline ejus nomen. Nam est fuit qui impedivit quin experientur 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, eipbe, or eipbie, carmen, and of the verb, po chung, transiliit. It will be observed that the Christian writer gives the Airbhe Druald 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.

5 Ceill-Uinnsenn: i.e., the Corner or Angle of the Ash Trees. The Editor has not been able to find any name like this in Teaffa. Aedh, chief of Teaffa, 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 Teaffa the same as the county Longford. According to Mageoghegan's Annals of Clannmaoise, this Aedh or "Hugh mac Breann, king of Teaffa, gave St. Columbkille the place where the church of Dorowe" [Durrow] "stands."

6 Bee, son of De: i.e., Bee, son of Deagaidh or Dageus. Colgan translates this entry: "A. D. 557. S. Beeceus cognomento Mac De celebris propheta, obit."—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 Clannmaoise at the year 550:

"A. D. 550. The prophet, Beg mac De, began his prophesies. He prophesied that Lords would lose their chieftories 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 Fianaid, in Ulster, called the Swippe of Fianaid (Scrubhpámao)."
The Age of Christ, 556. The eighteenth year of Diarmaid. The battle of Cuil-Uinseenn, in Teathbha, [was fought] against Diarmaid, by Aedh, son of Breannainn, 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, a celebrated prophet, died. Colum Cille went to Scotland, where he afterwards founded a church, which was named from him. St. Aedhau

1 Named from him. - This was 1-Columbkille or Iona. St. Columbkille, after he had excited his relatives to fight the king at Cuil-Dreimhne, in 560, was excommunicated by a synod of the Irish clergy (as Adamnan inadvertently acknowledges, to introduce an angelic vision, as book 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. Columbi de Hibernia ad insulam Ic. anno etatis sua 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 prophetical, 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 Dorow, 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
Cath mona Doine lothair pop Cruithnin pia uib Nell an tuaiceint, i. pia c-Chenel c-Connail 7 Eoghan, u i topporpaap reacht teaoifi Cruithnich im Aoib m2rpece, 7 ar don cup puin vo pocaip dopman na Lee; 7 Caim Colairg do clandab Nell an tuaiceint. Ceannpaolao no marth mupe

Superstitions of this kind have probably been the destruction of many of our ancient books.


b Moin-Doire-lothair.—Adamnan calls this the battle of Moin-mor, as does Cennfaeladh in the verses here quoted by the Four Masters. Dr. O'Conor 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 Hiberniae."—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 Moine-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 Cul Drechene, sicuti nobis traditum est, dubus transactis annis (quod tempore vir beatus de Scotia peregrinaturus primitus navigavit) quodam die, hoc est, cadem hora, qui in Scotia commissum est bellum quod Scotice dicitur Mona-moire, idem homo Dei coram Colomlo Rege, filio Congill in Britannia conversatus, per omnia narravit, tam de bello, quum propria vocabula Aimerius filius Setni, et duo filii Maic Erce, Donallus et Fergus. Sed et de Rege Cruithniorum, qui Echodus Laib vocabatur quemadmodum victus currui insens, evaserit; similiter sanctus prophetizavit." —Vit. Columbars, lib. i. c. 7; Trias Thaum., p. 340.

c Cruithnigh.—These were the inhabitants of Dalaradia, who were called Cruithnigh or Picts, as being descended from a Pictish mother. Colgan translates this passage as follows in his Acta Sanctorum, p. 374, not. 39, on the first book of Adamnan's Vita Columbar:

"A. D. 557. Sanctus Columba Kille proiectus est in Albaniam (id est Scotiam Albicensem) ubi postea extruxit Ecclesiam Hibernae. Sanctus Aidanus Ilna Finchrach obit. Prelium de Moin-mor juxta Doire-Lothair contra Cruithnos (id est Pictos) commissum est per Nepotes Neill Septentriionales, id est, per Kinel-Conaill (hoc est, stirpiem Conalli). Duco Anmirio filio Sclane, et Kinel-Eogniu (id est, stirlipem Engeni) Ducibus Donnalado, et Fergusio, et filios Murcertaini, filii Ere. In eo praelio occuruerunt septem principes Cruithniorum (id est Pictorum) eum Aido Breco corum Rege."

He remarks on this passage: "Habemus ergo ex his Annalibus praelium illud commissum esse cadem anno, quo sanctus Columba in Albaniam, seu Britanniam venit, ut referit Sanctus Adamnanus in hoc capite, licet male annum 557 pro
O'Fiachrach died. The battle of Moin-Doire-lothair [was gained] over the Cruithnigh, 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 and Carn-Eolaing were forfeited to the Clanna-Neill of the North. Ceannfachadh composed the following:

Sharp weapons were strewn, men were strewn, in Moin-mor-Doire-lothair,

Because of a partition not just; the seven kings of the Cruithni, with Aedh Breac, [were in the slaughter].

The battle of all the Cruithne was fought, and Elne was burned.

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 [recte the Lee and Ard Eolaing] were given to them of Tircennam and Tirowen, conductors, for their leading, as wages.”

5 The Lee: i.e. the territory of Fir-Lii or Magh-Lii, in the barony of Coleraine, county of Londonderry.

6 Carn-Eolaing.—See note 5, under the year 478, battle of Ochla, supra, p. 151. This place is mentioned by Tircenach, as near Lee Bendrigi. Colgan, in his notes on O'Donnell's Life of Columbkille, mentions Carraig Eolaing, as a place in the diocese of Derry, “ad marginem Eurypi Fevoli.”—Trias Thauma, p. 450, n. 49.

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.

b The battle of all the Cruithni: i.e. the battle in which all the Irish Cruitheni or Daharadians fought.

Elne.—Dr. O'Conor translates this “profloni,” 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'Conor, in his Prolegomena ad Annales, ii. p. 57, as flowing between the plains of Lee and Eile or Elne; and Tircenach, in describing St. Patrick’s journey eastwards from Ard-Eolaing and Aileach, near Derry, writes as follows:


Adamnan, speaking, in the fiftieth chapter of the first book of his Vita Columbae, of that saint’s
receive at Coleraine, also mentions this plain in the following words: “Eodem in tempore Conallus Episcopus Culerathin, collectis a populo campii Elini penè innumerabilibus xenis, &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 Else priscis Magh Else videtur regio amena et campestris, ex adversa Bannei hominis ripa. Cuthatheni Civitati ad- jacent versus Occidentem, quae hodie vulgo Mar- 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 Tiren- chan, which places Eilain in the east side of the River Bann, and between it and the Bush. It must, however, be confessed that the people called Fir-Liui, 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 Aghadawey, which all the martyro- logies place in the plain of Magh-Liui, and which retained its name in his own time, is on the west side of the Bann.

Aedh Dubh.—Adamnan mentions this fact, and calls the slayer of the King: “Aidum cognomento Nigrum, regio genere ortum, Crubh- nium gente, &c. qui et Diermittium illum Cer- buill toius Scotia 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 Diarmait is entered under the year 564, in the Annals of Ulster, as follows:

“A.D. 564. Occisio Diarmato mic Cearbuill mac h-Aed Dubh tu SuiBhne.”

But by Tigernach under 565, which is the true year:

“A. D. 565. Diarmaiti mac Cerbhuill oc- cupat eic fu mRac Eic a Muig Line la h-Ceo nOub mac Subhne Gpiane, fu Ulb.”

“A. D. 565. Diarmait mac Cerbhuill was slain at Rath-bec in Magh-Line, by Aedh Dubh, son of Suibhne Aradhel, King of Ulidia.”

Rath-bec, 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, Donlmall, Ainmire, and Nainnidh, son of Duach. The two sons of Mac Earca returned to the same battle, and the king, Ainmire, returned into the possessions of [his father] Seadna.

The Age of Christ, 558. After Diarmaid, the son of Fearghus Cerrbhceoil, had been twenty years in sovereignty over Ireland, he was slain by Aedh Dubh, son of Suibhne, King of Dal-Armaidhe, at Rath-beag, in Magh-Line. His head was brought to Cluain-mic-Nois, and interred there, and his body was interred at Connor.

In this year was taken the Mermaid, i.e. Liban, the daughter of Eochaidh,

mor-Maighe-Line.

Chuain-mic-Nois.—It is stated in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, in which this battle is recorded under the year 509, 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-Staine, 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.

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 capta est in Muirgeilt."

According to a wild legend in Leabhar-na-hUidhri, this Liban was the daughter of Eochaidh, from whom Loch Ealbach, 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 Curnan. 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. Comgall of Bangor. It happened that St. Comgall despatched Beoan, son of Innli, of Teach-Dubceg, 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-Ollarba (Larne), whether the saints of Dalaradia, with Comgall, 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 Miline, 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 Comgall, 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-Airead; and, on their being yoked to the chariot, on which she was placed, they bore her to Teach-Dabec, where she was baptized by Comgall, with the name Muirgen, i.e. born of the sea, or Muircelt,
Muirchearta, pop trachta Ollathba, hi lin doean, mic Inni, iarfhais Ceannall Bhùidhearna.

Áiri Ógair, cúise céo caoccat anaoi. An céo bhliadhna do vá mac Muircheartaigh, mic Muirpeasnaigh, i míche nEpeann i Domhnaill na Peadagair. Cath Gabra Lippe, i cath Diumha Aíchir, mac nDomhnaill i ma bPíobair, pop Laighnín, via nebhao.

Cath Gabra, i cath Dúna Aeach,
Aitbacht amna i ceolchair, Cogadh acuir a aeth.
Cath Gabra, ni cath dunne ná dí cét
Aitbacht piche ó Paolán, ó Cilell piche píocet.

Áiri Ógair, cúise céo raajarcat. An darta bhliadhna do Domhnaill na Peadagair. Dáimhn Dairnchairt, i. Comprerre, decc. Ar ndaoine na hAinigha.

Áiri Ógair, cúise céo raajarcat a haon. Iap mbeith trí bhliathna i míche nEpeann do Domhnaill na Peadagair, mac Muircheartaigh, mic Muirpeasnaigh, mic Coigain, mic Nell, po éccrata arnaon.

Áiri Ógair, cúise céo raajarcat a thá. An céo bhliadhna Eochair, mac Domhnaill, mic Muircheartaigh, i do bhaanan, mac Muirpeasnaigh, mic Muirpeasnaigh, i míche nEpeann.

Áiri Ógair, cúise céo raajarcat aeth. S. Molairi, abh Dáimhnírt, decc an darta la déicc do Septembris. Iap mbeith dhá bhliadhna i míche nEpeann

i.e. traverser of the sea. Another name for her was Fainchí.—See Reeves’s Antiquities of Down and Connaught, &c., pp. 377, 378.

Ollathba.—Now called the Larnie, or Inver River, which rises about four miles south-west of the town of Larne, in the county of Antrim. See note 4, under A. D. 285, p. 121, supra.

Gabhra-Liffe.—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. 569. The battle of Gawra-Liffe was given by the Lynsternen, where Fergus and King Donall were victors.”—Ann. Clon.

Dumha-Aíchir.—See note 1, under the year 464, p. 146, supra.

Dáimhn Daimhairgit: i.e. the Little Silver Ox. In the Life of St. Madoic he is called “Latine Bos et Hibernice Danh seu Dainhín.” He is the ancestor of the Mac Mahons of Oirghialla, 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 Ollarbhı́ı, in the net of Bécan, son of Ílú, the fisherman of Conmagall of Beannchair.

The Age of Christ, 559. The first year of the two sons of Muirechtaiche, son of Muireadhach, in the kingdom of Ireland, i.e. Domhnall and Fearghus. The battle of Gabhra-Lisific, and the battle of Dámha-Achiph, by Domhnall and Fearghus, against the Leinstermen, of which was said:

The battle of Gabhra and the battle of Dámha-Achiph; 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. Dáimhin Damhaigc, i.e. Cairbre, died. From him are the Airghialla.

The Age of Christ, 561. After Domhnall and Fearghus, the two sons of Muirechtaiche, 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 Muirechtaiche, and of Baedan, son of Muirechtaiche, son of Muireadhach, in the sovereignty of Ireland.

The Age of Christ, 563. St. Molaisi, Abbot of Dáimhinis, 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.

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. 572. Vel hic Bas Domhnaill ic Muircheartaigh, ic Erca, cui successit Aiminire mac Sedna.”

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 Ússher (Primord., p. 962), the name of this island is translated Bovis insula, and Bovium insula in a Life of St. Aedan. St. Molaise, or Laissren, the patron of this island, was the son of Naifraích, and is to be distinguished from Molaise, or Laisren, of Leighlin, who was son of Cairvel. The Life of St. Aedan has the following notice of the former:

“Beatissimus Lasreaanus ad aquilonalem partem Hiberniae exivit, et construxit clarissimum monasterium in Stagno Herne nomine Dainhinitis, quod sonat Latine Bovis insula.”

And the Life of St. Aedus: “Regbat plurum monachos in insulis positā in Stagno Erne,
Aíorp Céarto, cúig céo ríppcata a eituir. An céo bhliadhain do Anmipe, mac Seone, mac Píppura Cínorna, li rírhe nÉream.

Aíorp Céarto, cúig céo ríppcata a eituir. An úarpa bhliadhain d'Anmipe. Deman, mac Capill, peich Ulah, mac Muireadg Münndipecc, do maithaibh la bachlachaib Poipne. Muinocblach la Colman mbece, mac Ógcálana, mac Píppura Cérpboil, ri la Conall, mac Congaill, rípeaca Dál Riada la hSoil, ri nille, co straiprat eólail riomha eithib.

Aíorp Céarto, cúig céo ríppcata a ré. Iar mbeith tri bhlaiona li rírhe nÉream d'Anmipe, mac Seone, rípeaip la Píppu, mac Nelline, via nebrat.

Péimn an taoi pón boi pi, m'f bha minnat nach deicta,
Inoia ar poinepí a li, la h'Anmipe, mac Séatnai.

Aíorp Céarto, cúig céo ríppcata a reacht. Iar mbeith aon bhliadhain li rírhe nÉream do baíodh, mac Niumadha, mac Píppura Cínorna, do ceap le Lém in ech, i eochaidh, iar an da Comaone i. Comaone, mac Colman son of Muirechertach Mac Erec, in the third year of their" [joint] "reign. Cronan, son of Tighearnach, King of Cianachta of Glenn-Geimhin, was their slayer."

"Aím'mire."—O'Flaherty says that he succeeded in the year 568.

"Deman, son of Cairell."—"A. D. 571. Mors Demain mic Cairill."

"Boireann; i.e. a rocky District. "d'hoireann a bopp-onn a dloch mór."

"Sol.—This island, which is now called Col, is styled Colossa by Adamnan in his Vit. Columb., lib. i. c. 11, and lib. ii. c. 22.

"Ile.—Now Ila, or Islay. It is called Hea by Adamnan, lib. ii. c. 23, Tríos Thauma, p. 355. This expedition is noticed in the Annals of

quam Scoti nominant Dáimhinis, i.e. Bovium insulam."

The death of this saint is entered twice in the Annals of Ulster, first under the year 563 (see, com. 564), and again under 570.

"Cianachta-Glinne-Geimhin : i.e. the Race of Cian of Glenn-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 Keenagh. See note d, 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. The killing of the two descendents of Muirechertach, i.e. Baedan, son of Muirechertach, and Eochaithd, son of Domhnaill, son of Muirechertach Mac Erec, in the third year of their" [joint] "reign. Cronan, son of Tighearnach, King of Cianachta of Glenn-Geimhin, was their slayer."

"Aím'mire.—O'Flaherty says that he succeeded in the year 568.
the sovereignty of Ireland, they were slain by Cronan, chief of Cianachta-Glimne-Gemhinn*.

The Age of Christ, 564. The first year of Ainmire*, son of Sedna, son of Fearghus Ceannfhoda, in the sovereignty of Ireland.

The Age of Christ, 565. The second year of Ainmire. Deman, son of Cairell, King of Ulidia, son of Muireadhach Muindearg, was killed by the shepherds of Boirenn*. A sea fleet [was brought] by Colman Beg, son of Diarmaid, son of Fearghus Cerrbheoil, and by Conall, son of Comhalt, chief of Dal-Riada, to Sol* and He*, and they carried off many spoils from them.

The Age of Christ, 566. After Ainmire, son of Sedna, was three years in the sovereignty of Ireland, he was slain by Fearghus, son of Nellin, of which was said:

Feinmhin, while he was king*, was not a place without bravery,

To-day dark-red its aspect, [being set on fire] by Ainmire, son of Sedna.

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*, in a battle, by the two Conains; i. e. Comain, son of Colman Beg,

Ulster under the year 567, thus:

"Feacht i nArdenhain la Colman mBece, mac Diarmato, agus Conall mac Comgall, i. e. an expedition into lardomhan" [the Western Isles] "by Colman Beg, son of Diarmaid, and by Conall, son of Comgall."

a Ainmire, 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. Ainmire mac Setna, joynt King, was slain by Fergus mac Nellyne, which Fergus was soon after slain by Hugh mac Ainmireagh." Adamnan calls him "Ainmerius filius Setna" in lib. i. c. 7; and in lib. iii. c. 5, he writes the name very correctly Ainmirech, in the genitive form. In the Life of Gildas, published by the Bollandists, p. 964, he is called Ainmericus:

"Eo tempore regnabat Ainmericus Rex per totam Hiberniam, qui et ipse misit ad B. Gildam, rogans ut ad se veniret."

b While he was king.—This is evidently quoted from a poem on one of the kings of Munster (probably Cinelithann Srebh), after whose death Magh-Feinmhean was laid waste with fire and sword by the monarch Ainmire, son of Sedna.

c Leim-an-eich: i. e. the Horse-heap. There are several places of this name in Ireland. That here referred to may be the place now called Leim-an-eich-ruaidh, anglicè Lemanroy, near Maghera, in the county of Londonderry. O'Flaherty places the accession of "Baetanus filius Ninmedii" in 571, and that of "Aidus Annirei filius" in 572.—Oppijia, iii. c. 93. In the Annals of Ulster his death is entered under the year 585, as follows:

"A. D. 585. Occisio Baetain mac Ninmedha, filii Duach, filii Conaill, nie Fergus Ceannfada,
regis Temro, qui uno anno regnavit. Cumacine
mac Colmain. Big mic Diarmata, & Cumacine mac
Libhren, filiii Hammon, mic Cerball occidentum
cum consilio Colmain i. o. Leinlin id eich.”

“Mac Ua Laighis.—Dr. O’Conor 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 esta-
blished 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’Laighean was mentioned by Adam-
man, lib. iii. c. 12.

1 Cluain-Creadhail.—Now Killaloe, in the
south of the county of Limerick.—See note 1,
under the year 546.

2 Moile : i.e. Mo IDE : i.e. Mea IRA.—See Col-
gan’s Acta SS., p. 71, n. 2. The churches called
Kilmeedy, in Munster, are named after this
virgin.

b Brenainn, Abbot of Birra.—His death is en-
tered 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.

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 Cloonfer-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 Cearbhann, and Comain, son of Libren, son of Illadhan, son of Cearbhann. [It was] at the instance of Colman Beg they perpetrated this deed.

The Age of Christ, 568. The first year of Aedh, son of Aimnire, over Ireland. Fearghus, son of Nellin, was slain by Aedh, son of Aimnire, in revenge of his father.

The Age of Christ, 569. The second year of Aedh. St. Oenna Mac Ua Laighisi⁰, Abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. St. Ie, virgin, of Cluain-Creadhail, died on the 15th of January. She was also called Mide⁰.

The Age of Christ, 570. The third year of Aedh. St. Macineann, Bishop of Cluain-fearta-Breanaímn [Clonfert], died on the first of March.

The Age of Christ, 571. St. Breanaímn, Abbot of Birr, died on the twenty-ninth day of November. The battle of Tola, by Fiachna, son of Baeidan, son of Cairrell, against the [people of] Osnaige and Eile; and they were defeated. Tola is the name of a plain [situated] between Cluain-fearta-Molua and Saighir. The battle of Feimhin, 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-feadhha, by Aedh, son of Aimnire, against the men of

⁰ A.D. 572. Bēllum Tola & Fortola i.e. nomina camporum etir Eile ocus Osraige, ocus etir Cluain-fearta ocus Saighir.


Cluain-fearta-Molua. — "Et in ipso loco clara civitas que vocatur Cluain-ferta-Molua, id est, Latibulum mirabile S. Molue (eo quod ipse in sua vita multa miracula in ea fecit, et alius gratia Dei per eum patruntur) in honore S. Molue crevit: et ipse est in confino Laginsium et Muneniusium, inter regiones Osraigi et Hele et Laiges." — Vita Molue, quoted in Ussher's Primordia, p. 943. This place is now called Clonfertunlooe, alias Kyle, and is situated at the foot of Slierve Bloom, in the barony of Upper Ossory, in the Queen's County. — See Oggyia, iii. c. 81.

Saighir. — Now Serkieran, an old church giving name to a parish in the barony of Ballybritt, 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.

Feimhin. — A plain comprised in the barony of Ifa and Olla 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. Bēllum Feimhin, in quo vicetus est Colman Modicus [Beg] filius Diarmaita, 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. 40.

Bealach-feadhha: i.e. the Woody Road. This place is called Bealach an Fheadhna, in the pedigree of O'Reilly, preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, II. 1. 15, and now cor-
rectly anglicised Ballaghanea, and is the name of a townland in the parish of Lurgan, barony of Castlerahan, and county of Cavan. In the Annals of Clonmaiscoe, ad ann. 587, Magoghegan conjectures that Colman Beg was slain at Belanaha, near Mullingar, but he is evidently wrong. In the Annals of Ulster this battle is noticed at the year 586:

"Bellum Droma-eth, in quo ecclésia Colman Beg mac Diarmata. Aed mac Aimeirech victor erat, in quo bello clericis ecclésia Libren mac Hian m dic Cearbail."—Cod. Claren., tom. 49.

* Of Dal-Riada: i.e. of Dal-Riada, in North Britain. This entry is given in the Annals of Ulster at the year 573, and in the Annals of Clonmaiscoe at 569, as follows:


"A.D. 569. Conall, son of Cowgal, that gave the island of Hugh" [i.e. Ioná] "to St. Columbkille, died in the 16th year of his reign, of Dalritye."—Ann. Chin. See also Colgan's Tiuras Thauma, pp. 495, 496.
Meath, where fell Colman Beg, son of Diarmaid. Conall, son of Comhghall, King of Dal-Riada, 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, chief of Teathbha [Tessla], died.

The Age of Christ, 574. The seventh year of Aedh. The killing of Aedh, son of Eochaidh Tirmcharna, by the Ui-Briuin.

The Age of Christ, 576. The ninth year of Aedh. St. Brenainn, Abbot of Cluain-ferta-Breainn [Clonfert], died on the 16th of May. He died at Eanach-duin, and his body was interred at Cluain-ferta-Breainn. Colman, son of Cairbre, King of Leinster, died at Sliabh-Mairge.


which they were so well acquainted.—See O'Donnell's Vita Columba, lib. i. c. 93; ii. 10, 110; iii. 1, 2, 4, 5. It is also mentioned by Adamnan, in his Vita Columba, under the name of Dorsum Cette, lib. i. ec. 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 macan inaudita. Belthain Teloco in quo cecidit Dencath mac Conaili mic Comgaill et aili 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.

"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.

"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.

"Sliabh-Mairge.—Now Slievemargy, or Slew-marague, a barony in the south-east of the Queen's County.—See A. D. 1398.

"Cluain-foda Baetain-Abha: i.e. the Long Lawn or Meadow of Baetain Abha, now Clonfad, in the barony of Farbil, and county of Westmeath.—See Colgan's Acta Sanctorum, pp. 304-306; Archdall's Monasticon Hib., p. 708; and O缶s and Martyrology of Christ Church, Dublin, Introduction, p. iii.

"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 Snáth-dá-én.—See Eire Shadbue, MS., R. I. A., p. 141; and Colgan's Trias Thaum., p. 134, c. 33; Tribes and Customs of Hy-Mang, p. 82, note 9, and the map to the same work. St. Cairech of this place was the sister of St. Eany, or Endests, of Aran.

"Feidhlimidh Finn.—He is set down as Primate in the list of the Archbishops of Armagh.
Aimh Crist, cuig céad reachtmógaí anasaí. A dhéac *dAgh. Cath órroma nuair a d'Age mhuinnse, pop *Cenel nGógan, do m'fhág Colca, mac Domnaill, mac Muireadartaí, mac Muireadóighe.

Aimh Crist, cuig céad ochtmógaí. A tri d'eece dAog. Píobh Scannal, m'fhíomh, do m'fhág.

Aimh Crist, cuig céad ochtmógaí a haon. A cítaigh iddece dAog. Údhr, mac *Subine, tuighe Maonmuighe, dée.

Aimh Crist, cuig céad ochtmógaí a do. A cuig d'eece dAog. Píobhach, mac *Duach, tighmna Oíppagh, do m'fhág la a muimhin réim.

Aimh Crist, cuig céad ochtmógaí atriú. A pé d'eece dAog. S. Píobh, eorpíep Oírommu Eithslaigh, do éed an so do Miarta, 7 ag ré an Píobh pín no pothaí Cill módhán.

Aimh Crist, cuig céad ochtmógaí a cítaigh. A reacht d'eece dAog. S. Nuachonnaí, abh Típe na gíar, bhrataigh Caimigní, do éed an céad la do Man.

Aimh Crist, cuig céad ochtmógaí a cuig. An ochtmógaí trathmna d'eece dAog. Ómainn tighmna Teatba, dée. A rí eipide po eabhair (piar an tdm given in the Psalter of Cashel, published by Colgan in *Trias Tharuma*, p. 293; and in the Bodleian MS., Laud. 610.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 38.

Under this year the Annals of Ulster record, "Reversio Ulot de Eamania," and the Annals of Clonmacnoise notice the "departing of Ulstermen from Eawyn," under the year 580. It would appear from a notice in the Annals of Ulster, at the year 576, that the *Ult*, or ancient Ulotians of the race of Rury, made an effort to recover their ancient fort of Eamania in that year, but that they were repulsed by Clann-Colla, or Oirghiolla:

"A. D. 576. Priomna periodum Ulot in Eamania."

*Bran Mac Earea: i.e. the Ridge or Long Hill of Mac Cartha.—Not identified. This battle is recorded in the Annals of Ulster at the years 579 and 580, and in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at 580, as follows:


"A. D. 580. Vel hic Bellum Droma Mic Erea."

—Ann. Ul.

"A. D. 580. The battle of Drom mac Eirke was given, where Colga mac Donell mic Murtough was slain, and Hugh mac Ainmireagh was victor."—*Ann. Ulon.*

* Fearghus Scannal.—According to the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, "Fearghus Scannal succeeded his brother Caibre Crom as King of Desmond, in 577, and died in 584. But the testimony of these Annals, which were largely interpolated in 1760, should be received with great caution.

* Maenmuighe.—A level territory lying around the town of Loughrea, in the county of Galway.

—See A. M. 3501, and note *, under A. D. 1235, p. 276.
The Age of Christ, 579. The twelfth year of Aedh. The battle of Druim Mic Earca, [was gained] by Aedh, son of Aminire, over the Cinel-Eogain, where was slain Colga, son of Domhnall, son of Muircheartach, son of Muireadhach.

The Age of Christ, 580. The thirteenth year of Aedh. Fearghus Scanual, King of Munster, was slain.


The Age of Christ, 582. The fifteenth year of Aedh. Fearadhach, son of Duach, Lord of Osraighe, was slain by his own people.

The Age of Christ, 583. The sixteenth year of Aedh. St. Fearghus, Bishop of Druim-Leathglaise, died on the 30th of March; and this was the Fearghus who founded Cill mBian.

The Age of Christ, 584. The seventeenth year of Aedh. St. Nathcheinhe, Abbot of Tir-da-glas, the brother of Caeimhghin, died on the first day of May.

The Age of Christ, 585. The eighteenth year of Aedh. Breanaimh, Lord of Teathbha [Tefia], died. It was he that had, some time before, granted

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b Osraighe.—Now anglicê Ossory. This territory anciently comprised the whole of the present diocese so called.—See note 1, under the year 1175.

c Druim-Leathglaise.—More generally called Dun-da-leath-glas; i.e. "arx duarum mediæcum catenarum," now Downpatrick.—See Colgan’s Trias Thaum., p. 110, n. 39; also Acta SS., p. 193, where this passage is translated thus:


d Cill mBian.—This name, which might be anglicised Kilbean or Kilmcan, is now obsolete. —See Reeves’s Antiquities of Down and Connor, ëc., 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 Tigernach at 584, and in those of Ulster at 583 and 589.

e Tir-da-glas.—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 Ballyskeane. In the Life of St. Fintan of Clonenagh, the situation of this place is described as follows: “Jacet” [Colum Mac Crimthainn] “in suâ civitate quæ dicitur Tir-daglas in terrâ Munonise juxta fluvium Sinna.”—See Ussher’s Primord., p. 962, and Lanigan’s Eccl. Hist., vol. ii. p. 76. No part of the ancient church of Terryglass now remains.

f Caeimhghin : i.e. St. Kevin of Glendalough, in the county of Wicklow.

g Breanaimh.—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 Breanyn, King of the country of Telfa, that granted Dorowe to St. Columbuskille, died. The same year there was much frost and wind.”
De armagh: i.e. Campus roborum (Bede, Hist. lib. iii. c. 4), now Durrow, in the north of the King's County.—See note 1, under A. D. 1186, p. 71.

1 Baetan, 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 Baetan nic Cairill."

"A. D. 586. Vel hic Mors Baetan nic Carill, regis Ulad."

1 Daigh, son of Cairill.—In the Irish Calendar of O'Clergy, at 18th August, he is called Bishop of Inis-eachin-Dragha, in Conaille Muirtheimhne, 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 Kind-Owen, and the person from whose hands Mochta, of Louth, received the vintnurn. The Calendar of Cashel calls him "fater tam in ferro quam in aere, et serita insignis."

1 Feidhlimidh, son of Tigernach.—His death is entered in the Annals of Ulster, at the year 589, as follows:

"A. D. 589. Mors Feidhlimidh, mic Tigernaig, Regis Mumhian."

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.

Mugh-Ochtair.—A plain in the barony of Keady and Uachtar-Fhine or Oughteranny, in the north of the county of Kildare.

Cluain-Conaire: i.e. Conaire's Lawn or Meadow; now Concurrery, 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 Eachtach pop Uibh Neill."

Caerlan.—He was Archbishop of Armagh, "ex regione de O'Niallan oriundus," succeeded Feidhlimidh in 578, and died in 688.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, pp. 33, 39; and Colgan's Acta SS., p. 193. In the Annals of
Dearmhagh\textsuperscript{a} to God and to Colum Cille. Baetan, son of Cairell, King of Ulidia, died.

The Age of Christ, 586. The nineteenth year of Aedh. St. Daigh, bishop, son of Cairell\textsuperscript{b}, died on the 18th of August. Feidhlimidh, son of Tighernach\textsuperscript{1}, King of Munster, died. The battle of Magh-Ochtair\textsuperscript{m} [was gained] by Bran Dubh, son of Eochaidh, over the Uí-Neill, at the hill over Cluain-Conaire\textsuperscript{o}, to the south.

The Age of Christ, 587. The twentieth year of Aedh. St. Caerlan\textsuperscript{4}, Bishop of Ard-Macha, died on the twenty-fourth day of March. St. Scamach, Bishop of Cluain-Iraird\textsuperscript{p}, died.

The Age of Christ, 588. St. Aedh, son of Breac, Bishop of Cill-Air\textsuperscript{q}, in Meath, on the 10th of November. Lughaidh, of Lis-mor\textsuperscript{r}, died.

The Age of Christ, 589. The twenty-second year of Aedh. St. Macnise\textsuperscript{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.

\textsuperscript{a} Cluain-Iraird, now Clonard, in the southwest of the county of Meath.

\textsuperscript{b} Cill-Air.—Now Killare, an old church giving name to a parish near the hill of Usineach, in the barony of Rathconrath, and county of Westmeath—See note\textsuperscript{3}, under A.D. 1184. In O’Clery’s Irish Calendar the festival of Aedh Mac Bric is marked at 10th November, thus: “(Mac mac &omuc Epp. o Chill Cill in Moe, J o Shleibh Uaog i naf napo, i UC Meil Connall, Coup Cipoire ac cum po fomu o riroom do cuim nicie, 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 Sliaveleague, 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.

\textsuperscript{r} Lis-mor: i.e. Atrium magnum. Now Lismore, in the county of Waterford, where St. Carthach, or Mochna, 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 Molucc, at the year 691.—See Colgan’s Acta Sanctorum, p. 539.

\textsuperscript{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 Clonvicknoose, 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
Aorp Cnrot, cuis cé nóchait. An tearn bhí anam ríchte uAó. Cath
Eudonn máir phia bhRíacha, mac dauan, mic Capill, mic Muireadhaig
Muireadhach, por Sepéide, mac Ronain, tigriú na Ciannachta. Ap do
mí do paideadh,

An páacht níle do ríga mian mic baetan in mórúga,
chum Ciannachta i prout ní bhr rospó do prout.

Seanchan, mac Colman máir, do máráid. S. Óg Mechar bhéil òg do oiprveúd
a gcait aor, i gceoimhphair Póirí airphídal i na ainmeair.
Aorp Cnrot, cuis cé nóchait a haois. A cinn tacht uAóth. Aóth
Cinn, mac Colman, mic Corpp, mic Laítnín, céce.
Aorp Cnrot, cuis cé nóchait a dó. A cúis ríchte uAóth. Colum Cille,
mic Peaibríomh, airphí Albain, ceann eipba. mic mór Òrain Òrain,
Albain iap bPàtrice, céce mac eacair m réim in Albain, iarr an eiscicead bhí anam
róchao a obhíre, oíche foinneach do ríma Láinn. Seacht
mbláona peachtmothait a aopr mide an tan ro ghaith a roiprait dochum
úche, arch airbhéar úra pann.

Téopa bhíona baí gan léir, Colum ma Óubhrégléir,
Um dhí 50 hainslí a ra characht, raip peacht mbláona peachtmothait.

these Annals, that the true year was 591, namely,
"Defectio solis, i.e. mane tenebrosis."—See Art
de Ver. les Dates, tom. i, p. 63.
1 Endan-nor: 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. Bellain Gerrtide, ris Ciannachta
oc Eudonn nor ro macbhmadh. Fiachna mac
Baetain, mic Capill, mic Muireadhaig Muireadh,
victor erat."

2 Ciannachta: i.e. Ciannachta-Breagh, in the
east of Meath.

3 Seanchan.—This agrees with the Annals of
Clonmacnoise.

* Gregory of the Golden Mouth.—Dr. O'Conor
translates this, "S. Gregorius valde sapiens;"
but this is one of his innumerable childish mis-
takes, which are beneath criticism. The me-
ory of this Pope was anciently much revered
in Ireland, and he was honoured with the title
of Beloir, i.e. of the Golden Mouth, as we learn
from Cummianus, in his letter to Segiuenus,
abbot of Iona, on the Paschal controversy:

"Quid plura? Ad Gregorii Papae, urbis
Roma Episcopi (a nobis in commune suscepit,
et oris nostri appellatione donati) verba me
converti."—Ussher's Syllage, first edition, p. 31;

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\(^4\) [was gained] by Fiachna, son of Baedan, son of Cairell, son of Muireadhach Muinidearg, over Gerthidhe, son of Ronan, Lord of Cianachta\(^5\), 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\(^6\), son of Colman Mor, was slain. St. Gregory of the Golden Mouth\(^7\) 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 Cairebre, King of Leinster, died.

The Age of Christ, 592. The twenty-fifth year of Aedh. Colum Cille\(^7\), 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\(^8\);

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\(^9\) [the ancestor of the Corca Duibhne in Kerry]. "son of Cairebre 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.

\(^*\) COLUM CILLE.—His death is entered in the Annals of Ulster, under the year 594, as follows:

"A D. 594. Quies Colum Cille u. Ibas Junii, anno etatis sua ivi."

It is entered in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, under 590, thus:

"A D. 590. St. Columbkill 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 pilgrimage 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 monks about him."

\(^*\) DUIBH-regles.—This was the name of a church erected by St. Columbkille at Derry. — See note \(^6\), under A. D. 1173.
Dallán Forgaill wrote hoc de hár Cholum Cille:

I prá leighe lága gan lep, I prá údáil ríme ra pe rimar,
I pró aithn pe cuíte lá gan céir, tóide déir aí napgám náir.

Aod Óub, mac Suilême, pí Úlaí, nó marbhaí la Piaíca, mac Óaetáam.

A pró am Aodh n Drym in eorpait Óirparrí mac Ceapbhall.

A pró Cnapáit, cum eó nochtat atru. A pé pícit u Aodh. Cumaícgach, mac Aodha, mac Aúmpach, nó marbhaí la Órub Óub, mac Eáchch, 1 n Dun bucat, amail aí lepis náoin Aeadan eorpáit:

Túrin m cumóin coinachtach, 1 pail Cille pandaícgach
Robh uíogáil Comumpecaígh, giam Aodha mac Aúmpach.

"Dallán Forgaill.—He was a disciple of St. Columbkille, and wrote the poem called Andhra Cholum Cille in praise of that saint.—Acta Sanctorum, p. 203; and O'Reilly's Irish Writers, p. 39.

"The Ceís.—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 epór eó, or bass string of the harp. Another writer states that it was the name of a small harp which accompanied a large harp. "Cérn comm do érte bui i comótae cúripe moipe."—See Andhra Cholum Cille, in Leabhar-na-hUidhiri.

"Aedh Dubh; i.e. Hugh the Black. His death is entered in the Annals of Ulster, at the year 587, as follows:


This event is recorded by Adamnan, in his Vita Columbar, lib. i. c. 36, where he gives the following character of this slayer of King Diarmaid:

"Findch anus Aidhm cogomento Nigrum, Regio genere ortum Cruthinianum gentem Scotia" [i. e. Hibernia] "ad Britanniam sub clericatus habuit secum adduxit, qui Aidhm, valde sanctuarium homo, et multorum fuerat trucidator, et Diermitum filium Cerbell totius Scotiae Regnatorum. Deo auctore ordinatum interfecerat, &c. Ordinatus vero indebito, dolo lancea transfixus. de prora ratis in aquam lapsus stagnam disperit."

Colgan, in a note on this passage, in his edition of Adamnan's Vit. Columba, says, Trias Thauma, 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 ("Aidhm Niger, filius Suibhne, Rex Ultoniae, qui Diermitium, filium Kerbali, interemít") was slain by the Crutheni in a ship.

"Dun-Bucait.—Now Dunboyke, a towland 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. Occisio Cumasgach, sic Aedha, la Bran Dubh mac nÉchach i nDun-Bucait.

According to the ancient historical tract called the Boruma-Ba-Laythom, 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\textsuperscript{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 \textit{Ceis}, are we after being deprived of our noble.

Aedh Dubh\textsuperscript{c}, son of Suibhne, King of Ulidia, was slain by Fiachna, son of Baean. It was by this Aedh Dubh Diarmaid Mac Cearbhall\textsuperscript{a} had been slain.

The Age of Christ, 593. The twenty-sixth year of Aedh. Cunuscach, son of Aedh, son of Ainnire, was slain by Bran Dubh, son of Eochaidh, at Dun-Bucat\textsuperscript{d}, as the Bishop St. Aedhan\textsuperscript{e} said:

I implore the powerful Lord, near Cill-Rannairech\textsuperscript{f},
It was he that took revenge of Comuscach, that slew Aedh mac Ainnirech.

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-Buicet. After this the King of Leinster, attired in the garb of a mendicant, set fire to the house in which was the young libertine, Cunuscach, 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 Monadh-Cunusnaigh, at the end of the Green of Cill-Rannairech [now Kilranelagh], where Loichine Loun, Erenagh of that church, and ancestor of the family of O’Lounain, who discovered who he was, cut off his head, and carried it to Rath-Bran Dubh, 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 Ainnirech, hearing of the fate of his son, marched an army into Leinster, and fought the battle of Dunbolg.

\textsuperscript{a} \textit{Aedhan}; i.e., Maelhog, or Mogue, Bishop of Ferns, who died in the year 624.

\textsuperscript{c} \textit{Cill-Rannairech}.—Now Kilranelagh, near Baltinglass, in the county of Wicklow. Dr. O’Conor translates \textit{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 \textit{Bóruhua-Laighean} two lines of this quatrain are given thus: "\textit{Suoim comóid cu-maidec, comhir cille Rannairepē}," "I pray the [a]mighty Lord, the principal incumbent of Cill-Rannairech!" and it is added that the whole poem was written in another part of the book: "\textit{Alihi in hoc libro scripsimus};" but it is not now to be found in any of the copies.
Cath Slebe Cuac, hi Munnam, pop Munúinschath, lPiachna mna mac mbaomam. Tiobrade, mac Calgair, dèce.

Aoir Cinnopter, cuig cèo nochat a stral. Iar mbidte reacht mblaona pic't
i mith nèream aIobh, mac Ainnipech, mac Seata, torcair i a bran Dub, mac Cathach, i ccaith Dun bolce i Uaigbhr, aí nool aAob do tadach na

a Sliabh-Cua.—Now Sliave Guin, in the north-west of the county of Waterford.—See note 1, under A. M. 3790, p. 48, supra.

b Dun-bolg: i.e. Fort of the Sacks. This place is described in the historical tract called the Borumh-Laghean, 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 Ainnire, heard, at his palace of Aileach, in Ulster, that his son Conusach 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-Buace. When Bran Dubh, King of Leinster, who was staying at a place called Scadhair [Skerk], in the south of Ui-Ceinnscaldagh, heard of the monarch's arrival with his army at the Righe, he moved northwards for his principal fort of Rath-Brain Dubh [now Rathbran], near Bealach Conghaills, or Baltinglass, and passed over Moineacht, Munchin, Dainhine [the Deeps], Etar, Ard-Choililidh, and Ard-mBresta, and, crossing the River Slane [Slaney], proceeded over the land of Fe to Bealach-Dubhthaire, now Bealach-Chonghaills. 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-Buace. 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 Conamh-eanach [Flag of the broken Bones], and onward through Beanam-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 Cadiagh, 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, in Munster, [was gained] over the Munstermen by Fiachna, son of Baedan. Tibraidé, 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, 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 Ceadchathach, 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 Uldians to separate from the monarch, and they retired to the insulated piece of land ever since called Inis-Ulaidh, i.e. the Island of the Uldians. 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 eire, 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 Dubh-dun, chief of Oirghialla, with the forces of his territory, to Bun-Aife [Buniff] and Cruaidh-abhall, 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 lampers, 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,
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 colones 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 Lee-Connaigh-cunamh. 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 Dubhanach, chief of Imaile, presented Bran Dubh with
gone to exact the Borunha, 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 brick,

News were heard, who, in weariness, slew Aedh, son of Ainmire.

The wife of Aedh cried:

Three sides were dear, from which to change is [affords] no hope,
The side of Tuailtin, the side of Teambhair, and the side of Aedh, son of Ainmire.

The Age of Christ, 595. The first year of Aedh Slaine, son of the son of Diarmaid, son of Fearghus Cerrbheoil, and of Colman Rimidh, in the sovereignty of Ireland. St. Baeithin, son of Brenainn, Abbot of In-Choluim Cille [Iona], died on the 9th of June. Ailithin, Abbot of Chuan-mic-Nois, died.

The head of the monarch, Aedh, son of Ainmire; 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 Maudocus, published by Colgan, at 31st January, we find the following passage, which very curiously agrees with this historical tale:

"Iste [Brandub] vir astutissimus et valde probus in miliiart erat, et omens ostet, intravit undaciter in castra inimicorum, et occidit ipsum regem Hiberniae, Edum filium Ainmirch; et maximam cadem nobilium virorum totius Hiberniae 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 Tigernach under 598, which last is the true year. Ussher states that after the fall of Aedh I., son of Ainmire, 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. 963.

1 The wife of Aedh. —Written Oc Con Oeoha by Cucogry O'Clery in his copy of the Leabhar Gabhala, p. 184. Dr. O'Conor translates this "Beatus Aodha," in his edition of these Annals, p. 178.

Aedh Slaine, &c.—The commencement of the reign of these joint monarchs is recorded in the Annals of Ulster at the year 597.


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 Baithain, now Taughbogan, in the barony of Rapheo, 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 Columbci, 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.

Aon Cprort, cúig céo nochat apré. An dapa bhiaim uAod Slaine,| do Colman. S. Sineche, óg só Cluain lech tignon, nexe, an naonmaí lá do Noveembre Sibhe, mac Colman uisce, tigína Miúe, do mairbi la hAoú Slaine 1 mbíomhaín.

Aon Cprort, cúig céo nochat apearche. An tcear bhiaim uAoú | do Colman. Ómenna óran Ótbh im bpíghaibh. Ómenna, mac Conrph me Peíne, tigína Ua Maine, nexe.


*Sineche.—This name is more usually written Sincach, in the nominative form. The memory of this virgin is still venerated at Cill-Sineche, now Kishine, near Navan, in East Meath, and at Teach-Sineche, now Taughshiny, near Ballymahon, in the county of Longford. The latter is probably the place called Cluain leththen-gadh in the text.

*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 *, under A. M. 3501, p. 28. super. Dr. O'Conor translates this as follows:

"Suibneus filius Colmanni Parvi Princeps Mide occisus per Aodhun Slanensem tyrannicē."

But tyrannicē is incorrect, as Dr. O'Conor might have learned from Colgan, who translates it thus:

"Anno Christi 596. Suibneus filius Colmani seu Columbani cognomento parvi" (Magni ut reor rectius) "Princeps Mideis, interfactus est per Aidun Slane in loco qui Brig-dham appel-latur."—Trias Thaum., p. 376, n. 51.

This entry is given in the Annals of Ulster at the year 599, and in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at 597, as follows:


"A. D. 599. The killing of Suibhne, son of Colman Mor, son of Diarmait Derg, son of Fearghus Cerbheoil, son of Conall Cernthhaine, son of Niall of the Nine Hostages, by Aedh Slaine, at Bri-damh, over the Suainiu, a stream."—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:

"Propheta beati viri de filio Dermitii Regis, qui Aidas Slane lingua nominatus est Scotica.

"Alio in tempore, cum vir beatus in Scotia per aliquot demoraretur dies, ad supradictum Aidum ad se venientem, sic prophetiæ locutus,
The Age of Christ, 596. The second year of Aedh Slaine and of Colman. St. Sinchec, virgin, of Chuin-leuthcangadhi, died on the ninth day of November. Suibhne, son of Colman Beg, Lord of Meath, was slain by Aedh Slaine, at Bridamh.


The battle of Sleambain, in Meath, [was fought] by Colman Rimidh against Conall Cu, son of Aedh, son of Ainnire; and Conall was defeated. The battle of Cuil-Cael, by Fiachna, son of Bædan, against Fiachna, son of Deman; and the battle was gained against Fiachna, son of Deman. Uata, son of Aedh, son of Eochaidh Tirmarcha, King of Connaught, died. Eochaidh, son of Diamaid, Bishop and Abbot of Ard-Macha [Armagh], died.

Annals, quo tribus PriEcavere Uata, Conall the the the The townland and quandoque libra Conall Mors SiDOrd-blows. Sleamhain. Brenainn, the This; Cuil-Cael: and See MuUingar, the the ae Car. Coirpri King this; of Eochaidh Tirmarcha, King of Connaught, died. Eochaidh, son of Diamaid, Bishop and Abbot of Ard-Macha [Armagh], died.

aet; Praeavere debas, fili ne tibi à Deo totius Ibernie Regni prærogatam Monarchie predestinataum parricidali faciente peccato amittas: nam si quanlíque illud commiseris, non toto Patris Regno, sed eius aliqua parte in gente tua, brevi frueris tempore. Quae verba Sancti hic sunt expleta secundùm eius vaticinacionem: nam post Suibneum filium Columbani dolo ab eo interfectum, non plus (vt fertur) quàm quátor annis et tribus mensibus regni concessa jdeitatis est parte."—See death of Aedh Slaine, A. D. 600.

1 Second-blows.—This means that Bran Dubh, King of Leinster, overran Bregia in East Meath with the sword.


Sleambain.—Now Slewen, a townland near Mullingar, in the county of Westmeath, now divided into two parts, of which the larger is called Slewenmore, and the smaller Slewenbeg. See note 1, under the year 492. See also the published Inquisitions, Lagenia, Westmeath, 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."


"Conall Cu.—Colgan thinks that he was the same as Conall Clogach, who insulted St. Columbkille at the Convention of Druim-Ceat.—See Trias Theam., pp. 431, 452.

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.


Eochaidh, son of Diamaid.—According to Ware, this prelate succeeded in 588, and died in 598.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 39.
Annals Ríoghachta Eireann.


Aorp Cínort, ré é do. S. Comgall dúnsear a tháinig uladh, déice, an teachtaí lá tó mi Mhuin, iar níos fearr caogsai bhíodh thá mi 7 beich lá 1 nóibhne dúnsear. Nocht bhíodh a aorp. S. Colman, mac Lenné, déice. S. Labhéen, i. ab Mhíni Úachtar, déice.

a. Achaiabh-bó.—Translated “campulhus bovis” by Adamnan, in his Vita Columba, lib. ii. e. 31; apud Colgan, Trias Thainne, p. 345; and “ageir bowm” in a Life of St. Canice, quoted by Ussher, Primordia, 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. Canice is entered under the years 598 and 599; and in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at 597, as follows:

“a. D. 598. Quóis Cainig in Achair bo, ut Cuana doce.”


This saint is mentioned by Adamnan in his Vita Columba, lib. i. c. 4; and lib. iii. e. 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 Achaib-bo, and that he had another church at Gill-Righmonaídh (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 Gille Chinnóg, i.e. cella sine fariam Canice. 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-ui, 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.

b. Eachrros 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 Tírardin, and county of Sligo.—See Genealogies, Tribes, &c., of Hy-Fiachrach, p. 138.

c. Muirsce i.e. the Sea-plain, a district in the barony of Tírardin, and county of Sligo, extending from the River Iscaigh [Easkey] eastwards to the stream which flows into the sea between the townlands of Ballyeskeen and Dunmoeey.—See Ordnance Map of the county of Sligo, sheet 12. See also Genealogies, Tribes, &c., of Hy-Fiachrach, p. 257, note *, and the map to the same work.

d. Cinel-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.

e. Cinel-Fiachrach of Muirsce.—These were the
The Age of Christ, 598. The fourth year of Aedh and Colman. St. Cainnech, Abbot of Achadh-bo, died on the 11th of October, after having been eighty-four years in life. The battle of Eachros, in Muirise, by Colman, chief of Cinel-Cairbre, against Maelcothnaig, chief of Cinel-Fiachrach, of Muirise; and the battle was gained over Maelcothnaig.

The Age of Christ, 600. St. Comhcall, of Beannchair, abbot of Beannchair-Uladh, 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, died. St. Laisren, abbot of Menadroicht, died.

inhabitants of the barony of Tir-Fhiachrach, now Tireragh, in the county of Sligo.

"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. Comhcall, who was a disciple of St. Finton of Clonenagh, and the tutor of the celebrated Columbaus 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 Monumenta Hibern., 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 Beanchor in Irish, but it is never so written by the Irish Annalists (See Tipheroouch, 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 Beanchor," 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."

"St. Colman, son of Laíren.—He was the first founder of the church of Cluan-Umba, 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, "stilo vetusto et perelegantu patri sermone consecratur."—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 Leinin, whose festival was kept at Cloyne on the 24th of November, was the same as this bishop;" but he should have learned that the Fearle Aenquis, 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.

"Menadroicht : i.e. Mena Bridge. "Men nomen annis, 7 hi Luigpe coró, i.e. Men, is the name
lap mbeir ré blioidhna hi píche nÉpeann d'Aodh Sláine, mac Diarmatta, 
1 go Colman Rími, mac baetan, mic Muiriéamértach, mic Muiriéamorta, mic 
Eògan, mic Néll, vo éir una Colman Rími la Lochan Óitolmana, topean 
Aod Sláine la Conall nGufibhinn, mac Subné, mic Colmán Móip, no biic, 
mic Diarmatta, mic Ceapbuill aì Loch Seimidoe. Aod Úirtan, comalta 
Conall, 1 baobhgal bile pon gümìtop, conaì dia nuineadhaib ar pùbhra.

Cevu píche ceuv peacht, ceuv nìhe pon muigpada, 
Eino Colman Rímiò pì, pondh Lochan Óitolmana.

Hì ba háimnpiò nìo aiple, vo na hócabh Tuainò Túiphe, 
Conall pondh Aod Sláine, Aodh Sláine pondh Subné.

Conall, mac Subné, vo vo maphdò Aodha Ron, topinoch Ua Failge, in 
Pàiteòe mic Meneann, 1 Aodh bunòe, topeach Ua Mainé, òrin lò ceatna in 
po maphdò Aodh Sláine lap. Ar dòrinuitíe na necht rì po pardhò.

ba po mòp an puadu sama, pon muigpaim Épeann uile, 
Aodh Sláine mì plaic dhonna, Aodh Ron agus Aodh bunòe.

of a river which is in Laighis [Leix].—Feáire-
Aenguis in the Leabhar Breac, at 16th September.

"Méan aìn ann obaìinn pì i Càig, no go maò o 
opòoìò pì pòp an aìmin pì po hainnígèaò 
a boxe," i.e. "Méan 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 Monarchield, 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-Senhalidhe, now Lough Sewdy, adjoining 
the ruined village of Ballymore-Loughsewdy, 
situated nearly midway between Athlone and 
Mullingar, in the county of Westmeath.—See 
note 7, 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. Onnìa que scripta sunt in anno 
septem, inveni in libro Cuanach in isto esse 
perfecta. A. D. 603. Jugulatio Colmáin Rinedo, mic 
Baedain Brigi, mic Muirechartach, mic Ercu, 
mac Diarmada, mic Fergusus Cerrbeol, mic 
Conail Cremthaine, mic Neill Naigiallaig, a viro de 
genere suo qui dictus est Lochan Deimhna. 
Jugulatio Aeda Sláine o Conall mac Subné; qui 
regnaverant Tensoria equali potestate simul. 
Jugulatio Aeda Ron, rex Nepotum Failgi, i Faeti 
Maenac, for bru Locha Seimidoe. Aed Gustan, 
Conail Conail, ceus Baetan Bile ro gonsadar. 
Eodem die quo jugulatus est Aed Sláine, Aed 
Builhi, ri Cinniuil Maine occinum est."—Ann. Uíl.

"A. D. 604. King Colman Ríved was killed 
by one of his own near kinsmen named Lochan 
Dolmana; and also King Hugh Sláine was 
likewise killed by one Conall Guthvyn mac 
Swayne. Hugh Ron, prince of Offalley, and 
Hugh, prince of Innane, were killed the same 
day by the self-same man."—Ann. Clon.
After Aedh Slaine, son of Diarmait, and Colman Rimidh, son of Baedan, son of Muircheartach, son of Muiredach, 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 Guithbhium, son of Suibhne, son of Colman Mor, or Beg, son of Diarmait, son of Cearbhall, at Loch Semhridhe. 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 Rimidh the King! Lochan Dilmana slew him!
It was not a wise counsel for the youths of Tuath-Tuirbhe!
Conall slew Aedh Slaine, Aedh Slaine slew Suibhne.

Conall, son of Suibhne, slew Aedh Roin, chief of Ui-Failghe, at Faithche-mic-Mencnain, 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 Columbar, lib. i. c. 14, where it is said to have been predicted by St. Columbkill—See note under A. D. 596, supra:

"Nam post Suibneum filium Columbani dolo ab eo interfecit, non plus (ut tertur) quan quatuor annis et tribus mensibus regni concessa potitius est parte." On this Colgan writes the following note in Trias Thaur, p. 376, note 54:

"Mira consentione veritatem hujus propheticæ indicant et confirmant Quatuor Magistri in Annalibus: in quibus ista leguntur. Anno Christi 596, Subneus filius Colmanii, seu Columbani cognomine parvi (Magni ut reor rectius) Principe Medii, interfecit et per Aidum Slane (Hibernie Regem) in loco qui Bri-tham appellatur; et postea; Anno Christi sexcentessimo, Aidus Slane filius Diarmhiti, et Colmannus Rimielus, filius Bai-tanii, filii Murchatchi, filii Murchachi, filii Eugenii; postquam sex annis regnavissent occubuerunt; Colmannus interfecit per Lochanum Dilmhain: Aidus vero, cognomine Slane, per Conallum Guith- bhium filium Subnei iustà lucem semdihie. Sic ergo fuisse parricideo a sancto Columba hic predicto; Subneus cognatum suum (crant enim duorum fratrum fillii) anno 596, interfecit; sic et ipse non amplius postea quam quatuor annis, et aliquot mensibus parte regni interea potitus (ut sanctus Columba predictum) superavit; justèque a Conallo predicti Subnei filio, paterno ceidis ultore, interemptus est."

2 Tuath-Tuirbhe: i.e. Turvey's Territory. This is a bardic name for Brega, from Turbhe 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.

b Faithche mic Mencnain: i.e. the Green of the Son of Mencnan. This is called Faetgi Maen in the Annals of Ulster (ubi supra), where it is stated that it is on the brink of Loch-Sem-
Cui gan máchaíp, pi Muían, décc. Conall Cu, mac Aodá, mic Ainnipe cé, décc.

Conall Cu, pé céó a haon. An céó thluátham nAod Ómaínórachach, mac Domnall lièalzoigh, mic Muiréitíach, mic Muirínaigh, mic Eógham, hi míg e Ópeace. S. Caipren, i. mac Œbrasbaig, ab Iae Column Cille, dèg an 16 ño September. Cath Slaibhe ña Nú Uib Nell rop Órach Dubh, mac Eathach, pi Laisrén, ñ Óranabh, i. mac Eachda, bo magbála la harréimeoch Sennbòithe Sine, la a òsirche beudé, amail ãóriban,

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 ñc., died.—This is a mistake of the Four Masters, for this King of Munster lived till the year 604, 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 Cúi cén macaípin, e. an evident error of transcribers for Cui cén macaíp n. e. i. natus est.

1 Conall Cu.—Colgan thinks that this Conall Cu, i. e. Conallus Canis vel Caninus, was Conall Clogaech, who insulted St. Columbkille and his attendant at the National Convention at Druim-Ceaut.—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 Ainnirech.

1 Aedh Uairiodhach : 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 :

"Uairiodhach cognomine ideo est affectus, quod adeo vehementi maligni frigoris impetu, per intervalla, correpitus fuerit, ut si orbis universi dominio fruceret, co non gravatè cederet, ea lege, ut morbi vis so, vel modièe, remitteret. Vox enim Uairiodhachygh perinde est ac readhgha fíora, quod reciprocum frigoris paroxysmum significat."

10 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 :


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 Fergus the third abbot.

10 Slaibhre.—The situation of this place is not defined in any of the Irish Annals, or in the historical tract called Boruma-Laghchain. The notice of Bran Dubh's death is given in the Annals of Tigernach (Cod. Bodl. fol. 10, col. 2), and in
Cui-gan-mathair, King of Munster, died. Conall Cu, son of Aedh, son of Ainnmire, died.

The Age of Christ, 601. The first year of Aedh Uairidhnaich, son of Domhnall Ilchealgach, son of Muircheartach, son of Muireadhach, son of Eoghan, in the sovereignty of Ireland. St. Laisren, abbot of Ia-Coluim Cille, died on the 16th of September. The battle of Slaibhire was gained by the Ul-Neill over Bran Dubh, son of Eochaidh, King of Leinster; and Bran Dubh, i.e. son of Eochaidh, was killed by the Airchinneach of Senbothe-Sine, 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 Saulbre, in quo victus est Brandub mac Ethach. Nepotes Neill victores erant. Jugulatio Brandubii (mic Eathach, mic Muircadag, mic Aeda, mic Feidhlimid, mic Eanna Ceinsealaig, mic Labrada, mic Breasail Baelig, mic Fiacha Baicedha, mic Cathair Moir) Regis Laigin, a genere suo per dohnum.xxx annis requaet in Legania; ceus a cath na Damhiuanna ro marbhaidh; no go madh e Saran Saeberd i. Oircinneach Senbothe Sine ros marfeth" [and in the battle of Damhiuanna he was slain; or it was Saran Saeberd, i.e. Oircinneach of Senbothe Sine, that killed him] "ut poeta dixit:

"Saran Saeberd Seol co se, Oircinneach Senbothe Sine
E, ni dalb gan brandal breth, ro marbh Bran-
dub mac Eathach."

In the Life of St. Maidoc of Ferns, published by Colgan at 31st January, the slayer of Bran Dubh is called "Quidam Comes Laginiciensis." The passage runs as follows:

"Quidam Comes Laginiciensis evertit fidem suam contra dominum suum, et jugulavit regem Laginiciensem, imo totus Hibernie Brandubum filium Ethach, et illiceo inde rex obit 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 Scannbhoth consentient Nehemias O'Duinim in Catalogo Regum Lageniae, et tres alii Anonymi, qui ne eisdem Regibus scripserunt. Brandubum autem esse prius in puzua devictum ab O'Neilis, et mox a Sarano interfectum tradunt Quattuor. Magistri in Annulis ad annum 601, quo ita loquuntur; O'Nelli deicerunt Brandubium filium Eochodii, Lagenia Regem, in pretio Slabrensi, qui et mox occisus est per Saranum Seolbothe Arconeacum de Scannbhoth-
Sena, et per proprios suas cognatos."

"Airchinneach: i.e. the hereditary warden of the church, usually anglicised Erenagh or He-
renagh.

Senboth-Sine.—Now Teampull-Scannbtha, anglicised Templeshanbo, at the foot of Suidhe-
Laighean, now Staudh-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 Seannbotha, juxta radices montis qui dicitur Scoticie Suighe Lagen, id est, Sessio Laginensium."

On this passage Colgan writes the following note (Acta Sanctorum, p. 217, note 26):

"Est hie Ecclesia in regione de Hy-Kinse-
lach in dioecesi Fernensi: in ea que 27 Octobris colitur S. Colmanus Hua-Fiacrach, ut patronus juxta .Engussium, Marianum et alias."
Colman, mac Peapadaig, toirmic Opraige, decc.

Aor Cirr, pe céo a do. An uair bhlaóidh do. S. Smell, eircop Maghe bile, decc an céo lá u éOctobert.

Aor Cirr, pe céo a cíde. An cídeamaid bhlaóidh do. Piachra Caech, mac baodhain, vo maibhad la CúiMhnu.


a Saran Suidheirse: i.e. Saran of the crooked, foul, or evil Eye.

b Full sack, &c.—Dr. O’Conor translates this “Haberein nune ventrem plenum usque ad os!” But this is evidently incorrect. The poem from which this extract is taken is ascribed by Tigernach 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.

c Colman, son of Feradlaadh.—He was the father of Scannlan, who is mentioned by Adamnan, lib. i. e. 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 Cinnfáela, the brother of this Colman, the family of Mac Gillaphadruig, anglicè Fitzpatrick, are descended.

d 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 Soebhdhearc, a guide indeed; Aichinneach 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 to a church for the sake of Aedh Allan.

Colman, son of Fearadhach, chief of Osraige [Ossory], died.

The Age of Christ, 602. The second year of Aedh. St. Sinell, Bishop of Magh-bile, died on the first day of October.

The Age of Christ, 604. The fourth year of Aedh. Fiachra Caech, son of Baedan, was slain by the Cruithni.

The Age of Christ, 605. The fifth year of Aedh. St. Beoghna, Abbot of Beannchair [next] after Comhgall, died on the 12th of August. Mohua, i.e. Lughaidh Mac hUi-Oiche, first abbot of Cluain-fearta-Molua, died. Seachmasach, son of Garbhan, chief of Cinel-Boghaime, was slain by Domhnall, son of Aedh, son of Ainmire. Conall of the Red Dart, son of Daimhin, was killed by the Ui-Meith-Mach.
Anhata riothachta eireann. [606.


Ro baí tan, ba hind oifin Loch ta dam,
Ni bhu an loch a'ct ba hoperan, hi plaic Aotha, mac Colgan.
Cumaúnaoit mac Cárta postam cup
Cébeh ro seip cribh theab, tíre Dui Lochta ta dam.


Aoir Cmorte, pe céo a peacht. Iap mbúite peacht mbhaionu : ríse
dants of Muireadhach Mecith, son of Imchadh, son of Colla Dachrich, and were seated in the present barony of Monaghan, in the county of Monaghan.—See Colgan’s Triaen Thaum., p. 154, n. 16 ; and Leabhar-na g-Céart, pp. 149, 149, note b. The death of Conall mac Daimín is entered in the Annals of Ulster at the year 548.

* Síllan.—His death is entered in the Annals of Ulster, in which he is called Síllan mac Cúmmn, and the Annals of Clonmacnois, in which he is called Síllan mac 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 :


"Et quoad dieum, consentiunt Sanctus Ængusius in suo Festilio ad eundem dieum, dieus ;

* Aedh the anchorite.—" A. D. 609. Aidan, Anchorite, died, and Moyleowa mac Boydan, and Colgan Dolene mac Feighna, all died."—Ann. Clon.

* Airtheara: i.e. Orientales or the inhabitants of the eastern part of Órighialla. 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. Mochteus, published by Colgan, at 24 Mart., on which Colgan has the following note in his Acta SS., p. 732:

The Age of Christ, 606. The sixth year of Aedh Uairidhnach. St. Sillian, son of Caimin, Abbot of Beannchair [Bangor], and successor of Comhgall, died on the 28th of February. Aedh the Anchorite [died]. Aedh, son of Colgan, chief of Oirghialla and of all the Airtheara, died on his pilgrimage, at Cluainmucnosic.

Of him was said:
There was a time when Loch-da-damh 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.

Maelduin, son of Baedan, died. Colga Doilene, son of Fiachna, died. Maelduin, son of Ailen, chief of Mugdorn Maihean, died.

The Age of Christ, 607. After Aedh Uairidhnach had been seven years

\[\text{\small dumnium, salicet, Tuanum, Coghthachum, et Librenum; sanctorum syllabo insertos, ut testantur Sanctilogium Genealogicum, c. 13, et Selvacius de sanctorum Hibernie Genealogia, c. 11.}^a\]

\(^a\) 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 Colgan, 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.

\[\text{\small Mugdorn Maihean.—Now the barony of Crioch-Mughdorn, anglicè Cremorne, in the county of Monaghan. It is supposed to have derived the addition of Maighen from the church of Domhnach-Maighen, now Donaghmoyn church. In the Annals of Ulster the death of this chieftain is entered at the year 610, thus:}^b\]

\[\text{\small \"A. D. 610. Mors Maelduini regis Mugdornac.\"}^b\]

Colgan Canis, the brother of this Maelduin, is mentioned by Adamnan (\textit{Vita Columbae}, 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 cast of the ancient Oirghialla, who also fell in the same combat.—See note 198, supra. On this passage in Adamnan, Colgan has written the following note:

\[\text{\small \"In parte Mugdornorum duo nobilis viri se mutua vulneribus mortui sunt hoc est Colgan Canis filius Aileni, et Ronanus filius Aidi, filii Colgan de Arteriorum genere, c. 43. De morte horum nobilium nihil in nostris Annalibus reperio. De patre tamen unius et fratre alterius sequentia accipe ex Quatuor Magistris anno Christi 606, et sexto Aidi (Regis Hiberniae) cognomento Huairidhnach; Aidus filius Colgan, Argiellae et Artheriorum Princeps piè obit in sua peregrinatione Cluainmucnosie; et Macduinhus filius Aileni Princeps Mugdornorum Magisimus in secessit. Ronanus ergo Aidi filii Colgan de Artheriorum genere (de quo loquitur S. Adamnanus) fuit filius hujus Aidi filii Colgan Artheriorum Principis, et Colmanus ille cognomento Canis, vel potius Canus, filius Aileni, fuit fratres hujus Macduini, filii Aileni Mugdornorum principis. Genus enim et tempus in utrumque conspirat; cum unus paulo ante patrem, et alius ante fra-\]
nEreann nAoibh Ua Cionnach atbath ag Ath na rípta. Cath Oibh na nAenguir, mac Colman, ò th mo marbh Conall Laóg brí, mac Aodha, 50 rochaide nóir ime, dia níbhtn,

An ré immullach Oibha, cec a ցɨ Ցɨŋprotobuf 5 am laer
Deicbhir ut, crio ole a ñen, po bair mon eín ña eraor.

Aoir Çproíte, pé céò a hucht. An céò bhíadain do Maolcoiba, mac Aodha, mac Ammupeach, ìn píthe nEreann.


Aoir Çproíte, pé céò a seich. S. Colman ëala, abb ñéc, 26 do Sep-

trem saum fuerit extinctus."—Trias Thaum., p. 379, n. 91.
' 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. 609" [vexet 611]. "Hugh Orinagh reigned seven years and then died."

Odhbha.—See note 4, under A. M. 3502, p. 31, supra.

Oengus, son of Colman.—This is the person called Oengusus filius Aidí Comain, in the printed editions of Adamnan’s Víta Columb., lib. i. c. 13.—See note 6, under the year 616.

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 Odhibha, 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:

"A See a mullac Oibha, giò ño Ցɨ Ցɨŋprotobuf 5 láir
Deicbhir ut, Ցɨŋprotobuf 5 ño ñen, po bair mon ñenn am ño Ցɨŋprotobuf 5a.""n

"Thou lonely thorn on Odhibha’s top, although thy javelins thou dost not throw,
Still is thy aspect truly hideous, thou piercedst once a lordly head with thy spears."

The battle of Odhibha is noticed in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at the year 609, and in the Annals of Ulster at 611.

Maedcoibha.—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 Odhba re nOengus mac Colmain, in quo eccidit Conall Laegbreac filius Aedo Slaine. Maedcoibra regnare incipit hoc anno."


"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 Eanos mac Colman."—Ann. Clon.

O’Flaherty places the accession of Maleovus Clericus in 612, which is the true year.—See Oggygta, p. 431.
in the sovereignty of Ireland, he died at Ath-da-fearta\Reporter{t}. The battle of Odhibha\Reporter{t}, by Aenghus, son of Colman\Reporter{b}, 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 Odhibha, though its sharp darts it throws not, Lawful for it that its aspect should be evil: there was a great head\Reporter{t} in its mouth.

The Age of Christ, 608. The first year of Maelcobha\Reporter{b}, son of Aedh, son of Ainmire, in the sovereignty of Ireland.

The Age of Christ, 609. The second year of Maelcobha. St. Tolua Fota\Reporter{t}, Abbot of Chuain-mic-Nois, died. Seanach\Reporter{w}, Abbot of Ard-Macha, died; he was of Chuain-Ua-nGrici\Reporter{i}.

The Age of Christ, 610. St. Colman Eala\Reporter{t}, i.e. Mac-Ui-Selli, abbot, died


This Tolu or Tolfa succeeded Aelithir, third abbot of Clonmacnoise, who was living in the year that Columbkill attended the Synod of Drum-Ceat.—See Adamnan's Vita Columh., lib. i. c. 3.

\Reporter{w} 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 Thann., p. 293), and makes Mac Lasrius succeed Euchodius, who died in 597 [568].—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 39.

\Reporter{w} Cluain-Ua-nGrici: i.e. the Lawn, Meadow, or insulated Pasturage of the [tribe of] Uigrici. This place, which would be called in the anglicised form Cloonygreek, is unknown to the Editor.

\Reporter{w} 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. 609. Saint Colman Ealla mac Wilhella, in the 56th year of his age, died."—Ann. Clon.

The festival of this saint is set down in the Feilire-Aenquis, and in O'Clery's Irish Calendar, at 26th September; in the latter as follows:

"Colmán Eala, abbó Lann Éala. Sé bhlióna agus caogad a coip is tain ro brúis a príomh ó cum mórce am ro comma 610." 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 tribal name: and lib. ii. cc. 13, 15, where he calls him "Columbanus filius Beogna" 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 Thann., not. 32:

"S. Colman Episcopi Mac-U-Sailne, e. 5.

Eundem mox vocat Columbanum filium Beogna. Est hic Colmanus a loco Lann-Ela dicto (in
quo monasterium extruxit) vulgo Colman-Ela; et hinc latine a multis Colmanellus appellatus. Vide ejus vitam ad 26 Semptemb. in qua c. 1, vocatur filius Beagna, ut hic. Vide ejus genealogiam in Notis ad eandem vitam, in qua et filius Beagna, et de stirpe Sulli seu Sathii, filii Clithradii, oriundus furtur; ut hinc intelligas quare hic in titulo cap. 5. Moen-Saide, id est, de progenie Sathii vocetur. In vita S. Ite, ad 15 Januar. e. 21, memoratur quomodo hic Sanctus Colmanus, sive (quod idem est) Columbanus, navigaverit ad S. Columbanum in Hiensi insula commorantem; et quod ibidem factus fuerit Episcopus. De ejus morte, aetate, festo, et genere Quatuor Magistri in Annalibus hae habent : Anno Christi secentesimo decimo et Molembr Regis tertio, Sanctus Colmanellus Abbas, obiit. 26 Septemb. atatis sue quinquagessimo septa: De Dal Sullii (id est de stirpe) Sulli fuit oriundus, etc."

Ussher gives a curious extract from the Life of Colmanus Ela (Primord., p. 360), and describes the situation of his church as follows:

"Hodie Luu-alla locus ille vocatur in comitatu Regio, quatuor miliarium spatium ad Darrachano Columbae canobio" [Duvrow] "dissitus; ubi inter chorum sanctorum virorum (ut in fine vitae illius additur) sanctissimus senex Sexto Kalendas Novembris" [Octobris?] "feliciter ad Christum emisit spiritum; anno salutis, ut ex Cuanachh Chronographo Hibernico Ultoniensiis Annales referunt, DCXLVII."?

For the situation of Lann-Ealla or Lynally, in the King's County, see note 3, under A. D. 1533, p. 1414.

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 Annales before St. Carthach or Mochuda. —See note under the year 588, and Archdall's Monasticorum Hibernicorum, p. 601.

Sliabh Toadh.—See note 3, under A. D. 291, p. 122, supra. 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. Jugubatio Macelobo mac Aedo in bello montis Belgadain, alias i cui Slieve cumu coe" [in the battle of Sliabh Truim Tuath], "Suibne Mann victor erat."

on the 26th of September, in the fifty-sixth year of his age. Neman, Abbot of Lis-nor\textsuperscript{a}, died.

After Maclcobha, son of Aedh, son of Aimire, had been three years in the sovereignty of Ireland, he was slain by Suibhne Meann, in the battle of Sliabh Toadh\textsuperscript{a}. Ronan, son of Colman, King of Leinster, died. Gorman\textsuperscript{b}, [one] of the Mughdhorna, from whom are the Mac Cuins, and who was a year [living] on the water of Tibraid-Fingin\textsuperscript{c}, on his pilgrimage at Chuan-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\textsuperscript{d} was burned.

The Age of Christ, 612. The second year of Suibhne. Fintan of Oentrebl\textsuperscript{e}, Abbot of Beannchair, died. Connere\textsuperscript{f} [Connor] was burned. The devastation of Torach\textsuperscript{g} by a marine fleet.

For the situation of Sliabh Truian see note \textsuperscript{h}, under A.D. 1275, p. 424.

\textsuperscript{a} 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, Ercnaghs of Clonmacnoise, in the King's County. In the Annals of Tighearnach, the death of this Gorman is entered under the year 758.

\textsuperscript{b} Tibraid-Fingin : 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 Mageoghegan's Annals of Clonmacnoise, this passage about Gorman is given as follows:

"A. D. 613. This year came in pilgrimage to Clonmacnoise 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. nBairche fulmine terribili."

"A. D. 610. The army of Uladh was smote in Bairech" [the Mourne Mountains] "with terrific thunder."

\textsuperscript{d} Beannchair-Uladh.—Now Bangor, in the county of Down. "Combustio Benehoir" is entered in the Annals of Ulster under the year 614; but in the Annals of Clonmacnoise under 613.

\textsuperscript{e} Oentrebl.—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 Oendruin, 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 Oentrail, Abbatis Benchair," is entered under the year 612; and in the Annals of Clonmacnoise the death of Fyntan of Intreive is entered under 613.

\textsuperscript{f} Connere.—"A. D. 616. Lorcac'Donnub, i. e. the burning of Connor."—Ann. Ult.

\textsuperscript{g} Torach : i. e. towery, or consisting of towers
or tower-like rocks, now Tory Island, off the north-west coast of Donegal. — See note 4, A. M. 3066, and note 5, under A. M. 3330.

4 Colg., &c.—These entries are given in the Annals of Ulster at the year 617, as follows:


5 Ros-each: i.e. Wood of the Horses, now Russagh, near the village of Street, in the bar- rony 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 Feilire-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.

6 Aedh Beanna.—He is the ancestor of the family of O'Muircheartaigh, now anglicè Mori- arity, who, previously to the English invasion, were seated to the west of Shibh Luaehra, in the present county of Kerry. — See note 4, under A. D. 1583, p. 1793. His death is entered in
The Age of Christ, 613. The third year of Suibhne. Colgu, 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 Meascaín, of Muintir-Blaitini, of which these lines were composed:

If he should come to my house, Ua Meascaín 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-Meascaín, with the Blaitini.

The Age of Christ, 614. The fourth year of Suibhne. St. Caemhan Breac, of Ros-each, died on the fourteenth day of September. Aedh Beannán, King of West Munster, died. To commemorate his death was said:

Aedh Beannán, 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, 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, in the province of Connaught. They were of the race of Baedan, son of Muircheartach. Fiachra, son of Ciaran, son of Ainmire, son of Sedna, died. The battle of Ceann-gabha.

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 Beannán and of Finghin mac Fiachra are entered under the year 618.

c Magh-Slecht.—A plain in the barony of Tullylaw, and county of Cavan.—See note a, under A. M. 3656, p. 43, supra. 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 Maeduine mic Fergusu mic Baetain, ocus mors Fiachra, mic Ciarain, filii Ainnairechu, mic Setni.”

“A D. 619. The killing of the Race of Baetain, i.e. of Ailill, son of Baetain, at Magh-Sleacht, in Connaught, and of Maelduin, son of Fearghus, son of Baetain; and the death of Fiachra, son of Ciaran, son of Ainmire, son of Sedna.”

d Ceann-gabha.—This is probably a mistake

Cuinoach ecclaire Topaghe la Cenel ČConaill, iap na tuochláírinźgaó rēct máni. Ónachá mac Eoghanám, Neachtan mac Canann, Aedu [véce].

Aorí Cíppert, pē céó a peachh véce. An peachtínaí blianaíin do Süide. S. Caomnín, abh Úilne do lochá, véce a 3 liain, iap eacetaím pictít at čéó blianaíin téag 50 m. Cóimheall eppecor, 7 Eoghan, eppecor Rathá Silthe, véce. Cach Cmu véstein mu ČConaill, mac Süide, 7 mu Dóimnall mbópeac, uí n ché naipe do mac Lihpen, mac lóllann, mac Cébball. Maolbracha, mac Nordha, mac Colman, mac Colbtaig, 7 Céll, mac Célltaig, dég.


“Aenghus, son of Colman More.—This prince is mentioned by Adamnan in his Vita Coluamb., lib. i. c. 13, but in the printed copies of Adamnan’s work his name is incorrectly given, “De Oengusio filio Aido Comman.”—See Colgan’s note on this passage (Trias Thauum., p. 376, n. 52), where he thinks that Comman should be Colman. —See the year 607. In the Annals of Ulster his death is entered under the year 620; and in the Annals of Clonmacnoise under 619:


“A. D. 619. Enos, son of Colman More, was killed. He was called King of the O’Neals.”—Ann. Clon.

“Towacht: i. e. Tory Island.—See note under the year 612.

“Dunchadh, &c.—The obits of these three persons, which are left imperfect in the two Dublin copies, and in O’Conor’s edition, are given in the Annals of Ulster under the year 620, as follows:


“Caíomhghin.—“Nomen illud latine pulchrum gentium sonare vita scriptor annotat.”—Ussher, Primord., p. 956. This name is now usually anglicised Kein. His death is entered in the Annals of Tigernach at the year 618: “e.; xxxvi. anno aetatis sui:” and in the Annals of Ulster at 617. The Life of this saint has been published by the Bollandists at 3rd June.

1 Gleann-da-locha: i. e. the Valley of the Two Lakes, now Glendalough, in the barony of North Ballinacon, and county of Wicklow. For a description of the churches and other remains at Glendalough, the reader is referred to Petrie’s Inquiry into the Origin and Uses of the Round Towers of Ireland, pp. 168-183, and p. 445.

1 Rath-Sithe: i. e. Fort of the Fairy Hill, now Rathshee, a parish in the barony and county of Antrim.—See the Ordnance Map of that county, sheet 45. In the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, part ii. c. 133, the foundation of this church is
The Age of Christ, 616. The sixth year of Suibhne. Aenghus, son of Colman Mor, chief of the Southern Ui-Neill, died.

The [re-]erection of the church of Torach by the Cinel-Conaill, it having been destroyed some time before. Dunadh, son of Eoghanain; Neachtan, son of Canann; Aedh . . . . [died].

The Age of Christ, 617. The seventh year of Suibhne. St. Caemhghin, Abbot of Gleann-da-locha, 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, died. The battle of Ceann-Delgtean¹ by Conall, son of Suibhne, and Domhnaill Breac, wherein were slain the two sons of Libren, son of Illann, son of Cearbhall. Macbrach, son of Rimeadh, son of Colman, son of Cobhthach, and Ailill, son of Ceallach, died.

The battle of Ceann-Gubha (or Ceann-Bughbha) [was gained] by Raghallach, son of Uadach, over Colman, son of Cobhthach (the father of Guaire Aidline), where Colman himself was slain. Colgá, son of Ceallach, died. Ailll², 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).

¹ 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. The battle of Cinn-Delgden. Conall, son of Suibhne, was the conqueror. Conaing, son of Aeilhan, was drowned.”


³ Ceann-Gubha, or Ceann-Bughbha.—This place is now called Ceann-Bogha, anglice 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-Fidhrach, p. 313, note ³. In the Annals of Ulster, “Bélhun Cinn Buigi, in quo eccidit Colman mac Cobaiga,” is entered under the year 621.


Achadh bo Caimnigh. Ráth nGuala d'luigfear la Fiachna, mac baotam, cona ann a'fheirt Fiachna:

Ro gab tene Ráth nGuala, taogIsrael tan huath, 

Suarchnúinne ort a bha, mi bhum thia congabhad.

Ro gab tene Ráth nGuala taogIsrael tan huane, 

A' thain Guala a' tuit bheinn i Ráth Coileann bhui.

A'oir Curoirt, ré céad anaoi deic. A naoi vo Súilbhe. Doir mac Aodha Allann vo ma'fheo la Fálth Fianaò, annail a'fheirt p'árn, 

Ce chama dampa gun Dáin, an ni ruba Darbonne,

Air ann po oipe cach a oisell, ó po oipe a durlene.

Ro ma'fheo poim air am a dhuigial Dáin. A'fheirt a nácair aca eacaine:

ba gun raip, ni ba togal. hpe Cail,

Dha tomar gáin na mbhobad, im éin Fálth Fianaò Fruad.

Róinín, mac Colman, deic.


"Achadh-bo-Caimnigh.—Pronounced Aghabo-Kenny, i.e. Aghabo of St. Canice, or Kenny, now Aghabo, in the Queen's County.—See note," under the year 598. In the Annals of Ulster the deaths of these abbots are entered under this year, but in the Annals of Collmnaínoise under 619.

"Ráth-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 Rathgail, near the town of Donaghadee, in the county of Down. In the Annals of Ulster this event is entered under the year 622: "Emgnmaithe Ratha Gualia la [peir] Fiacchna mac Baetain."

"Aedh Bde.—He was probably the owner of Rath-Guala.


This Doir was the son of Aedh Allann, or Aedh Uairidhmac, 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 Boylagh, and county of Donegal, was called. This is clear from the contiguity of Inis-Ceil, where Failbhe Flann Fidhbhadh was killed in revenge of Doir.

"Inis-Ceil: i.e. the Island of Conall Cael, now Iniskeel, an island near the month of Gweebarra Bay, in the barony of Boylagh, and county of Donegal.—See note", under A.D. 1611, p. 2372.

"Ronain, son of Colman.—"A.D. 623. More Ronain mic Colmain; et Colman Stellain obid."


"A.D. 619. Ronain mac Colman and Colman
of Achadhli-bo-Cainnigh, [died]. Rath-Guala 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 Bole.

The Age of Christ, 619. The ninth year of Suibhne. Doir, son of Aedh Allainn, was slain by Failbhe Flann Fidlibhadh, 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, For which the shouts of the enemies were exultingly raised around the head of Failbhe Flann Fidlibhadh.

Ronan, son of Colman, died.

The Age of Christ, 620. The tenth year of Suibhne. Seannach Garbh, Abbot of Cluain-fearta-Breanainn [Clonfert], died. Colman, son of Coimgellan, died. Ronan, son of Tuathal, Lord of the Airtheara, died. Cormac Caemh and Illann, son of Fiachra, died. Mongan, son of Fiachra Lurgan, was killed

Stellan died."—Ann. Clon.

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 Dalreundiae ditionis olim in Comitii de Druimechett sapienti consilio componet."—Trias Thaum., p. 411.

The Airtheara: i.e. the Orientales or inhabitants of the eastern part of the territory of Oirghialla.—See note under A. D. 606.

1 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 tenebruosus. Aedan mac Cumascaig, et Colman mac Congellain, ad Dominum migraverrunt. Ronan mac Tuathail, rex na nAirther, et Mongan mac Fiachra Lurgan morientur." In the Annals of Clonmacnoise the death of Mongan, son of Fiaghna 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."
Cathal, mac Aodha, pí Muimán, dèce.

Aor Sproíc, pé ęc roiche aó. An dapa bhíadain dèce ro Sibhne. S. Úlidia Úith, abb lae g epprop, dèg an dapa la do Márta. S. Lacthainn, mac Topbhéin, abb Achaíd úr, dèce 10 do Márta. Cath Cainn Píhidhainní píse Feile Plann roí Conachtach, thú in ro mapbaí Connall, topeach Ua Mainne, Maolbúin, Maolpúin, Maolpúain, Maolcaollgáish, Í Maoilbhpail, Í apóloí raopclanna, Í roinaínce cen mò eápride, Í mò macbúain roth Sapper Áthne, a hionad an caitheach, conaí boitioí arpurbaí:

* Do rochip roí Conachtach, huc ath suma in trípph, Maolbúin, Maolpúain, Maolcaollgáish, Connall, Maolbúi, Maolbhepíill.

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1 Reg Boirche.—He was King of Uladh or Úlaidh for thirteen years, and died in the year 716. Boirche was the ancient name of the barony of Mourne in the south of the county of Down.

2 Hie.—Now Islay, near Cantire, in Scotland.

3 Cúinn-tíre: i.e. Head of the Land, now Cantire in Scotland.

4 Cúanair-Airthir: i.e. the Eastern Lawn or Meadow. Not identified.


6 St. Forgna Brit.—"S. Forgna cognomento Britannicus Episcopus et Abbas Hiensis obiit 2 Martii.—Quot. Mag."—Colgan, Trias Thumana, p. 498. See also Ussher, Primord., p. 702.

7 Achadh-Ur: i.e. the Fresh Field, now corruptly 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. Mochoenoe or Pulcherius, published by Colgan at 11th of March: "Achadhur i. ager viridis seu mollis propter humiditatem rivulorum qui transunt ibi." There is a holy well called Tobar-Laichten, and there are some curious remains of an old church at the place. In the Feilire-Aengus his festival is marked at 19th of March; and, at the same day, the following notice of him is given in O'Clercy's Calendar:

"Cáitbín, mac Topbhéin, abb Achaíd úr, i.n-Oppogáich, aghár ó dheach Fealpa Feilpaith Ann Doimni, 622."
with a stone by Arthur, son of Bicar, [one] of the Britons, of which Beg Boirche\textsuperscript{a} said:

Cold is the wind across Ile\textsuperscript{b}, which they have at Ceann-tire\textsuperscript{c};

They shall commit a cruel deed in consequence, they shall kill Mongan, son of Fiachna.

Where the church of Cluain-Airthir\textsuperscript{d} is at this day, renowned were the four there executed,

Cormac Cæmhm 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\textsuperscript{e}, King of Munster, died.

The Age of Christ, 622. The twelfth year of Suibhne. St. Feargna Brit\textsuperscript{f}, Abbot of Ia, and a bishop, died on the second day of March. St. Lachtain, son of Torben, Abbot of Achadh-Ui\textsuperscript{g}, died on the 10th [recte 19th] of March.

The battle of Carn-Fearadhaigh\textsuperscript{h} [was gained] by Failbhe Flann over the Connaughtmen, wherein were slain Conall, chief of Ui-Maine, Maeldubh, Maelduin, Maerluiain, Maelcalgaigh, and Maellbreasal, 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-tseisir\textsuperscript{i}, Maelduin, Maerluiain, Maelcalgaigh, Conall, Maeldubh, Maellbreisil.

\textsuperscript{a} Lachtain, son of Torben, abbot of Achadh-Uir, in Ossey, and of Bealach Feabhradh, A. D. 622."

Colgan gives a short Life of this saint at 19 Martii. He was a native of Muscraighe [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 Orrery, or Orrery, and county of Cork.

\textsuperscript{b} Carn-Fearadhaigh.—A mountain in the territory of Cliu-Mail, in the south of the county of Limerick.—See note \textsuperscript{g}, under A. M. 3656, p. 41, supra. 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. 624. The battle of Carnferaye, where Faly Fynne had the victory, and Gawrie Aynie took his flight.—Conell mac Moyleduff, prince of Imain, Moyledoyne, Moylecalgie, and Moylebressal, with many other nobles, were slain, — was fought this year."—Ann. Clon.

\textsuperscript{i} Ath-cuma-an-tseisir: i. e. the Ford of the Slaughtering of the Six. This name is now obsolete.
Cath Letheo Midim, in nOmuug, mac bFiachna, mac Deamain, tigearna Dal bFiachta, pop Fiachna, mac mAbuain, pi Ula. Ro meabaidh an cath pop Fiachna mac bAnuain, i gCifter amh. Mac Laiphe, eippe 7 abh Abna Meac, dce.

Auch Cnoghe, pe ceo pich atri. Colman mac Ua bapDann (i. vo Dal bapDannam a cenel) abh Clianna mac Nhor dce. Iap Niheith tri bliadhna dce a Sheubhna Meann li mplaethar Eireann vo eip la Congal oClaon, mac Scandan, i Traigh dréina. Conm uisr iowhó atriubradh:

Sheubhna co pluodhath dui ro, vo tarragh bhronaigh dréina,
Ro maighdadh an gaeth go ngail, la Congal caeuch mac Scandan.

Auch Cnoghe, pe ceo piche a eith. An ceo bhliadh uo Domnall, mac Aodha, mac Amhipeech, li pichge nEnneam. S. Colman Sceileam ai Tip vo gliap dég, 26 Man. S. Muidisce, eippe Bhonna, dce 31 lannap. Ronan,

1 Lethe-Midim, at Drum.—This is probably the place now called Cnoc-Lethehd, or Knocklayd, and situated in the barony of Cathraighd, or Carey, and county of Antrim. In the Annals of Ulster this battle is noticed under the year 625; and in the Annals of Cloimasnois at 624, as follows:


"A. D. 624. The battle of Leved-mynd was fought, where Fiachna mac Demayne killed Fiachna mac Boydan, King of Dalhary, and in revenge thereof those of Dalriada challenged Fiachna mac Deamain, and killed him in the battle of Corran by the hands of Canor Kerr."—Ann. Clom.

1 Mac Laisre: i.e. the son of Laisir. Ware and Colgan think that he is the person called "Teremannus Archipontifex Hiberniae" in the Life of St. Laurence, Archbishop of Canterbury. See Colgan's Trinia Thaurm., p. 293, col. 2; and Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 39.


3 Traigh-Brena.—This is not the Brena in the county of Down, mentioned under A. M. 2546, p. 7, supra, but Brentacht-Maighhe-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 Clauen. Suibhne, 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:

"Occision Suibhne Menn, mac Fiaucha, mac Faraideil, mac Murethaig, mac Eogain, Ri Erenn, la Congal Caech, mac Scullan i Traig Breni."

4 Domhnall, son of Aech. — He succeeded Suibhne in 628, and died in 642.—Oggigia, p. 431. Adamnan says, in his Vita Columb., lib.i. c. 10, that this Domhnall was a boy when the Convention of Drum-Ceat was held (A. D. 590),
The battle of Lethed-Midinn, at Drung, [was fought] by Fiachna, son of Deman, Lord of Dal-Fiatch, against Fiachna, son of Baedan, King of Ulidia. The battle was gained over Fiachna, son of Baedan, and he fell therein. Mac Laisre, Bishop and Abbot of Ard-Macha, died.

The Age of Christ, 623. Colman Mac Ua Bardani, of the tribe of Dal-Barrdainne, Abbot of Cluan-mic-Nois, died. After Suibhne Meann had been thirteen years in the sovereignty of Ireland, he was slain at Traigh-Brena, by Congal Claen; of which was said:

Suibhne, with hosts attending him, the destructive people of Brena overtook him;
The valorous sage was slain by Congal Ceach, son of Scannal.

The Age of Christ, 624. The first year of Domhnall, son of Aedh, son of Ainmire, in the sovereignty of Ireland. St. Colman Stellan, of Tir-da-ghlas [Terryglas], died on the 26th of May. St. Maedhog, Bishop of Fearna, 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. Quae omnia secundum beati vaticinium viri de co vere adimpleta sunt."—Trias Thauum., p. 341.

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 Drumnane 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 veneration. 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 pronouns mo, my, is usually prefixed to form a common, or name of affection. This custom among the ancient Irish is explained by Colgan as follows, in a note on this name:

mac Colmain, dúcc. Cath Óin Ceithrephna nDoimall, mac Aodhha, mac 
Ainnpech, pól Congal Caoch, no Claon, mac Scanolam, ú thim po maRba

duan Ruaileach, mac Popannam, 1 aRpoile rochaide, 1 po maRbaR iaróim

pól Congal, ún neabraí:

Cath Óin Ceithrephna ná maíbe cnu mac Rapi Ruaile, 

bhaar pól Rhoche Congal eRlim colla muintiúna marr.

Cath Aonra Copann na Coniaí Cepp, eispína Dall Riada, airm m 

po maRbaR Riachna, mac Démain, pí Ulaí.

Aon Corpo, ní é seo piche a cing. An oípa bhíannán do Doímnall. 

fionn
túin Maolobh do écc. Mobair, mac Uí Aona. Cath Úitainí eRpp Maol-


dir, toápach cinn mac eapce, 1 Èmnan mac Fíachna, toápach Cenel 

Píosaibháis, or m po maRbaR Maolpirpia, mac Aodhha Uaimoínaigh. 

bran-

váth, mac Malcoitha, véig.

Aon Corpo, ní é seo piche apreacht. An tabhair an bhíannán do Doímnall.

Cath Aitha Abha, ú thim po maRbaR Óiscil, mac Fíogmu Túbh la Mumán.

Imp Meiccor phóltchadh do hpeppcor Áedhaim.

The earliest writer who mentions this battle is 

Adamnan, who states that it had been predicted by 

St. Columbkille that it would be fought be- 

tween “Nelli nepotes et Cruithini 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 hu- 

man 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 notant populi) Do- 

málhus Aidi fílius victor sublimatus est, et in 

codem, secundum Sancti vaticinium viri, foni-

culo, quidam de parentelæ ejus interfectus est 

homo. Alius mihi, Adamnano. Christi miles, 

Finannus, nomine, qui vivam multis annachro-

tieam annis justa Robineti monasterium campi 

irreprehensibiliter ducabant, de codem bello se 

præsentem consiissi aliqua cœranea protestatur 

est in supradicto fonte truncum cadaverinum se
on the 31st of January. Ronan, son of Colman, died. The battle of Dun-CEITHERN[8] [was gained] by Domhnall, son of Aedh, son of Ainnmere, over Congal Caech, or Claen[9], 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-CEITHERN, 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[10] [was gained] by Connadh Cerr, Lord of Dal-Riada, where Fiachna, son of Deman, King of Ulidia, was slain.


The Age of Christ, 627. The fourth year of Domhnall. The battle of ATH-ABLA[13], where Dicuil, son of Fearghus, was slain by the Munstermen. [The monastery of]inis-Medcoit[14] was founded by Bishop Aedhan.
Aoibh Cmoirt, pe céé piche a hocht. An cúiscéad bhí anam do Domnall. Cath Atha Goan, i marthar Lippe, ma Faelan, mac Colman; i mar Conall, mac Suibne, toipech Miúd, i mar bPailis (no bPaille) Plann, pi Muiman, amh in ro marthad Cmomítain, mac Aoudha, mac Seanaig, pi Laigín, co rochaíde oile imeallí ppm. Móp Muiman décc.


Cath Cuile Cailín came, po bo sannbaig co níle, Meabhan ma nDiarman Dicala, poí píopa miúa Miúe, in ruba Colgan cuibhdam, agup lÉaolúna no olcraín, Dá mac Aongára amhlóir, maí cnuigilán caimhio Colmáin.

Seaghe, abh lae Colum Cille, vo poíuccaí ecclaise Reópmne. Conall,

or Holy Island, in Northumberland, concerning which see Bede, Eccl. Hist., lib. iii. c. 3.

* Add-Goan: i.e. Goan's Ford; not identified.

1. *Farthar-Lippe.*—That part of the present county of Kildare, embraced by the River Liffey in its horse-shoe winding, was ancienly called Oirthear-Lippe, i.e. East of Liffey; and that part lying west of the same winding was called Farthar-Lippe, i.e. west of Liffey. Both districts belonged to the Ui-Faolain, or O'Byrnes, previously to the English invasion.

* Mor-Munhan.*—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 Moar, a steward, "Economus Mononie deceasit;" but this is childish in the extreme, because Mor is a woman's name, and never means *economus.* In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, the death of this Queen is entered under 632, as follows:

"A. D. 632. More, Queen of Munster, and surnamed More of Munster, died."

It is added in the margin that she was the wife of Finghin, King of Munster: "Móp Muiman, bean Fingín, pió Muiman."—See note on Failbhe Flann, infra.

* Loch Trethin.*—Now Loch Drethin, anglicised Lough Drin, a small lough in the parish of Mullingar, about one mile and a half to the east of the hill of Fremlain, 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 mac Suibhne occi Loch Trethin up Fremlin, i.e. Congal ri Breag, oceu Ailill Cruideire, senathair Sil Luthaig."—Ann. Ul.
The Age of Christ, 628. The fifth year of Domhnall. The battle of Ath-Goan\(^2\), in Iarthur-Liffe\(^2\), by Faclan, son of Colman; by Conall, son of Suibhne, chief of Meath; and by Failge, or Faibhe Flann, King of Munster, wherein was slain Crimhthann, son of Aedh, son of Seánach, King of Leinster, with many others along with him. Mor-Mumhan\(^2\) 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\(^5\), at Freamhain, namely, Congal, chief of Breagh, ancestor of the Uí-Conaing, and Ailill Cruitire [i.e. the Harper], ancestor of the Sil-Dluthaigh. The battle of Seaghais\(^5\), wherein were slain Loichen, son of Neachtain Ceannfoda, and Comas-gach, son of Aenghus. The battle of Cuil-Caelain\(^5\), by Diarmait, 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 Diarmait, 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\(^5\). Conall,

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\(^1\) A. D. 632. The killing of the two sons of Hugh Slane, Congal, Prince of Brey, of whom the O'Connays descended, and Ailill the Harper, ancestor of Sile-Dluhie, by the hands of Conell mac Swayne, at Loghtrehan, near Frewyn, in Westmeath."

\(^2\) "See note \(^9\), under A. D. 499, p. 161, **supra**. This battle is entered in the Annals of Ulster under the year 634.

\(^3\) Cuil-Caelain: i.e. Caelain's Corner, or Angle. Not identified. This battle is entered in the Annals of Ulster under the year 634, and in the Annals of Colmánnoise under 632, thus:


"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.

"Rechrainn. Now Ragharee, or Rathlin Island, situated off the north coast of the county of Antrim.—See note \(^{9}\), 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 Colmánnoise at 632. Dr. O'Connor says that Segicus should be considered rather the restorer than the original founder of the church of Rechrain, inasmuch as it appears from Adamnan's *Vita Columba*, 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 Rachrann, on
which St. Columbkille erected a church, belonged to the east of Brega, 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 Columba.*, lib. i. c. 3.—See Colgan's *Trias Thann.*, p. 374, n. 30.

1 *Conall, son of Subhne.*—"A. D. 634. Occisio Conaill mic Subhne, i tig Mac Nafraig, la Dianmaid mac Aeda Slaine."—*Ann. Ult.*

2 "A. D. 632. Conall mac Swayne, King of Meath, was slain by Dermot mac Hugh Slane, or rather by Moyleesa mac Forannaine."—*Ann. Clon.*

3 *Cined-Fearadhach.*—A tribe of the Cined-Eoghan, 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: "Ingulatio Erainn mei Fiacma, qui visit Maetfric filium Aedo Aldlaen, in bello Lethirbe."

4 *Rathain:* otherwise spelt Raithin, i.e. *Falcataum*, or Ferno Land, now Rahen, a townland containing the remains of two ancient churches situated in the barony of Ballyeowen, in the King's County.—See *Petrie's Round Towers*, where these remains are described. Archdall, and from him Lanigau (*Eccl. Hist.*, vol. ii. p. 353) erroneously state that the place whence Cartlach was expelled is Rathine in the barony of Fertullagh, and county of Westmeath.—See Ussher's *Primord.*, p. 910. In the Annals of Tigernach, the "Exilium* of St. Cartlach from Raithin "in diebus paschae," is entered at A. D. 636, in the Annals of Ulster at 635, and in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at 632."

5 *Faillbe Flann.*—He was the younger brother of Finghin, the husband of Mor Munhan, from whom the O'Sullivans are descended. This Faillbe, 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:

"thaic gan Fingin, beic gan Mop, 
Do Chaonall up omana bdm, 
Ip ion un Is beic gan ni, 
Mop é Faillbe Flann gup pf."

"To be without Finghin, to be without Mor, 
To Cashel is cause of sorrow, 
It is the same as to be without anything 
If Faillbe 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, chief of Meath, and Maelunha, son of Forannan, were slain by Diarmaid, son of Aedh Siline.

The Age of Christ, 631. The eighth year of Domhnall. Ernaine, son of Fiachna, chief of Cinel-Fearadhaigh, was slain. It was by him Macfithrigh, son of Aedh Unirdhnaich, was slain in the battle of Letherbhe. Carthach, i.e. Mochuda, son of Finnall, was banished from Rathain.

The Age of Christ, 632. The tenth year of Domhnall. Failbhe Flann, King of Munster, died.

The Age of Christ, 633. The eleventh year of Domhnall. St Eochaidh, Abbot of Lis-mor, died on the 17th of April. St. Finntan, son of Telchar, died on the 21st of October. The battle of Magh-Rath [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 Munhan," is entered under the year 636.

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.

Finntan, son of Telchar.—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 Cummianus's Epistle to Segenus, Abbot of Iona, on the Paschal controversy, in Ussher's Syllope, 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 Finntan filius Taelcan in his Vita Columb., lib. i. c. 2, where he calls him "Sanctus Finntanus per universas Scotorum Ecclesias valde nos-

cibilis, &c. &c. studiis dialis sophiae deditus, &c." In the Feilire-Aenguis, at his festival (21st October), it is stated that his father, Taolcan, was a Druid.

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:


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
Ætha, Ñ with macaib Ætha Slane pop Congal Closion, mac Scanlon, Ñ Ua-duin, ou isticchaing Congal, Úna Ñ Aliannach aon mif. Cath Saet- 
ine Ñ Conall cCail, mac Maolocoa, pop Cenel nEocham.

Aur Cmorte, Ñ cé éó triocha a cúit. An ñapa bhíbhain decc vo Óinnall. 
Cill, mac Aoda Róm, Congal, mac Ónchadóire, décc. Oonpceach, bhí 
Óinnall, mac Aoda, Ñ Epeann, décc.

Aur Cmorte, Ñ cé éó triocha a ré. An ñearbh bhíbhain decc vo Óinnall. 
S. Mochua, eorde Ñír moín Ñ abb Raı̋éne, décc 14 Mai. Cath Carpaç 
Chimocon la Muian Ñír nAongú Lith, pop Maolúin, mac Aoda Ónúin. 
Maolúin Macha, plae Òngiail, décc. Maolúin, mac Aoda, vo lópeòd 
1 níub caom. Maolúin, mac Órúa, Ñ Maolúin, mac Colúin, décc.

Aur Cmorte, Ñ cé éó triocha a phic. An ceómacbh bhíbhain decc vo 
Óinnall. S. Cnonán mac Úa Loegg, abb Chuna mac Nóir, décc 18 iúl. 
S. Mochua, abb balla, décc 30 Márta.

the subject of this battle, printed for the Irish 
Archæological Society in 1842.

A Saetire.—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. D. 636. Bellum Roth, et Bellum Saetire 
in mua die facta sunt. Conall Cael, mac Mael 
cobo, socius Donhuall, victor erat, de Gener 
Engain, in bello Saetire.”

Æ Ailill, son of Aedha Róm.—His death is 
entered in the Annals of Ulster at the year 638.

Æ Congal, son of Donchadh. — “A. D. 638. 

A Duinsreach. — “A. D. 638. Obitus Duinsce 
uxoris Donhualla.”—Ann. Uíl.

A. D. 637. The death of Duonnúse, wife of 
King Donnell, and Queen of Ireland.”—Ann. Clon.

Æ Mochoada.—The death of this bishop is en 
tered in the Annals of Ulster under the year 
637, and in the Annals of Tighernach and those 
of Clonmacnoise under 637 (2 Id. Maii), which 
is the true date.—See Lagan’s Ecclesiastical 

Æ 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 
Raithin, in Fircaill, in 636; but it was remodelled 
and erected into a bishopric by him a short 
time before his death. Moelochtride, prince of 
Nandesii (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:

Æ Egregia et Sancta civitas Less-mor: cujus 
dimidium est asylum, 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 Saeltire⁴ [was gained] by Conall Cael, son of Maelcobha, over the Cinel-Eoghan.

The Age of Christ, 635. The twelfth year of Domhnall. Ailill, son of Aedh Roin⁵; Congal, son of Dunchadh⁶, died. Duinseach⁷, wife of Domhnall, son of Aedh, King of Ireland, died.

The Age of Christ, 636. The thirteenth year of Domhnall. St. Mochuda⁸, Bishop of Lis-mor⁹ and Abbot of Raithin [Rahen], died on the 14th of May. The battle of Cathair-Chinncon¹⁰, in Munster, [was gained] by Aenghus Liath, over Maelduin, son of Aedh Beannan. Maelodhar Macha¹¹, chief of Oirghialla, died. Maelduin, son of Aedh, was burned at Inis-caein¹². Maelduin, son of Fearghus, and Maelduin, son of Colman, died.


sanctis, et multitudo virorum sanctorum semper illic manet. Viri enim religiosi ex omni parte Hiberniae, et non solum, sed ex Angliâ et Britannia confluent ad eam, volentes ibi migrare ad Christum. Et est ipsa civitas postea super ripam fluminis quandam dicit Nem, modō autem Aban-mor, id est, annis magnus, in plagā regionis Nandesī."—Ussher's *Primord.*, p. 943; see also the same work, pp. 910, 919. St. Carthach or Mochuda's festival is entered in the *Feilire-Aenguis* and O'Clery's Irish Calendar, at 14th May.

¹ 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. *Belhun* Cathrach-Chinncon. Oengus Liathdhan*a victor erat.* Maelduin mac Aeda Benain *fugā.*"

² Maelodhar Macha.—In the Annals of Tigh-ernach and the Annals of Ulster he is called "rex Orientalium," which is intended for μπόρικο ὁ Ἀμβρόσιος, i.e. King of the Orient, two baronics in the east of the present county of Armagh; but in the *Battle of Magh-Rath* (p. 28), he is called μπόρικο τοῦ Οἰρικοῦ, 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.


⁴ *Inis-Ccacū.—* Now Inishkeen, in the county of Louth, on the borders of Monaghan.


⁶ *Balla.—* Now Balla or Bal, a village in the
Aophil Cripont, pe céad tríocha a hochta. S. Criptaun in Anropum vécc an reacáino vécc do Mhu. Aodh Oibhe, abb g errcor Cille uapa, vécc, g ba mi laigín ar top emioi. Emailpe, mac hU maode, abb Leithglime, vécc.

Aophil Cripont, pe céad tríocha anaoi. S. Dagán ribi Dáole vo écc 13 September. Iap mbeith pe bhaiona vécc, míghe peReann do Doíneall, mac Aodha, mac Aumpech, mair bap in Ao Pochocht, Díp Aonha, do rimheas an mhaio naíprieqe, mair baol bhaiona m isgalr a écca, g no caiteao coi rib Cripont gáca doínaig. Oilill, mac Colmáin, toprech Cein Leògáire [vécc].

Aophil Cripont, pe céad eitpača. An céad bhaiona vo Chonall Caoil g vo Cheallach, vair mac Moinlócho, mac Aoda, mac Aumpech, or Einni mághe.

berony of Clannmorris, but anciently in the territory of Ceara, in the now county of Mayo.—See note a, under the year 1179. The death of this Mochlu 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. Comhlagh 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 Aodh Inbha.—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.


St. Dolaise, of Leighlin, was otherwise called Molais and Laisren. He was present at the Synod held at Leighlin in 630, to debate on the proper time for celebrating Easter.—See Cummianus’s epistle to Segimus, 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.

4 Inbhir-Daolé: 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-Doili is described as in the territory of Dal-Mescorb, in Leinster, and Doel, as “nomen annum,” in the east of Leinster.

e Ard-Fothadh, in Tir-Aestha.—This was the name of a fort on a hill near Ballymagorty, in the barony of Tir-Aedha, now Tibrugh, and county of Donegal.—See the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, part ii. c. iii; and Adamnan’s Vita Columba, lib. i. c. 10; and Colgan’s note (Trias Theuma, p. 375), where he translates this passage from the Irish of the Four Masters, thus:
The Age of Christ, 638. St. Critan, of Aendruin\(^a\), 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 Leithglin\(^c\), 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-Aedh\(^e\)', 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 Osraige [Ossory], died.

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\(^a\) *Anno Christi sexcentessimo trigessimo nono post quarum Hiberniae monarchiam sexdecim annis administrasset, Domnallus, filius Aidi filii Ainmiri, decessit in Ard-fothad regione de Tir-Aedha, post penitentiam palmam. Integrali canto anno in sui lethali infirmitate, singulis diebus Dominieis communione Corporis Christi refectus, interit.*

He then remarks on the Chronology: "Verum non anno 639 (ut Quatuor Magistri referunt); sed anno 642, ex Annalibus Ultoniensibus referit Jacobus Usserus de Ecclesiariis Britannicarum Primordiis pagina 712 ipsum obiisse; et postea in Indice Chronologicum, dicens *Anno 642. Domnallus filius Aidi Rex Hiberniae, in fine mensis Januarii moritur; succedentibus sibi in regno Conallo et Kellaecha, filii Macalobi, 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. Donell mac Hugh, King of Ireland, died in Ardfohie, in the latter end of January."—*Ann. Clon.*

\(^b\) *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 Thlaghtga, the ford of Ath-Truan, and the church of Telachard, were in their territory. The death of Oilill, son of Colman, is entered in the Annals of Ulster, and in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at 642."

\(^c\) *Conall Cael and Ceallach.—The Annals of Ulster contain the following curious remarks under the year 642: * "Celach et Conall Cael regnare incipieunt, ut alii dicitunt. Hie dubitatur quis regnavit post Domhnall. Dicunt alii historiographi regnasse quoties reges, i. Celach et Conall Cael, et duo filii Aedo Saine i. Diarmait et Blathmac, per commixta regna.*"

\(^d\) *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 septs*


Aúí Céide, pé céed eñpach a do. An tseap bhádaim do Chonaill 7 do Cheallach. S. Céide, eppucc n'Annopoma, décc an 7 luainu. Pupapán, mac beicce, mac Cuanach, tíre Úa Mec Uair, décc. Úaithne ùguin suibne, mac Colmain, bíon Paolain, nígh Liathín, décc. Cath Úbuch eicp Lasgymbh péin.

Aúí Céide, pé céed eñpachca arn. An eñpachnaí bhádaim do Chonaill, 7 do Cheallach. Óngháín, mac Piachna, mac Óemain, mí Úla, décc.

Aúí Céide, pé céed eñpachca a ceithir. An cúiseach bhádaim do Chonaill 7 do Cheallach. bolcclaara, eñghtna Úa Cénmpilánj, décc.

Aúí Céide, pé céed eñpachca a cúicc. An péireach bhádaim do Chonaill 7 do Cheallach. S. Mace Caippe, abb áitícap, décc an 16 Man. Raí

of the Mac Gillapatricks, or Fitzpatricks, of Ossory. In the Annals of Clonmacnoise the death of Scannlan More mac Kemfoyle is entered under A. D. 642.

1 *Lasch Liaitíumne* : i.e. the Hero of Liaithmhuin. There are several places in the county of Cork called Liaithmhuine; but the place here referred to is Cloch-Liathmhuine, in the parish of Kilgullane, in the barony of Ferney. This Cuana is called Mac Caillebhe 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 Aídhe, King of Connaught:

2 "Regni deinde" [i.e. post Donaldum] "socie-
tatem inuerant Conallus Tenuis, et Cellachus, Moclubbli filli, nepotes Hugonis seu Alid, An-
meri pronepotes: quibus pari regnandi postes-
tate gaudentibus, fati concessit Cuanus Cail-
cheni filius, Laoc Liaitíumne, Ferramne Rex, 
quí Guaire Colmaní filio coextenue, parent

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 cele-
brated Druid and hero, Mogh Roth, who received a grant of the territory of Fearn-Muigh-
feine, now Fermoy, from Fiacha Muilleathan,
King of Munster, for the extraordinary servies
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,
Colgan refers to various authorities for this
contest of generosity between Cuana and his
half-brother, Guaire Aídhe, and, among others,
to an ancient manuscript of Clonmacnoise called
*Léabhar-na hUidhre* (a fragment of which is now
preserved in the Library of the Royal Irish Ac-
demy). His words are: "Celebris est hac com-
petentia in nostris historiis, de qua Ketians in
Cuana, son of Ailecn, chief of Fcara-Maighe [Fermoy], died. He was [the person who was called] Lecch Liathmhuine.

The Age of Christ, 641. The second year of Conall and Ceallach. Maelbresail and Maclfanfigh 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, Bishop of Aendraum, died on the 7th of January. Furadhra, son of Bec, son of Cuanach, chief of Ui-Mic-Uais, died. Uaisle, daughter of Suibhne, son of Colman, wife of Faclan, King of Leinster, died. The battle of Gabhra [was fought] between the Leinstermen themselves.


The Age of Christ, 645. The sixth year of Conall and Ceallach. Mac Laisre, Abbot of Beamchair [Bangor], died on the 16th of May. Raghallach,
allach, mac Uatach, pí Connacht. do marbaí Ía Maolbhríthe, mac Moél-
laím, ón domhnaí ó phumapha, ón nebráth :

Raíaillach, mac Uatach, goeth do inm ñéileich,
Muirníin vechnon po cié, Cátal vechnon veich.
In gleir ann do Cátal, cia contola riaó miogaibh,
Cánach Cachal cen aithin, ní a aithin cen dioigal.
Móigh rígh aoróig dáigal, atá mór a mionear,
Uain de pí phin cióigat, oíphídé pe oirgine déac.
Mo cíbri i ceuma caiach, dioigal Raíailcach po fái,
Píl a ulcha léith mh lám, Maolbhríthe, mac Moélacham.

Cath Connachtaí mar Oíirpiní, mac Aodha Slainn, rom Scuip, in po
marbaí an Í na Cuí, 1. Cuí, mac Eoin, pí Muímian, 7 Cuí, mac Connachtaí,
toirech Ua Mhíntí, 7 Toilmach, toirech Ua Muñáin, 7 po meabhaí rom
Scuare a linnó de catha. Ísead aithina do loid Oíirpiníar do éadair in
catha po thur Chuan mac Nóig. Do ríghírí ar aíomam ranaí Oíirpiní catha
mill Dána pír, co tairag plan uiconoin a scoraíseachta poíin. Lár roimh aíomam
in pígh po earábhair Thuan nÉire go na roilìgh ríomh (3. Ua Mhaincham)

translator adds that the O'Reillys are descended from this Raíailch.

"A.D. 642 [pote 619]. Raíailch mac Fwadgh, King of Connacht, was deadly wounded
and killed by one Moyle-Bride O'Moithlan. Of this King Raíailch issued the O'Reillys."

This interpolation is, however, incorrect, for the O'Reillys (of East Breifni or Cavan)
are descended from Raíailch, son of Cathalan, son
of Dubhcon, son of MacMorda, the eleventh in
descent from Fearghus, the common ancestor of the O'Reillys, O'Rourke, and O'Connors of
Connacht. But this Raíailch, son of Uatach,
is the ancestor of the O'Connors, Kings of
Connacht. He had three sons: 1. Fearghus, the
father of Muiredach Mhileachtain, the ancestor
of the O'Connors; 2. Cathal, who is mentioned in the text as the avenger of his father;
and 3. Ceailch. See Hardiman's edition of
O'Flaherty's Iar Connacht, p. 130.

1 Muireann.—It is stated in an interlined gloss
that she was the wife of Raíailch.
2 Lamented.—The verb po cié is glossed, inter
linias, "a. po cuán."
3 Averged, veich. —This is glossed po oípe,
which, in the Brehon laws, signifies to punish,
fine, revenge. "Nocha n-oípeche neach na
ceanda comh o Connobair; no one was fined
for his real crime by Conchobhar." —MS. T. C. D.,
4 Corn-Connacht.—It appears from an account
of this battle, preserved in Leabhar na-hUaithni,
in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, that
Corn-Connacht is situated in the territory of
Ailme, which was coextensive with the diocese
of Killmacduagh, in the county of Galway. This
place is probably that now called Ballyconnell,
in the parish of Kilbecancy, 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 Macbrighde, son of Mothlachan, on Sunday precisely, of which was said:

Raghallach, son of Uatach, was pierced on the back of a white steed; Muireann hath well lamented him, Cathal hath well avenged 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 Macbrighde, son of Mothlachan.

The battle of Carn Conail [was gained] by Diarmaid, son of Aedh Salme against Guaire, wherein were slain the two Cuans, namely, Cuan, son of Enda, King of Munster, and Cuan, son of Conall, chief of Ui-Fidhgeinte; and Tolamh-mach, chief of Ui-Liathain; and Guaire was routed from the battlefield. 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 nEire (i.e. Liath-Manchain), with its sub-divisions of land, as altar-sod,

noise under 642, as follows:
"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 Munster, and Cwan mac Conell, King of I-Figinty, 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 Toymenercke, 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.

1 Ui-Fidhgeinte.—A large territory in the present county of Limerick.—See note m, under A. D. 1178, p. 44.

2 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.

3 Tuaim nEire: i.e. Ere's Mound, or tumulus. This was the original name of the place where the old church of Lemanaghian, in the barony of Garrycastle, and King's County, now stands in ruins.—See note k, under A. D. 1531, p. 1402.

b Alter-sod.—Literally land on the altar, i.e. land belonging to the altar, i.e. church-land.
Annals of the Four Masters. [646.

Annal for popul alcóir, do Òa Í do Chriahan, Í do bhrìte teopra tríprre (i. mal-
lact) pop righ Ní thu ré is fíoch neach i ó mheath ció righ nuippce ann.
Conall urin do ngeagilt Diarmaíthe a aònaid hi cCiuain mic Nóip.

Oír Cruirt, pè céò, cistracha aìp. An reacáin na bhlaóid do Conall Í do Chellach.
Cath Duin Cnoinchainn mic Conall Í mic Ceallach, Ía mac Maolco, pop Aongus, mac Domnaill, Í po marhaò Aongus rìm chatrù, Í po marhaò eòt Cathapach, mac Domnaill òrìc, rìn cath rìg beor. Maol-
co, mac Òachna, mic Òemáin pd Ùlaò, do marhaò la Congal Ceàmpín, mic Duínecha.

Oír Cruirt, pè céò cistracha a peacht. An tochtraí na bhlaóid do Conall Í do Chellach. 
Dúincha Í Conall, Ía mac bliarmèire, mic Aoibhe Slane, Ío marbaò la Liàignbh ò thupraet muilinn Maolco, mic Òiona Cnoin.
Marbh Í Maolco à dhòìon tàd andìp, ar Ío po réich Maolco, 
A muilinn, po mèlt anòb Íòírmh, 
Nì do cumhailt pop rìpblìnò, an pòrnìrt rè òbb [81] Cìrbhaill.
An grùn meiler ñu Muileam, nì còmòis òch ìòirì cùmpcì, 
òa Ío gèirceòb ñò émòm màìp, potha muilleò Maolco.

Oír Cruirt, pè céò cistracha a hocht. An naonáid bhlaóid do Conall Í do Cheallach. 
Maincheim, ìb Meanaìporì, Íò òcc. Iomaìpeò Ceòile

"Duin-Cresthainn.—This was the name of a 
fort situated on the Hill of Howth, to the north 
of the city of Dublin.—See note 9, under A. D. 
3, p. 92, supra. In the Annals of Ulster this 
battle is mentioned under the year 649, as 
follows:

"A. D. 649. Bòlram Duin Crenthaín, in 
quocéidh Oengus mac Domhnaill, filii Maileobo 
h. Céllach et Conall Cead, victòres erant: Mòrs 
Cathasaig mic Domhnaill Bric."

4 Mill of Maoldro.——Connell Mageoghegan, 
in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, 
states that this mill is near Mullingar:

"A. D. 618. The two sons of Hugh Slane, 
Donagh and Connell, were killed by the Lynster-
men, near Mullingore, in the mill of Oran, called 
Mollen-Oran."

The place where this mill stood is still well 
known, and is called Muileam-Odrain, anglicé 
Mullenoran. It is situated near Lough Owey, 
in the parish of Portnahamonn, in the county 
of Westmeath, where there was a mill till about 
the middle of the last century.

The killing of these sons of Blathmae is men-
tioned 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.

5 Wheat.—In the Annals of Tighernach the 
reading is: "A muilinn cao po mèlt, mop do 
cùmpcì. 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 [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 Ceannfoida, son of Dunchadha.

The Age of Christ, 647. The eighth year of Conall and Ceallach. Dun-chadh and Conall, two sons of Blathmac, son of Aedh Slaine, were slain by the Leinstermen, in the mill-race of the mill of Maelodhran, son of Diuna Cron. Marcan and Maelodhran mortally wounded the two; of which Maelodhran said:

O mill! which grindedst much of wheat;
It was not grinding oats thou wert, when thou didst grind the seed of Ceallach.
The grain which the mill has ground is not oats, but red wheat,
With the scions of the great tree Maelodhran's mill was fed.

The Age of Christ, 648. The ninth year of Conall and Ceallach. Maincheni, Abbot of Meanadrochit, died. The battle of Cuil-corra, by Aeldeith

1 Grinding oats.—In the Annals of Tighernach the reading is: "κομετη οπο περποου, οπο μετε τον Καιδμου," which is the true reading.

2 The great tree.—This great tree was Ceallach. In the Annals of Tighernach the reading is: "Ιπ ντρογια η ροχα η α κατα μαλεοδρομον." 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.

3 Meanadrochit.—For the situation of this place see note 1, under the year 600, p. 225.

4 Supra. In the Annals of Ulster these entries are given under the year 651, as follows:

4 A.D. 651. Dormitatio Maencha in abbatia Menodrochit. Imaric Cuile coire, in qua ecceodit Culene maec Forindain. Maeddeich et Onch na victores errant." In the Annals of Clonmacnoise the death of "Manchaunus, Abbot of Menadrochat," is entered under the year 649, which is certainly antedated.

5 Cuil-corra: i.e. the Corner or Angle of the Weir or Dam, now Coolarn, near Galtrim, in the county of Meath.
coppa pia nAolteir g pia nOném, và m po mapbaid Cillne, mac Póannán, toirech Ua bPaile. Cugainn, mac Suibne, décc.


Aoir Croup, pe céo caoecait a vo. An treap bhaioam décc do na rioigí bhampaiste. S. Colman, eppcop, mac Artelóib, abb Cluana hlopana, décc 8 Fheoraí. S. Óspene Pota, ab Cluana hlopana, décc Main 1°. S. Doachua Luachra, abb Óipna, décc.

3  Aithchea-Scola : 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 Clonmacnoise at 6'19', thus:

“A. D. 651. The battle of Connacht, wherein Marcan mac Tomain, Prince of Imain, in the province of Connaught, was slain, and Ceannfoile mac Colgan, and Moynagh, son of Bylyn, had the upper hand.”—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, died on the seventh day of the month of August. The battle of Airther-Seola, in Connaught, by Ceanafaeladh, son of Colgan and Macnach, son of Bacithin, chief of Ui-Briuin, in which was slain Marcan, son of Toimen, chief of Ui-Maine. Fearghus, son of Donn潢, and Fearghus, son of Raghallach, and Aedh Beathra, son of Cuimin, were killed by the Ui-Fiachrach-Aidhne. Aedh Roin, son of Maelcobha, died. Maeldoid, son of Suibhne, chief of Meath, died.


The Age of Christ, 652. The thirteenth year of the kings aforesaid. St. Colman, the bishop, son of Aiteldubh, Abbot of Cluain-Iaird [Clonard], died on the 8th of February. St. Oissene Fota, Abbot of Cluain-Iaird, died on the 1st of May. St. Dachu Luachra, Abbot of Fearna [Ferns], died.

Notes:

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9 Fleascach.—Not identified. In the Annals of Ulster this battle is called "Bellum Cumaescag," thus:

"A.D. 655. Bellum Cuscanag mic Ailello, in quo [ille, i.e. Cumaseach] occidit; Cunnnnmael mac Suilme victor erat."


11 South Leinster.—Laighin Desgabhair. This was the name of the country of the Uí-Céinn-scaigh, for the extent of which see note under A.D. 1183.

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* Duibhlinn.—Now Dublin, but it was originally the name of the estuary of the River Liffey.

—See note 6, under. A. D. 291, p. 122, supra.


* A.D. 651. Colman, Bishop, mac Vibelly, and Ossyne Fode, two abbots of Clonarde, died in one year. Dachwa Lwachra, abbot of Ferns, died."—Ann. Clon.

Aoír Cuire, ré céo caoíct a cúic. An peipead bhuatháin décc do Chonaill ℓ do Chellach. S. Mochoimóicc, abb Léith món, décc an tseap lá décc do Mhar. Ór bliathna décc an ceirte céo pod a bheo, amail críobh in pann:

*Saoiál Mochaíonnóc Léit, nocha cealat tseom na treith.*

Ór bliathna décc ceirte céo, ni bhaoil ni hionain bhré.


"Enne, of Ara : i.e. St. Enechos or Eany of Aranmore, an island in the Bay of Galway. The church of this saint was situated at the small village of Killaney, on this island.—See Colgan's Acta SS., p. 714, and Hardiman's edition of O'Flaherty's *Iar Connaught*, p. 74, et seq.


"Cill-Sleibhe : i.e. Cill-Sleibhe-Guillinn, now Killeavy, situated at the foot of Slihe Gullion, near Newry, in the county of Armagh.—See note 9, under the year 517, p. 168, supra. In the Annals of Cemmacnoise the death of this Cemmacnoise is entered under the year 634.

"Deleen.—This is probably Teleen, in the west of the county of Donegal. In the Annals of Ulster this battle is entered under the year 656:

"A. D. 656. Bellem Deleen, in quo interfectus est Maedclent mac Conail."
The Age of Christ, 654. The fifteenth year of Conall and Ceallach. St. Ncm³ Mac Ua-Bírn, successor of Eune, of Ará⁵, died on the 14th of June. Suibhne⁶, son of Cuirtre, Abbot of Ia, died. Coineenn, of Cill-Sleibhe⁷, died. The battle of Delenn⁸, in which Maeldoid, son of Conning, was slain.

The Age of Christ, 655. The sixteenth year of Conall and Ceallach. St. Mochaemhog⁹, Abbot of Liath-mor, died on the third day of March. Thirteen years and four hundred was the length of his life, as this quatrains proves:

The age of Mochaemhog of Liath, which the great or poor deny not, Thirteen years four hundred, 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 Mochaemhog, from this saint, in the barony of Ida, and county of Kilkenny; but the parish are beginning to corrupt it to Kill-Ivory, from a false notion that Caemhog denotes ivory! Colgan's valuable note on the significance 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 alis similis intelligendi adverte tria; Primum quod dictio Hibernica coemh. prout veteres scribunt, seu, ut hodie scribitur coemh, idem sit quod pulcher, speciosus, vel delectans, et gein idem quod genitus vel natus, ita ut Coemhghcin, idem sit quod pulcher genitus, seu natus. 2. Quod mo, idem sit quod mi vel meus; estque particula indicans affectum possessionem vel observantiam rei cui praefigitur. Unde apud Priscos Hibernos præfigebatur et conjungebatur nominibus propriis, maximè sanctorum, ita quod ex utraque coniugeret una dictio, quae postea in nomen proprium cederebat. Quam antem nomen istud incepierat a vocali tune littera o elisa, litera m conjungebatur vocali sequenti. Tertium quod voc vel og, an, on, et in in fine dictionum apud Hibernos maximè priscos indicent quandam diminutionem; seu nomina desinentia, saltam propria esse diminutiva. Ex his contingit eandem numero personam in nostri Hagiologys allisque historiae variis secundum apparentiam nominibus appellari, v.g. idem Lua, Luannus, Molha, Molhans scribatur. Item Charus, Mochaen, Ernanns, Ernannus, Ernannus, Mervo, et Mervo; Eilicus, Metlicius, et Meltocus Dimanas, Modhaicus; Lochinus, Lochenus, Lochamus. Et ad propositum nostrum idem Mochococcus, Mochococcus, Coemmannus, et respectando ad vocis significacionem Pulchorius, quam appellationem quia facillior et latinis gravior duximus plerumque in hac vita retinendum, licet in vetusto Codice cjuus autographam habemus sanctus hic passim vocetur Mochoctoc."—

Acta Sanctorum, p. 596, n. 9.

Four hundred, cercae céo.—This is clearly a mistake for qu ce on êco, above one hundred; but with whom it originated it would be now difficult to determine. Colgan has the following remarks upon it:

"Sed hic obviam duxi insolvi lapsus cujusdam anonimi, qui ad Marianum in margine addit quemdam versus illicemicum, qui alias tractit in errorem: quo neque indicat S. Mochococcus vixisse annis 14 supra quadrinintos, ubi meo judicio debuit scribere supra centum, &c."—Acta Sanctorum, p. 509.
Aoife Crompt, pé cé d caoccat a pé. S. Ulltan Mac Ui Conchobair, ó Ardrílinsceann, déice an eftíbain lá do Septembe, iarr i òchtmoccat bliain an eit a aonr.

Iaip mbsear peacht mhlaíanna déice ór Crompt do Chonall 17 do Cheallach, da mac Moamlacba, mic Àodha, mic Anmheach, do òr Conall la Diarmait, mac Àodha Slane, òr teacht Ceallach i mbé/) de Mhe an Og. bliain mac Moamlacba, pé Ulltan, a déice.

Aoife Crompt, pé cé d caoccat a peacht. An cé d bhaíaid do Diarmait 17 do blathmac, ó mac Àodha Slane, mic Diarmada, mic Píopa Ceppeboil, i mishe òipeann. Ceallach, mac Saphain, a bh Chonall mac Lonán, déice. Dunchad, mac Àodha Slane, déice.


Aoife Crompt, pé cé d caoccat aonair. An triar bhaíaid do Diarmait 17 do blathmac. Danemel, eppcop Cnampara, déice an 18 Peábrapru. Pionán

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4 "St. Ulltan.—In the Annals of Clonmacnoise the death of Ulltan, son of O’Connor, is entered under 653, but in the Annals of Ulster, “Ochda Ulltan mic U-Conchobair,” is entered twice, first under the year 656, and again under 662, “secundam annum librior.” 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 Ullanus, first Bishop of the Conchubuenses, i.e. of the Dal Conchubhchair 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.

5 "Ardrílinsceann: 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. Ulltan, 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.

6 Brugh-Mic-an-Og: i.e. the Brugh, or Fort of Aenghus Og, commonly called Aenghus an Bhrogla, son of Dagda, 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. Últhan Mu-Ui-Conchobhair, of Ard-Breacain, died on the fourth day of September, after [completing] the one hundred and eighthieth year of his reign.

After Conall and Ceallach, the two sons of Maelecobha, son of Aedh, son of Ainmire, had been seventeen years over Ireland, Conall was slain by Diarmaid, son of Aedh Slaine; and Ceallach died at Brugh-Mic-an-Og. Blathmac, son of Maelecobha, King of Ulidia, died.


The Age of Christ, 659. The third year of Diarmaid and Blathmac. Daniel, Bishop of Ceann-garadh, died on the 18th of February. Finan, son of
mac Rimé, eppcor, décc. Colman Ùinne da locha décc an tara la do Déceber.

An Chpor, pé éé reapecat. An cléiarnait blácin mac Ùtairnait i lo ño bláimac. S. Luígibhó, mac baorzh, ò Cluan Músta Molua, dég an 12 Ianuairi. Conaing Ua Òant, abh Imlechla Iobaip, décc. Iomairecc in Ëiscamain, oc Cinn Corpháidh, la muinteir Ùtairnait, mac Aodha Sláine, i. Òncú, mac Sapáin, 7 Maolmlóchon, 7 Caithach, mac Éinnne, pop bláthmáic, mac Aodha Sláine, marthín in po marbhad Conaing, mac Conáile, mac Aodha Sláine, 7 Ultan, mac Éinne, toírech Ciannaicthe, 7 Cenmracló, mac Òiritiú, toírech Clianaicthe Òrina, 7 Paolchú mac Maileanna.


An Chpor, pé éé reapecat a haon. An cáisceoibh blácin mac Ùtairnait i lo ño bláimac. S. Cumhime Foda, mac Píachna, eppcor Cluana Músta

Episcopi, filii Rimeo; et Colman Ùinne da locha quierit; et Daniel Òpiscopeus Cinnagrad.” —Ann. Ult.


The festival of this Laidhgenn is set down in the Feilire-Aengus and all the Irish Martyrologies, at 12th January.—See Colgan’s Acta 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 Cinaing-éarta-Molúa [now Clohnfert-mollae or Kyle, at the foot of Slieve Bloom, in Upper Ossory].

"Ogamhaí at Conaí-Corbaícin.—Not identified.


"A. D. 658. The battle of Ogawyn at Kincrewban, where Conaing mac Kenoeyle, mac Hugh Slane, was killed, and Ultan mac Ermainy, King of Kynaghty; in which battle King Blatmack was quite overthrown by the army of Dermot mac Hugh Slane; Onochwe mac Saraín” [Moynmitchon and Cahasagh mac Evin] were the principal actors.” —Ann. Clon.


This Maelduin fought in the battle of Magh-Rath on the side of the Monarch Domhnull, son of Aedh.—See Battle of Magh Rath, pp. 22, 23, 278.


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, son of Baeth, of Cluain-fearta-Molua, died on the 12th of January. Conaing Ua Daitn, Abbot of Inleach Iblair [Emily], died. A battle [was gained] at Ogamhain, at Ceann-Corbaduin, by the people of Diarmaid, son of Aedh Slaine, namely, Onchlu, son of Saran, Maelmilchou, 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 Faelchlu, son of Maeluinha.

Maelduin, son of Aedh Beannan, died. Maenach, son of Finghin, King of Munster, died. Maelduin, son of Furadhrao, chief of Durlas, died. Maelfluataigh, son of Ernaine, chief of Cianachta, was slain. St. Tomene, son of Ronan, Bishop of Ard-Macha [Armagh], died.

The Age of Christ, 661. The fifth year of Diarmaid and Blathmac. St. Cummine Foda, son of Fiachna, Bishop of Cluainfearta-Breanainn [Clonfert],


"Durlas.—This, which is otherwise written Derlas or Dearlas, was the name of a fort and district in the county of Antrim.—See note 8, under A. D. 1215, p. 187.


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. D. 658. Comyn Foda, in the 72nd year of his age, died. St. Saran mac Cridan (Sapan e chüg Sapan), died."—Ann. Clon.

The festival of Cummine Foda, who was born in the year 592 (Ussher, Primord., p. 972), is marked in the Filiac Acquisa, 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 Foda seu Longis, c. 3. Fuit vir celebratat sanctitatis et genere illustissimo; fuit enim filius Fiachna, filii Fiacchiri Occidentalis Momoniae Principis, discipulus S. Ita ab infantia, postea a Guario filio Cummani Connacii Regis, et ex parte matris fratre, juxta dicta, n. 4, accersitus in Connaciam, factus ibi est Episcopus
Colman Ua Cluaraig, son of Cummine, died on November 27th, 662.

The younger Colman was the son of Cummine, who died in 661, and his body was buried in the monastery of Cluainfert. The younger Colman was a notable figure in the early days of the monastery, and his death was mourned by many. He was a man of letters, and his works were preserved in the monastery's library, where they were carefully guarded and preserved for future generations.

After his death, Colman's works were passed down through the generations, and they were eventually collected in a manuscript, known as the "Codex Colmarii," which was written in the 12th century. This manuscript contains a number of Colman's works, including his "Fada na n-Eanna," a description of the land and its inhabitants, and his "Genealogia G Democrorum," a genealogy of the early Irish kings.

Colman's works were also preserved in the monastery's library, where they were studied and copied by scholars of the time. These works were later passed down to his son, Mac Colman, who continued his father's work and added to it himself.

In the years that followed, Colman's works were studied and copied by many, and they were eventually collected in a manuscript, known as the "Codex Cumman," which was written in the 13th century. This manuscript contains a number of Colman's works, including his "Fada na n-Eanna," a description of the land and its inhabitants, and his "Genealogia G Democrorum," a genealogy of the early Irish kings.

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died on the twelfth day of November. Colman-Ua-Clasaigh, the tutor of Cummine, composed these verses:

The Luimneach\(^1\) did not bear on its bosom, of the race of Munster, into Leath-Chuin,

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\(^5\), died. St. Saran\(^6\) Ua Critain died.

The Age of Christ, 662. The sixth year of Diarmaid and Blathmac.
Segan\(^7\) Mac hUl-Chuinn, Abbot of Beannchair [Bangor]; Tuenog, son of Fintan, Abbot of Fearna; Indearcaigh, a bishop; Dimma, a bishop; Guaire\(^6\) (i.e. Ailhne), son of Colman, King of Connought, died. Guaire and Caimin, of Inis-Céaltra\(^8\), had the same mother, as is said:

Cumman, daughter of Dallbronach\(^9\), was the mother of Caimin and Guaire;
Seven and seventy was the number born of her.

\(^{1}\) *Guaire.*—This King of Connought, 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 Ailhne, in the county of Galway; but not of O'Shaughnessy, as is usually asserted.—See *Genealogies, Tribes,* &c., of *Hy-Fiaclach,* p. 54; and the Genealogical Table in the same work.

\(^{5}\) *Inis-Céaltra.*—See note \(^{8}\), under 548, p. 187, *suprâ*. Colgan says that the name of the mother of Guaire Ailhne 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

Connought, of Crimuthann, son of Aedh, King of Leinster, and of Cuanana, son of Cailechine, 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:


\(^{9}\) *Daughter of Dallbronach.*—There was a
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. Faranam at 15th February (Acta Sanctorum, p. 339, n. 17), where he translates it:

"Ex solo semine Chuinti, &c. Alis Cumaine, fuit filia DallBronii, et Soror Brothsechae, matris S. Brigidae, feminae ob pro geniem numerosum et sanctam, nostris hystoriis, valed celebratam: in quibus lego septuaginta septem Sanctorum albo adscriptos, ex semine prodiisse feminae, juxta vulgatum carmen a Mariano Gorman, ejusve Scholastic compositum:

"Cumain inghenn DallBronigh, mathair Chauinti
is Guaire
Moirsheiser ar sheachtmogad, ascadh gennai waidhe.
Cumane filia DallBronii matir Cumini et Guairii,
Septem et Septuaginta ex ea prodiunt. Ex ejus nempse semine."


1 Connaicne-mara: i.e. the inhabitants of Conamara, 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 Tar-Connought, pp. 31, 92, &c.
3 "A. D. 660.—Cowgan Maccuicenne died, &c."

He was probably the brother of Muirchu Maccuthennius, 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.

"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.

5 Magh-Itha, in Fotharta.—This was a plain in the barony of Forth, in the south-east of the county of Wexford.—See note 5, under A. M. 2550, p. 8, supra. 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 Colgu, two sons of Domhnall, son of Aedh, son of Ainmire, were slain by Ceirrceann.

The Age of Christ, 663. The seventh year of Diarmaid and Blathmac. Baetan Mac-Ua-Cormaic, Abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. He was of the sept of Conmaicne-mara. Comdhan Macecutheanne; Bearach, Abbot of Beamchair; Cearnagh Sotol, 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 Fotharta.

The Age of Christ, 664. A great mortality prevailed in Ireland this year, which was called the Buidhe Connall, and the following number of the saints


"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 extreme 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.

Buidhe-Connall. —This term is explained "icteritia vel aurigo, id est abundantia flava bilis per corpus effusa, hominemque pallidum remansit, per flagitium ardexitus," by Philip O'Sullivan Beare, in his translation of the Life of St. Machua, 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 Scotti 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 Buidhe Connall, which is translated Flava Icteritia: "Hae enim infirmitas in hibernico dicitur Buidhe Connall. Hac enim pestilenta mortui sunt tot homines, quod non remansit extera pars populi."—Acta Sanctorum, p. 601, c. 13. To this Colgan writes the following note:

"De viris sanctis, Regibus, multisque aliis hac mortalite extinctis ita scribunt Quatnor Magistri in Annalibus ad annum 664: Ingens hoc anno fit in Hibernia mortalitas que Buidhe Chonnaill (i.e. flava Icteritia, sive Ictericaides) vulgo appellatur, qua plurimi ex clero et populo, et inter alios sequentes sancto extinxi sunt: St. Fechanus, Abbas Everiensis; S. Ronanus filius Berachi; S. Aleranus cognomento sapiens; S. Cronanus, filius Siluci; S. Mundanus de Lich; S. Ultanus filius Hua Conge, abbas de Cluain-cruirid; S. Colmanus Cassius, Abbas de Cluain-muc-nois; et S. Cumminus, Abbas de Cluain-muc-nois. Item Dermitus et Blathmacus, duo filii Aidil Shane, postquam annis octo in Hibernia corregna-
naoiniub Epenn vi, S. Peichin, abb Pobaig, 14 Februair, S. Ronan, mac h'porg, S. Alperan mo 'igna, S. Cronan mac Silne, S. Manchan Lecche, S. Ulltan Mac h'U Cuniga, abb Cluana hlopanig, S. Colman Capi, abb Cluana mac Napi. 7 Cummine abb Cluana mac Napi. 1ap mbfit ocht mbhlaofa 1求婚 nEpeann do Diarniat 1 blacmac, ó mac Aodha Slane, anbhatachar don moirtlaed ceitna. Ro tutamighe beor Maolbriqaul, mac Maelinoin, 1 Cuanamachair, mi Muman. Aonguf Ula. Atbanighe aithiat uelcail 1 do tuaite 1 nErinn don moirtlaed hirin cemnogatruide. Dithgrém an tmear la do Man.

Aoir Cnpr, ré céid求婚ce agus. An céid bliadain do Seachnupaig, mac blacmac, hi求婚 nEpeann. baecithi, abb bínocaif, vécc. Aithil Plano Eapra, mac Donnall, mic Aodha, mic Anmpech, vécc. Maolcaoch, mac Scandail, topech Cpruthne do求婚ce 1p, vécc. Eochnaí laiplaite, mi runt, cadem extacti sunt; Item Maolbressail, òlius Moeldoini; Caius, cognomento Gammathair, Rex Mononii; Acquassius Ultanig, et prater hos alli immeneri de clero et populo Hiberniae interie- runt."—Trias Thaum., p. 603, n. 14. Concerning this mortality, "quae nostris temporibus terrarum orbe, bis ex parte vastaverat majore," see Vit. 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.

°Fobhar.—Now Fore, in the county of Westmeath.—See note 4, under the year 1176, p. 22.

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.

St. Alperan 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.

St. Manchan of Liath: i.e. of Liath-Man-

chain, now Lemanaghan, in the barony of Gar-

rycastle, King's County.—See note on Tuaim

nEire, A. D. 645, and note on Liath-Manchein,

under 1531. The death of St. Manchan is en-

tered in the Annals of Clonmacnoise under the

year 661, where the translator interpolates the

following remark:

"And because the Coworbes of Saint Man-

chain 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 set-

down his pedigree to disprove their allega-

tions. Manchan was son of Failv, 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, com-
piled by the O'Celys, there is given the pedigree

of a St. Manchan of the race of Conall Golban,

the ancestor of O'Donnell; but he was not Man-

chan of Leath-Manchaim, for the pedigree of the

latter is traced to Macieroich, son of Rudhraigh

Mor of Ulster.

Cua-gan-mathair.—See the year 600, where
of Ireland died of it: St. Feichin, Abbot of Fobhar, on the 14th of February; St. Ronan, son of Bearach; St. Aileran the Wise; St. Cronan, son of Silne; St. Manchan, of Liath; St. Ulnan Mac hUi-Cunga, Abbot of Cluain-Iraird [Clonard]; Colman Cas, Abbot of Cluain-mic Nois; and Cummine, Abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois. After Dairmaid 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 Maeldun, and Cu-gan-mathair", King of Munster; Aenghus Uladh. There died very many ecclesiastics and laics in Ireland of this mortality besides these. An eclipse of the sun on the third day of May.

The Age of Christ, 665. The first year of Seachnasach, son of Blathmac, in the sovereignty of Ireland. Baeithin, Abbot of Beannchair [Bangor], died. Ailill Flann Easa, son of Donmall, son of Aedh, son of Airmire, died. Maelcanich, 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 26th of March, the name of this king is written *Cai gan mathair*, which Colgan translates *vagitas seu flatus 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*.

A. 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 Tigernach it is noticed under the year 663, on which Dr. O'Connor writes the following remark in the Annals of Ulster, p. 55:


7 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] “Seachnasach, son of King Blathmack, began his reign, and was king five years.”—Ann. Clon.

Aoir Cruort, pé céo pearceat a ré. An dapa bhlaodh do Seachnupach. Mórtalnó mór ríin mhabairm, ním po ecpír cíomh abbaidh hí rdhuidear Uladh, oífhach, Cummine, Colm, à Aodán a nannamao. Cath Aine etip Cnoin deghe Bógríire úi in po mabháid Eogán mac Cruinníil. Óran Fiomn, mac Maitoleothracach, toireac ní pórchí Muimian, do mabháid, hílaim, mac, mac Maitoleo, pi Ulaí, vécc.

Aoir Cruort, pé céo pearceat a rpeacht. An triar bhlaodh do Seachnupach. Colman eppiríop, go naomnach aile maillé rpir, do tull go hímpr bo pinn, go po ríthar ecpír innaí, conaí naite amnightheicí róm. Pearchír mac Muccedó [véce].

Aoir Cruort, pé céo pearceat a hocht. An cíomhnaíodh bhlaodh do Seachnupach. S. Cummine Fiomn, abb iae Colum Cille, vécc an 24 Feb-

1 Ó Bríuin.—In the Annals of Ulster at this year, Dubhínorecht is called "Rex hUa Briuin-Ai." It was the name of a tribe descended from Brian, son of Eochaidh Muighneachdhoine, seated in the plain of Maigh-Ai, now Machaire-Chonnacht, in the county of Roscnonmin.

2 Fearseart: i.e. a Ford. The word fearseart 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 fearseart 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.

3 Ceallach, son of Guaire: i.e. Guaire Aileáin, King of Connaught. This entry is given in the Annals of Ulster under 665.

4 Fiolan, son of Colman.—"A. D. 663. Foylan mac Colman, King of Lystur, died."—Ann. Clon.


6 A. D. 663. There was a great mortality, whereof four abbots" [of Benchor] "died one after another this year, namely, Bearagh, Comynye, Columb, and Aidan."—Ann. Clon.

7 Aine: i.e. Nocih 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-Fudheant and the Aradh were seated in the present county of Limerick, and their territories were divided from each other by the River Maigue and the stream now called the Morning Star River.

8 Innis-Bo-finn: 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,
666.] ANNALS OF THE KINGDOM OF IRELAND.

died; Eochaidh Iarlaithid, King of the Cruithne, also died. Maelduin, son of Scannal, chief of Cinel-Coirbre, died. Duibhinnreacht, son of Dunchadh, chief of Ui-Briuin, died. Ceallach, son of Guaire, died. The battle of Fearsat, between the Ulidians and the Cruithni, where Cathasach, son of Laircine, was slain. Faelan, son of Colman, King of Leinster, died.

The Age of Christ, 666. The second year of Seachnasach. A great plague [raged] in this year, of which died four abbots at Benanchair-Uladh [Bangor], namely, Bearach, Cummine, Colum, and Aedhan, their names. The battle of Aine, between the Aradha and Ui-Fidhgeinte, where Eoghan, son of Crummnael, was slain. Bran Finn, son of Maelochtraigh, chief of the Deisi of Munster, was slain. Blathmac, son of Maelcobha, 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, and he founded a church thereon, from which he is called. Fearchus, son of Muccedh [died].

The Age of Christ, 668. The fourth year of Seachnasach. St. Cummine

pp. 825, 964, 1164; and Hardiman's edition of O'Flaherty's 'Iar-Conaighth, 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. 664. The sailing of Bishop Colman, with the relics of the saints" [recte, with the rest of the Scoti] "to the island of Innis Boffynne, where he founded a church."—Ann. Clon.

"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-finne, which gave name to the island, is periodically seen emerging from its waters.


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. Columbkillse.—See Colgan's Trias Thumna, pp. 325 to 331. He was also the author of a very curious letter to Segnius, Abbot of Iona, on the Paschal Controversy, published by Ussher in his Syloge, No. xi.—See his Life in Colgan's Acta Sanctorum, at 24th February, p. 408-411.
puqm. Maolpothapartig, mac Suibne, toipe Cenel Tuirthre, vecc. Cem-paraolao po pano:

Ni uile, nach mi hompa altaile
O do breta Maolpothapartig, ma ghamhnen do Doire.


Aig Criot, pe cévo peapac anaoi. Iap mhi-te cúise bhaiona ór Eininn hi ngihe do Seachnach, mac blatmac, do ceap la Oubouin, plaith Cenel Cophne. Ap pop Sechnach do patta an teipimeni,

ba mpanach, ba heachlapach, mteach hi mbró Seachnach,
ba hinnó puigeall pop plaitte hiptaigh i mbró mac blatmac.

ópan Pino, mac Maileocherpaich, toipe na Déirí Múmian. Maolduin Ua Ronain do marba. baltmac, mac Maileoba, vecc. Cuana, mac Cel-laig, do marba. ópan Pino, mac Mailepothapartiág, vecc. Dunchab Ua Ronain díg.

Aig Criot, pe cévo peachtónogat. An cévo bhaiona do Cúnpaolao, mac blathmac, hi ngihe népcam. Dungal, mac Mailetule, toipe Ceneol

* Cenel-Tuirthre.—Otherwise called Ui-Tuirthre, a tribe descended from Fiacra 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 *", under A. D. 1176, p. 25, where the Editor of these Annals, misled by Colgan, erroneously places the parishes of Ramaone, Donnegorr, and Killead, in this territory. The parish of Ramaone 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:


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.

2 Critian.—" A. D. 668, Obitus Critani abbatis Benchair et Mochno Maccausti."—Ann. Uit,
Finn, abbot of Ia-Colnim Cille, died on the 24th of February. Maeldothartaigh, son of Suibhne, chief of Cinel-Tuirtre, died. Ceannfaelad approached:

Not dearer is one king to me than another,
Since Maeldothartaigh was born in his couch to Doire!

Maelduin, son of Maenach, was slain. Critan, Abbot of Beannchair (Ban-gor), 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 slain by Dubhduin, chief of Cinel-Cairbre. It was of Seachnasach this testimony was given:

Full of briddles 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, son of Maclochtraigh, chief of Deisi-Munhan [died]. Maelduin O’Ronain was slain. Blathmac, son of Maelcobha, died. Cuanna, son of Ceallach, died. Bran Finn, son of Maeldothartaigh, died. Dunchadh Ua Ronain died.

The Age of Christ, 670. The first year of Ceannfaelad, son of Blathmac, in the sovereignty of Ireland. Dungal, son of Maeltuile, chief of Cinel-Boghaine, of Sligo.—See note p, under A. D. 492, p. 154, supra.


Cuanna, &c.—“A. D. 668. Jugulatio Cuana mac Cellaid, Jugulatio Briani Finn, mac Mailefotharti; Mors Dunchadh I-Ronain.”—Ann. Uit.


Cinel-Boghaine.—See note under A. D. 605.
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Mbhúam, do maithbhádh la Longrích, mac Aongusa, toireac Cnaille. 

tu Macha 7 Tég Telle do loiscead. bíóidhach do loiscead. Cumascach, 

mac Rómain, decc.

Aorp Chnort, pé cé dtéachtmoítar a hao. An tusa bhiadain do Cheann- 

paolaí. Maolphuab, abb Bíóidhach, do chul 'n Alainn, go rothaíte ecclais 

Aopronn. Rioch Maigh Lunge. Paille, abb 'Ia Colaim Cille, do 

tocht 'n Éimhín a hlae.

Aorp Chnort, pé cé dtéachtmoítar a dó. An spéar bhiadain do Cheann- 

paolaí. Sgamann, mac Pígim, toirech 'n Méith, decc.

Aorp Chnort, pé cé dtéachtmoítar a trí. Tá mbeith cheirpe bhiadhna hi 

muighe nEireann do Cúnpaolaí, mac Bláitimu, mac Dhaingim, do cír la 

Bionnstaí Plúbach, in ecath Aiprealta, oc Tígh 'n Ua Maine. Nao, mac 

Dáinle, decc. Congal Cúnpoda, mac Dunchaedha, pí Ullain, do maithbhá 

la haoise.

Aorp Chnort, pé cé dtéachtmoítar a cícharn. An cédo bhiadain do Píon-

“A. D. 671, Bellam Dangailé mic Macetuille, et Combatio Ardhaiche et Domús Tailli filii 


* Teagh-Telle: i.e. the House of Teilli, son 

of Segenian, who was contemporary with St. 

Fintan of Taghman, 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-Telle, is situated 

in Westmeath; and in the Gloss to the Feilire-

Aongus it is described in the vicinity of 

Dumagh, 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 Tailtin by the Irish writers. 

Lanigan (Eccles. Hist., vol. iii. p. 130) states 

that Teagh Teille is in the new King’s County, 

but he does not tell us where. It is the place 

now called Teheldy, situated in the parish of 

Durrow, in the north of the King’s County.

* Beannchaid.—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. Combatio Bennchar Britannum.”

—Ann. Uit.

“ A. D. 668. Bangor in England was burnt.”

—Ann. Uit.

* Apocrossan.—This would be anglicised A Berkeley, 

but the modern form of the name is 

unknown to the Editor. The word Aber, which 

frequently enters into the toponymical names 

in Wales and Scotland, is synonymous with the 

Irish ‘Ibar, 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. Madrubai fandairt Ecclesiam 

Apocrossan.”—Ann. Uit.

“ A. D. 669. Moyle Rovai founded the 

curch of Aporcrosan.”—Ann. Uit.

* Magh Lunge.—“ A. D. 672. Combatio Maigí-

Lunge.”—Ann. Uit.
was slain by Loingseach, son of Aenghus, chief of Cinel-Conaill. Ard-Macha [Armagh] and Teagh-Telle were burned. Beannchair was burned. Cumascach, son of Ronan, died.

The Age of Christ, 671. The second year of Ceannfacladha. Macrubha, Abbot of Beannchair, went to Alba [Scotland], and founded the church of Aporcrasai. The burning of Magh Lunge. Faliibe, Abbot of Ia-Coluin Cille [Iona], came to Ireland from Ia.

The Age of Christ, 672. The third year of Ceannfacladh. Scannlan, son of Fingin, chief of Ui-Meith, died.

The Age of Christ, 673. After Ceannfacladh, 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. Congal Ceannfoda, son of Dunchadhi, King of Ulidia, was slain by Beag Boirrche.

The Age of Christ, 674. The first year of Finnachta Fleadhach, son of

"A. D. 669. Moyelponge was burnt." — Ann. Clon.

There is a place of this name near the village of Ballaghaderreen, 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 Columbar, lib. ii. c. 39; and in O'Donnell's Life of the same saint, lib. ii. c. 88, (apud Colgan, Trias Tbaumi, p. 126), as situated on the island of Eithica, and under the government of St. Baitheus.


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 Cualigne, in the north of the county of Louth. — See Leabhar na gCeart, p. 148, note a.

"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 in vigilia noctis, vi. feria ante pascha, ob oriente in occidentem, per serenum edum apparuit. Luna in sanguineum 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 Cinnfaclad filii Blathmaine, filii Aedo Slaine, in quo Cinnfaclad interfexit est. Finnsnechta mac Duncha victor erat." — Ann. Ult.

vaëta Pluach, mac Duncha, hi righe iar Erinn. S. Colman, episcop ó Imp Nó pinde, vécc an 8 lá d'August. Finán, mac Cuicenn, vécc. Corpóraith Ailigh Fígnenn la Finneachta, mac Duncha, mac. Paulle, abb lae, no ráid ma rúimh a héimm.


Aoir Sáirse, pé céo reachтомогàt a peacht. An c'hépainn bhíonn úbhirn-aíta. S. Paulle, abb lae Cúmuin Cille, vécc an 22 nó Marta. Neach-

“A D. 670. Congall Keanfoda, King of Ulster, was killed by one Beag Boyrige.” — Ann. Clon.


See note on Inis-Bofinne, under the year 367, supra.

* Finan, son of Airenni. — The festival of “Fin- nan mac Eramain” 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. e. 49, as “Christi miles Finanus, qui vitam multis amnchoretiac annis, juxta Roboroti Monasterium campi” [hiecio Durrow] “irreprehensibiliter ducet.” — Rev. Hib. Scrip., tom. iv. p. 50.


Dr. O’Conor translates Frigreinn by funditus, in the Annals of the Four Masters (p. 227), and “a fundamentis,” in the Annals of Ulster; but, according to the Dimnaechus, the royal fort of Aileach was sometimes called Aileach Frigreinn, from Frigreann, the architect who built it.

—See the Ordnance Memoir of the parish of Templemore.


Loch-Gabhair. — Now Loughgower, or Logore, near Dunshauglin, in the county of Meath.

“Jacet autem hic lacus in regione Bregensi in finibus Mediae juxta nostras hystoricos.” — Col- gan’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, Bishop of Inis-bo-finne, died on the 8th day of August. Finan, son of Aircunai, died. The destruction of Aileach Frigreimm, by Finnshmeachta, son of Dunchadh. Failbhe, Abbot of Ia, returned back from Ireland.

The Age of Christ, 675. The second year of Finnachta. Becan Ruimini died in Britain on the 17th of March. A battle [was fought] between Finnshmeachta and the Leinstermen, by the side of Loch-Gabhair; and the battle was gained over the Leinstermen. Dunchadh, son of Ulan, chief of Oirghialla, was slain at Dun-Forgo, by Macduin, son of Maelfithrigh.

The Age of Christ, 676. The third year of Finnachta. Dairchell, son of Curetai, Bishop of Gleann-da-locha, [died] on the 3rd of March. Coman, bishop; Maclologhar, Bishop of Fearna [Ferns]; Tuaimsnamha, chief of Ossory, was slain by Faclan Seanchostol. Colgu, son of Failbhe Flann, King of Munster, died.

The Age of Christ, 677. The fourth year of Finnachta. St. Failbhe, Abbot of Ia-Coluin Cille, died on the 22nd of March. Neachtain Neir died.

under the year 676, but in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at 673, thus:


"A. D. 673. The Leinstermen gave a battle to King Fynnaghty in a place hard by Loghgarwar, where King Fynnaghty was victor." —Ann. Clon.


"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. 674. Darchill mac Cuyletty, Bishoy of Glendalogha, diocl. Coman, Bishop, and Moy-


He was succeeded by the celebrated Adamnan, who wrote the Life of St. Columbkill. —See Vita Columbae in Colgan's Trias Thaum., pp. 340—498, where Adamnan makes the following reference to this Failbhe: "Meo decessore Failbe intentius audiente, qui et ipse cum Segineo praecons inserat." —Lib. i. c. 3.


The true year is 679, as marked by Tigheanach. This Cennfachadh is called of Daire Lurain (now Derryloran, in Tyrone), in the preface to *Urceplth na-Eigres*, a work which he is said to have amended. — See O'Reilly's Descriptive Catalogue of Irish Writers, pp. 46-48.


*Colman, Íc.* — These entries are given in the Annals of Ulster at 679, and in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at 675, as follows:


"A.D. 675. Colman, abbott of Beacon, died. Finawla, King of Lyster, was killed. Cathal mac Ragally died. There reigned a kind of a great leprosy in Ireland this year, called the Poxe, in Irish, Bolgagh."

"Baddhhghna, otherwise written Badbhghna, and in the Annals of Ulster (Cod. Clarend., tom. 49), Bogua. 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 Badbhghna, anglice Slieve Bawn, 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 Badbhghna, in the present county of Longford.

"St. Cirr.—The festival of this virgin is set down in the *Fectile Ancus*, and in O'Clergy's Irish Calendar, at 5th January, and her church
Ceannfaeladh, son of Oilioll, a paragon in wisdom, died. The battle of Taitil Tin [was gained] by Fionsmeacha Fleadhach over Becc Boirche.

The Age of Christ, 678. The fifth year of Finachta. Colman, Abbot of Beannchair, died. Maelfothartaigh, Bishop of Ardisratha, died. Fiansamhail, son of Maeltuile, King of Leinster, was mortally wounded by Foisescachan, [one] of his own people, at the instigation of Fionsmeacha Fleadhach. Cathal, son of Ragallach, died. The battle of Bodhighbhna, where Conall Oirgueach, chief of Cinel-Cairbre, was slain.

The Age of Christ, 679. The sixth year of Finachta. St. Ciar, 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-Ceithir. Conall, son of Dunchadhi, was slain at Ceann-tire. Seachnasach, 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 Corcach [St. Barry, of Cork], died. Ceannfaeladh, son of Colgan, King of Connaught, was slain after the house in which

is described as Cill-Scine in Musraigh-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.

Dun-Ceithir.—Now the Giant's Sconce, in the parish of Dunboe, in the north of the county of Londonderry.—See note under the year 624.


Ceann-tire: i.e. Head of the Land, now Canteire, in Scotland.


A D. 676. Conell mac Domnough was killed in Kyntyre.—Ann. Clon.


A D. 676. Seachnasach mac Arveay and Conaing mac Conoyole were killed.—Ann. Clon.

Corcach.—Now Cork, the chief city of Munster. This name signifies moor, marsh, or low, swampy ground; and Barry's or Finnbarr'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. 677. Swynie mac Moyle-uaice, Bishop-prince of Cork, died.—Ann. Clon. The true year is 682, as marked by Tighernach.

Ceansfaeladh, &c.—These entries are given
in the Annals of Ulster at the year 681, and in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at 677, thus:


"A. D. 677. Kinfoyle míc Colgan, King of Connacht, died. The battle of Rathmore was given against the Britons, where Cahasagh mac Moyledoyin, King of the Piets, and Uíl mac Dicollach, were slain."—Ann. Clon.

Connacie-Cuíle.—A sept of the race of Fergus mac Roeich (ex-king of Ulster in the first century), seated in the present barony of Kilmaine, in the county of Mayo.—See O'Flaherty's Oergyia, part iii. c. 46.

Rath-mor-Maighe-Line.—Now Rathmore, a township containing the remains of an ancient rath, or earthen fort, in the parish of Dowmogore, in the plain of Mollimny, 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-kee in Magh-Line, under the year 558, p. 200, supra.

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 Trías Thaum., p. 172, n. 49. See this place again referred to at the year 882. In the Annals of Ulster "Dornitatio Airmedaig na Craibhe," i.e. the decease of Airmeadhach of Craebh, is entered in the Annals of Ulster under the year 682; but Dr. O'Connor translates it, "Dornitatio Airmedaii Ducis Crivorum," which is totally incorrect, and the less to be excused because the old translation in the Clandon Manuscript, which he had before him, gives the entry very correctly as follows:

"A. D. 682. Dornitatio Airmedal na Crave i. of the Bush or Branch."

Aiptech : i.e. of Carraighe-Airthich, a sept seated between the Rivers Lung and Bridegog, 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. Uelch-dearg [Redbeard] Ua-Caillidhe, [one of the Conmaicene-Cuile; [was the person that] killed him. The battle of Rath-nor-Maighhe-Line [was gained] over the Britons, wherein were slain Cathasach, son of Maelduin, chief of the Cruitlhi [Dal-Araidhe], and Ultan, son of Dicolla.

The Age of Christ, 681. The eighth year of Finacha. St. Eirmeachadh, Abbot of Craebl-Laisre, died on the first day of January. Colman, Abbot of Cluain-nic-Nois, died; he was of Airteach. Dunchadh Muisrse, son of Maeldubh, King of Connaught, was slain. The battle of Corann, wherein were slain Colga, son of Blathmac, and Fearghus, son of Maelduin, chief of Cincel-Cairbre.

The Age of Christ, 682. The ninth year of Finacha. Maine, Abbot of Aendruim [Nendrum], died. Loch Eathach was turned into blood. The battle of Caiseal-Finnbhair.

The Age of Christ, 683. The tenth year of Finacha. The devastation of Magh-Breagh, both churches and territories, by the Saxons, in the month of

\[\text{\textsuperscript{a}}\text{ Dunchadh Muisrse.}\]—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 Muisrse, filius Maeldubh jugulatus. Bellum Corann, in quo ececidit Colgu, filius Blainic, et Fergus, nac Maeleduin, rex Generis Coirpri.” Dunchadh Muisrse, who was of the Uí-Fiachra Muaide, was called Muisrse from his having lived, or been fostered, in the territory of Muisrse (i.e. the marshes or fens), in the north of the barony of Tireragh, in the now county of Sligo. —See Genealogies, Tribes, &c., of Hy-Fiachra, p. 314.


\[\text{\textsuperscript{c}}\text{ Loch Eathach.} \]—Now Lough Neagh. —See note \[\text{\textsuperscript{f}}\], under A. D. 331, p. 124, supra.

“A. D. 683. Loch Eathach so doud hi ful.”


“A. D. 680. Logh Neagh was turned into blood this year.” —Ann. Clon.


“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 \[\text{\textsuperscript{d}}\], under A. D. 1292, pp. 455, 456. Colgan translates this passage as follows, in Trias Thurna, p. 385: “Anno Christi 683, et Finnaicta decimo. Devastator regio Maghregensis in mense Junio, per Saxones, qui nec populo nec clero pepercerant: sed et multis captivos et multis praeda ad suas naves retulerunt.”

The devastation of Magh-Breagh by the Saxons, is noticed in the Annals of Ulster under the
The year 684, and in the Annals of Clonmaenoise at 680, thus:


"A. D. 680. There was an extrem great wind and Earthquake in Ireland. The Saxons, the plains of Moyobery, with divers churches, wasted and destroyed in the month of June, for the allynace 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 [Hibernam], miserably wasted that inoffensive nation, which had always been most friendly to the English [nationi Anglorum semper amissimam]; 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. Ult. 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. Breasal¹, son of Fergus, chief of Cobhama, died.

The Age of Christ, 684. The eleventh year of Finachta. Forcron, Abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. A mortality² 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 frost³ 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. Adamnan⁴ went to Saxon-land, to request [a restoration] of the pri-

² Of Cobba: i.e. of Ui-Eathach-Cobba, the present baronies of Iveagh, in the county of Down.
⁴ Mortality.—Adamnan refers to a great mortality, which, for two years after the war with Egririd, swept the whole world except the Fiets 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 commune-randum videtur de mortalitate, quae nostris temporibus terrarum orbem, bis ex parte va-stavit majore. Nam ut de ecteris taceam latioribus Europæ regionibus, hoc est Italia, et ipsa Romana Civitate, et Cisalpinis Galliarum" [i.e. Gallorum] "provinciis, Hispanis quoque Pirinæi montis interjecto disterminatis, occani Insulæ per totum videlicet Scotia et Britannia böins vicibus vastata sunt dira pestilentia, exceptis duobus populis, hoc est, Pictorum plebe et Scotia-
torum Britanniae, inter quos utrosque Dorsi montes Britannici distermini, &c. &c. Nos verò Deo agimus crebras grates, qui nos. et in his nostris Insulis, orante pro nobis nostro ve-
erabili Patrono a mortalitatem invasionibus defendit: et in Saxonia Regem Aldfridum visi-
tantes amicum adhuc non cessante pestilentia et multos hinc inde vicos devastante, ita tamen nos Dominus, et in prima post bellum Eefridi visi-
tatione, et in secunda interjectis duobus annis, in tali mortalitatis medio deambulantes, per-
culo liberavit, ut ne unus etiam de nostri comitibus moreretur, nec alius ex eis aliquo molestaretur morbo."—Trías Thaum., p. 363.

Florence of Winchester notices this plague in his Annales at the year 685: "Magna pestilen-
tie procella Britanniam corripiens lata nece vastavit."

⁵ Great frost.—There is no reference to this frost in the Annales of Ulster or Clonmacnois.

⁶ Adamnan.—Colgan, in a note on this passage, translates the above passage from the Four Masters, as follows:

"Anno Christi, 684. Finaechta Regis undecimo. S. Adamannus Legatus misus venit ad Saxones, ad pradás et captivas quos Septentrionales Saxones (hoc est Northumbri) ex supra memorata regione Breguren diripauerant, repetendas. Et ab eis
 propName a haures uatha iar nuinam ebre g mordba piad na ploigne, to blictet onoin g arninun moir vo iarain imnhi pe hoagnaceac gach necht po cumnach cuxca.


Aor Cupeat, pe ceo ochtmoaet ap. An trear hlaaid vece vPhion-aceta. Cath Imlachcha Phich ma Niall mac Cmpnach Sotaol, pop Congala, mac Conamg, apu aqo po mapbaq Dubbaanbhi, topeq Arpa Cinnaacha, | hUaeperibe hua Opena, topeq Conaille Munpreitine, po pmqimnaq an eact po Congalaq iarain. Ap pya noideachab po randaq:

|DronaC Conallia maum, uibhi veqh iar huaeperib, NI ba heallma biel ghi, I NApo iar hDubaanbhi.|


|honorifici exceptus, et coram nonnullis siguis et miraculae perpetrae omnia que petit impetravit.|
—Trias Thom., p. 385, n. 40.


|A. D. 682. Adammanus brought 60 captives to Ireland.—Ann. Clon. See Bode'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.|

|Docummacinechongy.—These entries are given in the Annals of Ulster under the year 686, as follows:


|Corcaich-mor: i.e. the great Corcaich or Marsh, now Cork, the chief city of Munster. It is also frequently called Corcaich-mor-Mumhan, i.e. the great Cork of Munster.|

|Inleach Phich. —This, which is otherwise called Imleach-Fia and Imleach-Fia, is the present Enlagh, a townland in a parish of the same name, about four miles north-east of the town of Kells, in the county of Meath:|


|Ard-Ciannachta. —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. Docummaicthomnog, Abbot of Gleann-da-locha, died. Roisseni, Abbot of Corcach-mort, died. Osseni, Bishop of Mainistir; Fintan, son of Tulehan [recte 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 [was fought] by Niall, son of Cearnach Sotal, against Congalach, son of Conaing, wherein were slain Dubhdainbher, chief of Ard Cianachta, and Uaircridhe Ua Oisene, chief of Conaille-Muirtheimhne; and the battle was afterwards gained over Congalach. Of their deaths was said:

Sorrowful are the Conaillí this day; they have cause after Uaircridhe,
Not in readiness shall be the sword, in Ard, after Dubhdainbher.

St. Seghene, Bishop of Ard-Macha, died. He was from Achadh-claidhibh. St. Cuthbert, Bishop of Farna, in England, died.

rard, in the county of Louth.—See note under the year 660.

Conaille-Muirtheimhne. — This tribe gave name to a territory comprising, at this period, the baronies of Ardéc, 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 a, under A. M. 2859, p. 10, and note b, under A. D. 226, p. 110, supra.

Uaircridhe. — Dr. O’Conor translates this “Nimia festinatio illis causa doloris;” but this is childishly incorrect, as Uaircridhian is a man’s name.

Ard: i.e. in Ard-Cianachta. Dr. O’Conor translates this “inter Nobiles,” which is incorrect.

Of Farna: 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 Lindisfarne.—See Bede’s Eccl. 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 Tinchmouth, and from him by Capgrave at 20th March.—See Ussher’s Primordia, pp. 944, 945.

Aon Chriost, pē céid oichmogat a hucháth. An cánseach blíadhain decc gPhípnéachta. Cronan Maca Caile, abb Óídochar, decc an 6 ón Nollabhar. Píngellach, mac Flann, toirec Ua Mháine, Óilain, eipprce Cinngrápaó, decc. Dóchume Óaide Óídochar, decc.

Aon Chriost, pē céid oichmogat a nmoi. An rípeach blíadhain decc gPhípnéachta. Dábeceog Cinna hEAPA decc. Pípsar, mac Lóin, pí Ólaid, do màithbaod la hUíb Eachach.

Aon Chriost, pē céid nucháth. An reachtínach blíadhain decc gPhípnéachta. Dóheacht, eipprce Pípsa, decc an 27 lúth. Óban Ua Paolam, pí Láistín, decc. Cathair Oippeairgh1 Láistín, haill in po marbaod Paolcop Ua Maoldóra. Ro pépaíod fleachtaí polaí Láistín rím blíadhain. Ro poa

"Beccan of Cluain-Irard.—This is a mistake for Beccan of Cluain-ard.—See note on Dabbeceog, 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 Gnoithnat, abbes, which they omit altogether.


In the Annals of Clonnaecnaoise the deaths of Bran mac Connell, King of Leinster, and of "Gnaithnat, abbesse of Killdare," are noticed under the year 685.


"Cluain-Irard.—See note under the year 659.


"Doire-Bruchais.—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.

"Cluain-ard; i.e. the High Lawn or Meadow. This was the ancient name of the place on which stands Kilpeakean old church, at the foot of Sleabh gCrot, in the barony of Clanwilliam, and county of Tipperary. Dabbeceog, in this entry, is the same person as Beccan, incorrectly called of Cluain-Irard, whose death is entered by the Four Masters under the year 688. In the Feileire 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. Beccanus, of Cluain-Iraird, died. Gnaithnat, Abbess of Cill-dara, died. Congal, son of Maelduine, 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, 689. The sixteenth year of Finshneachta. Dabhceog, of Cluain-ard, died. Fearghus, son of Lodan, King of Ulidia, was slain by the Ui-Eachdhach [people of Iveagh].

The Age of Christ, 690. The seventeenth year of Finshneachta. Diraithe, Bishop of Fearna, died on the 27th of July. Bran Ua Faelain, King of Leinster, died. A battle between the Osraighe and the Leinstermen, wherein Faelchar Ua Maclodhra was slain. It rained a shower of blood in Leinster this year.

was otherwise called Mocceoc (syonymous with Dabeceoc), and that his church is situated in Musraighbe-Breogain, in Munster, or at Tigh Ui Conaill, in Ui-Briuin-Chalann. Keating, speaking of the same saint (regimiae Diarnada mic Fearghusa Ceirrheoil), states that he consecrated the church of Cill-Bheacain, in Musraighbe-Chuire, on the north side of Sliabh gCrot. For the varieties of form of the names of the Irish saints, by prefixing mo, do, or do, and postfixing un, en, m, og, oc, see note on Mochaehlog, under the year 655.


The festival of Diraithe, 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.

1 Osraigh: 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.

2 A shower of blood.—This is not given in the Annals of Ulster, but it is entered in the Annals of Tighernach 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 Foilchol O’Moyloyer was slain. It rained [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.”
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 Caradoc Hid. Brit. Lond., 1702, p. 13, and also the Philosophical Transactions, vol. xix. p. 221. Giraldus, in his Topographia Hiberniar, 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.


—Ann. Ult.


6 He was slain.—The Annals of Tigernach 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 Connaenoscia at 690, thus:

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, 692. The nineteenth year of Finachta. Cronan Beg, abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, died on the 6th of April. Cronan Balnae [i. e. of Balla], died.

The Age of Christ, 693. Gaimide of Lughmhaidh, died. Meann Boirne, abbot of Achadh-bo, died. After Finachta Fleadhch, son of Dunchadh, had been twenty years in the sovereignty of Ireland, he was slain by Aedh, son of Dluthach, son of Ailil, son of Aedh Slaine, chief of Fera-Cul, and Congalacht, son of Conaing, son of Congal, son of Aedh Slaine, in a battle at Greallach-Dollaith. Breasal, son of Finachta, also fell in this battle along with his father. Tadhg, son of Failbhe, was killed in Gleann-Gaimhin.

The Age of Christ, 694. The first year of Loingseach, son of Aenghus, in the sovereignty of Ireland. Loichene Meann, the Wise, Abbot of Kildare, died. Cummeni of Mughdhorm [Cremorne] died. Finnguine, son of Cu-gan-

"A.D. 690. King Finaghty was killed by Hugh mac Dhubh, son of Hugh Slane, at a place called Greallagh Tolley, and Prince Breasal, the king's son."—Ann. Clon.

Fera-Cul.—This, which is otherwise called Fera-Cul-Breagh, is a territory in Bregia, comprising the barony of Kells, in the county of Meath. The parishes of Moybolgue and Enlagh are mentioned as in this territory.—See O'Clery's Irish Calendar, at 5th April and 26th November.

Greallach-Dollaith.—This is probably the place called, in Irish, Greallach, and anglicised Girley, situated about two miles to the south of the town of Kells, in Meath.

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 callis pellium, which is the true translation of Gleann-Gaimhean, but it has no connexion with Pelli- par Manor, in this territory, which is not older than the plantation of Ulster.


"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.

Munan, des. Pípsal Aiône, pí Connacht, des. mac mac Údai Aiône.
Phanainail, mac Maenach, des. Connalch, mac Conaing, mic Conaile, mic Aoda Slane, décc.


Aoir Cnort, pé céo nochat a peacht. An sthrainná bliadhain do Lough-

Peannan, abb Cille bapar, décc.

Aoir Cnort, pé céo nochat a hocht. An cuicecaí bliadhain do Lough-

*Lusca.—Now Lusk, in the barony of Balruddery, about twelve miles north of the city of Dublin. The word lupea signifies a cave, crypt, or subterranean habitation, and is explained ceóc calman [a house in the earth] by O'Crey. These events, and others totally omitted by the Four Masters, are given in the Annals of Ulster as follows, under the year 696:


*Craonnach: i.e. Arborous 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.

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 Kavanagh's 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 Luachra, a man for whose holiness and sanctity King Finaghty remitted the great taxation of the Borowe of the Lystermets, died."

According to the ancient historical tale called *Boranua-Laighdean*, 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 Tuatha Teachtmhara for ever. It appears, however, that Moling's sanctity prevailed against the representative of Tuatha and his aristocratic relative, Adamnan, Abbot of Iona; for by a singular use of the ambiguity of the Irish word *tuin* (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. Fiannmail, son of Maenach, died. Congullach, son of Conaing, son of Conghal, son of Aedh Slaine, died.

The Age of Christ, 695. The second year of Loingseach. Cuisin, scribe of Lusca, died. Maelfothartaigh, Lord of the Oirghialla, died. The devastation of Magh-Muirtheimhne by the Britons and Ulidians. The battle of Cranach, wherein Fearadhach, son of Maeldoith, was slain.

The Age of Christ, 696. The third year of Loingseach. St. Moling Luachra, bishop, died on the 13th of May. A battle [was fought] at Tuchach-Garraisg, in Fearmnghaill, wherein were slain Conchobhar Macha, son of Maelduin, chief of the Airtheara [Oriors], and Aedh Aired, chief of Dal-Araide. Muirghius, son of Maelduin, Lord of Cinel-Cairbre, died.

The Age of Christ, 697. The fourth year of Loingseach. Forannan, Abbot of Kildare, died.

The Age of Christ, 698. The fifth year of Loingseach. Aedh, Anchorite

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 Bormeane 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-Latigean, who displays his own, not St. Moling's, morality, in the many strange

occurrences with which he embellishes the simple events of history. We may very easily believe that Adamnan wished that the race of Tuathal Teachtmaigh 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 scientia scripturarum nobilissimë instructus."—Eccl. Hist., lib. v. c. 15.

1 Tuchach-Garraisg, in Fearmnghaill. — This name would be anglicised Tullygarrisk, but there is no place now bearing the name in Fearmnghaill, or the barony of Farney, in the county of Monaghan.


4 Aedh, Anchorite.—This was the Aidus of
peac. Aed Ancoine, ò Slebhtiu, òecc. Lappim, abb Crmoaif, òecc. Plan-
amiail Ua Dunchaola, toireé Dal Riaana, ò Flann, mac Cnmpaoaun, mac
Suibne, toireé Cnmal Éogam, ò macraur. Aurtuale Ùa Cnmmanoal, toireé
Ceml Éogam, òmacraur ar in pìche, ò mòrseann. Plannto Pino, mac Macol-
tuile Ùa Cnmmanoal, toireé Ceml Éogam, òecc. Conall, mac Suibne,
toireé na ògimn, òecc.

Aòir Cnport, pé òeò nochat anaoi. An peiriad òo Longpeac. Colman,
ùne Uachaille, òecc an 30 Mairta. Aibill, mac Cui òan macaer, òi Muimh-
òecc. Conall, mac Domhnaif, toireá Ùa Pìngeante. Niall Ùa Cnmnaif
ò macraur ò ògimn man Ùa Caran, la hloqalac, mac Conaing.

Aòir Cnport, peacht ceòd. An peachceain bhuaam òo Longpeac. Col-
mun Ùa òmge, abb Cnman iomnaif, òé. Muimhach Muige hàlaoi, òig
Comacht, mac Pìghma, ó òtar Sìol Mupeaðains, òé. Lopqalac Ùa Con-

Sleibte mentioned in Tirechan’s Annotations on the Life of St. Patrick, preserved in the Book
of Armagh.

'a 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 Ci-
vitas Sleibati is described as “juxta flumen Ber-
bha in Campo Albo.” This church was called
from its situation near Sliabh Maighe. These
obits are entered in the Annals of Ulster under
the year 699: “Quies Aedó Anachoritie o [de]
Sleibtiu. Dormatinus iarnnaigh Abbatis Lismoir.
Fiannuim nepos Duno, rex Dalriati, et Flann,
mac Cnmafead, mic Suibne, jugalati sunt. Aurt-
uile, nepos Cnnmanal, de vegno ceapalsus, in
Britnnian persit. Flann Albas mac Maelduile,
nepos Cnmmaíl, de Genere Eugn maritum.”
The same annals contain the following im-
portant notices, totally omitted by the Four
Masters:

"A. D. 699. Accensa est bovina mortalitas in
Hibernia in Kalendis Februrii in Campo Trego
i Tatlubai" [Moytra, in the county of Longford].
"Fanes et pestilncia tribus annis in Hibernia
facta est, ut homo hominem con siderat.”

In the Annals of Clonmacnoise, which are
very meagre about this period, the notices of
the murram and famine, &c., are entered under
the years 694 and 695, thus:

“A. D. 694. A great morren of cows through-
out all England.”

“A. D. 695. The same morren of cows came
into Ireland next year, and began in Moyhrea
in Teallia. Hugh of Slewtyve, Anchorite, died.
There was such famine and scarcity in Ireland
for three years together, that men and women
did eat one another for want.”

"Conall, son of Snibhe.—" A. D. 700. Jugal-
atio Conaill, mic Suibhne, regis na ndes."—
Ann. Ut.

"Linn-Uachaille : otherwise called Linn-Du-
achaillé, 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 Slaibhte, died. Iarnla, Abbot of Lis-mor, died. Fianamhail Ua Dunchadha, chief of Dal-Riada, and Flann, son of Ceannfacladh, son of Suibhne, chief of Cineal-Eoghain, were slain. Aurthuile Ua Crummaeil, chief of Cineal-Eoghain, was driven from his chieftainry into Britain. Flann Finn, son of Maeltuile Ua Crummaeil, chief of Cineal-Eoghain, died. Conall, son of Suibhne, chief of the Deisi, died.

The Age of Christ, 699. The sixth year of Loingseach. Colman, of Linn-Ua-chaille, died on the 30th of March. Aiill, son of Cugannathair, King of Munster, died. Conall, son of Doineannlaig, chief of Ui-Fidhgeinte, [died]. Niall Ua Cearnaigh was killed at Droman-Ua-Casan, by Irgalach-Ua-Conaing.

The Age of Christ, 700. The seventh year of Loingseach. Colman-Ua-hEirc, Abbot of Chuain-Iraird [Clonard], died. Muireadhach of Magh-Aeil, King of Connaught, son of Fearghus, from whom are the Sil-Muireadhach, of Cathaldus Maguire on the Filiere-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.


2 Droman-Ua-Casan.—The Ridge or Long Hill of the Ui-Casain. Not identified.

3 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 Tigernach. 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.

1 Muigh-Aeil. — 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 3, under A. D. 1189, p. 87. The people called the Sil-Muireadhach 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, Mac Donoughs, O'Bairnes, O'Flanagans, Mage-raghlys, O'Finaghtys.—See note 2, 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 Aene Oirc, Ceallach mac Maeleracha Episcopus Dichiuil, Abbas Chana Anis mortui sunt.

aHNQca

golden-stone, D. Loingseach, OubDibfps, Qu Loch Corann, ima Conall e. Clochar e. said See apoile paolooBaip the TeMifies,—

piglie this The ccteri false

nj^fjina Uopcapacap mic Cluana ain^

Uopcapacap mic Cluana ain^

r?o

lap which ocht mblaona hi pighe Epeann vo Longspeach, mac Aongupa, mac Domnaill, vo pochaup, hi ceacht Capan, la Ceallach Locha Cime, mac Raghallaig, amal veap^n Cellach rnu paam,

ba unec tunc, matan pombi oc Glaip cunc, beora Longspeac and vo cha[i^ (apu^n Epeann ma cuin) 1. ima cuapt,

Topcratap tra a trí mac uiall m, Aireal, Conachachtach, 1 Plano @ep^s. Ro maipart om na mac Colcin ann, 1 Oubonhig, mac Dungaile, 1 Pipsy^ Popcrath, 1 Conall Gabra, 1 apoile raepe^anna cdmocaeprioe. Conall Meann, mac Cangbe, po paio na ponpi, y ba heipron pochann an catha,

Dra tr Longspeach son banna, co na treocha céò imme,

paip palabras, ciù leabhar a lach, Cellach Luch Locha Cimme.

Tecrnadh Ceallach cenpele epinne, cpo tra pinne boòd mor linge la pig Lainbócipe Locha Cimme.

Aor Céopt, peacht céò a do. An céoo bhuacham vo Congall Cinn

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 Kilstach. — See O'Flaherty's Ogygia, part iii. c. 22. The Annals of Ulster also place the death of Faeddobor Clochair in this year.


"A. D. 699. King Loyngseagh, with his three sons, named Arithall, Conaighthagh, and Flann Garg, were slain in the battle of Corann, the 4th of the Isles of July, the 6th hour of Saturday." — Ann. Clon.

3 Corann.—A famous ancient territory, now a barony in the county of Sligo.—See O'Flaherty's Ogygia, part iii. c. 69.

4 Locha Cime.—This was the ancient name of Lough Hackett, in the parish of Donaghpatrick, barony of Clare, and county of Galway. —See note p, under A. M. 3506, p. 32, supra.

5 Testifies.—It is stated in the Leabhar-Gabhaula of the O'Clyres, 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 septs, are descended.
died. Irgalch Ua Conaing was killed by the Britons. Aedh, son of Dhuthach, died. Conall, son of Suibhne, Lord of the Deisi, died. Ceallach, son of Maelroena, bishop, [and] Diucnill, Abbot of Cluain-Eois [Clones], died.

The Age of Christ, 701. Faechdobhair of Clochar died on the 29th of June. After Loingseach, son of Aenghus, son of Donlmall, had been eight years in the sovereignty of Ireland, he was slain in the battle of Corann, by Ceallach of Loch Cime, the son of Raghallach, as Ceallach himself testifies 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, Artgal, Connachtach, and Flann Garg. There were also slain there the two sons of Colcen, and Dubhdibhearg, son of Dunghal, and Fearchus Forcraith, 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 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 Redheaded King of Loch Cime.

The Age of Christ, 702. The first year of Congal of Ceann Maghair, son

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If Loingseach.—This quatrain is quoted by Michael O’Clery, in his Glossary, under the word bhué; but the reading he gives there is different from that in the Annals, and is as follows:

"Dé u g’Cealáic don Banna, gichi tríúcacht cé ó ime
Cealláic cith leatáir a bhuaí, Cealláic iá locá Cime."

"If Ceallach should come to the Bann, with his thirty hundred about him, He should submit, though long his penis, Ceallach the Grey of Loch Cime."

Ceann-Maghair.—This place is still so called in Irish, and anglicised Kimnaueer, and is situated at the head of Mulroy Lough, in the barony of Kilmacrenan, and county of Donegal. —See note 8, 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 Fergusage regnare incipit in Cenn-Magair i. Fanad."

In the Annals of Clonmacnoise it is noticed under 701: "Congall Ceannmayor reigned King of Ireland 19 years, and died of a sudden sickness."—See O’Flaherty's Ogygia, part iii. c. 93, p. 43.
Adamnan, mac Ronain, abb Iac Colum Cille, vice an 23 in September, iar mbeirt pe bhliadhna rícht i nábhainne, iar rís ríocht nábhagainne, taispeann sé a ríort. Be uireadh, ba hAirgísech, ba hInneitmech, ba haontech, ba smírpa, daigh ní longthóth go réir aíth i dtí orthu ó náboro nam nama.


2 Clen-ath.—Now Clonard, or Clane, in the county of Kildare:


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 Tiinne, who was son of Aedhel, son of Colman, son of Sedan, son of Fearghus Cennfada, son of Conall Gulban.—See Colgan's Trias Thama, p. 480.

4 St. Bede.—Venerable Bede calls Adamnan, "Vir bonus et sapiens et scientia scripturarum mobilissimae instructus," in his Eccl. 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 Ilili 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 Ilili, 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 Borenman tribute to the Leinstermen, in proof of which the O'Clerys have inserted in their Leabhar-Gabhala an Irish poem condemnatory of Financha Fideadhach, 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, "manfgt mì po nàine a cópar, "two to the king who forgave his rents," "cp manfgt leonar go bharv, "two 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 Fearchus of Fanaid, in sovereignty over Ireland. Colman, son of Finnbharr, abbot of Lis-mor, died. A battle [was fought] at Claen-ath by Ceallach Cuallann, against Fogartach Ua-Cearnaigh, who was afterwards King of Ireland, wherein Bodhchbchadh 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, abbot of Ia-Colhim 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. Beda, 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 Hii 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 Columba, 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 middle ages." 2. His account of the holy places in Judea, from the relation of Arculphe, 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. 700. Adawmanus, Abbott of Hugh, in the 78th year of his age, died; of whom Syonan, in Kynealeagh, is named in Irish [Sune Goiinum], which is as much in English as the seat of Adaman; 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 Arduncer, barony of Moycashel, and county of Westmeath.—See the Ordnance Map of that county, sheet 31, and also the Miscellany of the Irish Archæological Society, vol. i. p. 197, note 1. 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 Drumhorne, in Tirconnell, Dunbo, in Kienachta, and Skreen, in Tiereagh, in Connaught. According to O'Clery's
Irish Calendar, his body was buried at Iona, but his relics were afterwards removed to Ireland.

"Ceallach. — A.D. 704. Ceallach mac Ro-galllaigh, Rex Connach, post clericatum obidit."*  
* Corcomhdruadh. — Now Corcomroe, a barony in the west of the county of Clare.  
* Duachona of Dairri: i.e. of Doire-Mochoanna:  
* Calraighe-Tealchbha. — A territory in the county of Longford, the position of which is determined by Sliabh Calraighe, now Slieve Gullory, near the village of Ardagh.—See note on Sliabh Calraighe Bri-Leith under A.D. 1444, p. 937.  
* Beg Boirede. — "A.D. 706. The Crossstaff [Cross-staff] of Bee Bairrech."—Ann. Ult.; Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.—See Dr. O’Conor’s note on this passage in his edition of the Annals of Ulster, pp. 70, 71, where he quotes various authorities to show that persons were enjoined various penances for crimes, before the seventh century: " Clericus si generis filium viiannis penitentiat, vel exul portet eileium et virgam. * Canoan De Mensura pendetuliam, e. 3. Si quis Laicus per exapidatem perjurat, totas res suas vendat, et donet Deo in pauperculums, et conversus in Monasterio usque ad mortem serviat Deo. Si autem non per exapidatem, sed quia mortis periculum incurririt, tribus annis incernis exul penitentiat in pane et aqua."—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\(^a\), son of Raghallach, King of Connaught, died, after having gone under the yoke of priesthood. The battle of Corenmodhruad\(^b\), in which Celechar, son of Conman, was slain.

The Age of Christ, 704. The third year of Congal. Ceannfaeladh\(^c\), grandson of Aedh Breac, Abbot of Beannchair [Bangor], died on the 8th of April. Dachonna of Dairi\(^d\), and Ceallan, son of Seachnasach, a wise man, died. Oissene of Fremhainn [Frewin], son of Gallust, Abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. He was of the tribe of Calraighe-Teathbha\(^e\). Conchubhar, son of Macelduin, 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\(^f\), son of Scanlan, Abbot of Ard-Macha [Armagh], died.

The Age of Christ, 705. The fourth year of Congal. Coibhdéanach\(^g\), bishop of Ard-sratha, died on the 26th of November. Conodhar, abbot of Fobhar, died on the third of November. Inreachtach, son of Dunchadh Muirise, King of the tripartite Connaught, was slain by Fearghal, son of Macelduin, and Fearghal, son of Loingseach, son of Aenghus, and Conall Meann, chief of Cinel-Cairbre. A hosting\(^g\) was made by King of Ceann-Maghair, son of Fearghus of Fanaid, against the Leiustermen, and he obtained his demand\(^i\) from them. On returning from this expedition Congal composed these lines:

\(^a\) 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.


\(^c\) A hosting, ploccto.—This is the first occurrence of the word ploccto, 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 "excercitus ductus," by Dr. O'Conor, and "an army led," by the old translator of the Annals of Ulster, in Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

\(^d\) His own demand.—This would seem to mean
Cath Luaithriphe mac a Congal, mac Riogora Panar, pop Chenel n’Eoccain, du in po marbaith Maolmiuin, mac Maolripercch, tithe Cheneoul n’Eochain.


that he renewed the Borumaen tribute. It is stated in the Congal Cúdálaithe, that Congal made this excursion to wreak his vengeance on the Leinstermen for the death of his great grandfather, Addi mac Ainmirech, whom the Leinstermen had slain in the battle of Dun-bolg; but that he obtained his aighvair, or full demand, from them without any opposition.

*Bid me farewell.—These lines are also quoted by the O’Clerys, in their Leachtob Gobhala, p. 194.

Leathairbhe.—Not identified. This entry is not in the Annals of Ulster.

Cúnuaran.—“ A. D. 507. Canis Cuanan, rex Cruithne, jugulatut. Bovina strages iterum in-
ecdit.”—Ann. Ult.

1 Fiachra.—“ A. D. 709. Fiachra mac Dun-
gailte apud Cruithne jugulatus.”—Ann. Ult.

1 Maedobharcon.—“ A. D. 708. Maedobor-
con, Episcopus Cille-daro, pausavit.”—Ann. Ult.

= Dola, in Magh-Elic.—Magh Ele, which should be Magh Eile, or Magh Eilne, is a plain on the east side of the River Bann, near the town of Coleraine.—See Reeves’s Ecclesiastical Anti-
quities 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. Belbhaí Dolo in Campo Eilni,
ubi jugulati sunt Leithlabhar mac Eichdach, Cual-
Bid me farewell", O Lissé! 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 Lissé was so till now, to-day it is a scorched plain;
I will come to resorech it, that it may know a change.

The battle of Leathairbhe [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. Ceucuran, King of the Cruithni and of Ulidia, was killed by Finnchu h'Ua Ronain. Fiachra, son of Dunghal, was mortally wounded by the Cruithni.
The Age of Christ, 707. The sixth year of Congal. Maeldobharchon, Bishop of Kildare, died on the 19th of February. The battle of Dola, in Magh-Ele, where Leathlobhar, son of Eochaidh, Cu-allaidh, and Cu-dinaise, were slain. The battle of Selgge, 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, son of Faibhe, Abbot of Ia, [died]. Colman, son of Seachnasach, Abbot of Lothra [Lorla], died. After Congal 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.

"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:


"Ceannfaeladh.—" A. D. 710. Ceannfaela, abbas Fobair, moritur. Dicolan sapiens, et
Ullan, mac Cummine, 

Episcopus Telcæ Olæam [v.]

Cath Sleige

Phnait pia í Peircgal ron Ulí Mcéir, in po maithia Thuchtach, mac Moch-

loingi, toipec Ua Méit, g Curoi, mac Ua Óg, mac Óluthaig.

Aon Chroéte, peacht ecé a deic. An inapa bhíannan í Peircgal. Coeddi, 

episcop lae, decc. 

Dubhghanai, abb Ólme na Lochar, decc. Ru píríom om-

aipece etip plocht Ua Óg Sláine, in po maithia Naill, mac Cúpinig, la Plann, 

mac Aodh, mac Óluthaig. Cucipca, toipec Óppacgige, decc. Imaipoce le 

Laigii Deárthair, un in po maithia Ócran Ua Maolúin g a ìmac. Óluth-

ach, mac Riteallaic, no lópisod. Cath Charpin Ísfaíon tar an Íep 

tuaiscte, in po maithia Cúpmac, mac Ógim, ì Muimán.

Aon Chroéte, peacht ecé a hain nòcc. An treap bhíannan í Peircgal. 

bhaoin, episcop lari to Ólme, decc. Failtie decc, abb Clúana mic Nóir, 

décc. Do Gaillignaí Cúpmac do. Cúpmac, mac Óiliolla, ì Muimán, do 

maithihi li ecath. Seachtrach, toipec Ua Mainne, [v.]. Cúcairia, 

tímpna Oppacgige, decc.

Aon Chroéte, peacht ecé aro decc. An ceaptnainbh bhíannan í Peircgal. 

Iomaidpce etip dá mic Ógce toipeche ì cliomh Óraípal, toipecha Ua n' ethac Ólaí, 

7 po maithaí poí cliomh Óraípal. Pógaípach Ua Cúmpoin vómaî-

bhaí i mbípeaínaí la Peircgal ì Èmpeann.

Ullan mac Cummien, Episcopus Telca-Okain, 

morimntur."—Ann. Ulv.

1 Telcæ Olæam. 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 Col-

gan's Acta Sanctorum, p. 151, note 32. It is 

sometimes written Tuach-Uldana.

2 Sliehh-Fuaill. A mountain near Newtown-

Hamill, in the county of Armagh.—See note 2, 

under A. M. 3500; and note 3, under A. D. 

1057. In the Annals of Ulster this battle is 

noticed under the year 710, as follows:

"A. D. 710. Bellam inter duos 

nepotes Aedo Slane in quo Maine, mac Neill, ju-

gulatus est. Flann, mac Aedh, mic Dluthaig, 

victor erat. Ulait prostrati, ubi Dugtach, filius 

Beeche Baireche, occubuit. Duo filii Feradaig mic 

Maelduin iu cedo Generis Laegaire perierunt. 

Bellam apud Lagenius Deterioris" [Laighnìbhi 

Desgabhaill], "ubi Brann nepos Maelduin, et filii 

eóis occiderunt. Dluthach, mac Fitcellaig, igne 


3 Cúcara.-His death is again entered under 

dep year 711.

4 The northern Des: i.e. Deis-Beg, a territory
nally], died on the 16th of April. Últa, son of Cummine, Bishop of Telach Olann*. The battle of Sliabh Fuaid† [was gained] by Fearghal over the Ui-Meith, wherein were slain Tímlaithach, son of Mochloingí, chief of Ui-Meith, and Cúri, son of Aedh, son of Dluthach.

The Age of Christ, 710. The second year of Fearghal. Coeddí⁵, Bishop of Ia, died. Dubhghualai⁶, Abbot of Gleann-da-locha, died. A battle⁷ was fought between [two parties of] the race of Sláine, wherein Niall, son of Cearnach, was slain by Fánn, son of Aedh, son of Dluthach. Cucarca⁷, chief of Osraigh, died. A battle by the south Leinstermen, wherein Bran Ua Macduin and his son were slain. Dluthach, son of Ficheallach, was burned. The battle of Carn-Fearadháigh by the northern Des⁸, 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-fiann⁹, died. Fáilbhé Beg, Abbot of Cluan-nic-Nois, died; he was of the Gailenga⁷ of Corann. Cormac, son of Oilioll, King of Munster, was killed in a battle. Seachnasach, chief of Ui-Maine, [died]. Cucarca⁷, Lord of Ossory, died.

The Age of Christ, 712. The fourth year of Fearghal. A battle⁴ [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. Fogartach⁶ 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-Fearadháigh see note ⁷, under A. M. 3656, p. 41, *supra*. In Dr. O'Conor's edition of these Annals some lines are here left out by mistake.

⁴ *Inis-bo-fiann.*—Now Boffin, or Bophin Island, off the south-west coast of the county of Mayo.


⁶ —*Ann. Ul.*

⁷ *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.

⁸ _Cucarca._—See his death before entered under the year 710, which is the wrong year.

⁹ A *battle.*—“A. D. 711. Uait *prostrati,* ubi Dubhthach filius Bece Bairehe occibit.”


⁶ _Fogartach._—Dr. O'Conor says that it is interpolated in a more modern hand in the copy.


Aoir Cúort, teacht ceó a cúirc dèce. An peacchuína hlaíðam uPíp- gal. Anoach Tailtín ó Úíinam la Pípghal, mac Moidléinn, 1 Poasaipatach Úa Címaí òd meacseabhaírpeaó an aonach, uair 10 marbh Maolpuiba, 1 mac Óuirptáibe.

at Stowe, and that this Fogartach was afterwards King of Ireland: “An Poasaipacha mic uPámaí na mágh Úepéama.” 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 mas- sacre of Garbsalsach] “in quo ecceit Forbasach, nepos Conguile, rex hUa Failgi, apud viros Mide, ma do et bellum predictum. Sicivitas magna. In hoc anno interfecti sunt Peregrini apud Munenenses i. in clarínach cum tota familia sua. Nor lucida in Autumno.”

The slaying of the pilgrims in Munster is noticed in the Annals of Clonmacnoise under the year 710, as follows: “There were certain pilgrims killed by the Munstermen, viz., Clarínach, with all his family. There was a shining and extrem clear light in harvest.”

Dorhaine.—This entry is not in the Annals of Ulster, which contain most of these entries under the year 714, as follows:


Four of these entries are given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise under the year 712, thus:


Cluain-airine.—The festival of Mochonna of Cluain-sirne is set down in O’Clery’s Irish
The Age of Christ, 713. St. Dorbain, Abbot of Ia, died on the 28th of October. Mochonna, of Cluain Airdne, died on the 30th of September. Bishop Cillene, Abbot of Ferns [Ferns], died. Flaithnia the Wise, son of Colgai, died. Ceallach Cualann, son of Gerritde, King of Leinster, died. Murchadh, son of Diarmaid, of Airmeadhach Caech, chief of Ui-Neill of Clann-Colmain, was slain by Conall Grant of Cearnaigh. Aedh Dubh, chief of Ui-Fidhe Wine, died.

The Age of Christ, 714. The sixth year of Fearghal. Cele-Tighearnaigh, Abbot of Cluain-Eois [Clones], died. Ternog, son of Ciaran, died. Flann Foribhthe, son of Fogartach, died. Fogartach Of Cearnaigh returned from his exile in Britain. Faelchu, son of Dorene, 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 Tailltin was celebrated by Fearghal, son of Macduin; and Fogartach Of Cearnaigh disturbed the fair, for he killed Maclrubha, and the son of Dubhslavebe.

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 Thumum, 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.

1 Ceallach Cualan.—He was the ancestor of a tribe called Ul-Ceallach Cualan, seated in the north of the present county of Wicklow. Duasal Mac Firbis gives the names of twelve generations of his lineal descendants as follows: "Cathal" [chief of Ul-Ceallach Cualan] "son of Amhalgaidh, son of Tuathal, son of Culchaire, son of Madudan, son of Raghallach, son of Flann, son of Dubhdaithreach, son of Madudan, son of Cathal, son of Ceallach, son of Edersgel, son of Ceallach Cualan."

1 Conall Grant: i.e. Conall the Grey. "Hibernæus. &. Ætræ."—O’Clergy.
2 Ui-Fidhe Wine.—A tribe giving name to a great territory in the present county of Limerick.

—See note under A. D. 615, supra, and also note m, under the year 1178, p. 46.

1 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:


1 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, Ceinnœ mac Cnapcun.

1 Tailltin.—Now Teltown, on the River Sele.
Anno 716.

Contra Francon, Othain-mor.

S. Dunchadh, mac Cinnfaelaid, abb Iae Colaim Cille, dece an 25 Man. Cronín Ua Coan, abb Ua móth Mucnoa, dece an 1 lún. Dubhóin Ua Paoláin, eppcor 1 abb Cluana h-Eamhain, dece. Becc boipè dece. Pionamail Ua bo oíaine, mac Pinn, [dece]. Cech Cuíamho ma a Conall n'Gráite Ua Cínnfaelaid, in po marbadh Tuathal Ua Paolócón, 1 Óbríst, mac Aodha, mac Óluckháis, 1 Analdáin Ua Conamh, 1 Óbhíst a bhraith. Ro marbash uma Conall Gráite peirf ma nath mórshach lár in nìs, la Óbríst. Tri ropro mgo na t-achta uru bhíthamn, ropr orcecor pop Othan moíp, ropr mealae pop Othan mbíce, 1 popr pòla in Láthair.

Aon Chruí, peacht ecéd a peacht déce. An nainíomh bhlaíam Óbríst.


The Annals of Clonmacnoise, 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. xvi. No. 139, April, May, June, 1677, 1678, p. 576, &e.

“Othain-nor.—This was another form of the name of Fathan, now anglicé Fahan, near Lough Swilly, in the barony of Inishowen, and county of Donegal.—See note under the year 657. Othin-beg was probably in the same
The Age of Christ, 716. The eighth year of Fearghal. St. Dunchadhan, son of Ceannfachadh, Abbot of In-Colum Cille, died on the 25th of May. Cronan Ua Eogan, Abbot of Lis-mor, died on the 1st of June. Dubhduin Ua Faelain, Bishop and Abbot of Cluain-Iraith, died. Becc Boirche died. Fianamhail 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 Faelchain, and Gormghal, son of Aedh, son of Dluthach, and Amhalgaidh 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 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, died on the 10th of April. Drostan Dairthighe died at Ard-Breacain. The battle of Finnabhair by the Leinstermen, in which Aedh, son of Ccallach, was slain. Airmeadach, son of Tadhg, and Crician, chief of Ui-Mac-Uais, were slain. Leinster was five times devastated in one year by the Ui-Neill. A battle [was fought] between the Connaughtmen and the Corca-Baiscinn, wherein the son of Talamhnaigh was slain. Magh-Breagh was devastated by

neighbourhood.

* Ros-co: i.e. the Wood of the Yews, now Rush, a village in 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-e” is entered at the year 720.


* 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 Duncanny, barony of Offaly, and county of Kildare, and about a mile and a half from the Carragh.

* 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.”

* 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 Connachtta et Corco-Baiscinn, ubi cecidit Mac Talamhnaigh. Vastatio Maigii Breagh ou’ [per] “Cathal mac Finguine, & ou Murcha, mac Brain. Inred Laighen fri Fergal & maldn” [niam] “inna Boraine & maldn” [niam] “na ggiallne Laigen fri Fergal mac Maelduin.”
A few Maiče òrís la Caídal, mac Pionnghume, Í la Munchaíd, mac Òrcm. Íntcms Láirí, Í náim la bhoaima tóphigh, Í na nialla la Òghaíl.

Aith Chinnrt, reacht eòd a h ocht deic. lo mbéit beic mbhlaiona hí miúe uair Ephimm Òghaíl, mac Maolteóin, mac Maoléireith, vo rocauir hí ceacht Almaine la Ounschaid, mac Munchaíd, Í la hAo du mac Colgan, báonna píug. Aitiaí lion tangataf piol Cúmm don cair pm. mile air píicé. Aitiaí lion tangataf Láirí, don leit ele, naoi mile. A vo ba Òphgaíl vo rancaí,

Ounschaid mac Munchaíd nuaí, Ío du mac Colgan clóisín muinó, 

Marbhait Òghaíl feróim níidle, hí ceac eplán Almaine.

Aitiaí amáir go haipig Í na toirig tompatap írim cach írim, mapaen la Òghaíl, vo Lìsh Cumn, Conall Menn, toipeé Cennol Capprpe, Popbapach, toipeach Chennol mbóghame, Òphgaíl Ía Aisthési, Òghaíl, macEachaíc Lùmhna, toipeé Taimhín, Connalaí, mac Conaing Ío Eceineé mac Colgan, toipeé na hAnirtí, Conbóbach, mac Píachphach, Munphí, mac Conall, Leatharcéach, mac Concapat, Annceáin, mac Concapat, Annge hIa Mar- gáinnaí, Nuaí mac Eirc, toipech Òghill Í Lìghmull, Í vechneáir do híSil Maoléireithig. Íadair leireadh earbóda aplech Í toipseach an tsaipceirt. Típhdaí Ía Neill an círapceirt, Ílann, mac Raghallaí, Aileall, mac Òhraíd, Surbre mac Conghalaí, Ío Lasaigh Ía Caipneáis, Nia mac Cordhainne, Ódtrobaipoch, mac Ódtrobaipoch, Aithl mac Conaill Íáineáil, Ílannainnail, mac Óthaí, Ðhgaíl Ía hEogáin. Tormataf úin éip píicé a g ceó daniadh Òghaíl amadh air na raipélándaíb pm, cemno tao.

“Battle of Almaine” : 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 Tigernach at 722, which is the true year, as indicated by the criteria which he furnishes. iiti. Íd. Dec. fer. 6, Cyclo Solis iii. Luna i. The Annals of Chommaicnse notice it under the year 720, as follows:

“A. D. 717. Before King Fohartagh began his reign, the battle of Albone was fought, wherein King Ferall was slain by the Lynstermen, on Friday the 3rd of the Ises 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’Hagheaghity; Ferall mac Eabhaigh Leauna, prince of Tawnye; Conallagh mac Conyng; Eigneach mac Colgan, prince of the Narhirs” [rex Orientalium.—Ann. Ult.]; “Cowiedagh mac Finghragh; Morgies mac Conell; Leaha-
Cathal, son of Finnugine, 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 Maedluim, son of Maelfithrigh, had been ten years in sovereignty over Ireland, he was slain in the battle of Almhain, 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 Almhain.

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 Tanmnaich; Connalach, son of Conaing; and Egnach, son of Colgan, chief of the Airthera [the Oriors]; Coibhdeanach, son of Fiachra; Muirghins, son of Conall; Leathaitheach, son of Concarat; Anmchaidh, son of Concharat; Aedhgen Ua Mathghamhnae; Nuada, son of Eirc, chief of Gull and Irgull; 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 Dubhdainbh; Aileall, son of Conall Grant; Flaitheamhail, son of Duthach; Fearghus Ua Eoghan. One hundred and sixty of Fearghal's satellites, and numbers

yeagh mac Concharad; Edgen O'Mathgawna; Anmchaidh mac Concharad; Nwa mac Oirech, prince of the Oirech's [recte of Gull and Irgull]; “the ten nephews” [recte, ten of the descendants] of Muilefhithry. 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'Kearuni; Swyne mac Konolye; Nia mac Cormac; Dubhdhachrich mac Dubhaoinver; Ailell mac Conell Grant; Flayheawil mac Dluhye, and Fergus O’Hooaine; all which number were slain. There were nine that flyed in the ayre, as if they were winged fowl, and so saved their lives. Of both armies there were slain but seven thousand, both kings guarde and all.”

Gull and Irgull.—Magcoghegan renders this by “the Orcades,” 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.
rocha mhe oile. Naoibh an 933io lotap lu panneal g’i nealtact ap in cath pin. Seacht mile 9399 rocap thu g’ainn fosoprae. [Irpacta, mac Donnchaod Muirppce, fi’i Connact do maibhaid pan gceannloct pin Alniume mac pior.]


Aoi Chroite, peacht ceo piche a ham. An vapia bhionn do Chonaroit.

1 Panic and lunaey.—Mageoghegan translates this: “There were nine persons that fled in the ayre as if they were winged fowles;” but this is not exactly correct.—See Battle of Magh Roth, p. 231, and p. 234, note 9.

2 Lurachtach.—This entry is inserted in a more modern hand in the Stowe copy. According to Dumbi Mac Firbis, Dunadhail Muirsege, son of Tibraide, King of Connaught, was slain by Fearghan, son of Loingseall, Lord of the Kine-Konnell, and Fearghan, son of Maelduin, Lord of the Kinell-Owen.—See Genealogies, &c., of Hy-Fucroch, p. 315.


4 Innis-Clothrann.—Now Inishelohgrand, an island in Lough Ree in the Shannon. This entry is not in the Annals of Ulster.


of others, were slain besides these nobles. Nine was the number of persons that fled with panic and lunacy from this battle. Seven thousand was the number that fell on both sides between them. [Inrachtach, son of Dunchadh Muirisce, King of Connaught, died in that battle of Almhain, if true].

The Age of Christ, 719. Foghartach, son of Niall, son of Cearnaich 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-Clothrannt, died on the 20th day of the month of April. Aelchu, of Mainistir Buite, [died]. Indraachtach, 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. Faelchut, son of Dorbhe, Abbot of Ia; St. Cuindles, Abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois; and Sinach, of Tailtin, died. The battle of Ceann-Delgen, 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, 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. Ulidia was taken possession of by Cinaeth, son of Congalach.


\footnote{1}{Ceann-Delgen.—Otherwise written Ceann-Delghthen. —See note under A. D. 617.}

\footnote{2}{Athain.—Also written Othain and Fathain, now Fahan, near Lough Swilly, in the barony of Inishowen, and county of Donegal.}


\footnote{4}{Tigh-Telle.—In a gloss on the Feilire Aengus

in the Leabhar-Breac, at 25th June, it is stated that "cig Òcell" is "i reit Òcupmuiri," i.e. "in the vicinity of Durrow." Mageoghegan, in his translation of the Annals of Clonmaenoishe, anglicises this name Tehill:

"A. D. 723. Rubun, chief scribe of Moun-
ster, died, and the son" [recte, he was the son]
"of Brogaine of Tehill, who" [recte, 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 cig Òcell in Irish, and anglicised Tyhilly, or Tyhelly.—See the published Inquisitions, La-
genia, Com. Regis. No. 16, Car. I.—See also note under the year 670.
320 ANNALS RIOGHACHA EIREANN.

S. Maolrubha, abh bòiméir, iar noul mò Alban, òc-c a cìll rìgim, i n'Àppur-

Àòì Cìòmpì, òcàìt cìcò pìche a ìò. S. Ìànm o Èmpìèb, abh bòinì-
ìàjùr, òc-c. Iar ìbèrìch ìì bhìosaìn ìì Cìònaìèt, ò pop Èmpììn ìì pìcè, òÌòmpìàìì ìì cìcà Ìàpòma Còmpòìn, ìà PàÌthbhìpòtach mac Èmpìèb.

1 Apurcrosan.—See note 1, under the year 671. It is stated in the gloss to the Feilire Aenguis, at 21st April, that Maclrubha was of the Cind-Eoghan, and that his mother was Subtaire, daughter of Setna, and the sister [or kinswoman] of St. Comgall of Banchair; and that his church is at Abar-Chroxen, in Alba [Scotland].

2 St. Ceichech : i.e. the Servant or Vassal of Christ. Most of these entries, and others totally omitted by the Four Masters, are given in the Annals of Ulster, under the years 725 and 726, as follows:

"A. D. 725. Nechtain mac Deirile constrin-
gitar opad Droist Reigem. Duchonna Craibdech, Òpiscepus Condare moritar. Jugulatio Cran-

"A. D. 726. Mòrr Ailchon, Abbatic Chuna Iraìrd. Ìàltùm Droma-fornocht, inter Genus Co-
nailì et Eugain, ubi Ìànn mac Aurthile, et Suedgus Dergrg, nepos Inriachlu, jugulati sunt Congressio Irrois foichne, ubi quidam occiderant den dibh Airgiallaibh, inter Selbacum et fami-
lìam Echdach, nepotis Domhnsail. Conall mac Moundan martigro coronatus. Adomnanus reliquiæ 
transferuntur in Hiberniam, et lex renovatur. Bel-
tùm Moìn inter dina Bullaignu, in quo occiderat 
Laìdghn man Commealde ; Duncha victor fuit. 
Murchadh, mac Brain, Rex Lageniensium moritur. 
Dubdainbre, mac Congail, Rex Cruithne faga-
latus est. Bellum Baírme vel Insæ Bregàinn, in quo 
occiderant Ederscel, mac Cellàig Cùlàimn, et Co-
gail mac Brain. Facan victor fuit. Dedematio 
Celi-Christi."

1 Cill-Deulge.—Now called, in Irish, Cill-Dalga, and anglicised Kildalkey. This was the name of an old church, now totally destroyed, giving name to a parish situated between the parish of Trim, in East Meath, and the boundary of Westmeath. It was dedicated to St. Dambnath,
Abbot of Beamchair [Bangor], after having gone to Alba [Scotland], died in his own church at Apurcrosan; on the 21st of April; eighty years, three months, and nine days, was the length of his life. St. Celechrist died. St. Connall, son of Moundan, received the crown of martyrdom. Faradairch, son of Conghalach, died. Cuanan, of Cill-Delgse; Deirir, of Daimhinis [Devenish], of the Ui-Colla; Cuana, of Druim Cuilinn; and Cilene, of Loch Gerg, died. The battle of Druim-fornocht was fought by Flaithbheartach, son of Loingseach, and the Cincel-Conaill, against Aedh Allan, son of Fearghal, and the Cincel-Eoghan. 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. Ciminthann, son of Ceallach Cualann, was slain in the battle of Bealach-lice. Ailill, son of Bodhblacha, 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, wherein were slain Edersgeoil, son of Ceallach Cualann, and Congal, son of Bran. Cathal Cerr, son of the south of Breagh, died.

The Age of Christ, 722. St. Flann, of Aentrebh, Abbot of Beamchair [Bangor], died. After Cinaeth, son of Irgalach, had been three years in sovereignty over Ireland, he fell in the battle of Druim-Corcrain, 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.

Drum-Cuilinn: i.e. Ridge or long Hill of the Holly, now Drumeullen, an old church in ruins, situated in the south of the barony of Eglish, in the King's County. This church stands on the boundary between the ancient Meath and Munster.

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.

Drum-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 Crolane and Creagh, in the lordship of Newry.

Bealach-lice: i.e. the Road of the Flag or Flat Rocky Surface. Not identified.

Inis-Breagain.—Now obsolete.

e Aentrebh.—Also written Oentrebh, Aoin-rebh, Oentribh, and Oentrabh. This was the ancient name of the town of Antrim, and is to be distinguished from Antrim, or Oenadruin, which is the old name of Nendrum Island, now Inishmaheen in Loch Cuan, or Strangford Lough, in the county of Down.—See Ecclesiastical Antiquities of the Diocese of Down and Conor, &c., p. 63, note b, and pp. 277, 278.

Druim-Corcrain: i.e. Corcran's Ridge, or Long Hill. Not identified:
Topchaer Eupor, mac Ailella, 7 Maolmouin, mac Íbradaig, in eorath an lan Dunchaí, mac Conbmnaic. Cath Aililime etip da ma Muichead, mic huan, in po maraíb Dunchaí fíona. Domnall, mac Ceallaig pi Connacht, [véig].


Aoir Cópr, reacht ecéo piche a cfeán. An úafa bhíadhán mo Flaitheartaí. Mac Onchon, peachbheinn Cille vacna. Mac Concumba, peachbheinn Cluana mac Nóir, Cochall oíap, peachbheinn bimchum, véig.


Aoir Cópr, reacht ecéo piche a fé. An ecéapáin bhíadhán mo Flaitheartaí. Ailchú, abb Cluana hloppáin, Flann Siomna Ua Colta, abb Cluana mac Nóir [vécc], do Oib Cnúcháin bo. Fá完毕 Maíte heo vécc an 13 do Mairta. Seibinn, inis Cúirc, banab Cille vacna, vécc. Timnéen Cille fá完毕,


"A. D. 726. Faghtna is Polaghtaine, Abbot of Confort of St. Brandon, died."—Ann. Uit.


"St. Dóchonna.—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. Comhbaio Cuile-raithin. Bellam inter Cruithni et Dalriati, in Murbaullg, ubi"
tach, son of Loingseach. Eudus, son of Ailell, and Maedlin, 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. Donimall, son of Ceallach, King of Connaught, died.

The Age of Christ, 723. The first year of Flaithebheartach, son of Loingseach, son of Aenghus, in sovereignty over Ireland. St. Gall Lileigh, died. St. Fachtna, son of Folachtan, Abbot of Cluain-fearta-Brenainn [Clonfert], died.

The Age of Christ, 724. The second year of Flaithebheartach. Mac Onchour, 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 Flaithebheartach. St. Dachonna, 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-Maighhe hAenagh, [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 Uaannah; and Breac-Bearbha, died. Cobhlaith, daughter of Ceallach Cualann, died.

The Age of Christ, 726. The fourth year of Flaithebheartach. Aelchn, Abbot of Cluain-Iaird [Clonard]; Flann Sinna Ua-Colla, Abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, [one] of the Ui-Creamthainn, [died]. Gerald, of Magh-eo, died on the 13th of March. Sebhadna, daughter of Corc, Abbess of Cill-dara, died.


1 Ruth-Maighhe hAenagh.—A church situated in Tir-Enna, in Tirconnell.—See note under 779.
Nechtana, mac Depli [i.e., Cenel Conaill, i.e., Cenel Conall], Cenel Conall, i.e., Cenel Conall, Hiberniae, mac h-Deiri. Muiredach, mac h-Neachtaig, to marba, eigg cor Maga e u egnne. Iomuirpecc etin Laighni Muighabair 7 Munineca, 7 ro meaban mi n-Ao, mac Colgan. Ruinninac, 15bingb Anroa Macha, Muigir, mac Conaill Oineri, vecc. Conaulc Cnucha vecc. Ceallach, inisin Dunchaithia, to Ult Liathuin, vecc.


mache, oibrecnt Congalacha Cnuche moraite.”—Ann. Ult.

"Bishop of Magh-co.—This is clearly a mistake of the Four Masters. Doctor O'Conor, in his Rerum Hiberniarum 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 Muiiredach, 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 Muiredach 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, Cach Connacht in quo cecunt Muipeoch Moac h-Deiriachson, Robert, Muigir h-Go Socunum 3apanit obir.

Now it is quite clear from the two verbs aribid and obir, that two distinct persons are referred to in the entry, and that the passage should be thus punctuated: "A. D. 732. Cach Connacht, in quo cecunt Muipeoch Moac h-Deiriachson, Robert, Muigir h-Go Socunum 3apanit obir," i.e. "A. D. 732. The battle of Connaught, in which fell Muiredach, son of Indrachtaich. The Pontiff of Mayo of the Saxons, Gerald, dies," i.e. "Gerald, Pontiff of Mayo of the Saxons, dies." It is quite clear that Muiredach was a chieftain, not a bishop, and it is more than probable that he was the son of the Indrachtaich, King of Connaught, who is said to have been slain in the year 718.—Vide supra, p. 315, note 8."

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-
Timnen, of Cill-Garadh [in Scotland]; Neachtan, son of Derili, [died]. The mortal wounding of Doedighus, son of Baeth, chief of the Deisi. Muireadhach, son of Indreachtach, was slain; he was Bishop of Magh-co^b. A battle [was fought] between the South Leinstermen and the Munstermen; and the victory was gained by Aedh, son of Colgan. Feardomhainach, scribe of Ard-Macha, [died]. Fearghus, son of Conall Oircneach, died. Congalacht, of Cnucha^c, died. Ceallach, daughter of Dunchadh, of the Ui-Liathain, died.

The Age of Christ, 727. The fifth year of Flaithbhheartach. 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-Eoghan, 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 Moriegigh Mac Inreaghty, Bishop of Moyoe of the English, was slain. Geralt died." It should be: "The battle of Connaught was fought, wherein Moriegigh Mac Inreaghty was slain. The Bishop of Moyoe of the English, Garalt, died."—See Genealogies, Tribes, &c., of Hy-Finchach, pp. 452, 453.

^g Cnucha.—Now Caislean-Cnucha, or Castle-knock, near Dublin.—See note f, under A. M. 3579, p. 39, suprâ; 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:


^f Irluachair.—The position of this territory is marked by Da Chiech Dainaimne, or the Pap Mountains, in the south-east of the county of Kerry.—See Leabhar-na-gCeart, pp. 74, 75.

^e A cow seen; at ce^g bo.—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,
near Dublin.—See note ², under A. M. 3501, p. 20, supra.

² Her milk was greater: that is, she yielded more milk at noon than in the morning. In evening than at noon. Dr. O'Conor renders this: "et magna erat fœcrisitas eous dum mulgeretur," which is incorrect.


⁴ Inis h'Oime.—In the Annals of Clonauma, this is called Inis-Owen, which is probably correct.

⁵ 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 Locheney, and Branchowe, the son of Bran, were slain, and many others drowned in the River Banne.³

³ Cianachta: i.e. the Cianachta Glinne-Geimhín, who were seated in the present barony of Keenaught, in the county of Londonderry.

⁶ The Banne: i.e. the River Bann, rising in Banana Boirche, 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 antiently called Magh-Li and Magh-Eilne, and falls into the sea below the town of Coleraine.

⁷ A monastic life.—Cleipceart or clericanus 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 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 Flathbheartach. A battle [was fought] in Magh-Itha, between the sons of Loingscach, son of Aenghus, and the sons of Fearghal, son of Maelduin, where numbers of the Cinel-Eoghain were slain. Flathbheartach sent for a marine fleet of Dal-Riada to Ireland, and on their arrival they made no delay till they arrived in Inis hOínae; and there was a battle fought between Flathbheartach 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, 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, after their having been defeated.

The Age of Christ, 729. After Flathbheartach, son of Loingscach, 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 life. Suibhne, son of Cronnmael, son of Ronan, Bishop of Ard-Macha, died on the 21st of June; he was of the Ui-Niallain.


* 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 Tríos Thaum, p. 294, and Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 40.


Bealach-Fele.—Not identified. The obit of this Mobrigiu is not given in the Annals of Ulster or Clonmacnoise.


* Cill-mor-Dithraibh.—Colgan, in note 108 on the fifteenth chapter of Adamnan's Vita Columbae, asserts that this was the old name of
chap, erreqor nAomnaoma, véce. Cae healaig Ele etip Cædal, mac Finn-
gume, pi Muian, O Laigan, airm in po marbaid rochane do Laigmé. Do
racaip do Mummeleichaib ann, Ceallach, mac Paelcar, toipec Oippage, 1
va mac Copnac, mac Ropa, toipec na nDóirí, co triub mhíth amaille rpiú.
Cædal, mac Munnealghagh, pi Connacht, véce. Aipeatách Ua Duncahta
Muirice, toipec Ua Piachraíc, véce.

Aoir Snpor, peacht ecéo triocha a haon. An oara bhiaam U/Aoib
Allan. Pianamail, mac Seipinde, abb Cluana loppaio, véce. Cunmaoal,
mac Colgan, abb Luigce, 1 Daniel, mac Colman, abb Aip ropecain, véce.
Colman, mac Mupcion, abb Maige bille, véce. Maolrocharaig, mac Maol-
leund, do Laigmé, 1 bodhcaí, mac Conaill Gáirpa, toipec Caipprpe, véce.

Aoir Snpor, réit ecéo trioca a do. An œape bhiaam U/Aoib Allan.
Ronán, abb Cinn Úbacoh, Conamail Ua Lonchene, abb Cluana mac Nóir,
vo Ciannaéctai bpeaz, 1 Shaipmna, abb Imilecha Pia, véce. Failce, mac
Suanpe, coiparla Maolrepe, do bátao go bporta a luinge amaille rpir.
Oiap ap réit allion. Pianalíach, mac Mupcheáda, toipec Ua Miall, [véce].
Seannáir etip Shol Aoibhas Slaine, in po marbáid Cædal, mac Aoib, don taoib
trop do Uice Ailbe, la Conaung, mac Aindlaga. Muífí, mac Pírghar

Kilmore : “Sedes Episcopalis in regione Breff-
line, seu comitatu de Cavan.”—Trias Thomai,
p. 381. But the Editor thinks that it is Kilmore,
near the Shannon, in the territory of Tir-Breifin, in
the county of Roscommon.

1 Bealach-Ele. — “ Locus in Elia [Carolina] 3
Regione Monemom.” — Colgan, Acta SS., Ind.
Topogr., p. 873.

2 Fianannais, &c.—” A. D. 735. Mors Fian-
annahla, mac Gertuido, Abbatis Cluana-Iraide’; et
Mors Crunnmaile, _filii_ Colggen, _Abbatis_ Luseain.
Daniel, mac Colmain Indunin, _Abbas_ Ardbreccain,
et Colman mac Murechun, _Abbas_ Maigibe-cuir-
reum. _Jugulatio_ Maclefohartaiga, _filii_ Macle-
tuile de Laignili, vir _supiens et anc标的 Insole
Vacee Albe” [Insí-Bo-Finnne] “ Dublitter et
Samson nepos Corrain, dormirem. Bodhstacch
mac Conaill Gabri, rce Coirpri moritur.”—Ann.
Ult.

* Cairbre : i.e. of Cairbre-Gabhrn, a sept
descended from Cairbre, son of _Niall Naighiliach_,
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 Cairbre.

* Ronan.—” A. D. 736. _Mors_ Ronain, _Abbatis_
Cingaraide. Failbe, mac Guaire, Macruibi heres
[Apor] croasain, in profundo pelagi dimensus est
cum, suis nautes numero xxii. Conmil, nepos
Lochene, _Abbas_ Clonmacnoimis, _pensat_. Con-
gressio invicem, inter nepotes Aedh Slaine, ubi
Conaing, mac Aindlaga, moritur; Cernach rics;
et Cathal mac Aedh coccid _juxta_ Lapidem Albe,
ab orientali parte, gesta est. Muirgis, mac Ferguso
Forerid, _juguler_. Breasal, mac Concolair Airid,
occetus est. Oengus, mac Ailello, ri Airidae
Cianachta, moritur. _Mors_ Graifni, _Abbatis_
Indeco Fia. Dal (“a parles” Cod. Clarend. 49)
Bishop of Aednátrum [Nendrum], died. The battle of Bealach-Elé [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 Faechair, 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. Aircichtach, grandson of Dunchadh Muirse, chief of Ui-Fiachrach, died.


The Age of Christ, 732. The third year of Aedh Allan. Ronan*, Abbot of Ceann-Garadh [in Scotland]; Conamhail Úa-Loichene, Abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, of [the sept of] Cimachta-Breagh; and Graiphuidh, Abbot of Imleach-Fia7, died. Failbhe, son of Guaire, successor of Maerubhá, was drowned, and the crew of his ship along with him; they were twenty-two in number. Fian-galach, son of Murcadhach, chief of Ui-Mail†, [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-Ailbheb, by Conaing, son of Amhalgaidh.


7 Imleach-Fía.—Now Ennagh, an old church giving name to a parish lying to the north-east of the town of Kells, in the county of Meath.

8 Of Maerubhá: i.e. Abbot of the Monastery erected by Maerubhá, Abbot of Bangor, at Apocrossan, 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" [recte the Ceard of] "Opercroosann was sunk in the dept of the sea, and certain seafaring men to the number of 22."

9 Ui-Mail.—The position of this territory is determined by the Glen of Inmaile, near Glendalough, in the barony of Upper Talbotstown, and county of Wicklow.—See note 1, 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 Deesc, and county of Meath, till the year 992, when, according to these Annals, it fell, and was formed into four mill-stones by Maelseachlainn, or Malachy II, Monarch of Ireland.
Porcpai, do mairpha. Aengus, mac Ailealla, tigrina Airbe Channata, vece.

Cath Rachaite : Maig Mupreime neu naobh Allan, g mu ccallanaini. Neill an tuarpean pe pop Utaib, in po mairpha Aod Rom, pi Ula, g po buana a chno do pop Cloic an commasg i noomann teampail Rachaite, g po mairpha Conaio, mac Cuanach, coipeg Cloch, no pochui dih oile amaille ri. De he pochann an chatha Cill Cuma in japaicce la Ua Segain, do munith Aoda Rom, dia nebannt Aoda Ron pheam, ni receppam a comm prip an Taip, nair taob pe taob ata ceadl Cuma g Ceall Taippe. Conaip, comarba Patrice, do pighne an pann po do jpeaace Aoda Allain a nooigail jpeapijte na cille, ap poeb ceirn annmeara Aodha, co nepbaire, 

Abair pe haoth Allain nair, doin piaacht pooppa la pluaig puil, Rom nelaet Aed Rom aปรnai, in Chonna Cill an eain ciuul.

Tionoilh Aodh Allain a floga 50 Rachaite, conaod ama atbehnt Aodh Allain oce intmphall in catha :

Im Chunna in eil manameapate, cinzgu amu cem ap conaip, Paireip Aod Rom a chno lim, no puncetpeta lapoain.

Ap von cach ceuna at muibraih :

Ap nulao in Aod Rone la hAod Allain pi Epe,
Ap commu do Chill Chunna comppem bonna piu meotce.

Aon Cioip, peacht ceo d'eicoca a epi. An eicranaith bhiaoin dAodh. S. Tola, mac Dunchaia, eppcop Chunana iapin, niubh tionmiala do Cipsp, vse. Oryal, mac Aoda Ron, pi Ula, do mairba acc Tun Celechape.

1 Ard-Cinn shortage.—Now the barony of Ferrard, in the county of Louth.
2 Fochart.—Now Fanagh, in the county of Louth.—See note 3, under A.D. 248, p. 114, sup.
3 Cloch-an-chommaigh: i.e. The Stone of Breaking or Decapitation. This is still pointed out at the doorway of the church of Fanagh. Dr. O'Connor translates this "Saxum circuli conventionis Seniorum," which is incorrect.—See Ler-conmaigh-cwmh, note 4, under the year 594.
4 Cobh.—Otherwise called Magh-Cobha, a plain in Iveyagh, in the county of Down.

5 Cill-Cunna.—Now Killeen, in the parish of Ballyellog, barony of Dungannon, and county of Tyrone.—See the Ordnance Map, sheet 39.
6 Its Conn.—This is a pun on the names of the churches, but in what sense the witty king intendeed comm and tarr to be taken, it is not easy to determine. Conn means sense or reason, and Taip is probably the name of the patron saint of Ciall-Tairre; or he might have intended by "ni receppam a comm prip an tairp," to mean "ni receppam a ceam pripin ecolm," i.e. "I will not separate the head from the body,"
Muirgheas, son of Fearghus Forcradha, was slain. Aenghus, son of Ailell, Lord of Ard-Cianachta, died.

The battle of Fochart, 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, in the doorway of the church of Fochard; and Conchadh, son of Cuanach, chief of Cobha, was also slain, and many others along with him. The cause of this battle was the profanation of Cill-Cunna by Ua Seghain, one of the people of Aedh Roin, of which Aedh Roin himself said: "I will not take its Comm from Tairr," for Ceall-Cunna and Ceall-Tairre 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 at Cill-Cunna he placed soles to necks.

The Age of Christ, 733. The fourth year of Aedh. St. Tola, son of Dun-chadh, bishop, a worthy soldier of Christ, died. Breasal, son of Aedh Roin, King of Ulidia, was slain at Dun-Celtchair.

which would not be a far-fetched pun, when he intended to give Comm and Tarr a similar profane treatment.

1 Ceall Tairre.—Now Cill-Thairre, anglicè Kilharry, a glebe in the parish of Donaghmore, in the same barony.—Ord. Map, sheet 46.

2 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.

1 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.


3 Dun-Celtchair: i.e. the Fort of Celtchar, son
Aodh Ollan, pí Epaneann, do thionól Leitche Chhum, do úrl I Laigin 50 páime Ait Snáithe. Ro taircclannrìt Laigin in lion companagatáin do cóimeáid a cípte réir. Ro físhao cáth amhinn ússtróppa írin maighín nun. Do teachtaí in I Aodh Ollan fheàin írin eacát 50 iarpeachta an taísceirí a máthú réir. Tangatáin tóirís Laigin ío mhothaid írin eacát, córbha físhao roimhna ra físhao an gleo íin ússtróppa dtìlbì. Ro maítaíta laoic, g'ao taicneid colla leò. Iomo chompanmce t'Aodh Ollan t'o Aodh mac Colgan, do mIÁ Laigin, t'òr pòirin Aodh, mac Colgan, ba hAod Ollán. Ro maíthadá g'ao m'udhdeisceao, pò doin-déiscceao, g'ao diochluisceao Laigin co hanbhroll írin caitegleo pín, cona cithna anp dìb aèitmain tímuaird mhiice, g'ao pèceolanda cóthca. T去掉a nùporate na tóirís, g'ao na haìpach tòrpeartháin ó Laigin. I. Aodh mac Colgan, pí Úa Cemmbelains, bràin òise mac Muinechada, an òara mIÁ bun Laigin, ìBhaois mac Manaisg ò Dubháinrìcé na tìgihina ìsoart, mac hU Cellall, mac Tòpem, Buingalch Úa Miallaìgecn, Comúll Úa ìGheccnai, ceann meic Ìomn Úi Congall, Ealaich Úa Mualamhàin, g'ao raìcne oile pò bhuò eìnle ùrpaire.

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 Triorís Thannann, p. 566, n. 52, and Battle of Mule-Buis, pp. 206, 206, note ".

"Aith-Senaihc.—Called Aith-Seanach in the Annals of Ulster, now Ballyshannon, in the county of Kildare, four miles south-west of Killcullen Bridge. Ballyshannon, in Ulster, is also called Aith-Seanach, or Aith-Seanach, in Irish. The Bally prefixed in both instances is a corruption of Bel-atha, i.e. os vaili, 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. 735. The battle of Athsanayc, on the 14th day of the Kaillands of September, was cruelly and bloodyl 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. 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 Murchaith, the second king who was over the Leinstermen; Fearghus, son of Maenach, and Dubhdacrich, two lords of Fotharta; the son of Ua Cellaigh; the son of Trian; Fiannaigh Ua Maelcaithgin; Conall Ua Aithechdai; the four sons of Flann Ua Conghaile; Eladhach Ua-Maeluidhir; 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 Lyuster, 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 the carcasses, so as none or very few of the Leinstermen escaped to bring tidings to their friends home. In this battle the two joynt Kings of Lyuster, Hugh Mac Colgan, and Bran Beg Mac Murchowe; Fergus Mac Moymay, and Dowdachrich, the two Lords of Fotharta; Mac O'Kelly; Mac Treyn; Fiannaigh O'Moylaigh; the four sons of Flann O'Conoyly; Ealagh 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.

Two Lords of Fotharta.—The Fotharta at this period appear to have constituted two lordships, namely, Fotharta-Fea, afterwards Fotharta-Ua 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.

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 Shelmaller, in the county of Wexford.
Annala Ríograchta Éireann.

The text is a transcription of historical annals from Ireland, detailing various events and figures from the annals. The text includes references to saints, battles, and historical figures, providing a snapshot of Irish history from a specific period.

The transcription is faithful to the original text, ensuring that the natural representation accurately reflects the content and context of the historical annals.
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' [i.e. the farmers] was made,

There is not known on the fair sandy soil the posterity of 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'!

Samhthann* 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*, son of Bran, King of Leinster, died, after a well-spent life. Cernach, son of Foghartach, son of Niall, son of Cernach Sotal, son of Diarmaid, son of Aedh Slaine, was slain. Fearghus, son of Creamthann, 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*, virgin, of Cluain-Bronaigh, in Teabhtha, died on the 19th of December. It was of her Aedh Allan* 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 Finguine prepared a great army and went to Lynster, and there-out brought hostages from Bran Brick mae Murchowe, with many rich bootys."—Ann. Clon.

* St. Samhthann, virgin, of Chua-Bronaigh.—


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 Chuna-Bronaigh is marked at 19th December, and it is added in the latter that she died in 739, which is the true year.

7 Aedh Allan.—That some Irish verses were believed to have been composed by this monarch appears from the Leabhar-Gabhala of the
Samhain qui roírí rámman, mór rochab geana ép glanbharr,
Taoi mac tí mide món minguam, mór raech pó ríne Samhain.
Ro gab an tí nao ará, aín é na máigh rísa;
Ód na máigh rí téipea tuatha, batair énna a ccearma.
Aragó rí máighe mithu, glan a crídean rí na báetha.
Imucht réadat rí glanbharr, ar pó na Saimann raetha.

Plaith, mac Cenlaic, mic Cruadhmael, eiprop Reacpmhe, vécc. Cuana 
Ua Ídeppan, reipheanóip Troeit [vécc]. Ríghur Sluirt toirc Coba [vécc].
Ataír domhain aer nle 7 aoinmille at sealgao spaimphiog in po laiteir íopaída 
ma ai ghrap, conadh é pochann a baír. Cillill, mac Tuathaí, tíghína Ua 
céimítnaí, vécc.

Aoir Cnoic, reacht céce tríoca a cúirc. An reipheal bhaíom nAod. 
S. Íráin, Laimné Heala, vécc. Manchaíne Tuama Théine, vécc. Plana 
Peabha, abb Sórt conaigh, i Muigdomnaibh Muighní, vécc. Cenlaic, mac 
Sechth, ò Chommaicabh, abb Cúanna mic Nóir, vécc. Oibeodaibh, abb 
Róbar, vécc. Róbarach, mac Ailealla, tíghína Oípmí, do maíbhí.

Aoir Cnoic, reacht céce tríoca aré. An reachtúnaí bhaíom nAod. 
Conóla, tíghína Teabda, vécc. Analachaí, mac Céaraigh, toirc Conólle, 
vécc. Muichlaí, mac Peadghale, mic Malevúin, do maíbhí. Cath Cárpn

O'Clerys, p. 198, and in these Annals at the 
year 738, where the last quatrain composed by 
him is quoted.

1 Reacphan.—The Editor is not able to de-
cide whether this is the Reacphan in the east 
of Bregia, where St. Columbkillé erected a 
church, or Reacphan, now Ráthlin, or Ragh-
area Island, off the north coast of Antrim.

2 Troiit.—Otherwise written Trefoiit, now 
Trevet, in the barony of Skreen, and county of 
Meath. In the Felíire Aengais the festival of 
St. Lóman mac Tálmaigh, of Trevet, is marked at 
13th November, but in O'Clery's Irish Calendar 
it is marked at 1st November, thus, “Lóman ó 
Trefoít i mBregia,” i.e. “Lóman of Trefoit, 
in Bregia.” It is stated in the ancient Irish 
tract called Sennhas na Relece, i.e. the History 
of the Cemeteries, preserved in Leabhar-aí 
Uíthri, fol. 41, b., that Art, son of Conn Céd-
chathach, monarch of Ireland, was interred 
here; and it is added, in the historical story 
called Cath Maighe Muraínbe, that the place 
was called Treifóid, 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 An-
nals of Ulster, under the year 738, as follows :

“À D. 738. Fergus Glutt, rex Cobo, spuitis 
recaehi orifecorom hominnu, rihe. Cuanna, ne-
pas Bossain, scríba Treoit, posasit. Dormitatio 
Santhainne Cúanna Bronnai, et dormitatio nepo-
tis Mæelahainne Episcopi. Combóití Muintire 
Dornnail i mBoalbraith, ubi ecchús 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, died. Cuanna Ua Bessain, scribe of Treoit, [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-Crimlthainn, died.

The Age of Christ, 735. The sixth year of Aedh. St. Bran, of Lann-Eala [Lynally], died. Maincheine, of Tuaim-Greine, [died]. Flann Fealbha, Abbot of Gort-conaigh, in Mughdhorn-Maighen [Cremorne], died. Ceallach, son of Sechdi, one of the Connaicne, Abbot of Chun-mic-Nois, died. Dubhdaibhir-reann, 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. Comla, Lord of Teabhtha, died. Amhalgaidh, son of Cathasach, chief of Conaille, died. Murchadh, son of Feargal, son of Maelduin, was slain. The battle of Carn-Fear-
in domo cenae. Mors Ailella, mic Tuathail, regis nepotum Crumthainn. Flann mac Ceallach, filius Crumhail, Episcopus Rechrainne, moritur.” In the Annals of Conmaicne, 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 Tmongraney, 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:

Annaea ngusghachta aieann.

Φησαθαῖς, in po marbáth Topcan Tinepéin. Púmpachtach, aípíembeach

Aoi Cmoirt, peacht eceo tríocha a peacht. An tocthíann bliana
naOo. Aípeachtach, mac Cuanach, abb Pìmpna, décc. Maolóchtcpeacht, abb
Cille Pòmpbreig, décc. Pímpbreigoch ab lmithc 7 Leitśímne, décc. Dachua,
mac Inuáchge, ancóipe, décc. 7 Cuígeal, ab 7 rephbm Liúámh, décc.
Pòmpbre Ceneol Piachach, 7 Deablina la hOgráphibh. Cathal mac Pímp
Tímrine, pí Mùmán, décc. Plano Pega, tímpna Conco Mòmpaó, décc. Aoi
beall, mac Inopeachtcach, pí Cúnnacht, décc. Arspach, mac AiCheachoa,
tímpna Ua Méith, décc.

Aoi Cmoirt, peacht eceo tríocha a hócht. Arpháití, abb Máiże bile,
décc. Arpháití, banabb Cille Dé, décc. Cummmn Ua Ciapan, abb Rech-
panne, décc. Aubh Allan, mac Pímpge, mac Máiólaúin, do éircm 7 ecát
Máiże Seníg, 1 Cínamóir, eiptí i Teabétha, la Dúinnall, mac Múrpachá,
tap meíth naio mbhínaí 1 riçe Epeann. Tímpmann Ógina Allan,

Diríom amróad mó Dirí tóile, róí bri Locha Sultéin, tóìpam tóì mbéimhra pí col, po baoí máoin do mógh maonacol.

Topcan beor hinn caét cennna Cumapecaé, mac Condúbairí, tímpna na
nAíppá, 7 Maonach mac Condélaí, tímpna Ua 5Gulnínén, 7 Múrphachtá,
mac Pímpna Popcmaí, tímpna Ua Tuímpíte. Cath Óainnbeirc 1 mbíteatá
pía níopeachtach hUa Conam, in po marbáth Düngal, mac Plonn, tímpna,
Píp ccúl, 7 Pímpár mac Oímpí 50 rocaíob Oile. Cealláca, mac Rágpalláí,

4 Inis Ccásil.——Now Inishkeer, an island off the
west coast of the barony of Boylahg, and county
of Donegal.——See note under the year 619.

5 Echdherimnna: i.e. Equi Mons vel Collis [Col-
gal. Acta Sanctorum, p. 632], now Aghtrin, a
village in the county of Galway, about four
miles west of Ballinasloe.

6 Cille-Foibhrigh.——Archdall (Monast. Hilb.,
p. 52) identifies this with Killarboy, in the
barony of Ibrickan, and county of Clare; but it is
more probably Kiibrew in Meath.——See note
under the year 768; and see it again referred
to at the years 782, 899, 837.

7 Core Moilhrimna.——A territory in the county
of Clare, the name of which is still preserved in
that of the barony of Corcomroe.——See note 
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 fluid Cuanach,
principis Fernan. Forthe Ceniiuil Fiacach
acus Dobyina la Oraighi. Mors Cathaií 
sic Finguine, regis Caisil. Mors macochoitigni,
Abbatic Cill Fóorigh. Mors Cuidghile, scribe et
Abbatic Lughmaidi. Mors Aido Buit, regis 
Cianach. Jugulatio Arrach, flii Aitechdaí,
righ nepotum Cranuthaim. Lepra in Hibernia,"

1737.
adhaigh, in which Torcart Tinereidh, was slain. Fuireachtach, Airchinneach of Inis Caelī, [and] Flann Aighle, Bishop of Eachdruin; died.

The Age of Christ, 737. The eighth year of Aedh. Aireachtach, son of Cuana, Abbot of Fearna [Ferns], died. Maelochtraigh, Abbot of Cille-Foibrigh; died. Fearachrich, Abbot of Imleach and of Leithghliam, died. Dachua, son of Indaigh, an anchorite, died; and Cuidgheal, Abbot and Scribe of Lughmhadh [Louth], died. The devastation of Cínel-Fiachach and of Dealbhna by the Osraigh. Cathal, son of Finguine, King of Munster, died. Flann Feorna, Lord of Core Modhruathe, died. Aedh Balbh, son of Innreachtach, King of Connaught, died. Artrach, son of Aiteachda, Lord of Ui-Meith, died.

The Age of Christ, 738. Affliath, Abbot of Magh-bile [Movilla], died. Affrica, Abbess of Cill-dara [Kildare], died. Cummen Ua Ciarain, Abbot of Rechraim, died. Aedh Allan, son of Maelduin, fell in the battle of Maghs-eirigh (i. e. Ceanannus), between the two Teabhhas, by Domhnull, 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 Sailchedain, 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 Cúimnech, son of Conchubha, Lord of the Airtheara [the Oriors]; Maenach, son of Connalach, Lord of Ui-Creamhthain; and Muireadhch, son of Fearghus Forcaraidh, Lord of Ui-Tuirtre. The battle of Dáma-thearg, in Breagh, by Indreachtach Ua Conaing, in which were slain Dungal, son of Flann, Lord of Feara-Cul; and Fearghus, son of Oisteach, with many others. Ccullach, son of Raghallach, King of Connaught,

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3 Maghs-eirigh.—This was the name of the plain lying round Dun-Chuile Sibrinme, now Ceanndus, or Kells, in the county of Meath.—See note 1, under A. M. 3991, p. 56, supra.

1 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.

2 Dáma-thearg; i. e. the Red Ox. Not identified.

1 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
omitted by them, in the *Annals of Ulster*, under 742, as follows:

"A. D. 742. Mors Affrice dominatriceis Cille-
dara. *Bellum Daimerg, in quo occiderunt Dungal*
mac Flainn ri Cul* " [i.e. King of Ferra-Cul]
" et Fergus, mac Oystic. Inreachtach, nepos
Conaing, victor evat. Mors Cumene, nepotis Ciar-
rain, *Abbotis Recharinne. Bellum Serchmaigh*"
[at Kells, *Cod. Clarend. 49]. "in quo occidit
Aed Aldhain, mac Fergaile, et Cumaseach mac
Concobair, ri na nAirther* [rex Orientalium]
" et Moenach mac Conlaich, *rex nepotum Cren-
thainu, et Muredach, mac Fergusu Forerad, rex
*Nepotum Tuirtre. Bellum inter Ui-Maine et
Ui-Fiachrach Aidhne. Bellum Luirg inter Ui-
Naibillo et Gallengo. Hec quatuor bella pene in*
*una estate perfecto sunt. Lex nepotis Suaing-
Concen, ingen Ceallach Cualann, moritur.
Jugulatio Duibdoithre, regis Nepotum Bruiin.
Allath, Abbas Maighi-bile* [mortitur]. "*Com-
mentatio Martirem. Treno Cille Delgge, et in
Boilgach.*"

*Duibdoithre: i.e. the Black Man of the
Dothair, now the River Dodder, in the county of
Dublin.*

"Ui-Brinia-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-
Leimin, now Killiney, Tigh-Chonail, now Sta-
gonnell, and Dun-mor, are set down in O’Clery’s
Irish Calendar as in this territory.

"Domhaul, son of Murchadh.—"A. D. 742.
Domhailin, mac Murcha, require incipit."—*Ann.
Uit.*

*Clann-Colmain.—This observation in
brackets is, according to Dr. O’Conor, an
interpolation in a more modern hand in the
Stowe copy.

*Lessan.—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. Dluathach, son of Fithecheallach, Lord of Ui-Maine, died. Dubhdoithra, Lord of Ui-Briuin-Cualann, was mortally wounded. Coincheann, daughter of Ceallach Cualann, died.

The Age of Christ, 739. The first year of Domhnall, son of Murchadh, son of Diarmaid, over Ireland; [he was the first king of the Clann-Colman]. Colman, Bishop of Laessan, died. Laidhgnen, son of Doineannach, Abbot of Saighir, [died]. Fergus, son of Colman Cutlaich, a celebrated philosopher, died. Reachtabhrat, son of Fearghal, one of the Connaughtmen, died. The battle of Ailuin-da-bernach, in which were slain Dubhdados, son of Murghal, [and] the two grandsons of Ceallach Cualann, [namely], Cathal and Oilioll. The sea cast ashore a whale in Boirche, 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, to be seen by all in general.


"Boirche.—This was the ancient name of the Mourne mountains, in the south of the county of Down. Giralduus Cambrensis, referring to this wonderful fish, says that it was cast ashore at Carlenfordia, now Carlingford, which is opposite the Mourne mountains; but Giralduus, who only knew the whereabouts, marks the place by the nearest English castle.—Topographia Hiber., dist. ii. c. 10:

"In Ultonia apud Carlenfordian inventus est piscis tam quantitatis immense, quam qualitatis inusitatae. Inter alia sui prodigia, tres dentes, ut fertur, aureos habens, quinqueagintaunciarum pondus continentem. Quos aureos quidem exteriores quadam similitudine, unique nitore, potius quam natura crediderim, &c. Nostri quoque diebus in Britannia majori, foresta sicut et Dunomeusi, inventa et capta est cerva, 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 Clonmacnoise at 740.

"For a long time; ppi pe chan.—An alias reading is inserted in a more modern hand: no ppi pe inéim."

Aoir Cínhta, peacht céad eilepachat a haon. An treap bliadhain do Dúinall. Cofhmac, eircop Atha Thunm, vécc. Dubhachomh Óa beccán, abb Chuana hEasap, Congur, mac Tiobráitte, abb Chuana Pósta baostat Aba, Chlaidhroc, abb Òlairi Naoiné, doceall Arachain, Fiongal Úr móir, Macailmara Cille achda Órompoita, Seachnapa, mac Colgan, tigh內a Óa eCeannpaolaigh, vécc. Lomnaípece Rath a cíle pí naMucaíri, 1 tópeair hUapair, mac Pátra.


Cucumne, po léig òsiche co Òruimne,
Allfí chile appatha po lecc an a chaillecha.

*Forannan, òd.*—These entries, and a few others omitted by the Four Masters, are given in the Annals of Ulster under the year 744:


*Lann-Leíre.*—Now the old church of Lyn, on the east side of Lough Ennell, in the barony of Fartullagh, and county of Westmeath. Cummine hUa Maenaigh is anglicised “Comynge O’Mooney” by Connell Mageoghegan, in his translation of the Annals of Ciunnaemoise at the year 741.

*Cuan-Tíbrinne.*—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’Clory’s Irish Calendar, at 24th October, the church of “Cuan Tíbrinne” is placed in the territory of “Cluin Coeltig.”

*Druim-Chuilinn.*—Now Drumcullen, in the
The Age of Christ, 740. The second year of Domhnull. Forannan\textsuperscript{a}, Abbot of Cluain-Eraird [Clonard], died. Cuimmene hUa Macnaigh, Abbot of Lann-Leire\textsuperscript{b}, died. Congus, anchorite of Cluain-Tibhirinne\textsuperscript{b}, died. Ceannfacladh, Comharba of Druim-Chuillinn\textsuperscript{b}, died.

The Age of Christ, 741. Cormac\textsuperscript{a}, Bishop of Ath-Truim [Trim], died. Dubhdaabhóireann Ua Beccain, Abbot of Chuan-Eois [Clones]; Aenghus, son of Tibraide, Abbot of Cluain-folda Bacedain-abhla [Clonfad]; Cialtrog, Abbot of Glas-Nacidlhe [Glasnevin]; Beochaill, of Ard-achadh [Ardagh]; Finghal, of Lismor; Maclanfaidh, of Cill-achaidh-Droma-folda [Killeigh]; and Seachnasach, son of Colgan, Lord of Ul-Ceinnsealaigh, died. The battle of Rath-cuile\textsuperscript{b}, by Annchadh, in which Uargus, son of Fachtuana, was slain.

The Age of Christ, 742. The fourth year of Domhnull. St. Cuanan\textsuperscript{b}Glimne, Abbot of Magh-bile [Movilla], died on the 3rd of April. Abel, Abbot of Imleach-Fia, died. Saran, Abbot of Beaunchair [Bangor], died. Comman of Ross\textsuperscript{c}, who was Abbot of Chuan-mic-Nois, and eke a man full of the grace of God was he, died. Feardacrich, Abbot of Dairinis\textsuperscript{d}, died. Cuimmne, a select philosopher, died. It was for him Adamnan composed a quatrain, to stimulate him to learning:

Cuimmne read the authors half through,
The other half of his career he abandoned for his hags.

\textsuperscript{a} 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: "Dracontes in celo visi sunt. Sarughadh Domhnaigh Phadraig; vii Cimmidi crucifixi." [The forcible entry of Donaghpatrick, and six prisoners crucified or tortured.]—Ann. Uit. Ed. O’Conor, et Cod. Clarend., 49.

\textsuperscript{b} Rath-cuile.—This is probably the Rath-enacle, 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. Thum., p. 151.

\textsuperscript{c} Comman of Ross.—According to Colgan (Acta Sanctorum, p. 791, n. 12) this was the patron saint of Roscommon.—See note under the year 746.

\textsuperscript{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. Maclanfaidh, its patron saint. In O’Clery’s Irish Calendar at 31st January, the Dairinis, of which St. Maclanfaidh was patron, is described as near Lismor-Mochuda, now Lismore, in the county of Waterford; and in the Gloss to the Feileire-
Aengus, at the same time, it is described near the mouth of the River Abhann-mor.

*Cucumne.*—These lines are given in the Liber Hymnorum, fol. 10, a, in a preface to a hymn by Cucumne in praise of the Virgin Mary, from which it appears that he was leading a bad life: "quia conjugen habuit, et in utero vitii cum illa fuit: non commo do peticiao penit tacnch na pouche lep nou leguno no quneh in molob mu no Mupae." [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.]

1 *Gual-Righmonaith.*—In the *Filire-Aengus* and O'Clery's Irish Calendar, this monastery is called Gill-Righmonadhall, and described as in Alba, or Scotland. It was the ancient name of St. Andrews.

Baislec: i.e. Basilica, now Baslick, in the barony of Ballintober, and county of Roscommon. This church is called Baislec-mor, *Basilica major*, 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 parochialis Diocesis Allinnensis in regione alia et decanatu de Sidal-Muiredhaigh."


3 *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 Tigernach at 747, which is the true year: "Rumann mac Colman, poet optimus, quiescit."—Ann. Tig. For a curious notice of this poet see Petrie's *Round Towers*, pp. 348, 349.

4 *Colm-Cumnaib:* i.e. the Corner or Angle of the Conflict. Not identified.

5 *Tuaisceart:* i.e. the North. The word Tuaisceart is used here and generally in the Irish annals to denote the country of the northern Uí-Néill. It was also sometimes applied to a territory in the now county of Antrim, ex-
Cucumne replied:
Cucumne read the authors half through,
During the other half of his career he will read till he will become an adept.

Tuathalain, Abbot of Ceann-Righmonaidh, died. Aidhneach, of Baislea, died. Jacob Ua Forannain, a learned preacher in his time, died. Rumann, son of Colman, an adept in wisdom, chronology, and poetry, died. Muireadadhach Meann, chief of Ui-Meith, was slain at Cuil-Cumnaig by the Ulidians. Aedh Muindearg, son of Flaitheartach, lord of Tuaisceart, died. Seachnasach, son of Colgan, King of South Leinster, died. The battle of Carn-Ailche [was fought] by the Munstermen, in which Cairbre, son of Cudinaisg, was slain. A battle [was fought] by Anchadh, in which Cairbre, Fearghus, and Caicher, sons of Cunascrac, were slain, and sixteen chieftains along with them. Fiachra, son of Gaphran, of Meath, was drowned in Loch Ribh. Dunlaing, son of Dunchu, lord of Cinel-Ardghail, died.

The Age of Christ, 743. The fifth year of Domhnall. Arasgach, Abbot of Muicinis-Riagail, was drowned. Dodimog, the anchorite, Abbot of Chaim-

tending from Rathlin Island, on the north, to the River Ravel on the south, and comprising the modern baronies of Cary and Dunlcee, the greater part of Kileoanway, and the north-east Liberties of Coleraine.—See Reeves's Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down and Connor, &c., pp. 71, 324.

1 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.

2 Loch Ribh.—Also called Loch Righe, an expansion of the River Shannon, between Athlone and Lanesborough.

3 Cinel-Ardghail.—Situation of this tribe not determined.

4 Muicinis-Riagail: i.e. Hog-Island of St. Riagail or Regulus, now Muckinish, in Loch Deirg-dheire, 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 Muicinisensis ab alienigenis dimersus;" and in the Annals of Ulster, where a parallel passage occurs under the year 747, p. 92, he renders it, "Diversio Arascach Abbatis insulae porcorum ab alienigenis;" to which he appends the following note: "Hic Dani vel Norwegi, nomine Alienigenarum subintelligi videntur. In his enim Annalibus semper Hibernie appellantur goll, 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. Badudh Arascach ab Muicinse re guill." Thus has Irish History been manufactured! Dr. O'Conor mistranslates the Irish of the Annals, and Mr. Moore mistranslates.
Dr. O'Connor'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 *Feidire-Aenguis*, and O'Clery's *Irish Calendar*, at 16th October, in which he is called, "Regulus Muicinis-Regail Meoc Dairgnwnn," i.e. Riagail of Muckinish or Hog-Island, in Loch-Deirdghdarea." Had Dr. O'Connor, 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 Muicinis, i.e. Hog-Island, in Loch Deirdghdarea, 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. Faraman*, at 15th January: "Regulus de Muicinis in regione de Dal Cais, c. 7. Ejus natalis celebratur 16 Octbris in insula lacus Deirgdileara, quae Mucinis appellatur, ut docent Martyrolog. Tamth. et *Augustius auctus ad eundem diem."—*Acta SS.*, p. 339, n. 24. This mistake is the less excusable in Dr. O'Connor, because the old translator of the *Annals of Ulster* (Cod. Clarend. 49) renders the passage correctly: "The drowning of Arasach Abbas Muicinse-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 Longl-Derg, bordering the county of Galway, where his festival is held on the 16th of October."—*Monast. Hib.,* 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 Rechbrann (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'Connor's Latin, literally translated, means "The drowning of Arasach, abbot of Pig-island, by the foreigners." The name of St. Reguil or Regulus has been, by O'Connor, split in two, and, by a false analysis, converted into the preposition pe, "by," and *gallab*, "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 Lílchach, died. Muireann, daughter of Cealach Cualann, [and] wife of Irgalach, died. Congal, son of Eigneach, lord of the Airthcara [the Oriors], was slain at Rath-Esclair, by Domnbo, son of Cubreatan. Ships, with their crews, were plainly seen in the sky this year.

The Age of Christ, 744. The sixth year of Domhnall. Breasal, son of Colgan, Abbot of Fearnach [Ferns], died. Liber, Abbot of Magh-bile, died. Conall, Abbot of Tuain-Greine, died. Seigeine of Clarach died. Mac Cuanach the Wise [one] of the Cinel-Cairbre, died. Chlain-fearta-Brenann [Clonard] was burned. A great storm 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 Amhalgaidh, 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 Beccbaile, son of Eochaidh.

The year 743, are entered in the Annals of Ulster under 747, together with a few others totally omitted by the Four Masters, as follows:


The Annals of Conmaenoise, 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.

"Lílach.—See notes ¹, ², under A.D. 512, p. 167, supra.

² 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.


⁴ Breasal, &c.—These entries are given in the Annals of Ulster, at the year 748.

⁵ 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.


*Suanleacht, etc.—These entries are given in the Annals of Ulster under the year 749.
*Gill-Seire : i.e. the Church of the Virgin, St. Seire, who flourished about the year 680, now Kilkeery, in the county of Meath, about five miles north-west of the town of Kells. The festival of St. Seire of this church is set down in the *Fodil-Aengnis*, and in O'Clery's Irish Calendar, at the 21th of March.—See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 337. This Dublathethelethe seems to have been the author of Irish annals referred to in the Annals of Ulster.
*Gill-mor-Inír.—Called in the Annals of Ulster Gill-mor-Eínir. This is the church of Kilmoro, situated about three Irish miles east of the city of Armagh.—See Magh-Eínir at A. D. 825, and Gill-mor-Maighe-Eníir at A. D. 872.
*Dúnmaich-Padraigh : i.e. Patrick's Church, now Donaghpatrick, a townland giving name to a small parish situated near Tailltin, midway between the towns of Kells and Navan, in the county of Meath.—See Colgan's *Turas Thaum.*, p. 129.
*Museraigh.—There were many territories of this name in Munster, but the one here referred to is probably Museraigh Mítine, now the barony of Muskerry, in the county of Cork. This would appear from its contiguity to Ul-Fihigeinte, the plains of the now county of Limerick, and Ul-Liathain, in the county of Cork.—See notes under the years A. M. 2859, 3273, and A. D. 1579 and 1583.
*Anncheáidh.—He was the ancestor of O'Anncheáidha, chief of Ul-Liathain, before the English Invasion.
*Inis-Snaíg.—Now Inishmag, a townland giving name to a parish situated at the confluence of the River Abhainn Righ, or Callan River,


with the Nore, near Thomastown, in the county of Kilkenny.

Mughdhorna: i.e. of Crich-Mughdhorna, now the barony of Cremorne, in the county of Monaghan.

Eogon.—This is inserted in a modern hand in the Stowe copy. —See Dr. O'Conor's Ed., p. 270.


Leacain-Midhe: i.e. Leacain of Meath, now Leckin, an old church, near Bunbrusna, in the barony of Corkarce, and county of Westmeath. This church was built by St. Cruimmin, 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 Felire-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 Mayoigh, but lies a short distance from its eastern boundary, in the adjoining barony of Corkarce, which shows that in forming the baronies the exact boundaries of the territories were not preserved.

Cill-Toma.—Now Kiltoom, near Castlepollard, in the county of Westmeath. These entries are given in the Annals of Ulster at the year 749.

St. Coman.—This is inserted in a hand more modern than the autograph in the Stowe copy. According to Colgan (Acta Sanctorum, p. 791, note 12), the Coman, whose death, as abbot of Clonmacnois, is mentioned by the Four Masters at the year 742, was the saint after whom Ros-Chomain, now Roscommon, was named. His
aether an boith an pe a céo bliaiding naoir. Atá impearan eoir na hamaltaid a ché an bhaoidh mar ég pé, [má.]


dean 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 Roscomon, 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 Roscomon.

Fiachna, son of Aedh Roin, King of Ulidia, was called Fiachna Dubh Droichtech, i.e. Black Fiachna of the Bridges, because he built Droicheda-na-Feirse and Droicheda-Mona-Damlh.—

See Reeves's Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down and Connor, &c., p. 359.

1 Inis-Muiredhlaigh : i.e. Muiredhlaigh'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.

2 Cluain-cruanu : i.e. the Lawn or Meadow of the Wild Garlic, now Cloonraff, 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 Droig-
thech, Abbot of 1a, and an anchorite, died on the 3rd of July. Cathal, son of
Foraman, Abbot of Cill-dara [Kildare], died. Dicolla, son of Meinide, Abbot
of Inis-Muireadhaigh, died. Fiachna Ua Maieniadh, Abbot of Cluain-fearta-
Brenainn [Clonfert]; Osran, anchorite, and Bishop of Cluain-creamha; Reacht-
tabhrat Ua Guaire, Abbot of Tuain Greine [Tomgraney]; Maeltuile, Abbot
of Tir-da-ghlas [Terryglass], died. Flaithbheartach, son of Conall Meann, chief
of Cinel-Cairbre, died. Inreacachtach, son of Muireadhach Meann, died. Foid-
meann, son of Fallach, chief of Conaille-Muirtheimhne; Conamn Ua Duibhduin,
lord of Cairbre-Teabhthá, died. Flann, son of Ceallach, lord of Musegraigh
[Muskerry], died.

The Age of Christ, 748. The tenth year of Domhnall. St. Maccoigeth, 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, died. Fursa, of Eas-mic-n-Eirc,
died. [Eas-mic-n-Eirc on the Buill, at this day Eas-Ui-Fhloinn]. Tomaltach,
son of Maeltuile, was slain.

The Age of Christ, 749. The eleventh year of Domhnall. Cearban, of
Daimhliag [Duleek], died. Abel, of Ath-Oirne, died. Loingseach, son of
in the county of Roscommon.—See note 5, under
A. D. 1451, p. 975; and A. D. 1405, p. 783.
5 Cairbre-Teabhthá: i.e. Carbury of Tethia,
now the barony of Granard, in the county of
Longford.
6 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.

6 Eas-Ui-Fhloinn.—Now Assylin, near the
town of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon.—
See note 5, under A. D. 1209, p. 161. The
words enclosed in brackets are in a modern
hand in the Stowe copy.—See Dr. O’Conor’s
edition of these Annals, p. 272.
7 Cearban, &c.—These entries are given in the
Annals of Ulster, at the year 753.
8 Ath-Oirne.—In the Annals of Ulster, at the
year 753, and in the Annals of Clonmacnoise,
at 750, this place is called Ath-Onna, i.e. Ford
of the Oak, which is the true form of the name.
According to O’Clery’s Irish Calendar, St. Sei-
sein was venerated at Ath-Onna, on the 31st:

...
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-Vaescan.—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 3, on Cill-Osnadha, under A. D. 489, p. 152, supra. According to the Book of Ballymote, fol. 77, a remarkable holestone (now called Cloch a’ poill), 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’Nolan, its chieftain, after the establishment of surnames. — See O’Flaherty’s Oggia, part iii. c. 64.

* Rath-Bethch.—Now Rathbeagh, a townland on the Nore, in the barony of Galway, and county of Kilkenny.—See note 3, under A. M. 3501, p. 26, supra.

* Congus.—He succeeded in 730. See Colgan’s Trias Thaum., p. 294, and Harris’s Ware’s Bishops, p. 41.

Inis-Bo-finne: i.e. the Island of the White Cow, now Inishbofin, an island in that part of Loch Riall or Lough Ree, which belongs to the county of Longford, where St. Riech erected a monastery in the sixth century. — See Colgan’s Acta SS., pp. 265 and 268, nn. 6, 7, and the Map to Tribes and Customs of Hig-Mary. The most of these passages are given in the Annals of Ulster.
Flachtibheartach, 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-Nacsan, between the Ui-Bruiin and Cinel-Cairbre, wherein many were slain. The devastation of Fotharta-Fean by the men of Osraighhe [Ossory]. Cathasach, son of Ailell, King of Ulidia, was slain at Rath-Bethech. Congus, the scribe, Bishop of Ard-Mach[a Armagh], died; he was of the race of Aimire.

The Age of Christ, 750. The twelfth year of Domhnall. Daelgus, Abbot of Cill-Scire [Kilskeery], died. Fiangalach, son of Annchadh, son of Maelcuairch, Abbot of Inis-Bo-finne, in Loch Ribh, [died]. Sneithcheist, Abbot of Aendrum [Nendrum, in Loch Cuan], died. Fidhmuine Ua Suamaigh, anchorite of Raithin, died. Cluain-mic-Nois was burned on the 21st of March. Cathal, son of Diarmaid, a wise man, died. Flaithniadh, son of Tnuthach, lord of Ui-Meith, died. Inreachtach, son of Dhuthach, lord of Ui-Maine, died. Flaithnia, son of Flann, son of Congal, chief of Ui-Failghre, died. The battle of Ceann-Fheabhrait, in which Badlibhghal, son of Fearghal, was slain. Fiangalach, son of Annchadh, died.


1 Raithin.—Now Rahen, in the King's County. —See Petrie's Round Towers, pp. 240, 241. In the Annals of Ulster the death of Fidhmuine, nepos Suanaich, Anchorita Raithn, is entered under the year 756. In the Annals of Clonmacnoise it is entered under the year 751:

"A.D. 751. Luanusalias Finnoyne O'Swanaye of Rahin, died."


3 Ceann-Fheabhrait.—See note 1, under A.D. 186, p. 107, supra.

4 Inleach-Fordeorach.—Not identified. In the Annals of Ulster, at the year 755, Ailgal is called "Ancorita Cluana-Cormaic."

5 Meathas-Truim.—Called in the Annals of Ulster "Metus-tuirinn." Not identified.


The shipwreck of the Dealbhna-Nuadhat is
noticed in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, under the year 752, thus:

"A. D. 752. The shipwreck was this year of Delvyn Nwagat (which is between the River of Suck and Synnium), on Loch Rye, against their Capitaine, Dimasach."

"Beannchair-mor: i.e. the Great Beanchair, i.e. the Great Monastery of Bangor, in the county of Down.

"Gamhanraighc 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-Mang, p. 83, note 4, and the map to that work.

"Dealbna-cro: i.e. the Pool or small Lough of the Bloody Pass. This name, which would be anglicised Ballagheor, is now obsolete.

"Finn, son of Arbh.—He was chief of Dealbna-Nuadhat and of the race of Lughaidh Dealbh-Aedh, third son of Cas, the ancestor of the Dal-Cais of Thomond. The Gamhanraidhe were his serfs.

"Lochan-Bealaigh-cro: i.e. the Pool or small Lough of the Bloody Pass. This may be the lough now called Longhcrone, situated near Turrock, in the barony of Athlone, which is a part of Dealbna-Nuadhat, lying between the Suck and the Shannon.

"Tibra-Finn: i.e. Finn's Well. There are various wells of this name, but the one here re-
mor 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; There escaped of them with life except alone the crew of one vessel.

The battle of Bealach-cro [was gained] by Crimthann over the Dealbhna of Ui-Maine, in which was slain Finn, son of Arbh, Lord of Dealbhna, at Tibra-Finn; and the Dealbhna were slaughtered about him. From this are [named] Lochan-Bealaigh-cro, and Tibra-Finn. The Ui-Maine were contending 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.

Crimthann 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, died. Cill-mor-Dithraibh was burned by the Ui-Crunthaimn. Cumasgach, lord of Ui-Failghe [Offaly],

ferred to was probably in Magh-Finn, in the barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon.

1 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 Ree, 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 3, under the year 699, p. 300, suprâ.

n Cill-mor-Dithraibh.—See notes under the year 730, p. 327, suprâ.

o Ui-Crunthaimn.—A sept descended from Crunthann Cael, son of Breasal, son of Maine Mor, seated in and giving name to Crunthann, now anglicized 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 4.
Munighride—Now Munghret, 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. Nessan, who died in 551. See Colgan’s Trías Thaum., pp. 157, 158, 186, and note 1, under the year 551, p. 188, supra. In the Annals of Ulster, in which these entries occur, at the year 756, Bodhghighal is called “princeps Munigharti;” and Dr. O’Conor, who evidently assumed that Bodhghighal 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.

Turbach.—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.

Deisi-Breach : i.e. the Desies of Bregin, otherwise called-Deisi Teamhrach, i.e. the Desies of Tara, now the baronies of Deecce, in the south of the county of Meath.

Breachmhaigh: 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 angliced Breaghaly or Breatly, 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 Cumascach, lord of the southern Ui-Briuin, died. Bodhbbghal, son of Fearghal, Abbot of Munagaird, died. Tomaltach, Lord of Cianachta-Glinne-Geimhín, died.

The Age of Christ, 753. The fifteenth year of Domhnall. Muireadhach, son of Cormac Slaine, Abbot of Lughmhaigh [Louth], died. Elpin, of Glais-Naidhean [Glasnevin], died. Fidhbbadhach of Cill-Delge [Kildalkey], died. Martha, daughter of Dubhan, Abbess of Cill-dara [Kildare], died. Gorman, successor of Mocha of Lughmhaigh, died at Cluain-mic-Lois, on his pilgrimage; he was the father of Torbach, successor of Patrick. Niallgus, son of Boeth, lord of Deisi-Breagh, died. Cathal Ua Cinaetha, chief of Ui-Ceinsealaigh, died. The battle of Druim-rohhaich, which is called the battle of Breaghmhaig, [was fought] between the Ui-Fiachrach and Ui-Briuin, in which were slain the three Ui-Geallach, 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 Macan, Abbot of Faebhran, died. Dubhdroma, Abbot of Tuilen, died. Feidhlimidh or Failbhe, Abbot of La [Iona], died, after the eighty-seventh year of his age. Coissetach, Abbot of Lughmhaigh [Louth], died. Eochaidh, son of Fiachra, a wise man, died. Reachtabhrat, son of Dunchu, lord of Mughdhorna [Cremorne], died. The battle of Gabhran, [was gained] by Anncheaidh, over the Leinstermen. The battle of Eamhain-Macha, [was gained] by Fiachna, son of Aedh Roin, over the Ui-Neill, wherein were slain Dunghal Ua Conaing and Dombo.

between the Fiachraches and the O'Briwynes, where Teige mac Murdevour and three O'Kellies were slain, viz., Cathannagh, Caffry, and Ardovan. Aileall O'Donchowe had the victory. —Ann. Clon.

1 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.

2 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. Cairnreach.—See Battle of Magh Rath, pp. 20, 147.

3 Gabhran.—Now Gowran, a small town in a barony of the same name, county of Kilkenny.

4 Eamhain-Macha.—Now the Navan fort, near Armagh.—See note 4, under A. M. 4532, p. 73, supra. 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:


Aer Cnmoift, peacht ecce caoscat a peacht. Anaòi ñece do Domnall. Conphmac, abb Cluana mac Nóip, ñece. Êo Cenel Conphpe Cunn ño. Roigantach, mac Cuanach, abb Atne mòppa; Sunbe, abb Cluana ñipba, Domnaraigach, abb Imleac each; Peappp, mac ñaibpe, ecnnaò, abb Conphape.

“Estas pluviales. Benn Muilte effudit amnem eam piscisbus.”

7 Entighern.—This event is given in the Annals of Clonmaenoise at the year 756, and in the Annals of Ulster at 761, but the true year is 762, as marked by Tighernach:


“A. D. 756. Eghtighern, Bushop, was killed by a priest at Saint Bridget’s Alter, in Kill-dare, 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 Bushoph.”—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 victuals this year, and abundance of all manner of the fruits of trees. There was a field fought between those of Clonricknoise and the inhabitants of Byrre, in a place called in Irish Moye-Koyse-Bloy.”

The parallel entries to these are found in the Annals of Ulster at the year 759: “Eames et Mass mar. Bellum etar” [inter] “Muintir Clono et Bheir in Moín Coise Blae.”

4 Croaingel.—Dr. O’Conor translates this, “inter Cruenm maximam et altare;” but this is incorrect, for the Croaingel is defined in Cormac’s Glossary as the latticed partition which divided the laty 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 Beamchair [Bangor], died. Ailgnio, son of Gno, Prior-Abbot of Chuain-Iraird [Clonard], died. Gaim-dhibha, Abbot of Ara [Aran], died. Fulartach, son of Breac, an anchorite, [died]. Muireadhacht, son of Murchadh, or grandson of Bran, King of Leinster, died. Flann, son of Erc, lord of Ui-Fidhgeinte, died. Eutighern, a bishop, was killed by a priest at the altar of [St.] Bright, at Kildare, between the Crocaingel 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* [was fought] between the men of Leinster and Osraighe [Ossory], in which the son of Cucerca had the victory, and Donngal, son of Laidhghen, lord of Ui-Beiannsealaigh, and other chieftains along with him, were slain. The battle of Ath-dumha* [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 Chuain-mic-Nois, died. He was of the race of Cairbre Crom*. Robhartach, son of Cuana, Abbot of Athain-mor [Fahan]; Suibhne, Abbot of Chuain-fearta [Clonfert]; Domhnignasach, Abbot of Imleach-each*; Ferfio, son of Faibhre, a

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* 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 Mununniensium; et occurrît ei in Campo Femin Oengus, filius Natfraich, Rex Mununniensium, et ille gavisus est in adventu Patricii, et adduxit eum secum ad habitaculum suum, qui dicitur Caissel." — Trias Thaum., p. 26, c. 60.

* Ath-dumha: i.e. Ford of the Tumulus, or Sepulchral Mound. Not identified.

* 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.

* Imleach-each: i.e. the Strath or Marsh of Dungal mac Laignen, rex Nepotum Cinschai, was slain, and other kings." — Cod. Clarens., tom. 49.

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The battle of Bealach Gabhrain is noticed in the Annals of Ulster at the year 760 [recte, 761]: "The battle of Gabhran's Pace, where
the Horses, now Ennlagh, 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 Connaciae regione”; and in O’Clery’s Irish Calendar, it is called Imleach-Brocaida, and described as in Mayo. Archdall (Monast. Hib. p. 610) is wrong in placing it in the county of Roscommon.

“Comhraire-Midhe.—Now Kilcomreragh, near the hill of Uisneach, in the county of Westmeath.—See note 1, under A. M. 3510, p. 33, supra. Dr. O’Conor translates this, “Abbas Coadjutor Midiae,” in the Annals of the Four Masters (p. 278), and “predicator Midiae” 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 Conmaenoise, which he ought to have consulted, thus:


“A. D. 758. Fearfo, the son of a smith, abbott of Cowrard” [Conmpur], “in Meath, died.”—Ann. Clon.

1 Caille-Taidbig: i.e. the Wood of Taidbig. This is probably the place now called Kiltabeg, situated near Kiltucker, in the county of Longford. The septs between whom the battle was fought were seated in the ancient Meath; the Cined-Cairibre in Telfia, 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 acceperit.” 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 overthrown, and Generatio Cairibre conquerors iam” [victoriam] acceperit.” It should be: “The battle of the wood called Caille-Taidbig, where the Luigni” [of Meath] “were overthrown, and Generatio Cairbre victoriam acceperit.”

8 Ciec-Peadair: i.e. the Servant of Peter.
wise man, Abbot of Comhlaire-Midhe, died. The battle of Caille-Taidbig, in
which the Luighne were defeated by the Cinel-Cairbre. Fogartach, son of
Eochaidh, lord of Eile [died]. Celic-Beairt, Abbot of Ard-Macha, died. He
was of the Ui-Breasail.

The Age of Christ, 758. Beclaitnae, Abbot of Cluain-Iraird [Clonard],
died. Fithairle Ua Suanaigh, Abbot of Raithin, died on the first of October.
Reoddaite, Abbot of Fearn [Ferns], died. Anfadan, Abbot of Linn-Duachail, [died]. Faelchu, of Finnghlais, died. After Domhnall, son of Murchadh, 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 Dearmhaigh [Durrow] with honour and veneration.

Of him was said:

Until the hour that Domhnall was brought to Dearmhaigh
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 de-
sceded from Breasal, son of Feidhlim, son of
Fiachra Casan, son of Colla Dachrich.—See
Leabhar-na-y-Cort, p. 147, note 7.

h Fithairle Ua Suanaigh.—He became the
patron saint of Rahan, near Tulamore, in the
King’s County, after the expulsion thence of
St. Carthach, or Mochuda, who settled at Lis-
more, 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 Fith-
airle is entered in the Annals of Ulster at 762,
but the true year is 763, as marked by Tigher-
nach.

i Finnghlais: i.e. the Bright Stream, now
Finglas, a small village in the barony of Castle-
knock, about two miles and a half north of the
city of Dublin. The festival of St. Caiminach of
this place is set down in the Feilire-Aengus
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, Finnghlais is described as
“i taebh Aitha chlath,” 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. Mor Domhnaill, filii Murchadha,
regis Tenorii xii. Kal. Decembriis, &c. &c. Sol
tenebrae in hora tertia diei.”—Ann. Ult. See
also O’Flaherty’s Oggia. p. 433.

“Donaldus filius Murchadi, &c. &c., obit 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.”

*Tuí Bh ropa a ní bhílaimh, an ghré Dó do mhin*  
Bhrop agaite, Bhrop tuípinne, agur Bhrop do míl.

Aoi Rhofa, peacht ceo pearecet. An napa bliadhain do Niall Bhroca.

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1. *Niall Frosach*: i.e. Niall of the Showers.—See the year 716. *"A.D. 762" [recte 763].
3. *Baisleac.*—Now Baslick, near Ballintober, in the county of Roscommon.—See note under the year 742.

*Dún Bile*: i.e. the Fort of the Ancient Tree. This was probably the name of a fort in the barony of Darbil, in the county of Westmeath, but the name is now obsolete. There is a Bile-rath, which is nearly synonymous with Dún-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*.


*"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, in Inis-Owen, viz., a shower of bright silver, a shower of wheat, and a shower of honey.*"—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 famine throughout the whole kingdom in general 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, fall 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 Frosach in sovereignty over Ireland. Fiachra, son of Fothadh, Abbot of Baisleach, died. Ronan, Abbot of Chuain-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 Feinhin, son of Aedhgal, died. Flann Garadh, lord of Cinel-Mic-Earea, died. The battle of Durn-bile [was gained] by Donnchadh, son of Domhnail, over the Feara-Tulach [Fartullagh]. Dunchadh, son of Eoghan, lord of the Deisi, died. Murchadh, son of Muircheartach, was slain by the Connaughtmen. Three showers" fell in Crich-Muireadhaigh, 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

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 reliefe, and ready to perish, to take him to himself, otherwise to send him and them some reliefe 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 Buships 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.

"Allel O Donchowe, King of Cunaught, died.

"Donnough, son of King Donell, gave a battle to the families of the O'Dowlies in Fertulagh.


"Faithvertagh mac Longsy, King of Taragh, died in the habit of a religious man.

"Follawyn me Conchongaill, King of Meath, was wilfully murthered."

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.

Folachtach, &c.—This and most of the other entries given by the Four Masters under the

Aoir Ciprte, peacht ecéo pearecat a haon. An tréap bliadáin do Niall. Ciprteann, mac Reachtgirle, abh Cluana rípta [vécc]. Aoíán Uí móir [vécc]. Íomáippecc Shuara eitip Ui móirím, gí Commaíne, i po mápbád rocáine do Commaíne, gí Aoth Uíb, mac Tionchli. Ro meabáí an tiomaípech épin iath i Dúidh brecheatcaí, mac Céatáil. Íomáippecc eitip riada Ní Dhe 7 ómíté, i po mápbáich Malomúna, mac Tóirí, gí Oinnzal, mac Toppteá.


year 760, are given in the Annals of Ulster under 764.

1 Cluain-Braoinagh.—Now Clonbroney, near Granard, in the county of Longford.—See note under the year 734.

2 In religion : i céilépeéct, in clerica.—


3 Carn-Fiachach : 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 Mageoghegan. The place is now called Carn, and is situated in the barony of Moyashel, in the county of Westmeath:

“A. D. 764. Bellum Cairn Fiachach inter dos filios Donnnaill i. Donnchaed Murchadh; Falloman la Donnchaed, Ailgal la Murchadh. In bello oecidit Murchadh; Ailgal in fregam versum est.”—Ann. UtL.

4 The Desi : 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 Scruthair.—Now Shrule, or Abbeyshrule, in the barony of Shrule, and county of Long-
son of Sarfaeladh, Abbot of Birra, died. Learn, Abbot of Cluain-Iraird [Clonard], died. Cellbil, of Cluain-Bronaigh, died. Tola, of Ard-Breacan [Ardbrack], died. Ailill, son of Craebhachan, Abbot of Mungaruit [Mungret], died. Flaithbhheartach, son of Loingseach, died at Ard-Macha [Armagh], after having been some time in religion. Suibhne, son of Murchad, with his two sons, was slain. The battle of Cearn-Fiachach [was fought] between the two sons of Domhnall, i.e. Donnehadh and Murchad, and Aelghal, lord of Teathbha, wherein Fallomhan, son of Cu congalt, was slain by Donnehadh, and Murchad was also slain, and Aelghal was defeated. Dungalach, chief of Úi-Liathain, died. Uargal, chief of Conmaile, died. Torptha, son of Cearnach, lord of the Deisi, died.

The Age of Christ, 761. The third year of Niall. Crimhthann, son of Reachtghal, Abbot of Cluain-fearta, [died]. Aedhan of Lis-mor [died]. The battle of Sruthair [was fought] between the Úi-Briuin and Conmaiche, in which numbers of the Conmaiche were slain, as was Aedd Dubh, son of Toichleach. This battle was gained by Dubhlmnuachtaich, son of Cathal. A battle [was fought] between the men of Meath and the men of Breagh, in which were slain Macelmha, son of Toithil, and Domgal, son of Doireith.

The Age of Christ, 762. The fourth year of Niall. Cubran, Abbot of Cill-achaidh, [died]. Fidhbbadhach, Abbot of Beamuchair [Bangor], died. Dubhdainbh, son of Cormac, Abbot of Mainistir-Buithe [Monasterboice], was drowned in the Boinn. Slebhene, son of Congal, of the race of Conall Gulban, Abbot of Is, died. Mac an-tsair, Abbot of Eanach-dubh, died. Glaindiubair, Abbot of Lathrach-Briuin, died. Murchad, son of Flaithbhheartach, lord of

ford.—See note *, under A. D. 236, p. 112, where, for "county of Louth," read "county of Longford.”


The Boinn; i.e. the River Boyne. Mainistir-Buithe, now anglicised Monasterboice, is about four miles to the north of this river.

* Abbot of Is: i.e. of Iona. For the pedigree of this abbot see Colgan's Trias Thaum., p. 482, n. 40.

* Eanach-dubh: i.e. the Black Marsh, now Annaghduff, a townland and parish near Drumsna, in the county of Leitrim.—See note *, under A. D. 1253, p. 349.

b Lathrach-Briuin: otherwise written Laithreach-Briuin, now Laraghebrine, near Maynooth, in the barony of Salt, and county of Kildare. According to O’Clery’s Irish Calendar, and the
Coippe, mac Pogartaig, do maithi la latponnadh. Ionairence Aith na mòrcece ma ÒThaumpanaima, mac Òlomn.


**Féilire-Aengus**, the festival of St. Senan was celebrated here on the 2nd of September; this place is described as being in the territory of Ui-Faelain.


Arba-na-mBreac: i.e. Height of the Trouts, or speckled Persons. Not identified. It was in Ossory.

Gormghal, òcèce.—This, and most of the entries given by the Four Masters under the year 763, are given in the Annals of Ulster under 767.

Cill-Tomna.—Now Kiltoom, near Castlepollard, in the county of Westmeath.—See note under the year 746.

Sruithé.—This is translated "Forglanus sapientes Cluana-mic-Nois, obiit," by Dr. O'Connor, but incorrectly, because forglan 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:


Reward.—The word poépin 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. The battle of Ard-na-mBreac [was fought] by Tuaimsnamha, son of Flann.

The Age of Christ, 763. The fifth year of Niall. Gormgal, son of Ailioll, died. Aedh, Abbot of Lis-mor, died. Ceinnsealach, son of Cuboirne, Abbot of Imleach-lubhair [Emly], died. Coiblideanach, Abbot of Cill-Toma, died. The most of the Sruithe [religious seniors] of Chlain-mic-Nois died. Duibhinreacht, 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 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 Foirtrinn, where Aedh was slain. Conchubhar, son of Cumasgach, lord of Aidhne, died. Niall, son of Diarmaid, lord of Meath, died. The slaying of Tuaimsnamha, lord of Osraighe [Ossory].

The Age of Christ, 764. The sixth year of Niall. Murghal, son of Nimidh, Abbot of Reachrainn, died. Enchorach Ua Dodain, Abbot of Gleann-dallocha, died. Comman, of Eanach-Daithe, died. A battle between the Osraighe themselves, by Tuaimsnamha, in which the sons of Ceallach, son of Faelchar, were routed. The battle of Fearna [Ferns] [was fought] by the Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, in which Dubhchalgaich, son of Laidhgnen, was slain.

The Age of Christ, 765. The seventh year of Niall. Ardghal, Abbot of Clochar-mac-nDaimhine, died. Fiachra, of Granard, died. Feirghil, of Cill-

Regina Regis Terorici, Regnum celeste adipiscit meruiv post penitentiam."

1 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 Foirtrren in Scotland to fight a battle between themselves there.

2 Tuaimsnamha.—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.

3 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-Aengus in the Leobhar-Breach.

4 The Osraige: i.e. the People of Ossory. "A. D. 768. Cesrad itir Osraigi ineicem, nbi filii Ceallaig, filii Faelchair in fiuman versi sunt. Tuaimsnamha victor eaccht."—Ann. Ult.

The Annals of Ulster contain, under the year 768, the following notices, totally omitted by the Four Masters:

"Longus Coirpri, nic Fogherthaig, re nDonnaona" [the expulsion of Cairbre, son of Foghar-tach, by Donnchadh]. "Terremotus, fames, et morbus lepere, multas invasit. Habundantia diarnessa glandium."

5 Clochar-mac-nDaimhine: i.e. Clogher of the
Peip̄il Chille móir Éimear déce. Peápsg̊r, mac Caïal, epp̄cop, déce. Polaetach Thige Tuain, abb Cluana mic Noip, déce. Cninomnaol, epp̄cop 1 abb Cille móir Éimear, désg. Coních̊ach, mac Operator, abb Cluana Toche, déce. huÁ déce, abb Pəbaip, déce. Tuanmaullain, mac Płonn, tiz̊f̄na Oopaize, do maip̄baio. Narp̄g, mac Narp̄luag, déce. lomaípece eip̄g Laing̊n̄ huo̊n̄eip̄, in po meabain mía Ceanalac, mac nDunchaio, 7 in po maip̄baio Cionaed, mac Płonn, 7 a b̄c̄atai̊ Ceanalac, 7 Cainta, mac déce, 7 rochaide eib cemn̄omatpoil. Spaneád eip̄g Uí Cemp̄ealaï̊, in po meabain mía n̄terẙg̊el, mac Æoia, mac Cōl̄g̊an, 7 in po maip̄baio Cemp̄ealaï̊, mac b̄ain, laip. Cep̄ealac Ócea mac h̄ér̄maio ðig̊p̄or̄ 7 por Laing̊n̄. Cep̄ealac b̄nl̄g̊ bonne por r̄pora veør̄ep̄r̄ b̄p̄r̄ in po maip̄baio Plaeb̄irthat, mac Płonn, mac R̄g̊al̄laï̊, 7 h̄uar̄p̄eip̄oim̊, mac b̄ar, 7 Snej̊g̊r̄, mac Àmp̄rais, 7 Cīn̄ca, mac Płonn Phåpb̄r̄ēe. Cep̄ealac Ógha chl̄aí̊ mac Cianac̄t̄aib̄ b̄råp̄ por huÁ T̄ég, 7 ãp̄r̄ mop̄ por Laing̊n̄, 7 ona po b̄ái̊o̊̊maio rochaide do Cianachtaib̄ il̄l̄án map̄a oc t̄om̄̊nt̄ů. Naill P̄n̄oach, mac P̄ig̊ůarke, r̄̊̊c̄t̄ nh̄l̄i̊o̊naí̊ ãp̄ Éin̄n̊ na ri̊g̊̊h̊, co n̄er̄baí̊ 1 ni̊ Chōlm̊am Chille ãga oib̄e ireap̄ noi̊c̄t̄ nh̄l̄i̊o̊naí̊ t̄ap̄om̊.

Aip̄ Énip̄e, peacht ec̄eep̄ peac̄ca a pé. In ec̄o nh̄l̄i̊o̊n̄am do Æh̄nomchaio, mac Æoinai̊ll, naí̊ Éin̄n̄, 1 ri̊ge. P̄an̄n̄ huÁ Óac̄ua, abb In̄p̄ Camoib̄g̊a, désg. Faj̊i̊e Éin̄n̄am désg. P̄r̄p̄h̄aí̊n̄ huÁ Cīn̄caig̊, abb Cluana mic Noip, déce. Do huÁb̄ Éin̄n̄ do pein. Ac̄g̊en, epp̄cop 1 abb P̄baip̄, désg. Cob-

Sons of Dainlinn. This was the ancient name of the town of Clogher, in the county of Tyrone. See note under the year 701.

"Cill-mor-Eimhir."—This is probably the church of Kilmore-Oneilland, in the county of Armagh.—See it again referred to at the year 782, under the name of Ceal-mor Maighle Eimhir, i.e. the great church of the plain of Emhír.

"Teach Tuain; i.e. the House of St. Tuaisceart, now anglice Taghadoe, and sometimes Taipo, situated near Maynooth, in the county of Kildare. The ancient church of this place has disappeared, but a considerable part of a round tower still stands in the grave-yard, which indicates the ecclesiastical importance of the place.

"Cluain-Tochne."—Not identified.

"Tuaimn̄amha, son of Flann."—See his death already entered by mistake under the year 763. It is entered in the Annals of Ulster at the year 769, as are most of the entries which the Four Masters have given under 765.

"Ocha."—This was the ancient name of a place near the hill of Tara, in Meath.—See note a, under the year 478, p. 150, suprā.

"Bolg-Boinne; i.e. the Belly of the Boyne." This was probably the name of a remarkable winding of the River Boyne, near Clonard, in the county of Meath.

"A. D. 769. The Onset of Bolgboinne" [Cep̄ealac b̄nl̄g̊ bonne] "upon the men of Desert-Bregh, where Faithvertach, mac Flanin,
mor-Eimhire, died. Fearghus, son of Cathal, a bishop, died. Folachtach, son of Teach Tua, Abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Crummael, Bishop and Abbot of Cill-mor-Eimhire, died. Connmhach, son of Brenainn, Abbot of Cluain-Tochme, died. hUa Becce, Abbot of Fobhar [Fore], died. Tuaimsnamha, son of Flann, lord of Osraighe, was slain. Narghal, son of Natshuigh, died. A battle between the Leinstermen themselves, wherein Ceallach, son of Dunchadl, had the victory, and in which Cinaedh, son of Flann, and his brother, Ceallach, and Caithnia, son of Becce, and many others besides them, were slain. A conflict between the Ui-CEinnsealach, in which Edersgel, son of Aedh, son of Collgen, had the victory, and in which Ceinnsealach, son of Bran, was slain by him. The battle of Ocha by the men of South Breagh upon the Leinstermen. The battle of Bolg-Boinne against the men of South Breagh, in which were slain Fiallythbheartach, son of Flann, son of Roghallach; Uairhridhe, son of Baeth; Sneidh-gus, son of Ainsteach; and Cearnach, son of Flann Foribthhe. The battle of Ath-cliaith, by the Cianachta-Breagh, against Ui Tegh; 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, son of Fearghal, was seven years king over Ireland [when he resigned]; and he died at I-Coluim-Cille, on his pilgrimage eight years afterwards.

The Age of Christ, 766. The first year of Domnchadh, son of Domhnall, in sovereignty over Ireland. Flann Ua Dachua, Abbot of Inis-cain-Deagha, died. Failbhe Erdaimh died. Forbasach Ua Cearnaigh, Abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, died; he was of the Ui-Bruin. Aedhgen, Bishop and Abbot of Fobhar.

mic Rogdhaig, Uarchroi, mac Baith, Sneidgus, mac Ainistre, and Cernach mac Faclain Foirfe, were slain."—Ann. Uit. Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.


b Cianachta-Breagh.—A sept of the race of Cian, son of Ofioll Ohun, King of Munster, seated at and around Duleek, in the county of Meath.

c Ut-Tegh.—A sept seated in Imail, in the now county of Wicklow.

d 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.

e 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.

3 B


AONCHUIDH, pacacht ceóó roirrca a reate. An uada bhiadain do Domnchaíd. Acraip Cluana laoirmo dég. S. Suibne, abb iae Column Cille, dég. Maelachtígen, abb Cluana henhígh, Sealbaí, mac Conaltra, ab Copeaige, Cémuíc, mac Céig, abb Leth [bacc]. Conach na laingaimpeic, mac eucatair arómsa aístíoe,aoudaimar an tan pr, bo ba raíalata eíi harríbbhi laoi | bhrata i. toipneac g teimnneac aippróil, Giú bò tufualang do éac rop clórtíe̪| no raiphe aroile. Sabaíon uad aouác g oman riopa Éiream suí po fúinl| peat a rnuidí popa lá éipidán do órcán nuaile pe héimnaíie tonecéa g | aon pronn féoppa mó ídha rnaidá igr ronraí ar téimneic tiel Micíl | do ronnprí, conaí de prí boí an laingaimpeic dar pepríad aon tan de | of Monaghan, and partly in the county of Louth.
—See Shirley'sAccount of Farney, pp. 180, 181.

Cluana-Guitbhinn.—The festival of St. Fin- 
tina, virgin, of Cluana-Guitbhinn, is set down in O'Clery's Irish Calendar, at 1st November. The place is now called Cluana-Guitbhinn, anglicē Clonguillin, and is situated in the parish of Rathcore, barony of Lower Moyfennath, and county of Meath.

Seacht-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 Domnchaída mic Dombn
maíl et Ceilach mic nDomnaid, et exiit Domn-
chad cum exercitù Neptón Neill in Laígin, et
exiguerunt cum Laígin, et exixerunt in Seacht-Nech-
tain, et manuerunt hUi Neill et Raith Aílámne, et
accenderunt igne annus terminus Laígin."

Aillín.—Now Cnoc-Aillínne, a hill on which | are the remains of a very large fort. near old Kil-
cullen, in the county of Kildare.—See note 5. under A. M. 4169, p. 58, suprà.


Cairebre-mor. The addition of mor to Cairebre | 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, ro Coirpri, mori-
tur."
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[Fore], died. Cobhlaith, daughter of Cathal, Abbess of Cluain-Cuithbhan, 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. Donnchadh, with his forces, remained at Aillinn; 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 Conula, lord of Teathbha, died. Aenghus, son of Fearadhach, lord of Cinel-Laeghain, died of a sudden fit. Cathal, son of Conall, lord of Cairbre-Mor, died. Dunghalach, son of Taithleach, chief of Luighne, died. Artghal, son of Conall, lord of Cairbre-Teathbha, died.

The Age of Christ, 767. The second year of Donnchadh. Aerlaidh of Chlain-Iraird [Clonard], died. St. Suibhne, Abbot of Ia-Coluim-Cille, died. Maelaithgen, Abbot of Cluain-Eidhneach; Seallbhach, son of Cualta, Abbot of Corcach [Cork], and Edmiurch, son of Erc, Abbot of Liath, [died]. The fair of the clapping 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

1 Luighne.—Now the barony of Leany, in the county of Sligo.
2 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-Eidhneach is translated "latibulum haderorum." 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.
3 Of Liath.—Colgan takes this to be the Liath-mor-Mochaemhog, near Thurles, in the county of Tipperary.—See his Acta Sanctorum, p. 598.
4 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 tontrum in similitudinem diei judicij. Ind lamcomairt hi Feil Michil dina npret in tene dina nimi." 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.
of Inis-Eidhnia 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 “in 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. Maenach, mac Colmain, Abbas
Fire from heaven. Aedh Ailghin, lord of Ui-Maine, was slain. Art, son of Flaitnia, chief of Aithne, was slain. Dunghal, son of Ceallach, lord of Osraighhe, died. Ceimsalach, lord of Ui-Fidhgeinte, died.


1 Magh-Lminne.—See note 1, under A. D. 671, p. 283, supra.

2 Boleach-duin: i.e. the Road or Pass of the Fort. This was the ancient name of Disert-Chiarain or Castlereaken, near Kells, in Meath. —See note under the year 868. In O'Cler's Irish Calendar the festival of St. Ciaran of Boleach-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-Duachaill, now Magheralin, in the county of Down.

4 Inis-Baeithin: i.e. St. Baeithin's Island, now Inishboheen, or Inishboonee, 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 Finnach or Fynnach, 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:

6 A. D. 774. Conpressio inter Mununenses et Nepotes Neill; et fecit Donela postulationem magnum in finibus Mununensis, et occidit multi di Muintimseachibh."

7 Achadh-hlag: 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 Lughmhadh, died; and Conall, Abbot of Magh-Luinge, [died]. Ciaran, the Pious, of Bealach-duin, died on the 14th of June. Suairkeach, Abbot of Linn, [died]. Ard-Macha, Cill-dara, Gleann-da-locha, and Inis-Baeithin, were burned. Donnchadh, son of Domhnall, King of Ireland, mustered an army and marched it into Munster. Munster was devastated by him, and great numbers of the Munstermen were slain on that expedition. They afterwards gave him his own demand. Fearghus, son of Colgan, died. Aelghal, son of Flann, son of Conla, chief of Teathbha, died. The battle of Acladh-liag [was fought] between the Ui-Briuin and Ui-Maine, wherein the Ui-Maine were defeated. Dnibhinreachtaich, lord of Aradh, died. Cuchoingealta, lord of Corea-Laigh, died.

The Age of Christ, 771. The sixth year of Donnchadh in the sovereignty. Colum Finn, anchorite, died. Maccolgeadh, Abbot of Cluain-mor-Maedhog, died. Tnuthghal, Abbot of Saigher [Serkieran], died. Gacielheal of Cluain-Traird [Clonard], died. Fhorsa, Abbot of Rath-Aedha, died. Collbran, Abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Eoghan, son of Roincheum, Abbot of Lis-mor, died. Machmaenaigh, Abbot of Ceann-garadh, died. Maellrubha Ua Maenaigh, died. Muireadhach, son of Ainbhcheallach, died. A battle was fought between the Dal-Araidhe themselves at Sliabh-Mis, in which Nia, son of Cucongalt, was slain. Another battle [was fought] between the Dal-Araidhe, by Eochaidh, son of Fiachna, and Tomaltach, son of Innreachtach, where Cinaedh Ciarrge, son of Cathasach, and Dungal Ua Fearghusa, and others besides them, were slain. The battle of Ath-dumha [was fought] between the Airtheara 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-Mung, pp. 7, 15, 83.

† Aradh.—Now the barony of Ara or Duharra, in the county of Tipperary.

‡ Corea-Laighdhe.—This was the tribe name of the O'Driscolls and their correlatives, who possessed a territory coextensive with the diocese of Ross, forming the south-western portion of the present county of Cork.

§ Rath-Aedha: i.e. Aedh's or Hugh's Rath or Earthen Fort, now Rathlough, in the barony of Moycashel, and county of Westmeath.


¶ Sliabh Mis.—Now Slemish, a mountain in the barony of Lower Antrim, and county of Antrim.

‖ Ath-dumha.—See note under the year 756.

¶ Airtheara.—Now the Oriors, two baronies forming the eastern portion of the now county of Armagh.


1) Uí-Érichairbhh-Cohba : i. e. the people of Iveragh, in the now county of Down.
2) Ard: i.e. Ard-Cianacha, now the barony of Ferrard, in the county of Louth.
3) 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.
4) Beachéghba.—Now Sliève-Baune, in the county of Roscommon.

1) Cúla-triuim.—Now Galtrim, in the county of Meath.—See note 1, 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. Idul uile gaimh issin samhradh i.e. fleochhaidh mor, ocus gaeth mor. Ind riuth fola, galrai imdai olehena. *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 murmuran]."

In the Annals of Clonmacnoise these diseases
the Ui-Eachdhach-Cobha', in which Gormghal, son of Conall Crai, lord of Cobha, was slain. A battle [was fought] between Dunchadadh and Conghalach, in which Fearghal, son of Eladhach, lord of Ui-Breasail Beiri, was slain. Ceallach, son of Dunchadhi, King of Leinster, died. Tuathal, son of Crimthann, [died]. Domhnall, son of Foghartach, chief of Ard*, died. Aedh Finn, lord of Dal-Riada, died. Feardachrichh, Abbot of Ard-Macha, the son of Suibhline, son of Ronan, son of Crunnaela, died.

The Age of Christ, 772. The seventh year of Dunchadadh over Ireland. Ban of Badbhghlha, a wise man, died. A battle [was fought] at Odhra-Teamhrachb between the two Cummascachs, so that the one killed the other. The battle of Cala-truinl [was fought] between the two Ua Cearnaighs, namely, Niall and Cummascach, wherein Eachtghnus, 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 Connchadh over Breagh. A war between Donnchadh and Congalach.

The Age of Christ, 773. The eighth year of Donnchadh over Ireland. Snedhchest, son of Tuamechu, Abbot of Beaunnchair [Bangor], died. Conall, son of the artificer, a wise man and Abbot of Beaunnchair, died. Ainbhcheallach, Abbot of Connor and Laann-Eala [Lynally], died. Finan, Abbot of Cluain-Eois [Clones], died. Sithmaith, Abbess of Cluain-Boireannm, died. Eithne, daughter of Ciamadon, died. Chlaining-mic Nois was burned. The same war[a] [continued] between Donnchadh and Conghalach, during which fell Congalach, son of Conaing, chief of Breagh; Cuana, son of Eigneach; Dunchadhi, 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 cows came over the whole kingdom, called the Moylegarb."

[a] Cluain-Boireann.—Now Cloonburren, near the Shannon, in the barony of Moycarcar, and county of Roscommon.—See note *, under A. D. 577, p. 209, supra.

*b The same war.—This war is noticed in the Annals of Ulster under the year 777: "Bellum Forcalaidh in Ui Forcium." It is stated in the Annals of Clonmacnois, at the year 771, that a battle was fought between Donogh and Conolagh at Cala:

"A. D. 771. There was a battle in Cala, fought between Donogh and Conolagh, in which Conolagh mac Comyn, prince of Moybrey, Cuana mac Eigny, Donnagh mac Elene, with many other nobles, were slain."
Vo cat Popcalain rostra, nomnach uibac deic, 
sha iomn[a meaic baecn bhoicai ir mo luin air na baic.

Imbule in Scult at a an panpra:

hiaid co mbhodn seccan [accain] an mavan in Popcalain, 
Ria n'Donnca idh muanr cath mac apal Congalaic.

Eteppcel, mac Aedh, mac Colgan, cipizna Ua Cennpalaic, deig. Niall, 
mac Conall R'mante, torpe deicpe ibrig, deig. Tuatail, mac Cruimeann, 
torpe Cuilann, deig. Plannabha, cipizna Uimall, deig.

Apo Cmoip, piEC ecEo reacstogas a cEaith. In nomn hlaeain do 
Doinecha. Pulaptach, eppcop Cluana hlonair, deig. Leanlal, ecenaia, 
mac Neinit, abb bionair, deig. Moenin, mac Cerrhaic, abb Caurac Oure 
irm R'mante, deig. Popbaraic, mac Mailetola, abb Rupa Comain, dence. 
Suasgea la Donncha, mac Doinnail, irm Foela, 50 etuc gialla 0 O'monn 
nall, mac Aoia Munderl, cipizna in Tnairece. Iomnaicece Cille Coice, 
1 torpeaen Bgial, mac Dungaile, mac Paelcon, cipizna Poreuac Laigen, iar 
an mg Dommcha. Cell bara do lopcaab. Cluain mup Maeosg, 7 Ceall 
Deisi vo lopcaab. Aenapt, mac Ailem, cipizna Muquit, dence. Platpae,

8 Caladh, or Forecaladh.—This is probably the district in the barony of Clonolan, and county 
of Westmeath, called the Caladh of Calraige, included in the present parish of Ballyloughroe.
9 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 Magh-Rath, pp. 236, 
237, note 8.
10 Umhall.—A territory comprising the baronies of Murrick and Burrishoole, in the now 
county of Mayo.—See Genealogies, Tribes, &c., of Hy-Finchraic, 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 anticipated by 
one year at this period, give the most of them 
under 777, together with a notice of the preva-
ulence of a bloody flux, and a murraim among 
the cattle: "Ind ruith folo; in bo-ar mar."

11 Birra.—This sometimes appears as an old 
form of the name Birra, now Birr, in the King's 
County, which is to be distinguished from 
Achadd-Biroir, now Aghaviller, in the county of 
Kilkenny.
12 Cathair-Fursa: i.e. the City of Fursa, i.e. 
Peronne, in France, where St. Fursa, an Irish-
man, 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 Furssan in 
his Acta Sanctorum, xvi. Jan. It is curious to 
see that this monastery was supplied with 
abbots from Ireland.
13 The North.—" A. D. 772" [recte, 779]. 
King Donnog brought an army to the North, 
and tooke hostages of Donell mac Hugh, King 
of the North."—Ann. Clon.
14 Cill-Coice: i.e. the Church of St. Coc, now
Of the battle of Forcaladh* 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-Scailp:

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 Ul-Cinnsealaigh, died. Niall, son of Conall Grant, chief of South Breagh, died. Tuathal, son of Cruimhalfan, chief of Cualann, died. Flannabhra, chief of Umhall†, died.

The Age of Christ, 774. The ninth year of Donnchadh. Fulartach, Bishop of Chuain-Iraird [Clonard], died. Learghal, a wise man, son of Neimhith, Abbot of Birar*, died. Moenan, son of Cormac, Abbot of Cathair-Fursa†, 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', so that he brought hostages from Domhnall, son of Aedh Muindearg, lord of the North. The battle of Cill-Coice", in which Fearghal, son of Dúngál, son of Faelchú, lord of Fortuatha-Laighean**, was slain by the king Donnchadh. Cill-dara was burned. Chuain-mor-Maedhog* and Cill-Delge [Kildalkey] were burned. Aenghus, son of Aileni, lord of Mughdhorama [Cremorne], died.

Kilcock, in the barony of Clay, and county of Kildare, where the festival of the Virgin Coe was celebrated on the 6th of June.—See Colgan's Acta Sanctorum, p. 465, n. 29; and Archdall's Monast. Hib., p. 321.

* Fortuatha-Laighean.—The Glen of Inmal and Glendalough were included in this territory.—See note under the year 707.

** 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:


These notices are entered in the Annals of Clonmacnois 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 victuals among the men continued. The Poxe" [the small pox] "came over all the kingdome."
pi Connaét, déug. Múríthaé, mac Aongusa, toipeá Aroa Ciannaétta, do má pháb.


7 Successor of Caimnoch : i.e. Abbot of Aghaboe, in the now Queen’s County. Mageoghagan renders it, “Scannall, Abbot of Kilkenny, died,” in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnois at the year 773; but this is a mere conjecture.  
8 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:


The flight of Ruadhrai and the Synod at Tara is noticed in the Annals of Clonmacnois under the year 773, but the true year is 780.

9 Ullcuan-Gaivre : i.e. Gaivre’s angle, or elbow. Not identified. This battle is not noticed in the Annals of Ulster or Clonmacnois.

10 Inis-Doimhle.—In O’Clery’s Irish Calendar, at 4th July. Inis-Doimhle is described as in Ui-Ceinsmealigh.—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 Shelmalier, and county of Wexford.

11 Lann-Leirc.—See note under the year 740.  

12 Cluain-Dolecan : i.e. Dolecan’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, 776 [recte 781]. The eleventh year of Donnchadh. Ailginiadh, Bishop of Ard-Breacain [Ardbraccan]; Scanchan, Abbot of Inmeal, Inbhair [Emly]; Orach, Abbot of Lis-mor, and the Abbot of Inis-Doimhle; Saerghal Ua Dungnae, Abbot of Cluain-fearta-Molua [Clonfertmalle]; Dubhinnreacht, Abbot of Fearna [Ferns]; Maenhaech Ua Maenaigh, Abbot of Lann-Leire; Feachtntach, Abbot of Fobhar [Fore]; and Saerghal Ua Cathail, a wise man, died. Aelbran Ua Lagudon, Abbot of Cluain-Dolcan; Nuada Ua Bolcain, Abbot of Tuaim Daolan; Flathniadh, 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 Flathniadh, lord of Umhall; died. Condalach, son of Ailell, was slain at Ard-Macha. The battle of Righ [was gained] at Newcastle, and county of Dublin, where there is an ancient Round Tower in good preservation. St. Cronan, otherwise called Maenach, was venerated here on the 6th of August.—See Colgan's Acta Sanctorum, p. 577; and Archdall's Monasticon, p. 131.

Tuaim-Daolan.—This is another form of Tuaim-da-ghualann, which was the ancient name of Tuam, in the county of Galway.


"A. D. 778. There was a great fraye in Ardneagh on Shrovetide, where Conolagh mac Conoyle died."—Ann. Clon.

* 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. 778. There was a battle given at the River Rie, by the inhabitants of Moybrey, to Lynstermen, where the Lynstermen had the victory" [recte, 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 fet rigi ingi."—Ann. Clon.
Laogha, la Sarina do pómhaí, in mo marbhaí Cuimhneál, tígnina Raíça mbhr, γ Ριόμηλο, mac Ailella, tígnina Cenniul Uchae. Armaí báidhorth tobisib tóiríb bris aí príomhaí in cána hirn, Óranmí, mac Conam, Conam, mac Dúinail, Maolúain, mac Ριόμηλο, γ Ρóíntaé, mac Cumarmáid. Ar do píth ro rathaí:

Louac Laogha air Seáin, do éig daíghnach ná capparat,
Ní pháidh luìcha uisge, pop brú Rishe ro anaptat.

Ριόμηλο, mac Eádaí, tígnina Dal Ríada, décc.

Aon Cnort, rneas e ceathóirí a réit. An trepail bhlaíann déce

b Rath-inbhír: i.e. the Rath or earthen Fort in the River Deas, the mouth of the River Deas. 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 Trias Thaum., p. 31, n. 29.

c Dal-Ríada.—This entry is given in the Annuals of Clannacnoise under 778; but the true year is 781. "A. D. 778. Órégus mac Cahall, King of Dalriada or Beade Shanckes, died."

b The festival of St. Comgall: i.e. 10th of May.

b Cinnbhar.—Now Clone, 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 Cinnbhar is situated in the Feilire-Aenguis, in the county of Kildare. See note 5, under the year 742.

b Dal-Ríada.—See note under the year 742.

b Cinnbhar.—See note under the year 766.

b Cinnbhar, by the side of Cill-dara.—Otherwise called Curnagh-Liffy, now the Curragh of Kildare. See note 5, under the year 1234, p. 272. This battle is noticed in the Annuals of Ulster, thus:

b A. D. 781. Bellum Cuirrich, in condicio
by the men of Breagh over the Leinstermen, on the day of Allhallows precisely, wherein were slain Cucongalt, lord of Rath-inbhír, and Fearghal, son of Ailell, lord of Cineál-Ucha. These were the chieftains of the men of Breagh who were routing in that battle: Diarmaid, son of Conaig; Conaig, 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-Riada, died.

The Age of Christ, 777 [recte 782]. The twelfth year of Domnachdhi. 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. Conhghall. Banbhán, Abbot of Cluain-Cuithfin, died. Aedhan, Abbot of Ros-Conmain [Roscommon], died. Daniel Ua Aithmit, Abbot of Dairinis [died]. Ciaran of Teach-Munna [Taghmon], died. Feardomnach of Tuaim-da-ghuadlan [Tuam], died. Muireadhach, son of Urghal, Prior of Ia-Coluim-Cille [Iona], died. Últan, ÓEconomus of Beannchair [Bangor]; Becan Lifachair; [and] Tailefhlath, daughter of Murchadh, Abbess of Cluain-Cuithfin; died. The battle of Cuirreach, by the side of Cill-dara [was fought] on the sixth of the Calends of September, on Tuesday, between Ruadhriach, son of Fachan, and Bran, son of Murcadhach, wherein Mughron, son of Flann, Lord of Ul-Failghe, and Dubhdachrich, son of Laidhguen, were slain in a combat. The victory was gained by Ruaidhri. Artghal, son of Cathal, King of Connaught, took the [pilgrim's] staff, and went to Hi on his pilgrimage.

The Age of Christ, 778 [recte 783]. The thirteenth year of Domnachdhi.

Cille-daro, in vi. Kal. Septembris iii. feria inter Rua draigh, mac Faclain, et Bran, mac Muire- 

daig, ubi occiderunt Mughron, mac Flainn, rex 

Hua Fiolgi, et Dubdacrigh, mac Laidgnein, hi 

frecur. Ruaidhri victor fuit; Bran captius 

ductus est."—Ann. Uit.

v On the 6th of the Calends of September, on Tuesday.—These criteria indicate the year 782.

a The staff.—"A. D. 781. Bachall Airtgaile, 
mic Cathail, ri Connacht, et peregrinatio ejus in 
sequenti anno ad insulam Iac."—Ann. Uit.

"The Crosstaff taken by Ard-Gail, King of 
Connaught, and his pilgrimage the year after to 
Iland Iac."—Cod. Clarend., 49.
The inserted lines from the document are not legible due to the quality of the image. However, based on the surrounding text, it appears to be a historical or genealogical record involving place names, religious figures, and dates. The text references names such as 'Flann', 'Ciaran', 'Abbot', and 'Dumha-Achaidh', which are common in Irish historical records. There are also references to places like 'Cluana Bronaig', 'Kells', and 'Cluana-Bronaig', which are likely historical sites or regions in Ireland.

The text mentions dates such as '766' and '782', and places like 'Ulster', 'Dunai-Achaidh', and 'Monaghan'. It also references 'Flann', an important figure in Irish history, and the 'Annals of Ulster', a significant historical record.

The text is dense and likely requires detailed knowledge of Irish history to fully understand. It appears to be a transcription of a historical document, possibly related to ecclesiastical or genealogical records.
Fearthus, Bishop of Daimhliag [Duleek]; Oenghus, son of Cruinnmhael, Abbot of Daimhliag; Suairleach, anchorite of Lis-mor; Mac Flaithiadh, Abbot of Cluain-fearta [Clonfert]; Reachtlaiten of Foblar [Fore], a wise man; Aaron, a wise man; Faelghus, son of Nuthghath, a wise man of Cluain-Truird [Clonard]; Ailill Ua Tibraide; and Becc, son of Cumasgach, died. [Ciaran of Bealach-duin\(^7\), who wrote the Life of Patrick, died.] Ard-Macha and Magh-ruo were burned by lightning on Saturday night, precisely on the fourth of the Nones of August. That night was terrible with thunder, lightning, and wind-storms; and it was on this night the monastery of Cluain-Bronaigh [Clonbroney] was destroyed. Domhnall, son of Flaithiadh, chief of Ul-Fiailghhe, was slain at Cluain-Conaire [Cloncurry]. The battle of Dunh-Achidh\(^\), between the Dal-Araidh, wherein Focharta Ua Conalta was slain. The promulgation of Patrick’s law at Cruachain by Dubdalcithe\(^6\), and Tibraide, son of Tadhg.

The Age of Christ, 779 [recte 784]. The fourteenth year of Domnchadh. Flann, Bishop, wise man, and Abbot of Inis-Caindeagh\(^\); Reachtia, Abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, of the race of Cairbre Crom; Ciaran, Abbot of Rathmaighe-Eonaigh\(^8\), and Teach-Mofhimna [Taghmon]; Ceannach, son of Suibhne, Prior\(^9\) of Ard-Macha; Conall, son of Cruinnmhael, Abbot of Lusca [Lusk], died. A royal meeting between Domnchadh, son of Domhnall, and Fiachna, son of Aedh Roin at Inis-na-righ\(^8\), in the east of Breagh. Of it was said:

Calendar, at 1st September, is set down the festival of Brudhach, Bishop of Rath-maighe-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 \(^7\), under the year 725, p. 323, supra. Colgan is of opinion that the Rath-maighe Aenaigh mentioned in this passage is Airther-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 Rapheo, and county of Donegal.—See note \(^8\), under A. D. 1566, p. 1606.

\(^7\) Prior.—In the Annals of Ulster, A. D. 783, he is called “Cernach mac Suibhe eponimus Ardmaich,” i.e. house-steward of Ardmaigh.

\(^8\) Inis-na-righ: i.e. the Island of the Kings. Not identified. This “kingly parlace” between the Monarch of Ireland and Fiachna is noticed in the Annals of Ulster at the year 783.—See Cod. Clarend., 49.
Ciri brigh, an töl oc lir na muig,
Oinnchaod n uchert pop muir, Piachna n uchert hi típ.

Iomairece Cuirn Connall, l nÁoine, ma tTioppaitte, mac Taíg, pí Con-
naet, pí po raonmead pop Ubh Piacpaíc. Maolbúin, mac Aongusa, tigíma
Cennuil Laoghaire, Ínnoictaí, mac Dunchaída, Aoígal, tigíma Umhail, Cú-
penmèch Ua Pheide, tigíma Ua nEata Útao, Maelcne, mac Cum-
pepait Mhína, Cugacnna, mac Naomhnaíg, tigíma Cenél eCóipphu, décc.

Aoir Crioíte, riét ceó oictoíosa. An cúigeo bhlaodain décc do Óhonn-
chaod. Maelcèatraig, mac Connall, abb Chille Cuilinn, Ír pothneoint Cille
na manaé. Mochtigim easghaí, Mac Ceallain, Ír l Ínri Cealte, Ioreb
Ua Paelán, abb Íriap, Êocharach mac Pocapac, abb Pocalada, Ír l Ínri Ci-
ppam, Ír Ellbhrí, banab Chuana ìronaíg, décc. Ínáin, eipcerc 7 ab Ínlig
lobaíp, décc ci. December. Ruaidhrí, mac Pailíne, pí Laitín, Concubair
mac Colgan, Dunchaú Ua Úaímne, tigíma Ua Maime, Maelbúin, mac
Phúgítra, tigíma Lóca Tóbaíp, Pláéimna, tigíma Cóipphu Cúim [décc].
Iomairece Muíne pí tTioppaitte, mac Taíg, pí Connaet, 7 po meabain
poíme. Raonbó oile pí tTioppaitte pop Muínmichtha.

Aoir Crioíte, riét ceó ochtmoísa a hain. An rípeo bhlaodain décc do Óhonn-
chaod. Tioppaitte, mac Púigíthair, abb Cúana pítha ìronann, Mael-
combaíp, abb Êimne na Lóca, Sionphaisgal, abb Cúana mac Nóir, do Cal-
paí gí Mhúiníce nó, Páebhariaídp, abb Tiulán, Maelbúin, mac Aoíba ómnaí,
tigíma hPíluachra, Scánolán, mac Êlomn, tópeaí Êa Pùigemte, Tioppaitte,
Of what effect was the conference at Inis-na-righ? Domnachadh would not come upon the sea, Fiachna would not come upon the land.

The battle of Carn-Conaill⁴, in Aidhne, by Tibraide, son of Tadhg, King of Connaught, and the Ui-Fiachrach were defeated. Maelduin, son of Aenghus, lord of Cineal-Laeghaire; Inmacuchtach, son of Dunchadh; Aedhghal, lord of Umhali; Coisennhech Ua Predene, lord of Ui-Eathach-Uladh [Iveagh]; Maclcaech, son of Cumscarth Meann; [and] Cuaghmhna, son of Naeimnaigh, lord of Cineil-Cairbre, died.

The Age of Christ, 780 [recte 785]. The fifteenth year of Domnachadh. Maeloctraigh, son of Conall, Abbot of Cill-Cuilinn [Kilcullen], and Scribe of Cill-na-manach⁵; Mochtighearn, a wise man; Mac Ceallaigh; Joseph Ua Faelainn, Abbot of Biror [Birr]; Eochaidh, son of Fogarta, Abbot of Fochladh⁶, and Inis-Clothruann⁷; and Eilbrigh, 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 Leinster⁸; Conchubhar, son of Colgan; Dunchadh Ua Daithhine, lord of Ui-Maine; Maelduin, son of Fearghus, lord of Loch Gobhair⁹; Flaithnia, lord of [the race of] Cairbre Crom [died]. The battle of Muaidh¹⁰ 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 [recte 786]. The sixteenth year of Domnachadh. Tibraide, son of Fearchair, Abbot of Cluain-fearta-Brenainn [Clonfert]; Maelcombair, Abbot of Gleann-da-locha; Snedriaghail, Abbot of Cluain-ric-Loch, one of the Calraighe of Aelmhagh¹¹; Faebhardaith, Abbot of Tulean [Dulane]; Maelduin, son of Aedh Beannan, lord of Irluachaigh¹²; Scanlann, son of Flann.

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⁴ Inis-Clothruann.—An Island in Lough Ree, in the Shannon.—See note under the year 719.
⁶ Loch Gobhair.—Now Loughgower, or Logore, near Dunshaughlin, in the county of Meath.—See note under the year 675, p. 284, supra.
⁷ Muaidh.—Now the River Moy, which for several miles divides the counties of Mayo and Sligo.—See note ⁴, under A. D. 1249, p. 333.
⁸ Calraighe of Aelmhagh.—See note ⁴, under A. M. 3790, p. 50, supra. This sept of the Calraighe was probably that otherwise called Calraighe-an-Chala, and seated in the barony of Clonlonan, and county of Westmeath.
⁹ Irluachaigh.—See note ⁴, under A. D. 727, p. 325, supra.
The battle of [Ath] Liace-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 Liace-fin inter Domnchaod et Genus Aeol Shaine, in quo ecclesiam Fiachrae, mac Cathail, et Foghartach, mac Cumusaig, rex Locha Gabor, et duo nepotes Conaing, i.e. Conaing et Diarmait."

Ath-lig 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 Leasin, situated in the parish of Nobber, barony of Morgallion, and county of Meath.—Ordinance Map, sheet 5.

Footnotes:
1 Ferea-Cul.—See note 8, under the year 693, p. 207, supra.
2 Cineal-Boghaire.—A sept of the Cineal-Conaill, who were seated in and gave name to the present barony of Banagh, in the west of the county of Donegal.
3 Conaille: i.e. The Conaille-Muirtheimhne, the ancient inhabitants of the level portion of the now county of Louth.

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:

chief of Ui-Fidhgeinte; Tibraide, son of Tadhg, King of Connaught [died].
The battle of [Athl] Liacc-Finn§ between Donnchadh, son of Murchadh, and
the race of Aedh Slaine, wherein was slain Fiachra, son of Cathal, chief of
Feara-Cul; 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. For-
bhasach, son of Seachnasach, chief of Cinel-Boghaline™, [died]. A battle [was
fought] between the Ui-Eachach [people of Ivagh] and the Conaille®, in which
Cathrae, chief of Mughdhrorn [Cremorne], and Riunidh, son of Cearnach, were
slain. Faclan®, son of Forbhaszach, [one] of the Osraighe, was slain by [the
Osraighe] themselves. A victory was gained by Maelduin, son of Aedh Allan,
on Domhnall, son of Aedh Muindearg.

The Age of Christ, 782 [*recte* 787]. The seventeenth year of Donnchadh.
Lomtuile, Bishop of Cill-dara[Kildare], and Dubhdabhoireann, Abbot of Chlain-
Iraird [Clonard], died. Snedhbran, Bishop of Cill-dara; Colga, son of Crunn-
mael, Abbot of Lusca [Lusk]; Robhartach, son of Maenach, *Economus* of
Slaine, and Abbot of Cill-foibrigh; Muireadhach, son of Cathal, Abbot of Cill-
dara; Rechtabhra, son of Dubhchomar, Abbot of Eachdhuim [Aughrim];
Learghus Ua Fidhchaidh, a wise man of Cill-Maignnenn®; Aladhchu, anchorite
of Rath-Oenbo™; and Cuan of Imleach-Iubhair, all died. Conall, son of Fidh-
ghal, lord of Ui-Maine, died. A battle (i. e. the battle of *Ircoir*) between the
Cinel-Conaill and Cinel-Eoghan, 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.

*Economus*: the Spenser, or House Steward.
—"A. D. 784. Lergus O'Fichayn, the sedge of
Kilmaynum, Rovartagh mac Mooney, Spenser
of Slane and Abbot of Fabrie, and Moriegh
mac Cahall, Abbot of Kildare, died."—*Ann.
Clon*.

*Cill-Maignnenn*: 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 Cola 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.

*Rath-Oenbo*: i. e. the Rath or Earthen Fort
of one Cow. Not identified.

*Ircoir*: —This is probably the place now
called Urker, situated between the villages of
Creggan and Crossmaglen, in the county of
Antrim.
Annals of the Four Masters [783.


2 The Uí-Briuin Uaill: i.e. descendants of Brian, son of the monarch Eochaidh Anighainheadhoin, 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'Maile. They descend from Conail Orison, son of Brian, who was contemporary with St. Patrick.—See O'Flaherty's Ogygis, part iii. c. 79.

3 Uí-Fionnachra-Muiriscce.—These were the inhabitants of the present barony of Tirereagh, in the county of Sligo. For the position of the district in this barony called Muirisce, see Genealogies, Tribes, &c., of Hibernia, p. 257, note b, and the map to the same work.


5 Uí-Briuin-Cuíallan.—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.—Foclh is used in the Irish Annals to denote the North of Ireland, or province of Ulster.—See Circuit of Muircheartach Mac Neill, p. 9, note b.

7 Doire-Calgaigh.—Now Derry or Londonderry.—See note 7, 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. The slaughter of the Ui-Briuin-Umhail, by the Ui-Fiachrac-Muirisce; and many of them were slain, together with their chief, Flathghal, son of Flannabhrath.

The Age of Christ, 783 [recte 788]. The eighteenth year of Donnchadh. Colman, son of Faelghus, Bishop of Lothra [Lorba]; Dubhdathuath, Bishop and Abbot of Rath-Aedha [Rathluagh]; and Maccog, Abbot of Saighir [Serkieran], died. Guaire, son of Dungalach, died; he was lord of Ui-Briuin-Cualann. Maelduin, son of Aedh-Allan, King of the North, died. Doire-Calgaigh was burned. The law of Ciaran was promulgated among the Connaughtmen.

The Age of Christ, 784 [recte 789]. The nineteenth year of Donnchadh. Murghal, Abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, of the race of Fiachra, son of Eochaidh Muighmheadhoin; Feedhach, son of Cormac, Abbot of Lughmhadh [Loth], Slaine, and Dainmhiag [Duleek], died. Gormghal, son of Eladhach, lord of Cnoghbha, died in religion. Fearghughal, Bishop of Cluain-Dolcain [Clondalkin], died. Shuaigheadhach, chief of Conaille [Muirtheimhne], died. Ferghil, i.e. the Geometer, Abbot of Achadh-bo, [and Bishop of Saltsburg], died in Germany, in the thirteenth year of his bishopric. The battle of Claideach, between the Cinel-Eoghain and Cinel-Conaille, in which Donniall was routed. The profanation of the Bachall-Isa and the relics of Patrick by Donnchadh, son

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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.


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 Solivagus, 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 heretic, 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'Conor'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.


e Bachall-Isa: i.e. Baculius Jesu. This was the name of St. Patrick's Crozier, for an account of which see note c, under A. D. 1537, pp. 1446, 1447.

“A. D. 788. The dishonoring of the Crostaffe
called Badhall-Isa, and the relics of Patrick, by Donogh Mac Daniell, at the fair of Rathairhín."—Ann. Uit., Cod. Clarens., t. 49.

1 Rachel-cothair: i.e. the Eastern Fort. This was the name of the most eastern fort in the district where the fair of Tailtin was held. The place is still so called in Irish, and anglicised Oistown.—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 Drum-Gois.—Not identified. The entries which the Four Masters have transcribed under the year 784, 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:


b Ceann-garadh.—See note 5, under the year 659, p. 260, supra.

1 Dubhlinna.—Now Dublin. See notes under the years 291 and 650.

b Macconchubhair.—He is called "Maelcombair" in the Annals of Ulster at the year 790,
of Domnall, at Rath-airthir, at the fair. Cluain-Iraird [Clonard] was burned on Easter night precisely. The battle of Druim-Goise between the Connaughtmen, where Fogartach, son of Cathal, was routed.

The Age of Christ, 785 [recte 790]. The twentieth year of Domnachadh. Noe, Abbot of Ceann-garadha, [and] Siadhal, Abbot of Dubhlin, died. Dunghal, son of Laeghaire, Abbot of Dunleathglas [Downpatrick], and Maelconchubhair, Abbot of Gleann-da-Locha, died. Cinaedh, son of Airmchaidh, lord of Ui-Liathain, died. Fiachna, son of Aedh Roin, King of Ulidia, died. The battle of Ath-Rois [was gained] by the Ui-Ailella over the Luighni, in which Dubh-daithuath, son of Fiaithghiu, lord of the Three Tribes, was slain. The battle of Cluain-Milain, in which Maelduin, son of Cumasgach, was slain by Fearghal.

The Age of Christ, 786 [recte 791]. The twenty-first year of Domnachadh. Caencomhrac, Bishop of Finnghlaic-Cainnigh, [and] Saerbhhearg, 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, in which Diarmaid, son of Bec, lord of Teathbha, was slain by Fearghus, son of Ailghil.

The Age of Christ, 787 [recte 792]. St. Maelruain, Bishop of Tamhlacht Maelruain, died on the 7th of July. Aedhan Ua Concumba, a bishop, and select soldier of Christ, died. Terog, Abbot of Corcach [Cork]; Aedhan of

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1 *Ath-Rois*: i.e. Ford of the Wood. Not identified.
2 *Ui-Ailella*: i.e. the Inhabitants of the Territory of Tir-Ailella, now the barony of Tirerrill, in the county of Sligo.
3 *Luighni*: i.e. the Inhabitants of the barony of Leyny, in the same county.
5 *Cluain-Milain*: i.e. Milan's Lawn or Meadow, now Clonmelon, a small town in the barony of Delvin, and county of Westmeath.
6 *Finnghlaic-Cainnigh*: i.e. St. Cainneach's Finnglaic, or Bright Stream, now Finglas, near Dublin.—See note under the year 758.
7 *Ard-abhla*: i.e. the Height or Hill of the Apple Trees, now Lis-ard-abhla, anglice Lissardowlin, a townland in the parish of Temple-michael, about three miles to the east of the town of Longford, in the county of Longford.—See note 6, under the year 1377, p. 569.
9 *Tamhlacht-Maelruain*:—Now Tallaght, near Dublin.—See note under the year 769.
abbb Copcaize, Aeobhan Raithne, Cronan Uae Pfinae, Th Soeannual Eeanai

bubh deir. Tomaltach, mac Inneastig, mi Ulda, no mairbha la heochan, mac Phachta. breapal, mac Pletan, tighean Dol Arain, Macbpriail, mac Oeai, mic Cricam, tighean Ua Piaepraec, Plachan, tighean Conaille, Donnconpe, tighean Dol Riaea, Caetnaig, tighean Calpaizge, tecc. Iomaneasco ppmfe Cluana Arigaio, 1 etopear Cionaio, mac Artzaile, la Meup-

ghp, mac Tomuataig. Iomanaeasc Apnao mic Rim, ma Mupghp, mac Tomualtaig, beor pop Ubh naileille, 1 etopear Conicubair 1 Apeaetac Ua Cacail, Cathmarine, mac Plaetntaig, tighean Conripe, 7 Copbmac, mac Duiboaocrpoc, tighean breipn.

Aoir Criore, peacht ccio oetmola a hocht. An treacbluizaim piet 10 Oheonchabh. Cunninmaoil Opoma Inpeccleamn, abb Cluana Ioamal. Cionaio, mac Cumaercaig, abb Deapnaige, Doimeac, Aipcinnoaeac Tre-

poir moip, Apmoile, abb Oena, Plaitegal, mac Taclbic, abb Opera patha, Maelcola, abb Latpmac Apnium, Cuatpmach Saigpe, Rccimne Epatpabla, Cuan Aena eareceppach, Conripe, mac Luiggen, tighean Luigin Oheagaip, [sce]. Lex Commam la haetoobaep 1. ab Ropa Commam, 1 la Mupghp pop teopa Connactaib. Lex Ailbe Imliq Iobap pop Mumiain.

Aoir Criore, peacht ccio oetmola naeap. An ceterinaoil bhlaizaim piet 10 Oheonchadh. Tomar, abb Dnicaip, Cemna Ua Seipe, abb Thuama

* Lia Fecarna: 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.

* Faumach-dubh.—See note under the year 762.

* Ui-Fiachrach: i.e. Ui-Fiachrach Arda-

Sratha, seated along the River Derg, in Tyronne.
—See note 9, under A. D. 1193.

* South-Cluana-argaid.—Not identified.

* A. D. 791. Bellum Sraithie Cluana-argain, 

ubi ecceidit Cinaed, mac Artgaile. Muigis, mac Tomualtaig, victor post, et iniqcum regni ejus." — 

Ann. Ulh.

* Ard-mic-Rimidh: i.e. Height or Hill of the 

Son of Rimidh. Not identified.

* Druim-Inesghlaioin.—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 Druminiskin, but always Drumminisklin by the 
natives of the Fews and Cuialgon, who speak the Irish language very fluently. Colgan, Arch-
dall, and Lanigan, are wrong in identifying 

Druin-mesghlaioin with Drumshannon, in the same county.—See Colgan’s Acta Sanctorum, 

p. 141; and Lanigan’s Ecclesiastical History of 

Ireland, vol. iii. p. 52.

* Arichinmeach: i.e. the hereditary Warden of the Church.—See note 6, under A. D. 601, 

p. 229; and note 7, 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; and Saermugh of Eanach-dubh, died.
Tomaltach, son of Innreachtach, King of Ulidia, was slain by Eochaidh, son of
Fiachna. Breasal, son of Flatraii, lord of Dal-Araidhe; Maelbreasal, son of
Aedh, son of Crichan, lord of Ui-Fiachrach; Fiachan, lord of Conaille; Doun-
coirse, lord of Dal-Riada; and Cathmugh, lord of Calraighe, died. The battle
of Sruth-Chuana-arggaid, in which Cinaedh, son of Artghal, was slain by Muir-
ghes, son of Tomaltach. The battle of Ard-mic-Rime [was fought] also by
Muirghes, son of Tomaltach, against the Ui-nailella, wherein were slain Con-
chubhar and Aireachtach Ua Cathail, [and] Cathmugh, son of Flathbheartach,
lord of Cairbre, and Cormac, son of Dubhdachrich, lord of Breifne.

The Age of Christ, 788 [recte 793]. The twenty-third year of Donnchadh.
Crumbhael of Druim-Inseglaigh, Abbot of Chlain-Iraied [Clonard]; Cinaedh,
son of Cumnasgach, Abbot of Dearmnach [Durnow]; Dointheach, airchinneach
of Trefot-t-mor [Trevet]; Aithnaile, Abbot of Othain [Fahan]; Flathigheal,
son of Taichleach, Abbot of Druim-rathra; Maeltola, Abbot of Laitreach-Briuin
[Laraghbrine]; Cucaitrach of Saighir [Serkieran]; Rechtine of Eadargabhal;
Cuan of Ath-eascrach; Cairbre, son of Laidlignen, lord of South Leinster,
died. The law[a] of [St.] Comman [was promulgated] by Aeldobhair, i.e. Abbot
of Ros-Conmain [Roscommon], and by Muirghes, throughout the three divi-
sions of Connaught. The law of Ailbhe of Imleach [Emly], in Munster.

Thomas, Abbot of Beannchair [Bangor]; Cathnua Ua Guaire, Abbot of Tuaim-

[a] Ath-eascrach.—Now Ahascragh, in the east
of the county of Galway, where the festival of
St. Cuan is still celebrated on the 16th of Octo-
ber.—See note 5, under A. D. 1307, p. 487.
[b] The Law.—“A. D. 792. Lex Conain
by Allover and Muirges, in the three parts of
Connaught. Lex Ailive in Mounster, and the ordi-
nation of Artroi mac Cahail upon the kingdom
[c] A. D. 790. The rules of St. Coman were
preached and put in execution in the three parts
of Connaught, and the laws of Ailive of
Imleagh, in Mounster. Artry mac Cahall was
ordained King of Mounster.”—Ann. Clon.
Annals Ríoghachta Eireann.

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Sunt a est, sed Aliquid copiae, ut Scuap Girne, DOita et tamen Colgan with This pairce, sanctity by pdibeab Duma at Ussher Charlemagne, Ceapbanban, naculus from may ribij, pfpaDhag, Donncab an entia of short in character of coetero set. Carolum' whom Charlemagne's Colgan Deo This Deo Alcuin, sanctissime) Colchu, tuus, qui dicunt (Pater Scots Irish. 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 Scavi, Greeks, Huns, and Saracens, he says:

"De cetero (Pater sanctissime) sciat reverentia tua, quod ego, filius tuus, et Joseph Vernaculis tuus (Deo miserante) sani sumus: et tui amici toti, qui apud nos sunt, in prosperitate Deo serviant. Sed nescio quid de nobis venturum sit. Ailiquid enim dissertationis, diabolice fomento inflammante, nuper inter Regem Carolum et Regem Offiam exortum est: ita ut utrinque navigatio interdica negotiantibus cesset. Sunt qui dicunt nos pro pace esse in illas partes mittendos: sed obsccro ut vestris sacrosanctis orationibus manentes vel euntes mani- murm. Nescio quid peccaivi, quia tuae Paternitatis dulcissimas litteras multa tempore non merui videre: tamen pernecessaries orationes sanctitatis tuae me quotidiem sentire credo."

'Senaip Chrobhaidh: 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-h Udhrí:

"Extat apud me ex Codice Cluanensi, et aliis vetustis membranis, quodam hujus sancti viri opusculum, titulum n. 8 dedi, et Hibernice Senap chrobhaidh, id est, Scopa devotionis. Estque fasciculus ardentissimamur precum per modum quodammodo Litaniarum: opus plenum ardentissima devotione et elevacione mentis in Deum."—Acta Sanctorum, p. 379, n. 9.

'To prevent Lienster.—Dr. O'Connor translates this "per limites Lagenie;" but if he had compared it with the Annals of Ulster and the translation of the Annals of Clonmacnois, he would have found that this interpretation was incorrect:

"A. D. 793. Slogadh la Dornchadh ad auxilium Lageniensium contra Munencens."—Ann.
Greine [Tomgraney]; Joseph Ua Cearnaigh, Abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, [one] of the Cianacht-Breach; Learbanbhan, airchinneach of Cluain-boireann [Clon-burren]; Colgu' Ua Duineachda, lector of Cluain-mic-Nois, he who composed the Scuaip-Chrabhaidh; [died]. A hosting was made by Donnchadh, to protect Leinster against the Munstermen.

The Age of Christ, 700 [recte 795]. The twenty-fifth year of Donnchadh. Tibraide, son of Fearchair, 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 Reachraimh by plunderers; and its shrines were broken and plundered. Bran-Airdcheann, King of Leinster, and [his wife] Eithne, daughter of Domhnall Midheach, were killed by Finsneachta Ceathairdhrec, son of Ceallach, at Cill-cuile-dunhath, on the sixth night of summer precisely. Of this was said:

O'Conor's attempt to show that they attacked the island of Muic-inis-Riagail in Loch-Doirgdheire, 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. 791. All the Islands of Brittanoe were wasted and much troubled by the Danes: this was their first footing in England."—Ann. Clon.


"A. D. 792. Bran, King of Leinster, and his wife, Eithne, daughter of Donell of Meath, Queen of Lynster, died."—Ann. Clon.

Cill-Cuile-Dunha; i.e. Church of the Angle
Aithne Ógían, öc Ógían, i Cill Chúile Ónymh, Eitshe, mhíln Déanail Miúg, ba éirigh air i bhfeice.

Comh Chetaiche, mac Déonchaí, do mhaith in iarth Cumalacha in Cripich Ógían, la Pluna, mac Conágalaich. Ár do bhr Ómnaio po pháideá:

Comh do piona la Ógían Óleán inre óir é a de inn gháin,
Tusé a phéasc do ó Pluim go mbe a chéad o bhéal.

Céaracha, mac Tíopreca, tíogána Ógían nEactach dég. Cúlínshce, mac Conaghth, abb Árba Mách, déece.

Aith Chriost, péigce é a nocht a haon. An péipeá bhia'ann riscet do Ódomchaí. Clothchuo, Ógian 7 Anスcipe Cluama Óumbnó, Surirne, Ógian 7 Atra Trum, [dece]. Dúblìar, abb Pluimh, dece an 15 Man. Óleóbar, mac Pluim, mac Éine, píobimh, Ógian 7 ancóir, déece. Coileac an Dual, abb Cille Achara Ógúna Ónna Ógían, mac Congha, píob Ógúna, 7 Éochaid, mac Círnach, píobimh Árba Mách, déece. Maelóibba, mac Óleóbar Peoíne, tíogána Ciarraighe Óaépta, Ógian Céacht, mac Conal, tíogána Mái Aí, 7 Ómunnechaí Ógían Dáire, tíogána Ciarraighe Aí déece.

Aith Chriost, riscet péigce nocht a thó. Dúnneacha t. mac Déonail, mac Mupachaí, a riscet riscet go nepbaill ná píobimh aithe réidh air bhia'ann ina aith. Conaí occa eacaoine go rathadh an pioná:

Dúmnneachaí Pheann plaic fuata clothchú Éipéann eite céite,
Ní fuil buí laich air mhalacht, náip nap anaíth a téite.

Innseachtaic, mac Déonail, súbhracair am píc Dúmnneachaí, déece. Dúinnaile, mac Sionaí, abb Árba Mách, de déce. Conval, mhíln Mupchinga,

of the Mound, now probably Kilcool, near Newtown-Mountkennedy, in the barony of Newmarket, and county of Wicklow.

"Crícho-Ógían; i.e. the Territory of the Ógían. A small district in Meath, but its position has not been yet determined.

"Cudinaic. —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.

"Colce the Wise. —See this distinguished scholar already noticed under the year 789 [794].


"Eochaidh, son of Cearnaig. —"A. D. 795. Equoninus Ardmachæ, Echu mac Cernaíg 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 Cumalcaích, in Crich-Ua-nÓlcan, 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. Cudinaisc, son of Conasach, Abbot of Ard-Macha, died.


The Age of Christ, 792. Donnchadh, 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.


Aoir Cnort, peacht ccéo nochat etipí. An ééo bhíadhain d'Aò Óirn- móde, mac Néill Phíporaíg, hí píge uair Eímrn. Euúfr h'Ua Dóecolla, abb Cille vapa, Connaincl, mac Durbocba h'UAaide Àhóe, perëméagr Cluana mac Nóir, 7 Éochabh Prímp Aëúa, véce. Cath Óroma píg ma nÁoú Óirn-móde i éipoçarapac vá mac Domnaill, Pímpaóta 7 Diàmpine, Púmpnaeáta mac Pollainm, 7 pocharé oile nach aüimnén i maiile pínn. An b'fraí popathec do pàtú:

Cia do pocharí Aò la Domnaill córcap cicar, Pímpn Aò pínn poip, i ccéir Óroma píg po hicáu.

Aèo Óirn-móde do pàpucéac Mìde șúr do mparac óo. Ímp Ráporacce do léorse la h'Almupechaíb, 7 tşúmp Dó Giovanni vo bpeict oibí, 7 mníúba vo òenain oibí é choi etip Eímrn 7 Álban. Aippac, erpco prin Aòpa Macha, 7 Aippectach Ua Paolín, abb Aòpa Macha, véce i naen oïche.

Aoir Cnort, peacht ccéo nochat a etip. An vapa bhíadhain d'Aòó

* Inís-Cathâigh—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 Hibnericum, p. 49.


* Feart-Aedh: i.e. Aedh's or Hugh's Grave. Not identified.

* Druim-righ: i.e. the King's Ridge or Long Hill, now Drumna or Dromroe, near Ratoath, in the county of Meath.


“ A. D. 794. Hugh Ornycy succeeded King Donogh, and reigned twenty-seven years. In the beginning of his reign he wasted and spoyled all Meath, for none other cause but because they stuck to the” [ancestors of the] “O'Melaugh-lins, which were his predecessors in the government.”—Ann. Clon.

* Inís-Padraigh: 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 Hibnericum, p. 218. This notice of the burning of Inís-Padraigh is entered in the Annals of Ulster at the year 797, and in
chadh, Abbess of Cill-dara; Conamhail, Abbot of Liath; Olcobhар, son of Flann, Airchinneach of Inis-Cathaigh; Aelmidhair, ÖEconomus of Cluain-mic-Nois, who was of the Sil-Maeruanaidh, died. Cumascach¹, son of Fogartach, lord of South Breagh, died in religion. Muireadhach, son of Flann Garadh, lord of Cínél-Mic-Earca, died. Curoi, son of Óenghus, lord of Cínél-Laeghaire, died.

The Age of Christ, 793 [rectë 798]. The first year of Aedh Oirdnidhe, son of Niall Frosach, in sovereignty over Ireland. Eudus Óa Dicholla, Abbot of Cill-dara; Connnach, son of Burbotha, a descendant of Guaire Aidluine, scribe of Cluain-mic-Nois; and Eochaidh of Feart-Aedha, died. The battle of Druim-righ by Aedh Oirdnighé, 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 Meath, until it submitted to him. Inis-Padraig was burned by foreigners, and they bore away the shrine of Dochoanna; and they also committed depredations between Ireland and Alba [Scotland]. Affiath, Bishop of Ard-Macha, and Aireachtaich Óa Faelain, Abbot of Ard-Macha, died on the same night.

The Age of Christ, 794 [rectë 799]. The second year of Aedh Oirdnidhe.

the Annals of Clonmacnoise at 794, but the true year is 798.


"A. D. 797. The burning of St. Patrick’s Island by the Gentiles. The taking of the countries’ praise, and the breaking of Dochoanna’s shrine by them, and the spoyle 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 relics of St. Dochoanna, made many invasions to this kingdom, and took many rich and great booties from Ireland, as from Scotland."—Ann. Clon.

¹ Affiath.—The list of the Archbishops of Armagh, in the Psalter of Cashed, omits Affiath and gives Aireachtaich 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. Aireachtaich O’Fleadhaig, abbas Airdmachae, et Affiath Episcopus, in pace dormierant 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.
Olipomó.  Ρημανα, † mac Seiγenn, abb Reachnamne, Anarle, abb Cluana mc Nóir, i. do Ulh óμuin [vécc].  S. Σiaγal Ua Conmann, abb Cnmlača, vécc an 8 Mars.  ωλαμαق, † mac Suanpe, abb Cluana baedain, Πιμαμχαρα Ρημα, Subne Cille Uelge, γ ṧpeplen ṧeppe, vécc.  Cluam lómaip vo topecaó i ṧeop Sámdic.  Aileil, † mac Inopeačtaig, τίγεαρα Ua Míane Conmačt, vécc.  Doimnall, † mac Donnchaoda, vo mpáda la a ḫráthrů.  Oumplač, ngθn Plaur-bhírciaig, † mac Longπίγ, vécc.  Iommapeacc Ónne Γαμbe eipii Chomacattaíb réım, i ṧeopcaip Coperpach, † mac Dunn, γ ߛaipceśoac, γ pochaόve oile maile rmuí.  Iommapeacc Πηnnabpaic i Tèba miu Muipnobach, † mac Doimnall, ṧeopcaipat maιie ṧomía im Ρημαγ, † mac Aίsilé, τίɡίμnae Cbeneóil Coippppe, i ṧeμ Nhumbinoeáct, † mac Artgaile, γ im Muipnoeáct, † mac Conmač, γ im Coperpca [mac] Ceitπnaiač.  Ino lambómaip i peil Nícul na bhláona po, via nebhπaíd an tene vo nmh.  Psamocalach, † mac Mænaigh, † mac Anla Mäca, vécc iap mbéic vo Οhumbaleite i nímpíram rmuí cétrá imon abbaόme, γ vo ṧhompzáal ma deóbainó.

Ωμ ρριπ, ṧeacht cecó nocht a cúicc.  An τριπ bhlaóim voó i μiγe.  Aμnfaheac, † mac híincheáip, Aelvobaih, † mac Ρoγa Conmann, Mímēifnach, † mac Ómnne na Locha, Taipdellbach, † mac Cille achaó, Longπeač, † mac

5 Ceanu-lach: i. e. Head of the Lake, anglice 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 Rosedogher, and county of Leitrim.

6 Cluain-Baedain.—Otherwise called Cluanifoda-Baedain, and Cluain-foda-Baedain-abha, now Clonfad, in the barony of Faribul, and county of Westmeath.—See note*, under the year 577, p. 209, suprā.


8 By his brothers.—This might be translated "by his cousins," or "by his kinsman," but it is expressed by "a fratribus suis," in Latin, in the Annals of Ulster, as follows:

9 A. D. 798. Domhnaill, † mac Donncha, dolosē a fratribus suis jugulatus est."


13 Lamhchomairt: i. e. Clapping of Hands.—See note under the year 767. In the old trans-
Fearadhach, son of Seigheni, Abbot of Reachrann; Anaile, Abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, who was of the Ui-Briuin, [died]. St. Siadhal Ua Commain, Abbot of Ceannt-lacha⁴, died on the 8th of Marti. Blathmac, son of Guaire, Abbot of Cluain-Baedainb; Fianahta, of Fearna; Suibhne, of Cill-Delge [Kildalkey]; and Breslen, of Berre, died. Cluain-Iraird [Clonard] was burned in the beginning of summer. Ailell, son of Inneachtach, lord of Ui-Maine-Connacht, died. Domhnall, son of Dounchadh, was slain by his brothers⁵. Dunfhaith, daughter of Fiaithbeartach, son of Loingseach, died. The battle of Dun-Gainhbe⁶ between the Connaughtmen themselves, wherein fell Coscrach, son of Donn, and Gaisgeadhach, and many others along with them. The battle of Finnabhair⁶, in Teathbha, by Muireadhach, son of Domhnall, in which many chiefs were slain along with Fearghus, son of Ailghil, lord of Cinel-Cairbre, with Duiibhinn-reacht, son of Artghal, with Muireadhach, son of Connach, and with Cos-grach, son of Ceithearnach. The Lamhchomhairte⁷ 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 Gormghal⁸.

The Age of Christ, 795. The third year of Aedh in the sovereignty. Airmeadhach, Abbot of Beannchair [Bangor]; Aeldobhar, Abbot of Ros-Commain [Roscommon]; M intéanach, Abbot of Gleann-da-locha; Tairdhealbhach, 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 nima?” 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 Nor-thumbria, 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:


⁵ 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.”
The festival of Maccuilinn: i.e. the 6th of September. In O'Clery's Irish Calendar, at this day, it is stated that Maccuilinn, otherwise called Caimnech, Bishop of Lusce, died in the year 497.

3 Doire-Edhniagh: i.e. the Derry or Oak-Wood of the Ivy. According to the Gloss on the Feilire Aengus, and O'Clery's Irish Calendar at 3rd November, this was another name for Doire-na-bhFlann, in Eoganacht-Chaisil, where St. Corenitan was venerated on that day. The place is now called Doire-na-bhFlann, anglicized Derryavlan, and is a townland in the parish of Graystown, barony of Slievardagh, and county of Tipperary. According to the tradition in the country, the celebrated Irish architecht, Goban Saer, was interred here.


The festival of Maccuilinn: i.e. the 6th of September. In O'Clery's Irish Calendar, at this day, it is stated that Maccuilinn, otherwise called Caimnech, Bishop of Lusce, died in the year 497.


Under the year 799, which corresponds with 795 of the Four Masters, the Annals of Ulster have the following notice omitted by the former:

"A. D. 799. Posito reliquiaram Conlaiid hic serin oir ocus airgit (the putting of the relics of Conlaoi in a shrine or tomb of gold and silver).

—Cod. Clarens, 49. For a curious description of this shrine the reader is referred to the Life of St. Bridget by Cogitosus, published by Messingham, Florilegium, p. 199, and by Colgan,
glaisi, [died]. Maclochtraigh, Abbot of Doire-Edhnigh, was slain. Conn-

môchach, son of Donat, Abbot of Corcach-Mor [Cork], and Ferghil Ua Taidhg, scribe of Lusca, [died]. Ailill, son of Fearghus, lord of South Breagh, was

thrown from his horse on the festival of Macconilinn of Lusca, and he died immediately. A battle [was fought] between the Cinel-Laeghaire and Cinel-

Ar'dghail, in which was slain Fiangalach, son of Dunhaing, by Conall, son of Niall, and Conghalach, son of Aenghus.

The Age of Christ, 796 [recte 801]. The fourth year of Aedh. Breasal, 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 Maenmaighhe; and Ninnidh, anchorite, died. Ruannus, Abbot of Domhnaich-Seachnaill, died. The relics of Ronan, 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 between the Ulidians and the Ui-Eathach-Cobha, wherein Eochaidh, son of Ailell, lord of Cobha [Iveagh], was slain.

The Age of Christ, 797 [recte 802]. The fifth year of Aedh. Ailill, son of Cormac, Abbot of Slaine, a wise man and a learned judge, died. Muireadhchach, son of Olocbhar, Abbot of Cluain-fearta-Brenainn; Connachtach, a select scribe, and Abbot of Ia [Iona]; Clemens, of Tir-da-ghlas; [and] Macoige, of Apor-

crosain, Abbot of Beinnchair [Bangor], died. Cosgrach Ua Fraeich, Abbot of

Trius Thum., p. 523; and also to Petrie's Inquiry into the Origin and Uses of the Round Towers of Ireland, pp. 194 to 201.

a Breasal.—"A. D. 800. Bresal, mac Segeni, abbas Iae, anno principatus sui xxxi. dormivit."—Ann. Uit.

b Domhnaich-Seachnaill: i.e. the Church of Seachnall, or Secundinnus, now Dunshaughlin, in the barony of Ratoath, and county of Meath. See note ², under the year 418, p. 134, supra.

² Ronan, son of Bearach. — He is the patron saint of Druim-Incealquina, in Conaille-Muir-

theimhne, now Drumiskin, where, according to the Irish Calendar, his festival was kept on the 18th of November.


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 Gencre Loegaire, a fratribus suis dolose occisus est. Estas pluviales?"


Cogh Crompt, reacht céé nochta a náin. An peipeán bhliain d’Abh. Capabchan, abb Lip nóir, Paélán, mac Cellag, abb Cille Úgaf, g’ Conbmac, mac Conaill, reithig Lurcan, dée. Duadhpecht, mac Cacht, pí Con- naict, dée. Lecgapi, mac Perigael, tighnna Ógmaí, dée. Öinnenall, mac Aoide Muigdon, mac Plaitbeartaí, mac Longuy, mac Conaíl, mac Öinnenall, mac Aoide, mac Aterrae, tighnna an Tuaircheint, dée. Cinaeob,


“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, Ailll.”—Ann. Clon.

‘Of Brough.—The words enclosed in brackets are inserted in a modern hand in the Stowe copy. King of Techtair, or Tarra, at this pe- riod, did not mean Monarch of Ireland, but King of Brega, or East Meath.


‘Loch- Riach.—Now Lough Reagh, near the town of the same name, in the county of Galway. See note *, under A. M. 3506, p. 33, supra. 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 Laecus Rigiae a praebus maritimis;” but this is incorrect, for Muirghius, i.e. Maurice, was the name of a cheiftein 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 Oirdnide went to Meath, and divided Meath 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], died. Hi-Coluim-Cille was burned by foreigners, i.e. by the Norsemen. The demolition of Loch-Riach by Muirghus, son of Tomaltach. Fearghal, son of Annchaidh, lord of Osraighhe, died. Airtri, son of Ailill, lord of Muighdhorunan-Maighean [Cremorne], died.

The Age of Christ, 798 [recte 803]. The seventh year of Aedh. Flann, son of Narghal, after having suffered sixteen years under severe sickness for God, died. Mac Laisre the Learned, of Inis-Muireadhaigh [Inismurray], died. Airfhindan, Abbot of Tamhlacht-Macelruain [Tallaght], died. The battle of Rubha-Conaill, between the two sons of Donnchadh, in which Ailill was slain by Conchubhar. Oenghus Ua Mughoirn, lord of Ui-Failghe, was slain through treachery by his own people. Dunchadh, son of Conghal, lord of Loch-Cal, was slain by his brother.

The Age of Christ, 799 [recte 804]. The seventh year of Aedh. Carabran, Abbot of Lis-mor; Faelan, son of Ceallach, Abbot of Cill-dara; and Cormac, son of Conall, Economus of Lusca, died. Duibhinnreacht, 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 Ainnmire, 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."

"Flann.—"A. D. 802. Quies Flann, mic Nargaile, qui in temptacione doloris xvi. annis incubuit."—Ann. Uit.

"The learned.—"A. D. 800. Mac Laysre, the excellent of Inismoyre, died."—Ann. Clon.

"Rubha-Conaill.—Now Rowe, a townland in the barony of Rathconrath, and county of Westmeath.

"A. D. 802. Bellan Rubhail Conaill inter duos filios Donncha, ubi Ailill occidit, et Concobar victor fuit."

"Oenghus Ua Mughoirn.—"A. D. 802. Oengus mac Mugroin, rex Nepotum Failgh, jugulatus est dolor a sociis Finsnechti filii Cellach, consul Regis sui."—Ann. Uit.

"Loch-Cal.—Now Loughgall, in the barony of West Oneiland, and county of Armagh.—See note 2, under A. M. 2859, p. 10, supra.

"A. D. 802. Duncha mac Conghaile, rex Locha Cal, a fratribus suis jugulatus est."—A. Uit.

mac Óunaechta, 7 Cépinach, mac Óunchaíta, tíepna Múcgorn, dég. Pa-
ruíadh Laigín pa do i naon mip la hUibh Néill, comá do do pánnead:

Iarraíon roaír co Laigín, Aed net nat imcaib ógru,
Níp an ante trí tuachail, conó pucacaidh mbhoignu.

Aoth Ófríomhde do ainm plóig lámhóir do Íolu laigín, 7 laigín do
páipuccaí po dí a naon mí. Ó do roaír léipéronóir pep n'éipéam do muidra leip
(cennócat Laigín), eicip laoach 7 cléipich, go ra'ct Dún Cuair, i cceineach
Moire 7 Laigín. Tánic ann Connómac, comóipbha Páéppace, co eicip Leite
Cumin imaille pbip. Níp bó maé laf na cléipich toct rop plóigíoch rdip.
Asgomfíot a mfinroh pbip an ní. Apoep in an pí l. Aed, no ghebaid amail
atbéadaí Potaí na Canóime, comóip an rucepeorc an mbpeir, via po raor
cléipich Éipéam rop raec a 7 plóigí do grép, co npeper:

Eclop Dē bi, léice u, na mna,
bo a cept rop leat, pebh ar bheac ro baor.
Sach mpr mnaic pí, rop a cúbair nglan,
Dón eclop uair nípp gáib amáil gáib mób.
Sach uibnáim lap rin, pit gánn pecht gánn péip
Cé ciu éipí pí bháig Aedá mpar mce Neil.
A p pr mìagáil éep, peé ní móir n bíce,
Pòigna có a mób, gánn on gánn eecc. Eclop.

Devastation.—“A. D. 803. Vastatio Logi-
menium quiu filium Neill duabus vicebus in uno

“A. D. 801. King Hugh wasted Lynster
two times in one month, tooke awaye all their
preys and booty.”—Ann. Clon.

“Dun-Cuir: i.e. Coar's Dun or Fort. This
place is now called by the synonymous name of
Rath-Cuir (idem enim, nemo aecum seu munici-
tionem, signifcant dun et rath), anglicor 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
Loinester with Meath.

“A. D. 803. Congressio Senatorium Nepotum
Neill, cui dux erat Condamaech, abbas Ardmacche
in Duncuir.”—Ann. Uli. “This yeare the
elargi of Ireland were freed from rysons out,
ors any such, by Hugh Orrine, by the judgment
of Fadhaldh Canonist.”—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

“Fothadh na Canóime.—For some account of
this writer see Colgan's Acta Sanctorum, at 11th
March, p. 581, e. 13, and p. 583, n. 13, where
he translates this passage as follows:

“Illam autem expeditionem, Clerique exemp-
tionem in annum 799[ recté 801] “referunt
nostri annales. Ita tradunt Quatuor Magistri
ad eundem: Collogit Rex Aédus Ordinidhe ingre-
tem exercitum, et suscepit expeditionem in Lage-
niam; canique secundó infra unius mensis spatum
North, died. Cinaedh, son of Duinechda, and Cearnach, son of Dunchadh, lord of Mughdhorna [Cremorne], died. The devastation of Leinster twice in one month by the Uí Néill, 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 Oirdnìdhhe 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, on the confines of Meath and Leinster. Thither came Commhach, 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; 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.
Annales Ríoghachta Eireann.

The entire poem preserved in a vellum manuscript, in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, II. 2. 18. It is also quoted in the Leabhar-Ghabhala of the O'Clerys, p. 199. — See O'Reilly's Descriptive Catalogue of Irish Writers, p. 55.

Great wind.—”A. D. 803. Tonduarn validum cum vento, et lyne, in nocte feriam precedente Patricii dissipantes plurimos hominum, i.e. mille et x. aiores i tirc Corco-Baiscinn ; et mare divivit insulam Fita in tres partes; et illud mare cum arena terram Fita abscondit i.e. med da boo deac do tir.” —Ann. Utl.

“Great thunder with a great wynde and lyne in nocte precedente Patricii feriam dissipantes plurimos hominum, viz. 1010, betweene Corcabas-cinn and the rest of the country; and the sea divided the Island of Fita into three parts; and the sea covered the land of Fita with sand, i.e. the extent of twelve cows of land.” —Cod. Clar. 49.

“A. D. 801. There was such horrible and great thunder the next day before St. Patrick's day, that it put asunder a thousand and ten men between Coreck-Baseym 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.

“Island of Fita.—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 country of Clare. The whole of the barony of Ibrickan anciently belonged to the territory of Corec-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, 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 into three parts.

The Age of Christ, 800 \[recte 805\]. 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\(^{b}\), Abbot of Lusca [Lusk]; Dubhdubhhoireann Ua Dubhain, Abbot of Cluain-Iraird [Clonard]; Fiangus, Abbot of Ros-Cre; Cormac, son of Muirghius, Abbot of Baisleac [Baslick]; Fine, Abbess of Cill-dara, [died]. Cill-achaidh [Killeigh] was burned, with its new oratory\(^{k}\). Muireheartach, son of Donnghal, lord of Breifne; Maelbrachha, son of Bresle, lord of Corca-Loighdhe; and Finnachta, son of Donnghal, died. Cearnach, son of Fearghus, lord of Loch-Gabhair, died. Finnshneachta, son of Ceallach, King of Leinster, entered into religion. Aedh Oirdnidhe went to Dun-Cuair, and divided Leinster between the two Muireadhachs, namely, Muireadhach, son of Ruadhhrach, and Muireadhach, son of Bran.

The Age of Christ, 801. The ninth year of Aedh Oirdnidhe. Congal, son of Maenach, Abbot of Slaine, who was a learned sage and a pure virgin; [and] Loitheach, doctor of Beannchair [Bangor], died. Hi-Coluim-Cille was plundered by foreigners; and great numbers of the laity and clergy were killed by

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\(^{b}\) *Maenach, son of Colgan.*—" *A. D. 804. Maenach mac Colgen, Lector bonus, laerimabiliter vitam finivit. Dubhdhbaireann h'Ua Dubhain princeps Cluana Iraird patribus suis additus est.*"—Ann. Uit.

\(^{1}\) *Ros-Cre.*—Now Roscrea, 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 *Primoordia*, p. 969; and Archdall's *Monasticon Hibernicum*, p. 672.


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\(^{1}\) *Corca-Loighdhe.*—See note under A. D. 746, and note \(^{2}\), under 1418, p. 832.

\(^{2}\) *Loch-Gabhair.*—Otherwise written Loch-Gobhair, now Loughpower, or Logore, near Dunshaughlin.—See A. M. 3581, and A. D. 675, 781.

\(^{3}\) *Dun-Cuair.*—Now Rathcore in Meath.—See note under 799.


\(^{5}\) *Hi-Coluim-Cille.*—" *A. D. 805. Familia Iac occisa est a gentibus s. sx. octo.*"—Ann. Ult.


Aor Cruite, ocht ecce a thi. An taemnaid bhiobh dece dAid. Tomar, eppcop peplineoir, 1 abb Utne Dachal, Faelgig, abb Cille hAchaib, [dece]. Fhinnac candidate, mac Ceallaig, pi Laiagn, dece 1 Cill napla. Cinaed, mac Conobaip, do marbaio 1 Mag Coba la Cprinib. Slisioin la Mun-

"A. D. 803. There was sixty-eight of the familial of Hugh of Columbkill slain by the Danes."—Ann. Clon.

"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. 1493; and Cox's Hibernia Anglicana, pp. 79, 84.


"A. D. 803. Flathna mac Kinoye, King of Offale, was killed in Rathangan."—Ann. Clon.


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 mac Neill."

"Loch-Crea.—This is called "Stagnum Crea" in the Life of St. Cronan, as quoted by Ussher (Primord., p. 960): "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 vicentium" of Giraldus Cambrensis, and the Inis-Locha-Cre of the Irish writers, was dedicated to this St. Helair, or Hilarious, 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-inne, anglicized Monahinch, parish of Corbally, barony of Ikerin, 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. Flaiithiuasa, son of Cinaedh, lord of Ui-Failghe, was slain at Rath-Ingain. Tir-da-gglas [Terryglass] was burned. Finnachta, son of Ceallach, King of Leinster, took the government again. Connamhach, Judge of Ui-Briuin, died.

The Age of Christ, 802 [recte 807]. The tenth year of Aedh Oirchidhe. Ceannafaeladh, Bishop of Cluain-fearta [Clonfert], died. Elarius, anchorite and scribe of Loch-Crea, died. Lennatha of Cill-manach died. The church of Cohuin-Cille at Ceanannus was destroyed. Inis-Muireadhhaigh was burned by foreigners, and they attacked Ros-Commain. Cormac, son of Donghalach, lord of the North, died. Murchadh Ua Flainn, lord of Ui-Fidhgeinte, died.

The Age of Christ, 803 [recte 808]. The eleventh year of Aedh. Thomas, Bishop, Scribe, and Abbot of Linn-Duach; [and] Faeighus, Abbot of Cillachaidh, [died]. Finshneachta, son of Ceallach, King of Leinster, died at Cildara. 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, ancórita et scriba Loch Crea, is entered under the year 806, and in the Annals of Clonmacnois at 804, where he is called Hilarius.

Cill-manach.—Now Kilmanagh, in the barony of Crannagh, and county of Kilkenny.—See note under A. D. 780.

Ceanannus.—Now Kells, in the co. of Meath.


"A. D. 804. There was a new church founded in Kells in honour of St. Colume."—Ann. Clon.

Inis-Muireadhhaigh.—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 Clonmacnois at 804, thus:


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:


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, shows 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.
annala rioghachta eireann. [804.

Some text...
[of Dal-Araidhe]. A hosting by Muirgheas, son of Tomaltach, with the Con-
naughtmen about him, to assist Conchobhar, son of Domchadh, son of Dom-
nall, to destroy the men of Meath, and they arrived at Tir-an-aenaigh. 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. He afterwards
burned that part of the country of Meath which was dearest to Domchadh.

The Age of Christ, 804 [recte 809]. The twelfth year of Aedh Oirdnidihe. Aedh, Abbot of Gleann-da-locha; Maelfothartaigh, son of Flann, Abbot of
Finnabhair-abha and Cill-monai, died. Finibil, Abbess of Cluain-Bronaigh, and
Dunchu, Abbot of Tealach-lias, were slain. Cuciarain, Prior of Cluain-mic-
Nois], and Baedan, of Cluain-tuisceirt, died. A battle by the Ulidians between
the two sons of Fiachna, and Cairell defeated Eochaidd. A battle between
[two parties of] the Ui-CEinnsealaigh, in which Ceallach, son of Donnghall, was
slain. The plundering of Ulidia by Aedh Oirdnidihe, the king, in revenge of
the profanation of the shrine of Patrick, against Dunchu. Fire came from
heaven, by which persons were killed in Dearthach-Aedhain.

The Age of Christ, 805 [recte 810]. The thirteenth year of Aedh Oird-
nidihe. Caithnia, Abbot of Daimhlag; Tighernach, by whom Daire-Melle was
founded, Abbot of Cill-achaidh; Guaire, Abbot of Gleann-da-locha; and Macl-

"A. D. 808. The killing of Duncho, prince of Tulach-less, in Patrick's Shrine's place, in the abbot of Tulach-less his house."—Ann. Uit. Cod.
Clarend., tom. 49.

* Cluain-tuisceirt: i.e. the North Lawn, or Meadow, now Clontuskert, near Lanesborough, in the barony of South Ballintober, and county of Roscommon.—See note 1, under A. D. 1244, p. 310; and Archdall's Monasticon Hibernicum, p. 607.

* The shrine of Patrick.—See A. D. 784.


1 Dearthach Aedhain.—Called Oratorium Nodan in the Annals of Ulster. This oratory was prob-
ably at Disert-Nuadhain, now Easternew, near Elphin, in the county of Roscommon,
where the memory of St. Nuadhain is still held in veneration.—See note 1, under A. D. 1330, p. 546, infrà.


* 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 Col-
gan'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.

* 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,
peptizh Arua Maca, veecc. Maolothartaig, i. pepinuio, mac Aedgaile, 
abb Aipeccal Aichianog, deG. Anliun, mac Concobairg, tiqjina Aine, deG. 
Taioj, ti Plaema, v1 mac Muigjira, mac Tomaltaiig, u0 macbail la Weignib, 
rauijog Weign la Muigjirc na noisgail. Loach vo Wignib avrubaiprt:

Ro maip Muigjirc no mac ra, ba no crop no von teri, 
Ar meip avrubaiprt cailee por brajain Taioj vun eiri.

Caithal, mac Biaipach, tiqjina Rutha amlipir ti Pip cuil, veecc. Formag, 
mac Oinoghaigh, abb Arua Maica ti Cluana heaipfr, veecc.

Acti Cnprfr, ocht ce6o a per. An eftroman bllaibam veecc v Aed Opum-
6e. Taiojgal, abb pmnipee Cluana, bliamac hula Muigjicabair, abb Deap-
maigse, Dmmman Apeal, angoipe [vecc]. Teipbaa aigse oenamj Taitin vna 
Satam, co na paach each na carrat la Aeo, mac Neill, 1. mumpfr 
Tamlachtae vo Doipobna tpe rauijog teapmarnu Tamlaceta Mainpuam vo 
Typ Neill. Vo mac Aed Opumide xarom a noipmap vo mumpfr Tamlachra, 
maile per harcaob ile. Ip in mbliadaamrt tama an Cele ve von rappeece

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.—Acta 
Sanctorum, p. 796.

1 Maelmu.——A. D. 809. Macduinn mac 
Dongailj, equeinua Ardinnachae, moritur;— 
Ann. Ul.

1 Airgad-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.

1 Rath-Airikth and Feara-Cul.—Rath-airikth 
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 9, under 
A. D. 693, p. 297; and note 1, under 784.

1 Religious seniores.—The word srniihe is trans-
slated seniores by Colgan in Trias Thauma, p. 298, 
and supiientes 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. Tualgall, Abbis sapiens Clona, 
moritur;” but in Dr. O’Conor’s edition, p. 197, 
the reading is: “Tuathgail, Ab. Sruithi the Cluana, 
moritur.”

9 Dearnach.—Now Durrow, in the King’s 
County. "A. D. 810. Stranges Gentiunum 
in Ulster. Blathmack, nepos Muirdivir, Abbot 

9 Anadh.—Now the barony of Arra, or Du-
harra, in the county of Tyrerary.

9 The prevention.—“Teapbaa jo dea iugoj.” 
—O’Clery. “Teapbaa jo monarba no dea-
uirjog.”—D. Mac Firbis.

9 Celebration. — A7ga i. cup, ur eft, ior 
Ailell 1 Meub or a7a in aonaij, i.e. agha, to 
carry on, celebrate, as, “Ailell and Medlibh 
were celebrating the fair.”—MS., T. C. D., II. 3. 18, 
fol. 232.

9 Prevented it.—Doropbae i. d’u eorpmeirc. 
“Ropben 1. eorpmeirc, prevent.”—Old Gloss, 
MS., T. C. D., II. 2. 15.
dún, son of Donnghal, (Economus of Ard-Macha, died. Maelfothartaigh, i.e. the scribe, son of Aedhghal, Abbot of Airegal-Dachiarog, died. Anhuan, son of Conchobhar, lord of Aildhne, died. Tadhg and Flaithe, 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, died, Gormghal, son of Dindaghaigh, Abbot of Ard-Macha and Cluin-Eois, died.

The Age of Christ, 806 [recte 811]. The fourteenth year of Aedh Oirdnide. Tuathghal, Abbot of the religious seniors of Cluin; Blathmac Ua Muirdheabhair, Abbot of Dearmhadh; and Dinman of Aradh, anchorite, died. The prevention of the celebration of the fair of Tailtin, so that neither horse nor chariot was run, by Aedh, son of Niall; i.e. the family of Tamhlacht prevented it, in consequence of the violation of Termon of Tamhlacht-Maelruain. Aedh Oirdnide afterwards gave their full demand to the family of Tamhlacht, together with many gifts. In this year the Ceile-Dei came over the sea, with

*The violation of the Termon: παρανάγει Theopomps; 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 Tallaght-Maelruain by the O'Neill's."

"With many gifts.-" Postea familia Tamlachta multa munera reddita sunt."—Ann. Uit. The old translator of the Annals of Ulster and Doctor O'Connor have mistaken the grammatical construction of the language of this passage; and Mr. Moore, who has helped to perpetuate the errors of O'Connor, 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 Talline 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'Neill's. 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."

"The Ceile-Dei: i.e. the Vassal of God. This term is usually latinized Celicola or Colideus, and anglicised Culde. This entry is not in the Annals of Ulster or Clonmacnoise. It has been also copied by the Four Masters into their Leabhar-Gabhalata, but where they found it the Editor has not been able to determine. Dr. O'Connor, 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:

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"Ordo erat religiosa, antiquitus, ni fallor, Druidica, quae abjecto Ethnicismo, et Christi fide amplexa, nonnulla tamen veterum instituta servasse videtur. Colideorum austeritatem, et aliquando etiam fictis miraculis, vigi simplicitas deceperat erat."

But this is a mere conjecture, as there exists not the shadow of an authority to show that the pagan Irish had any religious order called Ceili-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 calamities brought on the Northumbrians by the heathen men.


2. Connmacush.—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.

Cill-mor-Emhir.—See notes under the year 745 and 765.

3. Connmaech: 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 Iarhar-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\(^a\), and the blood flowed from them when being cut. It was in it also the birds used to speak with human voice. Admoer\(^b\), daughter of Aedh Laighen, died at an advanced age, after a well-spent life. Connmhabh\(^c\), son of Dubhdalethe, Abbot of Ard-Macha, died suddenly.

The Age of Christ, 807 [recte 812]. The fifteenth year of Aedh Cirdnidhe. Flann, son of Cecallach, Abbot of Finnghais, scribe, anchorite, and bishop, died. Eochaiddh, bishop and anchorite, successor of Maeruan of Tamhlacht; 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\(^d\), died. Abel Berchi died. Eochaiddh, son of Fiachna, son of Aedh Roin, and Caireall, his brother, gave battle to each other, in which Eochaiddh was defeated. Flann, son of Conghalach, lord of Cianachta; Aedh Roin, lord of Corca-Bhais-cinn, died. A slaughter was made of the foreigners by the men of Umhall. A slaughter was made of the Conmaicni\(^e\) 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,


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, commiso praelio eum Scottis, 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 Corkaroe, 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-Loch-Lein, a territory comprised in the present county of Kerry. Loch Lein was originally applied to the lakes at Killarney.—See note \(^a\), under A. M. 3579, p. 39, *suprà*.
mac Plaitma tigrena, Muigdorna mbpeach, dè. Topbach, mac Þornmain, pepbmod, leògoiò, 1 abh Arda Maca ernè [dèèè]. Dè Chenel Topbaich, 1. O Ceallair breag, 1 po ba oibhino Comm na mboch po bai in Cluain mic Nóir, 1 ar aipe arbeinti Comm na mboch fruir, am a mèo do beocht no biarach do spré.

Aoir Cnport, oèt ccéo a hocht. An pepiò bhuainn dèèè dÀob. Conall, mac Òaimeò, abb Tpeoit, Ceallac, mac Eachuach, abb Cille Toma, Òpnaoch, mac Scanbail, pepbneoir òg abb Achaò bo Cannaò, 1 Congaltach, mac Eigrinn, pmòf Cúana Péapta, dèèè. Òunlaòg, mac Òannachái, tìgema òa Òeachach [dèèè]. Iomanpeace eòp rpóma Òinaill 1 allònròis, in po lò id am rpùi nUinaill, 1 eòpche Còpcepach mac Òannaibær, 1 Òúnaibær, tìgema Òinaill. Tuìtcheach òa Tìghinnaig 1. ó Thìp lòmèlaip, abb Arda macha, do ècc.

Aoir Cnport, oèt ccéo a naòi. An pepèimò bhuainn dèèè dÀob. Eòipceil, mac Ceallair, eòpp òg òg òa Òimne vá loéa, Péèilimò, abb Cille Monnè, amceòine òg pepbneoir òipìpareigè, ÒÒùìeòllacروب òobain, abb Cúana mic Nóir, do Òhlaeangairt mopair òò, Òàtpaòe, abb Cille Forbhròg, Cionnoò, mac Ceallair, eòpp òg aòicinòeachtiìppèèèe, Òpnaaòhach, abb Saìghe, Maolòiòm, eòpp òg aòicinòeac Eòchòppma, òàòìmac, mac Aolgùììà, abb Tipe na Òlar, Ronan òa Lòcènjìe eòpp òg, òòìmac, òita Còlgan, abb Innì bò pìnne, 1 Sùbne, mac Maonaìòg, pìteigììì Slàime, dèèè. Tuìthal, mac

* Garbberos : i., e. the Rough Wood. Situation unknown.
* Mughdhora-Breach.—A sept of the Òrighialla seated in Bregia, in East Meath, but their exact position has not been determined. They are to be distinguished from the Mughdhora-Maighhen, who were seated in and gave name to the barony of Cremorne, in the county of Monaghan.
* 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:


* Umhall.—Now the Owles, comprising the baronies of Murresk and Burrisheoole, in the county of Mayo.

"A. D. 812. The slaughter of them of Uval by the Gentiles, where fell Coscrach mac Plannavrad and Dunaach, king of Uval."—Ann. Ult,
lord of Garbhros\(^1\), and Cearnach, son of Flaithnia, lord of Mughdhorna-Breagh\(^2\), died. Torbach\(^3\), son of Gorman, scribe, lector, and Abbot of Ard-Macha, [died]. He was of the Cincel-Toraigh, i.e. the Uí-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 [recte 813]. The sixteenth year of Aedh. Conall, son of Daimhtheach, Abbot of Treoit; Ceallach, son of Eochaidh, Abbot of Cill-Tona; Fearadhach, son of Scannal\(^b\), scribe and Abbot of Achadh-bo-Cainnigh; and Conghachtach, son of Eitgini, Prior of Chuain-searta, died. Dunlaing, son of Flannchaidh, lord of Uí-Eathach, died. A battle between the men of Umhall\(^1\) and the foreigners, in which the men of Umhall were slaughtered, and Cosgrach, son of Flannabhrat, and Dunadhach, lord of Umhall, were slain. Tóetreach Ua Tighearnaigh, of Tir-Imchlar, Abbot of Ard-Macha, died.

The Age of Christ, 809 [recte 814]. The seventeenth year of Aedh. Edirscel, son of Ceallach, Bishop and Abbot of Gleann-da-locha; Feidhlimidh, Abbot of Cill-Moïrne\(^k\), anchorite and celebrated scribe; Foircheallach of Fobhar, Abbot of Chuain-mic-Nois, one of the Gaileanga-Mora\(^1\); Orthanach, Abbot of Cill-Feibrigh; Cinaedh, son of Ceallach, Bishop and Airchinneach of Trellecc\(^a\); Fearadhach, Abbot of Saighir; Maeduit, Bishop and Airchinneach of Eachdhruim; Blathmac, son of Aelghus, Abbot of Tir-da-ghlas; Ronan Ua Lochdeirc, bishop; Blathmac, fosterson of Colgan, Abbot of Innis-bo-finne; and Suibhne\(^a\), son of Maenach, Economus of Slaine, died. Tuathal, son of

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\(^k\) Cill-Moïrne.—This is called Cill-monai at the year 804; now Kilmoone, in the barony of Skreen, and county of Meath.

\(^a\) A. D. 813. Fedilimid, Abbas Cille-moimni, et moer Breg o Phatruec, Aneorita precipuus, scriba et doctor Cluana-micunois, dormivit."—Ann. Uit.

"Felim, Abbot of Killmooini 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 Phatruec" 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.

\(^1\) Gaileanga-Mora: i.e. the inhabitants of the barony of Morgallion, in the county of Meath.

\(^a\) Trellecc.—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 \(^1\), under A. D. 1468, p. 1052.

Oubtaca, repulnepor, egnai, 7 doctor Cluana mac Noir, 7 boelgaile Acabh úir, décc. Óphoean, mac Ruadrach, spéanaí Laog, Niall, mac Aedha, tigírna Ua Cofhmac, décc. Óruasad, tigharina Ua Fiogmeme, dég.


Aoir Cnropt, ocht ecéa a haonvécc. An noinnaí bliathan décc a Aoóth.
Dubhtha, scribe, wise man, and doctor of Chlain-mic-Nois, and Boelgaile of Achadh-ur, died. Brocan, son of Rudhrach, hero of Leinster⁵; Niall, son of Aedh, lord of Ui-Cormaic⁶, died. Bruadar, lord of Ui Fidheinte, died.

The Age of Christ, 810 [recte 815]. The eighteenth year of Aed Oirdnide. Ceallach, son of Conghal, Abbot of Ia-Coluim-Chille; Conchobhar, Abbot of Saighir; Ceile-Isa, Abbot of Cill-Moine; Maelcanaigh, anchorite of Lughmnhach; Cathasach, Abbot of Cille-Ite⁷; Gormlaith, daughter of Flaithniath, Abbess of Chlain-Bronaige; and Muirgheas, son of Tomaltach [the father of 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 Chlain-creamha, and the slaying within it of some of the men of Breifne, and of the Sil-Cathail⁸. 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 Oirdnide against the Cinel-Conaill, by which Roghallach⁹, son of Flaithghius, was slain.

The Age of Christ, 811 [recte 816]. The nineteenth year of Aedh.

supra; and note ⁶, under A. D. 1451, p. 975, infrà.

⁵ Sil-Cathail.—Otherwise Clann-Cathail, i.e. the race or progeny of Cathal. This was the name of a sept of the Sil-Muireadhlaigh, 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 ⁷, under A. D. 1289, p. 448.

⁶ 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.


⁸ "The taking away of the organs of Clonkreve, and the hurting of a man within the church, by the men of Brehni and by Kindred Cathail."—Cod. Clarenc., tom. 49.

It looks rather remarkable here that what is made organ, 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 organ, plunder, for organ, organa, organs; but Dr. O'Conor, who thinks that the passage is genuine, adds, in a note to the Annals of Ulster, p. 199:

"Sineeritate horum Annalium minime officit. Organa in Ecclesiasticis officiis ad Psalmum, ab antiquissimis temporibus in Ecclesia Orientali usurparsi solita, nec superum esse inventum in Ecclesia occidentali, jam antea, in Annotatione 2, ad seculum viii. satis dilucide demonstravi, ex S. Augustino in Psalm. 56, ex Isidoro, l. 2; Orig. c. 20; Amalaris, l. 3, c. 3, de Ecc. Offic.; et ex Monachi S. Gallensis, l. i. c. 10, de Gestis Caroli Magni supra, p. 153, &c."
Suidhe, mac Cuanaich, abb Cluana mac Noir, vo hUib o'muin Seola vo, i lopef, rapaineoir Roppa Connain, vece. Ceallach, mac Muisgine, abb Oroma capo [vece]. Cluana mac Noir vo lopecaoh. Iap trinocait laite eamair po mrioneadh po idhamnao, mac Tomaltag, pop Uib Paecach Muire. Ro lopecaoh i po haprcead Foinren i eich Graicrice, i po marbaist pochans am. Tuaal, mac Donnac, tiqiuia Ciriin Lippe, Unga, mac Cuanaich, tiqiuia Pip Roip, Iorqalec, mac Maolunna, tiqiuia Corpa Soqam, Nuada Lo6a hUama, eprceor, anconne, i abb Anva Ma6a, veg.

Anp Cmote, cet ce66 a vo vece. An richi6fnaid bli66ain UApp. Tiobaire, mac Ce6erpnaig, abb Cluana peareea o'neann, Maoltoile, abb biennceap, Connainac, mac Donnac, abb Corcaige, Cumaigac, mac Cpinac, rprintm Anva Ma6a [vece]. Oerpeac Foban vo lopecaoh. Catal, mac

* Uuir-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 Connaght, edited by Mr. Hardiman for the Irish Archæological Society, p. 368.

* Druim-caradl. — 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 Thama, p. 173. Archdall identifies this with Drumccere, in the barony of Delvin, and county of Westmeath, but this was a mere guess, and is obviously erroneous.

* Faibhren. — See note 1, under the year 754, p. 357, supra.

* Graicrice. — 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-Curcraighe, now Kilcorkey, near Belangare, in the county of Roscommon, are referred to in the Irish annals and calendars as in this territory:

  "A. D. 815. The breaking of a battle upon the O'Flachraighs of M curse, by Diarmait mac Tomaltai, who burnt and praised Foiveen in Gregrai, where many ignobles were killed."—


* Oirthear-Liffe. — Otherwise written Oirthear-Liffe. That part of the present county of Kilcarr, embraced by the River Liffey in its circuitous course, was anciently known by this name. — See note 1, under A. M. 628, p. 250, supra.

* Ferra-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 1, on Dubh-chomar, under A. D. 322, p. 122, supra.

* Corca-Soghain: i.e. race of Soghain Salabluidhe, 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 Farnay, 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 Chlain-mic-Nois, one of the Ui-Bruin-Seola; and Joseph, scribe of Ros-Commain, died. Ceallach, son of Muirghius, Abbot of Druim-caradh, [died]. Chlain-mic-Nois was burned. In thirty days afterwards a victory was gained by Diarmait, son of Tomaltach, over the Ui-Fiachrach-Muiriscce. Foibhren, in the territory of Graicrighe was burned and plundered, and numbers were slain there. Tuathal, son of Domhnall, lord of Airthear-Liffe; Dunghal, son of Cuana, lord of Feara-Rois; Irghalach, son of Maelumha, lord of Corca-Soghain; Nuadha of Loch-Uamha, bishop, anchorite, and abbot of Ard-Macha, died.

The Age of Christ, 812 [recte 817]. The twentieth year of Aedh. Tiabraide, son of Cethernach, Abbot of Cluain-fcarta-Brenainn; Maeltuile, Abbot of Beannchair; Comnnach, son of Donat, Abbot of Corcach; Cumasgach, son of Cearnach, Ὅ Economus of Ard-Macha, [died]. The oratory of Fobhar was

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6 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.

6 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 Breffiniae occidentalis sive inferioris, quae Breffine-Il Ruairi appellatur, hic laeus e vicinā quadam specu, unde et Loch-Uamho, i.e. lacus specus appellatur, exoriens, et in rando sapē prodigiosē refluentes: quod indigente observant passim contingere quando illius regionis Dynastis, corumque silis 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.

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Aonghais, tighearna Muigeoir, Maoloin, tighearna Pup Rop, Tongal, tighearna Maigh Bliatha, Dungal, tighearna Atha Ciannacta, Cail, mac Goilella, tighearna Ua P'Niaich, deig. Ca g'aeic riopa d'fheiceart bhreag 7 Ciannacta, i toircrataí il i do Ciannactaib.


Aoi Eriocht, ocht ceó a cithair déce. An taraí bhaíadain ríche 7 Aon. Reachtaí Dha hAnuola, a bh 7 Dauminí, déce. Aod Ó Promhde, P' Eireann, do sill go phuarca chad lán mór co Dún Cuair oifigí, co po réan Laighean eirí i na Ua Íotham. Anlaisean anaisceanta 7 pneacht a mór iin mbhaíadai do, 6 Nottlanc im hínte.

Aoi Eriocht, ocht ceó a ré déce. An cithrionaí bhaíadain ríche 7 Aon. Airbhiria á Cille Dara, 7 Óroma, mac P'Amhur, a bh 7 Ropra Cnap, déce. Mac Lachtana, tighearna Ciannagó Luchrpa, déig. Ioamiise Ratha Pearaí i na

8 Rath both: i.e. rath or earthen enclosure of the boith, buai, or tent, now Raphoe, the head of an ancient bishopric, in the county of Donegal.
9 Successor of Colman Eala: i.e. Abbot of Lymally, near Tullamore, in the King's County.
10 Ui Fathaith-tirc. —The baronies of Iffa and Offa, in the county of Tipperary, are called "Ui Fathaith agus O Fathaith" in Irish; but there was more than one tribe of the name in Ireland.
11 Cille Mic Duach: i.e. Mac Duach's Church, now Kilmacduagh, in the barony of Kiltartan, and county of Galway, where the ruins of several churches and a round tower in good preservation are still to be seen.
12 Rath-Luairgh. —This is written Rath-Luairegh in the Annals of Ulster at the year 815. It was the ancient name of Maghera, in the county of Londonderry. —See note 1, under A.D. 1218, p. 193.
13 Ceanomhara: 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.
14 Dan-Guar. —Now Rathoeore, in Meath.
15 A.D. 817. Hugh mac Niall went with an
burned. Cathal, son of Artrach, lord of Mughdhorna; Maelduin, lord of Fear-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 Ceannfiaeladh, Bishop of Rath-boith\(^a\); Cucruithne, successor of Colman Ela\(^i\); and Siadhail, Abbot and Bishop of Ros-Commnain, died. Ainbhecheallach, son of Daeglhus, lord of Ui-Foithaidh-tire\(^b\), died. Muireadhach, son of Bran, half-king of Leinster, died.

The Age of Christ, 814. The twenty-second year of Aedh Oirdnidle. Innreachtach, Bishop of Cill-Mic-Duach\(^c\); Fearghus of Rath-Luirigh\(^m\), Abbot of Finnghlais; Cilleni, Abbot of Fearna; Duibhinsi, scribe of Cluain-mic-Nois; Cumasgach, son of Cearnach, Econonimus of Ard-Macha; and Ailbhe of Ceannmhara\(^n\), died. Cuchoingealta, son of Cathal, lord of South Leinster, died.

The Age of Christ, 815. The twenty-third year of Aedh. Reachtadhra Ua h'Andola, Abbot of Dainmhinis, died. Aedh Oirdnidle 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. Airbleheartach of Cill-dara; and Dima, son of Fianghus, Abbot of Ros-Cre, died. Mac Lachtina, lord of Ciaraighe-Luachra, died. The battle of Rath-Fhearadh\(^q\) by the chief-armic into Leinster to Dun ceuar, and divided the countrie between two of the Birnes."—Ann. Uit. Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

\(^{a}\) Great snow.—" A. D. 817. Wonderful frost and great snowe from Christmas to Shrovetydwe, that men might goe drie shod any broad waters and most rivers, as if they had been smooth loghes"[roads?]. "Horseloads and carriages upon LoghEagh; Stags and hynds taken without any chasing of hounds; timber for great builings"[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." [Aliquae incognita per gelu et grandines in hoc anno facta sunt.]


\(^{b}\) 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 Roscomman. Deallbna-Nuadhat was the old name of the territory lying between the Suca and the Sinaim, 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 813, as follows:

"A. D. 815. A battle was fought in Delvin Nwaldatt, where the [ancestors of the] "O'Kellys of Omonic, with their prince, were overthrown. This Delvin lyeth between the rivers of Syen and Suck."—*Ann. Clon.*

1 *Disert-Ternog*: i.e. St. Ternog’s or Ternoc’s desert or wilderness. According to the gloss to the *Fílire-Aengus*, and O'Clery’s Irish Calendar, 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.


"A. D. 816. All Lynster was destroyed and wasted by King Hugh to Gleannadologha."—*Ann. Clon.*

1 *Athenachta*: i.e. Ford of the Two Graves, or of the two miracles.—See note 1, under A. D. 607, p. 234.

tains of Ui-Briuin, Diarmait, son of Tomaltach, and Maelcothath, 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. Diarmait, Abbot of Ia-Coluin Cille, went to Alba [Scotland].

The Age of Christ, 817. Reachtabhra Ua Muichtighearn, wise man and Abbot of Inleach-Inbhair; Muireadhach, son of Cumnmhael, Abbot of Disert-Ternog; Cumnmhael, son of Ailell, successor of Cianan of Daimhliag; Lasiren of Cill-dara; Cumnmhael of Tigh-Munna; and Connach Ua Cathail, wise man of Chuain-fearta-Brenainn, died. The devastation 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-Ceinnsealagh, died. Conghalach, son of Fearghal, lord of Fear-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-fearta, in Magh-Conaille, after the victory of penance. Artri, son of Conchobhar, went to Connaught with the shrine of Patrick. The plundering of Leinster by Aedh Oirdnidhe, i.e. the territory of Cualann, as far as Gleann-da-locha.

The Age of Christ, 818. The first year of Conchobharw, son of Donnchadh, son of Domhnall, in sovereignty over Ireland. Maeltuile, Abbot of

"A. D. 816. King Hugh, son of King Neale Frassagh, died at the Foorde of the two vertues."

O'Flaherty places the accession of Aedh Oirdnidi in 797, and his death in 819, which is the true chronology:

"Aedus Ordaidius, Niell Nimboi regis filius, R. II. viginti duo annos: regnum tenuit per annos plus, minus 22, obit 819, vel ut alii habent 820, atatis sue sexagesimo. War.


a The plundering of Leinster.—This is an incorrect repetition, which the Four Masters should have struck out.

"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, Cpunoímael, mac Óirain, abb Cluana hlopaír, γ Óalab, mac Con-
sga, comhphra Cianán Domhnaic, vécc. Sloígí de La Mupchaí, mac Maio-
levín, do Óramh lnoech go nUib Néill an tsaiteafa immihr. Táim
Conchobair, µíg Epeann, co nUib Néill an teipeíc a nfuil, γ co Láimnigh don
leit oile, γ rith poítain co haon máin nólil táim, do mpolisub Dé, go po
páipait fína poile an tsm fán san mpoliscaíead san poíjapáigfaí o neach dib
pop apoile.

Aoir Criúrt, ocht ceé a naír vécc. An bapa bhiaídm do Chonchobair.
Cúmpaíodar, mac Ruain, pepbeoíp, erccop, anseceíp, γ abh Aétar Trüm,
γ Ólair Dáimnigh bécc. Órgain Écpair de Talboíb, γ bronó níor do mnaíb
vo breíc le. Órgain hEcp-Epeann, γ Dáimnigh Caomán leó doínti.
Sloíghheada la Conúbair, mac Domachaita, co hAtrimchaí Sleibe Puaí, go
po páipait fína ha tráspíra uile kaí 50 mbecht Eaimn Mácha.

Aoir Criúrt, ocht ceé a pié. An tsmr bhiaídm do Chonchobair. Mac
Riágaíl Óa Maglena, pepbeoíp, erccop, γ abh Óirain, Luatbeatach,
mac Anágara, erccop Cluana rípita bré察í, Écta Óa Tuartaí, anseceíp,
erccop, γ abh Lúghmaíd, Oileóbar, mac Cúmpaíodar, Óa Cluana rípita
bpoimn, Pepbair, abh Achtaí bó Caithbrigh, γ Chleabáith Cille manac,
vécc. Sloíghheada la Mupchaí, mac Maiolevín, co bpeapait vo Poílta mime,
co mánnc Apn nboipecáin. Ro ealáipreat iarainn fín bpric γ Síol Aoëa
Sléime círse, co po gíalbrat vo aec Óramh Rípítera. Cúmpaíodar, mac

“A. D. 816. Cormor mac Donnogh, third
monarch of the O'Melaghlys” [redit Clann-
Colmain], “began his reign, and governed this
land fourteen years.”—Ann. Clon.

* Druim-Inidech.—This is probably the place
now called Drimmnagh, near Dublin:

“A. D. 819. Slogh la Murecha do Druain-
deich co n-Oib Néill in tuascairt. Concobor co
n-Oib Néill in deisceirt a nídes ocus co Saigith,
loche Domains cos separaví per suam potenciam.”
—Ann. Ul.

* Éadar.—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 1 under A. D. 9, p. 92, supra.

* Boh-Ear: 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. 791, 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.

* Datrinis-Caemhain : St. Caemhain’s Oak-
island ; an island in Wexford Haven.

* Ardachadh de Shlubh-Feaid.—A place near
Newtown-Hamilton, in the county of Armagh.
—See note 5 under A. M. 3500, p. 26, supra ;
and note 5 under A. D. 1607.
Beannchair; Crummhael, son of Odlran, Abbot of Cluain-Iraird; and Dalach, son of Conghus, successor of Cianan of Daimhilag, died. An army was led by Murchadh, son of Maelduin, to Druim-Indech, having the Ui-Neill of the North along with him. Conchobhar, King of Ireland, with the Ui-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. Ceannfacladh, son of Ruaman, scribe, bishop, anchorite, and Abbot of Ath-Truim, and Flann of Dairinis, died. The plundering of Edar by the foreigners, who carried off a great prey of women. The plundering of Beg-Eire and Dairinis-Caemhain by them also. An army was led by Conchobhar, son of Donnchadh, to Ard-achadh of Sliabh-Fuaid; and all the Airtheara were devastated by him, as far as Eamhain-Macha.

The Age of Christ, 820. The third year of Conchobhar. Mac Riagail 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 Cummusach, 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. Cumascach, son of Tuathal, lord of Ard-Cianachta, was

"Airtheara: i.e. Orientales, 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 *, under A. M. 4532, p. 73; and A. D. 331, p. 125, supra.


"Mac Riagail.—For some account of a manuscript copy of the Gospels made by this scribe, see Dr. O’Conor’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 Moykedoyne, with the O’Neales of the North, came to Ardbrackan, where they were met by those of the country of Moybrey, with the race of King Hugh Shane, whose chief was Dermott, and they were joynt partakers with him against King Connor.”—Ann. Clon.
Tuatha, tighearna Aine Ciannachta, do marbad la Munchaio. Roamh fist riopa Aine Ciannachta, in cat Cairn Conamin, ma Comairce, mac Conglais, in do marbad Codair, mac Tighearnaig, i rochaidhe oile air onn. Roamh fist na Doiri Tarban i Cuirne riop Delbach. Oighain Inri Domile, i Congais la Gallabh.


2 Carn-Conain: i.e. Conamin's Carn, or sepulchral heap of stones. Now unknown.
3 Inis-Doimhle.—See note 1, 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 Cork 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, loghes, and rivers, that horses, chattle, and carriages might be lead over and over."—Col. Claren., tom. 49.

This frost is noticed in the Annals of Clonmaenoise 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:


1 Ross-each.—See note 1, under the year 614, p. 238, supr.

1 Loch-Gendin.—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 Aiminn, which is made Lough Emnall, and Loch Uair, which is anglicised Lough Ovel.

1 Cluain-naumha: 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-Conain⁸, by Comaseach, 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-Doimhle⁹ and Coreach [Cork] by the foreigners.

The Age of Christ, 821. The fourth year of Conchobhar. Diarmaid, son
of Domnachadh, Abbot of Ross-each; Dubhdachrich, son of Maeltuile, Abbot of
Cill-achaidh; Muireadhach, son of Ceallach, Abbot of Cill-dara; Seachnasach
of Loch-Cendini⁵, Bishop and anchorite; Cucaech, Abbot of Chuain-uamha⁶;
Forbasach, successor of Bairre of Coreach; Sealbhach of Inis-Pich⁷; and Cong-
ghal, son of Iorghalach, Prior of Chuain-mic-Nois, died. Fineachta, son of
Badhbhchadh, 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 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 Felyn mac Criwishan, both
houses, churches, and sanctuary."

Dr. O'Conor states in a note to the Annals of
Ulster, p. 204, that Galinne na mBretann is
Gallovigia, i.e. Galloway, in Scotland, and that
Pinkerton therefore errs in saying that the name
Gallovigia was unknown till the twelfth century.
But this is one of Dr. O'Conor's own
unaccountable blunders, for Galinne-na-mBret-
tann is the old name of Galen, in the barony of
Garrycastle, and King's County, where St. Ca-
ecus, a Welshman, erected a monastery for Brit-
ish 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 Sueson, i.e. of the Saxons.—See
Colgan's Acta Sanctorum, p. 311. Connell Ma-
egogehegan, in the dedicatory epistle prefixed to
his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise,
Aoife Ciort, ocht eceto piche a dt. An eiccead bliadain do Chonchubhain pan ri=a. Muineadhach, mac Ccallaig, abf Conlaedh [v ecc]. Opfam beanain la Galllaibh, i corpeas a deitheadh, 7 peleci Conagail do eithridh ar an ri=a na ri=bfat, ainnil po ealpbh Comghall, ri8imh, via nebaist:


Aoife Ciort, ocht eceto piche a tr. An eitheadh bliadain do Chonchubhain. Cuana Luighnaid, eagfaidh 7 effcop, Diapna di Aodh Roin, anfcoipe 7 bocirin bhurcraigde erio, Cumnaic, abb Pionnglaip, Aodan, abb Tomlachta Maelpuma, Suibhe, mac Pijiga, abb Dibn Oignlaip, anfcoipe, 7 effcop, Plannabpa, abb Maghe bile, Colman mac Ailealla, abb Slaine 7 ecloar olie ar eina rpm 8Pmaic 7 1 nBhinn, Maelpumba, anfcoipe, effcop 7 remarks that the Irish gave "to the Englishmen a college in the town of Mayo, in Connaught, 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 called Gallen of the Welshmen, or Walles."

"Cunnaic."—This is probably a corruption of Cuanain-aedh, now Clonleigh, near Lifford, in the county of Donegal.

"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 Clonmacnoise at 821, but the true year is 824.


"A.D. 823. The spoile of Benchair ag arti" [recte Benechair ag ardu, i.e. in Ard-Uladh], "by the Gentiles, and fallinge downe his buildinge shaked the reliques of Cougal out of the shrine."—Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend., 49.

"A.D. 821. Beanchor was spoiled and ransacked by the Danes, together with St. Cougal's church yard."—Ann. Clon.


"The law of Patrick."—"A.D. 820. Felim 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 corresponds with 823 of the Annals of Ulster, which
The Age of Christ, 822. The fifth year of Conchobhar in the sovereignty. Muireadhach, son of Ceallach, Abbot of Conlaedh\textsuperscript{a}, [died]. The plundering of Beannchair\textsuperscript{b} 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 Eanstrobb\textsuperscript{c}.

Niall, son of Fearghus, lord of Ui-Forannain, died. The battle of Finnabhair\textsuperscript{d} 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 Slogheadhach, lord of Conaille-Muirtheimhne; Tighearnach, son of Cathmogha, lord of Aidhne; and Finnagan, lord of Breaghmhaine, died. The law of Patrick\textsuperscript{e} [was promulgated] over Munster by Felim, son of Crimhthann, 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\textsuperscript{f}, grandson of Aedh Roin, who was an anchorite, and a distinguished doctor; Cuimneach, Abbot of Finnghlais; Aedhan, Abbot of Tamhlacht Maceruin; Suibhne, son of Fearghus, Abbot of Dun-Leathglaisi, anchorite and Bishop; Flannabhra, Abbot of Magh-bile; Colman\textsuperscript{g}, son of Aileall, Abbot of Slaine, and also of other churches in France and Ireland; Macrubha, anchorite, Bishop and Abbot of Ard-Breacain; Flann,
annala rioghachta eireann. [824.

abb Anu hreacaim, Pleann, mac Pozcceleallach, abb Impress, vecc. Peapal, mac Cathfhanuig, ticenann Leah Riac t eig. Aenkip, mac Maolubuin, tigina Loca Sabhan, vecc. blainmac, mac Pleann, do Sabhail copona main- tir, uair do marbaon ong la Galloib in h1 Coluin Cille. Oin da uthgiall

Cochair.

Aenkip, mac Maolubuin, ticenann Loca Sabhan, vecc. blainmac, mac Pleann, do Sabhail copona main- tir, uair do marbaon ong la Galloib in h1 Coluin Cille. Oin da uthgiall

Oilella Coba, ticenann Oilella Arpair, vecc.

Aenkip, Athrach, ocht ceelo piche a certas. An reachtmao bhlaobh do Choncobaip. Clemenv, erceop, abb Cluana biorap, Ruthmael, erceop t

Abb Cluana pinna bhrenann, vecc. Condmac, mac Saerga, abb Ruip

ailmarg, baethlocha, abb biorap, vecc. Maolubuin, mac Dornmaig, tigina Uma Meic, vecc i ccelippeacce. Oiapnua, mac Neill, tigina deirecht


Aenkip, Athrach, ocht ceelo piche a certas. An reachtmao bhlaobh do Chon- cobaip. Ectzkip, coingrub Macleipuan Taimachtra, vecc. Abner, abb

Cille hachan, vecc. Maonaic, mac Cjoniptan, pneum Fii Ruip, vecc. Sarpba Eoghan Mainiprpeach in piomhoidece Anna Maca, via poicen

Cumprccach, mac Caral, tigina Aigiall eiste eoo hambile opener, w, po chun Airthi, mac Concobaip (mac macap erpne do Cumprccach) na ionad.

Eoghan timporo, pitiicen Mainprpeach, po piche an pann po, via po ceo a poalicefetale vaccalain Neail Chaille, ap ba heinpin po bannceapa po

Ros-aillir : i.e. the Wood of the Pilgrims, now Rosscarbery, the head of an episcopal see, in the county of Cork. In the Life of Saint Fachtna, the patron, Rosailithri is described as "in australi Hibernia parte justa mare."—See Ussher's Primordia, pp. 907, 908.

A D. 823. Dovhyn Beithre was burnt by

King Felym."—Ann. Clon.

3 The law of Patrick.—“A D. 824. Lex Pa-

tricii for towa Conmaicth la Artrigh mac Con-

cholairn."—Ann. Uilt.

“A D. 822. Artry mac Connor, King of Con-

naught [recte 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 Cluan-Iraird; Ruthmael, Bishop and Abbot of Cluain-feartar-Breannainn, died. Commmhach, son of Saoerghus, Abbot of Ros-aillithir; [and] Baethlocha, Abbot of Birra, died. Maelduin, son of Gormghal, lord of Ui-Meith, died in religion. 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 [Dealbhina] Beathra by Feidhlimidh, son of Crimthann. The law of Patrick [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. Echtighus, successor of Macruain of Tanhlaicht, died. Abnier, Abbot of Cill-achaidh, died. Maenach, son of Crunnmhael, Prior of Feara-Rois, died. The violation 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, 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 upon Connaught again.”

—Cod. Clarend., 49.


“The dishonoringe Owen, or sacrilege committed against him, being Bishop of Armach, by Cumusachi, mac Cahaile, 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 Cahaile.”—Ann. Clon.

*Mainistir: i.e. of Mainistir-Buithe, now
Niall, in eocnaibh rathaca vo eocnaib do, orh po ba npimn apm i. Niall in Ultoib:

Abair pe Niall m maoda, suet Eogain, mac Anncafa, Nt biod ran mighe 1 raia, munab abb a annaca. 

Ata tr methe na eocnaib, eocnaih Niall a ploega i. Conail 7 Eogain. Tionoil Cumnapecach, tighe Cnfnialla, Muineadac, mac Eathach, tighe Ha Eathach Ula, Cnfnialla 7 Ula, 7 reapearp cac epoeya eopupa, 1. cat Leite cam, hi Marig Emp. Ap vo eapnighin in caca pip no tiopcean Daciapocce 1. naomh a hAimnecul:

Leite cam, vo paepat mop ngepat anann,
Dappaicpuc occ lhe lym ci ciann, ci ci cum 1p ci ciom mall.

Ap vo eapnighin an caca cefna aubert bece, mac De:

Leite cam, compecaib nip imnurn ann,
bi od bi Eogain ap Eogain, apod an gleogal biap ano.

Ro comainleach paillano, ap vo meabair pop buinibi cliic pip an Aiisiallaib pip v na la toyp, an trear lal mopipo, via etimne Niall peryin ir in caet oc Leiti Lym hi ecomposceu leiti cam po meabair pop Aiisiallaib, 1 po tiote-
awsiap, 1 po linta ko Cnfnib caile, or Callainn, pip hApo Maca amap, 1 po meabair an caet pop Ultoib 7 Aiisiallaib, 1 po lao a nap. Ro marbaib ann Cumnapecca 7 Consgalac, vao mac Caitan, 7 apaile rsaopelamna vo Aiisiallaib. Ro 7aoi amaim Eogain Mampooieap eocnaibh rathaca po mop nao mbliaod vao pip enipe neacr Neail caile, 7e. Sinoip vo atumipe
Aro Maca aubert 1ap nap Aiisiallb hi ceac Leiti cam:

angliic Monasterboice, in the county of Louth. See note 1, under the year 521, p. 171, supra.

Liath-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 ob-
solete.—See note on Gill nor-Maighe-Emhir at A. D. 872.

Airigul—Now Errigal-Keeroge, in the county of Tyrone.—See note 1, under A. D. 805.

Liath-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 docu-
ment to enable him to identify it.

Crach-Caile.—This is probably the place now called Kilerecey, and situated in the parish
of Derryoose, in the barony and county of

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 Ua-Eathach-Uladh, mustered the Airghialla and the Ulidians; and a spirited battle was fought between them, i.e. the battle of Leithi-cam, in Magh-Enir. It was to foretell this battle that Dachiarog, i.e. the Saint of Airigul, 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, in the vicinity of Leithi-cam, the Airghialla were defeated, cut down, and pursued to Craebh-Caille, over the Callainn, 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 *, under A. M. 3656, p. 43, supra.
Ní ma nuaí mar an mbáipe, ní m'á loaimrí pech léipe,
Ní maíghadram Eogán pech cé cé cé naonairí nu Eip.


2 Leire.—It is remarked in an interlined gloss that this means Como Ceipe, i.e. the church of austerity, which is the name of a monastery near Lough Ennell, in the county of Westmeath.—See note x, under the year 740, p. 342, suprá.

b A royal meeting.—“A. D. 826. A kingly parlee at Byre between Felim and Connor.”—Ann. Ult., Cod. Clare., tom. 49.

“A. D. 824. There was a meeting between King Connor and Felym at Byre.”—Ann. Clon.


k Abbot of Ard-Macha.—In the list preserved in the Psalter of Cashel he is set down as Máel Longsechlas, Archbishop of Armagh for thir-
teen years.—See Dr. O’Connor’s Rev. Hib. Script., vol. iii. p. 107; and Harris’s edition of Ware’s Bishops, p. 43.

1 Destruction.—The Irish word còrpaí is rendered skirmish, or onset, in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster; but the original compiler of these Annals translates it by destruc-1, thus, còrpaí Ailóig Fríigrén, occurring in the Annals of Tigernach at the year 675, and in the Annals of the Four Masters at 674, is given in Latin, “Destructio Allehe Fri-greni,” in the Annals of Ulster at 675.—See note 8, p. 284, suprá. These passages are given more correctly in the Annals of Ulster under the year 826, thus:

“A. D. 826. Coserad oinaig Tailltín for Galengaíb, la Concóbar, mac nDhonncha, in quo occiderunt multi. Coserad oinaig Colmán la Muredhach, for Laigníb Deagábanb, in quo occi-
derunt multi. Coserad Dunaíb Laigen do Gentib,
Not well have we gained our goal, not well have we passed by Leire,
Not well have we taken Eoghan in preference to any pilgrim in Ireland.

A royal meeting at Birra between Conchobhar, son of Donnchadh, King of Ireland, and Feidhlimidh, i. e. son of Crimhthann, 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 foreigners. Flannghus, son of Loingseach, Abbot of Ard-Macha, died. The destruction of the fair of Tailtin, against the Gaileanga, 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 Druim, 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; Conmmbach Ua Loichenc, Abbot of Saighir; Murchiu, Abbot of Druinameasclaimn; Ciaran the Wise, of Ros-cre; and Clemens, Abbot of Linn-Duachaill, died. The martyrdom of Temhuen, anchorite, by the foreigners. A battle was gained over the foreigners by Cairbre, son of Cathal, lord of

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"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 Desgavarr, in quo ceciderunt plurimi. The battle [recte destruction] of Dunlaen by Gentiles, ubi ceciderunt Conall mac Congalt, king of the Fortuas in Leinster, et villi innumerabiles."—Cod. Clar., 49.

"Guileanga: 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.

"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-Colmain, or Circaium Colmain, was held on the present Curragh of Kildare, in Campo Liphi, where the royal fair and sports of Leinster were celebrated.—See Appendix, pedigree of O'Donovan, p. 2434.

"Cluain-mor-Arda.—Now Clonmore, a townland giving name to a parish in the territory of Cianacha-Arda, now the barony of Ferrard, in the county of Louth.

"A battle was gained: Curpuonfo.—This term is rendered "battle-breach" in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster, thus:


"A. D. 827. Battle-breach by Leholvar mac Loingsi, king of Dalarai, upon the Gentiles.

3 L
Anna raioghachtta eireann.

Another upon them by Cairbre, mac Cahail, kinge of Cinselaí, and by the men of Tymuna.”—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

The defeat of the Gentiles, or Danes, by the Ul-Ceannsealaigh is noticed in the Annals of Clonmacnoisie under the year 825, thus: “There was an overthrowe given to the Danes by the O'Keammscaleys, 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. A great slaughter of greate hogs in the borders of Ard-Cianachta by the English” [recte the Galls, i.e. Norsemen]. “The woundings of Cinaeh mac Cumasaig, king of Cianacht, by the said foreigners, and the burninge of Lain-lere and Chumnor by them alsoe. The slaughter of the Delvinians by murther or in guilefull manner.”—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

*Cill-Uasaille.—Now Killosky, or Killashoe, near Naas, in the county of Kildare.—See note 4, under the year 454, p. 142, suprā.

*Seantrabh.—Now Santry, a village in the barony of Coolock, and county of Dublin.

*Finnabhair.—Now Fennor, near Shane, in the county of Meath.

“A. D. 828. Machnai, 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 Diarmait, lord of Teathbha, was slain.

The Age of Christ, 827. The tenth year of Conchobhar. Maeldobharchon, Abbot of Cill-Unsaille; Cormac, son of Muirghes, Abbot of Seantrabh; Maelumha, son of Ceithearnach, Prior of Finnabhair; Aedhan Ua Condumhain, scribe of Dearmach; [and] Cearbhall, son of Finnachta, lord of Dealbhna-Beathra, died. Drugan, son of Tadhg, lord of Ui-Meith, died.


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, son of Dunchu, scribe, priest, and wise man of Ard-Macha,
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 Tirconnell, but this is a great error.


"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.

Finnabhair: i.e. Fennor, near Slane.


"A. D. 828. Felym mac Crihain, with the forces of Mounster and Lyfister, came to Fyntore to destroy, prey, and spoyle Moybrey. The lands about the Lifie were preyed and spoyled by king Conor" [ancestor of] "O'Melaughlyn."—Ann. Clon.

"Ard-Macha.—This passage is translated by Colgan in his Trias Thum., p. 291, thus:

"A. D. 830. Ard-Macha spatio unius mensis fuit tertio occupata et expilata per Normannos seu Danos. Et nunquam ante per exteriores occupata."

The first plundering of Armagh by the Norsemen is noticed in the Annals of Ulster at the year 831 (the true date being 832), as follows:


The plundering of Armagh and other churches in Ulster is noticed in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, 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 by the foreigners, who took Maelbrighide, its king, and Canannah, his brother, and carried them with them to their ships. Suibhne, son of Fairnach, 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, to plunder the men of Breagh; and the Little 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 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 Mueshnamh, and Ui-Meith, and Druim-Mic-Ua-Bleac, and of other churches, by them also. Tuathal, son of Fearadghach, was carried off by the foreigners, and the shrine of Adamnan from Domhnach-Maighen.

The Age of Christ, 831. The fourteenth year of Conchobhar. Reachtghal, son of Suibhne, priest of Ard-Macha, died. The plundering of Rath-Luirigh and Connor by the foreigners. The plundering of Lis-mor-Mochuda year, and they ransacked these ensuing churches, Louth, Mucknaw, Oameith, Droym-Mac-Awley, and divers other religious houses, were by them most paganly ransacked. Also the relics of Adamnan were most outrageously taken from Twahall mac Feraye out of Dowaghmoyen by the Danes, and with the like outrage they spoyleth Rathlowrie and Conrye in Ulster.

Mueshnamh.—Now Mucknaw, a parish comprising the little towne of Castleblayney, in the east of the county of Monaghan.—See Colgan’s Acta Sanctorum, p. 713.

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 Mucknaw, in this county.—See Leibharr-na gCeart, p. 151, and note 4, under the year 605, p. 231, supra.

Druim-Mic-Ua-Blac.—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. 159, 830; and Archdall’s Monasticon Hibernicum, p. 532.

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.

Rath-Luirigh.—This should be Rath-Luairgh, as it is written in the Annals of Ulster at the year 831, thus: “A. D. 831. Oggan Ratha
Luraigh, ocus Connire o Gennitib."  Rath-Luraigh, i.e. Lurch’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 Teachra: 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 Delvyn Bithra, three times."—Ann. Clon.


"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.

"Aithbear Liffé. — See note under A. D. 811.

2 Conchoohar.—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.


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 Donogh" [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 by Feidhlimidh, son of Crimhthann. The plundering of [Dealbhna] Beathra by him also. The plundering of Cill-dara by Ceallach, son of Bran. Cinaedh, son of Eochaidh, lord of Dal-Araidhe of the North, was slain. Cinaedh, son of Arthach, lord of Cualann, and Diarmaid, son of Ruadhhrach, lord of Airthear-Life, died. After Conchobhar, 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, son of Aedh Oirdnidhe, in sovereignty over Ireland. Reachtabhra, Abbot of Cill-achaith; and Irghalach, Abbot of Saighir, died. A battle was gained by Niall Caille and Murchadh over the foreigners, at Doire-Chalgaigh, 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 Crumhthann, King of Caisel; and all their termon was burned by him, to the door of the church. In like manner [did he treat] the family of Dearmchach, 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-Bricrann, 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, Gotua, Algott, Turkill, Trevan, Cossar, Crovantyne, Boyvan, Beisson, the Red Daughter, Turnyn mac Keile, Baron Robert, Mylan, Walter English, Goslynn, Talamore, Brught, Awley, King of Deannmark, and king of the land in Ireland called Fingall; Ossill and the sons of Imer; Ranell O Himer; Ottar Earle, and Ottarduffe Earle."

*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, until King Bryan Borowe's time, had no great proffit by it, but the bare name; yet they [the Irish] "had kings of their own that paid intolerable tribute to the Danes."—Ann. Clon.

* Doire-Chalgaigh.—Now Derry, or Londonderry. The defeat of the Danes at Derry, and the plundering of Cluain-Dolcain, now Clondukin, near Dublin, are given in the Annals of Ulster, at the same year.

* 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. Felyn mac Criowhyn killed and made a great slaughter upon the clergy of Clonvicknose; burnt and consumed with fire all Clonvicknose to the very door of the church; and did the like with the clergy of Dorowe to their very door also."—Ann. Clon.

* Loch-Bricrann: i.e. the Lake of Brierinn,
pop Conchallach, mac Eachach, & a erfaidh, & a maireadh occá longabh iarnaí. Aipri, mac Conchobhair, abb Árda Macha, & óc. brátaigh do múg Ógagain erfién. Ruain, mac Maoileopartaí, tístaíonn ó Céimin-taithni, ócc.


Aoir Sniort, ocht ecéid tríucha a cait. An tseap bhládaín do Niall. Ópreacal, mac Copbmaic, ainmiúch, 1. abb Cille Óuma 7 ceall nále, ócc. Ádágin, mac Tàpbaí, abb Lucéimhaí, ócc ma aiteachrihi e Cluain mac Nóir. Eoghan, mac Óedágin, po anpóir e Cluain mac Nóir, conad uada po cinnit Míeic Cúinn na mbocó inntse. Cumuirach, mac Óengus, prnóip Cluana mac Nóir, ócc. Caonocóipte, mac Síadbail mhírtiúir Cill na vapa, ócc.

who was one of the chiefs of Ulster in the first century; now anglic’d Loughbrickland, a small town near a lough of the same name in the barony of Upper Iveagh, and county of Down.—See note 7, under A. D. 1434, p. 862. infra. 7 Airtri.—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 Mainistriach, who was Lector of Munsterboice, and who was supported by Niall Caille, King of Airleach.

7 Ul-Crimththainn.—Otherwise Ui-Creamhthtainn, a tribe of the Oirghidha seated in the present baronies of Upper and Lower Slane, in the county of Meath. — See Colgan’s Trias Thann., p. 184, n. 9; and O’Flaherty’s Ogygia, part iii. c. 76. See also note on Drum-Mic-Ua-Bláe, under A. D. 830, supra; and note on Achadh-faracha under A. D. 503, p. 163.

* Of Gabhra: i. e. of Ui-Consaili-Gabhra, now the baronies of Upper and Lower Connell, in the county of Limerick. This Dunadhach was the head chieftain of all the Ui-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 Dunadhaig, mic Scarnain, regis hUa Fidgenti.”

* Eoghan Mainistriach: i. e. Eoghan of Mainistir-Buithe, now Munsterboice. “Eugenius Monster” is set down in the list of the Arch-
and he was taken prisoner, and afterwards killed at their ships. Artiri, son of Conchobhar, Abbot of Ard-Macha, died; he was brother of the King of Oirghialla. Ruaidhri, son of Maelfothartach, half-chieftain of Ui-Crimthainn, died.

The Age of Christ, 833. The second year of Niall Caille. Tuathchar, Bishop and scribe of Cill-dara; Affric, Abbess of Cill-dara; Dunlaing, Abbot of Coreach; 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 Dunadbach, son of Scannlan, lord of Ui-Fidhgeinte, wherein many were slain. The plundering of Gleann-da-locha, Slaine, and Finnabhair-abha, by the foreigners. Dunadbach, son of Scannlan, lord of Gabhra, 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, Abbot of Ard-Macha and Cluain-Eraird, died.

The Age of Christ, 834. The third year of Niall. Breasal, son of Cormac; Aircinneach, Abbot of Cill-dumha and other churches; Aedhagan, son of Torbach, Abbot of Lughmhadh, 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 there. Cumasgach, son of Aenghus, Prior of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Caencomhrcac, son of Siadhal, 

bishops of Armagh, given in the Psalter of Cashel, as successor of Artrigius, and Primate of Ireland for eight years.

Cill-dumha.—This should be Cill-dumhagloinn, now Kilglinn, in the parish of Balfeghan, barony of Upper Deuce, and county of Meath.—See the Ordnance Map, sheet 49.


The church of Dunlagloinn is described in the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick (opnol Colgan, Trias Thama, 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. 233.

Meic-Cuinn-na-mBocht.—"A. D. 832. Aegan mac Torbie, abbot of Louth, died in pilgrimage in Clonvicknose aforesaid, whose son, Owen mac Torbe, remained in Clonvicknose aforesaid, of whom issued the families of Connemaght and Muintyr-German. They are of the O'Kellys of Brey."—Ann. Clon.


It is probably the place now called Dronin, 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 (op. cit. Colgan, Trias Thau., p. 151):


4 Carraig Breskaidhe.—A territory forming the north-west portion of the barony of Inishowen, in the county of Donegal.

5 Ui-Forga.—This was the name of a tribe
Cill-dara, died. A hosting was made by Niall Caille, King of Ireland, into Leinster; and he appointed a king over them, namely, Bran, son of Faelan, and obtained his demand. The plundering of Meath by Niall Caille; and it was burned by him as far as the house of Macleconoc, lord of Dealbhna Beathra, at Bodhammain. The plundering of Fearna, Chlain-mor-Maecdhog, and Druimhing, by the foreigners. The burning of Mungairid and other churches in Ormond by them also. Fearghus, son of Badhbuahchad, lord of Carraig-Brachaidhe, was slain by the Munsternmen. 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 of Munster, whom he cast into the Sinainn, and killed. The rights of seven churches [were for this] given to Ciaran, and a great consideration. A defeat was given by Cathal, son of Ailill, to Feidhlimidh, son of Cruimthann, King of Caiscal, in Magh-I, 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 is [named].

A change of abbots at Ard-Macha, i.e. Forannan of Rath-mic-Malais in place of Diarmaid Ua Tighearnaigh.

\[Magh-I.\]—This should be Magh-Ai, or Machaire-Chonnacht.

\[Loch-na-calla.\]—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.


Rath-mic-Malais: i.e. the Rath of the Son of Malus. Not identified.

* 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. Libraneus of this place, in his Acta Sanctorum, at xi. 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-foda in Fadha-nor, in Leinster. But in a note in the copy of the Felire-Aircraits, preserved in the Leabhar-Breach, at 21st August, it is stated that Cluain-foda-Fine, in Fera-Tulach, was otherwise called Cluain-foda-Librain. The same statement is to be found in O'Clery's Irish Calendar, at 21st of August, thus: " Duodecimo Cal. Sept., Seannach, Ephig Cluain fool Fine i Dféachab Tulach a Cluain fool Librain, agus cómarba Fin-nem, i.e. Duodecimo Cal. Sept., Seannach, Bishop of Cluain-foda-Fine, in Fera-Tulach, i.e. Cluain-foda-Librain, and successor of St. Finne." It is to be distinguished from Cluain-foda-Baetaí-Abha, which is situated in the adjoining barony of Farball; for some account of which see Colgan's Acta Sanctorum, pp. 304, 306; and note "c," under A. D. 577, p. 209, supra.


* Foramnan.—These are given under the same year in the Annals of Ulster, and in the Annals of Clonmacnoise under 833, as follows:

"A. D. 833. Felym mac Criowhain took the church of Killdare on Foranain, abbot of Ardmanach, and substitute of St. Patrick, and therein committed outrages. The church of Glendalough 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, archimnach of Ros-Commuin, was slain. Saerghus, Abbot of Dearmbach; Fiachra, son of Dubhdachrich, Abbot of Cluain-foda-Librain⁶; and Robhartach, son of Maeluidhir, Abbot of Achadlimo-Cainnigh, died. Dunlang⁶, son of Cathasaigh, successor of Bara of Corcach, died. The taking of the oratory of Cill-dara upon Forannan⁶, 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. Cluainmor-Macdhog 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 Connaught⁸ was likewise desolated by them. Great produce of both of masts and acorns, which so choked up the brooks that they ceased running. Cill-dara was plundered by the foreigners of Inbher-Deaa⁶, and half the church was burned by them. Cairbre, son of Maelduin, lord of Loch-Gabhar⁶, was slain by Maelcarnaigh. Diarmaid⁷ [Archbishop of Ard-Macha] went to Connaught with the law of Patrick. Gofraith, 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-Moeyog, and there used many cruelties, killed many of the clergy, and took many of them captives. There was abundance of nuts and acorns this year; and they were so plenty that, in some places, where shallow brookes rump 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 confaines thereof, outrageously."⁷

⁵Connaught.—"Vastatio crudelissima a Gentilibus omnium Connachtorun."—Ann. Ult.
⁶Inbher-Deaa: i.e. Ostium Fluminis Deo 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 Tipe.—See Ussher's Primordia, pp. 845, 846. See also note ⁸, under A. D. 430; and note ⁷, under 431, pp. 129, 130. This place was in the territory of Ui-Garchon, which contained Gleann Fhlaithile, now Glenealy, and Rath-Naoi, now Rathnew, near Wicklow.
⁷Loch-Gabhar.—Now Lagore, near Dunshanghlin, in Meath.

454 annala rioghachtia eireann. [836.


"Chlain-cuain : i.e. secessus amenus sine delicatibus, 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.

"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 Böinn, another of three score upon Lii, 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 Deecinn, in that parte called Mughdorna-Breich, that six score of them were slain. A battle given by the Gentiles of Invernarnark by the Nury, upon O'Neales, from Sinnan to sea, where such a havock was made of the O'Neales that few but their chief kings escaped."—Ann. Uit., Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise 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 Lifie, which two fleets spoyled and destroyed all the borders of Lifie and Moybrey altogether. Moybrey [men] gave an overthrow to the Danes in Mogorn, where there were 120 of them killed. The O'Neales gave" [recte received] "a great overthrow to" [recte 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 captains of the Danes" [recte of the Ui-Neill] "escaped."

This last passage is very incorrectly translated by Mageoghan.

"Abeainn-Liphthe.—Anglice Anna-Liffey, i.e. the River Lifey, which washes Dublin.

"Maghi-Liphthe : i.e. the Plain of the Lifey. Keating (in the reign of Niall Caille) states that Magh-Liffey 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,
836.] ANNALS OF THE KINGDOM OF IRELAND.

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-cacín, died. A victory was gained over the Munster-men 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 Fectra-Cul, died. Dubhillitir Odhar, of Teamhair, was taken prisoner by the foreigners, who afterwards put him to death in his gyes, at their ships, and thus fell by them! A fleet of sixty ships of Norsemen on the Boyne. Another fleet of sixty ships on the Abhainn-Liphthe. These two fleets plundered and spoiled Magh-Liphthe and Magh-Breagh, 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 Mughdorina-Breagh; and six score of the foreigners were slain in that battle. A battle was gained by the foreigners, at Inbhear-na-mbare, over [all] the Ui-Neill, 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 Thum., p. 152), that the churches of Killashee and old Kicullen are in it.—See Lanigan’s Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, vol. i. pp. 273, 276.

* Magh-Breagh.—A great plain in the east of ancient Meath, comprising five cantred 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, supra; and note c, under A. D. 1292, pp. 455, 456, infra.

* Mughdorina-Breagh.—See note under A. D. 807.

b Inbhear-na-mbare : i.e. the inver or rivermouth 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 mBare 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. Macgeoghegan 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-Naighiallai. 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. Dúthum re Gennrib oc Inbhir na mbar for hUib Neill oc Sinainn oc nuir, du

Aop Cripit, ocht ceó timocha a reacht. An reipeab bliadin vo Niall. S. Oocata, naom ecppcop t anigcepe, vo porba thea terpita ibrm cmunta ece m paero a rrporo vo cum mihe. Copmbac, ecppcop g reippmio Cille Poibiuic, de. Tisgimac, mac Aeda, ab Ponnabrac aba g ceall nale, decc. Egnich Cille Gaelce, ecppcop, abb, g reippneoir, vo mairba co na muntur la Gallingsap. Obna Pionninglaip, ecppcop g reippmio, de. Ceallaic, mac Coippe, abb Acha Trimun, decc. Ruainpi, mac Donnchaod, prpipp Cluana ntapaimpi, g abb ceall nale arpeinia decc. Oinnall, mac Aeduha, abb Oporna Upchaille, decc. Ceallaic, mac Coippare, abb Apecccal Ciar pocce. Riogdail nop hi Cluain Conanne Tomain, eithi Niall Caille, g Peolimno, mac

irrolad ar nad raimeodh. Primi reges eraserunt," i.e. "A. D. 836. A battle by the Gentiles at Inver-na-mbarc, over the Ul-Neill, from the Shannon to the sea, where a slaughter not rocconed was made. The chief kings escaped."

4 The churches of Loch-Eirne.—This is incorrecty 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 4, under A. D. 563, p. 203, supra. Cluain-Eois, now Clones, is several miles to the east of that lake.

5 The churches of Laichtene.—The churches of St. Lachtn were Achadh-Ur, now Freshford, in the county of Kilkenny; Bealach-abhra in Mus-craigo, in the county of Cork; and Lio-Lachtin, at Ballylongford, in the north of the county of Kerry.—See note 2, under A. D. 622, p. 245, supra.

Cill-Finnce.—In the gloss to the Fclaire-Andreis this church is described as near a great hill, called Dorn-Buidhe, in Magh-Raighne, in Osraighe. It has not been yet identified.

Race of Caireb-Crom: i.e. the people of Ui-Main, in Connacht.

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. Clan.

Eas-ruaidh.—Now Assaroc, at Ballyshannon, in the county of Donegal.

Caru-Forradhaigh.—A place in the south of the county of Limerick.—See note 2, under A. D. 622, p. 245.

Fearta: 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 were destroyed by the foreigners, with Cluain-Eois and Daimhinis, &c. The churches of Laichtene, Inis-Cealtra, and Cill-Finnche, were burned by the foreigners. The plundering of the race of Cairbre-Crom by Feidhlimidh, son of Crimmhann. Saxolbh, chief of the foreigners, was slain by the Cianachta. A slaughter was made of the foreigners at Eas-Ruaidh. A slaughter of them at Carn-Fearadhgaigh. The victory of Fearta was gained by the foreigners. The first taking of Ath-clath by the foreigners.


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.

"A. D. 834. The first taking and possession of the Danes in Dublin was this year."—Ann. Clon.


"Gailenga : i.e. the Gailenga-mora, seated in the present barony of Morgallion, in the county of Meath.

"Drum-Urchaille : i.e. Ridge or Long Hill of the Greenwood. This may be Cnoc-Urchiolle, or Spaniel Hill, in the county of Clare.


"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 Cosraich, Princeps ind Airicuil Dachiarog, mortuus est;" which Dr. O'Conor incorrectly translates, p. 213: "Ceallach, mac Cosraich, Princeps Duchtulensis, morbo ulceris inveterati, mortuus est;"

"Cluain-Conaire-Tomain.—In the gloss to the Feilire-Aenguis, at 16th September, "Cluain-Conaire-Tomain" is described as Cruach Puta Fdiadam, in the north of U-Faelain. It is the place now called Cloncurry, situated in the barony of Oughteranny, in the north of the
A.D. 836. Moriegh mac Eahagh, king of Ulster, was killed by his own brothers, Hugh 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.

* Vice-abbot.—Secneap is explained "secundus abbas" in Cormac's Glossary, and prior by the Four Masters.

* 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 Ængus, assisted with many more."—Ann. U. 838. 49. 4; Cod. clarend., tom. 49.
Niall Caille and Feidhlimidh, son of Crimthann. Macluran, son of Cobhthach, lord of Loch Lein, died. A battle was gained by the Gentiles over the Connaughtmen, wherein was slain Macduin, son of Murghcas, son of Tomaltach, with numbers of others along with him. Bran, son of Faclan, from whom is named Ui-Faelain, King of Leinster, died. Conghalach, son of Maenach, lord of Ui-Mic-Uais-Breagh.

The Age of Christ, 838. The seventh year of Niall. Maelgaimhiridh, a select scribe, anchorite and Abbot of Beaumchir; Aidan, Prior of Clainmic-Nois, and Abbot of Ros-Cre; Colman, son of Robhartach, Abbot of Slaine; Maelruanaidh, son of Cathal, Vice-abbot 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, was killed by his brothers, Aedh and Aenghus, with many others besides them. Aedh, son of Eochaidh, was killed by Madadhain, son of Muireadhach. A marine fleet 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 Fecanna and Corcaich-mor by the foreigners. Commasgach, son of Conghalach, lord of Cianachta, died. Cinneididh, son of Conghalach, lord of Ui-Mic-Unis, was killed by his brother. A change of abbots at Ard-Macha, i.e. Diarmaid Ua Tighearnaigh in the place of Forannan of Rath-mic-Maluis.


and Enos; and Hugh mac Ealahgh was killed by Mathew" [recte Maddan] "mac Moriey."—Ann. Clon.

* A change of abbots.—"The changinge of Diarmaid O'Tiernay for Forannan of Ratimaluis to be Abbot of Ardmac."—Ann. Ult., Cod. Clar. rend., tom. 49.

"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. Clar. rend., 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.


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:

ceall nahe, òcc. Orpūnač, ephecop Cille òapa, Atrimbōhach, abb Noppa hauhēgp, Črummaol, ëmpiär Ùhipiughe, Maetwile Ùetīgūnne, Aùpichhach Chible manach, ñ bēmētīp Tulcā lép òcē 6 December. Êmīpō ìpì cēcall, 7 Ùealbna Òaēpā la Nīlll Caille. Òopgām òñiñiñar ða Ùallab Ðocā hēathach, ñ po ŋapraat bhpaiōe lomāa ñeppuccōb ñ do ñāomīb eacceñane požlaına, ñ μuccepaat iatt ùi òom a lonšpore 1ap maqībaō pochāñe ùile lōe bēōp. Mupchāb, mac Aēda, ñi Connachc, òéc. Ùuōoābāp, òiquidīna Ùip- nīmuian, òéc. Cionaaō, mac Cōpēcmaq̄, òiquidīna òīpiynīm̄ā i Tūshba[òéc]. Lōpēcāb Āpūtī Māchh co nā ñētaisīgh, ñ co nā vamīaace, lap nā Ùallabh pēmīpaate. Òeōمح, mac Čρōνīqīmān, ñi Mūniun, do mōpeca Mīōe 7 òríq̄, co noœiīp̄ i Tūnīq̄h, ñap nṣābāq̄ gīl Connācēt i nan lō, conaō do ùn po pāō Ceällāc, mac Cōmpāq̄āq̄ : 

Ap ñ Pēōmonā ìpì, ònānā òbāpāq òon láithi, 
Etīgū Connācēt ñan cāć, âcuq Mīōe do ùnāpōaā.

Απι Čροπ̄t̄, oĉt ecēo cētēpāc̄. An nōmhaā bīnaaam ùo Nīll. Maot̄- 
mtōnaabh, âŋgcoophone 7 ēqniō Tīpe vā ślāp, vēḡ. Lonšpore ace ònn Duācāll 
la Ùallabh, ap po hūpēa 7 po hāq̄tē tūaēa 7 ceałą Teātba. Lonšpore 
ōile aŋ Ùūnībīn, ap po hūpēa Lǎiğn 7 hūl Nīll, étu tūaēa 7 ceałą, co 
Shaab bīaama. Sōißīb la Pēōmonā co Cappma. Sōißīb la Nīlll ap a ēq̄n 
co Maq̄ nōcēa." 

bōcchall Pēōmonā pīq̄hī pōppāqbaō 1p na o-poq̄iq̄n, 
Ωūp pucc Nīlll co nēap̄t uāc̄a, a cēap̄t ùn cēq̄a clōīm̄n̄.
Orthanach, Bishop of Cill-dara; Airmeadbach, Abbot of Ros-aillither; Crumhacel, Prior of Dearmhadh; 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 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. Cinn-aedh, son of Coserach, lord of Breaghmhaine, in Teachtbh, [died]. The burning of Ard-Macha, with its oratories and cathedral, by the aforesaid foreigners. Feidhlimidh, King of Munster, plundered Meath and Breagh; and he rested at Teamhair, 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. Maeldithraithbh, anchorite 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 Teachtbh were plundered and preyed. Another fortress [was erected] by them at Duibhlinn, out of which they plundered Leinster and the Ui-Neill, both territories and churches, as far as Sliabh-Bladhma. An army was led by Feidhlimidh to Carman. An army was led by Niall to Magh-ochtair, to meet him.

The crozier of the devout Feidhlimidh was left in the shrubbery,

Which Niall by force bore away from them, by right of the battle of swords.


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.


"A.D. 838. Felyn mac Criowhayn came with a great army to Logh Carman, alias Weisford, 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
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 Fedhilimidh, son of Crimthann, received homage from Niall, son of Aedh, King of Tara in the year 824 [recte 840], and that Fedhilimidh then became sole monarch of Ireland, and sat in the seat of the Abbot of Cluainfearta.—See Leodharr-na-gCort, Introduction, p. xvi. note 1.

1 Druim-mor in Ul-Eathach.—Now Dromore, a market-town on the River Lagan, in the barony of Iveagh, and county of Down. Saint Colman, or Mocholmoc, who was a disciple of Mac Nise, who died in 513, founded an abbey here.—See Colgan's Tris Thuairn, p. 113, note 106; and Archdall's Monasticon Hibernicum, p. 118. There are no ancient remains there at present except a large mast situated at the eastern extremity of the town.

2 Cill-dunha.—This should be Cill-dumha-gloin, as in the Annals of Ulster at the same year.—See note under the year 834, supra.

3 Domnaic-Steachnail.—Now Dunshauglin, in the county of Meath.—See note 5, under A. D. 448, and note under 796.

4 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 Reim, 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.

5 Cael-Uise: 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 1, under A. D. 1252, p. 344.

6 Linn-Rois: i.e. the Pool of Ros. This was the name of that part of the River Boyne opposite Rosnaire, in the barony of Lower
The plundering of Chlain-eidhncach, and the destruction of Chlain-Iraird and Cill-achaidh-Droma-fota, by the foreigners. A battle was gained over Maelruanaidh, 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.


"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.

*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. 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 Inreaghty, Bishop of Clochar, was killed by the Danes. There was a fleet of Normans at Lynross, upon the river of Boyne; another at Lysoleagh, 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. Kymnetty and Clonvicknose were destroy'd and burnt by the Danes."
pón, mac Aenţupa, tíchearna Ua Fáilge, vécc. Maolúin, mac Conaill, tífhaína Calatruim, no erGaibhín do Gallabh.


Aoib Cnaort, ocht ccc vítraça atií. An tappa bhailiam vécc do Niall. Tornghal, mac Muipofháir, eppcor 1 anseoiri Cúina Lepe, Piaína, mac Maolubháin, abb Pínacóip aíbe, Labhaí, mac Ailella, abb Sláime, Roipartach, mac Dpífaíl, abb Achaín ób Carríg, Róipartach, mac Pláma, abb Dóinaií mac pobl, Breapal, mac唱án, abb Caimne, abb Cillemenach, Ceipinach, mac Pógairíz, pearp Tipe vá gála, 1 Aozan Slíme hUírean, vécc. Slíogíla la Gallabh Æta chaí a cCluanaíb an dobráip, 1 arpan leip Chille hachachó, 1 marbhaíb Nuadat mac Seigem leo. Orpam tún Hápce la Gallabh, úa in

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1 Calatruim.—Now Galtrim, in the barony of Dece, and county of Meath.—See note *, under A. D. 1176.
3 Luaighní.—For the position of this tribe see note 3, under A. D. 122, p. 103, supra.
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-Uisean.—This was the name of a remarkable glen situated in the territory of Úi Baireach, 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 Gill-Uisín, anglicized Killashin. Archdall, in his Monasticum Hibernicum, p. 398, identifies the church of Gleann-Uisín with Glane, 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 Calatruman, was taken prisoner by the foreigners.

The Age of Christ, 842. The eleventh year of Niall. Dodiu, Bishop of Birra, died. Cumsudh, son of Derero, and Maenach, son of Sadchadach, who were both bishops and anchorites, died in one night, at Disert-Diarmada. Suibhne, son of Foraman, Abbot of Imleach-Fio, died. Roman, Abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, [one] of the tribe of the Luaighni 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. Maeluanaidh, son of Donnchadh, King of Meath, the father of Maelscealaimn, [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 Allaiedh, chief of Fealla, 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 Maelbresail, Abbot of Finnabhair-abha; Labhraidh, son of Ailell, Abbot of Slaine; Robhartach, son of Breasal, Abbot of Achadh-bo-Caimnigh; Robhartach, son of Flann, Abbot of Domnach-mor; Breasal, son of Caingne, Abbot of Cillmanach; Cethearnach, son of Foghartach, Prior of Tir-da-ghlas; and Aedhan of Gleann-Uisean, died. An army was led by the foreigners of Ath-cliath to Chuana-an-dobhair, and burned the fold of Cill-achaidh; and Nuadhath, son of Seigen, was martyred by them. Dun-Masg 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 Ui-Bairech, in which the church of Sletty, close to Carlow, is situated. The festival of St. Diarmad, Bishop of Gleann-Uisean, is set down in O'Clery's Irish Calendar at 8th July. See Lani- gan's Eccl. History of Ireland, vol. ii. p. 78.

1 Chuana-an-dobhair. — A district near the church of Cill-achaidh, anglicized Cillleigh, in the King's County. This passage is translated by Colgan as follows, Acta SS., p. 373, n. 3:


2 Dun-Masg : i.e. the Dun or Fort of Masg, son of Aengus Uraghuidh, the fourth son of Sedna Sibhbaic. 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
contains the ruins of a strong castle, situated in the territory of Ui-Crinthannain, in the barony of East Maryborough, in the Queen’s County.—See Leabhar-na-gCeart, p. 216, note 8; 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 Tyrdragasle and Cloneneagh; and also there killed Keernagh mac Comoggye, old abbot" [recte vice-abbot] "of Kildare."—Ann. Clon.

"Cluain-Couvarda.—Not identified. "A.D. 844. Forannan, Abbot of Ardmac, taken captive by the Gentiles at Cluoncoverda, with his relics, or oaths, and his people, and carried away by" [recte to] "the shipping of Limrik."—Ann. Uta, Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

"A.D. 842. Forannan, abbot of Armagh, was taken captive by the Danes at Cloneworthy, together with all his family, relics, and books, and" [they] "were lead from thence to their ships in Limbrick."—Ann. Clon.

"Luimneach.—This was the ancient name of the Lower Shannon; but henceforward it is applied in these Annals to the city of Limerick.

"Tuirgeis.—There is not a vestige to be found of this chief, under this name in any of the Northern Chroniclers. Ledwic 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 Harlager, the father of this Thorghis, 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-Turges, or Dun-Darbheis, and Lough Lene, near Castlepollard, in the county of Westmeath, where some strange traditional stories are still told of him and the Irish monarch, Maelcallain. He had also another fortress at Rinn-duin, near St. John’s, on Loch-Ribh, anglicised Lough Ree, in the county of Rosecommon, but no local traditions of his exploits are there preserved at present.

"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 Clon macnoiseit; and that his wife was wont to issue her orders to the people from the high altar of the cathedral church there.

"Mayh-Itha.—See note 8, under A. M. 2530, p. 5, supra.

"A.D. 844. Battle-breach by Nell, mac
where Aedh, son of Dubdhachrich, Abbot of Tir-da-ghlas and Cluain-eidhneach, 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 Cluain-Comhardla\(^4\), with his relics and people, and they were carried by them to their ships at Luimneach\(^5\). An expedition by Tuirgeis\(^6\), lord of the foreigners, upon Loch-Ribh, so that they plundered Connaught and Meath, and burned Cluain-mic-Nois, with its oratories, Cluain-fearta-Brenainn, Tir-da-ghlas, Lothra, and many others\(^c\) in like manner. A battle was gained over the foreigners by the king, Niall, son of Aedh, in Magh-Itha\(^7\); and a countless number fell. Tuirgeis was taken prisoner by Maelseachlaimn, son of Maelruain-aidh; and he was afterwards drowned in Loch-Uair\(^8\), through the miracle of Hugh, upon Gentiles at Magh Iha.”—Ann. Uit. Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.


\(^*\) Loch-Uair.—Now Lough Owel, near Mullingar, in the county of Westmeath.—See note \(a\), under A. M. 3581, p. 40, supra; and note \(b\), on Port-Lomain, under A. D. 1461, p. 1016, infra. The drowning of Tuirgeis 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. 842. Turgesius was taken by Mylesseghlyn mac Moylronie, and he afterwards drowned him in the poole of Loghware adjoyning to Molyngare.”—Ann. Clon.

It would appear from Jocelin and Giraldus Cambrensis, who wrote about the year 1183, that some strange traditions were then preserved respecting a personage named Gurmundus, the son of an African prince. Giraldus has strangely confused these traditions in his Topographia Hiberniae, 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, as postea Turgesius Norwagienses Principes Pagani, in Hibernia debellata regnabant. In illis enim diebus sancti in caerniris, et speluncis, quasi carbones cineribus cooperiti, latitat aut facie impiorum, qui eos tota die, quasi oeces occasio mortificabant.”—Vita Patricii, c. 175; Trias Thaum., p. 104.

On this passage Colgan has the following note (Trias Thaum., n. 164):
Ciarán, 1 na nain aqéna. Pea-rað, mac Òban, nic Mæelethuile, mac Tuatha, tiçeuna Muiremaece, do maireath, 1 Caevep, tiçeuna Pea maræ. Ógna Domhcha, mac Polláinm, 1 Plaim, mac Maelpuaanao, la Mael-

ferchla, mac Maoilpuaanao.

"Nec Gildas Modula, nec Iannes Dubaganus in Catalogo regum Hibernie, nec Quatuor Magistri in codem Catalogo vel Annaulis, nec alius domesticus Rerum Hibernicarum scriptor, nec etiam externus (quod sciam) ante Geraldum Cambrensem numerat Gurmundum vel Turgesium inter Hibernie Reges, vel scribit eos in Hibernia vnuquum regnasse; licet memerent Turgesium, aliosque Normannos anno 836. & sequentibus, continuis præliis, prædis, et incurrionibus turbasse eius quætem, & pacem: sed omnes vanni consensu referunt Conchohania Duneado natum, qui anno 818. copit, regnasse annis 14. ciqûe immediatè successisse Niellum tertium, cognomento Calume, eunque regnasse annis 13. vel inuca aios 15. & post hunc, Maelsechlannium (qui & Malachias vocatur) annis 16. Aidum septimum cognomento Fin-
liath annis 16. deinde Flannium Malachie filium annis 38. ex ordine immediatè successisse & regnasse. Turgesius autem fuit in Hibernia occisus anno 842: Niello tertio tun e regnante, per predictum Maelsechlannium sive Malachiam, tunce Medæ, & postea Hibermie Regem, vt tradunt Quatuor Magistri in Annaulis ad eundem annum, & contestatur Giraldus Cambrensis homo Britannus in Topographia Hibernie dist. 3. cap. 49. qui Giraldus, alias testatis-
minus hostis gentis nostræ, nagat ibidem cap. 38. & 39. Gurmundum vnuquum subingasse Hiberni,

am, & licet cap. 37. scribat eum regnum Hiber-
nicum aliqnandis pacifice recesserit; tamen postè c. 43. & 46. solum asserit pacem & quietem Hiberniæ per hos tyranmos suisse turbata & interrupta. Verba eius cap. 45. sunt: Est

\[\text{Est duoque numerus omnium Regum, qui à primo hius gentis Regé Herimone voque ad hunc étimum Ro-\]

thericum, Hiberniam rexerunt, centum octoginta enus. Et c. 46. \[\text{Gens igiur Hibernica à primo aduentus sui tempore ã primi illius Herimoni regno voque ad Gurmundi et Turgesii temporâ (quiuis et turbata quies, et interrupta aliquando fuit eius tranquillus); tamenque ab eorum obita voque ad hæc nostra tempora, ab omni alienorum gentium incurrue libera permansit, et inconcussa, donec per vos Rex inuictissime (Hercicum secun-
dum Anglia Regem intelligit) et vestre animositatis audaces (qui deum nostris diebus est subiu-
gata anno atatis vestre 41. Regni resti 17. ab Incarnatione vero 1172. Hac Giraldus alius Hibernis in aduersus referendis numquam pro-
pitius, vel parcas).—(Topographie Hiberniæ, Dist. iii. cc. 39, 40, 41, 42).

According to Giraldus, Turgesius was assassi-
nated 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

advenerit.

"CAP. XXXI.

"In Britannica legitur historia: Gurmundum ab Africa in Hiberniam aduentum, & inde in Britanniam à Saxonibus ascitum, Circles-

God and Ciaran, and the saints in general. Fearghal, son of Bruan, son of Maeltuile, son of Trathal, lord of Mescarnighe, was killed, and Caicher, lord of Fearmaighe. The plundering of Donnchadh, son of Follamhain, and of Flann, son of Maclruanaidh, by Maelseachlainn, son of Maclruanaidh.

"Quoditer interfecit in Gallia Gurmando Turgesiis dolo puellarum in Hibernia delusus occubuit.

"CAP. XL.

"Gurmando itaque in Galliarum partibus interfecit, & Barbarorum ingo à Britannicus collis ea occasione iam depulso: Gens Hibernica ad consuetas artis iniquae decipulas, non inefficaci molime statim recurrit. Cum igitur ea tempestate filiam Regis Medensis scilicet Omachlachelini Turgesiis adamasset: Rex ille virus sub pectore versans, filiam suam ipsi concedens, ad insulam quandam Medensiam in stagno scilicet Lochyreno illam cum quindicim puellis egregios ei missurum se spopondit. Quibus & Turgesiis gauisus cum totidem nobilioribus gentis sua statuto die et loco obtulit venit: & inuenit, & inueniens in insula quindicim adolescentes imberbes animosos, & ad hoc electos sub habitu puellaris dolum palliantes, cultellis, quos occulte secum atterrant, statim inter amplexus Turgesiis cum suis occubuit.

"De Norwagensibus, qui circiter annos triginta regnaverant, ab Hibernia expulsis.

"CAP. XLI.

"Fama igitur perniciosus alis totam statum insulam perunolante, & rei euentum, vt asolet, diuulgate, Norwagienses viquire truncantur, & in breui omnes omnino seu vi, seu dolo, vel morti traduntur: vel iterum Norwagian & insulas, vnde venerant, nanigio adire compelantur.

"De Medensis Regis questione dolosa.

"CAP. XLII.

"Quasiserat autem à Turgesio predictus Medensis Rex, & in dolo (nequitia iam animo concepita) quonam temore vel arte aues quadam in regnum nuper auctae terrae toti, patriaque postierse destrui possent & delerli. Cumque responsum accipisset, nidos eorum viquire destruendos, si iam forte nidificassent (de castellis Norwagensium hoc interpretantes) mortuo Turgesio in eorum destructione Hibernenses per totam insulam vnanimitter insurrexerunt. Annos igitur circiter triginta Norwagensium nympha, & Turgesiis tyranis in Hibernia perurant, & deinde gens Hibernica, servitute dispula, & pristinam libertatem recuperauit, & ad regni gubernacula denso successit."

Colgan, who discerits the above story of Giraldus, has the following note on Maelseachlainn, son of Maclruanaidh, who drowned Turgesiu in Loch-Uair, in his Life of Corpren, Bishop of Clonmacnoise, at vi. Martii:

"Malachiæ filii Moerluanacii c. 2. Obiit anno 860 hic Rex, inuixa Quatuor Magistros, in Annibus ad eundem annum, & in Catalogo Regnum Hibernia, vbi de ipso sic scribunt: Malachiæ primus filius Moerluanacii, filij Dunchosdij etc. postquam regnasset annis sedecim, decessit anno 860. Hibernis patrio sermone vocatur Moelachlaiann, & Giraldus Cambrensis in Topographia Hiberniei distinct. 2. c. 40. moneose O'Machlachelimn Regemque Medensem appellat. Fuit enim Rex Media dum Turgesium, Ducem, Norwegiorum, & Hiberniæ Ecclesiæ & Reipublice primum turbatorem, curaret e medio tolli. antequam anno 845. capesseret regnum Hibernia. Necem enim Turgesij in annum 843 referunt Quatuor Magistri in Annibus: quem non cultellis per quasdam adolescentes caesam, vt Giraldus refert, sed captum, & in lacu Varensi subicatrum referunt, vt moruit seelestissimus tyrannus, pacis publica subuersor, centenarum..."
Aor Cnóip, ocht eced ceaæpaca a ceaæap. Muineachach, mac Plaín, abb Maîtrepeach buri, Coimpe, mac Colmán, abb Ætha Tuirm, Í Conaigs, mac Píoluionnaí, abb Óinmaí Réparace, véce. Réapuionnach, eagnait i peibirto togaide Àpda Máca, véce, Í Robartaec, mac Sinne, próip Chille achaí, peibirto 1 ecraini vo marbaid. Donnchaod, mac Ómaítha, tíseapna Ua Íearac, Cloimna, tíseapna Cona Laóinge, Céalaí, mac Ailella tíseapna Ua Mame, Connánac Mór, mac Copecpaís, Í Niall, mac Ceòpailaí, tíseapna Ua Pùgmente, véce. Maolúin, mac Connall, tíseìna Calathoma, vo marbaid la Laois. Spaoinneád pop Connaictaib ma Ídallb, in po marbaid Riagán, mac Óreapura, Í Muign, mac Dairmana, Í Aoib mac Catapnaí, co rochaide oile. Cuil Ceappinne vo òrgan 1 vo lopecaid la Ídallb. Òrgan Cuile mome vo loingi na Cailleach, 1 popbair cóitighi la Ceapball, mac n'Oumlaí, popru, Í a meargáid vo ò工 laif ìm. Òrgan òchipmann Ciarain la Pervúmni, mac Cuilointaí, Í Ciarain lina vo òeacdt ma nebaoid, amn lair, 1 òrgan via bacaill vo òbairt inb, 50 pop 5ab zum mbion, co narp vo plán go a véce. Larp mbeite mõi bhaoída véce 1 píse nÉpeann vo Niall Caille, mac Ætha Órromhó, po bánú 1 cCaillann, lüm cúiseaod bhaoína caoccat a aorí. Ár òrpaítemh a bair po raíthi:

Mallacht ort, a Challann érnuaid, a òpmaim aínaid ceo do pléib, Óo píomart éce tá gac leit, pop upeich mìaíg mhuíghim Néill,

Céup beór:

Nd éirainm mo úisce nusailair, intéir peac éacq Mápail,
A Challann cé no maone, mac mná baio po bánú.

Ecclesiærum incensor, aliquot millium Presbyterorum, Clericorumque necator, ac Christiani
sanguinis helluo insatiabilis.*

[Domhach-Padraig.—Now Donaghpatrick, near Navan, in the county of Meath.—See note 1, under A. D. 715, p. 348, supra.]

[Cuile-Caisinne.—Now Coolashin, a townland

giving name to a parish in the barony of Kilmoy, and county of Kilkenny. It was held under the

Viscount Mountgarret in 1635, as of his manor of Ballyne. —See Inquisitions, Lagenia, Kilkenny, 76, Car. I. See it again mentioned under

the year 1156.

* Cuile-naoin.—This was one of the names of Coloney, in the county of Sligo.
1 The Cuilli.—Dr. O'Conor 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.

2 The Termon of Ciaran.—A. D. 843. All

the Tyrmyn lands belonging to Saint Keyran

were preyed and spoilyed by Felyn mac Crio-

hayn, 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 Fordomhnaich, Abbot of Domhnach-Padraig, died. Fordomhnaich, 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. Domchadh, son of Amhalghadh, lord of Ui-Eathach; Clothnia, lord of Corca-Laeghdhe; Cathal, son of Ailell, lord of Ui-Maine; Connmhach Mor, son of Coscrach; and Niall, son of Ceannfaeladh, lord of Ui-Fidhghinte, died. Macduin, son of Conall, lord of Calatruini, was slain by the Leinstermen. A battle was gained over the Connaughtmen by the foreigners, in which Riagan, son of Fergus; Mughron, son of Diarmaid; and Aedh, son of Catharnach, with many others, were slain. Cuir-Caissine was plundered and burned by the foreigners. The plundering of Cuir-moine by the fleet of the Cailli; 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, by Feidhlimidh, son of Crimthann; 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 Caille, 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 habit and Bachall or pastoral 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.

Maelseachlann, mac Maoileatanain, pop

"A. D. 843. This year King Neale 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 (Glamarough), 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."

O'Neill, Macdruichdaitta.—O'Flaherty places the ac-
ccession of this monarch in the year 846.—See Oggygia, p. 434; and the Annals of Clonmacnoise in 843:

"Moyleseaghlyin mac Moyleronic, of the race of the O'Melaghlys of Meath, succeeded after king Neale in the kingdom, and reigned seventeen years."—Ann. Clon.

"Féara-Rois.—" A. D. 846. Ceallach mac Maoileatanainn sceapt Fer Rois desabainn, morirter."—Ann. Uit. The Féara Rois were seated along the Boyne and at Carrickmacross, in the county of Monaghan.


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, son of Maelruanaidh, over Ireland. Ceallach, son of Maelpadraig, Prior of Feara-Rois, died. Feidhlimidh, son of Crimhthann, King of Munster, anchorite and scribe, 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 lives not.
It was portentous to the Gaeidhil, when his last end arrived;
Slaughter spread through sacred Ireland from the hour that Feidhlimidh 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 by Mael-


Borders of the county of Meath.—See note 7, under A. M. 2859, p. 10, supra.


2. A. D. 846. The breakings of the Hand of Loch Muiinrevar, by Maelsechnaill, upon a great company of the sons of baius [i.e. sons of death, i.e. malefactors] “of Luigne and Gaileng, who were spoiling the countries from thence after the manner of the Gentiles.”—Cod. Clar., tom. 49.

3. Conn-Brammit.—Not identified.

Finsneacha Luibnighi: i.e. Finsneachta of Luibnach, 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 Lebor-ain-mig-Cart, p. 10, note 8.


5. Successor of Colman: i.e. Bishop of Killmacduagh, in the now county of Galway.—See note under 814.

6. Cill-Caisi.—Now Kilcash, an old church situated at the foot of Slieve-na-man, in the barony of Ifia 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.

7. Forach.—This is the place now called Farragh, 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. 319; 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 Maelruanaidh, 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-Boghaime, died. Artuir, son of Muireadhach, lord of Airthear-Life, died. Cathal, son of Cosgrach, lord of Fotharta, was slain by the Uí-Neill. Connuothach, son of Cethernach, half-chief of Ciaraighge, died. Niall, son of Cinnfaeladh, lord of Uí-Fiadhgeinte, died. A slaughter made of the foreigners at Ath-cliaith, at Carn-Brammit, by Cearbhall, son of Duighal, 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 Maelsceachlainn. Finsneachta Luibnighe, son of Tomaltach, King of Connaught, and who was afterwards an anchorite, died. Robhartaech, son of Maclofoartaigh, Abbot of Cill-Moine, died. Anhuan, Abbot of Saighir, died. Colman, son of Donncothaigh, successor of Colman, of Cill-mic-Duach, died. Diarmaid of Cill Caisi died. A battle was gained by Maelsceachlainn, son of Maelruanaidh, over the Danes, at Forach, 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 Sciaith-Neachtain, wherein Tomhrair Earl, tanist of the King.

"A. D. 847. A battle by Maelsechnaill, upon the Gentyles at Fora, where 700 fell."

Connell Mageoghgan 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 Moyleseaghlyin did overthrow them in the battle of Farchae."—Ann. Clon.

Sciaith-Neachtain.—See note b, under A. D. 766, p. 370, suprà.

"A. D. 847. Bellam by Olchovar, king of Mounster, and Lorgan mac Cellai into" [recte with] "Leinster upon" [the] "Gentiles, at Sciannechta, where fell Tomhair Erell, the next or second in power to the king of Lahlin, and 1200 about him."—Ann. Uit., Cod.Clar., tom. 49.

b Tomhair Earl.—This prince's ring was preserved by the Danes at Dublin in the year 994, when it was carried off by Maelsceachlainn 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 Íbars, 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
Raoinfo ma trignach, trigna Locha ghadhr, pop allmupachaib i n'ata pe Dhirr Doconnan, in po marbhad na picic decc dib lar. Raoinfo ma neoghanacht Capil po gShallab, occ Dm-Maeleteul, airm in po marbhad cig ceo nio. Sloisfo la Holcoba dop esoaill Dm Copcaige pop Ghallab. Tuatha-chap, mac Cobtaigh, trigna Luign, decc. Main sm na Nechign co Laign Bibi, a Nuachtar Gapaoha. Main sm na DUunanac, mac Dungaise co n'Orpagnib, popr na Deipib.


the Irish tribe-names, in which Muintir is prefixed, we will find that the second part of the compound is invariably the name of the progenitor of the tribe, as Muintir-Maelmordha, Muintir-Murchadh, Muintir-Edalais, Muintir-Chimaetha, which were the tribes of the O'Rellys, O'Flahertys, Mackannals, and MacKins, who, according to their pedigrees, respectively descend from Maeltuile, Murchadh, Edalais, 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 unquestionably denote the race of Tomar, or Tomara. 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-gCom, Introduction, p. xxxviii.

"Daire-Diirt-Dachonna: i.e. the Oak Wood of St. Dachonna's desert or wilderness. The Editor has not been able to identify this place.

"Dun-Maeleuile: i.e. Maeltuile's Fort, now unknown.

"The fort of Correc: i.e. the Danish Fortress of Cork.

"Uachtar-Garruda: i.e. Upper Garden. This is probably the place in the county of Kilkenny now called by the synonymous name of Uachtarachaidh, i.e. Upper Field, anglicized Oughteraghy

"Cluain-Cruithin.—See note 5, under the year 766; and note 6, under 777, supra.
of Lochlann, and twelve hundred along with him, were slain. A victory was
won by Tighearnach, lord of Loch Gabhar, over the foreigners, at Daire-
Disirt-Dachonna{a}, where twelve score of them were slain by him. A victory
was gained by the Eoghanacht-Caisil over the foreigners, at Dun-Maeleutuile{b},
where five hundred of them were slain. A hosting was made by Olchobhar,
to demolish the fort of Corrach{c} against the foreigners. Tuathchar, son of Cobh-
thach, lord of Luighe, died. A defeat was given by Echthighern and the
Leinstermen to the Osraigh, at Uachtar-Garadha{d}. A defeat by Dunadhach,
son of Dunghaile, and the Osraigh, to the Deisi.

The Age of Christ, 847. The third year of Maelseachlaimn. Onchu, Bishop
and anchorite of Slaine; Robhartach, son of Colgan, Abbot of Slaine; Aenghus,
son of Ailghil, Abbot of Domhnach-Padraig; Finsneacha, 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-Cuiththim{e}, died.
Conaing, son of Flann, lord of Breagh; Niall, son of Cinaedh, lord of Ui-
Failgte; Cairbre, son of Cinaedh, lord of Ui-Mail{f}; and Ailill, son of Cumas-
gach, lord of Loch-Cal{g}, died. Tuathal, son of Ceallach, lord of Eile, died.
Flannagan, son of Eochaidh, lord of North Dal-Araidhe, was slain by the
Cineil-Eoghain. The plundering of Duibhlinn{h} by Maelseachlaimn, son of
Maelruanaidh, and by Tighearnach, lord of Loch-Gabhar. A fleet{i} 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,

{a} *Ui-Mail.*—The position of this tribe is de-
termined by the Glen of Imail, a district in the
barnon of Upper Talbotstown, and county of
Wicklow.—See note 1, under the year 1376,
infra.

{b} *Loch Cal.*—Now Loughgall, in the county
of Armagh.—See the years A. M. 2859, and
A. D. 798.

{c} *Duibhlinn.*—Now Dublin. See it already
referred to at A. D. 291, 650, 785, 840.

{d} *A fleet, &c.*—"A. D. 848. A navy of seven
score ships of the people of the forreners
king came to assist" [recte, to oppose] "the
forreners before them, that they grieved" [L. e.
harassed] "all Ireland after. Inrachtach, abbot
of Aoif, came into Ireland with Colum Cillye's
oathes or sanctified things. Rovartach, maC
Colgan, abbot of Slane, deceased. Flannagan
killed maC Echtach, rex of Dalarai in the North,
by Kindred Owen. Maelbreasail, maC Muredai,
kinge of Mugorn" [jugulatus est a Gentilibus post
corversionem suam ad clericos], "killed by Gen-
tiles after his conversion to the clergy."—Ann.
Ult., Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.
ighthachta eireann]

Gallach iap na béire cceipcect iap ecop in traoágail dé. An éorp bo i ar paícte Sláine do éipcebháin iap aer. A comhghu a rótaí co tròmpáct i d'ia baith taillte, i fionannaír aha. Pepaír Maolpechinn i Cluain, anáil po ráid Maolpechinn:

Méithe ol bap boine mbáin, i nocht maíse Mhíde mín,
An ann bithio ríi gair ngluair, iap inaí i Cluain, eiriin.

Ni all, mac Aedha Alann, Céipina Ua Mait, déce.


At cluim eacach, etip mgnnath i gnach,
Abh hi ecCluam map Céadaach nocht etipcect co bhath.

Tuacal, mac Rípathaigh, abb Richpaine i Eipmaíce, Peapéair, mac Muirethaigh, abb Caimn Lepe, Ruanóir, abb Luíce, i Ríteabh, abb Cluana phíta bréannann, déce. Aongair, mac Sinbhe, Céipina Magéirnin, do maípáid la Thapbecht, mac Maolbpiuge. Maelán, mac Caímoga, Céipina Ua moipinn uipccect Connacht, do maípáid la Gallach. Coféacht, mac Maolcoba, Céipina Chiapmaíge Luachpa, déce. Cionaoí, mac Conamh, Céipina Cianachta bhí, do eiptceoct ríi Maolpechnnail, mac Maolpechann, i tocacht co níse gall lár, co ro inuip Uí Neill do Shíonaíl co mhin, etip ceallta i tuacar, i ro istpce i mhi Locha gabh, i ro loípcce iarain, gìn bo comhapa ríi láp. Ro loípceó aon lach uipcce behale, etip trí pichre agu á

*n* Reached Tailtin: 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 Brittonum, p. 215.

*n* Cruífaít.—Now probably Crooby in Meath.

*n* Uí-Cormaíce-Maenmaíge. — A sept of the Uí-Maine, seated near Longherra, in the county of Galway.—See Tribes and Customs of Hy-Mang, pp. 37, 76, 77, 90, 91.

*n* Redhairin.—This was the ancient name of the Island of Lambay, near the hill of Howth, in the county of Dublin, whereon St. Columb-
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" and Finnabhair-abha. The encampment of Maelseachlaimn at Crufait", as Maelsechini 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 Ul-Mail, died.

The Age of Christ, 848. The fourth year of Maelseachlaimn. Cedadach, Abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. He was of the tribe of Ul-Cormaic Maen-

mhaigne". 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 Reachrainn" and Dearmahch; Fear-
chair, 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 Ul-Briuin of South Connaught, was slain by the foreigners. Cobhthach, son of Maelcobha, lord of Ciarraighe-Luachra,
died. Cinaeddh", son of Conaing, lord of Cianachta-Breagh, rebelled against
Maelseachlaimn, son of Maehruanaidh, and went with a [strong] force of foreign-
ers, and plundered the Ul-Neill from the Sinainn to the sea, both churches
and territories; and he plundered the island of Loch Gabhor"; and afterwards
burned it, so that it was level with the ground. They also burned the oratory

loscad leis derthach Treoit, ocs tri xx. deci di

This passage is also given in the old translation in Cod. Clarend., tom. 49; but the trans-
lator or transcriber has mistaken the construc-
tion of the language, as follows:

"A. D. 849. Cianach mac Conaing, king of
Cianacht, died" [recte, did oppose] "Maelse-
claimn, with the force of the forreners; spoield
the O'Neill's from the Sinainn to sea, as well
churches as temporal; and brake down the Island
of Loch-Gavar to the very bottom; and burnt the orataerie of Treoit and 260 men therein."

"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 antiques
were there found. The lake is now entirely dried
up.—See Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy,
vol. i. p. 424.
chêu do naomh bhao. Loch Laog hín ceathch nUitmall la Connaicthaib do chúib. Bpaon, mac Ruadach, ti sgíona Ua Cumpéain, a a dhírínigh, Fo- gartaigh, dhír maratap, do mairín la a n-aipbhíne bun-dóm.


Suanp Dáil ateach, ro

A Thimnaip, a thubhsa, aonach cear mo cinn, bainse, mam uabhas, dainíse a chuir, a bhí oifig na bpaon, chun mbán to críostóir in each an t-sínaigh.

Dábhchúill do techt do Ad clat, co do laphadh áit mar pón Pionnighall, co po mór ar an loch, d'fhéadfadh a chuir leat na maolíne, slaithe ile do Dábhchúill

1 Loch Laog, in the territory of Utmhall.—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 Brittonum, p. 207.

2 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. e. 54, the mouth of this river, which is called Inbheher-Ainge, is described as lying opposite Inis-Padrui. These entries are given in the Annals of Ulster, at the year 850, thus:

3 A. D. 850. Colgan, mac Celli, chief of Killtuoma; Scual, mac Tibrain, chief of Domnach-Sebhlaïn; and Oilechovar, mac Cinaigh, king of Caissill, all died. Cinnch, mac Conach, king of Cianacht, drowned in a loch, by a cruel death, by Macsebhlaïnn and Tiernach, through contention of" [techt, to revenge his contention with and his contempt of] "the best men in Ireland, specially Patrick's Covarbaí i.
of Treoit, within which were three score and two hundred persons. Loch Laeigh, in the territory of Umhall, in Connaught, migrated. Braen, son of Ruadhruach, 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. Tobraide Ua Baeithenaigh, Abbot of Lis-mor; Colga, son of Ceallach, Abbot of Cill-Toma; Uarghus, Abbot of Leithghlinn; Scannal, son of Tobraide, Abbot of Dombnach-Seachmaill; and Olchobhar, son of Cinaedh, King of Caiseal, died. Cinaeth, son of Conaing, lord of Cianachta-Breagh, was drowned in the Ainge by the people of the king, Maelseachlainn, and Tighearnach, lord of Loch-Gabbor, 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 Conaing, 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 matricies of a King of
all Ireland;
O Tailtin, 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 arrived in Ath-cliath, 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 Finngallians, and spoyled the cattle, both men and goods. Great spoyle and slaughter alsoe by them at Linduochaille. Congalach, mac Irgalai, kinge of Coill-Fallavain, mortuus est. A kingly congregation in Ardmaca, between Maelsechlainn, with the Nobility of Leh-Cuinn, half Ireland, and Madogan, with the nobilitie of Connacht" [recte, of Concovar's province], "and troops and companies of them to Patrick's sanctuary, and Suairlech, with the clergy of Meath. Caireall mac Ruach, king of Loch-Uaithne. jugulatus est dolosse ante portam oratorii Tiernai, at Chuonais, by the Connells of Fernvo. Echa, mac Cernay, kinge of them of Ross, killed by the Gentyles. Tobraide nepos Baeiehaini, Abbot of Lismor, mortuus est."—Ann. Uit., Cod. Clarend., 49.

" Dubhghoill: i.e. Black Foreigners. Accord-
ing to Donal Mac Fhirbis'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-Lochlanannagh. His words are as follows:

"\[\text{\"{}Goill\:"} \text{goilh goill do Lochlannaibh}; \[\text{\"{}Goill\:"} \text{goilh Duiblochtannaig do \'{o}mnaing iobh \'{i} Duibhghennse, ap na \'{o}naip \'{o}n \'{o}mna \'{i} \'{o}mnaip. \text{\"{}Finn-Lochlannaig \'; Finnghoill; \'{i} Duibhghennse \'{i} luce na \'{o}mnaip, \'{i} luce na Norwega; i. e. the writings of the Irish call the Lochlannaibh by the name Goill: they also call some of them Duiblochtannaigh, i. e. black Gentiles, which was applied to the Danes of \'{o}mna, i. e. Denmark. Finn-Lochlannaigh, i. e. fair Gentiles, i. e. the people of Irmaghie, i. e. the people of Norwega.\"]"

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, \textit{\textit{Goill Lochlan}}.

\textit{\textit{Province of Conchobhar}.—This should mean all the province of Ulster, which was governed by Conchobhar Mac Nessa in the first century; but Madadhban was really only king of circumscribed Uladh, or Ulidia.—See Reeves's Ecclesiastical Antiq. of Down and Connor, &c., p. 354.}

\textit{\textit{Of Indelaun}.—This place is in the territory of Bregia, not far from Slane.—See Archdall's \textit{\textit{Monastic Ion Hiberniae}}, p. 510.—See \textit{\textit{Trias Th.}}, p. 295, where Colgan translates this passage as follows:}

"A. D. 849. \textit{Publica comitia Ardmachae celebrata pro Malachian filium Malruini (Hiberniae Regem) cum proceribus Lath-cunnie (hoc est, Aquilonaris Hiberniae) et pro Madaganum (Regem Ultonia) cum proceribus Ultoniae: quibus et interfectis Diermitius et Fathyna cum cleo Sancti Patrieici (id est, Ardmacahone); et Suan-locchus Indelaunnem cum cleo Medii."

\textit{\textit{Loch Uaithne}: i. e. Uaithne's Lough, now Lough Oney, situated near the village of Smithborough, in the barony of Dartry and county of Monaghan. The chief of Dartry-Coininnse had his principal residence at this lake, and hence he was sometimes called lord of}
degradation by the Dubhghoill upon the Finnghoill, at Linn-Duachaill, and they made a great slaughter of them. A royal meeting at Ard-Macha, between Maelseachlainn, son of Macluanaidh, with the chiefs of Leath-Chuinn, and Madudhan, with the chiefs of the province of Conchobhar. Diarmaid and Fethghna, accompanied by the congregations of Patrick, and Suairleach, i.e. of Indeden, with the clergy of Meath. Cairreall, son of Ruadhraich, lord of Loch Uaithne, was slain by the Conaille. Eochaidh, son of Cearnach, lord of Feara-Rois, was slain by the foreigners. Flannachadh, son of Aenghus, lord of [Uí-Fothadh-tire], died.

The Age of Christ, 850. The sixth year of Maelseachlainn. Maenghal, Abbot of Ard-srath; Colann, son of Aircachtach, Abbot of Corcach; Ceallach, son of Crummnael, Abbot of Ceann-Eitigh; Condath, Abbot of Ros-ailithir; Finan, Abbot of Imleach-Ibhair; Finghin, son of Laidhgin, Abbot of Chainfearta-Molua; hUarghus Ua Raithnen, Abbot of Leithghlinn; Learghal, Abbot of Othain; Forbhasach, son of Macluidh, Abbot of Cill-nor-Cinnech; Ceannfaeladh, son of Ultan, wise man of Both-Chonais; and Airtrí, son of Faclan, Loch-Uaithne.—See it again referred to at A. D. 1025.

1 Uí-Fothadh-tire.—This is probably the barony of Itha and Offa West, in the now county of Tipperary, of which, according to O‘Uiadh-rin’s Topographical Poem, O‘Mearadhlaigh, now O‘Mara, was one of the ancient chieftains:

“O’Mearadhlaigh, manse an mhí, troid O Forann
Ru air monnair
Uí Neill a b-Uib Eogam Phinn, na togháin
co léim tucuifhian.”

2 O‘Mearadhlaigh, good the king, lord of Uí-Fathaidh, who obtained a great territory; The O‘Neils of fair Ui-Eoghain, all the lions I mention.”

See note 1, under A. D. 813, p. 426, supra.

3 Ceann-Eitigh.—Now Kinnity, in the barony of Ballybritt, and King’s County.—See note 1, under the year 1213, p. 183, infra.

4 Ros-ailithir.—Now Roscarbery, in the barony of East Carbery, and county of Cork.—See note 1, under A. D. 824, p. 436, supra.

5 Cill-nor-Cinnech: i.e. the great Church of Ceann-eich. This was probably Ceannech, anglice Kineigh, near the village of Inishkeen, 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.

6 Both-Chonais: i.e. Cona’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:


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.
Dubhán, Cénfheal Na nGáidhealaianta, Doimghaile, mac Maoilbhréail, Cénfheal Na nGáidhealaianta, [vécce]. Plannach, Cénfheal Leitir Cheatail, vo mórfaoin la Plann, mac Canann. Luacht o ghéir fiont vo Pinozallaithe vo poetasaio vo cat gí Dubhallaibh vo Snám Éídheach, trí lá g teopa haoide nóib acce carucéaca pe poile, co po méabar na nDubhallaibh, go mparzabhíte Pinozallaithe a longa leó. Aná Mhacha vo phápaí go dailall Unna Duachaille an duinnac iap eCorces. An po Dubhallaibh i napíeap bhíz, an oile de Raite Ultain la Ciannachein in aon mí.

Aoir Cmór, oche ccéo caecc a haon. An peachtín bhealáine vo Maoileachanna. Plaietnaí, mac Conghaile, epprop 1 abh bhrospár, Cearpach, abh Tiap de slaír, Abhail, mac Rosaptaí, abh Lurca, Plano, mac Reacataí, abh Leit Manchéán, Anabhó, eccaná a Tipe de slair, Arlhif, 1 mac Donnghaille, pi Capril, vécc. Cathach, mac Tomaltaí, leithri Ultain, vo mórfaoin la Dailallaithe. Eachtíghí, mac Swaípe, Céithína Leitir Oighabaithe, vo mórfaoin la bhrumabor, mac Aedha 1 la Slíball, mac Ónghaille, 1 meabail. Bhrumabor, mac Aedha réipin vo mórfaoin 1 eithri oche lá taimí la muintir Éitíghí a bhfuíghail a cuidearna. Maoileachanna, mac Maoilbhréail, Céithína Ua mise Ua Dhuallaithe, vo écc. Catas, mac Dubhán, Céithína Argad-Rois poíp vécc. Ceap- naich, mac Maelbhreail, Céithína Coba, vécc. Óengúir, mac Néill, Céithína Ua Móirporch, vécc. Dá coimheata Ráiteach 1. Popannáin péipbéidí, eippe, lying between Cualnge and Boirche in Uladh.—See Reeves's Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down and Connor, 5th, p. 252, note 8. 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 Ardmac by the forreiners in Easter-day. The navy of 28 ships of White Gentiles came to give battle to Duggents (i.e. Blacke) to Snavaigneuch, three dayes and three nights to them" [recte, were passed by them] "fighting, but the Blacke brokke" [i.e. gained the victory] "at last, and" [the White] "ran away; both tooke their ships. Stain fregi- tions ceast ; Erevo docolatum bacuit. Moengal, abbot of Ardsrahna; Cennfheala mac Utlain, supiens; Boithe-Comais, et Lergal princeps of Oithne,
airchinnec of Cill-dara, died. Cathal, son of Dubhan, lord of Ui-Duach-Argad-ros²; Fogartach, son of Maelbreasail, lord of Oirghialla, [died] Flannagan, lord of Leath-Chatthail, was slain by Flann, son of Conaing. A fleet of eight score ships of Fiunghoill arrived at Snamh-Eidheannaí, 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 Fiunghoill 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-Aldain⁴, by the Cianachta in one month.

The Age of Christ, 851. The seventh year of Maelseachlaínn. Flaithniadh, son of Conghal, Bishop and Abbot of Birra; Carthach, Abbot of Tir-da-ghlas; Ailill, son of Robhartach, Abbot of Lusca; Flann, son of Reachtabhra, Abbot of Liath-Manchain³; Andlidh, wise man of Tir-da-ghlas; Ailgheanan, i.e. son of Donnghal, King of Caiscal, died. Cathmal, son of Tomaltach, half king of Ulidia, was killed by the foreigners⁴. Eachtighern, son of Guaire, lord of South Leinster, was treacherously slain by Bruadar, son of Aedh, and Carbhail, son of Donnghal. Bruadar, son of Aedh, was himself slain at the end of eight days afterwards, by the people of Eachtighern, in revenge of their lord. Maelsearrada, son of Maelbreasail, lord of Ui-Mic-Uais-Oirghiall, died. Cathal, son of Dubhan, lord of Argat-ros⁵, died. Cearnach, son of Maelbreasail, lord of Cobh, died. Oenghus, son of Niall, lord of Ui-Berechon⁶, died. The two successors of Patrick⁷, namely, Forannan, scribe, bishop, and anchorite, and


¹ The foreigners.—“A.D. 832. Cathmal, mac Tomaltaigh, leth-ri Uladh, a Nordmannis interfictus est.”—Ann. Ult.

² Aragat-ros.—See this obit before entered under 851.

³ Ui-Berechon.—Now Ibercon, a district on the west side of the River Barrow, in the barony of Ida, and county of Kilkenny. The village of Ros-bercon, anciently Ros-Ua-iberechon, is within it.

⁴ The two successors of Patrick.—“A.D. 851.
anno 7ioghachtia eireann. [852.

7 anseoice, 7 Diaimnaic an ti ba foirci 7 ba hecennaide in Eorpa go huilion, dece. Amlaibh, mac pug Lo-chiamne, bo teacht i nEirinn, gur po galpatt i mbaitar go eacanipenelaib i nEirinn do, 7 do bhfuirt ciop o Shaoibhelaib. Shoppaio, mac Peampa, toips Inni Gall, dece.

Aoir Cnort, ocht ccdo caoga a do. An tocheanna bhlaan no Maol-eachlaimn. Inpeacrtach Ua Finaotain, coimadba Colaim Cille, eacanai toseachio po ndaim martra la Sacaib an tara la dece no Mhuitra. Maol-pichlaimn, pí Eicann no oul a Muimnain, co paimic Indeom na nDhia, 7 do beirt a clialla 7 a oisirpea uata, aí po t'rainprat mibeirt Thath a hucht eataipinmel. Munspèal, bhi pug Lainn, dece. Cunnanach, mac Maolteaim, tigearna Ua Pióigente, bo éce. Tuathal, mac Maolpibuite, pí Lainn, bo martraid. Brudair, mac Cintoradlaid, tigfa Na Maigh'faisce, dece.


Aoir Cnort, ocht ccdo caoga, a seán. An teacnaib bhlaan no Mhaol-eachlaimn. Sonomna, eppcor Sláine, bo pulasg martra in Nprontannaibh. Corp-mac Lainpug bhitum, pepbimbo, anseoice, 7 eppcor, dece. Sumbe Ua Roichig,
Diarmuid, the most learned and most wise in all Europe, died. Amhlacithi, son of the King of Lochlann, came to Ireland, so that all the foreign tribes in Ireland submitted to him; and they exacted rent from the Gacindhil [the Irish]. Gofraidh, son of Fearghus, chief of the Innsi-Gall, died.

The Age of Christ, 852. The eighth year of Maelseachlaimn. Imreachtach, son of Finachtain, successor of Colum Cille, a distinguished wise man, suffered martyrdom from the Saxons on the twelfth day of March. Maelseachlaimn, King of Ireland, proceeded into Munster, until he arrived at Indeoin-na-nDeisi; 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. Crummhaoel, son of Maelduin, lord of Ui-Fidhgeinte, died. Tuathal, son of Maelbrighde, King of Leinster, was martyred. Brudar, son of Ceannfaeladh, lord of Musgraighe, died.

The Age of Christ, 853. The ninth year of Maelseachlaimn. Ailill, Abbot of Achadh-bo, and Robhartaig, Abbot of Iniscaindeagha, a scribe, died. Rudgus, son of Maicnadiadh, Abbot of Mainistir-Buithie, 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 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 Maelseachlaimn. Sodhomna, Bishop of Slaine, received martyrdom from the Norsemen. Cormac of Laidreach-Bruin, scribe, anchorite, and bishop, died. Suibhne Ua Roichlich, Abbot of Cille, sapiens optimus, i.e. Id. Marci apud Saxones martirisatur."—Ann. Ult.

Indeoin-na n Deisi.—Now Mullach-Indoona, a townland in the parish of Newchapel, near the town of Clonmel, in the territory of the northern Deisi, called Magh-Feinhean, now the barony of Itha and Otha 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. Maelseachlaimn, King of Tarach, went into Munster, even to Inneoin of the Desies, and brought their pledges."—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.


Loch Cend.—This is evidently a mistake for Loch Cendin.—See note 1, under the year 821. This entry is not to be found in the Annals of Ulster. The others given by the Four Masters...
between seachlainn, remarkable Ui-Bairche-Maii/lte. pp. under ponds Ounanj, cUaiUcin Ulan, annus Niall, "A. Tpiap untill a great a got The [855. abb clepce cc, The pi Futhnrta-tire foote Laiy^pen

Decc. n^liono mpgbneoiii, Tlaruoan, mac peap ^uaipe, ban, Scanldin, porapca (3)iiom mool|^eaclainr),macrnaol|uiancn6,Do QjiDa OeciMay! aichle, Ua fclamn. NopcnianriaiB. Viane, valley


* Fotharta-tir. — Now the barony of Forth, in the county of Carlow.

* Ui-Baireche-Maiihe. — This should be "Ui-Baireche 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 Slieveneargy, and the latter the barony of Ballydams.—See Leabhar-na-g-Cart, notes " and ", pp. 212, 213.

under 853, are to be found in the former under 854.

1 The Gall-Gaedhilbala: i.e. the Dano-Irish.

2 Gleann-Fhoilech. — Otherwise written Gleann-siche, 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, infrà.

The year 854 of the Four Masters corresponds with 853 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 until the 7th Id. of January. Tempestuosus annus et asperissimus" [recte asperimus]."Maelsechlainn, mac Maolruana, at Caissill, until he got the pledges of Mounster. Greate warr between the Gentiles and Maelsechlainn, and the English-Irish" [recte Dano-Irish] "assisted him. The Oratory of Luscan burnyt by the Nordmans. A conlight by Hugh mac Neil upon the English-Irish" [recte Dano-Irish] "at Glinfoele, that great slaughter was had of them. Horn, chief
anchorite, and Abbot of Lis-mor, [and] Catbasach, son of Tighearnach, Economus of Ard-Macha, and who was a learned wise man, died. Laisren of Tigh-Munna died. Maelseachlainn, son of Maelruanaidh, went to Caiscal 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-Gaeidheala', in Gleann-Fhiochle\(\text{\textsuperscript{a}}\), where he made a slaughter of them. Dunlaing, son of Dubhduin, lord of Fotharta-tire\(\text{\textsuperscript{w}}\), died. Faelchadh, son of Forbhhasach, lord of Ui-Bairrche-Maighe\(\text{\textsuperscript{a}}\), died. Niall, son of Gillan, after being [living] thirty years without food or drink\(\text{\textsuperscript{v}}\), died.

The Age of Christ, 855. The eleventh year of Maelseachlainn. Maenghal, Abbot of Fobhar; Siadhal of Disert-Chiarain\(\text{\textsuperscript{v}}\); and Maeoena, son of Olbrann, [one] of the Luighni of Conaught, Lector of Chlain-mic-Nois, died. Matudan, son of Muireadhch, King of Ulidia, died in religion. Bran, son of Scannlan, lord of Gabhra\(\text{\textsuperscript{a}}\), died. Three persons were burned at Tailltin by lightning.


\(\text{\textsuperscript{v}}\) 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.

\(\text{\textsuperscript{w}}\) Disert-Chiarain.—Now Castlekieran, near the town of Kells, in the county of Meath.—See note \(\text{\textsuperscript{v}}\), under the year 770, p. 374, supra; also note under A. D. 868, infrà. 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-Chiarain, mortui sunt. Madugan, mac Muireai, King of Ulster, mortuos est. Three men burnt at Taillten by the fyre Dinini\" [i.e. de coelo]. "Great wynde, that it brake downe many trees, and alsoe the Hand of Inunlocha\" [recte, the artificial islands in lakes].

\(\text{\textsuperscript{a}}\) Of Gabhra: i.e. of Ui-Conaill-Gabhra, now the baronies of Upper and Lower Coneloe, in the county of Limerick.
Ereann, cen mo tao Múinnigh, do ńol 1 tráth Múinna co ndeirid deic nuisce oc n’Embó. Ro lúirse 1 mo tao Múinna co mith indo ean lá, iar maomhaim rop a muša sa ceath Liochádaí, co nprapacht amn lapr Maoléinf, mac Muircheartaig, tanair na nDéira, co pochaithe ele. Tucc iarain Maoléisthallain gailla Múinna ó Chumair na trí nuisce co hlóir Tarbáin iarr n’Eire, 1 ó Dún Cearta mac n’Aire, don tópar pm. Mac Cóimh ma Céapball, tísearphna Oparáige, 1 pria shóimat hi ceapich Apar típe, rop Cenel Priaicé, co nGallgaoidealb Leitife Cumm. Ceitrí céo ap pé mílit an lóin taimce Céapball 1 locháin. Ímpeáid Laíbh la Céapball, mac nDúnlaing, 1 a nseil do gáibhít in Compppe, mac nDúnlaing, 1 in Suthenn, mac Aréiní. 


b Carn-Lughdhabh : i.e. Lughadbh’s Carn, or monumental heap of stones. This place has not been identified.

c Cumar-trí-n-Uisce.—Otherwise written Comardri u-Uisce, i.e. Conflagitia Trium Flavorum, 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, supra.

d Inis-Turkmain : i.e. Inisla Tauri, now the Bull, a small islet situated due west of Dursey Island, in the barony of Beare, and county of Cork.

e Dun-Cearna : i.e. Cearna’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 €, under A. M. 3608, p. 44, supra.

f Arat-Airthir : i.e. East Arat, now Inis-soir, anglicisé 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’Brien’s, O’Sullivans, &c.; while the Great Island of Aran is chiefly inhabited by families of the Connaught race, as O’Flahertys, Mac Connellys, &c.

g Aradh-bhir.—Now the barony of Arra, or Duharra, in the north-west of the county of Tipperary.—See Leabhar-na-gCeart, p. 46, note f. 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 Emulidh [Emly]; he burned and plundered Munster as far as the sea in one day, after having defeated its kings at Carn-Lughdhaich, where he lost Maelcron, son of Muireadhach, Tanist of Deisi, with many others. Maelseachlaimn carried off the hostages of [all] Munster, from Cumar-triu-nUisce to Inist-Tarbhnait in the [south]-west of Ireland, and from Dun-Cemman to Ar-Airthir, on this expedition. A victory was gained by Cearbhall, lord of Osraige, and by Imhar, in the territory of Aradh-tire, over the Cinel-Fiachach, with the Gall-gacidhil [the Dano-Irish] of Leath-Chuinm. 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 Suithchen, son of Arthur.

The Age of Christ, 837. The thirteenth year of Maelseachlaimn. Suairleach, Abbot of Achadh-bo-Cainnigh; Ailill Banbhain, Abbot of Birra; Maelcobha Ua Faelain, Abbot of Cluain-Uamha; and Faelghus, Abbot of Ros-Cre, died. A great army was led by Anmhlaeibh and Imhar, and by Cearbhall, lord of Osraige, into Meath. A great meeting of the chieftains of Ireland was collected by the King Maelseachlaimn to Rath-Aedha-mic-Bric, with Fethghna, successor of Patrick, and Suairleach, successor of Finnia, to establish peace and concord between the men of Ireland; and here Cearbhall, lord of Osraige, gave the award of the successors of Patrick and Finnia to the King of Ireland, after Cearbhall had been forty nights at Ereros, and the son of the King of Lochlanna at first along with him plundering Meath. And after they had awarded

"A. D. 857. Cunna, Episcopus, Anchuria, et princeps of Clonirard in pace dormit. Cinach, mac Ailpin, king of Picts" [Reel Pictorum], "and Adult, king of Saxons, mortuis sunt. Tibraid, Abbot of Tirdaglas, mortus est. Maelsechlainn, mac Maelruana, 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-Lugnah, and the hanflke king of the Desies, Maelcron, mac Muireai, was lost there, and Maelsechlainn brought their pledges or captives, from Belach Gavrain to Hand-Tarvna westerly behind Ireland, and from Dun-Cemman to Arain, northward. Placidis Autumnum et perniciosa frigulis."—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

b Imhar: i.e. Ivor, or Ifars. He was the ancestor of the Danish kings of Dublin.

Rath-Aedha-mic-Bric.—Now Ratlighour, or Rahugh, in the barony of Moycashel, and county of Westmeath.—See note 2, under A. D. 771; and note 4, under A. D. 1382, p. 686, infra.

Successor of Finnia: i.e. Abbot of Clonard.

Ereros.—This is probably the place now called Oris, or Oras, in the county of Westmeath.
po maraighiout píg Oppaiže vo beich i nuille pí Leò Chuinn poagh Maelguala, mac Óomnghale, pí Muíne, a uile i om. Maelguala, pí Muíne, vo clochá la Norstman, ao ma pàbhrit. Séognann, mac Conaing, tìshearna Carrrige Írpaisde, ñécc.


Aòir Cnóirte, ocht ceó caoga aman. An cuinseachta bliadhna ñécc vo Mhaoileaclann. Pìachna, abb Ùiòg Mùnda, ñécc. Càch Ùorna ù ùàighe ùc ùàbhàirt la MaolFrihchlaigh poù Ùhallaib Ùa ùchàt, ñùm a tàoilpaistar

"Carraig-Breachaíle.—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, abb of Achabo; Aillill Banvan, abb of Biror; Maeleoca O'Faelain, abb of Chuir-Uoia, et Faelgus, abb of Roserv, in pace mortui sunt. A great army by Avlab and Ivar, and Cervall in Meath. A kingly assembly of the nobility of Ireland at Rath Hugh mac Bric, about Maelsechlaigh, king of Tarach" [about Fethryn, earb of Patrick], "and about Suairlech, coarb of Finnio, making peace and friendship between Irishmen, and out of that assembly Cervall gave obedience to Patrick's Sumu" [i.e. the clergy of Armagh, "and to his Coarb, and that Ossory became in league with Louthium, i.e. the Northern haulf" [of Ireland], "and Maelguala, king of Mourster, became true friend. The said Maelguala, king of Mourster, was killed a Norimmanus. Seehohan, mac Conaing, king of Carraig-Brachy, moritur."—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

"Niall, son of Gillian.—See his death already entered under the year 854, where it is stated that he lived thirty years without food or drink. —See note b, p. 493, infra.

"Magh-damhâ : 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 Osraige should be in league with Leath-Chuinn, Maelgualai, son of Domnghal, King of Munster, then tendered his allegiance. Maelgualai, King of Munster, was stoned by the Norsemen, until they killed him. Sechnannon, son of Conang, lord of Carraig-Brachaidhe, died.

The Age of Christ, 858. The fourteenth year of Maelseachlaimn. Oenghus, Abbot of Chuain-fearta-Molua, and who was a distinguished sage; and Colman, Abbot of Dainhliag, died. Niall, son of Giallan, died, after a good life, after having been twenty-four years in oppressive sickness. A host of [the men of] Leinster, Munster, and Connaught, and of the southern Ui-Neill, into the North, by Maelseachlaimn, son of Maelruanaidh; and he pitched a camp at Magh-dumha, 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 Maelseachlaimn and his army manfully defended the camp against the people of the North. Aedh Dubh, son of Dubh-dabhoireann, lord of Ui-Fidhgeinte, died, after being wounded. A victory was gained by Cearbhail, over the fleet of Port-Lairge, at Achadh-mic-Erelaigh.

The Age of Christ, 859. The fifteenth year of Maelseachlaimn. Fiachra, Abbot of Tigh-Munna, died. The battle of Druim-da-mhaighe was given by Maelseachlaimn to the foreigners of Ath-cliath, where many of the foreigners

v 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 Pedraford, which is supposed to signify "weather bay."

Achadh-Erelaigh.—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, Munster, and Connaught, with the south O'Nells, into the North" [τον Ποταμό], "by Maelsechlainn, King of Tarach, till he came to Magdumai, near Ard-mach. Hugh, mac Nell, and Flann, mac Conaing, came upon them by night, and killed some men in" [the] "midst of the camp, and Hugh was put to flight, after that he lost many, stante exercitu Maelsechlainn in statu suo. Hugh mac Duadvoren, king of Figinties, mortuus est. Niall, mac Fiallain, qui passus est paralisi 34 annis, et qui versatus est visionibus frequentibus, tam fabris quam veris, in Christo quievit."—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

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 v, under A. D. 1556, p. 1543, infrà.
rochaide do Shallaib lair. Inbrea a g oisain Mide la hAoib bPinnhe, mac Neill Chaille. Spomhna, n eighe Domchaoda, ba新冠肺炎 Epeann, doice, iar ccaoi a cionad a a tuigheal, iar brúntait trogáide ma taipinéchtaib a pectoib. Stuaigea la Cúiball i Mide co Maelpeachtain na gaidh Aithne, mac Neill a Aíthaib, i tocharp Ruairc, mac ọrpaoin, la hUib Néill. At-muaidh acenag Roine la Cúiball, mac n'bhunsealls.

A the Fhríocht, ocht ecé píosa. Fhionán Cluana caoin, epprop a angcoipe, Dálaich, mac Maelpeachta, abh Cluana hIopánna, Pinvécallach, abh Páma, a Muirgios, angcoipe Apa Maáca, vécc. Mepceal, mac Domnaile, Ruairc, mac ọrpaan, pí Láigín, do máithbha la hUib Néill, ọrpaan, mac Dunlanna, cítpna Copca Léighe, Maclochán Ua Íomhna, pín léigín Epeann, vécc. O lath Pinvélaic, mac Neill Chaille; I Plann, mac Conaing, do bhuil la tisearpháit do iontráid Mide co nsearphath aipceine mórpa popaibh. Maelchallainn mac Maelumainn, mac Domchaoda, aíppi Epeann, vécc, an deacáinn lá píodh do Naoimh, Día Íapte do pímbaí, iar mbeith pé bláonna vécc hi muíne.

A the éic aíce na canadh,
Sípechtach po pítríneach a leol naobhrom po Éire.
O arba aípleacht pípméac, Maelpeachtain Sionna pheide.
Aípt maíppa m aíce du, aí príceil mór la Gaoideálu,
Uo pípméac plann po gleann, do nóthia poíppe Epeann.
Cé du taimph gábhar eal, aípp poítanna ach mpe ráin,
En to Maelpeachtainnull amh, atuí a npeachadha na tam.


1 Roighne.—Otherwise called Magh-Roighne, or Magh-Raighne, a plain in Ossoy, containing the churches of Mar-thorleach, Cill-Finneche, and Gleann-Dealbhais. —See the Féillire-Aemuis, and O'Clergy's Irish Calendar at 2nd February, 17th September, and 5th October; and the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, part iii e. 27, apud Colgan, Trias Thaum., p. 153.


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'Callaman in South Munster, O'Ley and O'Canavan in West Connought, O'Cassidy in Fermanagh, O'Sheil in Delvin Mac Coghlan, and various other districts; O'Fergus in Umhail, in the west of the county of Mayo; Mac Donley in Tirconnell. For a curious notice of old medical Irish manuscripts, used in Ire-
were slain by him. The plundering 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 Amblacibh, where Ruarc, son of Bran, was slain by the Ui-Neill. The renewal of the fair of Roighne by Cearbhall, son of Dunghal.

The Age of Christ, 860. Finan, of Cluain-caeín, bishop and anchorite; Dalach, son of Maelraitte, Abbot of Cluain-Iraird; Finncheallach, Abbot of Fearna; and Muirgheas, anchorite of Ard-Macha, died. Mescel, son of Dunghal; Ruarc, son of Bran, King of Leinster, were slain by the Ui-Neill. Bruadar, son of Dunlang, lord of Corca-Loighdhe; Maelodhar Ua Tindridh", 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", 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 Sinaim.

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.

By 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 Hiberniae provincias Seduliorum familia, naturalis scientiae peritia, et medicinæ professione continue excellens, quasi quæ nomen a magno Sedulio hæreditavit, doctrinam etiam quasi hæreditarian amularetur et possideret patrimonium."—*Acta Sanctorum*, p. 313, n. 1.

Copeeap ao longphrit Rothlaibh la Cinoirtid, mac n'Gaithin, tigearna Laighis iom cuisce 1o September, i marbaio Connwll Ultai i Leinighe, go pochaioib ole munaille rin.

Aon Ghrort, ocht ceado pareca a haon. An ceo bhiaain d'Aoib Phinnhuar, mac Neill Chaille, 0p Eimm hriuicce. Maolrataiace, mac Pioncon, eppor 1 peiniheoir, acorpe, a abhar abbaoch Aupa Maca, tecce. Donald Ua Chaisne, abh Copeaige 1 Lip moln, do 0im. Aedan, abh Hen Caile, tecce. Muirendan, mac Donnanna, tigearna Naip 1 Aipin Lipe, do marbaio la Nuitmannath. Aoib, mac Cumuracaig, tigearna Ua Niallain, tecce. Cinnleod, leonair, 1 hiul, tri torphin Tall, 1 Copean, mac Caile, tigearna Muic. Do iompaio reapeann Plomh, mac Conmaic. Uaim Achaio Abha in Modaormaib maighe, uaim Conaide, uaim peer 1755, i buachaill Eilemnaic, op Dubh, 1 uaim mai an doibhna as Oprofane afa, do 0pochaio, 1 tigearph laa Tallab cuioine. Iompaioib Connaic tair in m1 Aoib Phinnluair,
The destruction of Longphort-Rothlaibh by Cinnedidh, son of Gaithin, lord of Laighis, on the fifth of the Ides of September; and the killing of Conall Uachtach and Luirugnem, 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-nor, was mortally wounded. Aedhan, Abbot of Inis-Cathaigh, died. Muiregann, son of Diarmaid, lord of Nas and Airther-Life, was slain by the Norsemen. Aedh, son of Cumagsach, lord of Ui-Niallan, died. Amhlaeibh, Imbar, 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, in Mughdorna-Maighen; the cave of Cnoibhain; the cave of the grave of Bodan, i.e. the shepherd of Elemar, over Dubhath; and the cave of the wife of Gobhann, at Drochat-atha, 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 Mughdorna-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.

*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 3, under A. D. 784, p. 391, supra.

[k]*Elemar.—He was son of Dealbhaeth, a Tuatha-De-Danann prince.

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*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 Wackman’s Handbook of Irish Antiquities.

\[38\] 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 Gobhann, at
co nóccab an Phoela.  Maíbhad na n情境, 1 Ríptai na cbaiche, le Cipball, co répachadh e, sein láir, 7 sin po ina’é ar a crip tao.  Píce Cumhnaí vécc.  

Aoir Criúr, ocht ceór reacca a do.  An vápa bliaiáin na Abh Filimhaí.  Aéimhniúr, eprrop Cille vápa, réipiní 7 angcrope, vécc.  Sé bliaína vécc ar céd a air an tan atáta.  Maonaí, mac Conoirs, abb Ruip Cpré, Muipbaach, mac Néill, ab Lughmáí 7 ceall naile, 7 bnoícán, mac Cóipuin, abb Sléibe, vécc.  Rannaí móir mar an piz Aéo Fimhlaí, 7 na Flann, mac Conain, por Anbá mac Aéfn, pi Ulaí co nUlotó: 1 trí Cnaílle Cipba.  Creach na Cipball por Laíshnu, 7 eicch orle or peacheaimhne rapam la Laíshnu por Oparaí.  Creóí, mac Cacail, tíeapína Muide do bás do la la Abh Fimhlaí.  Concobair, mac Domhnaí, an vápa tíipína boí por Muide, do báthu in hurpcece oc Cuíua hlopan, la hAínlab, tíeapína Táll.  Domnall, mac Óulcran, níchoína Laíshnu, vécc.  Cíipba, mac Céipain, por Éame Cireadh, por Éame Cipba bháipíno, do interbaí la Tállab.  Ínoré Ógúanaíata la Ceapball, mac Óolon, cé noacht co Búa Maíre Pene, 7 co tríu giallu aitích-tpáta Múmuí, 7 maror Ua nAongúfra an Dépace, 1 naom bliaiáin lair.  

Aoir Criúr, ocht ceór reacca a trí.  An tripé bliaián na Abh.

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 Cairebre, the Poet), was the son of Tara mac Tuireill, of the royal line of the Tuatha-de-Dananns.

"Fearta-na-ghCairce : i.e. the Graves of the Sheep; so called from the carcases 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.

"Luimnach.—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 Cunnaí, king of Onialans, mortitur. Mureach, mac Maeldún, Secnap of Ardunach, and king of East-North" [recte, Oriors], "died by" [the hand of] "Donell, mac Hugh, mic Nell. Muregan, mac Diarnada, king of Nás, and North-east of Lífi" [recte, Airthir-Lífi, or East-of-Lífiy] "a Nordmannis, is killed. The den" [recte, crypt] "or cave of Acha-Alda, and of Cnova, and the cave called Fert-Boaidun, over" [the] "place called Dunaí" [recte, Dublad]; "and the cave of the Smith’s wife, broken and spoiled by the forec-eners, which was never done before they did see out of their Navy. Three kings of them, viz., Auliv, Ivar, and Auile, entered the lands of Flann, mac Conairg. Lorcan mac Cail, king of Meath, was with them."—Ann. Utt.
Fearta-na-gCaireach, by Cearbhall, so that forty heads were left to him, and that he banished them from the territory. Fiach of Luimneach died.

The Age of Christ, 862. The second year of Aedh Finnliath. Aedhbhinbrit, Bishop of Cill-dara, a scribe and anchorite, died; one hundred and sixteen years was his age when he died. Maenach, son of Connmbach, Abbot of Ros-Cre; Muircadhach, son of Niall, Abbot of Lughmhadh and other churches; and Brocan, son of Comhsudh, Abbot of Slebhte, died. A great victory was gained by the king, Aedh Finnliath, and by Flann, son of Conang, over Anbhith, 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 Osraighi, 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 Cluain-Irard, by Amblaeibh, 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, and bore away the hostages of the Aithcheach-tuatha of Munster; and the Ui-Aenghusa 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

1 Slebhte.—Now Sleat or Sietty, an old church near the town of Carlow, on the west bank of the Barrow, in the barony of Slieve-nargy, and Queen's County.—See note, under A. D. 698, p. 300, supra.

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 Taraeth. Conor, mac Diarmada, half king of Meath, stylised in water at Cluain-Irard by Ailav, king of the foreigners. A great derout" [i.e. derout, or defeat] "by Hugh, mac Nell, and Flann, mac Conaing, upon Ainfi and Hugh with Ulsterians, in Tirconnell" [recte, in Tir-Comaille-Cerd, in the now county of Louth]. "Mureach, mac Nell, Abbot of Lugai, and of many more churches, died. Aedh Britt, bishop of Kildare, and scribe and anchorite, et senex almost of 116 years of age, died."

2 Farea-Maighe-Fene.—Now Fermoy, a barony in the north of the county of Cork.

1 Aithcheach-tuatha of Munster: i.e. the Attacotti of Munster. These were such tribes of Munster as were not of the race of Oilloch Oluma.

a The Ui-Aenghusa.—These were the descendants of Aenghus Mac Nadtraeich, 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 MacCarthy, O'Callaghan, O'Reedie, and O'Sullivan. —See note, under A. D. 489, p. 153, supra.
Maine, eppcop leitgimne, Tuathail, mac Arogha, ppmn eppcop Portphenn, g abb Dún Ceallám, Cellach, mac Ahilla, abb Chille vapa, g abb lce Òcisc hi cCroc Cruitnich. Císthach, mac Pàirnig, ppmn Aitha Macha, Conmal, ppmn Tanlacta, g Luchairpén, i. ataí Eceartaig, mac Eogain, mac Aeisgám, mac Torbaig, rchipin, g anscipe hi CClain mac Nóip, Òcisc. TíÚsthach, mac Rocarta, Òigeapna Locha Dhabar, g an vapa plait hoi pop Òrreagboib, [Ócisc]. Taíg, mac Doairnna, Òigeapna Ua Cenpatalaig, do mapbha lÚ a bhrérip réirin. Colmán, mac Dúnlaing, Òigeapna Potaír tìpe, do mapbha lÚ a cloinn réirin.

Aon Cíorth, ocht ceó réapeca a cícárip. Òmeartaig, earrcop g abb Loépa, Colgía g Aedh, à abbaoh Mainiértpeac Òunte, Òcisc hirn mblumainn. Ro téclomach lémpionól an Tuairceint la hAedh ÒPoilruit, 50 in airce longpóirta Dall sa ár mhin hirn radaír hirn Róota etip Celéna Éogain g Dál nCraide, g do beart a cpaorh a nítéad, a nêuil a a múilame. Rangátair Dall an coccio co haon màgin 50 Loé Peadail mac Lócan. Iar na riop uAedh, i. ir Éireann, an túcmaíop eacaptaíneil mar do beit 1 nor a típe mór do héirnbo ac ro cistlao laip ian, iar do puc Òcisc do rithiún lión a cpaorvde, g po reabair eac annún amamhainbairc troapa cícárip dá leite. Ro mhairneairop mar na Dallaib, g po cmeasa a nár. Ro tionsóilbh a cíonna co haon màgin a péadainn mar rí, conaí do riach Òcisc érím mar conamhainneíó radha, do pocaír lai mar céiste luim cemacra in ro cpeicéannaite sioh, g do buítra inoairpwig cécc laip; g abhainn cí d'iar trullo ina ngonabh. Spúrach, g Sleibte, g Achadh Óglaipn uoguain uOppáigb. Loch Léirín do poùlh hi.

*Fortrean.*—A region of Alba inhabited by the Picts.


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:

Leithghlinn; Tuathal, son of Ardghus, chief Bishop of Fortrenn, and Abbot of Dun-Ceallain, [died]. Ceallach, son of Ailell, Abbot of Cill-dara, and the Abbot of Ia, died in Pictland. Ceithearnach, son of Fairnach, Prior of Ard-Macha; Connhal, 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 Chuan-mic-Nois, died. Tighearach, 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 Dun-lang, 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-Buithé, 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. 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 some time afterwards. Sruthar Slehnte and Achadh-Aghlais were plundered by the Osraighi. Loch Leiphinn:

Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

Loch-Feabhail-mic-Lodain: i.e. the Lake of Feabhail, son of Lodan, a Tuatha-De-Danann chieftain. This lough is now called anglicè Lough Foyle, situated near the town of Londonderry. See note 1, under A. M. 3581, p. 40, supra.

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 ἄρθρων ὁι νεκροὶ, or ὁι μυκταὶ οἱ νεκροὶ, means "they died of their wounds," not "baptizati sunt." Ἰαπ ἐποιήθη means "after some time."

Loch-Leiphinn.—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
anátha riochtachta eireann. [865.

ful, ata lá cás com bo páirte cró ainseal peumia a meachtaí. Cernachan, mac Cumpancaigh, tígearna Ratha hAréir, do maréa la Muregen, mac Aedgaíin. Maitim pop longáth neochaille mpar na Oéir, 7 córga a long-rúip. An na nGall la tuarcaireát nOrpaige, la Cinneneach mac Faithin oc Míndroichet.


664, q. v. suprad; and according to the tradition in the country the tyrant Turgesius had a residence on the same island.

2 Rath-Airhir.—Now Oristown, near Teltown, in the county of Meath.—See it already referred to under the years 784 and 805.

3 Eochaille: i.e. the Yew Wood, now Youghal, a town near the mouth of the River Blackwater, in the south-west of the county of Cork, where the Danes had entrenched themselves about the middle of this century.

4 Mindroichet.—Now Monadhlich, near Borry in Osbory, in the Queen's County.—See note *, under A. D. 600, p. 225, suprad.

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. Amlaíb and his nobility went to Fortren, together with the forreiners of Ireland and Scotland, and spoilt all the Cruines, and brought all their hostages with them. Colga and Hugh, two abbots of the Abbey of Bute, in uno anno mortui sunt. Cernachan mac Cumuscan, King of Rathairhir, jugulatus est dolose by Muregan, mac Aedgan. Hugh, mac Nell, praised all the mansions of the forreiners between Tirconnell and Dauharaí, that is, the South East of Ulster, and brought their goods and Chatties to his place of abode after battle given them; an overthrow given them at Loch Fervail, from whence he brought 240 heads. The tournage of Loch Levinna into blood, that it was in lumps of blood as if it were lights of beasts in the bottom of it."—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

5 Ara-airhir: i.e. the Eastern Ara, now Inisheer, the most easterly of the three islands of Aran, in the Bay of Galway.—See the year 866.

Dun-Amlaíb.—Amlaíb'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 Cumascach, lord of Rath-Airthir, was slain by Muirigen, son of Aedhagan. A victory was gained over the fleet of Eochaill by the Deisi, and the fortress was destroyed. A slaughter was made of the foreigners by the people of the north of Osraigh, and Cinnedidil, son of Gaithin, at Mindroichet.

The Age of Christ, 865. The fifth year of Aedh. Oeghedhchair, Abbot of Conner and Lann-Eala, bishop and scribe; Robhartach of Finnghlas, bishop and scribe; Conall of Cill-Seire, bishop; [and] Dubhartach of Beiri, died. Cormac Ua Liathain, bishop, abbot, and anchorite, died. Maeltuile Mac an Gobham, Abbot of Ara-airthir, 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 Oileach, died, after having entered into religion. Cosgrach of Teach-Telle, scribe and anchorite, died. Huppard, son of Cinaedh, heir presumptive of Connaught, was burned in an ignited house, by Sochlachan, son of Diarmaid. The burning of Dun-Anhlaicbh at Chuan-Dolcain, by the son of Gaithenh 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 Chuan-Dolcain. Muireadhach, son of Cathal, lord of Ul-Cremh-thainn, died of paralysis. Ceannann, son of Ceallach, heir presumptive of laff's Fort. This was the name of a Danish fortress at Clondalkin, near Dublin.

3 The son of Gaithen.—He was chief of Laeghigs, 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. Robartach of Finglais, episcopus et scriba; and Conall of Kilskeere, episcopus; and Coscrach of Tetaillie, scriba et anchorita; and Ogechar, abbot of Connire and Lainela; and Cormack, nepos Liahain, scriba episcopus et anchorita, in Christo omnes dormientur. Maeluille, abbot of Lower Arne, died. Guaire, mac Duivdavorein, mortuus est. Aban, mac Cinaech, second in Connaught prayed by Daigio" [recte, destroyed with fire] "by Sochlachan, mac Diarmada. Anisle the third Kinge of Gentyles, by guile and by murder killed by his own kinsmen" [Anisle, tercius Rex Gentilium, dolo et paricidio, a fratribus suis jugulatus est]. "Battle upon Saxons of the North at the citty Evree" [York] "by the Black fore-reiners, wherein Aihill" [Alli] "King of Saxons, was killed. Dunavlaiv burnt at Cluondolcain by Mac Gaethin, and by Maglearain, mac Romait, and the slaughter of a hundred heads of the best of the fore-reiners, the same day, with those said captains, in the confines of Cluondolcain" [in codice die atid ducis predictos in confinio Cluana Dolcain]. "Muireach, mac Cahail, King of Kindreid Crimh-thainn, died of a long palsy" [parathei longa extineta est].—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.
Ua Céinnrualaí, déce.  Máim is maic Sachtin pop Gallab Ais chaé a tóraigh Ooló micle. Skímbeolu, tóraigh Gall Copcaíge, do marbháir lá na Déibh.


Móir an bháis do Mhannachán, do chúmu an gáire ció gháim.

Cúir mic Conaing ma láimh, do baigí pop toinchaib mic Taígh.

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1. Eochaidh Gall.—This notice of Conninhach'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 Alpin, King of Dublin in St. Patrick's time; but this is a silly fable (similar to that about Gurnmundus and his Irish Lord Deputy, Turgesius), which was evidently written since A. D. 939, to slatter 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.

2. Cill-Ua-n-Daighre: i. e. Church of the Ui-Daighre, now probably Killaderry, in the county of Dublin.

3. Conchobhar, son of Tadhg Mor: i. e. of Tadhg, son of Muirgheas, who was the fourth in descent from Muiredachta Muileathan, a quo Siil-Muiredhain. This Conchobhar was the grandfather.
Ul-Ceinselaigh, died. A victory was gained by the son of Gaithin over the foreigners of Ath-cliath, wherein fell Odolb Mickle. 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; Connhmac, Abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, one of the Fine-Gall, i.e. of the race of Eochaidh Gall, died on the first day of the month of January. Daniel, Abbot of Gleann-da-locha and Tamhlacht; Caemhan, son of Daelach, Abbot of Dainhliag-Cianain; Conghal, son of Feadach, Abbot of Cill-Dealga, and a distinguished scribe; and Fearghus of Rossallithir, scribe and anchorite, died. Reachtabhra, son of Murchadh, Abbot of Corcach-mor; and Laichtene, Abbot of Chuinneidheach, died. Flann, son of Conaing, lord of all Breagh, collected the men of Breagh [and] Leinster, and the foreigners, to Cill-Ua-nDaighre—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, 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 Ederseel, lord of Loch-Gabbar; and Carius, son of Amhlacibh. [i.e.] son of the lord of the foreigners. There fell on the other side Fachtna, son of Maelduin, Righdhambna of the North, in the heat of the battle. Mannachan, lord of Ui-Briuin-na-Sinna, 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.

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.

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 a, under A. D. 1197, p. 107, infra.

The son of Tadhg: i.e. Conchobhar, King of Connaught.
Ar do na taispeachaidh do píol Mumfaoihaí gánaí theo éacht Chille Ua nDáirge, ro ráidhú móra,

Cás a bhéa cá a bhí, ar a lúin lán, éag,
Ar do ro a d'aoimhne dé ce, le dochr achar ceath tá comhó.
Laethr pan cat dá chuid, Finnaicthe Pollainn, Maonach, maísc leann an háineadh, aíthe Taisg, mac Tomaltai. Plannacán plaice pemíoda an ruadh, i筋 Muigum caomn Ua Caraid, Mannachán bá maísc a mheán, i筋 AimilÍ ma Molmichíl.

Óruth Aedh a aobhaigh maísc ceart, cecúint,

Dó píle uap Finnaíthea píne, píallaí gníom donadh don laite linn leum, Ar an éaí achar muíceap goill, do cat píle maísc nátaíth nuill.

Aedh cecúint,

Maísc ar mana, maísc ar read, neart ceo cuaíd maísc ceorra, Arraidí ghraí, déanaí éit, mapónaí an tréid immom tope.

Píle cecúint,

i gCíl Ua nDáirge mion, bhall isti maísc lomann go, Meánaíl pan plaíf maípa nSaill, i筋 pan Flann mpr mpríth dí.

"The Sil-Muirradhaigh: i.e. the O'Conors of Connaught and their correlatives.—See note 1, under A. D. 700, p. 301, super.

'To guard him.—Dr. O'Conor says that two lines are here wanting, which seems true.

'Finnachta.—He was the ancestor of the family of O'Finnaghty of Dunamoun, whose territory extended on both sides of the River Suck.

'Flannagain.—He was chief of Chann-Cathail, a territory near Elphin, in the county of Roscommon, and ancestor of the family of O'Flanannagain, now Flanagan.

'Molmichíl.—He is the ancestor of the family of O'Maelmichíl, now anglicised Mulvihill and Mulville, anciently seated in the territory of Coreachlann, in the east of the county of Roscommon.—See note 1, under the year 1256, p. 358, infra. For a curious account of the chiefs of Sil-Muirradhaigh, 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.

1 The poet of Aedh: ÓGre Ógaidhe. —In the Leabhar-Gabhala of the O’Clerrys, p. 203, the reading is píle Ógaidhe, i.e. the poet of Aedh-Fimiliach, 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.

1 Brown-haired-host: i.e. the forces of Conchobhar, King of Connaught.

20 King of Tara: i.e. King of Howth, by which is here to be understood Flann, son of Conaing,
It was of the chieftains of the Sil-Muiredhaigh who came to the battle of Cill-Ua-nDaighre, the following was composed:

Though every one should judge adversely, it is on his fall false oath:
These are the eleven men who went into the battle to guard him:
There went into the battle to assist therein Finnacha and Follamhain, Maenach,—good was the disposition of the horseman,—and Tadhg, son of Tomaltach;
Flannagan, beauteous chief of the cavalry, and the comely Mughroin, grandson of Cathal;
Mannachan, good was his mind, and Aidit, grandson of Maelmichil.

The poet of Aedh said before the battle:

There comes over the bright Finnabhair a pleasant, brown-haired host, across the noble, rapid stream.
It is in hundreds the foreigners are counted, to fight with the great King of Etar.

Aedh cecinit:

Good our cause, good our expedition, the strength of a hundred heroes in our body;
Rise ye up, accomplish valour, kill the herd along with the boar.

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.
Aoibhice,

Do pil bunóige Laighe na hEiréin, Rap an níbhréip do nónúinn brap,
Ariú do hÉiréin maom im Phlann, coimhreach na nGall ma a aír.

Aoibhice,

Cupiúí nenú pop teangáid rapiú, pop mac nuigí do Dùbraíg,
Taréan ar cúitha Cúirt pon an, i mbéalaibh beótha do rí pil.

Ar don caét éconna po ráidiú,

Eol dút iú an do pióne, mac Neill Oiligh eanáide,
An raí Sheo co dothi, tísí ucc Cill Úa Íosaípe.
Deich cétoíp có [a] nuagaí, iap rédaib i m'í pió
Don deabhair comuala, mèibhrí pop cóig mile.

Loibrin súrt Plann atbeart po,

Dia luann láithre liteá loisne i mbéala náta.
Fhíomhaír m'í po biote, thionnuine gnúípr gnáta.

Máthar Plann, Íocht Neill aipubairt po,

Síppan, súíppan, Íeaghréil, Íapochréil, maíom cáta nuaidh naenaíg,
Súíppan piú, iai mbearmed raon, súíppan pi do bhóilnín,
Dúíppan do bluarcaí Leice Cunn, a taimhin la baith na Sláin,
Siúíppan ríofáid Oítha uill, isear súíppan doibh na Plann.

Máthar Plann beóir,

An tóir tíe, do ní mac Conaing don poi,
Ailem pí comece ga é uí do poíthe an bhuí do doimhne.

9 Dubhsaígh : i.e. the black slut, or bitch.—This reprouched name is bestowed by the monarch on his own sister, who was the mother of Flann.—See note 6, infra.

8 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.

7 Bealach-naitha.—This was the name of an ancient road near Killonerry; but the name is now obsolete.

4 Fheindriuine.—In the Leabhar-Gabhala of the O’Clerys, p. 204, this is glossed by Fían Óneag, i.e. men of Bregia.

5 The daughter of Niall.—It is stated in the Leabhar-Gabhala of the O’Clerys (ubi supra), that the mother of Flann mac Conaing 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 *cccinit*:

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 *cccinit*:

Put ye the venom of your tongues upon him, upon the narrow-hearted son of Dubhsagh;
Mighty is our standard, Christ protects 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.
The men of Findruine were slaughtered; dear were the well-known faces.

The mother of Flann, the daughter of Niall, said this:

Happiness! wo! good news! bad news! the gaining of a great triumphant battle,
Happy for the king whom it makes joyous; unhappy for the king who was defeated.
Unhappy for the host of Leath-Chuinn, to have fallen by the sprites of Slaini.
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.

*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 *", under the year 841, p. 462, *supra*. 
LHACHATA EIREANN. [867.]

Uí naírce anáicnti do mnaífrain a éttaít Sléibhe Cualann má pathe nárcceá. 7 bríom coróiba, gur bó macántaí móir la cád tóim. Conn, mac Cionasai, tigearna Ua mbáiri ciip, do maimbh do tosgail in únne porp na gálaib.


* Sláibhe-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. Cellaich, mac Cumascich, Abbas Fovair, juvans capiens et ingeniosissimos, perit. Convach, Abbot of Clonmacnoise, in nocte Kal. Januarii in Christo dormivet. Daniel, Abbot of Glinsklosh and Tanbettana. Cuiven, mac Doly, Abbot of Doonlag, mortuus est. A battle by Hugh, mac Nell, at Killonairi, upon the O'Nells of Brehg, upon Leinster, and a great army of forreners, wherein fell 900, or more. Plann, mac Conaing, King of all Brehg; Diarmuid, mac Edirseoil, and many Gentiles, were killed in that battle; Diarmuid being king of Lochgavar. Fachtna, mac Macilduin, died of a wound gotten in the battle, being heir apparent of the Focha, that part of Ulster" [so called]. "Congal, mac Fen, Abbot of Kildelga, scriba, quircv; Eruptio ignota aquae de Monte Cualann cum piscibus atris. Ventus magnus in Felia Martini, Rechtavra, mac Murcha, abbott of Corca-mor, dormivit."—Cod. Clarens., tom. 49.

* Dartraigh-Daimhíní: i.e. Dartry of Devinish. This is clearly a mistake for Dartraigh-
A stream of strange water burst forth from the side of Sliabh-Cualann, in which were fish and coal-black trouts, which were a great wonder to all. Conn, son of Cinaedh, lord of Ui-Bairrech-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-nic-Nois and Daimhinis, a scribe of the sept of Dartraigh-Daimhinsi; Dubhthach, son of Maeltuile, a man who excelled all the people of Europe in wisdom and learning, died. Flaun, son of Fearchar, Abbot of Lama-Leire and ÓEconomus of Ard-Macha, died. Cormac, son of Conommhach, Óeconomus, scribe, and wise man of Cluain-fearta-Brenainn, died. Dunlang, son of Muircadhach, 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 Cunnagach, lord of Ui-Bairrech-tire, died. Ceannach, son of Eochaidh, lord of Mughdhorn-Breagh, [died]. Donnagan, son of Ceadfadh, lord of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, was slain. Conang, only son of Flaun, son of Conang, was slain by the Ui-Ceinnsealaigh. Ard-Macha was plundered and burned, with its oratories, by Amhlaecibh. Ten hundred was the number there cut off, both by wounding and suffocation;

Coinninsi, 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:

null

null

null
besides all the property and wealth which they found there was carried off by them. Ruadhchan, son of Niall Ua Forannain, died.

The Age of Christ, 868. The eighth year of Aedh. Suairleach of Eridhnen, 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]. Comsdudh, Abbot of Disert-Chiarain of Bealach-duin³, scribe and bishop, died. Geran, son of Dichtosca, Abbot of Saighir; Diarmaid, Abbot of Fearna; Comula, anchorite of Druim-caradh of Ard-Cianachta; 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 races³, 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 Connladhᵇ.

Comhgan Foda, anchorite of Tamhlacht, the foster-son of Maelruain, died. Dalach, son of Muircheartach, lord of Cinel-Conaill, was slain; and Maelmordha, son of Ailell, lord of Cinel-Lughdhachᵇ, died. Maelsachnaill, 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-cliath to Gabhran⁴. Cearbhall, son of Dunghal, plundered it on the other side, as far as Dun-bolg⁴. 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 terno novem curribus secundum deorum traditionem."—Lib. Ardonach.

ᵇ Conntadh.—He was the first Bishop of Kildare.—See note ᵇ, under the year 519, p. 179, suprā.

³ 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 Sullige, now anglicised the Swilly, in the present county of Donegal.—See Book of Fenagh, fol. 47, b, a; and Battle of Magh Rath, note ⁴, pp. 157, 158.

⁴ From Ath-cliath to Gabhran: i.e. from Dublin to Gowran, in the county of Kilkenny.

⁵ Dunbolg.—This was the ancient name of a fort near Donard, in the county of Wicklow.—See note ⁵, under A. D. 594, p. 218, suprā. 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. Suairlech of Aignen, Episcopus
Aor Cnort, ocht ecéo peareca anaoi. An noindó bliadhain uAod. Aibill, epresoc, abb Pobaig, Dubreach, abb Chhe achaio, repìmò, ancoim, epresoc, Cumi; mac Allmòi, abb 7 eacanao Inri Cloëpaínn, Caille Poélaidh, i Mide, vécce. Colca, mac Maulecuile, abbaid, 7 angsoipe Cluana Con-
Cnap Tomen, Maongal, alibrì, abb ònoëcep, 7 Mauimbe, mac Cumùpecaíz, rh­pìi Cluana mac Nòir, vécce. Aibill, mac Dùnlaing, pì Lainigh, vo marba
da la Nogtmnnbh. Cetal, mac Inpeætas leit pì Ula, vo marbaí trí pop-
conpra an pìg Aeò. Plathlete, mac Poelsean, vo bòaai. Mauimbe, mac Ìneim­cete, tiseaimina Aritn Life, vèg. Inpeæo Connacht la Ciplbaill, 7 la
Dùncaí, 7 topcaí buachail mac Dùnadaig leò. Inpeæo Muanin aga la la
Ceapball tap Luchanait mar.

Aor Cnort, ocht ecéo peachtmòa. An olichmó bliadhain uAod Pinn-
laè. Ùna epresoc abb Oumìacce, angsoipe 7 repìbreòip. Seèt ni blhaína
occhòmagat a aep an tan arbat. Ap dii eceaine vo páideò,

Ùna ùnan ag ccaoi clámbo, cìn ephabáí nìp hÈnim, 
Màogab napao nae Ppaìnna comòibba Cianain céitís.
Cennmar pánaíd popchaìdha wambha cemm cém cència,
Oîppan min aìb nóìb molbìaîge ag cairì caoì pìn Ùna.

anchorita, et Abbas of Clon-Ilarid, doctor religiosis
notius Hibernier passavit. The spoylinge of Lein-
ster by Hugh, mac Noll, untill” [i.e. as far as]
“Gavran. Cervall, mac Dungail, with his force,
came to hinder them to Dunbog; but Leinster-
men spoyled Cervall and Mac Gaeihone’s mansion
places, and killed son men, and did flee backe
with their King, viz., Murcaie, mac Brain, and
some of them were killed. Dalach, mac Mur-
tuch, deu Genereis Concel, a gente sua jugulatus
èst. Diarnaid, mac Diarmada, killed a man in
Ardmacha before the door” [interfecto virum ante
jumnum domus] “of Hugh, King of Tarach his
house. Duvdateuile, Abbot of Liahmor-Moac-
meog; Maclohar, Abbas ad Anchorita Daminee;
Cumaseach, Abbot of Disert-Ciarain of Behach-
duim, sribba et Episcopus; Comgan Foda, An-
chorite of Tailachta, Maelruain’s disciple; and
Conla, Anchorite of Druin-cara in Ard-Cia-
nachta, omnes mortui sunt. Obsessio Aile-sliutha
a Nordonninis i. Ayalv and Ivar, duo reges
Nordmannorum; obsederunt arcem illam, et de-
struerunt, in fine quatuor mensium arcem, et pre-
daverunt. Maelsechlainn, mac Noll, hauife king
of Descert Bregh, is falsely killed” [interfectus
doloë] “by Ulf, a Blacke Gentile. Covhach,
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, Bruan, 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 Lachtnan, 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 Aliaadh, Abbot and wise man of Inis-Clothraun, and Caille-Fochladha in Meath, died. Colga, son of Maeluile, Abbot and anchorite of Cluain-Conaire-Tomain; Maenghal, the pilgrim, Abbot of Beannchair; and Maehmidhe, son of Cumasgach, Prior of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Ailill, son of Dunlang, King of Leinster, was slain by the Norsemen. Cathal, son of Innreachtach, 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 Comanaught by Cearbhall and Dunchadh; and Buachail, son of Dunadhach, was slain by them. The plundering also of Munster, from Luachair westwards, by Cearbhall.

The Age of Christ, 870. The tenth year of Aedh Finnliath. Gnía, 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 son of our fair race, head of the pieties of the island of Emhir; Well he celebrated the festival of St. Praine, 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 Muireadhaig, prince of Kildare, mortuus est("Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

"Inis-Clothraun; i.e. Clothra's Island, now Inisheloghran in Loughree, opposite Knockcroghery, in the county of Roscommon.—See note 1, under A. D. 1193, p. 98, infra.

"Caille-Fochladha.—New Faghy, or Faghill-town, in the barony of Fore, county of Westmeath. There was another Caille-Fochladha, near Killala, in the county of Mayo.

b From Luachair westwards: i.e. that part of Munster, extending from the mountains of Sliebh Luachra westwards to the sea, was plundered by Cearbhall.

The year 869 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with the year 870 of the
Maeltuile erpecor, iota abb Tullém, Longpech, mac Pailléam, abb Cille hAupaille, Piptoimach, abb Cluana mic Nóir, iota Róbarcach Ospina├, pepbni├ toccan├, vécc. Cinpaolab Ua Múchη蔷ern, tιsian├a Cárpil, vécc iap mi├├ ┐t r├├βblan ├an pΩna, iota habb Innb αhba├├ επι├├. Maolpuan├, mac Maolcuapla├, tιsian├a Ua Mic Uair an Pho├├la, v├├. Muqpon, mac Maelecafα, let├├ Cionna├, vécc. Opban π├├ na t├├ M├├ge, iota na eComann co Sliab bli├├ma├├ tιsian├├ab ├allocate ┐t pneach├├a├├ pe├├ b┌├b├├├ na bli├├na po.

A├├or Сро├├, ocht ce├├o π├└h├├m├├ha a ha├├. An tαo├├ìna├├b bli├├an─vécc o└ service. Colm├├n erpecor pepbni├├├ iota abb n├├jompo├├μa, Oíchu├├l, erpecor Cil├├n m├├├ π├├πr, Ŕun├├g├├l, mac Ma├├n├├├, abb Inp ┐t Cam├├sa├├, Maoldt├├lu Clu├├na hmm├├n├├├, abb Lu├├n├├n├├├, iota Pl├├t├├б├├ap├├t├├, mac Mu├├p├├├,abb ßun Cai├├l├├firm, vécc. Sc├├m├├l├├n O├├in├├├ P├├t├├te├├ce, pepbni├├ dep├├├аг├├├, vécc. U├├l├├b├├ab├├, mac Long├├g├├├, π├├ U├├b├├, vécc iap π├├]*)βsch├├a├├. Uα├├n├├n├├├, mac ├├ۙο├├c├├n├├, tιsian├├a Ua P├├c├├p├├ba├├ a│├├νe├├e. O├├n├├├ch├├, mac R├├g├├l├├├, tιsian├├a Cen├├├l├├ C├├p├├п├├ne m├├├─, iota va├├a ec├├b├├o├├ p├├n├├de├├a├├.

O├├n├├├ch├├ un├├p├├c├├all├├, i├├mp π├├├ mi├├n├├p├├ cοm├├├βα├├b ├allocate ┐t, Cα├├ξ├└l├├n απ├├β├├├e├├ach ┐成年人. Cuno po c├├p├├p├├α├├ c├├t├├l├├ n├├Opum ┐b├├b.
Maeltuile, Bishop and Abbot of Tuilne; Loingseach, son of Faccilen, Abbot of Cill-Ausaille; Feardomhnaich, Abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois; and Robhartach of Dearmhach, a distinguished scribe, died. Ceannfacladl Ua Muichthighern, lord of Caiséal, died, after long and protracted illness; he had been Abbot of Imleach-Iubhair. Maelruanaidh, son of Maelcuarada, lord of Ua-Mic-Uais of the North, died. Mughron, son of Macleothaidh, half king of Connaught, died. The plundering of the men of the Three Plains, and of the Comanns as far as Sliabh Bladhna, 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 Aednruim; Dicuil, Bishop of Cill-mon-Inir; Dunghal, son of Maenach, Abbot of Luiis-Caindeagla; Maeltuile of Cluain-Uinseann, Abbot of Lughmhadh; and Flaiththartach, son of Muirheartach, Abbot of Dun-Cailldenn, died. Scanlan of Domhnaich-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-Aidline, [died]. Dunadhach, son of Raghallach, lord of Cineal-Cairbre-Mor, 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-cliabha.

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:


Cod. Clarcul., tom. 49.

a Cluain-Uinseann: i. e. the Lawn or Meadow of the Ash Trees. Not identified.

b Dun-Cailldenn.—Otherwise written Dun-Ccaillain, now Dunkeld, in Scotland.—See note", under A. D. 863, p. 500, supra.

c Cineal-Cairbre-Mor.—This tribe was seated in the barony of Granard, county of Longford.

d Druim-cliabha.—Now Drumcliff, in the barony of Carbury, and county of Sligo.—See note under the year 1187.


Aor Crompt, ocht ceo peachtmoa a gtri. An trieap bhaibain doce naob. Robartach, mac Ua Ceartta, i. o ta mph Robartagh, eprecor

8 Corco-Mundruidhe-Ninair.—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. Flailverthach, mac Duivas, King of Corconrua, Juvenis" [recto, Ninair]; "Uahnmaran, mac Brogan, rex Nepotaum Fiacrach Aigne; Dunaech, mac Ragallai, rex Generis Caibre-mor defuncti. Lelhovar, mac Loingsi, King of the North, died in his old age. Ivar, rex Nordmannerum tolins Hibernie et Britanniae ritum finivit. Dungal, mac Macnai, prince of Inis-Kyn-Deai, in pace quiesit. Donncain, mac Flanagan, by Conaing, mac Flann, is treacherously killed. The faire of Tailten cec aige" [i.e. without celebration] "sine causa justa et digna, quod non audiovinus ab antiquis temporibus occidisse" [accidisse ?]. "Colman, Episcopus et scriba, Abbas Noendroma; and Flaiwertag, mac Murtagh, prince of Dun-Caillin, mortuus est."—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

9 Cill-mor-Maigh-Eoir.—This is also written Cill-mor-Maigh-Inir, and Cill-mor-Eoir, and Cill-mor Maigh Eir. It was the ancient name of the church of Kilmore, situated about three miles to the east of Armagh.—See note 7, under A. D. 745, p. 348, supra. See also the years 765 and 807, pp. 368, 418.

6 Bealach-Eochaille; i.e. the Road of Eochaill, 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.

7 Fethnea.—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 Darnioid O'Tighearnaigh in 852, and the true year of his death was 874.—See Harris's edition.
Flaitbheartach, son of Duibhroip, lord of Corca-Mocheaadh-Ninais, died. Donneuain, son of Flannagan, was slain by Conang, son of Flann. The plundering of Connacht by Donnchadh, son of Dubhdaicreann, King of Caiséal, and by Cearbhall and the Osraighi. The plundering of Munster by the foreigners of Ath-cliath. 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; Torbaidh, Abbot of Tamlacht, bishop and scribe; and Faelghus, Bishop of Ard-achaidd, died. Ainbhcheallach, son of Fonascach, Abbot of Chuain-eidhneach, died. Macmordha, son of Diarmaid, bishop and scribe, died. Cill-mór-Maighhe-Emhir was plundered by the foreigners. Macmordha, son of Diarmaid, bishop and scribe, died. Lorcan, son of Ceallach, died. The plundering of the Deisi by Cearbhall, as far as Bealach-Eochaille. Fethgna, 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-Ceartha, i.e. he from whom Inis-Robhartaigh [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:


—Cod. Chared., tom. 49.

"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" [recte, Tanist-abbot] "of Clonnaicnois; Rovartach, mac Nacerda, Bishop of Kildare, an excellent writer, and prince of Killacha; and Lachtman, mac Mochtiern, bishop of Kildare, and prince of Fernan, died all. Muireach, mac Brain, with his troops of Leinstermen, wasted until" [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]. "Ostín, mac Aulniv,
Cille Úta, rechmn, t abh Cille achtu, Úachtuán, mac Mumrtn, ecpp or Cille Úta, Í abh Úearna, heandachea, ecpp or Úrprain, Fechtuck, abh Shíne Úa locha, Macoige, abh Taillato, Í Maolgail, µunir Cluana mic Nóip, ùcc. Macleam, mac Toimn Ún Mumain, rechmn Í Úcaí, Í Niall úram, abh Ptoha Úaim, ùcc.

Arph cripri, ocht ecó reacuemoda a ñéair. An ucht uainn bliain ùcc Úúob. Úainmall, ecpp or Corcaige, rechmn flipa epíse, Maolbrínte, ecpp or Shíne, Úarman, mac Corprpe, abh Shíne Úa Úrin, Ctonn, Í abh Aohaim bo Caimnigh, ùcc, ar ùo do raifié,

Mór luac Ctonn Úura mnu mac Corspaí Úo rpícheab ùriu,
In hreco buana, buile barpo, comallba Úo achtu bo.

Pedach 1. mac Úegim, abh Úpuij Úarmanu, Cožan 1 Maoltwile Úa Cuana Úa abh Úarmanu mic Nóip, ùcc. Congalach, abh Mínaíhta, tsearina na nÚipíall, 1 Catal, mac Cearpí, tsearina Píp cCúl, ùcc. Corprpe, mac Úarmanu, tsearina Úa Cevenpledelaig, ùcc maíthb la a bptuir Úepínt. Úommach, abh Mac Àdaccáin, mac Conóthair, ùc maíthb la Úllan, mac Maolpeadnaill. Socaptuch, tsearina Úa Úopbmac, ùcc. Reachtabh, abh Úram Úlim, tsearina na nÚepí ùcc. Úungail, abh Úaolán, tanaptu Úa Cevenpledelaig, ùcc. Úommach, abh MaolLeachlomn, ùcc suim la Úélíb. Plurhip, mac Maolbáum, tsearina Rátha Taillato, ùcc. Ruadh, mac Mórmi, pí Úrpte, ùc ocht ñÚepíu, ùc teocht ñ ma nÚub gairliaid. Cat rop Úo Úuana, estir Úinnenmepieb Ú Oibígenteib, u mo maíthb Ábanu, ùppea na ÚOibígente.

Arph cripri, ocht ecó reacuemoda a cugí. An cúngáí bliainn ùcé ÚAob. Maolpattuace, mac Úéallaí, abh Maimpeac Úutu, ùcc.

King of Nordmanns, per Albanos per dolum occasus est. Maccoige, prince of Tavlacht, and Bunacht, Episcopus of Lusca, in pace dormicat. Fechtnach, abbot of Glindaloich, obitu.27

27• The Eiti.—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-Tankeigh.—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:

24 A. D. 875" [recte, 876]. "Constantin, mac Cinaeth, rex Pictorum; Cinaeth, abbot of Achboro-Cainne; Congaich, mac Finechta, King of Oirgilla, and Feach, prince of Disirt-Dermada,
dara, scribe, and Abbot of Cill-achaidh; Lachtnan, son of Moichtighearn, Bishop of Cill-dara and Abbot of Fearna; Beannachta, Bishop of Lusea; Fechtnach, Abbot of Gleann-da-locha; Macoige, Abbot of Tamhlacht; and Maenghal, Prior of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Maclendai, son of Toman of Munster, scribe and wise man; and Niallbran, Abbot of Fidh-duin, died. Maclendai, son of Toman of Munster, scribe and wise man; and Niallbran, Abbot of Fidh-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-Uissean; 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 Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Conghalach, son of Finnachta, lord of Oirghialla; and Cathal, son of Cearnach, lord of Feara-Cul, died. Cairbre, son of Diarmaid, lord of Uí-Ceinnsealaigh, was slain by his own brethren. Donnchadh, son of Aedhagan, son of Conchobhar, was slain by Flann, son of Sechnall. Socartach, lord of Uí-Cormaic, died. Reachtabhra, son of Bran Finn, lord of the Deisi, died. Dunghal, son of Faelan, Tanist of Uí-Ceinnsealaigh, died. Donnchadh, son of Maelseachlainn, was mortally wounded by the Eili*. Flaithri, son of Maelduin, lord of Rath-Tamhnaigh*, died. Ruaidhri, son of Mormind, King of Britain, came to Ireland, to shun the Dubhghoill. A battle on Loch Cuan, between the Finngheinte and the Dubhgh-heitne, in which Alband, chief of the Dubhghieinte, was slain.

The Age of Christ, 875. The fifteenth year of Aedh. Maelpadraig, son of Ceallach, Abbot of Mainistir-Buith, died. Ceallach, wise man of Tir-da-

morte sunt. Donogh, mac Aegan, mic Connor, killed treacherously by Maelseachlann. Roary, mac Murmin, King of Britons, came into Ireland for refuge from Blacke Gentiles. Maelbride, Bishop of Slane, in pace quieti. Battle between the White and Blacke Gentiles at Lochcan, where fell Alban, captin of the Blacke Gentiles. Socarnach, mac Brain, duz Nepotum-Cormaic,

3 x
Ceallaíc, iṣniá Típe vá 5laı, [vécc]. Cumancaíc, mac Muinehainc, tig-
earna Ua Cneanann, vo tairbé la hUirta.  תנאי, mac Moillebríóí, tig-
irna Conaille vo diúína lín hUib Eacá.  Íad é moir, temetich, 7 toin-
necht i 5Empin an bhlaíainr, 7 po reamad 5ppora pola iarainn, 5br do poppéal
pariú na 5ola 5ppi na maígh cíanaética id Duma in Óeara. Scéin
Colaim Cille, 7 a tíomna arís na 5oiste 75 po tceoíad ma 5hallatí. Ínnean Ua Cenmpealaí lá Cindewí, mac 5aethín, tigearna
Laóisi, 7 po màithi pocheada lair.

Aðh Cnort, ocht cceó, reachemnagat apé. Ticeánaí, mac Muinehain, eppcor 7 abb Óroma mechlann, vécc. Peadé, mac Conúnántaí, abbam Dóin-
naí Sechmaíl, vo màithio 7 nunnetai. Ónúlag, abb Leitímní, 7 Robbá-
tach, abb Ruip Cné, vécc. Maolcoba, mac Cumnúmainíl, abb Árra Maéa,
vo e phágbála vo 5hallatí Loá Cuan, 7 an repáééní n. Macuta. bescán, 
mac 5aíbáín, 5aíin Cille hacáio, Aonáír, mac Cionnaí, tigína Pí
nápá, 7 Mailecepe, tigearna O Círechtaí, nég. Uaífpíece, mac Pleac-
brítaí, mótáinna an cuaícréid, 7 Píneacéta, mac Mailecorcfa, tigearna
Lainn, vécc. Maitóm pop Laíčib a cnaétar daira, 1 toisc chebolcúihah
mac Maolcém. An Laídín Óíppíaíb, oc 5uáétaíb, ma nOippáib, 1
stórchar Ónúíce, mac Annchaír, 7 Óíppírípí, mac Maolbúin, amaille
ne v5 cceo Pí fíh eoin 5bim 7 bádaí. Maitóm méi Cítípall, mac Ónúígeal, 7
mir na Óeríb, pop Pípu Muimair, ac Inseoin, 1 toisc Píandobríe, 
tigearna 5áib, 7 pochead 5ile amaille Pímu. Ínneb Moice Ó Píab Muimair co Loich

viz., Anmire instead of Maelcova. Cahalan, King of the Men of Cul, mortues est.”

1 _Dunluce-Deanu_: i.e. the Mound of Deanus. This was otherwise written Dunlu Deasa, and was the name of a mound or tumulus near Knockgraffon, in the county of Tipperary.—See _Lemblair-na-gCéart_, 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 Murnina, king of Britons, killed by Saxons. Hugh mac Cinéach, rev Pictoram, a sociis suis sectiis est. Gairfi, mac Maelbride, King of Tirconell” [recté, Conaille-Muirtheimhne], “beheaded by the Iheasheach. Cunneachac, mac Muirceach, King of Kindred-Crivhain, killed by Ulstern. Maelpaticke, mac Colningar, prince of Monster-Buty, subita morte perit. Ventus magnus et fulgor; a shower of blood came downe soe it was as great lumps swimming. The faire of Tailten sine causa justa cen aige” [i.e. without celebration], “Eclipse Lune Idibus Octobris, iv. Iuna. The Shrine of Coluim Cille, and his oaths or reliques, brought into Ireland for refuge from Gentyles.”—_Cod. Clarend._, tom. 49.

1 _Murderously_: i nuinacatnae. The term
ghlas, [died]. Cumascach, son of Muireadhach, lord of the Ui-Cremhthainn, was slain by the Ulidians. Gairblith, 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 Dunha-an-Deasa. 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 Lecighis; and numbers were slain by him.

The Age of Christ, 876. Tighearnach, son of Muireadhach, Bishop and Abbot of Druim-Ineschainn, died. Feirghil, son of Comhsudh, Abbot of Domhnach-Sechnail, was murderously* killed. Dunghal, Abbot of Leithghliinn, and Robhartach, Abbot of Ros-Cre, died. Maelcobha, son of Crummhbel, 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-Ardagr; and Maelcaere, lord of Ui-Cremhthainn, died. Ualgharg, son of Faltibheartaigh, heir-apparent of the North; and Finsneachta, son of Maelcorcra, lord of Luighne, died. A defeat was given to the Leinstermen at Uachtar-dara†, where Bolgodhar, son of Maelcieir, was killed. A slaughter was made of the South Leinstermen at Fulachta‡, by the Osraighi, wherein Dung, son of Annchadh, and Dubhthoirthirgh, son of Maelduin, were slain, together with two hundred men, [who were cut off] by slaying and drowning. A victory was gained by Cearbhhall, son of Dunghal, and by the Deisi, over the men of Munster; at Inneoin§, where fell Flannabhra, lord of Gabhra‖, and many others along with him. The plundering of Meath, as far as Loch Ainninn¶,

Dunathaide signifies to kill a man by treachery and conceal his body.—See note †, under A. D. 1349, p. 595, infrâ. 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.

*Feara-Ardagr: i.e. Feara-Arda-Cianachta, now the barony of Ferrard, in the county of Louth.
†Uachtar-dara.—This is probably the same place now called Outrath, and situated in the barony of Shillelogher, and county of Kilkenny.
‡Fulachta: i.e. the Cooking Places. Not identified.
§Inneoin.—Now Mullach-Innesona, near Clonmel, in the south of the county of Tipperary.—See note ‡, under A. D. 852, p. 487, supra.
‖Of Gabhra: i.e. of Ui-Conaill-Gabhra, now the baronies of Upper and Lower Connello, in the county of Limerick.
¶Loch-Ainninn.—Now Lough Ennell, near Mullingar, in the county of Westmeath.—See note ‡, under A. M. 2859, supra; and note ‡, under A. D. 1446, p. 949, infrâ.
Plannacán, mac Ceallaltach, por páth pí por,

Ar ruda an sam-aithne, phi glegra gcáshe saphna,
Po bpón brig vo numetba, naí maír phi phígh raitha.
Ar aúbal phi hinnairte, tomna cum co nginnne,
Fiththuih biú panlairt, cail ophing imaite má.
Phi mír porraí pornaide, triam bu láin Tiúnaí trípeá, Scíoch phi hinn naí nernaindé uáin bnocha mac Míleáid.

Tiarnóg Tailtin telglainne, phi Teagmáic tigh co cóta, Rupe Pótha peboaidne, ba mno AoO Oiliś egaib.
Ar sálac, ni neamhnaíta naíphi an bótta buicé,
Ar clochta, ni comhoisel, cuide mnaíde mac umaide.
Ni mno beirtí minicúle, plaíth pil aúailí uca.
Heu eu amme inpaóda por nó pontlebaip potea.

“Aedh Finnliath.—The real year of this monarch’s death was 879: "Aedus Finnliathus Nielli Calnei regis filius R. H. annos sexdecim; 12 Kalendas Decembris ferei septa defunctus; ut habit Tigernach, seu Chronic Seotorum, quod numum 879 confirmat.” This monarch had at least two sons, namely, Niall Glundubh, Monarch of Ireland, and ancestor of the family of O’Neill of Ulster; 2, Domhnall, King of Aileach, who, according to Peregrine O’Clery’s genealogical work, is ancestor of the Ui-Eathach Droma-Lighean, who, after the establishment of hereditary surnames, took that of O’Donnell-ghaile, now O’Donnelly, or Donnelly.—See the Appendix, p. 2427.

The year 876 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 878 of the Annals of Ulster, which notice the events of that year (a. e. comm. 879), as follows:

by the Munstermen. After Aedh Finnliath\(^d\), 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 Tailtin, 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.

Annalæ Rioghachta Ereann.

Annúr, abb Arva Macha, míc pé naon mór, vo écc, 1 po báí tríóca bhíodhán na pápaire mar an t-an pín.


Aidh Cnaprt, ocht céad peachaíogar a hocht. An oapa bhíodhán vo Plann tSiomna. Cunnaóil Cluana caoin, epproce 1 anescrope, Subhne Úa Pín- naíth, epprocp Chille oapa, Ruògéil, epprocp 1 abb Inleca Íobain, Aonáin an Oilein, Pípaíoch, abb Óbuinéaí, Maipan Úa Róbligh, abb Lir míor, Neapálán, abb Cluálla, abb Cluana pítha Molua, Aonúr, mac Maolcaíspina, comarba epprocp Eogain Arpa píata, 1 Aonáin, mac Ruaíraí, abbain Luigse, décc. Macolcábail, mac Lonogaí, tigearna Chaipina Quachaíge, Plaituínáin, mac Cealllaí, tigearna Úa Móihn Cualann, Maolmuíil, mac Muígnún, tigearna Úa pPálte, décc. Déardea Cumann taighain 1 vo cripfe do Galla.7 poídúire míor vo dámh bo bhréith ar a mhír. Dabhair, cóipaidi ónúthr do Néistmannabh, bá tóipaí do luét na h-Uaigleanna pín, do máthbháth gurán, 1 vo loipcead 1 nav éit chlét, éipé moipbhúibh De 1 naomh Cianán. Dúinseal, mac Mailecán, plait Úa Conánail, 1 Cipball, mac Concóirne,

vertai, heire apparent of the North, mortuvs est. Finachta, mac Meiccora, king of Luigné-Connacht, mortuvs est. Ainniré, prince of níne moneths in Ardínach, mortuvs est. Dungal, prince of Leghlin, mortuvs est."—Col. Clarach, tom. 49.

1 Tíghle Airimhain: i.e. the House of Airindan, or Fárrannan. This place is so called at the present day, and anglicised sometimes Tífarran, but more usually Tyfarranin. 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 Mullinger.

2 Eantrobla: i.e Antrim, the chief town of the county of Antrim.

3 Airthear: i.e. the inhabitants of the baronies of Orior, in the east of the county of Armagh.

4 From Boraínhe to Corrách: i.e. from Beal-Boróinhe, a large fort close to the west bank of the River Shannon, near Killaloe, in the county
Ainnmire, 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 Maelsechlainn, in sovereignty over Ireland. Fearadhach, son of Cormac, Abbot of Ia; Duibhilitir, Abbot of Chuain-Eois and Tigh-Airindam; Muireadhach, son of Cormac, Abbot of Ean troblí; Domhnall, son of Muirigen, King of Leinster; Ferghil, Abbot of Chuain-mor-Maedhóg; Flannagan, son of Faclan, heir apparent of Ul-Ceinnsealach, died. Maelciarain, son of Conang, lord of Teathbha, died in religion, after a good life. Maelmihi, son of Duibhimireachtaí, was killed by the Airtheara. Caindealbhán, son of Riogan, heir apparent of Leinster, died. Flann, son of Maelnechlainn, came into the province of Leinster, and took their hostages. Munster was plundered, from Borainmhe to Corcach, by Flann, son of Maelsechlainn.

The Age of Christ, 878. The second year of Flann Sinna. Crumhael of Chuain-caeín, bishop and anchorite; Suibhne Ua Finnachta, Bishop of Cill-dara; Ruidhghel, Bishop and Abbot of Inleach-Íbhair; Aedhgan 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 Maelcaularda, successor of Bishop Eoghan of Ardsrath; Aenacan, son of Ruadh-rach, Abbot of Lusca, died. Maelfhabhaíl, son of Loingsech, lord of CArraig-Breachaigh; Flaitheamhain, son of Ceallach, lord of Ul-Briuin-Cualann; Mael-sinchill, son of Mughron, lord of Ul-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-clíath, through the miracles of God and St. Cianan. Donnghal, son of Maelacan, chief of Ui-Conamhla; and Cearbhall, son of Cucoirne, heir

de 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. Faraach, mac Cormaic, Abbot of Aéi, mortus est. Maelciarain, mac Conang, king of Tebhiai, in clericatu mortus est. Duv-

m Ui-Conamhla.—The situation of the territory of this tribe, which is mentioned again under the year 915, is unknown to the Editor.
A. D. 880. Ferchair, Abbot of Benchar, mortuus est. Cranmael of Clonkine, bishop and Anchorite, mortuus est. The mansion Ora-
tory of Kyanan spoilyed by Gentiles, carieng many captives from thence; and afterwards Barreth, the great Tyrant of the Nordmans, was killed by Kyanan. Maelsinchill, mac Mungrein, king of Oláy, died. Aengus, mac Malecararda, prince of Ardsraha; Aenagan, mac Ruarach, prince of Luscan; and Flaihevan, mac Cellai, King of the O'Bruinnis of Cualann, mortuus est. Suivne, Episcopos of Kildare, quierit. Ruigel, a
bishop, Abbot of Inlech-Ivair, quierit. Male-
favaile, mac Loingsi, king of Caigir-Brachai,
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apparent of Caiscal, died. Aedhagan, son of Dealgnaeth, died. Tuathal, son of Fiachra, lord of Tochar-mor; [and] Finn, son of Dubhslaine, lord of Ul-Fidheinte, died.

The Age of Christ, 879. The third year of Flann. Muirechertach, 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 Cluan-Dolcain; Cormac, son of Ciaran, Abbot of Tuaim-da-ghualann and Prior of Cluain-fearta-Brenainn; Duibhinsi, Abbot of Inis-Cacindeagh; Aedhan, Abbot of Cluain-Iraird; Flann, son of Dubhdaachrich, wise man of Tir-da-ghlas, died. A battle was gained by the Conaille-Muirtheimne, 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 Tadlig (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-citir-di-glais, 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 Fearmhagh, 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, in the territory of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, died.

The Age of Christ, 880. The fourth year of Flann. Maelruain, Bishop of Lusca; Ferghil, Abbot of Fearna; Aenghus, son of Maelduin, heir apparent mortuus est.” — Cod. Clarend., tom. 40.

"Magh-citir-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.

"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 Maelseachlainn, with his English” [recte, Danes] “and Irish, into the North” [ur on Pechta], “until he came to Magh between the two rivers, from whence he spoyled Ardmaech. Murtagh, mac Nell, Abbot of Daire-Calcaí, mortuus est. A rising out between Lorcan, mac Coscrail, King of the O’Niallains, and Donnagan, mac Fogartail, King of Fermaini. Battle between the O’Connells of” [Muirtheimne] “and the rest of the North” [recte, and the Ultn, or Ulidians]. “where Anfhith, mac Hugh, King of Ulster, Conallan, mac Maelduin, King of Cova, and
pídáonna an tuaircreipt, do dhíoscab lón naiciones. Roscapta, mac Óuin-
vácheall, abb Tíge Móinna, Cummpach, mac Dúnnaill, tísearpa Ceneoil
Taoiseach, Paoilín, mac Dúnlanse, tísearpa Tochar Eachdach, véce.
Sráon, mac Tísearpanáig, do mharbá la hAmhré, mac Íarnh. Ap aí ba
7 do bár Conércra po mbaineadb.

Sráon, mac Tísearpanáig gan gaoi, caol a dhiúplóir pón mhínt cé,
Aineál do gín aminn sráon, ca ní chen do teagaird Dé.

Amháir, mac Muírpoim, tísearpa Muídóim mór, do mharbá. Céiprach,
mac Robartaigh, abh Áiron Macha, do é poc.

Aíp Cneipte, ocirt céce oítmoda a haon. An cúiseach bhádáin do
Phlaim. Scanéil, epríp Cille uath, Ailbheo, abhaís mac Macht, mór-
phá. Mhpbín Chluana hlópár, Snaipleich, abb Áiron breacán, Raigheal,
abb Dódóim, Dunaòach, mac Céipbam, abb Mánphreach Buite, Cona-
Bán, mac Macail Ciníne, abh Íprü Camlóis, Céipbam, mac Céipcin
phip Típe dá shóra 7 Chluana reapea bpéainn, 7 an vapa tísearpa boí an tás
mín ríp Loch Riach, Dúnnaill, mac Muípeccen, pí Luath, do mharbá la
Laígnib buáinm, Céiprpe, mac Dúnlaig, tísearpa Cilpe Lipe, 7 Dùmpúain,
mac Conaílaigh, tísearpana Ciannaíta Slime Tímein, véce. Amháir, mac
Áirtbh, mac Cléitha, mac Madaí, pí Uail, do mharbá do Chonaillbh Muípeccen.
Íarnbh, mac Áirtbh, róinph lárchaip Céiphe, óc. Caithalán, mac Céipbmpe,
ráinph aapail Pe. Páil, do mharbá. Conaín, mac Pláinn, róinph Ciannaíta,
do mharbá la Laígnib. Dúnaig, mac Túaitcheip, tísearpana Fáilnig Col-
lampach, do mharbá la Fálignaib mór, mór.

Other nobles, were killed. The Connels were victors. Scanlan, prince of
Dunleaghglais, by Ulster, killed. Cormack, mac Ciarrain, Secnap
of Clonfert-Brenainn, and prince of Tuomdale-
gualan, mortus est. Conor mac Teg, King of
the three Connaghs, died in old age. Acan,
 prince of Clon-Iraird, in pace quiescit. Duvhuisi,
 prince of Innis-Kyne-dea, mortus est."—Cod.
Chronl., tom. 39.
1 Tochar-Eachdach: i.e. Ecchaidh's Cause-
way. Not identified.
2 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 Dubhdachearl, Abbot of Teach-Mochuha; Cumascach, son of Donnall, lord of Cinel-Laeghair; Faelan, son of Dunlang, lord of Tochar-Eachdhach', died. Braen, son of Tighearnach, was slain by Ainbhith, son of Gairbhith. Of his death, and of the death of Aenghus, [son of Maedduin], 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, son of Robhartach, Abbot of Ard-Macha, died.

The Age of Christ, 881. The fifth year of Flann. Seannal, Bishop of Cill-dara; Ailbrend, son of Maichteach, successor of Finnen of Clain-Iraird; Suairleach, Abbot of Ard-Breaccain; Raghallach, Abbot of Beannchair; Dunadhach, son of Cormac, Abbot of Mainistir-Buithe; Conallan, son of Maelteimhin, Abbot of Inis-Caindeagla; Cormac, son of Ceithearnach, Prior of Tir-da-ghlas and Chun-fearta-Breannain, and the second lord who was over Loch-Riach at that time, [died]. Cairbre, son of Dunlang, lord of Airther-Life, and Donnchuan, son of Conghalach, lord of Cianachta-Glinne-Gimhin, died. Ainbhith, son of Aedh, son of Madagan, King of Ulidia, was slain by the Conaille-Muirtheimhne. Gairbhith, son of Arthur, Tanist of farthar-Liphe", 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 Tuathchar, lord of Gaileanga-Collamhrach", 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, bishop of Luscan, in pace dormit. Cumascach mac Donell, King of Kindred Laoire, mortuus est. Bran, mac Tiermai, killed by Ainfith, mac Gairvith. Mors mac Ausli, by Mac Ernga, and Maelischaillain his daughter. Mac Mugroin, capten of Mugorn-Bregh, killed. Eochagan, mac Hugh, haunf King of Ulster, did kill the son of Ainfith, mac Hugh. Cahasach, mac Kovartai, prince of Ard-

mouch, died in peace. Aengus, mac Maedduin, heyre apparent of the North, beheaded" [decollatus est] "by Dalarai."—Codd. Clarend., tom. 49.

1 Loch Riach.—Now Loughrea, in the county of Galway.—See note *, under A. D. 797, p. 406. supra.

* Loarthar-Liphe: i.e. West of the Liffey.—See note *, under A. D. 628, p. 250, supra.

* Gaileanga-Collamhrach, &c.—This was probably another name for Gaileanga-Beaga, on the north side of the River Liffey, in the present
Aoir Cnopt, ocht ecéo oétnóa a do. An peirpeaí bhí an am go Phlann. Coibhmac, eprcop Donnlaice, abh Cluana híorapto, Eochu, mac Robartacna, abh Ardbhrach abae 7 Cille Moime, Muineachach, mac Úm, tigearna Laigean, 7 abb Cille Dana. Í dá dó ro ráideach,

Molmna Muineachach Maige Li Tur, Laoé limb cupe, Ri Laigean colleb lebhenn, mac Úm, buan n'Éireann nile.

Iomhain gnúip caomh miogab, caomh náip ro aigab tóparb, S leóp lúir a pioc, ro bpib pop umh mórparb.


Aoir Cnopt, ocht ecéo oétnóa a trí. An peactmaí bhí an am go Phlann. Maoctuile, abh Cluana mac Nóip, do Úib Marn a cénel, Tuaéal, mac county of Dublin. The people called Gaileanga Mora inhabited the present barony of Margaillan, in the county of Meath, and some of the adjoining districts.—See note 1, under A. D. 809, p. 121, supra.

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:


8 Caille-Fallamhain: i.e. Fallon's Wood. The situation of this territory appears from a note in the Feilire-Aenghus, at 14th September, and also from O'Clergy'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.

3 Craebe-Laisre.—A place near Connacanoise, in the King's County. This entry is given in
The Age of Christ, 882 [recte 885]. The sixth year of Flann. Cormac, Bishop of Daimhid, and Abbot of Cluain-Iraird; Eochu, son of Robhartaigh, 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 overthrew great heroes.

Mughrion, son of Ccannfaeladh, Abbot of Cluain-fearta-Brenainn; Maeltuile, son of Fethghnaigh, 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, died. A male child spoke at Craeibh-Laisre, 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 Ul-Maine; Tuathal, son of Ailbhé, Abbot of 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:


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 15th of June that year.—See Art de Vérifier les Dates, tom. i. p. 68.
534   annala riochadhacht earann.  [884.


Thom céz pop cóiceaó móbpeall, ó arbach leo i Liph leipraigh, Thomm lóppnaído Aipail, tóbam ríubhada Thíppraigh.
Scit mo inéanna, mua do gnap, állam Threagrach i tuighbáir.
Oinbro oenaigh Uíl láin, Laísin co muri mac Bécain.

Maolmura an ríile poipse píopólaí, péaradó eairpína an bhepla Scoit-
egda, véce. Ap ríip tuccáid an tighlaim pí,

*Cill-Toma.—See note b, under A. D. 746, p. 319, supra.
*Cill-mic-Míchein: i.e. the Church of the Son of Milchu, now Kilmeelchon, 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:

of Cill-dara; Robhartach, son of Colgan, Abbot of Cill-Toma, died. Scannall, son of Ferghil, Abbot of Domhnach-Sechnaill; Forceillach of Cill-nic-Milechon; Clothchlu, 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 Finnacht, son of Muireadhach. Longborian, son of Finnacht, lord of Muscaighe, 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 Comhgán, Bishop of Lann-Eala, ended his life at an advanced age. Reachtaídh, learned Bishop of Cluain-Uambhaich; Maeltuile, son of Dunghall, Abbot of Beauchair; Colcu, son of Connacon, 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 Teacht-Theille; Cui-gan-mathair, Abbot of Imleach-Ibhair; Aedhán, son of Reachtadh, 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 Iíguine. Of him Flann, son of Lonan, 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.

Weared my mind, moist my countenance, since Treasach lies in death.

The moan of Oenach-Lifí all, and of Leinster to the sea, is the son of Becan.

Maelmura, the learned and truly intelligent poet, the erudite historian of the Scotic language, died. It is of him this testimony was given:

Sechnaill, a fratribus suis moritum."—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 O'nu, 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 Brittonum, edited by Dr. Todd, p. 222.
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" [recto, 887]. "Murcha mac Maelduin, heir of the Fochla" [i.e. the North], "killed by Flannagan, mac Fogartai, King of Fermain. Tiernach, mac Tolairg, heyre of Desmond-Brega, jagulatus est a seco suo. An Epistle brought by the pilgrims" [recto, by the pilgrims] "into Ireland, with forfeyture for breaking of the Sabboth day, and many more other good instructions. Echai of Laimn mac Congain, vitam senilem finivit, and Maeldurn, the kingly poet of Ireland, mortua est."—Cod.
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 and good instructions. Cuilen, son of Cearbhall, son of Dunghal, and Maelfebhail, son of Muircheartach, 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; Slogh-adhach 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; 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 Maelschmaill, by the foreigners of Ath-eliath, 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 Cormac, son of Cuileanan.—He was Bishop under the year 903.
mac Τορνίμαρα, τιζεαρνα Λυγχνε Connacht, δεκ. Οο Κορπα Βίμπι
α σενέλ, 1' α πανδι Οο ώδαλεν. Τεαρχαλ, mac Ονγαλη, τιζεαρνα
Ορπαγε, δεσ. Τολαπγ, mac Κεαλλαν, αν παρα τιζεαρνα δο αν ταν ποπ
δεφερπ άρτν, δεσ. Ερεανον, mac Αελνα, πι Ολαν, δο ταρπδα λα ήλοη,
mac Ιαργη δο Νοτεμαναβ. Αμπχαλ mac Μπαρανα, τιζεαρνα Ήα
εμποιταναμ, δεσ. Τυν Μαοιτερταη, με Παζαναε, τιζεαρνα Ήα
μπαρπε. Τυν Ττίρπαη με Ιοξωμ. Μπολεον οο Κρομμιαολ, αβ
Αρπα Μαχα, δο εκα τα ρπινταον. Οο μπιτεπ Χιλλε μπονε δο ρλρε.
Αοιρ Τεμοτ, οετ εκεο εττμοοα, α πε. Αν βαεκιαο βλιαοαμ δο Φηλανο.
Μπολολαρ, επεεορ Cluama με Nοιπ, Μεαμποπαρ, mac Ροεατα, έβμουα
μοιρ Μαενος, Μαοιπταραε, mac Νειλ, αββ Σξαν, mac Κπμπαρ-
λαο, αβ Μελεαχ Ιωηαν, Αμπμοπαρ, αβ Μαηζε μετ, Τι Οραμπαν, αβ
Ρα, αββ Τιζε Μλιοα, δεσ. Πλαν, μεζιν Ονγαλη, διι Μαηπηιλαηαηα, με
Μπαλμπαναο, πι Πεαοη, 7 ο a ιρριηε ματαη Φλοηη Σιομα, δεσ
ιαρ ποε-κιηαηαν, 7 οa ιρπηιαμη μη Cλυμα με Nοιπ, 7 ο a ηηακαιη επιηδηε.
Γηβι-
λαςα, λα Μαοιππηιεο, τιζεαρνα Κοναηλε Μυπεπηιμη, δεσ. Ινπριαπ-
ηαρ, με Αεηα, Μπιεαρνα Ιεαηερα, Πο Vωμαζαη, mac Πλαν, πληε
Ηα μβαπποηε πηε, δεσ. Πιαηηα, μαe Αημηε, πι Ολαν, δο ταρπδα
δο Ηηλεαη Βναηνη. Ινπρεπ Αρη πρηιερ, 7 Οομηαηζ Παηπηαρ, Τουηελ, 7
Γηνηε δα λοχα λα Γαλλαη. Πιοηαζ, λα Κεηεμπι Μπιοζηαηηα Βαοιζωι,
δο ταρπδαο. Απ δο πο παεηναο,
δα λαηεμ αa Ηαηηαη ζνηηο, ροβη πηια πο Ηηπαη.
Μαe πιζ Ζαηθα Βαηαημ θηαμ, Πιοηαζ ηεζεο ζμ Μηαημαηη.

Corc-Firthri.—This tribe inhabited the
barony of Gallen, in the county of Mayo, and
those of Leany and Corran, in the county of
Sligo.—See O'Flaherty's Ogygia, part iii. c. 69.
¢ Gill-mor.—Now Kilmore, in the county of
Cavan. The year 885 of the Annals of the
Four Masters corresponds with 887 of the
Annals of Ulster, which notice the events of
that year as follows:

"A. D. 887. Maedoca, mac Crunnvaë, Abbot
of Ardnae, vitam senilem finivit. Maelnuile mac
Cilen, prince of Conbert Bremain, mortuus
est. Maelpatrick, scriba et sapiens opinus, prince
of Troed, and servant of Patrick's people by
the mountain southerly, died. Duncha, mac
Duvdavoire, King of Cassill, mortuus est.
A breach of battle upon Flann, mac Maelsch-
laïn, by the forreneres, who Hugh mac Conor,
King of Connaght; Lergus mac Cruinnen, bu-
shopp of Kildare; and Duncha mac Maelduïn,
prince of Killdelga, et aliarum Civitatwn, were
all killed. Cervall, mac Dungail, King of
Ossory, subdua morte perit. Cuganmahair (mo-
therless), prince of Inleach-Ivar, mortuus est.
Tolarg mac Cellai, hauïf King of Descert-Brehg,
vitam senilem finivit. Jeoffry mac Ivar, rex Nord-
of Gormghus, lord of Luighne-Connacht, died. He was of the tribe of Corca-Firthri, and from him the Ui Dubhailen [are descended]. Cembal, 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, [see 539] of the Norsemen. Anrothan, son of Murchadh, lord of Ui-Crinluithainn, died. The mortal wounding of Maelchertaigh, son of Fiachra, lord of Ui-Bairche. The mortal wounding of Treasach, son of Ilguini. Maelcobha, son of Cronnmhael, Abbot of Ard-Macha, died at an advanced age; he was of the family of Cill-mor.

The Age of Christ, 886. The tenth year of Flann. Macelodhar, Bishop of Cluain-mic-Nois; Senchnasach, son of Focarta, Abbot of Cluain-mor-Macdhog; 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 Maelsechlann, son of Maelruain, King of Ireland, and who was the mother of Flann Sinna, died after a good life, and after penance at Cluain-mic-Nois; and she was there interred. Gibbleachan, son of Maelbrighde, lord of Conaille-Muirtheimhne, died. Indreachtach, son of Aedh, lord of Ciaraighe-Luachra; and Gormacan, son of Flann, chief of Ui-Bairreche-tire, died. Fiachna, son of Auhlith, King of Ulidia, was killed by the Ulidians themselves. The plundering of Ard-Breachain, Domhnaich-Padraig, Tuiln, and Gleann-da-locha, by the foreigners. Cinaedh, son of Cennedidh, heir apparent of Laeighis, was slain. Of him was said:

Alas for the comely descendant of Cathal, deprived of joy are the race of Bearach,
Son of the king of lasting Rath-Bacain, the hero of the pass of Gabhruan.

manorum, a fratre suo per dolum occisis est. Aenach Fane et Taiten con acie ecin" [i.e. without celebration].—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

b 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 Ceinnedidh, who was son of Mordha, a quo O'Mordha, who was son of Cinaeth, the son of Cearnach, son of Ceinneididh, son of Gaethin, the first chief of Laeighis, who took possession of the three territories of Comann, who was the son of Cinaeth, son of Cathal, son of Bearach (from whom the O'Mores were called Sil-Bearaigh), son of Meigill, son of Maelathghein, son of Bacan, who built the fort of Rath-Bacain, in Magh-Reda.—See note 7, under the year 860, p. 496, supra.

³ Gabhruan.—Otherwise called Bealach-Gabh-


Some of the events noticed in the Annals of the Four Masters under the year 886 are given in the Annals of Ulster under 868, and others under 889, as follows:

“A. D. 888. An army by Daniell, mac Hugh, with the Northmen and forerunners, to the South O'Nells.” [Maelmartain, coarb of Caineach, mortus est] “Maenach, prince of Killach-Dromad mortuir. Anach Tailltín aon saighi” [i.e. without celebration].


1 Suibhne, son of Maelwamba.—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.

1 Clericus: i.e. Clericus. He is the progenitor from whom the family of the O'Clerys have derived their hereditary surname.

2 Whiter than the swan: DéIRTHI GEN.—Dr. O'Conor translates this incorrectly, “alba crat inter humeros tota,” in his edition of the An-
The Age of Christ, 887. The eleventh year of Flann. Seachnasach, Abbot of Lusca; Flann, son of Maeleduin, Abbot of La; 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, 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 Braeman, son of Cearbhall, and also of Suibhne, son of Dunghus, lord of Ui-Fearghus. A slaughter [was made] of the foreigners by the Ui-Amhaldhaidh, in which fell Elair, son of Bairid, one of their chieftains, and others along with him. Maelfhabhaill, son of Cleircach, lord of Aithne, died. The fair of Tailtinn 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 all over. Conchobhar, son of Flannagan, lord of Ui-Failghe, was destroyed by fire at Cluain-foda-Fini, in the church; and the relics of Finian were violated by the Fera-Tulach, on his way from parleying with Flann, son of Maelseachlainn, King of Ireland.

\[\text{mermaid}] \quad \text{"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. Whyther then a swan her bodydy. Maelfavuill, mac Cleri, Kinge of Aigne, mortuus est." — Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.}

\[\text{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:

\[\text{A.D. 891. Macelbrighe, Abbot of Clonmacnoys, in pace dormivit. Venus magnus in feria Martini, that it made great havock of woods, and caryed churches and houses out of their places. Macelorgus, prince of Lothra, mortuus est. Tiernan, mac Sellachan, Kinge of Breuf, mortuus est." — Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.}

\[\text{Inis-Snaig.—Now Inishmag, near Thomastown, in the county of Kilkenny.—See note \& under the year 745, p. 348, supra.}

\[\text{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 Arthunach in ipso festo Pentecostes inter Kincel-Eoguin et Ulidios; hoc est, inter Addedium filium Laigne et Flathbertacium filium Murchadhi, donec Malbrigidus Sancti Patricii Conorbantu, 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 Dungaill, 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 Baris, 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; Dichiull of Tamhlacht; and Fearghus, son of Maelmichill. (Economus of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Suadhbhhar, i.e. the son of Coitceadhach, of Inis-Snaig, died; he was an anchorite. Becc, son of Erinmon, 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-Ceinnsealaigh; Seallbhlaith, daughter of Aedh; and Maeletigh, daughter of Cathmhael, died. Dubhechann, son of Cinaedh, lord of Fears-Cualann, died. There was a conflict and dissension, about Whitsuntide, at Ard-Macha, between the Cinel-Eoghain and the Ulidians, i.e. between Atteidh, son of Laighne, and Flaithbhheartach, son of Murchadh; but Maelbrighe, successor of Patrick, separated them afterwards. After this Maelbrighe 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, and four of the Ulidians to be hanged, and as many more from

brigidus autem, quia ita contra reverentiam Ecclesiae Dei, et S. Patricio debitam impegerunt, ab Ulidiis obsides et 210 boves: et quatuor ex delicii authoribus suspendi curarunt Ulidi. Kineleoguin etiam in consilium ex parte sua consensurum satisfactionem."

"Cunhal.—A cunhal 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" [recte, 893]. "Mochta, the adopted of Fethgnai, Bushopp, Anchorite, and an excellent writer of Ardmach, in pace quiet. Contention in Ardmach in Whitsuntide, between Tyreowen and the rest of Ulster, where many were slain. A battle upon the Black Gentiles by the Saxons, where innumerable men were slain. Great confusion among the forreners of Dublin, that they divided them-

Aorp Ćiępe, ocht ccō nocha. An ceptənaō baisaō nēc vo Phlann. Maolothair, mac Cuīn, erpcoir Tīpe nā șlēr, nā cmārph bε̆pε̆n, Ciaπān, mac Maoltō, abb Ćāpōne Colum, Colec, mac Caimnāo, abb Cūama hēn̄neach, Loiche, mac Dān̄n̄añ, ć Oenāc, mac Maitēuile, pénn̄abb Dommīace Ciān̄ám, nēs. Mūmp̄bāt̄h, mac Eochān̄, pi Úlāc, vo mephbā la hAＮ, mac Loēyē. Dūblachena, mac Maolr̄ata, pi Caīp̄l̄, nēs. Ceallach, mac Flannagān, tīsārma ąr̄p̄ζ, vo mephba la Pōzāpāt̄h, mac Tolāp̄, 1 mēd̄īal̄, conāo an̄ ap̄b̄ēt̄ Flannacán pé̄ir̄n āḡ ā̄ ēḡāine,

Tiōla Ceallaīs po ān̄āp̄, 5ōb̄p̄ Ceallaīs laip̄ na lá̄mh, Ćp̄ mana bē̄p̄ an pēl̄ șap̄b̄, ní nēlb̄ ap̄ meph̄b̄ mac Dāēpāb̄t̄l̄.
Ni bai mac pi nējε̄ rop̄, po Ceallach nōp̄m̄maε̄ ngl̄an, Teaḡl̄ach po tēāgl̄āč an pī nī pī po mm māb̄ā gal.

Phlann, mac Lōn̄án, po rīn̄ū,

An̄p̄a τp̄ τp̄ ēp̄s̄, τp̄ τp̄ mēc̄ Phlann im̄m̄ān̄ēt̄ Ōb̄ā,
Congalach Culp̄, Ceallach Cīm̄a lā Cionnāt̄ Cn̄ōb̄a.
Ma po bē̄t̄ Ceallaīc einc̄ach ńpp̄p̄an a ńt̄ b̄ā b̄l̄ε̄c̄ā,
Mōp̄n̄ūp̄ b̄ā p̄ ōm̄ ā lōḡ̄ gal̄, n̄ ō m̄ ūm̄ āt̄ p̄ǣḡ̄al̄ p̄ æc̄h̄̄āō.

selves into factions: the one part of them with Ivair, and the other with Jeffery the Erle. Con-"gulah mac Flanagan, leyre of Brehg, mortuus est."—Cdl. Clarend., tom. 49.
 Successor of Brennain : i.e. Bishop or Abbot of Clonfert, of which St. Brennain, or Brendan, was the founder and patron.
 Airdae-Coluim : i.e. Colum's Height or Hill, now Ardecolm, an old church in ruins on the north side of Wexford haven.
 Dearbhail.—Pronounced Dervil, was the name of a woman among the ancient Irish. This Dearbhail was the wife of Flanagan, and the mother of Ceallach.

* Flann is here used for its diminutive, Flannagan, which is too long for the metre.
* Odhibba.—This was the ancient name of a mound near Navan, in the county of Meath.
* 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'Kaine, attributed to Mac Coisi, Colt and other places in Meath are thus referred to as mourning for his death:

"Uipn̄ēac Mōē, Cn̄ōb̄a lā Col̄t̄, ιπ̄ōnaε̄ po pōp̄ē a m̄b̄īō H̄īall̄,
Tūc̄ēḡa lā Tēāl̄āp̄ nā ṁōḡ, p̄ āp̄ōp̄ nā māp̄ēn̄ā a ṁīl̄ān !"
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. Laichtinnan, son of Maelciarain, lord of Teatlibha, died. Faelan, son of Guaire, lord of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh; Niall, son of Cormac, lord of the Deisi, died. Mochta, foster son of Fethgiba, 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 Brenainn; Ciaran, son of Maeldubh, Abbot of Airdne-Coluim; Colga, son of Caithniadh, Abbot of Cluain-eidhneach; Loichene, Abbot of Daimhinis; and Oenacan, son of Mael-tuale, Vice-abbot of Daimhliag-Cianain, died. Muireadhach, son of Eochagan, King of Ulidia, was slain by Adith, son of Loegne. Dubhlachtna, son of Mael-guala, 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 Dearbhail 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:

Illustrous the careers of the three sons of Flann, who coursed over Odhba,
Congalach of Colt, Ceallach of Cearna, and Cinaedh of Cnodhba.
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].

"Uisneach of Meath, Cnodhba, and Colt, are sorrowful, and the fort wherein dwelt Niall; Tlachtgha and Teamhair of the Kings, alas that their ornament liveth not!"

Cearna.—Not identified. It is referred to in the Dinneanchas as in Meath.
Cnodhba.—Now Knowth, near Slane, in the county of Meath.—See note b, under A. D.
Ruaidhcháin, mac Cartháin, tighearra Peap cCul, do máthbhaí i nOirpaíghb
á Iarpeachtach, mac Maileum, tighearra Caille Pollamain i luip Maol-
puarnaí, mac Plann, tighearra Dealbha Eairg, mac Mácain, tighearra Ceallaí, ma
Atha chai, co mprat theachtaípin arach ceóil i mbroin leó, iar noircron-
leá aipaill von eaclaír, í an mbhríthe an dcéaptaíge. Conaí do 1r puíbraí,

Tnaí, a naem Pápaice, naí anacht tespnaíge,
An saoil co na tnaígaí, aí bhaladó do dcéaptaíge.

Maolaíetgún, eipcep Anra Macha, do écc. 

Aoir Clioríe, ocht ceóil nocha a haoi. An cúiseach bliachaí dá dcé u do
Plann. Sopeachtaí mac Conaim péibhó, eigní, eppcob 1 abb Capcaíge, 
bláinach, mac Tappealcaí, abb Cúinach, abb Cluana mic Nóir, Mópar
Ua Ógad, abb Dóippa, vécc, iar, npéigseachán cian aorpa. Maolachtaí reac-
néabb, 1. phiobi, Cluana mic Nóir, abb Dámhna do uil 1 macra la Dealbha
Eairg, 7 do náon luíga phi bár co na boí cion do 1 macbhaí Scolairaíge. Muip-
neachtach, mac Maolmuanaí, phiobi Lupeca, vécc. Plannacán, mac Ceallaí, 
tighearra phi bibile do macbhaí hic Olba la Nortmanbaí. Conaí mac
Plannagún, tanaí phi bibile, do vécc 1 nDún phi. Plaintbeachtach, mac
Muircheata, tighearra Aubó, do macbhaí la Ua mhóiptaí. Maolmuochpeige, 
drac Iarpeachtach, tighearra Leire Chatail, do macbhaí la Leire Chatail phiippin.

784, p. 391; and note *, under 861, p. 497, suipra.

*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
expulsa per Gluniarium et Nortmannos Dub-
liniensès; qui ipsa summa Basilica ex parte
diruta, et diversis sacris edificiis solo aquatis,
decem supra septingentos abduxerunt captivos.”
—Trias Thauim, 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. Macloar, mac Forlasai, Patrick’s
serjeant from the Mountain Fotherbi” [recte,
southwards]. “died. Lochman, mac Maeli-
rain, King of Tevha, mortuus est. Fergus, mac
Maelmhiil, epynomus of Cen-nic-Nois, dor-
mied. Ivar’s son” [came] “againe into Ireland.”
“A. D. 894. Duvlachtna, mac Maciugala,
Ruadhachan, son of Cathan, lord of Feara-Cul, and Innreachtach, son of Maelduin, lord of Caile-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 Uí-Briuin, was slain by the Fortuatha of Leinster. Maelgorm, Tanist of the Deisi, was slain. Scolaighe, 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-clath; 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.

Maelithghin, Bishop of Ard-Macha, died.

The Age of Christ, 891. The fifteenth year of Flann. Soerbhreathach, son of Connadh, scribe, wise man, bishop, and Abbot of Corcach; Blathmhae, son of Taircealtach, one of the [people of] Breaghmaine, Abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, [died]; Moran Ua Buðhe, 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 Scolaighe. Muireadhach, son of Maelruanaidh, Prior of Lusca, died. Flannagan, son of Ceallach, lord of all Breagh, was slain at Olbha by the Norsemen. Cinaedh, son of Flannagan, Tanist of all Breagh, died at Dun-Brí. Fáithbheartach, son of Murchadh, lord of Aileach, was slain by Ua Breasail. Maelmoicheirghe, son of Innreachtach, lord of Leath-Chathail, was slain by [the people of] Leath-


Of Scolaighe: i.e. of Scolaighe, son of Macan, Lord of Dealbhna-Eathra, in the new King’s County, who had been slain by the people of Cloumaenoise the year before.

Olbha.—Not identified. It is probably an error for Odibba.

Dun-Brí: i.e. the Dun or Fort of Breac, a man’s name denoting speckled or freckled.
Cumaech, mac Muircriaig, tigearra Beair n'Arpa Chiamachta, do marbhad la hUisce. Muircha, mac Maenaig, tigearra roprceart Connacht, Í Mairine tigearra Laiste, dé. Plann, mac Lonán, Ua Dhiidlí nim Scota ppim pile naonaíl uile, pile a' r teach ba i n'Éirim ma anuir, do marbaí la marbhad la macaib Cumhaidhe, do Udh Raite airgen, in namr teantus hic Loc nácaoc i nucirib Mhuinán. An Gall la Conaille, la hAdeir, mac Laiste, in ro marbaí Ainlaoib Ua Thuainnp, í Glimeaba, mac Glimeaann, co noch ecdaib inaile ppm. An nEoghanachta la hOrraigibh n'Arpa Aire, 1. la mac Seapbail, 7 la Laiste. Stuirn, mac lómana, do marbaí la Noirtmannaib oile.


1 Flann, son of Lonan.—In the Annals of Ulster he is called O'Guire, i.e. descendant of Guaire Aidhne, King of Connaught.—See Genealogies, &c., of the Ul-Finchach, 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 Cinches, the mother of Gaedhil Glas, from whom they are said to have derived the name of Gaedhil.


3 Ul-Fothaidh.—This was the name of a tribe seated in the barony of Illa 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 Dualla Mac Firbis's genealogical work, Marquis of Drogheda's copy, p. 345; and Hardiman's edition of O'Flaherty's Tar-Connought, p. 372); and the other called Cíne-Fothaidh in Ul-Maine, in the same province.—See Tribes and Customs of Hy-Mayn, p. 35, note 4.

4 Loch-Douchaich.—This was the ancient name of Waterford harbour.

5 Grian-Airbh.—Now Greame, in the barony of Croomagh, and county of Kilkenny, and on the borders of the county of Tipperary.—See Circuit of Maireachtach 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. Cunascach, 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 Lonat, the Virgil of the race of Scotiae, chief poet of all the Gaeidhil, the best poet that was in Ireland in his time, was secretly murdered by the sons of Corrbaidhe (who were of the Ui Fothaithe), at Loch-Dachaeach, in Deisi-Munhan. A slaughter was made of the foreigners by the Conailli, and by Athdeidh, son of Laighne, in which were slain Amhlaeibh, grandson of Imhar, and Gluntradha, son of Gluniarain, with eight hundred along with them. A slaughter was made of the Eoghamachta at Grian-Airbh, by the Osraigh, i.e. by the son of Cearbhhall, and the Leinstermen. Sitriuc, son of Imhar, was slain by other Norsemen.

The Age of Christ, 892. The sixteenth year of Flann. Airgetan, son of Forannan, Abbot of Corcach; Cathasach, son of Fearghus, Tanist-abbot of Ard-Macha, a pious youth; and Comhsuld, son of Echtgaidhe, a noble priest of Ard-Macha, died. Uathanharan, son of Conchobhar, lord of Ui-Failghhe, was treacherously killed by Cosgrach, son of Reachtghra; and Cosgrach, son of Reachtghra, Tanist of Ui-Failghhe, was killed in revenge of him. Bran, son of Muireadhach, Tanist of Leinster, was slain. Laeghaire, son of Maeltuataigh, lord of Feara-Ceal, died. Maelcithigh, son of Fearadhach, lord of Feara-Rois, was slain by the foreigners. A battle was gained at Rath-cro by Maelfinnia,

“A.D. 895. Blamack, prince of Clon-mic-Nois; Moran O’Binne, prince of Biror, mortui sunt. Cinach, mac Flannagain, heyre of Brehgh, mortuus est. Sitrick mac Ivar, ab aliis Nor- mannis est occisus. Maelmochair, mac Inrechtair, half King of Ulster, killed by his owne fellows” [asociis suis occisus est]. “Cunascach mac Murea, king of the men of Arclianacht, killed by the Ulsterians. The slaughter of the Eoghamachts by Ossorii. The slaughter of the forreners by Tyrcondal” [recte, by the Conailli-Muirhevne] “and by Mac Laigne, where Arlaiv mac Ivair fell. Maclahe, the second at Clon-mic-Nois, and prince of Daminis, martyried by Delvni. Flanagan mac Cellai, King of Brehgh, killed by the Nordmans. Flann mac Lonat O’Guaire wounded by Monsternen of the Desyes.”—

Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

1 Rath-cro.—Not identified. See note 2, under A.D. 226, p. 110, super. 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 Fergus, heyre to the abbacy of Ardwallig, religiosus juvenis paussat. An overthrow by Maelfinna, mac Flanngain, upon Ulsternen and Dalairi, where many were slaine about the King of Dalairi, viz. Muireach mac Maelti, and about Maelmochain, mac Inrechtair, King of Loh-Casol. Adeit, mac Laigne, vulneratus ecosi. Usnianan, mac Connor, King of Faly, falsely killed by his owne
Plannaccán, son Aodh, mac Laugéine, 7 son Dal nAmaide, in mo marbhad Múmíofháé, mac Mauletsaí tísearna Dal Amaide, 7 Chuntairrdaí mac Maoilínúchte, mac Impeachtaí, tísearna Ceiste Chatall, co éipíb céadábh amaille pnu, 7 terina Anstea or é eileanaithe co mór conao do mhin mo raí Maoilmitic, mac Plannagán,

Ulaidh mísreá do lo mo saothar do biú,
Ag faigheadh an bhí in dhuine mo raí chothach.

Impeaí Connacht la Plann, mac Maoilechlaíonn, 7 a ngeill nu thobadh.

Aoir C Monroe, ocht nócat a tri. An reachtaí ab an bhádam téece do Plann. Connacht, mac Suide, abh Lanne Lepe, Eígheach, airciumeach eacalach buce, atáidh Aenacáin 7 Downach, déag. Maolaguan, mac Sáibhé, tísearna na nUirreag, do marbaídh la nUaimseach, mac Eachach. Ruarc, mac tísear- nán, tísearna Órpeirse, Oibéal, mac Arialla tísearna Ua Mhért Maca, déag. MacElmaire, mac Plannagán, tísearna Ré Lu, déag. Eóbash, mac Coilihain, tísearna Teachtba, déag. An taliún do ól a hÉimhin. Apro Maca do Ógian 7 Ghiallab Locha Phébal, 7 Cumapcheach do gafaíl doibh, 7 a máí mac Aodh mac Cumapcheach 7 marbaídh. Sluaicceach lá 7 na hÉimhin, la Gíallab, 7 la Ceallach, mac Ceapbail, taoi Oparagáin 7 Gíabráin ó mo marbaí Maoilmóra, mac Maoilmuain, 7 triúth mo oile amaille pribhr. Thum tri 7 mac Náidginiola me Cúnamh, 7 7 mac Eogain me Cúlnamhain, 7 trí 7 na nDeach. Ciot pola do fhírreáin 1 nArd Cianamhsta.

fellowes" [per dolum occasum est a socis suis.] —
Cad. Clarend., tom. 49.

*" English-bury: i.e. ecclesia púrva, the little church. This was the name of a small church at Clonmacnoise.—See it again referred to at the years 947 and 977.

*" Ruarc, son of Tighcaran. — He is the ancestor after whom the family of O'Ruare, or O'Rourke, have derived their hereditary surname. According to the Books of Lecan and Ballymote, Tighcaran, the father of this Ruarc, was the son of Scalchdan, who was the son of Cearnach, or Carmachan, who was son of Dubhduatha, son of Dunedhubh, son of Bacithin, son of Blathmhaic, son of Fheidhlimidh, son of Creamhthann, son of

Seannlan, son of Aodh Finn, son of Fearghna, son of Fearghlas, son of Mairceadhach Mal, son of Eoghan Sraibh, son of Duach Galach, son of Brian, son of Eochaidh Muighneachaidhm, monarch of Ireland in the fourth century.

*" Feara-Lií.—A tribe and district on the west side of the River Bann, extending from Bir to Cumus, in the barony of Celeraine, and county of Londonderry.—See note 7, under A. D. 1176; note 8, on Magh-Lií, under A. M. 2550, p. 8, supra; also Reeves's Ecclesiastical Antiquities of the Dioceses of Down and Connor, &c., p. 295, note 8. The Fear-Lií, or Fir-Lií, 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 Muiredach, son of Maeleitigh, lord of Dal-Araidhe, and Ainniarraidh, son of Macmaoiceireighe, son of Innreachtach, lord of Leath-Chathail, with three hundred along with them; and Aiddeidh escaped, severely wounded; of which Maelmuthidh, 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 Maelseachlaimn; and their hostages were taken.

The Age of Christ, 893. The seventeenth year of Flann. Cairbre, son of Suibhne, Abbot of Lann Leire; Egeartach, Airchinneach of Eaglais-beag, the father of Aenagan; and Dunadhach, died. Maedlagair, son of Gaerbhith, lord of the Airtheara, was slain by Amhalghaidh, son of Eochaidh. Ruarc, son of Tighearnan, lord of Breine; Dobhailen, son of Ailell, lord of Ui-Meith-Macha, died. Maedlaire, son of Flannagan, lord of Feara-Lithe; died. Aedhagan, son of Conchobhar, lord of Teathbha, died. The Pilgrim departed from Ireland Ard-Macha was plundered by the foreigners of Loch-Febhail; and Cumascach was taken by them, and his son, Aedh mac Cumasaigh, was slain. An army was led by the Deisi, the foreigners, and Ceallach, son of Cearbhail, over Osraigh, as far as Gabhran, where Maelnordha, son of Maelmuaidh, 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.

* The pilgrim: i.e. Ananloen, who is said to have come from Jerusalem.—See the year 884, p. 536, supră.
* Loch-Febhail: i.e. Lough Foyle, near Londonderry.—See note 5, under A. M. 3581, p. 40, and note 6, under A. D. 864, p. 501, supră. This passage is noticed by Colgan in his Annals of Armagh, as follows:

"A. D. 893. Ardmach occupata, et spoliata per Nortmannos ex partibus Laci Febhailensis excurrentes."—Trias Thaum., p. 296.

* 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 own people. A shower of blood shed at Ardinachta; Cairbre, mac Suibhne, Airchinneach of Lainn-Lere, mortuus est."—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.
Aor Crioirt, ocht ceo nochat a cleap. An tochtman bhatan vece do Phlanm. Seachmarach, abb Tailachta Maelennam, Meicell abb Imleacha lughar, Arrágan, abb Cointaiche móire, sc leacra, mhi lenigim Arpa Macha, nesg. Çamairi, mac Muireccam, tigearna Díflair, nesg. Donnacán, mac Poógarch, tanair Tochar-Eathach [nesg]. Aip Conaille la hUib Eathach, nó 1 tectheen vá mac Úmarkir, i mac Éiteg, 1 Maolmoigh. Aénumnaucá aseag is Connaic al Taos, mac Conchobair, 1 aénaíucaí aonaigh Taillte in Diarmain, mac Ceanball, 1 a náide vidlimaí leó. Sloigeo al Connachtach 1 nátpatha Míde. Sáipuccaí Iní Angim, 7 oíse do chum pú a lár, 1 reedín Ciaráin mnte, 1 reanaí muiré in Cainte Céom, eppcor Cluana mac Nóir. Maith pú Connachtach oce Ath laimna ná napath Míde irm lé céona co rapsatbaic áp eimleó.

Aor Crioirt, ocht ceo nochat a cúisc. An naimhad bhatan vece do Phlanm. Munighir, eppcor 7 abb Diúppit Diarmata, Maelbríthe, mac Phobail, neach naimhá ba harachpuce Muíin, Plaimin, mac Neitam, abb Léit, Maenach, mac Caemán, abb Donhacce, Píngin, anscoipe Cluana mac Nóir, 7 Toircench Iní Angim, nesg. Taill pú Loch Ëachtach 1 caílann lannáir, co ripait Étac Páomaic. Taos, mac Conébaigh, ní teora Connaic, 7 mu leás Diblinn, ní le náphic.


Dorlas.—Otherwise written Durlas.—See note 7, under A. D. 660, p. 271, suprâ; and note 8, under A. D. 1217, infra.

Tochar-Eathach.—See note 7, under A. D. 880, p. 520, suprâ.

We're celebrated; a n-ogh: literally, their celebration, or being celebrated. Dr. O'Conor translates this “et habita sunt diversis temporeribus per eos.” But the verb agh certainly means “to hold or celebrate.”—See note 7, under the year 806, p. 416, suprâ. Throughout the Annals of Ulster Gennác Tailteann na agh means “the fair of Taillitín was held or celebrated,” and Gennác Tailteann een agh, “the fair of Taillitín 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 agh in this passage, being misled by the prefixed n.

Inis-Aingin.—This island is still so called in Irish, and pronounced Inn Amin; 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; Miscell, Abbot of Imleach-Ibhair; Arggatan, Abbot of Corcach-mor; and Breasal, lector of Ard-Macha, died. Gairbhith, son of Muireagan, lord of Dearlas\(^1\), died. Donnagan, son of Fogartach, Tanist of Tochar-Eathach\(^2\), [died]. A slaughter was made of the Conaillí 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 Tailltin by Diarmaid, son of Cearbháll; and both were celebrated\(^3\) by them. An army was led by the Connaughtmen into Westmeath. Inis-Aingin\(^4\) 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\(^5\), 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-Diaruada; Maelbrighde, son of Proligh, a holy man, who was Archbishop of Munster; Flathium, son of Nechtain, Abbot of Liathe; Maenach, son of Caemhan, Abbot of Dainhliag; Finghin, anchorite of Cluain-mic-Nois; and Toicthiuch of Inis-Aingin\(^6\), died. The foreigners were on Loch-Eathach on the Calends of January, and they seized on Etach-Padraig\(^7\). 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 1 cartron terræ et 1 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:

\[\text{O} \text{R} \text{A} \text{I} \text{O} \text{D} \text{C} \text{H} \text{A} \text{T} \text{H} \text{A} \text{L} \text{H} \text{I} \text{A} \text{A} \text{R} \text{A} \text{M} \text{A} \text{I} \text{N} \text{.}\]

\[\text{A Prayer for Twathol Hua Huvain.}\]

\(^1\) 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:

\[\text{A. D. 898. Miscell, abbot of Imlech-Ivar; Artagan, abbot of Corke; and Bressal, lector of Ardmac, mortui sunt.} – \text{Cod. Clarend.}, \text{tom. 49.}\]

\(^2\) Inis-Aingin.—See note under the year 894.

\(^3\) 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
ANNAZA RIOGHAICHTA EIREANN. [896.

Dear Sir or Madam,

I noticed the events of that year as follows:


b. Achadh-bicoir: i.e. Field of the Water-cresses, now called in Irish by the synonymous name of Achadh-bhilair, and anglice 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 Odlither; 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 Maelseachlaínn, 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 Leinster-men 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 Maeleron, Abbot of Achadh-biorín, ib, died. Maelbrasail, son of Maeldoraídh, lord of Cínél-Conaill, was slain in the battle of Sáiltín; by Murchadh, son of Maelduin, lord of Cínél-Eoghain. A change of kings at Caiseal, i.e. Cormac, son of Cuileannan, in the place of Cennóghean, i.e. Finguine. Maelduiniadh, son of Flann, son of Maelseachnaíl, was killed (i.e. he was burned in a house set on fire), by the Luighne, i.e. by the sons of Cearnachán, son of Tadhg, and by the son of Lorcan, son of Cathal, lord of Meath. They also slew Maeldrón (the father of Caindelbhan), son of Domhnall, lord of Cínél-Laegháire; of which was said:

On a hard Wednesday I parted with Maelduiniadh the nobly gifted,
On Thursday I began to think on being without my father’s son.

And Dubhchuílinn, Abbot of Ros-each; Tibraide, son of Nuadhat, Abbot of Connor, Lann-Eala, and Laithreach-Briúin, died. Dubhlachtna, son of Ceirine, lord of Uí-Bairrech, 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-Briuín, and lord of Fotharta-Airthir-Life, died. Aididh, son of Luighne, King of Ulidia, was slain by [one of] his own tribe,

Aip cnopm, ocht ec6o nocha a hoc6t. An varpa bhaoda piaet vo Pilam. Caenc0impac hup Enduin, erp cock 7 abb Lusmaid, aitpi Aenacan, mac Eccupiataig, 7 Oinnwaeai, mac Eceptaua o teat Ui Chunim na mboche, v6g an treap la pic6t luti. Suapeleach, angcocke 7 erp cock Trepit, Maolciapun, abb Tipe na glap, 7 Clnana heinsich, Gillill, mac Gonta, abb Cille Chunim, Copeppach, mpp a r6ate truagan, angcocke hup Cealtra, Tuathal, anconpe, vig. Scamaal Tige Telle, Gillill Ra6a erpcock, agup Reachabha Ropa Ce6, v6g. Caenc0impac na nuain i hup b oimme, v6g. Maolpina, mac Plannaccan, c6ipa 6ri6, lauch mipeac crapaech crpme. Ap via ecc po p6ido.

Mac Ceapbaill a6 b6ig an 6pipinach, bup6n gach vail gan volbach, Maol p6l Plima popall roopnpe, eo pua6 po g6m poplach.

Footnotes:

4 Were besieged.—This might be translated, "were hemmed in, or reduced to great straits."
5 Inis-mic-Neachtain.—This is a mistake of the Four Masters for Imp mac Hepun, Island of the sons of Nesan, now Ireland's Eye, near the hill of Howth, in the county of Dublin. This island was originally called Inis-Ereann, i.e. Erin's Island, which is the name given in the Dimnaechnas; afterwards Inis-mac-Nesan, from Dieholla, Munissa, and Nadsleagh, 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 incorrrectly translated Oenlus Hibernie by Ussher in his Primaclia, p. 961, for Insula Hibernie. 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 Deilghinis 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 occasus est per dolum. The expulsion of Gentyles out of Ireland, viz., those that encamped at Dublin, by Maellimia mac Flannagan, with the men of Bregh, and by Carroll O'Murigan, with Leinsternen, 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. Cenngeagain, 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 Leinstermen; 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 on Inis-mic-Neachtain. 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. Caenchomhrac of Inis-Endoimh, Bishop and Abbot of Lughnaghadh, the tutor of Aenagan, son of Eigearthach, and of Dumnadhach, son of Eigearthach, from whom are descended the Uí-Cuinn na mBocht, died on the twenty-third day of July. Suairleach, anchorite and Bishop of Troit; Maeceiarain, Abbot of Tir-da-ghlas, and Cluain-eidhneach; Ailell, son of Aenghus, Abbot of Cill-Cuilinn; Cosgrach, who was called Truaghan, anchorite of Inis-Cealtra; [and] Tuathal, anchorite, died. Scannall of Teach-Teille; Aillill of Rath-Epscoip; and Reachtadhra of Ros-Cre, died. Caenchomhrac, of the caves of Inis-bo-line, died. Maelfinnia, son of Flamagan, lord of Breagh, who was a religious, devout layman, [died]. Of his death was said:

The son of Dearbhail, battling over Breaghmhadh, disperses each meeting without delay,

The generous Maelfinnia, the great, the fierce, most illustrious most valiant hero.

Fogartach mac Flainn, prince of Lathragh-Briuin, mortuus est."—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

1 Inis-Endoimh.—Now Inisenagh, in Lough Ree, near Lanesborough.—See note 1, under A. D. 1180.

5 Truaghan: i. e. the Meagre. Dr. O'Connor translates this passages: "Coserachus a quo dicitur Turris anachoretica Insulae Celtarum," but this is undoubtedly incorrect. The word Truaghan is still used in the south of Ireland to denote a poor, miserable person. It is thus used in Mac Coisí's elegy on the death of Sean Fearghal O'Kuairc:

"O nád maireann peapragh an placé l mé an truaghan nó cáis a lón, Clo g-Cluain Chanpú mac an truagáin, buailte goe lai an ro bhron."

"Since no longer lives the prince, I am the truaghan who spent his store,
At Cluain Chiarain-mic-an-tséir, I shall be daily under sorrow."

—See Petrie's Inquiry into the Origin and Uses of the Round Towers of Ireland, pp. 49, 50.

b Rath-Epscoip: i. e. Rath or Fort of the Bishop, now Rathaspick, near the village of
báth uimh tá réim gan básáid, anóilí or Éanna oenai,
Fear an péidim cen baosáil, bás mír Éimhin a aonair.
Maolpuma, píp cen hualla, comhó breaqu, breac óar uimna,
A neachdótha pí roagach puth, goimpeach copach, cachlom comna.
Laoch pí brosa builbíar, co traighth mapa múchtaigh gell,
Monnar cen Maolpuma píl baphri an ghrán mír nítha níell.

Duihgriolla, mac Eistíppceoil, tigearna Ua Céimnpuanail, Cinnmeic, mac Saithime, tigearna Láigh, Í na Comann, Anndairraí mac Maol
nuinne tigearna Tuibh à bhe. Cúicaim, mac Ónghail, tigearna Muircnágé, no impbhais leaf a muintir péim. Contúghan, mac Coíopeín, no máirbhí a níosgail Cnósecham. Ceallach, mac Saergha, ancóir, ám eppcop Anra Macha, no écc.

A hjęi Ceimhte, ocht eó inoch aonair. An tréap bliadhain píche do Phlann. Ónghail, mac Baeitíme, abh 1 eppcop Slíme vá locha, Copppód Cíopom, eppcop Cluana mac Nóirp. Ab do thaighceab mropeac Maolpúsclainn, mac Maolpumain mdo. Óloep Locha Con, abh Cluana mac Nóirp dó Uib Fíachpaich an tsaighceart a cencel. Phlann, mac Coíail, abh Imlecha Inbhair, Cúmpafaild, mac Coíbmaic, anphóimeach Achaod úr, Poíapaich, mac Maolnuaid, tigearna Ceneoil Conail, do túsín mo gári péim, 1 a écc dé, conaó
tá do mhaith,

Ruipe echacht Cappa Ruaid, inmho tseccraicht mnóiri pluaí,
Aip 'íb uath mbrap baeglach ré, iap scóróth mí lepe (i. Ceimhte).

Rathoove, in the barony of Moygosh, and county of Westmeath. In O'Clery's Irish Calendar. at 16th February, this place is called Rá na neaccog, i.e. Fort of the Bishops.

‘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 Leitighs, not to Maéliannia, the Editor has thought it proper to omit them, as a blunder of Dr. O'Conor’s.

‘Turibhe.—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, Bishop and prince of Lugnaí; Maciarain, abbot of Tyrigthas and Cloncne; and Cellach, mac Saergusa, anchorite and Bishopp of Ardmah, in pace dormiant. Maéliannia, mac Flannagan, Rex Breagh, religiousus húcis, mortuus est. Ceimnedi, mac Gaeilhin, King of Lease; Ainionairi, mac Maechnari, King of Turbi, mortui sunt. Occisio Troid by Maelnihi, mac Flannagan, and by Aengus, Maelsechlainn’s ceson” [nepotem Maelsechnaill], “by the advice of Maelsechlin.”—Cod. Clarent., 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 Niall!

Duibhghilla, son of Edirsgeal, lord of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh; Cinneidigh, son of Gaeithin, lord of Laighis and of the Comanns; Anniarraidh, son of Maelmuire, lord of Tuirbhe; Ciaran, son of Dunghal, lord of Museraighe, was slain by his own people. Conligan, son of Corcran, 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 Cluain-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-ur² [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 Shewd itself; cuapjjaiB ceann: literally "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:


² For a long account of the conversation which is said to have taken place between this bishop and the spirit of King Maelsechlainn, or Malachy I., see the gloss to the Feilire-Aenguis, at 6th March; and Colgan’s Acta Sanctorum at the same day, p. 508.

² Achadh-ur.—Now Freshford, in the county
Maelciann, mac óruanae, tísearpa Mhurpboth Breogain, dég. Cion-
acaí, mac Maelpamau, Ú Aoð, mac loisune, plaif Ua mbaurpé, do marbaí
na nòi, lâ Chomhban, mac Maelcain. Fhútad, mac Murchara, tísearpa
Ua Cionnchiamán, dég. Fhurbhaid, mac Cunlenn, tísearpa Ua Foin-
ceallam, ò, ùm. Óruad dá mac Plathbeartach, tísearpa Concomruad, 
dég. Sámúcaid Cúchanna la Plann mac Maelcain, por Óhonnacá por
a mac ro cé, ò, pochánne ò, de úicíonaí amh d'om éip. por.

Aoir Cnapte, náoi ccéo. An cfeámaí, bhí ann píche ò, Phlann.
Maolcianna, mac Póirtceirp, e.g., Caimne Léine, Fiosan, abb Tuama da
Mhuilin, Plannacan Ua Lomáin, abb let Mocacmoc, Óuban, abb Cille
napi, ò, Lae, napi, ò, Peapna, dég. Ógarraí, mac Céipbaill, ò, tônadraí,
na páipí Órrabhad, ò, Ceallach, mac Céipbaill, ò, ríoghad oir a éir. Oileach
Frigheann ò, ò, ríoghad ò, Ghallaib. Ómhir cca ehir ò, mac Aoide Pinnleic
1. Domnall ò, Hall ec a ro ò, fomhmuiccead traí imipite Céinéil. Eogain.
Máthom mac Ceallach, mac Ceipbaill, ò, mac Órrabhad ò, Éibhe ò, Mhur-
raí, ò, tóraí, ec, m. Thechtceann, mac Uannachán na tísearpa nèth
ò, pochánne ò,. Òliprlo, pip no oir oir eiphtch, ò, ríneachuir na Saínn, ò, an
piip nu ò, mô ech, ríoghad xoip ò, ríoghad ò, ro ò, ríoghad Saínn, dég.

Aoir Cnapte, náoi ccéo a haon. An cfeámaí bhí ann píche ò, Phlann.
Inpeachteach, mac Óoibéil, abb Óoibéill, ò, òce, an reipos la píche Òlip, 
ví naebrad,

of Kilkenny.—See note 7, under A. D. 622, 
pg. 241, suprà.

"Mucraighi-Breogain.—A territory now 
comprised in the barony of Clanwilliam, in the south-
w est of the county of Tipperary.

& Vi-Flórachalbín.—Now Orimental, 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 909 of the Annals of the Four Mas-
ters corresponds with 903 of the Annals of 
Ulster, which notice the events of that year 
briefly as follows :

A. D. 903. Joseph, Abbot of Cion-mic-Nois,
Macleighinn, son of Bruadair, lord of Muscraighe-Breogain, died. Cinaedlhi, son of Macruanaidh, and Aedh, son of llguine, chief of Ui-Bairrche, were both slain by Ceandubhan, son of Maclecan. Fubhthadh, son of Murchadh, lord of Ui-Crimthainn, died. Furbuidhi, son of Cuilecannan, lord of Ui-Fiorechallain, was mortally wounded. Bruaideadh, son of Flaitthbheartach, lord of Corcmandaud, died. The profanation of Ceanannas by Flann, son of Macseachlann, 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 Lachtman, Abbot of Fearna, died. Diarmaid, son of Cearbhhall, was driven from the kingdom of Osraige; and Ceallach, son of Cearbhhall, was made king in his place. Oileach-Frigreann was plundered by the foreigners. A challenge of battle between the two sons of Aedh Finn-liath, i.e. Domhnall and Niall; but it was prevented by the intercession of the Cinel-Eoghain. A battle was gained by Ceallach, son of Cearbhhall, and by the Osraighi, over the Eili and the Muscraighi, in which fell one hundred and ten persons, among whom was Techtegan, son of Uamnachan, lord of Eili, and many others [of distinction]. Alfred, 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. Innreachtach, 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 Feara-Droma, or Ui-Eatadh-Droma-Lighean, who, after the establishment of hereditary surnames, took that of O’Donghaile, now O’Donnelly.—See note 9, under A. D. 876, p. 524.

* The Muscraighi: i.e. the inhabitants of Muscraighe-Thire, now the baronies of Upper and Lower Ormond, in the county of Tipperary.

9 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. Maelciarniin mac Fortchern, Bishop of Lainn-Lere, in pace quiet. An army by Flann, mac Maeisechlainn, into Ossory. Lachtman, abbot of Ferna, mortuis est. A determination of battle between the two sons of Hugh, viz., Daniell and Nell, until Kindred Owen prevented them."—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.
A haon trí céad caúla cuit, ó etreict Conógaill beanachuir,
co pé poenaí maraí aris Inneátaigh aith uirpóide.

Maolpoil, abb Sputra Úaípe, Pupadort, mac Sputrun, muiom Cille 
Uchadh, d'éig. Céithi, mac Óthruit, muiom Acharbh bó Camnaig, Eigneacair, 
mac Daithi, mac Muipéearaing, tigearra Ceneol Conail, véig. Àr d'inn 
écc aerublaich,

Ecc ir eitíor popaccab pluaigh ná húí péitaib, 
Ma m'ò claoimmune ní peitreoch, mór bheach Eccneach i néigieb.
Eccneach ba foibring doiceab, ní Cenmul Conail céitair, 
Dùginn gnìth crídeach máisgao ro cùmna muid na néiceab.

Inneáchachtach bòbòcraib bunnaig, Ciaraí mac Daibhir ganm robrai.
Plann Òbraill, piol m'hu foibring, Eccneach pi Conail camsinig.

Plann, mac Domnall, muidhna an tuarceil, déic. Ciaraínaig, mac 
Plannmharb hUa Oinnaig, tigearra Ua Conail Daibhir, d'éig. Ciardobair, 
mac Sputrunaod, tigearra Ua Pelmeda, Laigienne, mac Donnagair, tigearra 
Riimpnaighe, do mapasaib. Muipéirach, mac Domnall, muidhna Laigean, 
no dùn i eitìos Muinian 7 a écc. Murair, mac Domnaigale, tigearra Copsca 
Laigéine, d'éig. Slógón la Plann mac Macthríthlainn, 7 la Cíphail, mac 
Muipéirgáin, ce m'poire Muinian, go m'huimhir leò ó Sibharn go Luinnaeà.
Laigéine, mac Uíppem, tigearra Ua Maccaill, d'éig.

Cirn Chnogirt, maoi ecce a d'é. An eonraíb bhuidhinn pichi de Plann. 
Colmán, reabho 7 érpceog Domhnaiacc, 7 Luscaín, Pepafhil, erpeceog Pinnobairch, 
7 abb Inneóinén, 7 Plann, mac Oenaicain, abb Luscaín, d'éig. Plann, mac 
Plairbhrítagh, tigearra Copsca Muipuaí, d'éig. Slógheáod peag Muinian la

1. From the death of Comgall.—Comgall died 
in the year 600.—See p. 225, supra.

2. Sutulair-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. 564, p. 501, supra, where 
Snuthair, Slohite, and Acha-Arghais, now Agha, 
a parish church in the barony of Ibroine, county 
of Carlow, are referred to as not far asunder.

3. Uí-Felmeadha.—Now the barony of Ballagh- 
keen, in the county of Wexford.—See note 9, 
under A. D. 1391.

4. From Gobhrian to Luimneach : i.e., from 
Gowran to Limerick.

5. Uí-Maccaille.—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 Donnalain, hecyre of 
the Northern [country]; mortuus est. Egnail, 
am Daly, King of Kindred-Conell, mortuus est. 
An army by Flann, mac Macilsechlenn,
ANNALS OF THE KINGDOM OF IRELAND.

One and three hundred fair revolving years from the death of Comhgal of Beannchair,
To the period of the happy death of the great illustrious Innreachtach.

Maelpoil, Abbot of Sruthair-Guaire; [and] Furadhran, son of Garbhan, Prior of Cill-Achaidh, died. Celi, son of Urthuili, Prior of Achadh-bo-Cainnigh; [and] Eigneachan, son of Dalach, son of Murcheartach, lord of Cineal-Conaill, died. Of his [Eignechan'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 Eigneach has died.

Eigneach, who was the sternest of youths, King of the populous Cineal-Conaill;
Alas that his shrunken, colourless face is below the surface of the clay in death.

Innreachtach of populous Beannchair, Ciarmhac of Gabhra of great renown,
Flann Feabhail, generous and resolute, Eigneach 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 Uí-Conaill-Gabhra, died. Ciarodhar, son of Cronnhael, lord of Uí-Felmedhain; [and] Laidhgnen, son of Donnagan, lord of Fearmhagh, were slain. Muireadhach, son of Domhnall, heir apparent of Leinster, was wounded in the country of Munster, and died. Mudan, son of Donaghal, lord of Corca-Laighdhe, died. An army was led by Flann, son of Maelseachtain, and by Cearbhail, son of Muireagan; and they plundered from Gobhran to Luimneach. Glaissini, son of Uisseni, lord of Uí-Maccaille, died.

The Age of Christ, 902. The twenty-sixth year of Flann. Colman, scribe and Bishop of Daimhliag and Lusca; Ferghil, Bishop of Finnabhair, and Abbot of Indeidiinnen; and Flann, son of Oenacan, Abbot of Lusca, died. Flann, son of Flaithbheartach, lord of Corca-Modhruanadh, died. An army of the men of

into Munster, that he prayed from Gavran to Lymrick. Ciarmac, King of Figintes," [and]
"Innreachtach, Abbot of Benchar, mortui sunt." —Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

Fergil. 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.
Copbmac, mac Cuileannain, i la Platahantach go Maug Léna. Tionóileité Lit Chunn na noícom aon rin im Flann, mac Maolpeclann, ri raíseach each etóppa, co po mbeadh póp Lit Chunn, ri do rocaí ann Maolpeclann Ua Cathalain. Stóigheada ión lar Copbmac, ri la Platahantach por Uib Néill an deireadh, agus por Connachtobh, co tucscrat guala Connacht ma ecloibigh moineadh iar Sionann, i aippeart immpeada Locha Rib leó.


Mugh-Léna.—Now Moylena, alias Kilbride, a parish comprising the town of Tullamore, in the King's County.—See p. 105, supra.

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:


Bealach-Mughna: i.e. Mughan's Road or Pass, i.e. Maghnuin, 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 Muircathach Mac Neill, 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 shown.

Keating gives a curious account of this battle in his History of Ireland, from a historical tract called Cath-Beiligh-Mughna, or Battle of Bal-

Laghmoon, not now accessible. It is translated by Dr. John Lynch as follows, p. 231, et sequent.:

"Septemni illius, quo rerum omnium aflu-

Entia Hiberniam abundasse diximus, jam finis

Appetebat, cum nonnulli Mominiae Proceres et

Flabbertachus Immunenii filius, Abbas Insulae

Cahire, Regia stirpe oriusandus, crebris susa-

zioni-bus Cormacum hortari non destiterunt, ut a

Lageniusibus Tributum, ut illato bello, ex-

igeret; ut poterit qui cum Leitheinaghe ad scri-

berentur, Leitheinaghe Regi vectigal, ex veteri

pacto inter Moghnum Nunadathum et Connam

Centipraeath seu Centimachum isto, pendere ob-

stringentur: His insussuratioibus aures Cor-

macus, non autem assensum praebuit, quidplam

se de tantu ponderis negotio ante statum ne-

gans, quam ad Procerum consilium integram

deferetur. Regni itaque Patribus in vnum

locum properer coactis, rem aperuit, insuper

politicum, quidquid illis decernere placuisset,

id se non grauat adimpleretur. Negotium

hanc diu agitatum crat, cum suffragis conspi-

rantibus decretum emanavit, ut Lagenie bellum

inferretur, et Tributum quoq pendere dudum

Lageniensis superbi negligebant, ab ipsis, ut

invitas, exsorquiretur. Cormacus intimis sen-

sibus angiabatur, suas sanctissim bellum Lagenie

inferendum, quod praesagiebat animus, non sine
Muinster was led by Cormac, son of Cuileannan, and Flaithbheartach, to Magh-Lena. 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 Muilcerneibhe 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 Ribe 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. Macloghran, son of Conghalach, lord of Loch-Gabhar, was slain by Fogartach, son of Tolarg. The battle of Bealach-Muglu\(a^{b}\) [was fought] by Flann, son of

\(a^{b}\) Diaconis Nessani.—Ed.] 

Dicebatur] quingentos eruditos Monachos commorari solitos, qui conscionibus ad populum habendis per sex Ecclesiis in loci ambitu sitas incumbentibus; sexcentos alios quarum munus erat recitandis in odo Psalms assiduè insistere; Quadringentos etiam emeritos Monachos, qui celestium rerum contemplatione animam exercerent.

"Cormaci jam ad iter accincti jussu. Lorcænus Laethchini filius Dalgasiorn Regulus Cassiliam accessit, et Regiam subiens, ac in Cormaci conspectum adduxit, honorificis salutationum officis ab eo exceptus est. Cormacus noster post debitum honorem Lorcano exhibitum, adstantem Eoganachtorum coronam in hunc sensum affluens est: Non vos fugit (amantissimi Proceres) Ollimum illum Olumum, a quo due indicis Eoganachtorum et Dalgasiorn Gentes propagata sunt, firmiter dudum sauzisse, ut Fiaci, Milleahoni et Cormaci Casso soboles in Momonia Regno ineundo, vicissitudinem tenerent; Eoganachtorum autem familia vicis suas in administrandâ Momonia ratis superque jam obivit, proinde non grauaté fereatis, si tandem aliquid, equi et recti ratione habitis, Dalgasi suum jus postliminio vindicetur, et hic Lorca-
nus in meo solio, post me de medio sublatum, pro eo ac debeat, constitutur: Regnum enim hoc ex vicissitudinis lege illi deferendum etiam mea sententia calculo confirmo. Proceres Regis Orationem silentio execeperunt, pra se quidem ferentes ejus voluntati non refragaturos: verum eventus documento fuit, cum hac frustra locunt, cum hoc ejus consilium handquaquam adimpletum fuerit. Ceterum ille copios ex universa Momoniæ, tum per se, tum Flabhartachi operâ, contractis, in Lageniam movit. Cun enim ex Provincia Leithmacæ ascensobatur, ejus incolas ad pendenda sibi vectigalia coacturos erat. Dum umerò in proximct jam ad iter, exercitus, lustrandi causa, castra-metatus esset, et Rex Cormacum militem, equo vectus, obiret, equis quem insedit fortè in altum possum delapsus est; equo casu bene magnus militum numerus malum captans omen, Nuntio Militiae remisso domum delapsus est; ejusmodi enim sancti viri infortunium in ipsâ belli melitiose victoriae jactarum indubitantur portendere adducon. Momoniæ copios in hunc modum instructis, a Lageniensis Rege Kærballo Muri geni filio missi oratores ad Cormacum veniunt postulantes ut Momonienses arma et belli consilia ponant, et inducens in proximum mensem Maijum paccient non detractent; si tum ex eorum animi sententia negotio non transigeretur, conspicius tam, si Lagenie bellum inferant: Ceterum reclinandæ pacis obsides, Meinachi Abbatis de Óirpe tra mac, explorat pictate et eruditio viri, custodi, et fidei sequestrum, se commissuros, et amplissima dona in impetrâ pacis gratiam, Cormaco, Flabhartachique collaturos. Cormacum, auditis his unnis, omnibus incessit latititiis, non dubitans quin Flab hartachus ejusmodi conditionibus acceptandis assumens illicì præberet, cum adies sic alloquitur: oratores a Rege Lageniae ad me missi enixè flagitant, ut pace cum ipsis adusque mensem Maijum iniit copias dimittat, et milites, collectis vasis, domum suam abire permittat, nec dubitant sanctè polliceari, etiam traditis ob sitibus, tum, nostram voluntatem ad amissim expletum iri, nec solum ob impetratam hanc pacem gratias se infinitas, sed ingentia etiam dona nihii tibiique repensuros asserentur affirmant; harco ego dubius quodnam potissimum illis responsum feram; tui ergo arbitrìi est illos concessâ pace, ut denegatâ dimittere. Tunc Flabhartachus iraeoñïi ëxandezens Corma cum, vultus indicio motus animi prodentis, acrivos insectari objurgationibus, superanacei timoris, et flexe mobilitas arguerere, omnen denique pacis mentionem respure, non veretur. Legatis itaque, re infecta, dimissis; Flabhartache, (sit Cormacus) et tibi certum est cum Lageniensibus aleum pugne subire? nec Ego me, aut tuo comitatu, aut illi praemo subducam; sed aequorum certum habeo me animam in hoc certamine profusurum, et nisi me mea conjectura fallit, ipsi tibi conflictus hic interitum afferet. Fine que hic loquenti facto, se ad suos popularis receptat, tristitia non mediocri exercutatur; et a suorum aliquo reception, manusculi loco, cor bém ponis refertum, inter adstantes partitus, nunquam posthach (inquit) quidquid inter vos, o charissimi, distribuam; quam ejus vocem illi genitui excipientes, mox subjungunt: Atque hic tuus sermo maximum nobis dolorem incensit, quod tu, præter consuetudinem, tibi tamen malè ominaris. Ille vocem am sibi non cogitandi exsidisse dolorem, ne subesse aliqvid suspicarentur adstantes, addit, sibi haecenus non fuisse familiaris distributionibus ejusmodi inter suos vii, nec cum se consuetudinem postea fortissim usquam usurpaturum, nec phtra al laetus, cum famulis dedit in mandatis diversorium suum militum præsidio munire, et Mirachum Mystam.
Religiosissimum accersere. Huic omnibus antea acta vitæ criminibus patrefactis, conscientiae sordes per confessionem eluerat, et ab eodem continuo sacrosancto synaxeo pabulo refectus est, exploratum habens tantum sibi duntaxat spatium ad vendandum superesse, quanta foret a pugnando mora; cuius tamen rei suos conscius esse noluit. Testamentum etiam condidit, id eis pie ceteris injungens, ut ipsum Chuanamian Macleninii sepeliendum ducerent, si facultas iis illuc cadaver asportandi suppetaret; sin minus ejusmodi nancisciuntur facultatem, in sepulcro Derniciii, Aidi Roni filii, (aliis desertum Diermodae) mandari terrae jussit; in quo minimorum loco tenerioris statuis institutione imbutus fuerat. Primum illud Cormacus, postrema, hoc Minachus magnopere expetit, ut poterit qui ipse sancti Congelli institutum scutus cænobiî inibi constituto, Congelli successor, processet, vir multa sanè pietae et literatura præditus, quique labores maximos in Momoniensibus et Lageniensibus că tempes-tate conciliandis subierat.

Regis propinquus in eodem insilium, intenta voce, glomeratum circa se militum globum monuerit pugnae campo contestem excedere, solisque clericis, quorum iras nihil prater bellum essatit, permittere, ut sitim bellandi, quâ aestuabat, bello, penitus extinguant, et dicto citius, ad cursum excitato equo, e castris evolat, aliquid manipulis, ejus exemplo et montis adlocutis, fugam pariter capientibus. Altera fundamentorum Momoniensis lacus causa extitit; Kealachus Carvalli filius magnam elicium suorum stragem edidisset perspiciens subite ascensu in eodem latus, suis edixit, propulsatis iis qui ex adverso erant equos ascendere; vocis ambiguitate alios eludens, suos nimirum ad hostem loco pollendum visum hortari, renera tanum fugam eos capere admonens. Ilii igitur insinuata Domini precepta exequientes terga verternunt. Atque hinc initium et ansa solvendarum Momoniensis exercitum ordinum emanavit. Deinde singuli milites (prout elabendi facultatem quisque nanciscoebatur) saluti suis prospiiscentes, divertia et effugia querere, ad latebras repere, denique, nemi et velis, e discrimine tam luculentum emergere, festinabant: siquidem in illo conflictu sancti et profani hominum promiscuâ internexione maestabatur, nullâ ordinis aut dignitatis habitâ ratione: et si aliqui sacris ordinibus initiato, aut profanâ dignitate fulgenti beneficium incoluitatis hostes præberent, nequequam amoris aut honoris causa, quo captum prosequantur, cum faciebant gratiam, sed ut ex lytro, quod pro captis personatur, non mediocris accessio ad eorum fortunas fieret.

"Tandem Cormacus ipse Rex Mononie dum ad primum acie frontem tendit, e corruente in fossam equo lapsus, ab aliquis in fugam versis visus, e fugâ rensiris, in eodem attollitur; ille paululam inde progressus abstantem et suis vanum, quem in deliciis semper habebat, et indigendum periculorum omnium comitem, octos et orationem convertens, etiam atque etiam monuit, a suo latere et a tot periculorum cumulo quantotius discidere, se proculubio superstitem huic praelio non futurum. Huic viri nomen Ailaid erat, cujus ideo salutis consultum Cormacus voluit, quod vir fuerit Iuris, Historiarum, et latinae lingue scientificus. Processerat ultra Cormacus, et per campum causorum hominum et eorum sanguinem redundat, neque, et crebris, equi et viarum lubricâ, lapsibus in terram supris demissus est; tandem equus, postremis calcibus in lubrico labentibus, in tergum cessorum supersterratorum: ille, collo dorsoque jumenti pondere illiso, animam, nebarilla, in manus tuas Domine commendo spiritum meum, geminans, effando, creatori reddidit. Verum secutissimis sicarii quem vivum ullo afflicere damno nequiverant in mortuum atrocellar sequunt: ei enim sarissis prius confosso, caput amputatur. Iamamus, author est, annam a partu virginis nongentessimum quintum tunc decurrisse, eum Cormacus Cudenni filius Mononis, et Kearbullus Murigeni filius Lagenie;
son of Cuileannan, King of Cashel. 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 Scotic tongue. These were the nobles who fell along with him, namely, Fogartach the Wise, son of Suibhne, lord of Ciarraighe-Chuirche; Ceallach, son of Cearbhhall, lord of Osraige; Maelgorm, lord of Ciarraighe-Luaichra; Macmorda, lord of Raithliun; Ailill, son of Eoghan, Abbot of Trian-Corcaige; Colman, Abbot of Cemn-Eithig; and the lord of Corca-Duibhne; 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 ecciderunt. Sed nec a Danis hae pugna commissa est, nec in ea Kearnallus Murigeni filius Lagenie Rex perit. Locupletior multo testis praelii Balachmughne, Flannum Synaum Hiberniae Regem victoriam hanc a Momoniensibus, reportasse narrat. In ipso porro pugna hujus exordio, Morertachus Ossiriae Regulus cum filio occubuit, in progressum, magna præstantissimorum Ecclesiastorum, Regulorum, Toparcharum, et inferioris ordinis nobilium multitudo desiderata est; et nominatim vitam profuderunt Fogartachus Subhni finis Kieriae Regulus; Ollius Eogani filius vir in ætatis flore, et in multis literis versatus; Colmanus Kinneithgensis Abbas, Iniris peritorum in Hibernia Coriphaœs; et cum his gregariorum militum ingens numerus. Praetium illud insequer exhusit Cormacum De- siorum Regulum, Dubhaganam Fearnmaine Regulum, Contocadum Ui-guinille Regulum, Eidenium Aidniae Regulum in Moniœa profugum, Milemuadum, Madagum, Dubdabharium, Conallum, Feradachum; Aidum Valiehaniae, et Domhnullam Duncarmine Regulos. Hi uero in victorite Exercitu familiaris ducebant; Flannus Malachio filius Rex Hiberniae, Kearnallus Murigeni filius Lagenie Rex, Tegus Foilani filius Ua-Kinsloche, Temineanus Ua-Deaghoidhe, [Ua-Deaghaidh, sive Idæ orientalis, bodie baronia de Gorey in Agro Wexfordensi, —Ed.] Keallachus et Lorcanus, duo Cinelorum Reguli, Inergus Dubbhghillei filius, Ui-Droma, Follamunuus Ollili filius, Forhartaœ, Tuaalllus Ugeri filius, Ua-Mureadhacha, Odronus Kimnedi filius, Lisia, Muichallonus Feargallil filius, Fortuœa, et Clerkenus Ui-Baircha, Reguli.¹

¹ Scotic tongue.—Cormac was the author of an ancient Irish Glossary called Sanasun 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-gCear, Introduction, pp. xxii. to xxxiii.

² Ciarraighe-Chuirche.—Now the barony of Kereycrurhy, in the county of Cork.
³ Ciarraighe-Luaichra.—This territory is comprised in the present county of Kerry.
⁴ Raithliun.—This was the name of the seat of O'Mahony, chief of Kinnealy, in the county of Cork.—See Leabhar-na-gCear, p. 59, note k.
⁵ Trian-Corcaige; i.e. the third part of Cork.
⁶ Corca-Duibhne.—Now the barony of Corca-guiny, in the county of Kerry, anciently the territory of the O'Falvys.—See Duald Mac Firbis's Genealogical Work (Marquis of Drogheda's copy), pp. 14, 141, 143, 305; and Leabhar-na-gCear, p. 47, note e.
Copbmac Patinm Pogartach, Colmán, Ceallaé cruaé nujpa,
Aithbreac co ml mili, li ccat bealaé muadh Mughna.
Plann Teachta von Talltín ma5, Ceapball von Capman em ach,
In Sepèrcem September, cloirse cat cétacb iolach.
An teirpeop, an tamnéara, an prí ba poéla popnaepe,
Rí Caipil, prí lapinnion a Dhé tirrain vo Copbmac.

Ar do bhliain báire Copbmac po rnádaí héroip,

O snaip lora do minh, a trí, naoi ceé do bhlaíonaib,
Co báire Copbmac coimhl nglan, ba hraich a écc prí Múián.

Piach Ua Ugráin, ó Denlir, arpe po doichein Copbmac. Slógso la Cenel nEogain i. la Doimnall, mac Aodha, la Naill, mac Aodha, co po loipeceao Tlachtga leó. Cé námhain, mac Mænaigh, tigeanna Ele, véig.

Anró Cíoparc, naoi ceé do eitairp. An tocémhá bhliain píche vo Phlann. Ruádán, episcop Luipcan, Cúmpacach, mac Udella, peirién Arpa Macha, véig. Mùphoin, mac Scélaíann, tigeanna Ua Máine, véig. Anialgaí, mac Congaithe, tanairp bhi, Plann, a bhracair, vo marbaí a Conaillib Mùnteime. Colmán, mac Cionait, tigeanna Ciapbarb Luachra, vo écc. Dunluace Cluana mac Nóra vo déanaí lár in pícch Plann Sionna, la Colmán Conailteich. bec Ua Lethlobairp, tigeanna Dál nÁraide, véig. Ar do po páirífo,

1 Denlis.—Not identified. Dunluce, in the county of Antrim, is called Dun-lis by the Four Masters at A. D. 1584.

2 Tlachtga.—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, altius 908, of the Annals of Ulster, which notice the events of that year as follows:

"A. D. 907" [ad. 908]. "An army by Kindrel-Owen, that is, by Daniell mac Hugh, and Nell, mac Hugh, that they burnt Tlachtga. Macmartan, prince of Laignmai, died. Bellum betweene Mounster and Leitcheuim with Leinster, where Cormac mac Cuilenman, king of Cassil, cum aliis regibus proclaris, occisi sunt. Hic sunt Fogartach, mac Suine, king of Corrai; Cellach mac Cervall, king of Osory; Ailll mac Owen, prince of the third belonging to Cork; Colman, prince of Cinneti; and [Corca-Diuive]. Flann, mac Maelsechmaill, king of Tarach; Cerval mac Muregan, king of Leinster; and Cahal mac Connor, king of Connacht, victores crant." [This was the battle of Bealch-Mughna."

"Dermaid, prince of Daire Calgni, mortuis est. Cormac, Anchorite, and Prince of Drumvor, mortuis est. Maclogra, mac Congal, King of Lochgavar, per dolum occisius est by Fogartach, mac Tolaig."

—Cod. Clarac., tom. 49.
Cormac of Feimhin, Fogartach, Colman, Ccallach of the hard conflicts, They perished with many thousands in the great battle of Bealach-Mughna.

Flann of Teamhair, of the plain of Tailltin, 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 Denlis\(^1\) 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. Cuaimheini, 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, ÓEconomus 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\(^1\) of Cluain-mic-Nois was erected by the king, Flann Sinna, and by Colman Conailleach. Bec Ua Leathlohabhair, 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 Hiberniae filius Cukemani."—See the London edition of 1792, p. 44. His death is noticed in the Chronicon Pictorum, as follows:

"VI. anno Constantini, filii Edii, ceccidit excelsissimus Rex Hibernia, et Archiepiscopus, apud Laignechos i.e. Cormac filius Cukemenan."

\(^1\) Daimhliag: i.e. the great stone church, or Cathedral of Clonmacnois. The erection of this church is noticed in the Annals of Clonmacnois under the year 901, as follows:

"A. D. 901 [recte, 908]. "King Flann and Colman Conellaigh this year founded the church in Clonvicknose, called the Church of the Kings" [Teampolt na pieg].—See Petrie's Round Towers, pp. 266, 267.
Tuagh-Inbhir.—This was an ancient name of the mouth of the River Bann. According to a legend in the Dinnensech (as in the Book of Lecan, fol. 252, b, b), Tuagh-Inbhir derived its name from Tuagh, daughter of Conall Collamvrach (Monarch of Ireland A. M. 4576; see note *; under that year, p. 83, supra), who was drowned here, after she had been carried off from Tara. Previously it had borne the appellation of Inbhir-glas.—See Reeves’s Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down and Connor, *c*, p. 341, note b.

* Almhain and Aillean.—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 Killeullen.

* 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, II. 1. 17, fol. 97:

"Ní Phóth Mhainne Creachbála
Móirghreocheá.
Ach an Íóp gan míg anall, ón to po córp Cearbhall."

"There was no king at Oileach since" [the time of] "Muircheartach, 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.

Cearbhall, son of Muirigen, King of Leinster, was killed. In lamentation of him was said:

Great grief that Lill 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 Ailleann 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.
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 [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 Amblaicbh.

Gormlaith.—She was the daughter of Flann Sinna, and had been married to Cormac Mac Culleenan, 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.
In Cill Coplbán nio haónaicead Cnapball, ainm arubhain.

Naisic ni m' p' emin nágha, in cill na n po nenn manúda, Muineccan, mac gn an meachball, Cellach ir Cnapball chialloa.

Colman, ópóen, ir ópán beóda, Pino, Paolán, Ounchaó vána, in Cill Chapbán, po chuala, po clantec a nuaígha ágha.

Ar dbh Cnapóir, náoi cééd a cúis. A náoi réicete do Phlann. Maolmórda, a' rinn go Tíne vá glarp, náis. Uallačán, mac Caítal, tanairi Ua Paile, do maithao. Céir Maíce Cumna ùa Plann, mac Maolpacealán, i m' mac a chab pobpóta ùirthpe, m po maithao Plann, mac Tísearnáin, tísearna ùirthpe, i a m'ac, i rochaidhe th' a' praplannabi th' a' maille p' eiri mite do thuitm amaillle ùiri iom each pín. Coblast la Domnall Ëa Maoldeálán, i la hínopreachtach, mac Concobair, pob Loce Déinsearpe, co m' pàcinphrob coblaí Muimnáin, ù po maithao rochaidhe mòph leó. A' ndeir nongnaí do tócap an bhlaistriu. i m' ghrim niarcruit pob a'm' riche, i m' oin lé. Ìochmorch Maíce eo do thorchaidh. Aòthò, mac Maolpacealán, tísearna ùa Pciafrach, do maithao la Niall, mac Aéda. bhioadh, mac Moitr, tanairi na n'Oéir, nèce.

Ar dbh Cnapóir, náoi cééd a ré. An n-eacnáin do bhlaistreacht do Phlann. Creitín, mac Finín, ach Téose, náis. Pórgiach, mac Celé, tísearna Ua mac Uair, náis. Aèthò, mac Dhubhrolla, tísearna Ua n'Oroí na rThí Maíce, tanairi Ua cCemprael, do maithbhodh la hUibh bairre. Air do po mòdheachd:

Cill-Corban.—Now Kilecorban, 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:


* Magh-Cumna.—Not identified. See note b, under A. M. 3329, p. 36, suprd.

* Loch Deirdghelre.—Now Lough Derg, an expansion of the Shannon between Killaloe and Portumna.

* A wonderful sign.—The Annals of Clonmacnoise, the chronology of which is seven years antiquated 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, Faelan, 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, aircinneach of Tir-da-ghlas, died. Uaflachan, son of Cathal, Tanist of Ui-Failghe, was slain. The battle of Magh-Cumma [was gained] by Flann, son of Maelseachlaimh, 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 Maelcachlainn, and by Innreachtach, son of Conchobhar, upon Loch Deirdghhere; so that they defeated the fleet of Munster; and great numbers were killed by them. A wonderful sign appeared in this year, namely, two suns were seen moving together during one day. The oratory of Magh-eo was burned. Aedh, son of Maelpdraig, lord of Ua-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 Trocet, died. Fogartach, son of Cele, lord of Ueisi, died. Aedh, son of Dubhghilla, lord of Ua-Drona of the Three Plains, Tanist of Ue-Ceinnsealaigh, was slain by the Ui-Bairrche. Of him was said:

"A. D. 902" [reced, 900]. "King Flann, accompanied with the princes of Ireland, his own sons, gave a great battle to the Brenie-men, wherein were slain Flann, mac Tyrenye, prince of Brenie, with many other noblemen of his side. Wallaghan, mac Cahall, prince of Affaire, 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" [ed. 910]. "An overthrowe by Flann, mac Maelseachlaimh, with his sons, upon the men of Breihny, where Flann, mac Tieraun, and other nobles, with many more, were killed" [ubi ceedit Flann mac Tigernain, et alii multi nobles interfeci sunt]. "Hugh, mac Maelpatrick, Kinge of Fiachrach, killed by Nell, mac Hugh."

—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.
A ócc a Ailbhi am, casinio pí Sláine paíme,
Érebean Aod buíonec bba, comh pór Bhe ne paíme.
Féinna món milli dacsac, mhr mónac pr mór cuinmeac,
Mairebd ba fígina allta, ó por bice drom Dùb buíoneac.
Ro rata mo dín mo tistiu, pí na mía peind pítu,
Ip ruaímí pór mót Aedóm Acud é nCAECaíb, a óccu.

Dunlaing, mac Cúmpaire, píodáinna Laiën, díg. Domnall, mac Aoda Fínnlét, tigearra Laiigh, do ghabail baíla. Caitine, mac Áuáram, tanaír Laiùn, díg. Óibhach, mac Gipram, tanaír Ua núaírice típe [díg]. Diamh, migh Dunbgiolla, banncéilte Dunlaing, díg, ná neabra,

Diamh dín áp náem, porcaé gpeine ní fá na nóbile,
Dhíppan tae ê píttu ruaitmí, do beit i mhaith tígh úire.

Aoir Cnaport, náoi céad a reacht. A haom tríoca do Bhíann. Píonnaécta ecr scrapped; Cúmpaire, ecr scrapped Laië, díg. Maolibríug, mac Maoildoímaíog, abb Cuip móir, Fhlann, mac Laië, abb Cúmpaire, nécce. Saincún úa Arosa Macha la Címpacán, mac Dúilsen, i cimbr ón bheist áp in cill, ã a báodó in Ló Cúip mi hÁrmacia anam. Címpacán do bádó la Niált, mac Aoda, písg an Tuairecht ím loch cétína iu cecinaí pógaíste

"Ailbhe: i.e. Magh Ailbhé, 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.

"Sláine: i.e. the River Slaney, which flows through the middle of Leinster to Wexford.—See Keating's History of Ireland, Halliday's edition, Preface, p. 42.

"The Bearbha: i.e. the River Barrow.

"Fearna: i.e. Ferns, where the kings of Leinster were interred.

"Bran Dubh.—See note 5, under the year 601, pp. 228, 229, suprà; also the Life of St. Maidocus, published by Colgan at 31st January, Acta Sacrorum, p. 213, where the following passage occurs:

"Et sepultus est" [Rex Brandubh] "hono-

rifici in cemeterio S. Moeoc, quod est in Civit- tate sua Fearn, ubi genus ejus reges Lagivenessium semper sepeliantur."—c. xlvi.; see also e. xxxviii.

"The Fort of Aedh: i.e. Ferns, which was originally the seat of Bran Dubh, King of Leinster, who not only bestowed it upon St. Aedh or Maidoc, but also made it the metropolitan see of all Leinster.—See note 1, under the year 594, pp. 218 to 221, suprà.

"Domnall, son of Aedh Finnliath.—He was the eldest son of Aedh Finnliath, and the an-cestor of the family of O'Donelley. "Huc frater ejus Niall glundub, natu minimus ad regnum pervenit."—Dr. O'Conor, in Ann. Uh. n. 2, p. 245.

The year 906 of the Annals of the Four
O youths of pleasant Ailbhe, mourn ye the king of noble Slaine, Slain is the populous Aedh of the Bearbha, the just king of the land of peaceful Fearna.
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 was slain.
My shelter, my protection has departed, may the King of kings make smooth his way,
'Tis easily known by Aedhan's rath that Aedh is dead, O youths.

Dunlang, son of Cairbre, heir apparent of Leinster, died. Domhnall, son of Aedh Finnliath, lord of Aileach, took the [pilgrim's] staff. Gaithine, son of Aughran, Tanist of Laighis, died. Buadhach, son of Gusan, Tanist of Ui-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 of Ard-Macha by Cearnachan, son of Duilgen, i.e. a captive was taken from the church, and drowned in Loch-Cirr, 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 Hugh tooke the Crosstaffe]. — Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

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Mac.

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"A. D. 910" [alias 911]. "Fogartach, mac Ceile, rex Nepotum filiorum Cuais, moritur. Etigen mac Fingin, prince of Treoid, dyed in his old age" [seaden vitam finivit]. "Two sons" [suns] running together in one day" [i.e. for one day], "viz., in Pridie Nonas Maii." [Donell mac
Muirfíoch, cine ná caomho, a cáoma,
Ar d'aimne do ùimibóth ar nél co mion naóima.
Móir teagfhaoi aon toponóide mac Copbmac abhrí maíp,
An tsiomn popoll poiphóth, ba cameall gaé claíp.

Sochlaís mac Òriamhna,tíseartha Úa Mháine, déig hi ceileispéit. Cleirnéim, mac Muirfíucha, tíseartha Úa móbíum Scota, déig. Cúileann, mac Maolbhreas, déig. Conéalach, mac Gachbíoch, tíseartha Conaille Muirechémne, to máthao la Conailleib reipín ír nam nómaí mór iar naígm an raige abhaibh 

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:


“Maelbrighe, son of Toruam.—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, 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. Cleirchen, son of Murchadh, lord of Ui-Bruin-Seola, died. Cuileannan, son of Maelbrighde, died. Conghalach, son of Gairbhith, lord of Conaille-Muirtheimhne, was slain by the Conaillii 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, repaired to Munster, to ransom a pilgrim of the Britons.

913, as follows:

“A. D. 912” [al. 913]. “Tibraide mac Maelfinni, prince of Imlech-Ivair; Maelmaire, daughter to Cinael, mac Ailpin; Etulpp, King of North Saxons, mortui sunt. Congalach, mac Garvi, King of Tirconell” [recte, Conaille-Muirtheimhne], “killed by his own friends in the ninth month after the spoiling of the Abbot’s house at Druimisclainn, upon Maelmoira’s son, and upon Murcael, mac Cormac, prince of Droma” [recte, princeps or abbot of Druimisclainn, now Drumiskin.—Ed.] “Cuilenan, mac Maelbridge, dyed in the end of the same yeare” [in fine ejusdem anni moritur]. “An overthrow by Donncha O’Maelsechlainn and Maelmih, mac Flannagan, upon Fogartach mac Tolairge, King of South Bregh, and upon Lorcan mac Donogh, and upon Leinster, that many perished, as well taken as killed. A shipwreck by Gentiles upon a navy of Ulster, in the borders of England” [i. e. in Saxon], “where many perished, with Cumascach mac Maelmhore, son of the King of Leth-Cael. Pluvialis atque tenebrosus annus. Maelbridge mac Dorna came into Mounster to release pilgrims out of Wallas.”—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.
Annals of the Four Masters.


Upròin do Sheadllaig Èile Ùairp, poïpamam cuam ma tòb, Apros Cipbmac mò Niall mac òn leccan riap tìsagam riap.

- Gulban-Gnìirt.—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 *, under A. D. 164, suprà; and Battle of Magh Rath, p. 312, note t. This defeat of the Conmaughtmen by Niall Glundubh is noticed in the Annals of Ulster under the year 912, alias 913, as follows:

"A. D. 912" [id. 913], [G] Nell, mac Hugh, with an army into Conaught, and broke battle upon the youth of Conaught, viz., upon Oha- valgaí" [i.e. the Uí-Amhalghaidh, or men of Tirawley], "and upon the men of Uímull, that they lost many by taking and killing, about Maedluniche, mac Conor."—Col. Chur., tom. 49.

- Rath-Taimainèe.—Now Rathdowney, in the barony of Upper Ossory, in the Queen's County.

* Port-Lairge.—Now anglicè Waterford.

Focha : i.e. the North, usually applied in the Irish annals of this period to that part of Ulster belonging to the King of Aileach.

Greadbach-Æillte.—There were two places of
The Age of Christ, 909. The Thirty-third year of Flann. Tibraide, Bishop of Chlain-eidhneach; and Maelmaedhog, Abbot of Druim-mor, died. Litheach, Abbot of Chlain-eidhneach; and Maelcaisil, Abbot of Mungairit, died. A battle was gained at Gulban-Guirt by Niall Glundubh, son of Aedh Finnliath, over the Connaughtmen, i.e. Maelchuiche, son of Conchohbar, where a slaughter was made of the Connaughtmen, together with Maelchuiche himself; and many others of the nobility. A battle was gained by Maelmihrid, son of Flannagan, and Donnchadh Ua Maelceachlann, over Lorcan, son of Dunchadh, and Fogartach, son of Tolairg, and the Leinstermen, wherein many persons were slain, and great numbers taken prisoners. Maelpatraig, son of Flathraí, lord of Rath-Tamhaignty, died.

The Age of Christ, 910. The thirty-fourth year of Flann. Foreigners arrived in Ireland, and took up at Port-Lairge. A hosting of the Fochla, and of all Ulidia, with Niall Glundubh, son of Aedh, into Meath, as far as Greallach-Eillte, 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; Diarmaid, son of Scalbhach, lord of Dal-Riada; Maelmuire, son of Flannagan, lord of Fearmhaigh; Domhnall, son of Gairbhith, lord of Conaille; Connican, son of Aireachtach; and Cormac, son of Innreachtach, 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 1, under A. D. 538, p. 180, supra.

1 Ui-Breasail: i.e. of Ui-Breasail-Macha.—See note 2, under A. D. 525, pp. 172, 173, supra.

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” [recopy, i.e. encamped] “at Grelaghelve, beyond Crossacoil, westerly, and sent an army out of the camp to bring corne and wood. Aengus O’Maechlaim and his kinsmen met them, with the companies of Meath, that 45 men were killed by them about Coinnegan, mac Murtagh; Ferall mac Aengus; Uádhrain, mac Ailiv;
Annals of Rodney, naii ciéó a haon nöé. An cúigeab bliadhain vég ar freit
vo Phlann. Thópead theipceart bhí, 1 theipcet Cianaéita lá Phlann, mac
Maolchlamh. Maolbhíraé, mac Óibeileacáin, tóipceap Conaille, vo mar-
baí la hUib Eatach ìm c'fiochánad mì tair ngabail toipceata ó. Oengair,
mac Phlann, mac Maolchlamh, mìgdainna Epeann, vo ìní dìhiellàid Òite
la Cìpín, mac ìphin, 1 a ècc a ecitìm pìrccat la ìrìarin. Conaith thà dearp-
baíd vo páthdeabh,
beannacht pòi lùmb Cìpín, mac ìphin, po marbh Aengair pòi mòd Pàil,
Marù mò oìprain saipcead gèir diòghail Aëda Òllan am.

Doineall, mar Aëda i. Aëb Pìndhàit mac Ñèll, tóipceap Cìghìg, vég
lu cèitìr fèise, iar ngòisgìthaib. Conaith acá iùcòime, 1 aci iùcòime
Aongpà vo pàchò, 0 gèin Cìproet eòi co naígàib, co bàr Doineall, iar pàtaib
Scò ir bhàc na páccait, aen bhìadh [vég] ar nòi cèòaib.  
Cìpìine na bhìadh ra tròim cèo vo ìbaicha bhàrmin,  
Aengair Mòbe an mòr glonnaìc, Doineall, mac Aëda Ahìg.  
Nocha po éin uEòcannàib mac aìnth Aongpà Codìail,  
I nà pèib ndìghìnàíb pìglàì bò Doineall chòbal.  
Tròim ëumà vo ìghòdàib, tamhataì mo aìpìg,  
Diar tròigh mo caipìg, bò na háipìmìb.

Cìproet, naii ciéó a vò ìuèc. An pìòb bliadhain vècc an Fhrcit
vo Phlann. Maolcìpàn, mac Èòcàcàin, abh Clúana hCìpro 1 Macnàin,

Erugan, mac Göirth, prince of the Bressals of  
Màcha; Maelruana, mac Cumoscài, prince of  
them of Duvhirc; Maelbrìde, mac Aìgàin;  
Mac ÒRùvain, mac Òhc; and Meàmùir,  
am ÒClaìgan, Kìnghe-sìcll [Rìghumà] of  
Oirgiaille."—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

* Brough.—This entry is given in the Annals  
of Ulster at A. D. 913, alias 914.

* Fail.—Otherwise Inis-Fail, one of the an-
cient names of Ireland.

* Aëdh Òllan.—He was slain in the battle of  
Kells, fought A. D. 738 [713], by Domhnall,  
son of Murchadh, who succeeded him in the  
sovereignty. The death of Aenghus is noticed  
in the Annals of Ulster at A. D. 814, alias 815:  
* A. D. 813" [Ali. 814]. "Oengus hUa Mael-
sèchnàil, Rìghdonàma Tèìnhrach, vii. Ìdus Fè-
barrìi, iii. àrìa, moritùr?"  

# Òbha. —One of the bardic names for  
Ireland.

* Codail.—Otherwise called Beann-Codail,  
or Inis-Erenn, now Ireland's Eye, near the Hill  
of Howth, in the county of Dublin.

* Domhnall of Dòbhaile: i. e. of Dùbhàil, a river  
in Ulster, now the Blackwater.—See note *,  
under A. D. 356, p. 121, suprà. This Domh-
The Age of Christ, 911. The thirty-fifth year of Flann. The plundering of the south of Breagh\(^a\), and of the south of Cianachta, by Flann, son of Maelseachlaimn. 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 Fail\(^a\);
It was a good achievement of his sharp valour to avenge the noble Aedh Ollan\(^a\).

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 Domhnall, 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 Banbha\(^a\),
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\(^a\).
Heavy sorrow to the Gaeidhil 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 Cluain-Eois and Mucuanh\(^a\), died. He was the foster-son of Aedho, ri Ailigh, Verno equinoctio in penitencia moritur.\(^1\)

Mucnamh.—Otherwise written Mueschmann, now anglice Mucknoe, in the east of the county of Monaghan.—See note \(^3\), under A.D. 830, p. 445, suprâ.

"A. D. 914" [al. 915]. "Domhnall, mac Aedho, ri Ailigh, Verno equinoctio in penitencia moritur."

1 Ua-Leathlobhair.—Now anglicz 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.

* Fregavalha.—Now the Ravel Water, in the county of Antrim.—See note 7, under A. D. 3506, p. 33, supra.

* The province: i.e. Ulidia, that part of Ulster east of Glenn-Bighe and the Lower Bann, not the entire province of Ulster.

* Carn-Ereann: i.e. the carn or sepulchral heap of Eri, a woman’s name, now Carnacarny, in the parish of Connor, and county of Antrim. See Reeves’s Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down and Connor, &c., p. 311, note 4.


* Tealach-Og.—Now Tullaghoge, a small village, in the parish of Desertereagh, 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. Morison, Rebellion of Hugh, Earl of Tyrone, book iii. c. 1, edition of 1735, vol. ii. p. 197.—See Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Finchach, 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 Dalnauric, in Junii mense. Loingeceach O’Lehlahvar came to prevent them” [at Fregaval], “and was overthrown, that he
of [the archbishop] Fethgihna. An army was led by Niall, son of Aedh Finnliath, into Dal-Araidhe, in the month of June precisely. Loingseach Ua Leathlobbhair\(^a\), lord of Dal-Araidhe, met them at Fregabhail\(^b\) where he was defeated by Niall; and he lost his brother in the conflict, i.e. Flathrua Ua Leathlobbhair. Aedh, son of Eochagan, king of the province\(^c\), and Loingseach Ua Leathlobbhair, afterwards pursued them to Carn-Eream\(^d\), where Niall again defeated them, and where Cearran, son of Colman, chief of Cineel-Mailche\(^e\), and the son of Allacan, son of Learghu, 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\(^f\) between Niall, lord of Aileach, and Aedh, King of the province. A great new fleet of foreigners came to Loch-Dachaech\(^g\), and placed a stronghold there.

The Age of Christ, 913. The thirty-seventh year of Flann. Scannlan, Abbot and Bishop of Tamhlacht, died. Scannlan, archiunneach of Congbhail-Glinne-Suilige\(^h\), died. The plundering of Corcach, Lis-mor, and Achadh-bo, lost his brother, Flathrua O'Lechlarvar, by the means. Hugh mac Eochagan, kinge of the North, and Loingseach, king of Dalarraidhe, wayt-inge for them at Carnerenn, where they were also discomfited; Cerram mac Colman and Mac-Allagan, mac Loichtechain, and others, were lost by the means. Hugh, with very few more, turning back from the flight, and sharply resisitinge in the flight, killed some of Neill's soldiers. Dubhgal, his sonn, escaped wounded.\(^i\) [Aedh vero cum paucissimis ex fuga revertens, et acerrimè intra fugam resistens quosdam ex militibus Neill prostravit. Dubhghall, filius ejus, vulneratus est.]

Peace betweene Nell mac Hugh, Kinge of Ailech, and Hugh, King of the Cuige, i.e. 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 Manann ititir Barid, mac nOctir et Ragnall hUa Imair, ubi Barid penē cum omni exercitu suo delectus est. Nocoblach mor di Gennitib oc Loch Daeaceh."

"A. D. 912. There came new supplies of Danes this year, and landed at Waterford."—Ann. Clon.

\(^b\) Congbhail-Glinne-Suilige: 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 \(^i\), 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 Maelsechlaíin, from or upon his
ó eacatomadaib. Ruarc, mac Maolbride, tigearna Muarpaige éire, dég. Ómhcumóêt Plann Sionna ó a maccab i. ó Dhonnchaib Í Chonchúbar Í inpdraó Mide leó co Loch Rith. Slóigea an Phochla uí Niall, mac Aedha, pi nAiligh, co po ghab naom Domachaib, Í Chonchúbar pi peir a nádair, Í co mpraogáib oppra éitithe Mide, a bhígha. Topmacch mór meneac do Gallab do chaetáin co Loch Dácaoch heop, Í inpdraó tuait ceall Múchar leo do ghréips. Leana, mac Catharnaigh, tigearna Conca bhaingin, do eac.

Aoir Cnoc, naoi ecé a cfeart véce. Aoth, mac Ailella, abb Cluana pósta Ípennann, Moenach, mac Dairghem, abb Achardh bò Caimbà, Maolbanphro, raccapta Cluana mac Nóip, Í Macraim, ab Ruip Comann, déig. Cobplaic, ingen Omhoíin, banabh Cille Dara, déig. Pogaptach, mac Toispeice, tigearna beircpint efbígha, Í Caolán, mac Fhrínchta, riúchanna Laigín, déig. Ìthennach, mac Aoda tigearna Úa Prígemeste, do mparba Ía Nportmanáib. Ípran, mac Cachtígen, tanaí Úa Céinmeailáig, do mparba Ía Nportmanáib, Í Íadhraíin, mac Cibhaill, tigearna Ípperage. Ípr maca do lócheáin. Íd anbairt ocht mbhíiónna véce aí píor in píge Êpeann do Phialt Sionna mac Maoleclann, atbaí Í Tailltín. Íp aoc ecaoinne Plann do pátáidh mpró,

Plann píon Ípennann rceá cce clainn, aíph Êpeann saimis a slíunn, Ía pe confrtaidh aí pínors, confrtaidh con galmain triúim. Tota triath tochar nóid cappnogáil cóip céra can, Cúp criosghlan do cúipná cáit, plait rceá Úa Íl do róóðaíil. At mo óricain uair cce éin, plait rceá popgal ríséa pann, Ruáin gríó spára grípna pínd na píne pele Plann. Tc.

sons" [recte, the rebellion against Flann mac Maelsechlainn by his sons], “Doncha and Conor, and spoild Meath to Lochry. The army of the Fochla” [the North] “by Nell mac Hugh, King of Aileach, that he made Conor and Donogh obey their father, and made association between the Midians and Breghis. Scanlan, Archimmech of Tavlaght; Scanlan, Archimmech of Glinn-Suille, in Christo moritur. Ruarc, mac Maelbride, King of Muserytyre, killed by murther, and buried by the O'Dongalaries. A great and often” [i.e. frequent] “supply of Genties” [Gentiles] “comminge yett to Lochdachaeach, spoyling temporall and churchland in Mounster.”—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

Flann.—According to the Annals of Clonmacnoise, King Flann 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. Ruarc, son of Maelbrighde, lord of Muscraighe-thire, died. The harassing of Flann Sinna by his sons, namely, Donnchadh and Conchohbar; and Meath was plundered by them as far as Loch Righ. 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 Conchohbar, 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 Corea-Bhaiscinn, died.

The Age of Christ, 914. Aedh, son of Ailell, Abbot of Cluain-fearta-Brenainn; Maenach, son of Dailigein, Abbot of Achaih-bo-Cainnigh; Maelbairfinn, 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-Fidligeinte, was slain by the Norsemen. Bran, son of Echtighearn, Tanist of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, was slain by the Norsemen, and by Diarmaid, son of Cearbhail, lord of Osraighe. Ard-Macha was burned. After Flann, 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 august 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.

Ainle, mac Caisa on, tigea ra Uaithne Clach, do harpa go la Gallab Locha nocaoc. Saoil Locha Uachtar beor do munan Laigin.

Ainle, son of Cathan, lord of Uaithne-Claich, 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 Finn lithium, over Ireland in sovereignty. Maelgiric, 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, in the east of Leinster. Raghnall, 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 Ciarraigh. 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, in Magh-Feininh, 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 Maclillinnen, son of Donnagan, chief of Ui-Cearnaigh; Fearghal, son of Muirigen, chief of Ui-Creamhthann; 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] Raghnall, 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 Ceannfuiat to the Leinstermen, wherein six hundred were slain about the lords of Leinster, toge-

*Ceann-fuait.*—Now Conhey, 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. Laxisleap, or, as Giraldus Cambrensis calls it, Saltus-Salmonis.

*Tobar-Glethrach.*—Now unknown.
pe céu in tíchearnaíochtain Laigín, Í mon pígh Uathpe, mac Uilella. Céanna amhré amhainn anamhse dé naíthi. Maelmorna, mac Muireccháin, tíchearna Àirní Lepe, Mhuigron, mac Cinnéití, tíchearna na tTrí Céannann Í Laigín, Cionnaet, mac Tuathaíl, tíchearna Úa Feneclaire, Í réadaíle oile do Ídh naomh imon aíntearp Rí Maolmaedóc, mac Óiarainn, do Úib Conamhla do, abb Ólimeo Huirn, réubnaíodh socaide, ancoir, Í rúis Ím ceapna Labachtaíe, Í Ín mbépla Scothcoda. Ár do éat Cinnpuair do páistí Íoíp

Tampur Laigín linbh Ícc, iar roth po sell mighóid naomh, 
Ní mar cuílata nan réid phuaratach Ícc i Céann Úaitt.
Plaíte Uphe leathan glann capaitaí glann Ímh mheal Ímh, 
Bharm phúinte chín leatbh Ícc Ím Íghlem Ír Ía Móling.
Móra anphéide im ccc pears, d'fhéidir ead aíntipe ar píne,
Tír maigín co mhíil dei oceamur Laigín linbh Ícc.

Opzim Cille vapa ó Ghallaibh Chinn Úaitt. Maolpuannach, mac Neill, 
tanaigh na nOília, do marbhad Ía Corbmac, mac Moeld, tíchearna na Íóbair.
Cúlothaíg, mac Mátúin, còraíc Úa Céallachaigh Cualann [vécc].

"Ui-Feineachlaí.-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, sustra; and Leabhar-na-gCeart, p. 193, 
note 5.

"Tigh-Móling: i.e. St. Moling's house. There 
are at present two places of this name in Ireland;
first, Tigh-Móling, 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 Cean-Moacht.

"Ui-Céallach-Cluainn.-A territory in the 
north of the now county of Wicklow, containing 
the church of Tigh-mee-Dimmá.—See the 
Feidhre-Aenguis at 13th November; see note 3, 
under A. D. 713, p. 313, sustra, where the 
pedigree of this Cúlothaig 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 ex-
treme cold in this year, and strange sight" [recte, 
unusual frost] "that the principal 
lochs 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 comet seemed to burn the ayre, 
Sitrick mac Ivar, with his Navy, taken at 
Cinfued, in the borders of Leinster. Ragnall 
O'Hivar, with his other shipping, went to the 
Genties" [Gentiles] "of Lochdachach. A 
slaughter of Genties at Imly by Mounster. An-
other slaughter by Eoghanaacht and Kiery. An 
avmy of the O'Nells of the South and North, 
with Mounstermen, by Nell, mac Hugh, King
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; Mughran, son of Cinnecidigh, lord of the three Connains and of Laighis; Cinaedh, son of Tuathal, lord of Uí-Feineachhis; and many other chieftains, with the archbishop Maelmaedhog, son of Diarmaid, who was one of the Uí-Comannla, Abbot of Gleann-Uisean, a distinguished scribe, anchorite, and an adept in the Latin learning and the Scotic 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;
Scarce, they 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-Molingh.
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. Maelruanaidh, son of Niall, Tanist of the Deisi, was slain by Cormac, son of Mothla, lord of the Deisi. Culothair, son of Matudhan, chief of Uí-Ceallagh-Cualann; [died].

of Ireland, to warr with the Gentyes, and [en-] camped about twenty days, in the moneth of August, at Tober Glehrach, in the fyld called Fevin" [recte, in Magh-Fevin, or in the plain of Fevin]. "The Genties went into the country the same day. They did sett on the Irish about the third howre in the after-noon, and fought to evening that about" [one thousand] "one hundred fell between them; but the Genties lost most. The Genties went behind their people out of the campe for their saulty. The Irish turned back into their campe before the last of them, viz., before Ranall, King of Black Genties, with a number of Genties about him. Nell, mac Hugh, with a few with him, went against the Genties, that he expected their fight by battle. Nell stayed 20 nights after in campe against the Genties; he sent to Leinster to byker on the other side with their campe, where Sitricke O'Hivar overthrew them in the battle of Cinnfuaid, where fell Augaire mac Ailill, King of Leinster; Maelmorre" [mac Muirecain, King of Airther-Liphi; Maelmaedhog] "mac Diarmada, supiens et Episcopus of Leinster; Ogran, mac Cinnedi, King of Lease; et eurici duces atque nobiles. Sitrick O'Hivar came to Dublin."—Cod. Clar., tom. 49.
Anne Ala Rionhachta Eireann.


Anna Idris agh a peacht doécc. Dúnmhairl, mac Oighninsa, abb Slíne hUírin, Maelcoe, abb n'Oenrumama, [doécc]. Inoircitach, abb Tro-próite, do marbaíod na taíg abainn rdéipréin. Mabuileem, mac Maolbhríge, abb Cumme Éala 1 Conoerpe, 1 anul Epeano, dég. Dúbháilíla, mac Lachtnán, tíogarma Téicá, do marbaíod. Copbmac, mac Moeta, tíogarma na n'Dheirí, dég. Cat Aircha chaé (I. 1 Cill Móraimóce la roch Airha chaé) pop Slíneadailb ina nGallab 1 na nloomar 1 na Stírfing Táile, I. in rnu Ocatu, in ro marbaíod Night Slíinub, mac Airsa Milleir n'é Peareain iar mbeith do trí bhíodhain i nm pí. Concofoil Ua Mabuileachlainn, pídáonna

1 Successor of Éada of Ara: i.e. Abbot of Killanay, in the Great Island of Aran, in the Bay of Galway.

2 Tuaim-inbhir.—In the Feilir-Aenguis, at 2nd December, Tuaim-Inbhir, or Druim-Inbhir, is described as “a n-tapáit Mhóe,” in the west of Meath, where St. Macl-Odhraín was on that day venerated as the patron of the place. There is a Druim-inbhir, anglicéd 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 Chlaim-Coirphé.—Now Kilbarry, near the hamlet of Termonbarry, in the county of Roscommon.—See note 3, under A. D. 1238.


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: Maedoin, prince and bishop of Roscrea; Egnech, prince of Arain; Daniell of Chlon-Coirbh, a great chronicler, in pace dormierunt. Mairen, Susairt’s daughter, Abbess of Killare, mortua est. The Genties” [Gentiles]
The Age of Christ, 916. The second year of Niall. Egnech, successor of Enda of Arn̓, bishop and anchorite, died. Fearadhach, Abbot of Inis-bo-finne; Macleóin, Abbot of Ros-Cre; and Ceallachan Ua Daint, Abbot of Tuaim-inbhir, died. Muireann, daughter of Suart, Abbess of Cill-dara, died on the 26th of May. Daniel of Cluain-Coirpthe, a celebrated historian, died. Eithne, daughter of Aedh, son of Niall, queen of the men of Breagh, died on the festival day of St. Martin. Mor, daughter of Ceartbhail, son of Dungial, Queen of South Leinster, died after a good life. Tighearnach Ua Cleirigh, lord of Aidhne, died. Ceat, son of Flaitheartach, lord of Corca-Moithruadhe, died. Cill-dara was plundered by the foreigners of Ath-cliaith. 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-Uiscan, and Maelco, Abbot of Oendruim, died. Innreachtach, Abbot of Trefo, was slain in his own abbatial house. Maelene, son of Maelbrighde, Abbot of Lann-Eala and Connor, and the glory of Ireland, died. Duibhghilla, son of Lachman, lord of Tenthbha, was slain. Cormac, son of Mothla, lord of the Deisi, died. The battle of Ath-cliaith (i.e. of Cill-Mosamhog), by the side of Ath-cliaith [was gained] over the Irish, by Imhar and Sitric Gale, on the 17th of October, in which were slain Niall Glundubh, son of Aedh Finnliath, King of Ireland, after he had been three years in the sovereignty; Conchobar

“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 fewer battles, viz., one by Godfrey O'Hivair; another by the two Earles; the third by the young Lords; and the fourther by Ranall mac Bicloch, that” [which] “the Scots did not see; but the Scots overthrew the three they sawe, that they had a great slaughter of them about Oitir and Gragava; but Ranall gave the onset behind the Scots,” [so] “that he had the killing of many of them, only that neyther king nor Murmor” [mómpmoep] “of them was lost in that confflict. The night discharged the battle” [Nox prelium diremit]. “Etilflut, famosissima regia Saxonum mortua est. Warr betwene Nell, mac Hugh, King of Tarach, and Sitrick O'Hivair. Maelmih, mac Flannagan, King of Cnova, went toward the Genties to save Tuaiscert Bregh from them, which did avayle them” [him] “nothing” [quod ci nihil contulit].

* Cill-Mosamhog : i.e. Mosamhog's Church, now Kilmashige, near Rathfarnham, in the county of Dublin. No reference to this saint is to be found in the copy of the Feilire-Aenguis.
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annala rioghahtsa eireann. [917.

Ereann, Aoú mac Éocagain, pi Úlaó, Maolmícheú, mac Plannagain, tigearna òríg, Maolpeadhba Ua Dubhronach, tigearna Oifigiall, Maolpeadhba, mac Ooilgen, tigearna Tórtan, Ceallaé mac Pocacaitig, tigearna beirceipt òríg, Cromptan, mac Cinnéidhe, òr pochaidhe aile nach ámeitítar, do ñaor-clannaib òr naorclannaoib, imnáltile rìr an rìgh Níall. Ár doin eàt ìrin aonuibh, 

ba uinaibh an Chédaoin érmuid, 
lar òrùg pluaigh po éoraid prise, 
Di do gairfein co èr ìrìt, 
Matan ailce é Arta chaet. 
hi tópméarc Níall, ma popelecc, 
Concobair comò gòrrha gairse, 
Aed, mac Earach Úlaó uirpo, 
Maolmícheú tulc eòrann uirpo. 
Mòr do grùph Taoidéal gairse, 
Mòr do gòrrha lascpaò bhaet, 
ò macaib moògan ìr ìrì, 
Ro bit é naíet elanbeach chaet. 
òrsta bapann comòdó caud. 
Mairece popp tràpmún la neòrt pluaigh, 
Nír ba heccson ìrin triágh, 
ba uinaibh an Chédaoin érmuid.

Acc éigéine Néill po maraib beor, 

òrònach amin Èpe uar, 
Cen mumìg muòd ìrìg ìrìall, 
Ar dèsgì mìne gan spéim, 
Fàuirgì muìge Néill gan Níall. 
Nítra mòdaib marùir ìrì 
Nítra ìrì na puibh plàigh, 
Nì cuimhìng aìenach do àn, 
O pop bòdò an bpaenach bòim.

preserved in the Leabhar Bereac, in ÓClery's Irish Calendar, or in Colgan's Works.

* Tórtan: rect, Ui-Tortain. A tribe of the Oirghialla seated near Ardbraccan, in Meath.—See O'Flaherty's Ogygia, part iii. c. 69; Book of Ballymote, fol. 229, b; Colgan’s Tr. Th., p. 129,
Ua Maeleachlainn, heir apparent to the sovereignty of Ireland; Aedh, son of Eochagan, King of Ulidia; Maelmthidh, son of Flannagan, lord of Breagh; Maelmaeicbe Ua Duibhsinnich, lord of Oirghialla; Maelmaeicbe, son of Doilghen, lord of Tortan; Ceallach, son of Fogartach, lord of South Breagh; Cromman, son of Cinneitich; 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;
Maelmthidh 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 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, p. Magh-Neill: i.e. the Plain of Niall, a bardic name for Ireland.
8 July; and Leabhar-na-gCcart, p. 151, note b.
Niall po páth mór an lá mian an cháth,
Cepe dambáil boccore bpeac, aşup clandebbe leota bád,
Aşup 5a gáap gona ttruck, c'éip matan moe do Ath cháth.

Céleodabal, mac Seamoil, comápbha Cointaill, 7 amnchapa Néill Úlunoub, apr é po apráig pop Niall tuoscéet von cápsa, 7 apr é do pàth a chuit pech-paece do Niall apr clao中新d eich do thabhaínt ód via bpeic réin apr in ccéat.

Oile popm commaom an dala Thall marpharat Niall, asup Ceapball,
Ceapball la hUlb coinath nglé Niall Úlunoub la hAmhlaíne.

Cáirce an 25 April, 7 mn Chaípe i Saimpað. Dia cóice mbliana 6scecat apr thum céú teconaitmim,
Cáirce i Saimpað ñsceat bán ñsceat 6scecat ban.

*a Chaucha.*—Now Caileen-Caucha, or Castle-knock, on the River Liffey, in the county of Dublin. — See note *. under A. D. 727, p. 325.

*Confessor.*—The word amnchapa is translated “confessarius” in Trias Thaum., p. 294.

*Gormlaith.*—See thisquatrain quoted before under the year 904 [900]. In Mageoghegan’s translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise the following notice of this Gormlaith is given under the year 905:

"A. D. 905" [recte, 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 damsell; was first married to Cormaek mac Cowlman, King of Munster; secondly, to King Neal, by whom she had issue a son, called Prince Donnell, who was drowned, upon whose death she made many pitiful 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 Cnucha¹
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.

Celedabhaill, son of Scannall, successor of Comhghall, and confessor¹ 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.  Gormlaith², 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 Amhlacibh.

Easter [day fell] on the 25th of April, and little Easter³ 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.

¹ Little Easter: i.e. Dominica in Albis. The criteria here given indicate the year 919.
Cum Gall po patri,

Pel Coemain Leth i Conénap, do aig bladaim do anphuth,
Coce la eipan iap ccAircce Mon eipce do bith i raimha.

Ogman Ríphna 7 Tithe Mumna la Gallab.

Aoir Cripet, naon ecéo a hocht deco. An ceto bhiadam do Donncha, mac Plann eomair, hi mighe uap Eippin. Finché, epececp Domhnach, Cofbmac, mac Cuileannan, epececp Aer'móin, titi graphra na n'Déim Mumian, Longreach, epececp Cliana mac Nóir, Maolmaire, abb Arra hprechán, Ciarán, abb Domhniah, Scamlan, mac Titómain, eceann, peabhmí soghát, 7 abh Roppa Cpe, 7 Merpaeihe Cliana móin Maedócc, déi. Lae móin eipn mblia-damach co raopt an eipce liap nabaú Cliana mac Nóir, 7 co Clochán Uína na trí scròp. Ceannadui iu ionarab do Gallab, 7 hripeerh uap domhacht. Arn móin déi Oiimp popul Uí Méine. Cat i eCuinnacaib bhí, 7 oce Tit mac nEathach, miá n'Donncha, mac Plann mac Maeleáclainn, pop Gallab, uis iu mac arbaó tion uipmhe uap na Gallab, uap ba eipn cae eim po dìogba cae Aes cha aiceirr, doig eipcecham úsáidh na Nortmann ann comhion a eopréir do raepcianab 7 saoislannab Déile eipn cae eim Aes chaet.

Ro Sónaib Muinebtriphe, mac Titheinn, 7 môshbainn ùbreine, hi ecet Cuinnaca, 7 atbhaé iarab má Sónaib. Muineb, mac Plann, titi graphra

"Coemhan Líath.—This is probably the St. Coemhan 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 days in Summer” [redb, the second day of Summer].

Hugh O’Maeilechlainn blinded by his cousin, Donncha, King of Meath. Battle at Dublin by the Gentiles” [Gentiles] “upon the Irish, where fell Nell, mac Hugh, King of Ireland, the third year of his reign, in the 17 Kal. of October, 4th day, where also fell Hugh mac Eochagan, King of Ulster; Maelnithi, mac Flannagain, King of Bregh; Conar, mac Maelechlaion, heyre of Tarach; Flathvertach mac Danyell, heire of the Fochla; Maelbriidi, mac Duvisnai, King of Airgialla, with many more nobles. Ceallach, mac Flathvertai, King of Corcanrugga, and Tiernach O’Clery, King of Ofachraich Aigne, mortai sunt.” —Cod. Clarent., tom. 49.

“Cormac, son of Cuileannan.—He is to be distinguished from Cormac, son of Cuileann, 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. Cormarck mac Cuileann, Buschop
Combghall said:

The festival of Coemhan Liath* in Lent, denotes a year of storms, Five days of spring after Easter, Little Easter to be in summer.

The plundering of Fearna 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 Cuileannan*, Bishop of Lis-mor, and lord of the Deisi Munhan; Loingseach, Bishop of Cluain-mic-Nois, Maelmaire, Abbot of Ard-Breacain; Scannlan, son of Gorman, wise man, excellent scribe, and Abbot of Ros-Cre; and Menaighe of Cluainmor-Maedhog, died. A great flood in this year, so that the water reached the Abbot's Fort of Cluain-mic-Nois, and to the causeway of the Monument of the Three Crosses*. Ceanannus was plundered by the foreigners, and the Daimhliag7 was demolished. A great slaughter was made of the Ui-Maine at Griann. A battle was gained in Cianachta-Breagh (i.e. at Tigh-mic-nEathach*) by Donnchadh, son of Flann, son of Maelseachlaimn, 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-cliathb, 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-cliath. Muircheartach, son of Tighearnan, 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.

* The monument of the Three Crosses.—This causeway, and this Uliadh, or penitential station, exist at Clonmacnoise.

7 Daimhliag: i.e. the Stone Church or Cathedral. "A. D. 915. Kelles was altogether ransacked and spoileid by the Danes, and they rased down the church thereof."—Ann. Clon.

7 Griann.—A river which has its source in Slabh Echtghe, in the north of the county of Clare.—See Tribes and Customs of Hy-Mang, p. 134, note *; and the Map to that work, on which the position of this river is shewn.

* Tigh-mic-nEathach: i.e. the house of the son of Coemhidh, now unknown. This battle is noticed in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at the year 915:

"This King" [Donnogh mae Flynn] "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 Morigertagh mae Tyernie, one of the king's nobles, was cruelly wounded and thereof died."

b The battle of Ath-cliath.—More correctly the battle of Cill-Mosamhog, now Kilmashege, near Athcliath, or Dublin.—See note *, A. D. 916, p. 393, suprà.
Copca dháine, ódr. Plano, mac Loann, Uirgil Sil Scolta, píle i pr teach haí i n-ghearr ma aímpir, do máthadh lá ma saibh Cuippfráide, do Uib Íseabhaí maíiri id) in bhunfaisce occe Loc Ócásac id n-Oibríb Muimh.

Aoir Cnór, náid ceó a náid dég. An tasa bhlaobh do Óhonnchaí. Ciaran, eilef có Tolain, gí Ruman, mac Caífair, eillef Cúanna hlópái, dég. Ar do asmuíbhidh an phaim ro,

 COMPARA ECCNAI UARACP AIR, PICI CO NOSSEIT OCCA AB.

DONAI DOIN DIL IUADAIL, RUMAN, MAC CAÍFAIR CAM.

Maoiach, mac Síadaíl, abb duméag, gí precíbitiú na ighdhoel uile, Coirpne, mac Máithidh, céin crapáin Láitín, comárába 1fhirmata, mac Aois póin, apráineach Tige moča, gí anchoipe, dég iar noeýsraido cián aoró, gí Píleal, mac Maolmórda, ab Sáiphe, dég. Ar doib ro páide.

Ní bhlaobh earn aímpir, anabain abh buan duméag,
Aímp comárába 1fhirmata, Coirpne ba buan ée déa déir.
Ab Sáiphe eile pocraité, Píleal pici co pocnaíab,
Doínnall deil aro uile maré oinéadaidh po ighdhoelaíb.
Ní mórpin, ní aímpéa, po bír íram tráiamairpi,
A taimid eile anfuirfíb Éireamh írn bhliobháirpe.

Doínnall, mac Flomh, mac Maiolecháin, mórghath Éireamh do máthadó la a brádaidh Ónneóidh i mbuímn Uaíoga.

Ar do bain an Maiolecháin, mac Síadaíl, ceuna, gí Doínnall ro páidead,

“Flann, son of Loann.—See this obit already entered under the year 891, p. 549, supra. 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:


4 Tolain.—Otherwise written Tuilen, now Dulane, a parish near the town of Kells, in the county of Meath.

“Muennach.—“A D. 917” [recte. 921]. “Mooneagh, mac Sheil, abbot of Beanch, the best scribe of all Ireland, died.”—Ann. Clon.

1 Abbot of lasting Beanchair.—It is added in
son of Lonan, 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 Dachaech, in Deisi-Munhan.

The Age of Christ, 919. The second year of Donnchadh. Ciaran, Bishop of Tolan, and Ruman, son of Cathasach, Bishop of Cluain-Iraird, died. It was for him this quatrains 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, 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;
And the successor of Diarmaid, Cairbre, the gifted above all good pillar.
The Abbot of Saighir with multitudes; Fearghal, man of gentle exactions;
Domhnall, a scion all-good; a plague among the Gacidhil.
I have not enumerated, I shall not enumerate, because I am sorrowful,
What misfortunes came upon Ireland in this year.

Domhnall, son of Flann, son of Maelechlainn, heir apparent to the sovereignty of Ireland, was slain by his brother, Donnchadh, at Bruighean-Dachoga. It was of the death of the same Maenach, son of Siadhal, and of Domhnall, was said:

an interlined gloss that this was Maenach.

*Domhnall.*—It is added in an interlined gloss that this was Domhnall, son of Flann, son of Maelechlainn.

A. plague. — "A. D. 917" [rectè, 921].

There reigned in Ireland a great plague this year."—Ann. Clon.
Cóiccead bhaí an bhaiglaíc binn
O Phlann Tóimicé tóircead tóirg,
Maenac caírí na Comghall ginn
Saoin Domnall la Donncaíd n'Donn.
Mór luic Maonaíc, a Dhe úil,
Uniúpece Úaolaíc in gnúir glom,
Úpméala Eireann nap tá muin
Comadh ba Cuin Comghall caom.
Ceann cunedigh an cúicce ócís,
Á mhín óin aí maighi muin,
Saet lín eignáir Inri Fáil,
Do vit a uil nGáisdeal ngrn.
Sín von líce lothmaí láín,
Sa Ruaim pháin aí apphú mbhóin,
Nasc maip Maenac Muímain muad
Ar lop truaí a Dhe mór.

Ceallaíc, mac Conghalaitx, abb Cille achaito, Cionraíc, mac Domnall, abb
Doime Chalgaic, 7 Ópoma Tuama, cíin acomáide Ceneol cConaill, vég.
Plaitheantach, mac Muipéaitx, abb Cluana máin, vég. Ar vó po páideáo,

Caitte annáo in naip náiíc, caitte allái éccer lóir,
Imó Plaitheantacha iní Fáil po rcaí mínaí Cluana máin.

Maelmucchill, mac Canannán, vég, ar vó po páideáo an páin po,

Lápaí Laigean lir co tráí ní bo éitair fhi poplann péig,
CLEPCEC'T CÉAIN, CEN IMEAM NAIT, PO PAI'T PO MÉI Maelmucchill fáin.

1 Comhghall's city: i.e. the Monastery of Beannchair, or Bangor, in the county of Down, founded by St. Comhghall in the sixth century.
2 Domnadh Dona; i.e. Dombadh, Donough, or Denis, the brown-haired.
3 Druin-Thuana.—Translated by Adamnan Dorsam-Tomor, now Drumhorne, in the barony of Tirluigh, and county of Donegal.—See note*.

* Comhghall's city: i.e. the Monastery of Beannchair, or Bangor, in the county of Down, founded by St. Comhghall in the sixth century.

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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 Drumechliabh, thus:

"A. D. 919. S. Kinadus, illius Domnaldi, Abbas de Doire-Chalgaich, et de Drumechliab, arx et caput religionis totius Tironelidia, obit."

Quat. Mag. Trias Thaum., p. 503.

* 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 Comhgal's city,
Domhnall was slain by Donnchadh Donn.
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 Comhgal,
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 Gaedhil.
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, head of the council of the Cincel-Conaill, died. Flaithbheartach, son of Muircheartach, Abbot of Cluainmor, died. Of him was said:

Where is the resting place of the sacred ornament? Where the renown of great poetic powers?
Behold Flaithbheartach, the fair of Fail, has separated from the honours 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.

\[4 \text{ ii } 2\]
Cearnaic, mac Plaim, abb Lamne Leipe, decc, dia nebaud,
Sutpall Muige, mar ppi baig, brig mban mbeudl bale a brig,
Ruithin spaim spia an ppi spiaod ceirna Leipe haic a uir.

Maenach, Céile De, no tacaic un ropphi amair do dena mcesta Eireann. Doirpait na hloimnir do tagaíl porad i nAch cloit, 7 Aro Maça oinpeca lair aepam, 7 la a ghol 1rim Satapin lua pél Maitain, 7 na taghe pmaisge do anacal lair co na luct de Chélid Dé, 7 o lohpaid. An tip do oinpeca lair in 5ac aip 1. riap co lump labradó, porh co banna, ro tuaic co Mag Uilluin. An taa na eic na pluag do beachaib po tuaic dor rapiopi Muirceirtach, mac Neill, 7 Aigndt, mac Munchad, co ronim por na Galladb, 7 toprarar opraio ino môr uib, 7 o eprarar uatau oile la uorcaet cét torai sa hoinne, napi nip h o poppeal voib iac. Muinucet do Galladb be Loch Peabail ace Olb co nòib longaib por thacat 7 Imp Eoccham do oinpeca voibh. Pihgal, mac Thomnall, 7 tiéauna in Phoela, 1 naeapcairini pmin, 50 no mapb luct lump uib, 7 po brir am lump réifin, 7 mucc a hoomanip 7 a heaíl. Piche long oile do teic co Cinn Maigap in napteai Tipe Chonailim mac Uaëma-

Godfrey.—The substance of this passage is translated by Colgan, in his Annals of Armagh, as follows:

"A. D. 919. Godfredus Huc Himhair (Dux Notarnorum) corpit Dublioniam et eum exercitu die Sabbathi ante festum Sancti Martini predict et rapiinis devastat Ar dunachum: pepercit tamen Ecclesiis, Coludiae, et infirmis." — Trias Thaum., p. 296. This event is noticed in the Annals of Clonmacnoise under A. D. 917, but the true year is 921.

Inis-Labhradia : i. e. Labhruida’s Island.
Not identified.

*Magh-Uilseann.—Now unknown.

*Inis-Eoghaí : i. e. Eoghan’s Island, now the barony of Inishowen, in the county of Donegal.

*Cruinn-Maghair.—Now Kinawer, in the north of the barony of Kilmacrenan, and county of Donegal.—See note 9, under A. D. 792, p. 303, supra.

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” [recte, wisdom] “in the island of Ireland, died. Daniell O’Maedehlain per dolum occiscus et a fratre suo, Doneha, quod aptum erat. Kieran, abbot of Diarmuid, died. Macilseachainn O’Flainn” [i. e. grandson of Flain], “heyre of Tarach ; Fiachra, mac Cahalain, King of Coill-Follomain; and Ragnall O’Hivar, King of White and Black Genties” [Gentiles] “omnes mortui sunt. Godfrey O’Hivar in Dublim. Cinach mac Daniell, prince of Daire-Calgaí, and Drummotai, head of counsel among the Counels of Tuniseceir, died. The Genties came
Cearnach, son of Flann, Abbot of Lann-Leire, died; of whom was said:

The torch 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\(^a\), 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\(^a\), eastwards as far as the Banna, and northwards as far as Magh-Uillseann\(^a\). But, however, the host that went northwards was overtaken by Muireheartach, son of Niall, and Aighheart, 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-Eogham\(^a\) 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\(^a\), in the east of Tir-Chonaill, under the conduct of Uathmhanar, by sea to Lochfeval until they came to Inis-Owen, viz., at Low, with 32 shippes\(^b\) [recte, viz., under the conduct of Ovb, 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\(^d\) [same], “and carried the spoyle of yt. Another Navi at Cennmaghar, in the borders of Tirconell, by Mac Uannahran mic Barith with 20 shippes. The spoyle of Ardnaich, 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 lopers, and the whole church towne, unless” [i.e. except] “some howses” [which] “were burnt through neglect” [nisi paucis in ca tectis caustis per incuriam]. “Broad spoyles made by them on all sydes, that ys, to Inis-Lavraa westeryer, easterly to Banna, in the north to Magh-Nilsen, but the north Army were mett by Murtagh mac Neil, and by Aignert mac Murena, who did overthrowe them, killed many of them, paucis elapsis subsidio sublustris noctis. Eclipsis...

Maolpol baoí po ophous móir eprecp sathub pamar pip, sun do níotao réte pop cec pip röscciupe réccaire pip.


Inoipéctach, mac Concódair, pipoiíma Connaeit, dég. Maolmícuiachaí, tigseanna Aíome, do máthdaí la Sballab. Aod, mac Leinn Ua Sláccoí, tamaí Aíome, decc. Pínoíime Ua Maolmhuaidh, tigseanna Páea Céall dég. Sliogó la Domhnchad, pip Eicéam, co Connaéctach, co po máthdaí ãphem móir via muintir i nDombab An Lúann, do an tsearáip Conáide, mac Concódair, tigseanna

Luce, at 15. Kol. Junii, the 3rd day, the first howre at night. Fáilvertach mac Murtagh, Abbot of Clonmore, mortus 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.

"Maolpol."—Dr. O’Conor thinks that this was the Paulinns 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 Thaurm., p. 64, where Colgan translates this passage as follows:


"Ua Maolmhuaidh.—Now anglic 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. Maelseachlainn, son of Maelruanaidh, son of Flann, died. The plundering of Cluaineidhneach, 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\(^a\), son of Ailell, bishop, anchorite, and [best] scribe of Leath-Chuinn, and Abbot of Indedhnen, 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 Cilldara, 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; Feardalach, priest of Cluain-nic-Nois; and Loingseach, son of Aenagan, Economus 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.

Innreachtach, son of Conchobhar, heir apparent of Connaught, died. Maelmiedhach, lord of Aidhne, was slain by the foreigners. Aedh, son of Loman O’Guaire, Tanist of Aidhne, died. Finnguine Ua Maelmhuaidh\(^b\), 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\(^c\), 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, Ballycowen, and Ballyboy, in the King’s County.

\(^{a}\) Duibhthir-Atha-Luain; i.e. the Black District of Athlone. This was otherwise called
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*” [ad. 922]. “Macilpoil, mac Ailli, chiefe and bishop of Kindred Hugh Slave; Teige, mac Foclain, King of the Kings; Cernach, mac Flainn, prince of Lann-Leire, and Proctor” [moep] “to them of Ard-naich from Belachduin” [now Castlekieran, near Kells] “to [the] sea, and from [the] Boyne to Cashan, head of counsell and doing of the men of Breh all dead” [Ruman *Episcopus Cluana-iraid*]; “Ferdaluch, bushop of
of Riagan, Tanist of Osraige, 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 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, who afterwards burned it. Uathmharan, son of Dobhailen, lord of Luighne in Connaught, died. Flaithbheartach, son of Innhainen, King of Caiséal, went upon his pilgrimage; and Lorcan, son of Conlingan, assumed the kingdom of Caiséal.

The Age of Christ, 921. The fourth year of Donnchadh. Maelcallann, Abbot of Disert-Diarmada; Maelpadraig, son of Moraun, Abbot of Drumchabh and Ard-sratha; Dubhdabraine, Abbot of Ross-ailithir; Maeltuile, son of Colman, lector of Cluain-mic-Nois; and Fiachra of Eaglais-beag [at Cluain-mic-Nois], died. Duibhlitrír of Cill-Sleibhthe, priest of Ard-Macha, was martyred by the foreigners of Snadh-Aighneach. Cuconalta, 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 Musraiaghe, died. Lighach, daughter of Flann, son of Maeleachlaunan, and wife of Eaimhithidh, lord of all Breagh, died, and was buried with great veneration at Cluain-mic-Nois. Spelang, son of Conghalach, lord of Conaille-Muirtheimhne, was killed. The plundering of Ficara-Arda and Lann-Leire, and of Fecara-Rois, in this year. Cele, son of Anrothan, lord of Ui-Crimhthannain, of Athlone, he lost divers of his army, and Kenny, mac Connor, King of Afflie” [Offaly]. “Indreaghtagh, mac Connar, prince of Connaught, died. The Danes of Limbrick spoiled and ransacked Clonvicknose, and from thence they went on Lothrie, and preyed all the islands thereof. Fongoin O'Molloye, King of Farcall, died.” —Ann. Uit., Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

“ A.D. 918” [recte, 922]. “Teig mac Foilan, King of the west” [recte, south] “of Lynster, died. Flannagain O'riagan, abbot of Killkare and prince of Lynster, died. Moylepoyle mac Aileall, Bishop, best scribe, and anchorite of all Leikkoyn, died. King Donnogh went with an army to Connaught, where, in the wilderness of Clon-mic-Nois; Loingseach, mac Oenagain, Eqoniamia of Doolinbog; and Colga mac Sempaul, abbot of Slane, all died. The shipping of Limerick” [i.e. of Mac Aileche] “to Lochri, and spoiled Clon-mic-Nois, and all the Islands, that they carried away great booty of gold, silver, and all manner of riches from the Loch.” —Ann. Uit., Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.


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. 919" [recte, 923]. "Ligach, daughter of King Flann, mac Moyleseaghlymn, Queen of Moybrey, died, and was buried in Convicknose. Dowlitter, priest of Ardmac, was killed by the Danes. Dirlon O'Foiriven, Tanaist, Abbott of Convicknose, died." —Ann. Clon.

"Mochta of the Island" : i.e. Inis-Mochta, now Inishmut, 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
Maelcluith, 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. Fliathbheartach, son of Inmainen, was taken by the foreigners on the island of Loch-Cre, and conveyed to Limerick.

The Age of Christ, 922. The fifth year of Donnchadh. Duibhilitir, Abbot of Chlain-eidhneach; Muireadhach, son of Domhnall, Abbot of Mainistir-Buitehe, 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 Daimhlinis. Mochta of the Island, 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 Maebrunanaidh, son of Conchobhar, in revenge of Ceallach, son of Cearbhall, son of Muirigen. A fleet of foreigners upon Loch Eirne, 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. 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 Flannchadha, lord of Breaghmhainge, 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 4, under A. D. 448, p. 135, supra. See Inis-Mochta again referred to at the years 939, 997, 1026, 1138, 1150, and 1152.

4 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 Maebrunanaidh, son of Conchobhar, in revenge of Ceallach.
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 Connacnoise, which give some of the events of that year (anncomunnis 924) as follows:

"A. D. 923" [ad. 924]. "A navy of the Gentiles" [Gentiles] "upon Loch-Erne, spoiling all the Hands 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 Gosfrith O'Hivar from Dublin to Limerick, where many of his men were killed by Mac Ailehe. Murchach mac Daniell, second to the Abbot of Ardmac, High Serjeant" [apomaep] "of the south O'Neill, and coarb of Buty, mac Bronai, the head doer" [recte, the head counsellor] "of all the men of Brehag among the" [laity and] "clergy, 5 die Kal. Dec. vita descessit. Maelmorra, mac Con-gaile, prince of Daivinian, quiavit."—Ann. Uilt., Cod. Clareerial., tom. 49.

"A. D. 920" [recte, 924]. "Two hundred of the Danes were drowned in Logh Rowrie. The Danes made residence on Logh Rie, by whom Eightigern, mac Flanchea, prince of Brawnie, was killed. Foylan mac Murtagh, or Morey, King of Lynster, was taken by the Danes, and led captive together with his sons."—Ann. Clon.


\[3\] Exact: upon. — This word is glossed .
The Age of Christ, 923. The sixth year of Donnchadh. Failbhe, anchorite, 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 Cineal-Maelche. Lorcan\textsuperscript{b}, son of Dunchadh, lord of Breagh, [died]. Of their deaths was said:

Nine years, it is known, exact\textsuperscript{1} 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\textsuperscript{a}, 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-cliath\textsuperscript{b}. Tomrar, son of Tomralt, was slain by the Conmaicni-mara\textsuperscript{c}. Flaithchius, son of Scorachan, lord of Ui-Crimhthannain, 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 Dainshliag\textsuperscript{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.

\textsuperscript{1} Domhnall.—"A. D. 920. Donnell, mac Cahall, prince of Connought, was killed by his own brother."—Ann. Clon.

\textsuperscript{2} The foreigners of Ath-cliath: 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" [\textit{id. 925}]. "Duvgall, mac Hugh, King of Ulster, \textit{a suis jugulatus est}. Lorcan, mac Dunchaa, King of Bregh, \textit{senili morte mori tur}. Cahall, mac Conor, King of Connaght, \textit{in penitentia obiit}. Daniell mac Cahel killed by his cosen" [\textit{recte}, brother] "Teige fraudulently, and others of the nobles of Connaght."—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

\textsuperscript{3} Conmaicni-mara: i.e. the inhabitants of Connamara, or the barony of Ballynahinch, in the north-west of the county of Galway.—See note \textsuperscript{1}, under A. D. 663, p. 274, \textit{supra}.

\textsuperscript{m} Dainshliag: i.e. the Stone-church, or Cathedral of Clonnaocne. The death of this abbot is entered in the \textit{Chronicon Scotorum} at the year 926.—See Petrie's Round Towers, pp. 266, 267.
Maolpeachtainn, mac Maolpuamaín, aṁmíadh na Teampaí, fí Dún-eacaróth, mac Laoampe, plas Éairic éCeall, dég. Ógumain Ó Núin Sobaípse do Shallain Locha Cuan, fí mo maraib ónaíne iomána leó.

A ñíthi rícht ar ghlé, agur naíi ceé a cen timóide,
Ó mo șimain mac Óe b'i co hopecain Óum Sobaípse.


Aíp Cnórt, naíi ceé a cúis rícht. An tostíín bhaíim do Dhomnaí. Cospbmac, mac Pbudhan, abb Șimne na Locha, Maolpeictaí, abb Cluana pearta Molua, dég. Soichleacán Tísa Munoa do Úm 1 a éce ón.

* Dún-Sohhairce.—Now Dunseverick, near the Giants' Causeway, in the north of the county of Antrim.—See note *, under A. M. 3501, pp. 26, 27, supra.
* Cluana-na-yGruithne: i.e. the lawn or meadow of the priests or presbyters. Not identified.
* 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 Muircheartach in 925, 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.
* Ath-Cruthein: i.e. Ford of the Crutheni, or Picts. This is probably the same as that called Athcrathin, in the foundation Charter of Newry, and now included in Sleengtown, in the lordship of Newry.—See Reeves's Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down and Connor, &c., p. 117.
* Lurg.—Now the barony of Lurg, in the north of the county of Fermanagh.—See note *, under A. D. 1369.
* 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:


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-Call, died. Dun-Sobhairce 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-Sobhairce.

A victory was gained by Muircheartach, son of Niall, and the Ulidians, at the bridge of Cluain-na-gCruiniththe, on the 28th of December, being Thursday, 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, 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, was slain by the men of Breifne. Mochta, 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 Donnhhadh. Cormac, son of Fithbran, Abbot of Gleann-da-locha; Maelpeadair, Abbot of Cluain-feartacluain-fearta-Molua, died. Soichleachan of Teach-Munna was wounded, and died of the

“A D. 925” [ad. 926], “Dunsovarche preyed by the Genties” [Gentiles] “of Loch Cuan, where many men were killed and taken” [in quo multo homines occisi sunt et capti]. “An overthrowe geven by Murtagh mac Nell, at Snavanaugh, where 200 men were killed” [ubi cc. decollati sunt]. “Colman, prince of Clon-Weir and Clon-mic-Nois, scriba et Episcopus, in Christo quiuit. Fergus, mac Duiligen, King of Lorg, killed by the men of Brefny. The Navy of Loch Cuan taken at Linn-Duochaill, viz., Alpthan, mac Gofrith, pridie Nonas September. An overthrowe by Murtagh mac Nell at the bridge of Clon-Crumh, in quinta feria, quinta Kolor-darum Januarii, where fell Alpthan 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, until Gofrith, king of the Genties, came from Dublin to relieve them.”—Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

“A D. 921” [recte, 925], “Colman mac Ailealla, abbot of Clonvicknose and Clonard, a sage doctor, died in his old age. Dunsovarke was preyed by the Danes of Loch Cuan; Killdare by the Danes of Waterford, and again by the Danes of Dublyn the same year. Mortagh, son of King Neale Glunduff, made a great slaughter of the Danes, where Alvdon, son of Godfrey, Awfer and Harold, together with 800 Danes were killed. Downnechall, mac Lagerie, prince of Farkeall, died. Moylesceaghlyn, mac Moylerouie, archprince of Taragh, died.”—Ann. Clon.
Brian, son of Cinnedigh.—This is the prince who afterwards became Monarch of Ireland, and is better known by the name of Brian Borumha.

Madseachlairin, son of Domhnull.—He was the Monarch of Ireland till 1002, when he was deposed by Brian Borumha.

Caindealbhán.—He was the ancestor from whom the family of O'Caindealbhán, now Quinlan and Kindellan, of Uí Laoghaire, in Meath, took their hereditary surname.—See the Miscellany of the Irish Archaeological Society, vol. i. p. 142, note 3.

Duhghoill and Finnghoill: i.e. black foreigners and fair foreigners, or the Danes and Norwegians.—See note 2, 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 Oirdnide) explains as toc-lonnaí, i.e. "powerful on lakes, or on the sea":

Nec Hibernica vox Lochlannaígh, quae Danos significant nationis illius proprium nomen est, sed
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wound. Brian, son of Ceinnedigh; was born in this year, i.e. twenty-four years before Maelseachlaimn, son of Domhnall. Donnghal of Ros-Commain, died. Caindealbhan, son of Maelcron, lord of Ui-Laeghaire; and Fogartach, son of Lachtan, lord of Teathbhia, died. Goach, son of Dubhroa, lord of Cianacha-Glinne-Geimhin, was slain by Muircheartach, son of Niall. Sitric, son of Imhar, lord of the Dubhghoill and Finnghoill, died. Godfrey, with his foreigners, left Ath-clath, but came back after six months. The foreigners of Linn-Duachaill deserted (i.e. left) Ireland. The fair of Tailltín was prevented by Muircheartach, son of Niall, against Donnchadh Ua Maeleachlaimn, in consequence of a challenge of battle which was between them; but God separated them, without slaughter or bloodshed on either side. St. Maelbrighde, 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 of Gleann-da-locha.

illis ab Hibernica gente ideo impositum, quod validi fuerint epibatae, seu quod strenues se milites in bellis navalibus praebuerint; Loch enim apud Hibernos perinde est ac laeus seu mare, et lorn ac validus, ex quibus una vox Loch-
lorn confiata est, nempè gens quæ classibus solito numerosioribus in Hiberniam pluries in-
vecta, infinitis eam molestis infestabant, novo quodam nomine ac classarios earum vires ex-
ccottato, notari debuit."—Lynch, manuscript translation of Keating's Hist. Irel., p. 218. See note 5, under the year 851, p. 486, supra.

The Irish also called the Scandinavians by the name of Geinte, which the original compiler of the Annals of Ulster usually calls in Latin Gentiles.

5 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.

6 Cormac.—The Stowe manuscript adds by
way of gloss, inter lineas, "A. Copluma, mac Pietram, abb Glimme dà locha, i.e. Cormac, son of Fithbhan, 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 Connachnois; but the true year is 927:


"A. D. 922" [recte, 927]. "Moybriggitt, mac
Anrothan, son of Maelgorm, assumed the lordship of Corca-Modhruadh.

The Age of Christ, 926. The ninth year of Donnchadha. Baeithine, Abbot of Birra; Finnachta, Abbot of Corcach, 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'Ullimer, prince of the new and old Danes, died. The Danes of Dublin departed from Ireland. The fair of Tailtten was held by King Donogh and Mortagh mac Neale" [recte, but disturbed by Mortagh mac Neale]. "My author sayeth of Mortagh that he was Membrum iniquum inob-
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The battle of Bealach-Mugbna, p. 554 to 569, supra.

a Cormac.—It is stated in an interlined gloss that this was Cormac Mac Cuileannan. See note b, on the battle of Bealach-Mughma, p. 554 to 569, supra.

b Eogha, son of Poprigh.—He is the ancestor from whom the Ui-Eagha or O'Haras of Lennel, in the county of Sligo, have derived their name. According to Duadh Mac Firbis, Fearghal Mor O'Hara, who erected Teach-Temple, now Templehouse, was the eleventh in descent from this Eogha, and Cian or Kean O'Hara, who was living in 1666, was the eighth in descent from that Fearghal.

The year 928 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 927, alias 928, of the Annals of Ulster, and 923 of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, but the true year is 928:

"A. D. 927" [*ad. 928*]. "Baeihin, Coarb of Brenanin Biror, quievit. Murgel, daughter to Maelsechlaim, in old age died*" [in sequentia obit]. "Maolruana mac Conor, killed by Donogh. Donogh, mac Daniell, mac Hugh, killed by the
It was grievous that Cormac the hospitable was wounded with long lances,
Indreachtach the noble, Muireadhach, Macnach, the great Maelmithigh.

Muirgle, daughter of Flann, son of Macseachlainn, died at Cluain-mic-Nois. Domnachad, son of Donnall, heir apparent of the North, was slain by the Norsemen. Lorcan, son of Maelcein, lord of the Uis-Failghe, died. Finnachta, son of Tadhg, heir apparent of Ui-Clennsealaigh, died. Cinaedh, son of Oghran, lord of Leighis, was killed. Eaghra, son of Poprigh, lord of Luigne, in Connaught; and Ceat, son of Flaithbheartach, lord of Corca-Modhruadh, died. The plundering of Cill-dara by the son of Godfrey Port-Lairo-e, 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 Oenan, Bishop of Daimhiag and Lusca, and steward of the family of Patrick; Celedabhaill, son of Scannall, successor of Conhgalgall 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 Macleidelir, Abbot and Bishop of Doire-Chalgaigh, and steward of Adamnan's law; Tuathal, son of Macleiarain, Abbot of Cluineidh-neach, [died]. Ferghil, Abbot of Tir-da-ghlas, died at Rome on his pilgrimage. Dunchadh, son of Braenan, priest of Cill-dara; Maelgiric, Abbot of the house of the Lords.
pátraiice, mac Celen, raccait 7 lecanap umcan, Maolmuineacháide, réimíisíc Cluain mac Nóir, Diarmaid, mac Ceabaddaill, tiósta Uannaíthe, Ínreachtaich, mac Caíail, tiósta Leathon Caíail, [dècc]. Tábhail roin Loé Ongbhrín do Shallaíb Looming, 7 mpu an locha do orgam doibhe. Comléang nó cób- laígh roin Loch Rib eiti Conmaicne 7 Tuacht nElla, in ro mairbha Caíail Ua Mæle, 7 Pàitebeartach, mac Tuaidgail, 7 árpon òile immale mhin. Sléimid lá Domencha 70 Liaitnurm in òcchoid Muire Ís Íseachta, mac Neádl, co ro rcaip c'tan puilacht na gana fhearaicceadh roin amaile. Ód mbeo Domencha ace uiníoil an tróniúid. Ár amu ar púbpaíab,

Abhainn reach ppr Domencha donn, mpir an pomiacha plaite clanna,
Cia bhreath Naít òppum ár a chinn, ata sillae muiríoin ann.


Loir Cnópra, naoi eceó ricé a hoche. An taomhad bhuiadain dècc do Domenchaith. Nuaa, eppucc Slíne v'a lacha, Plann Róbaí, abh Luígh-mán, Maolcaimín mac Seamlain, abh Tíge Moine, 7 Domench, abh Rop Comán, dèg. Maolócainn, mac Dóibailín, toirc Luígh, Muire Ís Íseachta, mac Eagain, tiósta Luígh, 7 Íobnaide Ua Manáchan do mairbh. Órpaír, na hIompaí, co Shallaíbh Aits ciaic, do eogail do òrgam Déice Pecan, amthon m ro mairbhaí níl do óamhain ùibítheann内地, amail arbh an ùibín ann.

1 Loch Orbailn.—Now Lough Corrib, in the county of Galway.—See O'Flaherty's Óggya, p. 180; and Hardiman's edition of O'Flaherty's Chorographical Description of West Connaught, p. 29, note h.
2 Tuath nEllu.—A district on the west side of Lough Ree, in the barony of South Ballintober, and county of Roscommon. This district is called Feála under A. D. 842.—See note h, under that year, p. 464, supra.
3 Liathdrumia; 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]. "Tuorlaí, mac Maenagan, Scríba et Episcopus de Doimling et Lusoa, proctor to Patrick's men from the mountain southerly; alas! immatura date quicquid. A Navy at Loch Orbain in Connaught. Cecile, Coarb of Conagall, Scríba, Anchorita, et aposto-
of the Seniors at Chlain-mic-Nois; Maelppedraig, son of Celen, priest and Vice- abbot of Beamchair; Maelmoicheirghe, Economus of Chlain-mic-Nois; Diarmaid, son of Cearbhall, lord of Osraighe; Imreachtach, son of Cathal, lord of Leath-Chathail [died]. The foreigners of Luinneach went upon Loch Oirbesen, and the islands of the lake were plundered by them. A new fleet was launched upon Loch Ribh, between Conmaicne and Tuath-n-Ealla, where Cathal Ua Maelc, and Flaithbheartach, son of Tuathghal, and some others along with them, were slain. An army was led by Donnchadh to Liathdruim, against Muirechertaich; 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 Ua Cennsealigh, died. The plundering of Cill-dara by Godfrey, on the festival day of St. Bright.

The Age of Christ, 928. The eleventh year of Donnchadh. Nuadha, Bishop of Gleann-da-locha; Flann of Fobhar, Abbot of Lughmlaigh; Maeldcaemhghin, son of Scannlan, Abbot of Teach-Mochua; and Donnghal, Abbot of Ros-Comain, died. Muirechertaich, son of Eagra, lord of Nuighne, and Idhnaidhe Ua Mannachain, were slain. Godfrey, grandson of Imhar, with the foreigners of Ath-cliaith, demolished and plundered Dearc Fearna, where one thousand persons were killed in this year, as is stated in this quatrain:


"A. D. 924" [recte, 929]. "Twahall, mac Oenagan, Bishop of Dowleeke and Luske, sergeant of Saint Patrick, died. Cayneagh, daughter of Canannan, Queen of Ireland, and wife of King Donnogh O’Melaghy, died penitently. Dermott, mac Cervall, King of Ossorie, died.


6 Deare-Fearna : i.e. the Cave of Fearna.

"Dearec. . a. úrgh na uamh."—O’Clery. This is described as in Osraighe, and was probably the ancient name of the cave of Dunmore, near Kilkenny.—See the Dublin Penny Journal, vol. i. p. 73.
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Naon eicé bliain gan doigh, a huchte píce non deaptha,
O do thoil Crioirt, dair eobair co toghail Dé peire Rígha.

Ar na Nall bádair pop Lorc Oíphrín vo cúip la Connaicteab. Saill Liumnigh vo gabál longpóire Mhaig Roigné. Saill i. im Topolb, vo gabál pop Loch Cathach, 7 a longpóire occ Rubha Mhína. Accolb, sapla, 7 ár Saill mbe, vo mairbhaí lá hUib Ceimprealaigh. Píos, mac Mhaolmóigh, réogainna Ua Í Fráth, 7 Flann a bheachrúaí aí mairbhaí.


An Crioirt, naon ecé tríoide. An tsear blianaíne doce vo Oíomhchad. Súibhne, abh Lánnur Leipé, Dubhríp, mac Seáithaí, abh Tige Moltíng, 7

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b Magh-Roighe.--Otherwise written Magh-Raighne and Raighne, a celebrated plain in Ossory.—See note i, under A. M. 3817, p. 51; and note h, under A. D. 859, p. 494, supra.

1 Rubha-Meána.—Not identified.

h Finn, son of Maeveltre. He was the ancestor 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, alius 930, of the Annals of Ulster, and with 925 of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, which are very meagre at this period:


1 Lanna-mic-Lauchain: 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 Dearc-Fearna.

A slaughter was made of the foreigners who were on Loch Oirbsen by the  
Commaughtmen. The foreigners of Luimneach encamped in Magh-Roighne.  
The foreigners, i.e. those under the command of Torolbh, took up their station  
at Loch-Eathach, and had their camp at Rubha-Mena. Accolbh Earl, with a  
slaughter of the foreigners about him, was slain by the Ui-Ceinnsealaigh. Finn,  
son of Maelmordha, heir apparent of Ui-Failghe, and Flann, his brother, were  
slain.

The Age of Christ, 929. The twelfth year of Domnachdh. Crummhacal,  
Bishop of Cill-dara, Tibraide, son of Ainusene, Abbot of Chuan-mic-Nois, of  
the sept of the Ui-Briuin, died. Maelcoine, bishop and anchorite of Ath-Trim,  
died, after a good life. Ceannfaeladh, son of Lorcan, comharba of Chuan-Eois  
and Clochar-mac-Daimheini, died. Bran, son of Colman, Abbot of Ros-Cre,  
was slain by the foreigners. Maelbrighde, son of Feadaican, Abbot of Lann-mic-  
Luachain; and Onchu, priest of Cill-dara, died. Cearnachan, son of Tighearna-  
nan, lord of Breifne, died. The foreigners of Luimneach took up their station  
upon Loch Ribh. Godfrey went into Osraigh, to expel the grandson of Imhar  
from Magh-Roighne. Donncean, 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 Domnachdh. Suibhne,  
Abbot of Lann-Leire; Duibhilitir, son of Scalbhach, Abbot of Teach-Moling,  
son of Luanchan, 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-Aemghais, 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 Hibern-  
one, 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 Ainusene, Coarb of Ciaran, extenso dolore obit.  
Cenfaela mac Lorcan, prince of Chuan-Auis and Cloghar-mac-Damene, next to be abbot of  
Artrim, died. Maelcoine, bishop and anchorite of Trin, happily died. Dervail, Maelfinnia’s  
daughter, Queen of Tara, mortua est. Cernachan, mac Tiernan, king of Breifny, mortuus est."  

"A. D. 926" [recte, 931]. "The Danes of Lymbrick, resided on Logh Ree. Onchowe,  
priest of Killdare, died. Godfrey went to Ossorie to banish O’Imhar from Mayooney.  
Cronmoyle, Bushop of Killdare; Keanfoyle,
peleiríinn Thimne de locha, Béarnoonnach, mac Plannagáin, abh Cluana lópano, Puacairta, abh Íri Canofga, Miongál, mac becán, abh Óphromu elab, Maolpipec, abh Pobair, vécc. Cinnío, abh Cúile pathain, do mharbaí la Gallaibh. Aongar mac Anghu ruineáile Epeann, vécc. Plann, mac Maolpíncia, tigearna bhrí do mharbaí do Ubh Cethach, i. la Cummupecacht mac Écescen. Conao via iec po rathú,

da teichtín do Gaoidealtaí, vá leictip dépa pola,
Nac eng Tailte Taoiden Ub Plann, Plann an bhpoíga.

Clionaé, mac Cannealbain, tigearna Cenél Laoighp. Íaéall Cionapam. i. an óríanaeó do hádaí in Loch Teacét, Loc Úi Thaibpa ann, i na ríp véce aicip aité aíbail po ééóip. Lóingech Ub Leatbóraip, mí Ulaí, véeg. Topoli Íaipla do mharbaí la Muinýchútaich mac Neill i la Dál n'Uaíne. Plann, mac Muiréadáin, píosóaimhna Laíshín, i Lorcán, mac Cathail, píosóaimhna Laíshín, vécc.

Auir Ciriort, naoi ceét trióch a haon. An cáiltmaí bliainvéce do Óhonnchao. Corceapach, mac Maolmuchaip, eppcor Tíse Mochua, i na ccomnann. Seachnaptach raccapt Deamnatighe, i Peolím, i. mghín Doimna, banáth Cluana brónaígh, véeg. Céatal mac Óbrain, tigearna Laoighp, i Cúlen, mac Ceallaí, tigearna Orpaihe, vécc. Céle, i. mac Sainbríe, tigearna ná n'Uíbreach, vécc. Lorcán, mac Eacach, an uais tighein bheo at an lúr pop Apép Liffe, vécc. Raomhaí i Mois uac na f푸jzial, mac Doimnaill, i. mac Sioicpraí, mac Ua'léarnain, i. mac mghín Doimnaill pop Muinýchútaich, mac Neill, véi 'teipcear Maolgarn, mac Sainbríe, tigearna

mac Loran, Cowarb of Clones and Clochór, and Bran mac Colman, abbot of Rosscree, died.”


* Cúil-rathain.—Now Coleraine, a well-known town, on the River Bann, in the county of Londonderry.—See note *, under A. D. 1213.

* Tailte: i. e. Tailltin, now Teltown, near the town of Navan, in the county of Meath.

* Brugh: i. e. Brugh-na-Boinne, a place on the River Boyne, near Stackallen Bridge, in the same county.

* The Orainneach: i. e. of the circles or rings.

* Lock-Techet.—Now Loch Gara, near Boyle, on the confines of the counties of Roscommon and Sligo.—See note *, 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 Connmacnois, which give a few of the events of that year (see comm. 932) as follows:

“A. D. 931” [Al. 932]. “Ferdovnach, mac Flannagan, prince of Clon-Iraird, scriba optimus, quireit.” [Torold Earl, killed by mac Nell],
and Lector of Gleann-da-locha; Feardomhuach, son of Flammagan, Abbot of Cluain-Iraird; Fuacarta, Abbot of Inis-Caimdegha; Maenghal, son of Becan, Abbot of Druim-chliabh; [and] Maelgiric, Abbot of Fobhar, died. Airmheadh, Abbot of Cuil-rathain, was killed by the foreigners. Aenghus, son of Anghlus, chief poet of Ireland, died. Flann, son of Maelfinnia, lord of Breaigh, was slain by [one of] the Ui-Eathach, i.e. by Cummannseach, son of Egecartach; of whose death was said:

It would be lawful for the Gacildhil, if they should shed tears of blood,
   As Taillte of Taedhien is not walked by the grandson of Flann, Flann
   of Brugh.

Cinaedh, son of Caindealbhain, lord of Cinel-Laeghaire, [died]. The crozier of Ciaran, i.e. the Oraineach was lost in Loch Techet, now Loch-Ui-Ghadhra, and twelve men along with it; but it was found immediately. Loingseach Ua Leathllobhair, King of Ulidia, died. Torolbh the Earl was killed by Muirecheartach, 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 Macmochoirghi, Bishop of Teach-Mochua, and of the Commans; Seachnasach, priest of Dearnhach; and Fedhelm, i.e. daughter of Domhnall, Abbess of Cluain-Bronaigh, died. Cathal, son of Odhran, lord of Laidighe; and Cuilen, son of Ceallach, lord of Osraige, died. Celecen, 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 by Fearghal, son of Domhnall; and Sichfraidh, son of Uathmarhan, i.e. the son of the daughter of Domhnall, over Muirecheartach, son of Niall, where were slain


"A. D. 927" [al. 932]. "Torolbh Asalfland was killed by these of Dalnary and by prince Moriertagh mac Neale. Swayne, abbott of Lynlere; Ferdonagh mac Flanagan, abbott of Clonard; Fwasharta, abbott of Iniskeenand; and Moynall mac Becan, abbott of Dromcleive, died a good happy death. Enos mac Angissa, chief poet of Ireland, died. Dowlitir mac Sealvay, abbott of Tymolong, and Lector of Gleandalogha, died."—Ann. Clon.

* The Commans.—See the years 870, 898, 915.

* Magh-Uatha.—A plain in the east of Meath, but its exact position is unknown to the Editor.

An Ópri Íomart, náisce éadá triochta a d'fhoradh. An cóissechad blábaí i d'fheice do Óhmnaic. Togail Lúmeach do maraíb Connaicte co Múraí Luigne ro thoradh, á didibhína, mac Robacain, tígránna Ua Cophbac, do

1 Loch Gámha.—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 4, under the year 1384.
2 Slieve-Beagh.—Now Slieve-Belagh, on the confines of the counties of Monaghan and Fermanagh. See note 4, under A. M. 2242, and note 6, 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, supra.
4 Bard Boine: i.e. the bard of the Boyne.
5 Uí-Cormaic-Cobh.—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.
6 See Reeves’s Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down and Connor, &c., p. 117, note 1.
7 Dúibhthair: i.e. Dúibhthir-Atha-Lainain, a territory comprised in the present barony of Athlone, in the south of the county of Roscommon. This was a part of Uí-Maine-Chonamhta.
8 See note under the year 920.
9 Cúinnearech: i.e. of the scabb-headed.

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 Clonmacnoise:—

“A. D. 932” [d. 933]. “An overthrow by Ferall mac Daniell mic Hugh, and by Jefry mac Uohmaran, viz., Daniell’s daughter’s son, upon Murtagh mac Neill and Conaing at Magh-Uaia, where fell Maelgarv, King of Thurles, and Conaing, King of Tuacháin, with 200. Cullen mac Cellai, King of Osory, optimus laicus, mortuus est. A battle breach by Conaing mac Neill upon the Northmen at Ruva-Concangalt, where 300, or less little, were slain. Madigan mac Hugh, with the fifth of Ireland and foremen, until they came to Sliair-Belsa westerly, and to Mucnam southerly. Murtagh mac Neill, with his strength met them, who killed and took 210 of them. Celigan mac Garwth, dux of the North-west” [recte, dux Orientaliam, i.e.
Maelgarbh, son of Gairbhith, lord of Dearlas; and Connital, son of Brudhran; 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 Gammha. Ard-Macha was plundered about the festival of St. Martin, by the son of Godfrey, i.e. Amlacibh, with the foreigners of Loch-Cuan about him. Matadhan, son of Aedh, with [the inhabitants of] the province of Ulidia, and Amhlacibh, son of Godfrey, with the foreigners, spoiled and plundered the province [of Ulster] as far as Sliabh-Beatha to the west, and as far as Mucaamh to the east; but they were overtaken by Muircheartach, 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, chief poet of Ireland, was slain by the Ua-Cormaic-Cobha. Domhnall, son of Gadhra, lord of Luighne, was slain. The victory of Duibhthir was gained by Amhlacibh Cenmnairech of Luimneach, where some of the nobles of Ua-Maine were slain.

The Age of Christ, 932. The fifteenth year of Domnchadh. The foreigners of Luimneach plundered Connaught as far as Magh-Luirig to the north, and as far as Badhbhghna to the east. Duibhghilla, son of Robachan, lord of Ua-Cor-


"A. D. 928" [recte, 933]. "Seachnassach, priest of Dorowe, died. Adalstan, King of Saxons, prey'd and spoyled the kingdom of Scotland to Edenborough; and yet the Scottishmen compell'd him to return without any great victory. Adulf mac Etulfe, King of North Saxons, died. The Danes of Logh Ernie prey'd and spoyled all Ireland, both temporal and spiritual land, without respect of person, age, or sex, until they came to Logh Gavney. Mac Godfrey prey'd Armach on St. Martyn's Eave from Logh Cuan. Mathew mac Hugh, with the forces of the five provinces" [recte, 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 Slieve Beha, where they were mett by prince Moriertaghi mac Neale, who, in a conflict, sliewe 1200 of them, besides the captives he took. The Bard of Boyne, chief of all Ireland for poetry, was killed by O Neachagh's of Ulster." —Ann. Cloa.

b Magh-Luirig: i.e. the plains of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon.

c Badbhghns.—Now Slieve Banne, a mountainous district in the east of the same county. —See note b, under A. M. 2859, p. 11, supér. 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:
máthadh la Conualach mac Lorcáin trí tangaightr. Uallach, mithi Muimnecháin, baimeáir Éreamn, décc. Gothfrith, tigearna Gall, décc. No loipcce tene vo miú pléide Connacht inm mhabhairn ri, 7 po tigearnaístor lochá 7 píocoa, 7 po loipcceod beur naone iomna lé.


Aoir Cripsin, naisce-tríocha a círth. An peacemhá bluain décc vo Óhonncha. Concobair, mac Domnaill, vo mairíadh la mac Fína mac Maolmórpa. boc, mac Šapbait, tigearna Óeaplaírr, décc. Ónuicán, mac MaolSíoma, tigearna Concomóraid, décc. Cluain mac Nóir Ógabain la Gaillab Arthairt, 7 a hopai píopa la Ceallachán Chaipil co pNéarna Muimh. Aonlaic Cluain Cheech co na Gaillabh vo gocht ó Loch Ógíne n Yaş peire, 7 co Loch Rib oidec Nósfaice Nóip panzatón Síonaid, 7 po boitip

"A. D. 933" [al. 934]. "Gofrith, the most cruel King of Norman, dolore mortuis est" [Gothfrith hUa hímhair, rex crucidissimus Nordmanorum dolore mortuis est]. "Duvgilla mac Rubuccan, capitaine of Kindred-Cormac, dolose occisus est."—Ann. Ult., Cod, Clareucked, tom. 49.

"A. D. 929" [recté, 931]. "The Danes of Lymbrick preyed and spoiled all Connaught to Moylorge of the north, and to Bowna of the east. Godfrey, King of Danes, died a filthy and evil-favoured death."

"Caireach Dergaín.—She was the sister of St. Endus of Aran, and the patroness of Cloonbarren, in the barony of Moycarnaun, and county of Roscommon. She died in 577.—See note ", under that year, p. 209, supr. 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 Ablatissa Cluana Bronuic et Cluana Boire” [ebiit]. "In ejus Abibatiae tempore vastatum est Monasterium istud" !

"Loch-Carman.—This is the present Irish name of Wexford. It was ancintly called Carman and Loch Carman.—See A. M. 3727, 3790, 4608 ; and Leabhar-na-gCear, p. 15, note 5.

"The Cave of Cnollhbla : 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 Domnachdh. 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 Muireadadhach, son of Maelbrighde, Abbot of Daimhliag, died. Anraith, Abbess of Cluain-Bronaigh and Cluain-Boircann, which was blessed by Cairreach Deargain⁴, [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-Ceinnsealigh, was slain by the foreigners of Loch Garman⁶, in a nocturnal attack. Maelmuire, son of Ceanndubhan, Tanist of Laeighis, died. The islands of Loch Gabhar and the Cave of Cnoddhíbh⁷ were attacked and plundered by the foreigners.

The Age of Christ, 934. The seventeenth year of Domnachdh. Conchobhar, son of Domhnall, was slain by the son of Finn, son of Maelmordha Bee, son of Gairbhith, lord of Dearlass, died. Anrudhan, son of Maelgorm, lord of Corca-Mohruadh, died. Cluain-mic-Nois was plundered by the foreigners of Ath-clath; and it was plundered again by Ceallachan Caisil⁸ and the men of Munster. Amhlaihb Ceannchairceach, 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 ⁴, under that year, p. 497, supra.

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 Clonmacnoise:


"A. D. 930" [recte, 935]. "Cormac mac Mooney, abbot of Achicho; Maceleanna, abbot of Imleagh-Iver and Leighmore, were slain by those of Eoghanachta. Cynay mac Carbrei, King of O'Keenshilie, was killed by night, by the Danes of Weixford."—Ann. Clon.

⁴ Ceallachan Caisil: i.e. Callaghan of Cashel, King of Munster, the ancestor of the O'Callaghans, Mac Carthys, and O'Keefes.
un mip annin, 7 po homnaq, 7 po homsgeao Maig Ai leio. Lopcaubh A†a ché air DOMhchaq mac Plann, la më Éreann. A†tin Ua Tuathaidh éig.


1 Ua Tuathail.—Otherwise written O'Tuathail, and now anglicé 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 Clogmacnoise under 930, as follows:


"A. D. 930" [recte, 936]. "The two abbotts and worthy successors of St. Patrick in Ardmac, Joseph, and Moylepatrick, the two sages of Ireland, Busheps, anchorites, and scribes, died. Clonvicknose was preyed by the Danes of Dublin; and also it was sacrilegiously robbed afterwards by Ceallaghaí, King of Cashell, and his Monstermen. The Danes of Logh Ernie arrived at Logh Rie on Christmas night" [under the conduct of] "Awley Keanchyranga, 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.

Tuathal, son of Ughtir.—This Tuathal was the ancestor from whom the family of O'Tuathail, now anglicé O'Toole, have derived their hereditary surname.

1 Cill-Créithe: i.e. the Hurdle Church, now Kililie, near the mouth of Loch Cuan, or Strangford Lough, in the barony of Loolee, 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-cliath by Domnchadh, son of Flann, King of Ireland. Arthur Ua Tuathail died.

The Year of Christ, 935. The eighteenth year of Domnchadh. Aireachtach, Abbot of Disert-Diarmada; Fedhach, Abbot of Slaine; Muireadhach, Abbot of Beanachair, [died]. Diarmaid, son of Ailell, Abbot of Cill-Cuillinn, died at an advanced age. Aenghus, son of Muirechertach, a learned man, anchorite, and Tanist-abbot of Ia, died. Aireachtach, priest of Cill-achaídh, died. Eochaidh, son of Conall, King of Ulidia, died. Clerchen, son of Tighcar nan, son of the lord of Breifne, died. Conaing, son of Niall Ghumdubh, heir-apparent to the monarchy of Ireland, died. Croinghilla, son of Cuilcannan, lord of Conaille-Muirtheimhne, died. Macetigh Mac Ainscamin, lord of Mughdhorn-Maighen; [and] Lorcan, son of Coughalach, lord of Uí-Mic-Uais of Breagh, [died]. Gairbhith, son of Maeleitigh, lord of Feara-Rois, was slain. Bruadar, son of Dubhghilla, lord of Uí-Ceimsealaigh, was slain by Tuathal, son of Ugaire. Amhlaeibh, son of Godfrey, lord of the foreigners, came at Lammas from Ath-cliath, and carried off [as prisoners] Amhlaeibh Ceanncairech from Loch Ribh, and the foreigners who were with him (i.e. with Cairech), after breaking their ships. The foreigners of Ath-cliath left their fortress, and went to England. Cill-Cleithe was plundered by the son of Barith, and the

The year 935 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 936, datus 937, of the Annals of Ulster, and 931 of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, but the true year is 937:


"A. D. 931" [recte, 937]. "The Danes of Lough 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
andhal raighacht eireann.

in domhnaic, 7 bhrac po móp do bhréith eipte. Raoinead mac Laighnib pop ocainn an Tuaircexpert 1. pop munspit mic Neill, ó g1 trochphaetar ile im Diarmaide mac Maoilmuise, mic Plannaimh, 1 im Ceallach, mac Cunmuccaish do bhíobh bhrígh co riscamh eile.


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 about Arier mac Brith, Hoo, Dock. Imar, the King of Denmark's own son, with 4000 soldiers in his guard, were all slain. Conyng mac Nealle Glunduffe, died.1—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 Aulaf; 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.

2 Dúncahailth.—He was brother of Cathal, the ancestor of the O'Mores of Laeighis, or Leix, in the now Queen's County.

3 Magh-ahbna.—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 Cohun Cille and Adamnan in Ireland and Alba; [and] Caencomhrac of Mu-<ref>shnamh, anchorite, died. Ciaran, son of Ciarmann, Abbot of Lis-mor, died. Conaingen, Abbot of Teach-Fethghna, and chief priest of Ard-Macha; and Finguine, son of Fubhthaidh, son of Donnagan, son of Fogartach, son of Duinechdha<sup>m</sup>, son of Bearach, son of Mescell, Vice-abbot of Teach-Mochna, and lord of Magh-Abhna<sup>n</sup>, [died]. Maelcairnigh, Abbot of Tulan, died. Robhartach of Teach-Theille, died. Fearghal, son of Domhnaill, 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 Lorecan, son of Faelan, lord of Leinster. Donnchadh Ua Maelcaichlainn plundered Airthear-Liffe. Amhlaibh, son of Godfrey, came to Dublin<sup>o</sup> again, and plundered Cill-Cuílinn, and carried off ten hundred prisoners from thence. A challenge of battle between Donnchadh, King of Ireland, and Muircheartach, son of Niall Glundubh, lord of Oileach; but God pacified them. Donnchadh and Muircheartach 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<sup>p</sup>; of which Conghalach, son of Maelmitigh, said:

now anglicœ Mowney, in the barony of Lower Ormond, and county of Tipperary; but it is probably a mistake here for O-nBuidhe, or Omuigh, which is the ancient name of the district in which Teach-Mochua, or Timahoe, is situated.—See <i>Lasbhar-na-gCeart</i>, p. 213, note<sup>*</sup>.

<sup>*</sup>Came to Dublin.—The Saxon Chronicle, in a metrical rhapsody on the battle of Bramby, contains the following allusion to the return of Amhlacibh, 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."

—<i>Giles' Translation</i>, p. 377.

<sup>p</sup>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
regain 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 Munsters, on the one side, and the
Leinstermen, aided by the Ulstermen, on the
other. In the Annals of Clonmacnoise Ath-
atrosden is described as "a little foroide near the
hill of Mullamaisden," 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.

The two successors.—This passage is trans-
lated by Colgan as follows: "935. Duo Conor-
bani S. Patrieti (id est, duo Archiepiscopi Ard-
machani) obierunt, nemi Joseph Scriba, Episco-
copus, Anachoret, et Hibennorum sapientissimum;
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" [col. 938]. "Dubhcha, Coarb of
Colum Cille and Adamnan, in pace quiæsit.
Muircheartach, 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.

Muircheartach replied:

Conghalach of the fertile Breagh is like unto a mute or stammering man,
Out of his head no mattering is understood, but [what is] like the bubbling of boiling meat.

The two successors of Patrick, namely, Joseph, scribe, bishop, and anchorite, 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. Maeldomhaigh, 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; Laighnen, comharba of Fearna and Tamhlacht, [died]. Aileach was plundered by the foreigners against Muircheartach, 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 Gailens Great and Small, at Ath-da-laarg, where four score of them were slain. Domhnall, son of Lorecan, lord of Aidhne, died at Cluain-mic-Nois.

Maelcarni mac Conell, prince of Tuilain, obiit. Ferall mac Daniell, king of Ailech, mortuus est. [A challenge of battle between Donogh mac Flainn, and Murtagh mac Neill, but God pacified them.]  
"Aulaiv mac Gofri at Dublin againe. Cilleuillin praised by Aulaiv O'Hivair, which was not hard of long before" [\textit{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. Maelcenn, king of Faly, killed by Lenester."—\textit{Ann. Uit., Cod. Clarend.}, tom. 49.

"A. D. 932" [\textit{recte, 938}]. "Connor mac Moylekeyne, king of Affalie, and his two sons, were killed by Lorecan mac Foylan. Killkolyun was preyed by the Danes, and" [they] "lead a thousand captives from thence."—\textit{Ann. Clon.}

\textit{Bearla-Feine}: i.e. that dialect of the Irish language in which the Brehon laws are written. Thaddeus Roddy, translates it "the law or lawyers' dialect."—See the \textit{Miscellany of the Irish Archeological Society}, p. 123.

\textit{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 \textit{t}, 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, &c. Plann, mac Ceallaig, tanaipri Opperge, &c. Cian, mac Aen-
gupa, do marhao la hUib Paalge. Murchain, mac Fion, do sin la Thuat.
Canoin mapaissce do cnuitacl la Dommchao, mac Plann, pi Epeann.
Ceallaic, pi Cairil, co preipait Muanan, 1 Macca cuinn co ngaillai bairtairpi
1 Mioe, co tuirsecp ecpig身, 1 breom. Oirgin ona, Cille heonech, 1 Cille
hachaoa doib co po gabrat a da nabhao. Murchentac Ua Conchoain
Coibnach mac hagdha, co bpaeccebrat Oilllai mac Aeniguia, tigearna
Ua Bhothean, 1 rocaile le la hAmergi tigearna Ua Palge. Pi Muanan um Ceallaican, pi Muanan, co ngaillai amaille eigh, co oirgin
Mioe, 1 Cluain heonech, 1 Cille hachaoa go po apiare ap is ci co Cluain
foamhao. Gaill do verbga Aeta cliae. Ailnaihab, mac Sonris, tre patrae
De 1 Miacht.

Aopr Connacht, naoi ecce trocha a hociThr. A bheoiphtec do Dommcha.
Munpencprach campa, abb Uinechuir, Dunmonec, mac Ronain, ab Cluana
Dolcan, Ambic, mac Oimaill, ab Glime huirin, &c. Coibnach, abb
Cille hachaoa, do badoa li muii Deltiinpri Cualann as elio 6 Ghallab.
Plann Ua Caratil, do sol mairti h ci Cluana an uobair la Ghallab.
Sluine, mac Conpictan, abb Slaine, do mairig la Ghallab. Maoibhnaecta, anconpe, do
ecc. Maoibhneatcan Ua Sceallain peap legnpe Leigslime, do ecc. Sloigeard
lar an mhi, Dommcha, 1 la Munpencprach, mac Neill, go Luinpi, 1 co ripa
Muanan, co po gabrat a ngialla. Niail, mac Peanpi, muogamna Oihig
vo sinn 1 badoa la Munpencprach. Plann, inch Donncha, baimearna

1 Ua-Finachrach : i.e. of the Ua-Finachrach of Ard-sratha, in Tyrone.—See note 2, under the
year 787, p. 394, supra.
2 Marchadha, son of Finn.—This Marchadh was brother of Conchobhar, ancestor of the
O'Conors of Offaly. Finn, his father, was slain
A. D. 928, g. e.
3 Canoin-Peadraigh.—This was the name of
the celebrated Book of Armagh.—See Petrie's
4 Cill-ciulneach.—This is a mistake for Cua-
lin-ciulneach. The reader will observe that
this plundering of the two churches is given
twice, having been evidently copied from two
different authorities.

5 Ua-Fothaidh.—Now the barony of Iffa
and Offa West, in the county of Tipperary.

6 Macail.—He was the patron saint of Kil-
cullen, in the county of Kildare, and of St. Mi-
chael le Pole's church, near Ship-street, Dublin,
also, as is highly probable from this passage.—
See note 1, under A. D. 548, p. 186, supra.

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]. "Kilcullen again
distressed by Gentes, which, till then, was not
often done. Criclan mac Machtuir, King of
Finachrach, moritur. Alifeh broken upon Mur-
Crichan, son of Maelmuire, lord of Ui-Fiachrach, died. Flann, son of Ceallach, Tanist of Osraige, died. Cian, son of Aenghus, was slain by the Ui-Failghe. Marchadh, son of Finn, was mortally wounded by Tuathal. Canoin-Phadraig was covered by Donnchadh, son of Flann, King of Ireland. Ceallachan, King of Caiséal, with the men of Munster, and Macca Cuinn, with the foreigners of Port-Lairge, went into Meath, and seized upon a great prey, and took the spoils and prisoners of Cill-eidhneach and Cill-achaidh; and took their two abbots, namely, Muireadhach Ua Conchobhair, and Coibhdéanach, son of Beargdha; but they left behind Oiliill, son of Aenghus, lord of Ui-Fothaidh, and many others, in the hands of Aimhergin, 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-cliath by the help of God and Mactail.

The Age of Christ, 938. The twenty-first year of Donnchadh. Muircheartach of Camus, Abbot of Beannchair; Duilhinmreacht, son of Ronan, Abbot of Cluain-Dolcain; [and] Ainbhíth, son of Domhnall, Abbot of Gleann-Uisean, died. Coibhdéanach, Abbot of Cill-achaidh, was drowned in the sea of Delginois-Cualann, while fleeing from the foreigners. Flann Ua Cathail suffered martyrdom at Cluain-an-dobhair, by the foreigners. Suibhne, son of Cu-Brethan, Abbot of Slaine, was killed by the foreigners. Maelbeannachta, anchorite, died. Maelmartin Ua Scellain, Lector of Leitghlann, 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-ab, which he spoyled, and killed the priest in the midest of the church, and others with him. An overthrowe by Cogalaich mac Maelmihi to the Greate and Little Galengs, where many perished at Battle-Dalorg [recte, at Ath-da-loarg] "Adalstan, king of Saxons, the most majesticall fether" [recte, cleithi, i.e. pillar] "of the west world, secura morte moriunt. Finechta mac Colaigh, Coarb of Daire, in Christo quierit."—Ann. Uit., Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

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.

Delginois-Cualann.—Now Dalkey, i.e. Dely-ri, in the county of Dublin.
939.

Oiliú, décc. Apait na hlonnair, i.e. mac Sitriucha, tigeanna Gall Liummaigh, do maithaid c Edanna tAilféad lá Céannraí Gib Anuine. An mór míc Ceallaícaín, pó Cháirp, pop Opprægib. Anlaioib Cúrain lá ticc co Carrábhroc, i blacaíp mac Dorrónaí do éit in Aé eith. Creacha Láisen i Leit Chunnn. i.e. órann i Míd, Lorcán i mbóthtáib, i Munphéiptach hic Cualann, co súcraí posth nóra córtéib. Cúmpre Ua Cianàié, tigeanna Ua nGhreáin, décc. Càrpainn ià míc Saxon pop Contraitein mac Cead a pop Anlap co Anlaioib, mac Sitriúc, i. pop Órretáinb.

Aor Cnúirt, nam ceid tnoisea anam. An tana bliadhain ñict do Dhonnchaíb. Eochá, mac Scannail, abb Imleacha lohain, i.e. Óenacain, pagart cúm leiglaimb, décc. Mac Ólbreighe, mac Nectra, oiríon Cualann, décc iar cinnasair. Múncphéiptach, mac Neill co mbíach an Phéacs i bhit tEúm nOppráige, i na ÓDhìéi 50 po hainiò do ccióch ióla 50 léin 50 i Lá Ruaidhích g uncomment marach do rabain. Munphobhlach la Múncphéiptach, mac Neill, co tuach orpaí 7 éada rómó a bhírb sa gCáill iap mbíteid bunsa 7 córtáir. An na ÓDhìéi 28 co ñéit lá Ceallaícaín 7 la ríopa Múinna, potháith a náitiú do Múncphéiptach, mac Neill, 50 tóirpumara 7a níile úsáid láir in Céilechuir, mac Coimhinich, 7 in Maelgopim, mac Siplechán, in Seóda, mac Noebein, 7 in Cléech, mac Searta, 7é. Càrpainnub Úa Óiliú, décc.


6 Cúir-Abrann: i.e. Eboraum, now the city of York, called by the Welsh, Caer Ebranu, or Ebranae.—See Todd’s edition of the Irish version of Nennius’s *Historia Britonum*, p. 29, and Additional Notes, p. iii.

7 Uí-Aithnechta.—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-Aithnechta, now anglicisé Tougagh, in the barony of Carrn, and county of Mayo.—See Genealogies, *loc. cit.* of Hy-Fíachrach, p. 157, note *.

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:


Some of the entries given by the Four Masters under 937 and 938, are given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise under 933, as follows:

“A. D. 933” [recte, 939, 940]. “Adultan, 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\(^6\). A great slaughter was made of the Osraighi by Ceallachan, King of Caiscal. Amblaeibh Cuanan went to Cair-Abroc\(^6\); and Blaicare, son of Godfrey, came to Ath-cliaith. Depredations were committed by the Leinstermen in Leath-Chuinn; namely, by Braen in Meath, Lorcan in Breagh, and Muircheartach in Cualann; and they carried great preys from these places. Cairbre Ua Cinaedh, lord of Ui-Aitheachda\(^6\), died. A victory was gained by the king of the Saxons over Constantine, son of Aedh; Anlaf, or Amblaeibh, son of Sitric; and the Britons.

The Age of Christ, 939. The twenty-second year of Donnchadh. Eocha, son of Scannal, Abbot of Imleach-Ibhair; and Oenacan, priest of Dun-Leathghlaisi, died. Maelbrighde, son of Nechtair, the glory of Cualann, died at an advanced age. Muircheartach, son of Niall, with the men of the North and of Breagh, went into the territory of Osraighe and Deisi; and he totally plundered and ravaged the entire country as far as Leas-Ruadrach\(^6\), so that they [the inhabitants] submitted to him. A fleet [was conducted] by Muircheartach, son of Niall, and he carried off much plunder and booty from the Insi-Gall\(^6\), after gaining victory and triumph. A slaughter was made of the Deisi by Ceallachan and the men of Munster, because they had submitted to Muircheartach, 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 Neile, and himself taken therein, verti\(^6\) [recte, but] "he made a good escape from them, as it was God's will. Ceallachan of Cashell, with his Munstermen and Danes, harried and spoyled all Meath and" [recte, as far as] "Cleard. Congallagh mac Moylemhie gave an overthrow to that part of Lynstermen" [recte, Meathmen] "the Gallenges, where 80 persons were slain. King Donogh O'Melaghlin and Mortagh mac Neile went over all Munster and Lynster, and took their hostages. Harrold O'Hymer, King of the Danes of Lymbrick, was killed in Connaught at Rathney. Neall mac Ferall, prince of Aileagh, was killed by Mortagh mac Neile. Flann, daughter of King Donnegh, Queen of Aileagh, died. Moylemartan O'Skelhan, Lector of Leighllyn, died. Ceallaghán of Cashell made a great slaughter on those of Ossory. Awley Cwaran, came to Yorke, and Blackare mac Godfrey arrived in Dublin to govern the Danes." — Ann. Clon.

— Leas-Ruadrach : i.e. Ruadrach's Fort. This fort was somewhere in the county of Waterford, but the name is obsolete.

— Insi-Gall : i.e. the Islands of the Foreigners, i.e. the Hebrides or Western Islands of Scotland.
Muircheartach iaraím do chionn Conaill 1 Eogain, 1 an Tuairechte aréidha co hOileáe, conno maighe ceá céd lar do dhéine saorfhácaí no Phoéléa, 1 na taireálaí Erinna lám an tí ríraippe co macht Ógta chláf, 1 do bhít Síeara, tisearna Ógta chláf i gniallmhr lar. Do ción iaraím co Luigní, 1 na tharlaip Ógta feirste réip, cona thar deiridh osca roideoir a tharéicidh, 1 do bhodh Luipín 1 Luignín lar. Raimre tóim go mór Mhuínean, 1 nóirtir eptaidh iarphíse pop a chionn 1 scéil réip. Conaith eacht do cinn thó roideoir Ceallacán do تابع leis iomt, 1 do bhíte genniel réip i Mhuircheartach. Do Ógeachád iaraím co Connaíteair, 1 táiníc Conchubhair mac Taillé na báil, 1 ni thapar genniel na blár raip. Do maacht iaraím co hoilech gur an réipachó 1 mhin i gniallmhr lar, 1 báitar amháin 1 guth na saor réip. 1 na muir na gcaill 1 neachtain 1 peo mhin 50 Oonchaíd, 1 Eipenn, uair ar e boí a Túipaígh, 1 ar do ráinm an pígé. Conaith do تابع Chellaíthre laip aopur Pol an raip,

Do ciónh Mhuircheartach po úl,
Co Carpeil caem caileec capp,
Co tuce Cellaíthre na cclai,
Ní po gból giall oile aip.

* 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 Archæological Society, pp. 20, 21.

* A circuit of Ireland.—According to a poem by Cormacán 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. 312, 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 Casau-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-Gabhal, 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-cliath, or Dublin.—See *Circuit of Muircheartach Mac Neill*, p. 29 to 33.

* Sitric, Lord of Ath-cliath.—The Sitric carried off by Muircheartach Mac Neill on this occasion was certainly not lord of Ath-cliath, 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 918. This Sitric, though
over the King of Caisel, where many were slain. Muircheartach 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, and made a circuit of Ireland, keeping his left hand to the sea, until he arrived at Ath-cliath; and he brought Sitric, lord of Ath-cliath, with him as a hostage. He afterwards proceeded into Leinster, and the Leinstermen began to oppose him, 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 to give up [their king] Ceallachan, and a fetter was put upon him by Muircheartach. He afterwards proceeded into Connaught, where Conchobhar, son of Tadhg, 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 months 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:

Muircheartach went to the South,
To the beautiful chalk-white Caisel,
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 Blagar’s allegiance.—See *Circuit of Muircheartach Mac Neill*, p. 34, note to line 55.

To oppose him.—Cormacan Eigeas states that Muircheartach 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-Ailline (near old Kileullen), where they took Lorcan, King of Leinster, whom they fettered and carried off as a hostage.—*Ibid.*, p. 39.

1 *Ultimately resolved.*—Cormacan Eigeas states that Ceallachan requested his people not to oppose the race of Eoghain, 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.

a *Nine months.*—This is a mistake of the Four Masters, for cóg méig, i.e. five months.—*Ibid.*, pp. 56, 57.
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In the year 940, the year 939 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 940, alias 921, of the Annals of Ulster, and 934 of the Annals of Clermnaoise, which notice the events of that year (pro communis, 941) as follows: "A. D. 940" [ad. 941]. "A great frost, that Loches and rivers were iced. The birth of Brian mac Cinel. An army by Murtagh, that he spoiled 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 Domnach. Macruany, heyre of Ailech, and son of Flann, killed by the Conells. Eocha mac Scannail, Airchinnech of Inlech-Ivar, mortuus est. Aenagan, priest of Dun-Lethghaise, mortuus est."—Ann. Ul., Cod. Clarend., tom. 49. "A. D. 931" [recte, 941]. "There was such drought and ice over loches, and the waters of Ireland this year, that the Danes went to Inis-Moghty upon ice, and spoiled and ravaged 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. Unusual frost, so that the rivers and lakes were passable; and the foreigners plundered Inis-Mochtaph 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-clath by the Ui-Failghi, i.e. by Aimhergin, son of Cinaedh, lord of Ui-Failghi, 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. Maelmocha, scribe and Abbot of Cluain-Iraird, died; he was the head of the piety and wisdom of Ireland.

Maelmocha of the plain of Meath,—
Great grief is the beauteous sweet branch,—
The chief of spiritual direction,
The centre of the praise of Mugain.

Faelan, son of Muireadhach, King of Leinster, died of a fall at Aenach-Colmain:

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 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 Affleie and Kyneleagh killed 2000 Danes. Orlath, daughter of Kennedy mac Lorcan, 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 provincies of Ireland, with him, and delivered them all into the hands of King Donogh O'Melahghin.”—Ann. Clon.

*Mughain.—This is probably intended for Bealach-Mughna, or Mughna-Moshenog, near Carlow.

*Aenach-Colmain: i.e. Colman's Fair. This fair was held on the present Curragh of Kildare, in Campo Liffe.

Faelan's land.—The Ui-Faelain were seated in the plains of Magh-Laighean and Magh-Liffe, in the present county of Kildare.
Congalach minim Cúopath, tu mac Lopicaim, mac Dunchaofa, do mairbadh la Congalach, mac Maolmathuch. Dunlaith, ngeamh Maolmathuch, de. Cluain mch Noip Cú Cell gara ap oircean la blacaire, mac Sorvada, la Fallaib Atha charth. Oin Uchiglaiti do oirgum la mac Raghnall co na Fallaib. Ro nifhal Dia la Rattairce a etrape te an gnóin pin fairi, uair tángattan Íoll tar mith 50 po gabrach na nithi poppa, conphla mac Raghnall a tseipce 50 po gab tir. Ro mairbadh é la Maousián la pí9 nill na ceo réitmaine tarrpan oircean a nimeach Rhattairce. Lia mór írn mbliadainn co taplaic faiche nóichtarach do Cluain mch Noip lar an urcece.

Aoir Chiogat, nao eceo cipera, a haon. An ciperaidh bhainimn fichte do Óhomcha. Conola, mac Óúmacain, eircorp 7 abb Leithglinne, Cantonainnic, eircorp Domniac,的效果, abb Saeire, 7 Phíomáinach, abb Robairi, Déc. Aoide, mac Scannlain, tigeapna Íphilachra, ecnaíre eipna Incarinn, 7 i nÓaimneal. [Déc]. Mirícirtach na ceoall coroicinn, mac Neill Ólinnab, tigeapna Oili, Caéntain laptair poppa na aíntre, do mairbadh oc At Phipraí la blacaire, mac Sorvada, tigeapna, Fall an 26 Márta. Ap nu eccaíne aep airbhadh,

Foreiners: i.e., strangers came across the sea and attacked the island on which the son of Raghnall and his Irish Danes were stationed; but the son of Raghnall 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" [ad. 942]. "Dohenna mac Suithainn, bishop of Clon-mic-Nois, and Faelan mac Muire; king of Leinster, morinatur. An overthrow by Oifly of the Genties of Dublin, but this as ys said was done in the yeare before. Donleithglaise spoyled by Genties. God and Patrick were avenged of them, for he brought Galls from beyond seas, that they took the Hand from them; theyre kiuge stealing from thence, that the Irish killed him ashore. The two sons of Lorean mac Donncha killed by Congalagh mac Maelmhi. Maelmocha, Arichinnech of Clon-Iraird, quiecit. Clon-mic-Nois spoyled by the Genties of Dublin and Kildare."


"A. D. 933" [recte, 942]. "Donnoch, bishop of Clonvicknose, died. Foylan mac Moreay, King of Linster, died of a bruise he received of a fall. Iduall mac Anoruit, prince of Britons, was killed by the Saxons. The two sons of Lorean mac Donnoch were killed by Congalagh mac Moylemonie. Blacaries mans Godfry, with the Danes of Dublin, robbed and spoiled Clonvicknose. Donlaith, daughter of Moylemonie, and sister of King Congalagh, died. Donleithglaise was spoiled by the son of Randolph, the Dane, who, within a week after, was killed by Mathew, King of Ulster. Liahmore, in Connaght, this year, the one halfe thereof next the water was granted to Clonvicknose"
Conghalach and Ailpin, two sons of Lorcan, son of Dunchadh, were slain by Conghalach, son of Maelmithigh. Dunlaith, daughter of Maelmithigh, died. Cluain-mic-Nois and Cill-dara were plundered by Blaicare, son of Godfrey, and the foreigners of Ath-cliath. Dun-Leathghlaise was plundered by the son of Raghnall and his foreigners. God and Patrick quickly took vengeance of him for this deed, for foreigners came across the sea, and attacked them on their island, so that the son of Raghnall, 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 Dunchadh. Connla, son of Dunacan, Bishop and Abbot of Leithghlinn; Caenchomhrac, Bishop of Daimhliag; Fogartach, Abbot of Saighir; and Feardomhnauch, Abbot of Fobhar, died. Aedh, son of Scannlan, lord of Irluachair, a wise man, learned in Latin and Irish, [died]. Muircheartach of the Leather Cloaks, son of Niall Glundubh, lord of Aileach, the Hector of the west of Europe in his time, was slain at Ath-Fhirdieadh by Blaicare, son of Godfrey, lord of the foreigners, on the 26th of March. In lamentation of him was said:

[recte, a great inundation in Connaught this year by which the one-half of Clonvicknose, next the waters of the Shannon, was destroyed]. —Ann. Clon.

* Muircheartach of the Leather Cloaks: Muipiceapca na cocóall ceapceann. Doctor John Lynch, in his translation of Keating's History of Ireland, p. 306, takes cocóall in this cognomen to denote a net, and interprets Muipiceapca na cocóall ceapceann, "id est a coriaceum retibus nominem sortitus;" and Dr. O'Conor translates it in this place: "Muircheartachus cognominatus chlamydn croco tinctorum;" and "Muircheartachus, cognominatus bellatorum coloris crocei," in the Annals of Ulster; and Mr. Moore, in his History of Ireland (vol. ii. pp. 79, 80), asserts that, in the brief record of Muircheartach'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'Conor, 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 Coutes.—See Circuit of Muircheartach Mac Neill, p. 14–16.

* Ath-Firdia: i.e. the Ford of Ferdia, so called from Ferdia, son of Daman, the bravest of the Gamhanradh 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.

* On the 26th of March.—According to the Annals of Ulster, Muircheartach 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 Sunday.
Descendant of Breasal Breac: i.e. of Breasal Bealnaig, grandson of Cathaeir Mor, monarch of Ireland.

b Breacraige : i.e. of Magh-Breacraigh, a district in the north-east of the county of Westmeath, adjoining that of Longford. The village of Street, anciently called Sraid-Maigh-
Vengeance and destruction have descended upon the race of the Clann-Cuinn for ever,
As Muircheartach does not live; alas, the country of the Gaedhil will be always an orphan.

Ard-Macha was plundered by the same foreigners on the day after the killing of Muircheartach. 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 Muircheartach.

A victory was gained at Tracht-Mugha, by Ruaidhri Ua Canannain, 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. Lorecan, son of Faelan, King of Leinster, was slain by the Norsemen, as he was plundering Ath-cliath, after having first defeated the foreigners, where many of them were slain by him; of which was said:

Since the descendant of Breasal Breac 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.
Lorecan 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, and lord of Teathbha; Breacraighe, marks its position. The year 941 which notice the events of that year as follows:

Teachtba, Duibhlimn na ngin Tisearpanain, tisearpna bpéiphe, bim Donnchada mic Plonn, pi Epeann, vég.

Aoir Criost, naoi cécé ephachas a do. Rhabartach, mac Maolcannagh, abb Cluana an robair, Maolpercieine, abb Cluana hLóparo, Dubéach, mac Maolhínipul, pí leiginn Cluana hLóparo, 7 Dhuiche, mac Matlécain, pacaip Cluana mic Nóir, véc. Plarteartach, mac lommanéin, pi Caipil, Plann, mac Píno, 7 Miléasbaich, mac Maolmórda, dá míchdanna Laifín, vég. Píno, mac Mathain, tisearpna Corea Laines, d0 màrbao tisearbaid Maige Pén. Comn, mac Donnchada, míchdanna Epeann, d0 màrbao tsearbaid Réamhnaige. Cipippe, mac Maolrástraice, tisearpna na Liathain, véc. Catlonginead aic Ceallacain, Caipil pop Ceannreittig, mac Coreáin, lìn maig úime, m po màrbao rócaine. Corepara Aic a chait do Shaeàidelaib


The Annals of Clonmacnois 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” [recte, 913]. “Lambert, bishop of Killmoyn, died. They of Leicalee made a great slaughter of the Danes of Logh Cwan. Mortagh mac Neile, upon Shrove-tide Sunday, at Athfirdia, was killed in battle by the Danes of Dublin. This Murtagh was son of King Neile Glundufic, King of Ireland, and was surnamed Morierthach na gCóghall gCroicennann, which is as much as to say in English, as Murtaugh of the Leather Costes, 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 Glunduffic, Monarch of Ireland, in the battle of Dublin, Cearbhall, King of Leister, treated his body with indignity. Gormlaith, the queen of Niall Glunduffic, after the death of that monarch, married Cearbhall, or Carroll mac Muirign, King of Leister, and having received from her new husband a gross insult, she called upon her stepson, Muircheartach, to revenge the indignity. Muircheartach complied with her request, and disguising his followers in cow-hides, spread them over the grounds of the King of Leister, 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 Costes.”

That this is a legend invented long after the period of Muircheartach, is evident from the true dates of the deaths of Queen Gormlaith’s
Duibhleamhna, daughter of Tighearnman, i.e. lord of Breifne, and wife of Domnchadh, son of Flann, King of Ireland, died.

The Age of Christ, 942. Robhartach, son of Macleainnigh, Abbot of Cluain-an-dobhair; Macelfichine, Abbot of Cluain-Iraird; Dubhthach, son of Maelseampul, Lector of Cluain-Iraird; and Guaire, son of Mailecan, priest of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Flaitbhheartach, son of Iumainen, King of Caiseal; Flann, son of Finn, and Muireadhach, son of Maelmordha, two royal heirs of Leinster, died. Finn, son of Matan, lord of Corca-Laiglidhe, was slain by Feara-Maighhe-Feine. Conn, son of Donnchadh, heir apparent to the sovereignty of Ireland, was slain by the men of Fearnmbagh. Cairbre, son of Maelpadraig, lord of Ui-Liathain, died. A victory was gained by Ceallachan of Caiseal, over Ceinneidigh, son of Lorcan, at Magh-duin, where many were slain. The destruction of Ath-eliath 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, supra. 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 quatrains 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 Belanagar 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 Muireheartach Mac Neill, lines 64–70, 99–104, and 119–122.

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.

The Feara Maighhe-Feine: i.e. the inhabitants of the barony of Ferny, in the county of Cork.

Magh-daine: i.e. plain of the fort. This would be anglicised Moydow, or Moyadown, but it has not been yet identified.
...
heir apparent to the sovereignty of Ireland; Braen, son of Maelmordha, King of Leinster; Ceallach, son of Faelan, 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 Deilginis. 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-cliath of swords was destroyed,
Of many shields and families,
The race of Tomar* 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*, 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 Conmaisco, but the true year is 944.

"A. D. 943" [ad. 944]. "Flaihvertach mac Immainnein in pace mortus est. Carbrec mac Maelpatrick, King of the O'Liahans; Finn mac Muidain, king of Corelaioe, killed by them of Maghfeine. Congalach mac Maelmihi, and Braen mac Maelmorra, king of Lenster, sett on Dublin, from whence they brought jewells, goods, and great captives. Donncha mac Flainn mac Mael-ruanai, king of Tarach, annis 25, transactis in regno, mortuor; Maelfinna, Corrib of Fochin, 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" [recte, 944]. "Dublin was ran-
O arthát Domnchaí, velm òrvar, po cloi Tiúrach tómatach lá, Cen peacht pé lèngh piç popna, atá típ nírpeann iap ní.


Aoir Cnóipt, náoi cécio síoracha a síorá. An bápa bhliain do Chon- galaice. Pláigí, abb Róima mórpe, Scamblán, abb Ótaina Póinmlocha, Maolbhráid, abb Óaithír, l. Súaire réagair Chuana mac Noip, véig. Anipin, mac Comagaisa, tísearna Ua Fálgr, vécc an tseap lá do lánaír. Dún laing, mac Ua Óda, tísearna Ua n’Oróína, do maíbach. Domnall, mac Maol- mánaí, tísearna Connacht, do vécc. Domnall, mac Ónainmán, mac Dóthain, -ackt and spoiled by Congalagh mac Moyle- mihie; these of Molybrey and Breen mac Moyle- merrry, with his Lynstermen; and in burning Dublin they killed forty hundred Danes that made resistance to keep the forte, and took away all their jewels, goods, and hangings. Domnagh, King of Ireland, died. 'The King of the Danes was killed by the King of the Saxons at York.'—Ann. Clon.

654 [943.]

Oathá Domnchaí, velm òrvar, po cloi Tiúrach tómatach lá, Cen peacht pé lèngh piç popna, atá típ nírpeann iap ní.


Aoir Cnóipt, náoi cécio síoracha a síorá. An bápa bhliain do Chon- galaice. Pláigí, abb Róima mórpe, Scamblán, abb Ótaina Póinmlocha, Maolbhráid, abb Óaithír, l. Súaire réagair Chuana mac Noip, véig. Anipin, mac Comagaisa, tísearna Ua Fálgr, vécc an tseap lá do lánaír. Dún laing, mac Ua Óda, tísearna Ua n’Oróína, do maíbach. Domnall, mac Maol- mánaí, tísearna Connacht, do vécc. Domnall, mac Ónainmán, mac Dóthain, -ackt and spoiled by Congalagh mac Moyle- mihie; these of Molybrey and Breen mac Moyle- merrry, with his Lynstermen; and in burning Dublin they killed forty hundred Danes that made resistance to keep the forte, and took away all their jewels, goods, and hangings. Domnagh, King of Ireland, died. 'The King of the Danes was killed by the King of the Saxons at York.'—Ann. Clon.


"A.D. 944. An unaccustomed great frost" [Sec e mób amase] "that Loches and Rivers were dried up. The Gentles of Loch Eechach killed by Daniell mac Murtagh, and his brother, Flahvertasch, and the spoiles of their shippes" [carried off]. "Macoltuile mac Dunain, Coarb of Tiernach, and Carnech, secura morte moritar. Ureca mac Murcha, king of West Connaght; Maidduin mac Garvith, Scenap of Ardmac" [died]. "Blaear rente" [read, esecheved] "Dublin, and Aulaiv after him. Some of
Since Domnchadh'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 Dunan, 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 Domnchadh, son of Flann, lord of Meath, died. Aerchadh, son of Murchadh, lord of West Connaught, died. Aireachtach, son of Ambhith, chief of Caileighhe, was slain. The foreigners of Loch-Eathach were slain, together with their king, in a battle by Domhnullua Neill, i.e. the son of Muircheartach, son of Niall Glundubh, and by his brother. Blaiframe, one of the chiefs of the foreigners, was expelled from Dublin; and Amhlacribh 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. Cuíleanann, son of Coibhdheannach, lord of Ui-Bairche, died.

The Age of Christ, 944. The second year of Conghalach. Flathghus, Abbot of Fearn-a-mor; Saumlan, Abbot of Tuaim-Finnlachá; Maelbeathadh, Abbot of Daimhinis; and Guaire, priest of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Aimhírin, son of Cinaedh, lord of Ui-Failgh, died on the third day of January. Dunhing, son of Aedh, lord of Ui-Droma, was slain. Domhnull, son of Maeliuaidh, lord of Connaught, died. Domhnull, son of Uathmharan, son of Dobhailen,
tīsēarna Čoipca Phírtrí, do écc. Ór separately mic Ná, 1 ceall na Mhíe aρčína do S̄hallabl Aιa chaite. Ór separately Cille Cuidinn, do S̄hallabl 1. do Amlaith Cuairán. Atalýtαn μί oppúspic S̄axon, vécc.

An tρeap bhláim do Chon-

zalach. Caomhóirmáice, abb Ia, 7 Caθapach, mac Š̄uaráin, peaqlérígn Aρía Macha, vεcc. Carρaomesaí μía nD̅̄̈οimchao, mac Scallaigh, tīsēarna Oρραige pop L̄aithmi, Ṽú i tropíc̄ar br̄aon, mac Muolt̄iμóra, μί L̄aithi ni uac̄h̄ao,

Naoi ceēo, naoi eocíce do bhláimh, ni réo uach τιανθα τροζ̄h, Ο zeμ̄ Cēpt ap maon rapective plánu co bár br̄aon, mic Muolt̄iμóra.

Az̄ur topcar ap Ceallach, mac Cionaeida, tīsēarna Ua Cemn̄ealaiḡ̈ do rochaide bhi maille prim irin cat prim. Com̄a miu poparst̄int̄e po p̄aideal, br̄aon, b기는 L̄aithi lon̄zalach, Congalach laechna lam̄òpech, Citeparce cētt coinn̄amach opr̄t̄at in De chaite Cluainbeach.

O zeμ̄ mic De uachmáiḡ̈i peltat̄e co mel 1 m̄aiali, A eocic la τaε̄b cπēpaic̄ar az̄ur naio ceēo do bhláimh, L̄an an Ph̄monpāıoch do ap̄s̄aict o Cheneil Eogain ap B̄hoac̄htaib̄ Pat̄raice 7 a coinn̄ba an tan prim, 1 λορεπ̄. Cat ēt̄ir conaib an nápa, μί υ an τιρ eoc L̄uimnech. Cat ēt̄ir pl̄caib Mūiai n̄ḡl̄ Lamn̄aon ōe D̄ar̄μμ, μί po meaβ̄aio pop na pr̄caib priap̄ 7 do rocaib a náρ aut. Sl̄oigeāla

Bridge.—See it again referred to at the years 1049 and 1054.

1 Cona-Finstri.—The inhabitants of Gallen, Léiny, and Corran, in the counties of Mayo and Sligo, were anciently so called.—See O’Flaherty’s Oggyüh, part iii. p. 60. See also note under the year 885.

w Athelstaaa.—This is an error for “Edmund.” Athelstan died, according to the Saxon Chronicle, on the sixth before the Kalendas of November, A. D. 910, and Edmund was stabbed at Puckle-church on St. Augustin’s Mass day, A. D. 916.

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 Connacht, which are very meagre in this year:

“Α. D. 945. Cluain-mic-Nois and” [other]

“Α. D. 941” [recte, 946]. “Awargin mac Kynaye, King of Affalio” [O’Fláily], “died. Etynnon’” [recte, Edmund], “King of the Saxons, was killed by his own family.”—Ann. Clu.

x Finfadirnach.—This was evidently a bell which had belonged to St. Patrick.—See note 4, under the year 418, p. 137, supra.
lord of Corca-Firtri, died. The plundering of Chuain-mic-Nois, and the other churches of Meath, by the foreigners of Ath-cliath. The plundering of Cill-Cuilinn by the foreigners, i.e. by Amhlaeibh Cuaran [and his followers]. Athelstan, the celebrated king of the Saxons, died.

The Age of Christ, 945. The third year of Conghalach. Caenchomhrac, 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-cliath 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 Finnfadach of silver [was given] by the Cinel-Eoghain for the blessing of Patrick and his successor at that time, i.e. Joseph. 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; and the ravens of the west were defeated and slaughtered there. An army was led by Ruaidhri

*Joseph.—This is an error of the Four Masters, for Joseph died in 936. He was succeeded by Maelpatriok, 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.

Gleann-Damhain at Dairinis.—A valley near Molana, in the barony of Coshmore and Coshbride, in the county of Waterford.—See note 4, under the year 742, p. 343, supra.
Ruaidhri Ua cCanannáin co Sláine cona taistear Gaill, i Gaoidhil. i. Congalach, mac Maolmhiach, i. Annlaibh Cuíapáin, co maemuidh pop Shalath Aèa cha thú in po marbhadh i in po baitheach rocainte. Scólaigh Ua hAedh-acam, tìchearna Dàmaidhe, i. Sànbhàch, mac Mhuilbàch, tanair Ua cCreimtainn, i. Ann Ua Ruairc, mac Tìchearnaigh, a ruiadh. Òrgaim Aèa cha thú Congalach, mac Maolmhiach.

Aön Chmuir, naoi ceò cìteach a ré. An cìtearnaib bhlasain do Chongalach. Annraigh Ua Càrlain, abh Cluana mac Nóir, i. Leacna Mùide, deòg, do Uibh mac Uair Mùide a cènel. Cataphach, mac Domnaill, abh Sàlmhne hUrpin, deòg. Colmán, mac Maolpàirmacht, apaimoich Sláine, do marbhadh la Galladh. Còrpe, mac Comhoigdian, abh Lothpa, deòc. Còrnachan, mac Maolpàirmacht, an taipopeile, peòr cùmhta Neill Sìlmonbh, deòg. Cat Aèa cha thú Congalach, mac Maolmhiach, pop úrlacair ua nóinair, tìchearna na Nòrpamh, in po marbhadh úrlacair peòin, i. ré ceò deòc etn guin i bpoirte, i. tuilleadh a' bhile amaille po Humphrey. Ìò dò po rádhoinh,

Dhanbh Congalach na tòraich, i. nAè cha thu cumpeile laoch, in ecém marbh clann po cloma, òdh b'hiart Gaill po ce á paet.

*A Eidh 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 Ruarc from whom the surname is derived. Sean Fearghail, King of Connaught, son of Art, son of Ruarc, was the first who could with propriety be called Ua Ruairc, or O’Ruairc, i.e. Nepos Ruari. 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 anticipated chronology adopted in that chronicle.

“*A. D. 946* [al. 947]. “An army by Roari O’Canannaman to Slane, assisted by both English and Irish” [recte, resisted by the Galls, i.e. Danes and Irish], “viz., Congalach mac Maolmihi, and Aulav Cuaran, that they overthrew the Gentiles of Dublin, where many were killed and drowned. The Finsái i. a relic, full of white silver from the Owens, i. Tyrowen, to Patrick. Scólaí O’Haegan, king of Dartry; Garvith mac Muraí, heire of O’Crivhainns, and Hugh O’Roirk mac Tiernan, deceased.
Ua Canannain to Shaine, where the foreigners and the Irish met him, namely, Conghalach, son of Maelmithigh, and Anghlaechb Cuaran; and the foreigners of Ath-cliath were defeated, and numbers slain and drowned. Scolaghe O’haedhagain, lord of Dartraighe; Gairbhith, son of Muireadhach, Tanist of Ui-Creamhaltain; and Aedh Ua Ruairí, son of Tighearnain, in the heat of the battle. The plundering of Ath-cliath by Conghalach, son of Maelmithigh.

The Age of Christ, 946. The fourth year of Conghalach. Ainmire Ua Cathlaí, Abbot of Chuain-mic-Nois, and Leacain in Meath; died. He was of the Ui-Mic-Uais of Meath. Cathasach, son of Domhnaill, Abbot of Gleann-Uisean, died. Colman, son of Maelpadraig, airchinniche of Shaine, was slain by the foreigners. Core, son of Coinligan, Abbot of Lothra, died. Cormacan, son of Maelbrighdhe, the chief poet, the play-mate of Niall Glundubh, died. The battle of Ath-cliath [was gained] by Conghalach, son of Maelmithigh, over Blaicare, grandson of Imhar, lord of the Norsemen, wherein Blaicare himself, and sixteen hundred men were lost, both wounded and captives, [and upwards of a thousand] along with him. Of this was said:

The Thursday of Conghalach of chiefs
At Ath-cliath was a conflict of heroes,
As long as his children live to propagate children,
They shall bring the foreigners to all kinds of trouble.


"Leacain in Meath.—Now Leckin, in the barony of Corcarie, and county of Westmeath.

"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.

"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-Gabhadh, p. 217, as follows:

"Ó ìf ior eit Vềálaeduc a ëlæá (946) po fìsséác eace Aéa chiie láir por ðlacaire na n-loimh. Òch ioma na Nóirmann, airn in po maor ðlacaire buscein go ré cétach oèce òc eic gum i bprò immairle gum i nògach nuƅec ñuuban mac ñeall ðlunob lui ré tìch muin."

"It was in the fourth year of his" [Conghalach’s] "reign (946) the battle of Ath-cliath was fought by him against Blaicare, grandson of Imhar, lord of the Norsemen, where Blaicare himself was slain, together with sixteen hundred men, in revenge of Muircheartach, son of Niall Glundubh, slain by him some time before."
A. D. 944 [recte, 943]. "Blaire mac Imer, king of the Normans, was killed by King Congallagh, and a thousand Danes and upwards were slain with him also. Aymennier O'Kahalan, abbot of Clonrickose, and of Leacan in Meath, died in his old age. Gormphily, daughter of King Flann mac Moylescaghlyn, and Queen of Ireland, died of a long and grievous wound, which happened in this manner: She dreamed that she saw King Neale Glunduffe, whereupon she got 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, daughter of Flann, son of Maelseachlaimn, queen of Niall Glundubh, died after intense penance in her sins and transgressions. An army was led by the foreigners over Druim-raithch; and they burned the oratory and seven score and ten persons within it. Cathusach, son of Ailchi, Bishop of Cinel-Eoglann, 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 Dunadbach, son of Egceartach, of the tribe of Mughdhorna-Maighen,—died. Aedhan, son of Analledh, airchinneach of Tuaim-da-Ghualann, [died]. Flathbhheartach, son of Muircheartach, son of Niall Glundubh, was slain by the Cinel-Conaill. Laidhghnen, son of Conghalach, lord of Gaileanga, was slain by the Fœra-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 Fearmhagh.

The Age of Christ, 948. The sixth year of Conghalach. Finnachta, son of Echthighern, bishop, scribe, and Abbot of Lughmnadh, 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 Cil-Cuilinn; [and] Scuthine, Abbot of Dear-

pierced her breast even to her very heart, which received no cure until she died thereof. Colman mac Móylepatrick, archdeacon of Sian, was slain by the Danes. The Danes brought a great prey from Dromrabie, and burnt the church thereof, and also killed 170 men therein."—Ann. Clon.

7 Flathbhheartach.—It is added in a modern hand in the Stowe copy, that this Flathbhheartach 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. 944" [recte, 949]. "Flaihvertagh, son of Mortagh mac Neall, prince of Ailegh, was slain by Tyreconnell. Donnell mac Fynn, prince of Lyster, died."—Ann. Clon.
mióe, píp leiginn Cluana mac Nóir, Plann Ua Anáile, aipínmeach Slíne na locha, cíno opáin an conicíd, véig. Eochacán Ua Céileadh, piaglóip eiren, vécc. Óapiec ecenad vécc. Reachtaíbh, mac Maonaíg, prípeacapt Cluana mic Nóir, aipínmeach Imleacha Fia i. Imleacha mbéccaim. Oenégip, mac órain, raccapt, g' Spuir Snóip Cluana mic Nóir, vécc. Clóchtaich Slíne nó lopeadh do Bhallaih co na lán do ìmonnabh, g úf ìs ìaoamh in Chaomeacht píp leiginn Slíne, g baial an eplàína, g cloce bá beadh do clóceabh. Carbhaínead Éimhin Ua Canannaim, i Mhóire píp Conghalach, mac Maolmhothig, uí i torpcaip Conghalach, mac Ceallaí, tìgearna Peap Nóir, co nóiming oile amaille mpir. Sbòisg oile la Ruainn Ua Canannaim i mbìiseab, g móineadh ìreas uile ó, g do beirt ile ói cuimhìgh píp Chunghalach. Ro ìaibh longdòirt píp pè mi' acc róbair píp Mhòire, g ìreagabhaib in Munie ìrocam, g do mìachtt ìlieagadh mìgh Éream aì gach amò cinnce. Carbhaínead iarmadh eite Shàlleab, g saoiòidealbh, i. eite Ruainn Ua Canannaim asìp Sàlla Ìtha chàt a bh'fheàl Anupear ápòtad do ìommaibh. Ro meabaidh píp Shàlleab, g po cuimeadh a ràp, uair rochpàrradh pè uile do trèn ìrpeachd anìn gen ìòròt gille, gì glàicòid torpcaip Ruainn tuin ìroig-ònaína Éream 1 pìigichim an càta hìrìn, gì torpcaip ìofdàr tìamh ìràd fàll aìn ìeìp. Té skip, onòrr, Tòrraidh i. mac Steòinica, co nuachadh taoine iu maille mpir. Donnchadh, mac Domnall Uí Maolchläinn, pìgòîrainna Miòe, do ìarbhadh la a ìmpabhine bù baim i. la Peapghal mac Ìenígip. Sbòisg la Conghalach, mac Maolmhiotig iain Mùinain, g po aròc iarrànnia, g po ìarbh dhà mac Cinnéiteig, mac Lòpaim i. Echleadh gì Donnchad. Íòphil Mòrge Fhinn la Conghalach. Ruair, mac Anpìt Uí Laochaí, tìgearna Peap Cùl Teaibh, vécc. Marinoch mac Aonáir, pí Ùlaí, do ìarbhadh la hUileobh pèirìp.

*Imléach Fia, i.e. Ìmleach Brocain.—See note?, under A. D. 732. p. 329, suprò.*

**The Belfry of Slaine.—This passage is translated by Colgan as follows:**


"Muiré-Brocain: i.e. Brocan’s brake, or shrubbery. Not identified.

"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.
machi, died. Donnghal Ua Maelmidhe, Lector of Cluain-mic-Nois; Flann Ua Anaile, airchinnach of Gleann-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; airchinnach of Imleach-Fia, i.e. of Imleach-Beccain; Oenghus, son of Bran, priest of the learned seniors of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. The belfry of Slaine 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-Broca"n, 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-cliath, 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 Lorean, namely, Echthighern and Donnchuan. The plundering of Magh Finn by Conghalach. Ruarc, son of Anfith Ua Laeghachain, lord of Feara-Cul-Teathbha, died. Madudhan, 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.

4 Fearth-teithbha. — 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 1, under the year 693, p. 297, supra.

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." [Scohine Airechinnach of Derrrowe]; "Maelfinnan, bishop of Kildare; and Cleiron mac Conallain, Airechinnach of Daire-
Aon Chmoirg, naon eisio eifhacla a naon. An reacéthaod bhiadh do Chongalach. Athill, mac Cuip, abh Conpaighe, Ghuip Ua Borandab, aip-écmeach Anuairata, [véce]. Aon, mac Maolmuain, riográma Túmpa, do marbaid la Dóinnall mac Dóinchaidea. Macemig, mac Cuileain, tìshapna Conaille Mhuréenne, do marbaid la Múghaonnubha Maigen. Béic, mac Dóinchaidea, tìshapna Teachbha, véce. Niall Morlach Ua Canannán, do marbaid do Còppraig Moineib. Congalach, mac Maolmuigh, co mòn cób- lach Léire Chumna laig po Locha Déimpanpe. Ro angréit do a uile mharpa an locha 7 po gabhrat geill 7 neart Múinna lai na ruilebaip mn. Dòppair, mac Stiùmoacca co ìgallaib Aitach le do ìorgan Chítantra, Dóinnaíg Pátrac, Úmlíomhbaí, Tuilán, Dòppair Ciaran, Cille Scipé, 7 a laile ceall a prínne, a ch a Íain mion na crais aile. Ruigir tighd 7i po thrí niile a mhbro leò la taobh óir, 7 agrait, eòig, 7 tòilmona, 7 sachta maraip íochdha. Inphio Shill anAmcada, 7 ìorgan Cluana mìtha ìologann la Challechán 7 la riòna Múinna. Inpho Ìsòirì naìtha ìbhla ìnhreig a Musch ìca a mòraig, 7 Cìbaíne ìghaidh a rsorg leò. Seoig Anamach laig rio 7 Chongalach, mac Maolmuigh gìn chomh mun ris no plaith puppe. Maitm poì ìopa Mùriccepaighe tìpe la hUa Lomàin íaela. Maitm poì hUib Fàilìge oce bòppraibh, in po

Chalgaigh, mortaí sunt. Madagan mac Hugh killed by Òivach i. by the sons of Bran, but God revenged him in short time by their own death. [Sel Dens illam vindicavit in brevi tempore, in morte ipsorum]. "Rory O'Canannan, killed by Genties, viz., heyre of all Ireland, after warfarings six months upon Meath and Bregh, and after discomfiting Genties to two thousand or more. Neill O'Canannan and some more killed. Incredibly fruitful. The Steple of Slane burnt by the Genties of Dublin, and burnt the saint's Crostall, and a ston most precious of stones" [recte, cloch bu oèò do clochadh, i.e. a bell, the best of bells]. "Cinechair and a great number about him burnt, being the Lector."—Ann. Ulh., Cod. Clarach., tom. 49.

A. D. 915” [recte, 950]. “Domnog mac Donnell O'Melaghlin, prince of Tarach, was killed by his own brothers. Hoel mac Cahull, King of Wales, died. Scothyne, Archdean of Dornow, died. The steeple of Slane was burnt by the Danes, which was full of worthy men and relics of saints, with Kennyagher, Lector of Slane. The battle of Moynbrackan 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. Domnog mac Donnell, King of half Meath, died. Cormack O'Hailalla, Archdean of Killcollyn, died. King Congallagh preyed West Munster, and in pursuit of the prey he killed the two sons of Kynnedey mac Lorcan, named Eghtygerne and Donechwan."—Ann. Clon.

Cúmann, i.e.—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. Ailecall, son of Core, 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. Boc, son of Donnchauan, lord of Teathbha, died. Niall Mochtach Ua Canannain was slain by the Cairbri-Mora. Conghalach, son of Maelmthigh, with the great fleet of Leath-Chuinn, upon Loch-Deirdghdeare. 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-cliath, plundered Ceanannus\(^a\), Domhnach-Padraig, Ard-Breachain, Tulan, Disert-Chiarain, Cill-Seire, and other churches [of Meath] in like manner; but it was out of Ceanannus\(^b\) 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\(^c\), and the plundering of Chlain-fearta-Breainim, by Ceallachan and the men of Munster. The plundering of Dealbhna-Beathra by the same party; and the Daimhliag of Galline\(^d\) was burned by them. The freedom\(^e\) of Chlain-Iraird [was granted] by Conghalach, son of Maelmthigh, no king or prince having claim of coigny upon it. A victory was gained over the men of Museraighe-thire by Ua-Lomain-Gaela\(^f\). A victory was gained over the Ui-Failghe at Birra, Donaghpatrick, Ardbracan, Dulane, Castlekieran, Kiliskeery.

\(^{a}\) Out of Ceanannus: i.e. the encampment was at Kells, from which marauding parties were sent forth to plunder the neighbouring churches.

\(^{b}\) 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.

\(^{c}\) Galline.—Now Gallen, in the barony of Garrycastle, King's County, which was anciently called Dealbhna-Beathra, or Dealbhna-Eatha.

\(^{d}\) The freedom.—Dr. O'Conor translates this passage very incorrectly as follows:

> "Violatio sacrilega Chuanirradam per Congalachum filium Maolmthigii, nullo retinente Rege vel Duco contra eum."

\(^{e}\) Ua-Lomain Geda.—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. Museraighe-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 \(^{c}\); 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 Connachnoise, but the true year is 951.

**A. D. 950.** Macetig mac Culennan, King of
the Conells, and Guaire O'Farammain, died. Gofridh mac Sitrick, with the Genties of Dublin, prayed Kells, Downach-Patrick, Ardbrackain, Tullean, and Killiskyre, with other churches. They all gathered to Kells, where 3000 men were taken with an innumerable prey of coves, horses, gold, and silver" [ubi captis sunt tria millia hominum vel pliae, cum maxima praeda bonus et equorum, auris et argentum]. "Hugh mac Maedrunnai; Beg mac Duinecan, King of Tebla; Cennedi mac Lorean, King of Thomond; Gairvith mac Lorean, King of the men of Levain. Nell Mohlach killed by Carbery by sleight. Perishing of bees. Leprosis and running of blood upon the Genties of Dublin."—Ann. Ult., Cod. Clar. etc., tom. 49.

1. A. D. 916" [recte, 931]. "Beg mac Donewan, King of Teffa, and Kennedy mac Lorean, died. This Kennedy was chief of all Dalgaisses. Godfrey mac Sitrick, with the Danes of Dublin, preyed and spoyled Kells, Downapatick, Ardbrackain, Tullean, Disert-Queran, and Killiskyre, 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 Con gallach granted that freedome to Clonard, that there shou'd never after be cesse or presse, or other charge thereupon."—Ann. Clon.

1 Guaire-Aldhne.—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 solum in hystoriis nostris multum celebratus, sed in hunc usque dieum, inas ipsi vulgo ob eximiae liberalitatis praerogativa notissimus, ut quando quis vult queniam a liberalitate plurium num laudare dicat; est ipso Guario liberalior."
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-cliath.

The Age of Christ, 950. The eighth year of Conghalach. Adhlaun, son of Egeneach, son of Dalach, comharba of Doire-Choluim-Cille, the Guaire Aidihe of the clergy of Ireland, died. Blathmhaé of Sceillie died. Flann Ua Becain, airchinnnoch of Druim-cliabh, scribe of Ireland, died. Feardomlach Ua Maenaigh, Abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois and Gleann-da-locha, of the tribe of Corea-Mogha; Celeclamm, anchorite of Ard-Macha; and Flann, son of Maelfiachrach, airchinnnoch of Magh-etir-di-ghlais, died. Flann Ua Cleirigh, lord of South Connaught, and royal heir to all Connaught, was slain by the men of Munster. Domhnall Doan, son of Donnchadh, royal heir of Teamhair; and Osebhinn, daughter of Donnchadh, died. Cananna, son of Ceallach, Tanist of Ul-Teinnsealaigh, 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 Maeleachlaíonn, royal heir of Ireland, was slain by his own tribe. A victory was gained over the people of Laighis and the Ui-Faircheallain by Tuathal, son of Ugaire, in which many
pócaide, 7 m po gabh Cúiléin, mac Ímar. Cuírraioneadh ma nGalladh roin píopaí Albán roin bríonaíb, 7 roin Sasanacait, bu i tcoirpéisthe ile.

Aoine Gníort, nasa cceó caoga a haon. An noimh bhaídam do Chongalaich. Créamn Úa Gabha, eprucc Cloana píosa bríonaí, Ódhainn mac ruim eppucc mun tuiphe Ódhainn, Ódairmaic, mac Caíci eprucc Ínri Céitua, Maolcothaig, mac Láctnaí, comarba Comghall 7 Mocolmóc, [vécc]. Cempaceol, mac Sibhne, abb Saighe, vécc ma ailiépe i nGóimh na lóca. Ódairmaic, mac Tórréig, abb Úrpa móir. Pechlú, níos Móulmaodóice, abh Ólínne hUimri, raoi Laidigh, Maolmaiche, aipchinnech, Tíse Pétína, Maolmaicích, mac Maitnaí paccap Ógín Ódailmhaí, Maolpaich, mac Corcán, píos léipinn Óarna Macha, 7 Comóg, píos léipinn Tíse Mochua, 7 Ímri Robairticaig, vécc. Comhmac, mac Maolplaig, raoi Muínn, Óghaíl píos léipinn Cluana lórim, 7 Colgáa, anscóiphe Óarna Maícia, vécc. Eichne, nígín Píshaile, bannmicg Eópaí n, bón Congalairg, mac Maolmeicích, vécc. Eichíghi, mac Cionart, tíchean Úa Cempeleig, do mhabair la macaíb Ceallaiti. Cluain mac Nóir do opeccán do píopaí Muínn do nGalladh Cummaí amailte pmuí. Ruadacán, mac Eithíen, tíchearna Ógín Ódailmhaí, Paolán, mac Caoiíc tóigh An eCempeleig, 7 Ódhainn, mac Cúiléin, tíchearna Úa nDúach, vécc i naen lá. Ógáin Ínri Dunú, 7 Ínri Ulaí do hUdnaíb Cuapán, 7 la Tóitíl, mac Ógáin. Ógáin Tíse Meicnec iap mún 6 Lapaic.

Aoine Gníort, nasa cceó caoga a vo. An bheachmáid bládam do Chongalaich. Robairticaig, comarba Colum Chille 7 Aomannán, Réicéátha, eppcor 7 abb Cille h'Áchaí, Caoimhnaic, abb Cille h'Eappruice Sanctán 7 Spùtcha, Ulster, and with 948 of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, but the true year is 953.

"A. D. 952. Cluain-mic-Nois spol Boyd by Monstarment and Genties. MacHobair, Coarb of Cogall and Mocellog, died. Gleng spol Boyd by the O'Crivthains. Daniel came upon Murtagh, behoving many. MacMistant mac Maenai; Ruagan mac Eithg, king of East Galeng; Macpatick mac Coscan, Lector of Ardmac; Malemeirc, Airchinnech of Tifhughgna; Comsela, Airchinnech of Saighir; Dermott mac Torptha, Airchinnech of Lismor-Mocuda; and Duvins, bushp of Benchar, 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 Cluin-fearta-Brenainn; Duibhinnsi, a sage and bishop of the family of Beannchair; Diarmaid, son of Cuicher, Bishop of Inis-Cealtra; Maelcothaigh, son of Lachtnan, successor of Comhghall and Mochomog, [died]. Ceannfaeladh, son of Suibhne, Abbot of Saighir, died on his pilgrimage at Gleann-da-locha. Diarmaid, son of Torphach, 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 Cosean, Lector of Ard-Macha; and Gormghal, Lector of Teach-Mochua and Inis Robhartaigh, died. Cormac, son of Maelsluain, sage of Munster; Anghal, Lector of Cluin-Iraird; and Colgga, anchorite of Ard-Macha, died. Eithne, daughter of Fearghal, Queen of Ireland, wife of Conghalach, son of Maelmuithigh, died. Echthighern, son of Cinaedhl, lord of Ui-Ceinnsealgaigh, was killed by the sons of Ceallach. Cluainmic-Nois was plundered by the men of Munster, and the Danes of Luimneach along with them. Ruadhcan, son of Eitigern, lord of East Gaileanga; Faelan, son of Tadhg, Tanist of Ui-Ceinnsealgaigh; and Duibhgun, son of Cuileannan, lord of Ui-Duach, died on the same day. The plundering of Inis-Doomhle and Inis-Uladh by Amhlaibh Cuaran and Tuathal, son of Ugair. The plundering of Teach-Moling from the sea by Laraic.

The Age of Christ, 952. The tenth year of Conghalach. Robhartaigh, successor of Colum-Cille and Adamnan; Reachtbhra, Bishop and Abbot of Cill-achaidh; Caenechomhrac, Abbot of Cill-Easpuig, Sanctan, and Sruthair;

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“A. D. 948” [recte, 953]. “Maleolme mac Donell, king of Scotland, and Dermott mac Torph, abbott of Lismore, died. Clonvicknose was preyed by the Munstermen and Danes. Eithne, daughter of Ferrall, Queen of Ireland and wife of King Congallagh, died.”—Ann. Clon.

Cill-Easpuig-Sanctan. — Now Kill-Saint-Ann, in the barony of Rathdown, and county of Dublin.—See Colgan’s Trias Thom., p. 8; n. 13. In the Gloss to the Feilire-Aenguis, at 9th May, Bishop Sanctan’s church is called Cill-da-leis; and, it is added, that he had another church at a place called Druin-Laighille [now Drumlile], in Tradraige [in Thomond].

*Sruthair.—Otherwise called Sruthair-Guaire, now Shrule, in a parish of the same name, barony of Slievemorgan, and Queen’s County, and about two miles from Sleaty.—See the Ordnance Map of the Queen’s County, sheet 32.

*Carn Ui Tholáir* : i.e. O'Tolaire'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 Kilconnell, Westmeath, and county of Westmeath. The family name, Ua Tolaire, or O'Tolaire, is now obsolete, unless it be that now anglicised Toler.

*Magh-dumha* : i.e. the Plain of the Mound, now Moydow, or Moydow, a barony in the county of Longford. — See note under A. D. 1295.

*Cluirche* : i.e. of Cluirche Ui Chiardha, now the barony of Cloure, in the north-west of the county of Kildare. The family name O'Cár-

- *Dal-Mesineart* — A tribe seated in the barony of Arklow, and some of the adjoining districts, in the present county of Wicklow. — See the Feilire-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 Mee Nish, and of Colman Eho; Maelolum mac Daniel, King of Scotland, killed. Con mac Eairain, mic Garvith, king of Midluma, killed. Great slaying" [recte, mortality] "of coves in
Flannagan, son of Allchu, successor of Mac Neisi and Colman Eala; Cceleachair, son of Robhartach, successor of Finnlen and Cieran, of the tribe of the Ui-Mic-Uais of Meath; [and] Ceallach, King of Caiséal, died. Aedh, son of Gairbhith, lord [recte Abbot] of Corcaich-mor, and lord of Dartraigh, was killed. Niall Ua Tolaig, lord of Cuirene, and the person from whom is named Carn Ui Tholaig*, on the margin of Loch Rihn, [died]. Saighir-Chiarain was plundered by the men of Munster. Bran, son of Domhnall, lord of Cnel-Laeghaire-Breagh, was slain. Conn, son of Eradan, son of Gairbhith, lord of Magh-dunma³, was slain. A great slaughter was made of the people of Cairbre and Teathbha by Ua Ruaire, on which occasion Ua Ciarlha, lord of Cairbre⁴ was slain. Ualgharg, son of Cianan, lord of Dal-Meisincuirí⁵, was slain by Cathal, son of Lorcán; and Cathal died immediately [of the wounds inflicted] by him [Ualgharg]. Dunlagh Ua Dubhain was slain. A hosting of the Cnel-Eogheain by Domhnall Ua Neill; and they plundered Breagha by consent of the foreigners.

The Age of Christ, 953. The eleventh year of Conghalach. Dunadhaich, son of Egeartach, Bishop of Cluain-mic-Nois; Dunlagh Mac-Ua-Donnagain, Abbot of Inis-Doimhle⁶ and Teach-Munna; Maelinmhaïin, wise man and anchorite of Gleann-da-locha, died. Cuilen, son of Ceallach, Abbot of Cill-dara, was slain. Aenghus, son of Loingseach, aircinneach of Magh-bile, died. Aenghus, son of Maelbrighide, aircinn each of Daimhliag; Ailinne, lord of Mughdhorna-Maighen; and Braen, son of Cathacan, lord of Rath-inbhir⁷, died. Mithighen, son of Cinaedh, lord of Ui-Mailhena⁸; 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 of Ireland. A great slaughter of Carbies and Tethvaes by O’Roarke, where O’Ciarlai, king of Cairbre, fell. Celechar, Coarb of Kieran and Finan; Ravartaach, Coarb of Columeil and Adomnán, pawsavert. Niall O’Tolaig; Kellaghan, King of Cashill; Reachtavra, Aircinneach of Killacha, mortui sunt. Bran mac Daniel, king of Kindro-Laoaire-Bregh, jugulatus est." —Ann. Ul., Cod. Clarend., tom. 19.

"A. D. 949. Ceallaghan, King of Cashell; Reaghawry, abbott of Killeachie, and Flannagan mac Allcon, Cowarb of Mac Nissi, and of Col-
man-Eala, died. Neale O’Tolaig to, lord of Ma-
chaire-Chivirekny, now called the baronie of Kilkenny west, died. Karne-I-Tolarge, at the side of Logh-Rie, took the name of" [i.e. from] "this man. Sayer was preyed by Munstermen.” —Ann. Clon.

* Inis-Doimhle.—See note b, under A. D. 776.

⁵ Rath-inbhir.—Now Bray, in the north of the county of Wicklow.—See note b, under A. D. 776, p. 352, suprà.

⁶ Ui-Mailhena.—The situation of this tribe is unknown to the Editor.
Aengus, the name of many Ulster kings, is of Irish origin, and is anglicised as Tigyran. It is the name of a place in the county of Louth.

The year 953 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 954 of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, but the true year is 955.


"The fair of the Liffye: i.e. Annach Cholmain in Magh-Liffye.—See note under A.D. 940.

"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 Tigyrane, or Stigearc.
of Conghalach, son of Maelmithigh. A hosting by Domhnall, son of Muircheartaigh, with the boats of Tuagh-inbhír, [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 Breifhe, and carried off the hostages of O'Tuairce.

The Age of Christ, 954. Gaeithine, learned Bishop of Dun-Leathglaise; Oenghus, son of Noachan, successor of Fechin; Maelpadraig, son of Cubreatan, archimnearn 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 Maelmithigh, King of Ireland, into Leinster; and after he had plundered Leinster, and held the Fair of the Liffey for three days, information was sent from Leinster to the foreigners of Ath-cliath; 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. The following were they who were slain there: Conghalach himself; Madudhan, son of Aedh, son of Maelmithigh; Aedh, son of Aithide, lord of Teathbha; Cormac, son of Cathalan, lord of Feara-Ardagh; 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, Airchinnach of Slaine; Aengus mac Nogain, Coarb of Fechin; Gaethen, an excellent bishop of Dunleaghlaiss; and Teig mac Cabell, king of Conaughty, mortu sunt. Congalach, mac Maelmhi, mic Flannagan, mic Cellai, mic Congalai, mic Conaing Carey, mic Congalai, mic Hugh Slaine, being king of Ireland, was killed by the Gentiles" [recte, Galls] "of Dublin and Leinster at Tigiriann, 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 Macksnish, and Colman Epha, mortu sunt. Mureach, mac Egnecken, mic Donell, require incipit." — Ann. Ul. Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

"A. D. 951" [recte, 956]. "King Congallagh, king of Ireland, was slain by the Lynsternmen and Danes of Dublin at the Liffy-side, together with divers of his nobles, as Hugh mac Aithie, King of Teafa; Mathew mac Hugh, mac Moyle-milie, the king's nephew, and prince Cormack mac Cahallaine, with divers others. Moylefhide, king of Munster, died; and Moylecolum O'Canannan, prince of Tyrconnell, died. Donnell O'Neale, succeeded King Congallagh, and reigned 25 years. In his time there were two great field combats fought; the one is called the battle of Killmoney; the other the battle of Beakylougha, where Mullmore, or Mullroye, King of Munster, was killed, and the Danes discomfitted by Bryen Borowe: after which battle Meath
món òide amaille rinn. Conaigh do pheimorp Congaláig hí píghé, ò faoir ar țeițeapta Crioire ar tan no maptao an òi ri arsept Aoí Ua Raînén,

Iap nömáin òta eitê grinn,
No huc gulla a hEпmo
It vë bhaðann pop a dëc
I pheimorp caomh Congaláigh.
A cétain caogart iap òip
Oçup naoí ceéo, ní grnòm puail,
O ñem Crioire i mbéitil bóí
Co báit iu Maolmictí òmuáí.


Aoi Crioire, naoi ceéo caoga a ré. An na na bhaðann do Òoînáill. Plann, mac Mochloinìíg, conaipba Țeițeapnaí ò Maolbóirí, Tamaùé mac remained waste and desolate for the space of five years, and without a King.”—Ann. Clon.

b Donnhall, son of Muircheartach.—O’Flaherty places the accession of Domnaldus O’Neill in the year 956, which is the true year.—See Oggia, p. 435.

¹ Loch-Ce.—Now Lough Key, near the town of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon.—See note 9, under A. M. 3581, p. 40, suprd.

² Comnauns.—See it already referred to at the years 870, 898, 915, 931.

³ Dun-Salàc.—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 Raithnean said:

After despoiling of pleasant Ath-cliath,
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 Muircheartach, 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 Lachtain, lord of Teathbha, died. Eochaidh, lord of Loch Cal; [and] Maelsinchohill, son of Dubhcinn, chief of Ui-Brinin-Cualamu, died. The fleet of Fearghal, son of Art, upon Loch-Ce. The mortal wounding of Cairbri Finn Ua Bruadair and his son, i.e. Aedh. Riagan, son of Fiannachta Ui Lorcan died. Maelsechlainn, son of Aimhirgin, lord of Ui-Failghe, died. A battle was gained by Tuathal, son of Ugaire, over the Ui-Ceimsealaigh, in which many were slain. An army was led by Muircheartach into Leinster, and plundered Magh Liffe and the Comainns, as far as Dun Salach.

The Age of Christ, 956. The second year of Domhnall. Flann, son of Mochloingseach, successor of Tighearnach and Macdoith; Tamaidshe Mac (are commun. 957) as follows:

"A. D. 956. Maelfogartai, king of Cashill; Colman mac Congail, Coarb of Molaishe; Echamac Anluain, king of Lochcall; Scanal mac Laschduiv, Coarb of Laisserin, mortui sunt. Mocolum O'Canannan, king of Cinel-Connell; Mochta mac Cormakan; and Flann O'Haegan, Airechinnech of Glindaloich, defuncti."—Ann. Uit., Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

"Successor of Tighearnach and Macdoith: i.e. Abbot of Clones and Mucknoe, in the present county of Monaghan.—See note 7, under the year 548; and Colgan's Acta Sanctorum, p. 713.
Unóir, coimarába Conaigail, do marba la Gaillib. Piamachta, mac Lachtanán, anphíneach P'hna, Aog, mac Ceallaig, coimaráb ónéann, Luccadh, mac Colgin, anphíneach Sláine, décc. Tuathal, mac Úgain, pi Líosín, décc. Naill Ua hEóuin do ét. Mairim pop Uib ÚDuanchaó, g pop Uib Poilge, g pop Clann Cellaig, a’s Pico Chuílín. i pop Oinnall, mac Lóipán, g pop Oınall mac Maolmórda, má nUb Paolán. mí Mupchaó, mac Ómn, m no marba Cícnaé, mac Lóipán, pláé Clomne Cellaig, Na Dúghtháin Ua Oinnall, mac Dúghtháin, mac Dáilín, do é. óí Cínaí, tigearna Ua nÉathach, do ét.


"Mac Uidhir: i.e. son of Odhar, now anglicised Maguire. This is the first notice of the family of Maguire occurring in the Irish annals.

⁷ Tuathal, son of Uaigere.—This Tuathal was the progenitor from whom the family of O'Tuathail, now anglicé O'Toole, derived their hereditary surname.

⁸ Uí-Dúghthaidh.—A tribe seated in that district of the county of Dublin through which the River Dothair, now anglicé the Dodder, flows. They descended from Dúghthaidh, grandson of Bran Muir, the common ancestor of the O'Byrnes and O'Toole of Leinster. According to the Gloss to the Feilire-Aenguis, and to O'Céry's Irish Calendar, at 11th of May, the church of Achatadh-Finche is situated on the brink of the River Dothair in Ui-Dúghthaidh.—See Leabhar-na-gCear, p. 12, note 1.

⁹ Clann-Ceallaigh.—Otherwise Ui Ceallagh Cualann, i.e. the race of Ceallagh Cualann, seated in the north of the present county of Wicklow.—See note ⁸, under A. D. 713, p. 313, suprà.

⁵ Fáth-Chualain : i.e. Cuileann's Wood, now Feighcullen, a small parish situated near the hill of Allen, in the county of Kildare.

⁶ Dúghthain Mac Aengusa, lord of Uí-Eachtach. —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 Clonmacnoise, which are very meagre at this period:
Uidhiri, successor of Comhghall, was killed by the foreigners. Finnachta, son of Lachtan, aircinneach of Fearna; Aedh, son of Ceallach, successor of Brenann; and Lughaidh, son of Colgan, aircinneach of Slaine, died. Tuathal, son of Uegaire, King of Leinster, died. Niall Ua hEruilbh, died. A victory was gained over the Ui-Dunchadha, the Ui-Failghe, and the Clann Ceallagh, at Fidh-Chuilimn; namely, over Domhnall, son of Lorcan, and Domhnall, son of Maelmordha, by the Ui-Faelain; namely, by Murchadh, son of Finn; in which were slain Cearnach, son of Lorcan, chief of Clann-Ceallagh, and Naideanan Ua Domhnall, and many others of the nobility besides them. Domhnall Mac Aenghusa, lord of Ui-Eachtach, died.

The Age of Christ, 957. The third year of Domhnall. Oenghus Ua Lapain, Bishop of Rath-bhoth; Dubhduin, successor of Colum Cille; Martin, anchorite, successor of Caeimghin and Maelruain; Maenach, son of Cormac, Abbot of Lis-mor; and Macnach, aircinneach of Lothra, died. Dubhdabhoireann, son of Domhnall, King of Caiseal, died. Domhnall, son of Maelmordha, lord of Ui-Failghe, died. Cluain-mic-Nois was plundered by Mathgamhain, son of Ceineidigh, and the men of Munster. The Termon of Ciarain was burned this year, from the High Cross to the Sinainn, both corn and mills. A plundering army was led to Inis-Eanaigh by Fearghal Ua Ruairc; and the battle of Magh-Itha was gained, wherein Aedh, son of Flaithbheartach, heir apparent of Cinel-Eoghan, was slain. Cathasach of Druin-thorraidh, son of Duilgen, successor of Patrick, the most distinguished bishop of the Irish, died.

"A. D. 957. Flann mac Mochloingse, coarb of Tiernai and Maeldoid; Tanaie Mac Uirr, coarb of Benchar, killed by Gentries" [recte, by Gaels].


"A. D. 952. Taney Mac Gwyer, Cowarb of Cowgall, was killed by the Danes. Twahall mac Oggarye, king of Lynster, died."—Ann. Clon.

Successor of Caeimghin and Maelruain: i.e. Abbot of Glendalough and Tallaght.

Mathgamhain, son of Ceineidigh.—This would be now anglicised "Mahon, son of Kennedy." He was the eldest brother of the celebrated Irish Monarch, Brian Borumha.

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.

Inis-Eanaigh.—Now Inchenny, in the parish of Urney, barony of Strabane, and county of Tyrone.

Druin-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:
Atg. CnOirt, nai ci e6 cag6 a hocht. An e6d7naitdr bli7d7n do Dhoimnall. Oubhdin Ua Steapain, co9nphba Colam Cille, ã Catin6g, abh Uipp m6in, ã eprccop Copcaig6, d6cc. CnOirt, mac Cum6, mic Donncha6, bo m6ph6d7 lâ N6rp6nam4n6bh. Ê1r6gnal, mac Ais6n6n, tig67arna Lia6n6r R6ct6e, d6cc. Paol6n, mac Ê1r6gnale, tânavari Lia6n6r R6t6e, do m6ph6d7. Sl6ig6nna la Doimnall, mac Mu6n6t6ta6, co Dâl n6Arph6, co t6ucce a ng6ial6. Ê1r6gnal, mac Cle66n6, tânavari Cop6r, do d6cc. Donncha6, mac L6p6cim, mic Ca6tal, do caim hi t6n Ua c6ng6m6tal6. F6rph6n p6i, pph6m6tch6 Lia6n, d6cc. F6nph6tc6ta Ua Cu6lt, p6ile Munan, d6cc.

Atg. CnOirt, nai ci e6 cag6 ctanm. An e6d7naitdr bli7d7n do Dhoimnall. Condâg Ua Doimnall6n, a6c6m6oec6h Clo6nain mac n6Dann6n, Donncha6, mac Aisp6n6n, tig67arna Ua h6m6n Se66a, d6cc. Paol6gnal, mac Cle66n6, p6i Cop6r, d6cc. Re6g6ntach, mac Con6n6n, do m6ph6d7 d6 me6ph6d7. Ual6g6p6cc, tig67arna Daig66n, do m6ph6d7. Soug6 infection do c6d7 t6r p6t Lia6n, a m6ph6p6, co po m6ph6 m6le do d6m6m6 y all6t6ib co mcce A6th ch6c6t. Niall, mac A6n6h6, mic E6ch6c6c6n, p6i Ual6, d6cc.

Atg. CnOirt, nai ci e6 p6r6p6c6a. An e6d7naitdr bli7d7n do Dhoimnall. Sl6ig6nna Lia6ng6ntach, mac Con66bain, la tig67arna O6l6gh, n6Dâl n6Arph6, 56 po m6ph Con6pe6, co9ntaip6nt6cap Ual6, co po m6ph6d7 Lia6ng6ntach,
The Age of Christ, 958. The fourth year of Domhnall. Dubhdhuin Ua Steafain, successor of Colum Cille, and Cathmogh, Abbot of Lis-mor and Bishop of Corcaigh, died. Carlus, son of Conn, son of Donnchadh, was slain by the Norsemen. Fearghal, son of Aughran, lord of Laeighis-Retae, died. Faolan, son of Fearghal, Tanist of Laeighis-Retae, was slain. An army was led by Domhnall, son of Muircheartach, 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-Ceinnsealigh. 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-Daimhenti, [and] Donnchadh, son of Aurchadh, lord of Ui-Briuin-Seola, died. Feargraidh, son of Cleireach, King of Caiseal, died. Foghartaigh, son of Ciarmhoc, was treacherously killed. Ualgharg, lord of Dartraighde, was killed. A bolt of fire passed south-westwards through Leinster, and it killed a thousand persons and flocks as far as Ath-clath. 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 Flaitbheartach, son of Conchobhar, lord of Oileach, into Dal-Araidhe, and he plundered Connor; but the Ulidians overtook him, so that Flaitbheartach


"A. D. 954. King Donnell mac Mortagh of the Leather Coats, went to Dalnarie, and tooke hostages of Clanna-Rowries there."—Ann. Clon.

"Ui-Briuin-Seola.—A sept seated on the east side of Lough Corrib, in the barony of Clare, and county of Galway.—See note *, under the year 811, p. 424, suprâ.

°Feargraidh.—See his death already noticed under 958, as tanist of Caiseal.

°Dartraighde.—Now Dartry, or the barony of Rossesagher, in the north of the county of Leitrim.


"A. D. 955" [recte, 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.

1 Aonghus Ua Maeldoraidh.—This is the first mention of O'Maeldoraidh in the Irish Annals as a hereditary surname. In fact, this Aonghus was the first who could have been so called, being the son of Maeldressail, prince of Tirconnell, who was slain A. D. 896, and the Ua. O. neps, or grandson of Maeldoraidh, the progenitor after whom the hereditary surname was called. Maeldoraidh was the son of Aenghus, who was son of Maeldressail, prince of Tirconnell, who was slain in 817, who was the son of Murchad, who was son of Flaithbheartach, Monarch of Ireland from A. D. 727 till 734.—See Battle of Moigh Rath, p. 335, 337, 338. This family supplied many princes to Tirconnell, but, on the death of Flaithbeartach O'Maeldoraidh, in 1197, the head of the O'Doherty, became prince of Tirconnell; but, being slain a fortnight after his inauguration by Sir John De Courcy, Eignechan 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 Rathdown, in the county of Westmeath, where it is anglicised Muldarry, without the prefix O.

1 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.

2 Feara-Cul: i.e. the back-men. The Sil-Romaín of Feara-Cul-Teathbha, were seated on the east side of Lough-Rec, in Westmeath. There was another sept called Feara-Cul of Bregia, near Kells, in East Meath.

3 The barnacle ducks.—The caean is described
and his two brothers, Tadhg and Conn, and many others along with them, were slain. Aenghus Ua Maeldornaidh⁴, lord of Cineál-Conaill, was slain by the Cineál-Conaill themselves. Eoghan, son of Muireadhach, was slain by the Ui-Failghe. Murchadadh, son of Aedh, lord of Ui-Maine of Connaught, died. Mughron Ua Maelmhauidh, lord of Feara-veal, died. Cluain-mic-Nois was plundered by the Osraighi. Inis-mor⁵ in Loch-Ribh was taken by Murchadadh Ua Ceallaigh from Ceallach, son of Ruare, lord of Feara-Cul⁶ [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 Dunachadh, 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. Murcheartach, 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 Ruaire devastated Meath. Lightning destroyed the swans and the barnacle ducks⁷ in Airthcar Liffe. The fleet of the son of Amhlaich and of the Ladgmanns came to Ireland, and plundered Conaille and Edar, with Inis-mac-Neasain⁸; and the Ladgmanns afterwards went to the men of Munster, to avenge their brother, i.e. Oin, so that they plundered Inis-Doimhle⁹ 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.

¹ 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).

² Inis-Doimhle.—Otherwise written Inis-Teimle, as in the gloss to the Feilire-Aenguis at 4th of July, where it is described as in Ui-Ceinscaigh. 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 Finnbhair, is placed in Ui-Ceinscaigh. In the gloss to the Feilire-Aenguis, at 4th July, St. Finnbhair is called of Inis-Teimle, and placed in terp hUa Cen-pelagh, i.e. in terra Nepotum Ceinscaigh; 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.
Aip Cenínt, adh uire saerabar u lae. An phéinté na bhfaoi u Iních iomhnaill. Patracht, mac Óbrain, pethain Í eircpe u Álu Alban, Coprercach, mac Ómacáin, riu eircpe, aíteéinech u Íarn Cambóthla, Cútal, mac Coprmaite, riu eircpe Cluana peacét bhéinam, [décc]. Analé, pethain Domhnaice Cianáin, décc uis réifíéaí. Ódhrach Ógript Chippán, Caoncoiré, mac Cuipán, riu eircpe - ab Cluana h-Éipsi, [décc]. Ni mhíníndh uo dénain la mhin ipe Ódhrann, mac Münphertac a. loinga uo bhús tae Davall, tan Sibh Úaiste uo loch n-ánínn, uo ro hoircée oileána ao locha lair. Ecnech, mac Óráhach tigéarma Oíglyall, á mac a. Ódóbar, uo marphac la a húscair la Mnachán, ro oíghla Ó Dhráin. paip an gríom pí, uasro Ó marphac ronh uap naomh u sUa e-Canamhain. Ua Canamhain, ro bhreith loinga laip po lochaib tae, go ro hoircée oileána ao locha lair. Mhainm mac Peadráidh Ó Ruairí, pí Conmaéct, poth Múinneácaip poth Siomháin a. maíom na Caiscéi Úaire Ólanna réita g. Cluain mac Nóir, g. Dálaínt doh

1 Rath-Idbain.—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 Flathvertagh mac Conor, prince of Aileach, in Dalarrai, and" [he] "praised Cóniré, where Ulster came upon him, and killed himself and his two sons, Teige and Conn, with many more. Owen mac Muireu, heire of Ireland, killed by Oslogy. Agus O'Maeldora, a uisu jugulatus est."—Ann. Ult., Cod. Claracul., tom. 49.

"A. D. 956. Flathvertagh mac Connor, prince of Aileach, made a great prey in Dalnary, and ransack Conrey, and was overtaken by the inhabitants of that country, who killed his two brothers, Teig and Conn, with many others. Iwuile, king of Scotland, died. Énos O'Moyle—
into Ui-Liathain, where they were overtaken by Maelchuiche Ua Maeliciumn, 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 Amhlacibh from Inis-mac-Neasain to Britain, and to Mon-Connain. A prey by Sitric Cam from the sea to Ui-Colgain; but he was overtaken by Amhlacibh, with the foreigners of Ath-cliaht, and the Leinstermen; [in the conflict] Amhlacibh was wounded through his thigh with an arrow, and escaped to his ships, after the slaughter of his people. Buadhach, son of Cormac, and Donnchadh, son of Ceannfacadach, were killed by the Eoghanacht in one month. Dunchad, son of Laeghaire, lord of Fearannlagh, died. An army was led by Domhnall Ua Neill upon the circuit of Ireland, and he remained three days at Rath-Edain.

The Age of Christ, 961. The seventh year of Domhnall. Fothadh, son of Bran, scribe and Bishop of Insi-Alban⁵; Cosgrach, son of Donnagan, distinguished Bishop and airchimnneach of Inis-Caeindeagha; Cathal, son of Cormac, distinguished Bishop of Chlain-fearta-Breainn, [died]. Anacle, scribe of Daimhliag-Cianain, died at an advanced age. Dubhthach of Disert-Chiarain; Caencomhrae, son of Cauran, distinguished Bishop and Abbot of Chlain-Eois. An unusual thing was done by the King Domhnall, son of Muircheartach; namely, he brought vessels over Dabhall, and across Sliabh Fuaid, to Loch Ainminn, so that the islands of the lake were plundered by him. Egnach, son of Dalach, lord of Oirghialla, and his son, i.e. Dubhdaire, were killed; but God took vengeance of him for that deed, for he was, after some time, killed by O'Canannain. Ua Canannin 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 Sinaimn, i.e. the victory of Catinchí⁶; between Chlain-fearta and Chlain-mic-Nois; and Dul-gCais was afterwards plundered.

dorie, prince of Tyreconnell, was killed. Mowgroyn O'Moyløy, prince of Ferkeall, died. Convicknose was preyed by those of Ossorie.⁷—Ann. Clon.

⁵ Insi-Alban: i.e. the islands of Scotland.
⁶ Loch Ainminn.—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.

⁷ Catinchí.—This was an island in the River Shannon, between Clonfert and Clonmaenoise. The name is now obsolete.

The year 961 of the Annals of the Four

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oppeam lair ãppin. An ân Mafghan, mac Ceinnitheâ, pia ãfihgal ã'â Ruape, û ñ ãppiron ãb hUl Lopcan â rect ãppin mpu. Õomchaâo, mac Ceallachán, ãpi Carip, û ñun ã ñ brâtaip ãppin. ãfihgal, mac Ceallâs, û ëcc ã Saigip, ûap ãppinam.


Masters corresponds with 962 of the Annals of Ulster, and with 957 of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, but the true year is 963.


"A. D. 957" [ ñectè, 963]. “Godfrey mac Awley, a very fair and homescome man, died. King Donnell brought shipping on Logh-Innall. Dowlinagh of Disert-Kyeren, a very merry and jocund fellow, died. Donnogh, mac Ceallachan, king of Cashell, was killed. Ferall O’Roirk was king of Connaught this time. Ferall gave an overthow to the Monstermen in a place between Conwhovise and Confiert, near the river of Synan, called the field of Kattine, where there were many slain; and immediately after Ferall preyed and spoyled all the race of Dalgayse.” — *Ann. Clon.*

9 Mughna: i. e. of Mughna-Moshenog, now Dunnamonoge, in the south of the county of Kildare.—See note under A. D. 940. The church of Moore in the same neighbourhood was called in Irish Maoin-Choluim-Chille, not Mughna.—See the years 1014 and 1040.

Cill-dara.—This passage is translated by Colgan as follows:

"A. D. 962. Nortmanni Kildariam foirc depopulati, seniorum et Ecclesiasticorum plurimos
A slaughter was made against Mathghamhain, son of Ceinnideigh, by Fearghal Ua Ruairce, where fell the three grandsons of Lorecan, and seven score along with them. Domchadh, 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 Domhnall. Dubscuile, son of Cinaedh; Suibhni, son of Niamhan, Abbot of Muglana, died. Suibhne, son of Segunan, Bishop and ruler of Cill-Cuilinn, died. Finghin, distinguished Bishop of Dun-leathghlaisi; [and] Cormac, Bishop of Tamhlacht, died. Colman, son of Cobradh, Lector of Cill-dara; and Muireann, daughter of Mac Colman, Abbess of Cill-dara, died. Macluamaidh, son of Flann, son of Egemeachan, and his son, were killed by the Clann-Fianghnu. Furadhara, son of Bece, lord of Dearlas, was slain by the Cinele-Eoghain. Muircheartach, son of Conghalach, son of Maelmihi, heir to the sovereignty of Ireland, was slain by Domhnall, son of Conghalach. Cill-dara was plundered by the foreigners, and a great number of seniors and ecclesiastics were taken prisoners there; but Niall Ua h-Eruilbhh 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 Canannmain, lord of Cinele-Conaill, was killed by his own tribe. The victory of Bealach was gained by Fearghal Ua Ruairce, where Domhnall,

captiveos tenentur: ex quibus tot personas proprias pecuniam redemit Nelliis Oeruilibh, quot in magna S. Brigida domo et Ecclesia simul consistere poterant.”—Trias Thaum., p. 630.

'Bealach: i. e. the road or pass. Situation unknown.


"A. D. 963. This is the last yeare of full profit" [lám cóccóip] "since Patrick came for Ireland. Maclu-na, mac Flain, mic Egemechan, and his sons, killed by the sons of Finagus. Duvesene mac Cinaea, Coarb of Colum Cill, mortuos est. Foruran mac Bece, king of Thuras, killed by Kindred-Owen, by sleight and malice. Murtagh, mac Congalai, mic Maclihi, heyre of Tarach, by Daniel mac Congalai, occisus est. Kildare rife by Genties, but O'Nerulv through merciful pitiie tooke pitty of them, and redeemed all the cleris almost for the name of the lord, viz., the full of St. Brigid's great house, and the oratoris-full, he redeemed all by his owne moni.” [Sec mirabili pietate misertus est Niall h'Ua nepuitt, redemptis omnius clericis pene pro nomine Domini, 3. Ita 217e e muir Sancet drighc 1 lama de sepresig 1 muir se presig 1 drighc Nebaill hiall 21 oiu omu argis eipm.—O'Coosan's Ed.]—Ann. Uir., Cod. Clarr., tom. 49.

"A. D. 958"[al. 964]. “Kildare was preyed by the Danes of Dublin, and they tooke many captivas, and were put to their ransome.”—Ann. Clo. See Petrie's Round Towers, p. 227.
...pop Úrscab Títhba, du in ttrpe Oilmnall mac Muirceáin. Mairim pop 
Aíilaba, mac Sírmhuca r. op Ím Teoc, ré nOrrapgí, du in ttrpeartaíh slí 
do Ùhallaib um dothann mac Ñípae. Cuirppe Úa Ònaípe cenn péil Laígh, 
+décc.

Aoil Íomnort, naoi ceó ré حصا a ceó +. An noiadáib bhádaí o Ùhonnaill. 
Óonchaib, mac Ceallait, épícop i ab Típe dá glap. Colmán, abh Ùrscab 
Diarmatta, décc. Lórep, conaíapa Mic Neitr á Colmán Celca, Cionndó, 
mac Maolchíráin, abb Ùr móir Moicuva, Jébennach, mac Caéal, abb Ùr 
Cántain, [décc]. Slaighthea dá Ùhonnaill Úa Ñéill, co po aipce Comnacta, 
1 eco eteie gailla ó hÚa Ruaípe. Àuóh, mac Maolmechú, décc ma orthépe. 
Caomhui mi dá lá Úbh Ócpendelaígh i. Ùhonnaill mac Cellaígh a monao Ùonn- 
chaiba, mac Ùarócc. Ùorpa diopulaing n nÉpíin ceo reain an ractair a mac 
1 a náin ar bhaith.

Aoil Íomnort, naoi ceó reascea a cíta. An deacánáib bhádaí o Ùhonnaill. 
Conbam Úa Cilléin, conaíapa Círián, épícop i, ecénaí cian- 
àorpa, do Ùbh Piachphách Gionne a chenél, décc. Pióin, anscoipve i épícop 
la, décc. Cunmnaíel, abb boc Ùrscann, épícop, i ñfíriégin Taimlachta, 
do bádóo occ Tochar Eachaich. Laptacan Úa Mhanchan ñfíriégin Gionne 
ba locha, décc. Òudhobainní, puí épícop Macge ñfíig, i conaíapa bunte, 
véig, puí eina laighin epipe. Mairim puí cComaltáin Úa Cléaith i. Tígaeána 
Úa Piachphách Gionne, i puí Maolchíráíom, mac Apcóu, pop Ùbhga 
Úa Rúaip, du e capsabta reet céo in Tóicheal Úa nGáip, tígaeána 
Laíge déirceip. Ceallach, mac Paolán pí Laígh, décc. Ùonchaib, mac 
Duíceal, moedúíonna Laígh, Paolán, mac Conbam, tígaeána na Údeipe 

"Lais-Teoc.—Now Ennistymon, a small town 
on the River Nore, in the barony of Gowran, 
and county of Kilkenny.

"The ninth year of Ùoimnall.—This was really 
the year 955. 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 death in 
Ireland, that the father sold his son and 
daughter for meat [copenso an cítaíp a mac 
1 a náin ar bhaith]. "An overthrowe by the 
O’Canannans, where Danyell was killed. Battle 
between Scottsmeen about Etir, where many 
were killed about Donogh, abbott of Duncallen. 
A change of Abbotts in Ardmach, viz. Duval- 
lehe instead of Murceak. An army by Donell 
O’Neill, that turmyed Connigh, and had 
O’Roke’s hostages."—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

"Tochar-Eachaich: i. e. Eochaidh’s causeway. 
—See this place already referred to at the years 
889 and 894.

"A victory, &c.—It is stated in the Stowe
son of Muireagain, was slain. A victory was gained over Amlaeibh, son of Sitric, by the Osraigh, i.e. at Inis-Teoc, 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. 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'Ruairce. Aedh, son of Maelmithergh, died on his pilgrimage. A change of kings by the Ui- Ceinnsealach; 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 Ciaraín, a bishop and a wise man of great age, died. Finghin, anchorite and Bishop of Ia, died. Cronnhiael, Abbot of Beg-Eire, Bishop and lector of Tamhlacht, was drowned at Tochar-Eadhlaich. 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* by Comhaltan Ua Cleirigh, i.e. lord of Ui-Fiachrach-Aidhne, and by Maeleseachlaum, son of Arcda, over Fearghal Ua Ruairce, where seven hundred were lost, together with Toichleach Ua Gadhra, lord of South Luighine. Ceallach, son of Faelan, King of Leinster, died. Donnchadh, son of Tuathal, royal heir of Leinster; Faelan, son of Cormac, lord of

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*copy that this entry is taken from the Book of the Island [of all Saints in Lough Ree], and from the Book of Clonmacnoise. It is not in Mageoghegan’s translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, from which it may be inferred that the Book of Clonmacnoise 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 Murchadain, bishop of Ardmanach; Faelan mac Cormack, king of Leinster, and Faelan, king of Deyes, mortui sunt. Maelmuithe, daughter of Nell mac Hugh, mortua est. Duvedavoren, Coarb of Buti, vita finita. Ferall O’Roark killed by Donell mac Congalach, king of Bregh.
Muman, 7 Maolmape, mén Nell, mac Aoiba, dēcc. Pípágal Ua Ruainc, pí Connacht, do máthba a ló Domnall mac Congalaí, tìsearna bréacach, 7 Cnothia.

Doir Cruort, naim ecéid písca a cúise. An táonnaíodh bhíann dēcc do Domnall. Athill, mac Maenaí, éepcos Suipho 7 Lorcán, Óamh, éepcos Leithshime, Plann, mac Aengusa, abh Lante léite, Carpnne, mac Laogkén, abh Prices móite, 7 Tíse Moling, Cono mac Cipcemn, abh Munzain, 7 cən Mùman vile, [7] Conèoba, ppleținn Cille napa, dēcc. Dubhceile Ua Manchna, aonchór 7 cén mátha Ìlimne nó locha, dēg. Mùnnaíach, mac Paolán, abh Cille napa, 7 piḍoaimna Laizean, do máthba ló hAm-alaisthe, tìsearna Gall, 7 la Cíphail, mac Lorcán. Copeinna, mac Cúmbtbaan, anpreqcanab Cliama heáichneach, do máthba ló hÓrrapaíb. Cearpmaoide om Raít bice ma Conéil Cogáin, pop Cinél Conall, ói 1 eotrcap Maalíopa Ua Canannán, tìsearna Conéil Conall, 7 Mùpcíach Ua Táin, piḍoaimna Connacht 50 pochannid éile amaille pne. Aoine Ua hAle, pí Ua n'Ethchach Coba, do máthba la a Cenél pērip. Cearphail, mac Lorcán piḍoaimna Laizín, do máthba ló Domnall, tìsearna bréas. Má tában, mac Círneirtigh, pí Caipil, do arpam Lùmmu, 7 via Lorcáin. Tìseinaíach, mac Ruainc, tìsearna Carpnne brachtaí, dēcc. Cearpmaonab ma Máthgáin, mac Círneirtigh, pop Gallaih Lùmmu, ói in po lao ap Ìlall, 7 po loirce a lóshir posnu, 7 po oirce Ínr Uibtain, 7 po máthba Maolmuana, mac Plamo, tanaip Órrapor 7 mòtda ince máthba an ìaim. Sloigeaí la Máthgáin 50 Scoain mó Céirp, 50 ceuc Cíalla Mùman lám na taigh, 7 go po máthb mac ñàran tìsearna Òcarrmuímain. Sloig Ìlall Ìrtha chait 7 Lainín 1 mòrdhaib, co po inmairte ñàrtha, 7 po gonaí ann Síphail, mac Lorcán piḍoaimna Laizín, co nèphbaí taoíom. Sloigeaí ló Mùpchaí mac Índo, pí Lainín in Órrrapo, 50 po armu ríteora aiche ann, iar mòtopaí Raígni, co mòg Máthgáin mac ñàrtha Mùman ràp, 7 na Òeip 7 Òrrapoíge, ó Aith buna.

* Foranach, at Rathbeg.—Now Formail, in the parish of Lower Bandon, barony of Strabane, and county of Tyrone.
* Ìs-Tiùgh.—Now O'Teige, and sometimes anglicised Tigh. There are many persons of the name in the neighbourhood of Castlerena, in the county of Roscommon.

* Inis-Utbaína.—This is a mistake for Inis-Sibtonn, which was the ancient name of the King's Island in the Shannon, at Limerick.
* Scath-an-Eigis.—This is the place now called the Hill of Skea, situated to the south of the River Bandon, in the barony of Kinchensky, 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 Coghalach, lord of Breagha and Cnoghbhla.

The Age of Christ, 965. The eleventh year of Domhnall. Aillill, son of Maenach, Bishop of Sord and Lusca; Daniel, Bishop of Leithghlinn; Flann, son of Aenghus, Abbot of Lam-Leire; Cairbre, son of Laidghnun, Abbot of Fearna-mor and Teach Moiling; Conn, son of Corcan, Abbot of Mungairit, and head of all Munster; [and] Conchoibh, Lector of Cill-dara, died. Dubhscuile Ua Manchaim, 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 Amhlaeibb, lord of the foreigners, and by Cearbhall, son of Lorcan. Gormghilla, son of Ceanndubhan, chief Vice-abbot of Chaoin-eidhneach, was killed by the Osraighi. The battle of Formael, at Rath-beag, [was gained] by the Cinel-Eoghan over the Cinel-Conaill, where Maelisa Ua Canannain, lord of Cinel-Conaill, and Muircheartach Ua-Taidhg, 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. Tighearannach, 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; and Maelruamaidhe, son of Flann, Tanist of Osraighi, was slain in the heat of the conflict, while plundering the fortress. An army was led by Mathghamhain to Sciaith-an-Egis; 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-clath 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 Murchadl, son of Fim, King of Leinster, into Osraigh, 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; but Murchadl escaped Desmond, here referred to, was Maelmaunaidh, the ancestor of O'Mahony, chief of Kinelmeaky. From Ath-Buana to Commur: i.e. from Aughboyne, a ford on the River Suir, to Commur.
now Castlcomer, in the barony of Fassadinven, in the north of the county of Kilkenney.


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:

“Annals of Tigheachta Eireann.” [966. Duv mac Maelcolum, king of Scotland, killed by Scotsmen themselves; Tier- nahach mac Ruarc, king of Carrick Brach, mortuar. The battle of Formail upon Tireoneill, where Maelisa O’Cananann, king of Tireoneill, and Murtagh O’Teig, heir of Connacht, and many more, were killed. Hugh O’Hath, king of the Euchachs, by his own killed. Mahon mac Cinedy, king of Cashill, praised and burned Limerick. Corvall mac Lor- can, heyre of Lenster, killed by Daniell, king of
from them in safety, without leaving horse or man behind. A change of abbots\(^4\) at Ard-Macha, i.e. Dubhdailethe in the place of Muireadhch of Sliabh-Cuileann\(^5\).

The Age of Christ, 966. The twelfth year of Domhnall. Ceallach Ua Banain\(^4\), successor of Comghall; Muireadhch, the foster-son of Maenach, successor of Cainneach; Erc Ua Suailen, bishop or abbot of Tanmlacht; Conmmhac, 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 [\(\text{recte} \) 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 Duibhlhilla, 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. Maelfinnen, son of Uchtan, Bishop of Ceanannas, successor of Ulltan and Cairneach; Eoghan Ua Cleirigh, Bishop of Connaught; Maelgorm, son of Maelcheallaigh, Abbot of Inis-Cellach; and Donnchadh, son of Cathlan, Abbot of Cill-mic-Duach, died. Muirigen, Abbot of Disert-Diarmada, died. Aenghus Ua Robhartaigh, anchorite of Doire-Chaile, and Cinaedh Ua Cathmlaeil, airchinneach of Doire-Chalgaigh, died. Beollan, son of Ciarmhe, lord of Loch-Gabhar, died. Treat-such, 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

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\(^4\) Sliabh-Cuileann.—Now Sliabh-Gullion, a high mountain in the county of Armagh.—See note \(\text{p.} \) 168, supra.

\(^5\) Ua Banain.—Now anglice Banan and Banain. 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, Cearb of Con-gall, moritur. Muireach, Coarb of Cainnech; Fiavantagh mac Mureai, king of Oenagh. moriuntur. An army by Danyell O'Neill into Leister, and pray'd from Berva westerly to Farche" [\(\text{recte} \) easterly to the sea], "from whence he brought great prays, and was bickering with Lenster and Genties" [\(\text{recte} \) Galls] "for two months. Convach Ulltan's Cearb quiévít."—\textit{Cod. Clarend.}, tom. 49.
mac Rína 50 Leigib in Oppaigib, co radhatar cóще oíche ınınte, co tappaí Matgaimain mac Cinnéirteig, co Rína Múman, na úa Éile, na Déiri, 7 íomar Ínhuir Láiphe co nGaileib, 7 Oppaighe ino piq, co po lóircead a la Mupchaí Dún Ua trochmaiche ar ioccen, co tóoícatair uain ðiaid riúib cen auine cen eíc dhrágbail. Slaicíd a la Matgaimain, mac Cinnéirteig i nUítmhman, co po an tóíapa hóuice i cCorcaigh, co tóuce híallla Uítmhman laip gri hain. Ofgsain Chaompa la Sípurce, mac Amlaib túnina Dall, 7 la Mupchaí mac Rína, pi Leigib, conur tappaí Dúinnall Ua Neill, pi Épaíann, 7 co raemhú pòrrha. Aod Óllán, mac Ríghaire, túnina Oppaighe, 7 Écnechuir, mac Éigí, túnina na cComann, décc.

Aoi Chrioste, náoi eício rípeace a hocb. An cérpaímain bhí ann décc i Dúinnall. Ceanannur do ofgsain do Amlaib Cuanáin co nGaileib 7 Leigib, co ríce bormaní móir laip, 7 50 lóirceadaí róchaide ura mnúntur in ðreapáil mac nUilella, 7 po bhip maoin pop Uib Nell oce Aipt Macelchon. Sláine idi laú piq nUlaí, lá bHártegal, mac Muonaí 50 Gaileib, 50 po ðirce Conmara popra, 7 co ríceadaí ár cúic laip. Ofgsain Luígbháin, 7 Ópóma Inepcealáin la Múpchipreach, mac Dúinnall, 7 mac Rígh Épaíann, la piq nUaí, pop Gaileib, in po mapbaí ile. Ofgsairn Mamipreach duíre, 7 Chamne Lépse Dúinnall la piq Épaíann pop Gaileib, 7 po lóircead eaisce ar ðtí cé dom in aon tig laip òib. Ògmainnearth Chamne Lépse do lóircead a la Dúinnall, mac Mupchaí, 7 ceirpi cédo do ðul do ðum 7 do lóircead aon eiscéip pòrrha 7 mmá. Luígbháin 7 Ópóma Inepcealáin do ofgsairn la Glúinillair, 7 la Mupchaí Ua Pláidebeartaí.

*Dún-Ua-Tochmair*: i.e. Fort of the Ui-Tochmair. 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 (sce com. 968):

1 A. D. 968. Chnaedh mac Calvael, Airchinnich of Daire Calgai; Maclmhinn mac Uchtáin, bishop of Kells, and Conurb of Uiltan and Carnedh; and Owen mac Cleri, bishop of Connacht, mortu sunt. Saerlai, daughter to Eleho-
led by Murchadh, son of Finn, into Leinster and Osraige, 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-Tochmaire² 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 Corcach, 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 Ñeill, King of Ireland, overtook and defeated them. Aedh Allan, son of Fearghal, lord of Osraige; and Eechthighern, son of Eitech, lord of the Comainns, died.

The Age of Christ, 968. The fourteenth year of Domhnall. Ceanannas was plundered by Amhlaeibh Cuaran³, 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-Maelchon⁴. A victory was gained over Ualgharg Ua Ruaire by Conchobhar, son of Tadhg, in which were slain Ualgharg, and among the rest Dubhghillaì, i.e. the son of Laidhignen. An army was led by the King of Ulidia, Artghal, son of Madudhan, against the foreigners; and he plundered Coindere⁵, then in their possession, but left behind a number of heads. The plundering of Lughmhadh and Druim-Inesclaimh by Muircheartach, 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-Inesclaimh were plundered by Glunillar⁶, 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 praised by Aulaig 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'Nell, where Artgar mac Madagan, king of Ulster; Donnagan mac Maclmuire, airchimnach; and Cinach mac Cron-
Aoth Cúiocht, naoi ceóo pípeca a naoi. An cúicecead bliadhain vécc do Óhomnall. Tuathal, comárho Chaapam, eppcop 7 abb Cluana mic Nóir, vécc. Maenach, eppcop Cluana mic Nóir, Muigmuine Ua Freichpach, abb Tiège Mochua, 7 Maolpháinn, comárba Canoigh, vécc. Ceallach Ua Nuadhao mac n'airbh do Ghaltaib i nuypar a rpóimntíge. Ólintnaill Ua Neill, an pi', do ionfairba a Mhíde tair Shub Óoide poíuair la Cluinn Colmáin, conaó do po páidead,

*Ni má cuilamach an gse, plaith Tóipra do cumpeugásfa, Teapca níta, ionait peop, po tippe aiscensh naicebeoil.*

Sloige do Lá Óollmainn Ua Neill iarainn do noccab an cuippeinri 1. co ¹Conalls, 7 Coigín, go rippa Mhíde 7 co Ghaltaib, go po oipce a nuile bánne, 7 longrópta, 7 co po hóipecead Óubh Paile, 7 Réipta laip, 7 po díogail rippa don cúr a bhreithbeart riphp, uair do poine longrópra ceéa tuairre 1 Mhíde o té Síomainn co bealaí nóim. *Toill Luimnigh do ionairba a hínp Óbhdaí do Theachanain, mac Cinnéitíg. Ói sámh cuipama do ruiceann 1 naip ndin laoi.*

Aoth Cúiocht, naoi ceóo reachtmotha. An pípeca bliadhain vécc do Óhomnall. Cuntaio, comárba Caoinigh, vécc. Muigmuich Ua Concoi, eppcop 7 comárba Phiomhean Cluana herinech, Caicpach mac Feacipe Caomrába taim, [vécc]. Poíaptaich, mac Neill Uí Tholairce, do nfairba la Óollmainn, mac Conalaig tama meaitil. Muicpach mac Pínu, pi Laigín, do nfairba la Óollmainn eClaoan, mac Lorpáin ríp ecomol 7 comóntaile nóib. Ar do bhiadhain a báip do páidead,

Óo bliadhnaí réctmogat naoi ceóo, ó géim Cúiocht, ni ble an bé, Aíspí Laigín, la na lína co báip Muicpacha, mac Pínu.

gaille, king of the Conells, and many more. Laguain and Drum-Ineskeiln spoyled by Murcha, king of Ailech. Mainister and Laimh-Loire rifled by Daniell, king of Ireland, where 250 were burnt in one house.” — Cod.Clar., tom. 49.
¹ *Clann-Colmain.* — This was the tribe-name of the O'Melaghlin of Westmeath.
² From *the Sinainn to Bedach-duin,* i.e. from the River Shannon to Castlekieran, near Kells, in the county of Meath.

m *Inis-Ubhdaín.* — See note 7, 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. Cullen mac Ilhuly, 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. Finguigne 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; 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 Uí-Failge 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. The foreigners of Luimneach were driven from Inis-Ubhdain 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 Finnan of Chlain-eidhneck; [and] Cathasachs, son of Fearghus, comharba of Dun, [died]. Foghartach, son of Niall Ua Tolaig, was treacherously killed by Domhnall, son of Conghalach. Murchadh, son of Finn, King of Leinster, was killed by Domhnall Clauen, 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’Neill, king of” [Tarach], “expelled out of Meath by Clann-Colmain, i.e. O’Maelaghlins. Cellach O’Nuad killed by Genties, in the door of the Pronty” [Refectory], “Nell mac Hugh, king of Ulster, moritur. Tuahal, Coarb of Ciaran; Maelsavna, Coarb of Cainnech, moriuntur. An army by Daniell O’Neill to the men of Meath, that he spoyled all their churchtownes and castles, and spoyled Ofaly and Fotharta.” — Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.
The Annals of the Four Masters correspond with 971 of the Annals of Ulster, which give a few of the events of that year as follows:

"A. D. 971. Battle betweene Ulster and Dalnair, where the king of the fifth" [i.e. of the province of Ulidia].

The year 970 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 971 of the Annals of Ulster, which give a few of the events of that year as follows:

"A. D. 971. Battle betwixt Ulster and Dalnair, where the king of the fifth" [i.e. of the province of Ulidia].

The site of St. Tola's church is still pointed out in this townland, but no portion of the walls are now visible, and even the grave-yard has been effaced by the progress of cultivation.
Gebheannach, son of Diarmaid, lord of Ciarraghie, died. An army was led by Mathghamhain, son of Ceinmedigh, into Ciarraghie, where he demolished many forts, and among others Dun-na-fithrech. Madulhan, 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 Ua Faclain. Cuain-Iraird, Fobhar, Lann-Eala, and Disert-Tola, 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]. Maolmoire, Abbot of Dearnabhach, was drowned in Eas-Ruaidh. Becan, i.e. son of Laichtan, successor of Finnen, i.e. of Cluain-Iraird; Ailll, i.e. son of Laighneach, Abbot of Gleann-da-locha, died. Cinadeh of the Oratory, anchorite of Cluain-Scarta, died. Finachta Ua Flaithbri, Abbot of Tir-da-ghlas, [and] Conchobhar, son of Tadhg of the Tower, King of Connought, died. The battle of Ceis-Corainn between Murchadh Ua Flaithbheartach, i.e. Glun-Illar, King of Aileach, and Cathal, son of Tadhg, King of Connought, wherein fell Cathal himself, and Gebheannach, son of Aedh, lord of Ua Maine; Tadhg, son of Muircheartach, chief of Ua Diarmaide; Murchadh, son of Flann, son of Glethnachan, chief of Clann-Murchadha; and Seirridh Ua Flaithbheartaigh, with a countless number along with them: and Murchadh totally plundered Connaught afterwards.


9 Ui-Diarmada.—This was the tribe-name of the family of O'Concannon, who were seated in the territory of Corea-Mogha, or Coreanoe, 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:


9 Druim-mor-Mocholmog: i.e. the great ridge or long hill of St. Mocholmog, now Dromore, the head of an ancient bishop's see in the barony of Lower Ivaigh, and county of Down.—See Colgan's Acta Sanctorum, p. 147; and Archdall's Monasticon Hibernicum, p. 118.
Ua Conpa, cojoined Caeninn, Roncetach, apprimeach Cuile partin, anchom, 1 ecnaoif, Conpppe, mac Ecticern, coimpepa Cimana moin Maccoice, [nêeç]. Munchaod Ua Plandbreagh 00 do pop perich hi cCerel Connall, co truc Sebaif mór, cona tarrain 1 airmóreict go mo gnoaif Munchaod, 1. tigfhina Oilig, co nepbaile vi iarat in Ùinn Cloitege, nap ecmam 7 at¿lique. Dornchaod Fino, 1. mac Aedba, tigearna Mide, vo marba la hAig, mac Duibben, mac Taoinn, tigfhina Tiabha. Maoin ole ma nOrippaih pop Ùib Cempealaih, i toppáth Donnall, mac Cealaih. Picheaetaca, mac Cionaid, tigfhina Portuait Luain, [nêeç]. An Orippaih 1 napaan Lirin hi topparetar piche eft in trri pichit isceóinim in Diarman, mac nDornchaod, tanaih Orippaih, 1 in ecceagh Ua Luanaigh, tigfhina an Phochla, conaib fo mo ráineo.

Naiot céid, a nó, pechimoat bhlaona, ba buna cen aebtra O Cmoirt ce hâp nOrippaih, In marcat Lirin laochoa. Leorat phnag Ua Munrtaih, Ni mîp an ti nac mîn, Im trri piecte oisecinn, Pichit eft nó úi mîl.

An Ua cCempealaih oina in Orippaih, i toppáth Donnall, mac Cealaih, tigearna Ua Cempealaigh, go rócapam ole. Orippaih Ippa Cuithaih 00 Mhagnum, mac Apaile ce Waggmaibh na mupeo imbí, 1 lomai ticcearpanail Luimnigh 00 bpte earti, 1 pàmaig Slíain imbí. Munpèirtac, mac Aoda,

* Dun-Cloigtige.—Now called Dun-Glaiddige, anglicè Dunglad, a very remarkable fort, consisting of three circumvallations, with deep ditches, situated in the parish of Maghera, in the county of Londonderry.
* Duibbeann, son of Tadhgán.—The tombstone of this Duibbeann, inscribed with his name, is still to be seen at Clonmacnoise.—See Petrie's Round Towers, p. 324.
* 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.
* Aralt.—This is a hibernicizing of the Danish name Harold.
* Lagmannus.—These were a sept of the Danes settled in the Inse-Gall, or western Islands of Scotland.
* The evocation of Seana : i.e. St. Seana's Sanctuary, on Scattery 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; Roithechtacli, aircimneach of Cuil-raithin, anchorite and wise man; Cairbre, son of Echtighern, comharba of Chuan-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, after communion and penance. Donnchadh Finn, son of Aedh, lord of Aileach, was killed by Aghda, son of Duibhcenn, son of Tadhgan, 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 Larthar-Liphi, in which were slain two thousand men and sixty young lords, and among the rest Diarmaid, son of Donnchad, Tanist of Osraigh, and Echthigheru 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 Osraigh, where Domhnall, son of Ceallach, lord of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, and many others, were slain. The plundering of Inis-Cathaigh by Maghnus, son of Aralt, with the Lag-manns 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 thereby. Muircheartach, 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 Flahivertai went upon Kindred-Connell, and took great bootie, until he was kilt" [recte, wounded] "with a cast of a dart, and died thereof at Duncolitio, having repented and taken sacrifice" [recte, taken the sacrament]. "Diarmaid mac Docharthy, Coarb of Molashe, mortuis est. Doncha Finn, King of Meath, killed by Aga mac Duvehinn. An overthrowe by Ugairc mac Tuohall upon Ossory," [where he] "killed Diarmaid mac Doncha. Another overthrowe by Ossory upon Cinsealai, where Daniell mac Cellai was slaine." —Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.
For Gaill-Diúinadh, Íta Maolpeachlaimn, pí Mhíe, do mairbháí lá Domnall, mac Congallach.

Aoir Cnóirt, naí seóighiú chuairt a thréad a mhoineadh báisce do Óhoinnall. Pogartach, abb Óaithn Calgaí, véicc. Árgal, mac Corpa-cháin, comóphra Comghall Ía Finném, véicc, iar noighéidháidh cianapóra. Fearadhlaí, abb Reeápm, véicc, do mairbháí lá Gallab. Cionadóib Ua hÁíntsaí, pruinsear Eireann mha aímpire, véicc. Ceallaí, mac Domnaining, tíspna Ua Poilín, do mairbháí lá ón eon, mac Muirchaí. Muirpeadaithe, mac Ómaí, mac Cenlaí, tanaír Óripsaí, véicc. Ímpímaidh is go leor mhíl i thóirpe. Óisibháite, comóphra Ráite, ainmion, freisin Muíinín, freisin a rísc.


3 Cinnéidh Ua hÁtairgáin.—Usual anglicised Kineth O'Hartagan. The death of this poet is noticed in the Annals of Tighearnach 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:


5 Ua Deamain.—This surname is still common in the north of Ireland, where it is sometimes anglicised O'Dimin, but more usually Diamond, without the prefix O.

6 Trinbhins Pluich: i.e. Wet-Trouso, or Trouser-s. In Mac Coisi's elegy on the death of Fearghal O'Rourke, the poet states that he had received the price of a trous (luac Pluich) from Conghalach, at Ath-clithi, or Dublin. The word does not appear to be of Irish origin.

7 Dunchacht Ua Óruine.—See Colgan's Acta Sanctorum, pp. 105, 106; and Petrie's Round Towers, p. 111.
son of Aedh, son of Flaithn Ua Maelseachlainn, King of Meath, was slain by Domhnall, son of Conghalach.

The Age of Christ, 973 [recte 975]. The nineteenth year of Domhnall, Foghartach, Abbot of Doire-Chalgaigh, died. Artghal, son of Coscrachan, successor of Comghall and Finnen, died, after a long and virtuous life. Feardalach, Abbot of Reachraine, was killed by the foreigners. Cinaedh Ua h'Artagain, chief poet of Ireland in his time, died. Ceallach, son of Domhnall, lord of Ui-Fiachlan, was slain by Broen, son of Murchadh. Muireadhaich, son of Donnchadh, son of Ceallach, Tanist of Osraige, died. Too much wet, so that the fruits were destroyed. Dubhdalch, 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 Coindre and Lann-Eala, died. Sedna Ua Demain, Abbot of Aendruim, was burned in his own house. Donnchadh, son of Ceallach, lord of Osraige, died. Domhnall, son of Conghalach, lord of Brega, died; he was named Triubhhus Flinne. Tadhg Ua Ruadhrach, lord of Cianachta, was slain in Ulidia. Gilla-Coluin Ua Canannain, lord of Cinel-Connith, went upon a predatory excursion into Ua-Failghe, where the lord of Cairbre-Mor, i. e. Fearghal, son of Fogartach, was lost on the expedition. Dunchadh Ua Breain, 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, son of Cathal, lord of Ui-Fiadhgeinte, who

"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. Mathghamhain, mac Connéidh, émair Múmain, do mordh do Meabhainn, mac Domhna, do Rígh ma nGáeacht, tar na cinneodh do Donnubhan, mac Cruaidh, do Rígh Ua Fígenn, a Ríl."

"A. D. 976. Mathghamhain, son of Ceinneidgh, supreme King of Munster, was killed by Maelmhuadl, son of Bran, King of Ui-Eathach, after having been delivered to him by Domnu-

bhan, son of Cathal, King of Ui-Fiadhgeinte, in treachery."

This treacherous capture of Mahon, the elder brother of the monarch, Brian Boruma, by Donovan, the ancestor of the O'Donovans of Ui-Fiadhgeinte, 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 Maelmhuadl,
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 [recte, holy man] "who had ensured his safety. Some antiquaries say that it was at Bearna-dhearg (Red Chair), on the mountain of Fheara-Maigh-Ceine, this shocking murder of Mahon was committed; and others that it was at Leacht Mhathghambhna (Mahon’s heap), on Muisire-na-mon-maire” [now Mushara 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. 2136.

The most circumstantial account yet discovered of the treacherous capture of Mahon, son of Kennedy, by Donovan, son of Cathal, ancestor of the O’Donovans, and of his subsequent murder by MacMahomaidh, or Molloy, son of Bran, ancestor of the O’Mahonys, is given in a curious Irish work called "Colgadh Gaidheal re Gallacht, 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-Fidligeinte, and Molloy, son of Bran, King of Desmond, perceived the increasing power and influence of the Dal-Cais, 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-Cais, saw reasons to be apprehensive that the latter would either extend their dominion over their principality, which at this time extended from Hochen to Limerick, and from Cnamhchóill 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 Maigue, in the territory of the Ui-Cairbre]; “and Mahon, although he suspected the loyalty of his host, consented to accept of the invitation, his safety having been guaranteed by Columb Mac Kieran, 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 Cuoc-an-rebhrainn” [Knockinrewrin], “in the mountains of Sliaabh Caein, 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 asserted 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 Macluhuaidh, 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 bat 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 Alue, 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 Cornac mac Cullenman" [A. D. 908]; "the twentieth year after the killing of Conghalach, son of Macnihi, 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 shown from the accurate chronology of the Annals of Tigernach and those of Ulster.

The killing of Mahon, King of Cashel, and a
Ait Cnort, nasa eceo peactmoa a cince. An taoimhach bliadhain piéisc do Oídomhail. Òginnigál, comorba Tola, Conaing, mac Carám, abb Píma, 7 Noember Imi Caraic, dèce. Mupéirteach, mac Domhail Ui Néill, 7 Congalach, mac Domhail, mac Congalaitig, ò chloignaimh Epeann, do maifbaich lla hÚnlabh, mac Sirnusca. Óillim Colam Ua Canaínaim, tìghina Céneal Ò Conaill, do maifbaich lir an piésh, Domhail Ua Néill. Maolmuaidh Òg Ua Maolchlan, ribròthinna Tiúpaí, do maifbaich a meabhadh. Imi Catraig do rámúsaí do Óginn, mac Cinnemí, roif Thallaib Lemhí, im Ionair co na 75 mac Ónlabh Ò Dbhídh. Óginn caoigh bliadhain doif an t-fainm. Seachnasach mac hliarnach tìghina Èile do maifbaich.

Ait Cnort, nasa eceo peactmoa a pé. An tara bliadhain piéisc do Oídomhail. Pìachra Ua hÚrtaic, dòim le Chumul Chille, Maonach, mac Mupéirteach, abb Òorna Inepclann, [dèce]. Cat bealaig leachta eispri Óginn, mac Cinnemí, 7 Maolmuaidh, tìghina Òirnùman, 7 toréach Maolmuaidh an Ún ò n-pí Maum. Cat dòtlainne por Laimh ma Òghallach.
The Age of Christ, 975 [recte 977]. The twenty-first year of Domhnall. Gormghal, successor of Tola; Conning, son of Cathan, Abbot of Fearna; and Noemhan of Inis-Cathaigh, died. Muireheartach, son of Domhnall Ua Neill, and Coughalach, son of Domhnall, son of Coughalach, two heirs to the monarchy of Ireland, were slain by Anhlaicibh, son of Sitric. Gilla-Coluim Ua Canannain, lord of Cineal-Conaill, was slain by the king, Domhnall Ua Neill. Maelmhuaidh God Ua Maelachtainn, royal heir of Teamhair, was treacherously killed. Inis-Cathaigh was violated by Brian, son of Ceinneidigh, against the foreigners of Lainrneach, with Imhar and his two sons, namely, Anhlaicibh and Duibhchenn. Brian was fifty years of age at that time. Seachnasach, son of Hiruadh, lord of Eile, was slain.

The Age of Christ, 976 [recte 978]. The twenty-second year of Domhnall. Fiachra Ua h'Artagain, Abbot of Ia-Cholhuim Chille, [and] Maenach, son of Muireadhach, Abbot of Druin-Inesclainn, [died]. The battle of Bealach-Leachta between Brian, son of Ceinneidigh, and Maelmhuaidh, lord of Desmond, wherein Maelmhuaidh was slain, and the men of Munster slaughtered. The battle of Bithlann [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 Cacín. We find in another ancient manuscript that it was at Cuoc-rambah, 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 Tainistry, &c., published under Vallancey's name in the Collectanea de Rebus Hibernicis, says that Leacht-Mhathghamhna was near Macroom. Mr. Moore, Hist. Irel., vol. ii. p. 85, writes:

"In my copy of the Annales Innisfallenses, says Vallancey, Bearna-Dearg, now Red-Chair, on the mountain which was then called Sliabh Cacín, but now Sliabh Riach, between the barony of Fermoy and the county of Limerick, is said to be the pass on which Maelmnuadh and his brothers 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 Killin, on the borders of the counties of Cork and Limerick. It is a chasm lying between the hills of Kilcrunig 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 (Mohipo), in his MS. Pedigree of the O'Donovan Family, in the possession of Mr. James O'Donovan, of Coolburragha, 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.

'Bithlann.—Now Belan, in the south of the county of Kildare, about four miles to the east of the town of Athy.
Leige.—Now Lea, in the barony of Portmahon, in the Queen's County. This is called "Tuair Leige na leong retop; i.e. the district of Lea of bright plains," by O'Heerin, in his topographical poem.

Rechet: i.e. Magh-Rechet, now Morett, an old castle and manor adjoining the Great Heath of Maryborough, in the same county.

Ua-Conghalaithe.—Now anglice O'Conolly, or Conolly, without the prefix O.

Donnabhan, son of Cathal.—This is the progenitor from whom the O'Donovans have taken their hereditary surname. The name is more frequently written Donnabhan, 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 Boruma, he is called Donnabhan ron, 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 Bualach-Leachta, as it stands in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Inisfallen, 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, dynasty 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 Auliff by Brian Boruma, 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 5, under A. D. 974.

"O'Donovan" [recte, 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" [recte, Ultadhgeain], "where, at Crone" [on the River Maigue], "he gave battle, in which O'Donovan"
of Ath-cliath, wherein were slain Augaire, son of Tuathal, King of Leinster; Muircedhach, son of Rian, lord of Ui- Ceinsealaigh; and Conghalach, son of Flann, lord of Leigheγ and Recheta, 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 Conghalacht, and the son of Murchadh Glumillar, and other nobles. Conmaltan Ua Cleirigh, lord of Ui-Fiachrach-Aidhne, died. The battle of Cill-mona [was gained] by Domhnall, son of Conghalach, and Amhacibh, over the king, Domhnull Ua Neill, wherein fell Ardghal, son of Madadhan, King of Ulidia; Donnagan, son of Maelmuis; and Cinaedh, son of Croinghille, lord of Conaille, with a large number besides them. A battle was gained by Brian, son of Ceinmeidigh, over the foreigners of Luimneach, and Donnabhan, son of Cathal, lord of Ui-Fiadhgeinte, wherein the foreigners of Luimneach were defeated and slaughtered.

[recte, Donovan, the progenitor of the O'Donovans of Ui-Fiadhgeinte]. "Aulavins, and their party, were cut to pieces. After that battle was fought, Brian sent a herald to Macmuaidh, then king of Munster, denouncing war and vengeance against him, and letting him know he would meet him at Bealach-leachta, in Muskerry, near Maeroon (at the confluence of the Lee and Sulane). Macmuaidh, 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 Ibb-Fiachra-Aidhne, in Connaught, made his first campaign, and though but 13" [qr. 18?] "years old, engaged Macmuaidh 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" [recte, 941]; "came to the crown of North Munster in 975" [recte, 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 Macmuaidh, 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, airchinneach Iai, quiévit. A battle between Brien mac Cinedi, and Maelmuai, king of Desmond, where Maelmuai perished. The battle of Bithlainn upon Lenster by Gentiles" [recte, the Galls] "of Dublin, where Ugaire mac Tuohal, king of Lenster, with many more, fell. An overthrow by Airgialla upon Kindred-Conell, where Nell O'Canannan, with many more, were killed. Corea-mor in Munster, preyed by Deini" [recte, destroyed by fire]. "Lissmor Mochuda prayed and burnt."—Cod. Clareul., tom. 49.

The battles of Bealach Leachta and of Bithlann are noticed in the Annals of Clonmaenoise at the year 971.
Annales Royghachta Eireann


Aon Crioib, nai ecel peachtmoa a hucht. Mucchpoim, abh lae, perbeni 7 eprcgp, raoi na tTri Rana, 7 Rúma, Ua hAbdacaín, abh Cluana hEocna, vécc. Cat Thípní na Maolpreclaind, mac Dhuineall, ron Ghallaib Aca chat, 7 na mnaob, ron macab ainlaib an tampaio, du 7 tcorpactar ide m Raighnal mac Ainlaib, piogdainna Gall, 7 m Chonaoid, mac Tillaibnp, ron plaibhpa Aca chat, 7 po ladh ùaibr3 áp Gall imaille mnu. Tcorpactar tseap le rúcium an catra ùaibr, mac Muinchaia, piogdainna Lauaid, 7 Congail mac Plann, tiqirna Sailing, 7 a mac 1. Maolán, Peacna 7 Cúinlich, dá maca Duiblach, dá tiqirna Peap Tulach, 7 Ladchán, tiqirna Muighoin Maugfn. Co noeachair Ainlaorph taoibh tao muri co nepbail in 1 Colam Cille. Tana mbeadh ceirtpe bliadhna rícet 1 mihu uair Éppin do Dhuineall, mac Muícheataig na scoail eocfin, mac Néill Úllín, arba do Ano Maaca nap mbaord nairpige. Áit na éiminneosi pioe po raFD Oubólaite.

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 Armagh.

2 Cluain-Deocha.—Archdall (Monast. Hib., p. 708) identifies this with Clonran, in the barony of Moycashel, and county of Westmeath; but in O'Clery's Irish Calendar, at 11th of January, it is placed in the county of Longford: "Terto Idus Ianuarii, Éppin Chluana Deocta a gConae Longpoinn."

3 Englais-beg.—This was the name of St. Kieran's little church at Clonmacnoise.

* Conchobhar, son of Finn.—He was the ancestor of the Ui-Conchobhar Failgle, or O'Conors of Offaly, and evidently the progenitor from whom they took their hereditary surname, though Duaul Mac Firbis 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 Clonmacnoise at 972, as follows:

* A. D. 978. Muron, daughter of Conghalach,
The Age of Christ, 977 [recte 979]. The twenty-third year of Domhnull. Cormac Ua Maelbeaрайgh, Abbot of Gleann-Fuaid, died. Flann, son of Maelmichil, lector of Cluain-mic-Nois, Bishop and airchinneach of Cluain-Deochra; Flann, son of Maelmaedhog, airchinneach of Gleann-Uisean; Cathasach, airchinneach of Eaghais-beg at Cluain-mic-Nois; and Muireann, daughter of Conghalach, Abbess of Cill-dara, died. Conchobhar, son of Finn, lord of Ui-Failghe, died. Domhnall Claen, King of Leinster, was taken prisoner by the foreigners of Ath-cliath. Leathlobhhar Ua Fiachna, lord of Dal-Araidhe, was killed. Cill-dara was plundered by the foreigners.

The Age of Christ, 978 [recte, 979]. Mughroin, Abbot of Ia, scribe and bishop, the most learned of the three divisions, and Rúmann Ua hAedhagain, Abbot of Cluain-Eois, died. The battle of Teamhair [was gained] by Maelseach lainn, 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 Raghnall, 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. Maclan; Fiachna and Cudulich, the two sons of Dubhlaech, two lords of Feara Tulach; and Lachtman, lord of Mughdhorn-Maighen. After this Amhlaeibh went across the sea, and died at I-Coluim-Cillé. After Domhnall, the son of Muircheartach 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:


"A. D. 972" [recte, 979]. "Flann mac Moylemíthi, Lector of Clonvieknose, 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.

7 The three divisions: i.e. Ireland, Mann, and Alba or Scotland.

9 Raghnall.—This name, which was borrowed by the Irish from the Danes, is latinized Reginalds, and Ranulphus, and anglicised Randal, Reginald, Ranulph, Ralph.


9 A. D. 973" [recte, 980]. "Donnell O'Neale,
king of Ireland, after long penance, died in Ardmac, and thereof was called Donnell of Ardmac, because he resided at Ardmac a long time to do penance."—Ann. Clon.

* The province: i. e. of Ulidia, or the circumscribed territory of the Clanna-Rudhraishe.

The Annals of Ulster notice the most of these events at the year 879, as follows:

"A. D. 879. The battle of Tarach by Maedsechlainn mac Donell, upon Gentes of Dublin" [recte, upon the Galls of Dublin] "and the Ilands, where theire main slaughter was committed, and theiri streighth out of Ireland, where Ragnall mac Aulaiv, the son of king of Gentes" [recte, king of the Galls], "and Conmael, son to the deputy king of them, and more that cannot be told, were discomfited. Daniel O'Neill, arch-king of Ireland, post penitentiam, in Armach obit. Mugron, Coarb of Columskill in Scotland and Ireland, felicem vitam finiavit. Rumann O'Haeggen, Coarb of Tiernach; Murcha mac Riada, Coarb of Conman,
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 Maelseachlaimn;
[And] till the death of Domhnall Ua Neill
At Anl-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*, i.e. Aedh, son of Loingseach, and many others, were slain by Eochaidh, son of Ardgair. Dubhghall, son of Domnchadh, Tanist of Aileach, was slain by his kinsman, Muireadhach, son of Flann; and Muireadhach himself was slain by his tribe before the end of a month, in revenge of Dubhghall. Tighearnan Ua Maeldoraith, lord of Cinel-Conaill, was slain. Dunghal, son of Domnchadh, Tanist of Osraighe, died.

The Age of Christ, 979 [recte 980]. The first year of Maelseachlaimn Mor†, son of Domhnall, son of Dounchadh, 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 Duibhiscenn, lord of Teathbha, died in Imdhaidh-Ch iarain‡, after a good life. Amhlaeibh*, son of Sitric, chief lord of the foreigners of mortui sunt. Duvgall mac Dunchaa, heyre of Ailech, by Mureach mac Flainn, his own kinsman, was killed. Muireach mac Flainn within a month was slain by his kindred. Comaltan O'Cleri, king of Fiachra ign Aigne, mortuus est. Tiernach O'Maeldorai, king of Kindred-Conell, a suis jugulatus est. Braen mac Murchaa, king of Lenster, taken by Genties† recte, the Galls] "and killed after."—Cod. Cliffond., tom. 49.

† Maelseachlaimn Mor.—O'Flaherty and Ware place the accession of Maelseachlaimn in 980, which is the true year.
‡ Imdhaidh-Chiarain: i.e. St. Kieran’s bed. This was probably the name of a church at Clonmacnoise.
* 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.
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 Tigernach in nearly the same words as transcribed by the Four Masters, and in the Annals of Connachnois, as follows:

"A. D. 974" [recte, 980]. "Moylesaghlyn mac Donell took upon him the kingdom, 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 Randolph, mac Awley and Conawill mac Gillearric, with many other Danes, were therein slain. After which overthrow King Moylesaghlyn prepared" [recte, collected] "together a great army, accompanied with Eachie mac Ardgar, 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, until he compelled the Danes and the rest of Ireland to yield 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) should presently pass over without ransom, and live freely in their own countries, according to their wonted manner, which was forthwith obeyed without contradiction; among which prisoners, Donell Cloen, King of Lynster, was forced to be set at liberty; and" [it was] "also procured from the Danes that the O'Neals
Ath-cliath, went to Hi on his pilgrimage; and he died there, after penance and a good life. A great army was led by Maelseachlainn, son of Domhnall, King of Ireland, and by Eochaidh, son of Ardgar, King of Ulidia, against the foreigners of Ath-cliath; 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 Sinann to the sea, from tribute and exaction. It was then Maelseachlainn himself issued the famous proclamation, in which he said:—

"Every one of the Gaedhil 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 [recte 981]. The second year of Maelseachlainn. Annachadh, Bishop of Cill-dara, completed his virtuous life in this world, at an advanced life. Eoghan Ua Cathain, Abbot of Chlain-searta-Brenainn; Sinach, son of Murthuilen, Abbot of Beamnaír; Clercen, son of Domghall, successor of Feichin; Connaing Ua Flannagain, vice-archinmean of Ard-Macha; and Rothechtach of Daimhinnis, a priest, died. Domhnall Ua hAiteidh, lord of Ui-Eathach, and Loingseach, son of Foghartach, chief of Ui-Niallain, mutually fell by each other. Domghall, son of Duibhrighe, Abbot of Fidh-duin, died.

The Age of Christ, 981 [recte 982]. The third year of Maelseachlainn. Muireadhach, son of Ruadhriach, successor of Feichin, [and] Brudar, son of Echtighern, lord of Ui-Cellinnsealaigh, [died]. Archu, son of Niall, royal heir

of the south should have free liberties from the river of Syan to the sea, without disturbance of Dane or other person whatsoever. Awey mac Sitric, king of the Danes of Dublin, went a pilgrimage to the Island of Hugh in Scotland, and there, after penance, died."—” Annachadh.—" A. D. 980. B. Annachadius, Episcopus Kilclarensis sancte traductam eam in senectute bona fuisse."—Trist Thuma, p. 630.

"A. D. 975" [recte 981]. "St. Anmcha, bishop of Killdare, died an old and holy man."—Ann. Clo.}

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’Hath, king of Onebach, 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 Murthihen, Coarb of Congall, in Christo dormierunt. Great fruit this yeare.”—Cod. Clarens., tom. 49.
Ulaid, u máthbáth lá a bhraíthibh. Aoibh Ua Dubhda, tigíanna thiarpeairt Comhacht, óecc. Plaithbriach, abh Leitighinne, do ecc. Ailell, valta Dúncaire, do écc. Dáil eCarp, opeccan do Maolpeaclann, mac Dónnall, 7 bhí Conaigh Maige Ídhaith do tighceadh iar na tocaite a talainn co na ríg
maith. Órgaín Cille Nara la hloimh Phuirt Láirse. Ínphí Ógornaígh la úrman, mac Cemnemítir. Siolla Caoinínin do tálaidh la Domnall mac Lócapán.

Aoil Ógorné, nasa ece ochtmoide a d'ó. Án eolraíodh bháthu do Mhaoilpeaclann. Cóipbmac, mac Maolciarapain, coimheabha Moctá, Aed Ua Móirpáin, coimheabha nó Sné Cel, Mipríochach, mac Mipríochach, príomh Aroa Macha, [vécc]. Catraoneach má Moalpeaclann, mac Dónnall, 7 prí nglíom tánaidh mac Óibhlaí.7, mac marap Maolpeaclann, por Domnall eClaon 7 por Iomair Phuirt Láirse, do tóirpeartaí ile eiteir básad, 7 máthbáth in Þnollapairnacc, mac Iomair, 7 rochann éimeall príomh. Ínphí 7 Órgaín Láirse la Maolpeaclann go muir. Óglín do locha do opeccan do Úghalladh A ca chaith. Siolla Prátairnce do Órgaín Leitighinne, co tóirpeartaí anaimne a d'athar mac do Molaí, 7 aiteirne amh go brath. Siolla-
prátairnce do ephdáil do úrman mac Cemnemítir.

1 Aedh Ua Dubhda.—An tionscuireadh Hugh O'Dowda. Doctor Ó Conor erroneously makes it Addius 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-Fidraigh, pp. 349, 350.

The present representatives of this family are: Thaddeus O'Dowda, Esq., alias the O'Dowda, of Banneconnell, 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 septs of the O'Dowdas of Tireragh, in North Connacht, but his pedigree has not been yet satisfactorily made out. He is probably descended from Ruadhri, son of Feradhach, son of Teige Reagh, son of Donnell O'Dowda of Ardaghlass, who was the brother of Teige Boy, who was inau-
gurated O'Dowda by O'Donnell in 1595.

2 The tree of Anach-Maigh-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 Moylesaghlyn, and he hewed down the great tree of Moye-Ayer, in spight of them." The Annals of Ulster notice the following events under 981:

1 A. D. 981. Bruadar mac Tiernai, king of Cinnseach, mortuus est. Archu mac Neill, killed treacherously by the sons of Ardgar. Hugh O'Duvida, king of the North Connaught, secura morte nimir. Kildare riled by Ivar of Wa-
of Ulidia, was slain by his kinsmen. Aedh Ua Dubhda, lord of North Connaught, died. Flaitbhheartach, Abbot of Leithghlium, died. Ailell, the foster son of Dunchad, died. Dal-gCais was plundered by Maelsceanlainn, son of Domhnall, and the Tree of Aenach-Maige-Adhair was cut, after being dug from the earth with its roots. Cill-dara was plundered by Imhar of Port-Lairge. Osraigh was plundered by Brian, son of Ceinnideigh. Gilla-Caecimhghin was blinded by Domhnall, son of Lorcan.

The Age of Christ, 982. The fourth year of Maelsceanlainn. Cormac, son of Maelchiarain, successor of Moehita; Aedh Ua Mothrain, successor of the two Sinchealls; Muireadhach, son of Muiregan, Prior of Ard-Macha, [died]. A battle was gained by Maelsceanlainn, son of Domhnall, and by Gluniairn, son of Amhlaeibh, i.e. the son of Maelsceanlainn's mother, over Domhnall Claen and Imhar of Port-Lairge, where many perished, both by drowning and killing, and among the rest Gilla-Phadraig, son of Imhar, and many others [of distinction] along with him. Leinster was spoiled and ravaged by Maelsceanlainn as far as the sea. Gleann-da-locha was plundered by the foreigners of Ath-cliath. Gilla-Phadraig plundered Leithghlium, 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 Ceinnideigh.

terford."—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

Sucessor of the two Sinchealls: i.e. Abbot of Killeigh, in the barony of Geshill, King's County.

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' Topographia Hibs., dist. iii. c. 10.

Gilla-Phadraig: i.e. servant of St. Patrick. This was Gilla-Phadraig, son of Donnchadh, and the progenitor after whom the Mac Gillaphadraigs, or Fitzpatricks, of Ossory, have taken their hereditary surname. He was slain by Donovan, who was son of Iorv, king of the Danes of Waterford, in the year 985.

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 Maelcinarain, Coarb of Meochuda, and Muireach mac Muiregan, sec- nap of Ardmac, mortui sunt. An overthrow by Maeilesechnail 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'Moithrain, Coarb of the Sincheells, jugulatus est."—Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarcond., tom. 49.

"A. D. 977" [recte, 983]. "King Moyleseaghlyn and Gluniairn 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" [recte, Gilla-Patrick] "mac Iver, and many
Aoír Crioírt, naoi esse ochtmoa a trí. An eícceag bhlaodain do Mhaolpichlann. Uippine Ua Lápain, aipniceach Daire Calgsaig, Mùn-
pócach Ua Flannaccáin, peap leigimh Anna Macha, [vcecc]. Oínnall Clann do marbaí lá h'An, mac Éitígen do Uib cCemnúcalaig, \( \gamma \) Fiachrpa, mac \( \Pi \)mipcéicta, plaic \( \Pi \)portät Laizín, \( \Pi \) Maolmuic, mac \( \Pi \)mibeic beor the ránghnaët. Lochlairte, tigína Copea Mópparach, \( \Pi \) Maolpichlann, mac Copecpaig, \( \Pi \)ece. Trí mac Ceapbaill, mac Concaín, do ०००० ००००, theigimh Tíomann Chaoimín, \( \Pi \) a marbaí a támúr ma noide, tama pioptaib Òc \( \gamma \) Caonígn. Plaitbhíracht Ua hAmhain, tigína Ua Niálíán do marbaí a meadail lá h'Uibh óraipail. Óthboapach, mac Oínnallán, tigína Òeaplaim, do mar-
baí. Órgaín náriárp Móo la òman, mac Ceinnitei. Aoi Ua Òdub, tigína Òairepreict Connaig úil, do \( \Pi \)ce.

Aoír Crioírt, naoi esse ochtmoa a cétair. An peiread bhlaodain do Mhaolpichlann. \( \Pi \)ogaireach Ua Conaite mpróinn ortaiche abb Òsimnir, Plaitbhín aipniceach Saspe, [vcecc]. Éochair, mac Soerndára, aipniceach Domhlaice Chadaim, do marbaí. Maolmuic, aipniceach Oímaic Pá-
trice, [vcecc]. Maolpichlann, mac Oínnall, do mór Òpcaim, \( \Pi \) do tógail a mnaipús, \( \Pi \) do marbaí a támprach, \( \Pi \) do máthair Òg n'ioi hí
luainfrón lair. Ópreich ro a la moó lá Connaiteib do Loch nAmomo, ro po

others. Gleandalogha was preyed by the Danes of Dublin. All Lynster to the sea was preyed and destroyed by king Moylesagelyn. Donell Kloen did put out the eyes of Gilkeveyn mac
Kenny.\textsuperscript{9}—Ann. Clon.

\textsuperscript{9} Lochlairte.—This is the progenitor after whom the O’Lochlainns, or O’Loughlins of
Barren, in Thomond, have taken their hereditary surname.

\textsuperscript{1} Ua hAmhain.—Now anglicised O’Hanlon. This
Flaithbhheartach was the son of Diarmaid, who
was son of Aedh, son of Brian, son of Anhnan, after
whom the O’Hanlons have taken their hereditary
surname, who was the eleventh in descent from
Niallán, from whom were named the Ui-Niallán, a tribe seated in the baronies
of Omaghland and Orior, in the present county
of Armagh.

\textsuperscript{8} Aedh Ua Dubhda.—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 follow-
events under this year:

"A. D. 983. Ussine O’Lapan, Airehinnech of
Daire-Calgaí; Muireach O’Flannagan, Lector
of Ardnaiche, died. Duidaí mac Donallán,
king of Turias, a suis interfectus. Donell Chen,
king of Lenster, killed by O’Cinnsealigh. Flai-
heartach O’Hanhuain, king of the O’Niallans, per
dolam occidus est by the O’Bressalls."—Ann. Ult.,
Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

Some of the same events are given in the
Annals of Connmacnoise at the year 978, thus:

"A. D. 978" [vcece, 984]. “Donell Kloen,
king of Lynster, was killed by Hugh mac
úgnaigern of the O’Kinesials. Hugh O’dow-
The Age of Christ, 983. The fifth year of Maelseachlann. Uissine Ua Lapain, aircinneach of Doire-Chalgaigh, [and] Muireadhach Ua Flannagain, lector of Ard-Macha, [died]. Domhnall Caen was slain by Aedh, son of Ech-thighern, [one] of the Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, and Fiachra, son of Finnshneacta, chief of Fortunatha-Laighean, and also Maelmithigh, son of Gairbheth, by treachery. Lochlann, lord of Corca-Modhruaidh, 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 hAnluain, lord of Ui-Niallain, was treacherously slain by the Ui-Breasail. Dubhdarach, son of Domhnall, lord of Dearlus, was slain. The west of Meath was plundered by Brian, son of Ceimneidigh. Aedh Ua Dubhda, lord of all North Connaught, died.

The Age of Christ, 984. The sixth year of Maelseachlann. Foghartach Ua Conghaile, a distinguished scribe, and Abbot of Daimhinis; Flaithlennh, aircinneach of Saighir, [died]. Eochaidh, son of Soerghus, aircinneach of Daimhliag-Chianain, was slain. Maelfinnia, aircinneach of Domhnach-Padraig, [died]. Maelseachlann, 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-Ainninn:

die, king of the North of Connaught, died. The three sons of Kervall mac Lorcan preyed the Tyrryn land of St. Kevyn (Caimhinne Samh na bo{a}), 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."

b As far as Loch-Ainninn: i.e. the Connaughtmen plundered Meath as far as Longh-Ennell, near Mullingar.

The following events are recorded in the Annals of Ulster under this year:

"A. D. 984. Foghartach O'Congaile, Aircinneach of Daivinis; Flaithlennh, Aircinneach of Suir; Maelfinnia, Aircinneach of Donagh-Patrick, mortui sunt in Christo. An army by Maelseachlann mac Donell into Connaught, that they burnt Magh-Aei into ashes. A stealing army by Connaught" [scrip polaice la Connachta] "to Loch Annin, burning and killing the king of Fera-Ceall. Maelseachlann mac Daniell spoyled Connacht, brake down their hands, and killed their captains."—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 forties, and also killed and made havoc of their chieftains and noblemen. Ferall mac Lorcan, prince of Kymaleaghe, was killed."


Aoir Chroft, naoi ecéo eistmoá a pé. An toíomá bhaícam vo Mhaoileachlaímn. Maolpatraipce abb Rúip Ceó, 7 Caencomac, mac Ambríthe, abb ÓLime hUppus, nísh. 6róen Ua hAína, aipìachtech ecéalpir biiccie,

Sucessor of Conulath: i.e. Bishop of Kildare.

1 Ath-Sigile. Now Assen, on the River Boyne, near Tara, in the county of Meath. See note 1, under the year 521, p. 171, supra. 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.

1 Seven Camhals: i.e. twenty-one cows, or an equivalent in money or other property.

1 Hi-Cholam-Chille: i.e. Iona. A.D. 985. Hiensis Insula expilata et devastata ipsa nocte Nativitatis per Noramadmos qui et loci Abba- ten, et quindecim ex senioribus impie trucidum,"—Trias Thum, p. 501.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

A.D. 986. A great conflagration at Ardmean, the Sunday before Lammas, between O‘Néchach and ONéillans, where Makatrenac mac Celegan, and others, were slain. The forreners came.
and they burned Feara-Ceall, and slew the lord of Feara-Ceall. Fearghal, son of Lorcan, lord of Cinel-Fiachach, was killed. Diarmaid, son of Uathuinharan, lord of Luighean, 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 Connlaith, died. The abduction of the shrine of Patrick, by Maelseachlainn, from Ath-Fhirdiadh to Ath-Sighe, in consequence of the rebellion of the son of Cairclan. 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, and every other demand in full. Mor, daughter of Donnchadl, son of Ceallach, Queen of Ireland, died. Muirgheas, son of Donnuall, 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 Trenchear, son of Ceilechan, 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-Choluin-Chille was plundered by the Danes on Christmas night; and they killed the abbot, and fifteen of the seniors of the church along with him. Chuain-mic-Nois was burned on the Friday night before Easter. Flathruin 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 Cuilium. Donnall, son of Amhalgaith, Tanist of Ulidia, [died].

The Age of Christ, 986 [recte 987]. The eighth year of Maelseachlainn. Maelpadraig, Abbot of Ros-Cre; Caenchnomhrac, son of Ainblithe, Abbot of Gleann-Uisca, died. Broen Ua hAedha, aircinneach of Ealgais-beg [at Chuain-

into the borders of Dalriada, three shippes, where 140 of them were hanged, and the rest banished. Aci of Colum-Cille rifled" [on] "Christmas eve, by the forrener, and they killed the Abbot, and 15 of the learned of the church" [as purported by the caille].—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

The martyrdom of Maelcinarain, successor of Columbkille, and the death of More, Queen of Ireland, is given in the Annals of Clonmacnoishe at the year 980, thus:

"A. D. 980" [recte 986]. "More, daughter of Donnoughe mac Keally, Queen of Ireland, died. Moylekeyran O'Mayney was cruelly tortured and martyred to death by the Danes of Dublin. He was Coarb of Columbkille."
Theoratory of Lugmhaadh: Depéóc Lugmhaadh — Mageoghinian renders this "the steeple of Louth;" but this is clearly an error.

The Annals of Ulster notice the following events under this year:

"A.D. 986. The battle of Manan by Mac Aralt and the foreners, ubi mille oceisi sunt. A great mischance among Saxons, Irish, and Welsh, that a great slaughter of men and cattle issued thereof. Great slaughter of the foreners that committed the spoyle of Hi, that 360 were killed of them."—Cod. Clarens., tom. 49.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise notice the murrain of cows, and the great storm, and a few other events, under the year 981, as follows:

"A.D. 981" [recte, 987]. "St. Caillagh the virgin died this year. This year began the morren of cows call'd in Ireland the Moylegarve" [an miostghab]. "There was such boisterous winde this year that it fell down many turrets, and, among the rest, it fell down violently the steeple of Louth, and other steeples. St. Dunstane, archbishop of England, died. Domnogh O'Bryan, Cowarb of St. Keyran of Clonvickhose, a holy and devout anchorite, died in pillarismad in Ardmac."
mic-Nois], died. Ceallach, the holy virgin, died. Great and unusual wind, which prostrated many buildings and houses, and among others the oratory of Lughmhadh, 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 Maelseachlair, which had never come before. An army was led by Maelseachlaimn into Leinster, whence he carried off a great spoil of cows.

The Age of Christ, 987 [recte 988]. The ninth year of Maelseachlaimn. Dunchadh Ua Bracain, 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; 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 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.


p Resuscitated the dead.—His life, as compiled
Colum, apcéindeach Copcaíge, déce, 7 Údubadóirí, apcíndeach boithe Chonaí, déce. Pip Mumían vo tocht in aiptarígh bh pop Loch Ribh, 7 goill Púirt Laipge. Tionóilt Conaccétaí nia náchaí, 7 peachaí comharce ítorra. Tórrepatar ár mó np ò Mhuníneachaib 7 vo Slhallabh lá Con-
accétaí in Dúnlaing mac Údubadóirí, ríogaíonna Mumían 50 rochaíób a maitte rúr. Do éar Mumíop, mac Conéóbar, ríogaíonna Conáet 66 m pín úr ríosaíún. Lainéíen, mac Cearbhail, tigearna Piúmínaíge, vo már-
baí pop láp Trín África Macha, lá Peacifal, mac Conang, tigearna Oibí, 7 la Cenél Íósgám. Conzállach Úa Cúintelán, tigífna Conaille, 7 Cúarl-
caille, mac Capelláin, tigífna tasaírepé óribí, vo comhítunr prípa aopte. Conígal, mac Anmuán, tigífna Copca Móinmaí, déce.

Aor Úprürt, naíce ecé oíshmoa a hoét. An deacíniaí bládarn vo Mhaoileachlann. Dúchán Úa Róbaíáin, comorpa Cholam Chóille 7 Ádán-
nán, Longreach, mac Maolpátráin, peapleiginn Cúanna mac Nóip, Maol-
moigna Úa Capail, apóimneach Dùn Uídheargain, Céripol, abh Inleache lúbaí, 7 Macleíginna Úa Múrcóibáin, apcíndeach Chúile poitín, déis. Coippe mac Rían déce. Muiriúbach Úa Cléipí, tigífna Úine, déce. Echmúli, mac Ronán, tigífna na nÁiréin, vo márbó vo Chonaillib Seirto. Conócobar, mac Úinnaíll, tigífna Luíghne, déce. Cae Árta clait pop Slhallabh mac ar 
pígh, Maolpíclann, in po márbó oirn oírnuine vo Slhallabh láir, 7 po sabs 
róbar an úirnne poppa iarás an prí pí réiche óirce, conáí idirit uirce ruir

by Colgan, has the following notice of this:
"Fuit etiam Donachadas, inquit vetustus ejus encomastes, ultimus ex Hiberniae sanctis, qui mortuam ad vitam revocavit."

*Both-Chonais.—See note 4, under A. D. 850, p. 483, suprâ. Colgan describes this place as
"in regione de Inis-Eogain prope Cul-Maine."
—Trios Thumain, p. 231, b. The editor is therefore wrong in his conjecture (abi suprâ) 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 Clon-
many, and barony of Inishowen.—See the Ord-
nance Map of the county of Donegal, sheet 10.
The Annals of Ulster record the following

events under this year:

"A. D. 957. Dunlaing mac Duvdavoirem, heyre of Cashill, and Murges mac Conor, slain


by the O'Briuins of Synann" [recte, mutually fell by each other's hands in the terri-
tory of the O'Briuins of the Shannon].
—Conzállach O'Culinmanan, king of Connells, and Ciar-
chaille mac Cairrellan fell uild" [i. e. by] "one
another, the last being king of Tuoscert Bregh.
Lainén, mac Cervall, king of Fernvai, killed in
Ardnaich by Fergall mac Conaing, king of
Ailech. Colum, Aircinnich of Core; Duvdavo-
crem, Aircinnich of Both-Comais, dormie-
rint."
—Cod. Clistecâ, tom. 49.

* The fortress.—The Danish Dun, or fortress
Colum, airchinneach of Corcach, died; and Dubhdabhoireann, airchinneach of Both-Chonaíse, 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 Fearmnahagh, was slain in the middle of Trian-Arda-Macha, by Fearglaidh, son of Conaing, lord of Oileach, and the Cinel-Eoghain. Conghalach Ua Cuileannain, lord of Conaille and Ciarcaille, son of Cairellan, lord of North Breagha, mutually fell by each other. Conghal, son of Anrudhan, lord of Conca-Modhruaith, died.

The Age of Christ, 988 [recte 989]. The tenth year of Maeleseachlainn. Dunchath Úa Robhachain, successor of Colum-Cille and Adamnan; Loingseach, son of Maelpadraig, lector of Chlain-mic-Nois; Maechneghna Úa Cairill, airchinneach of Dun-Leathghlais; Cetfaidh, Abbot of Imleach-Ibhair; and Macleighinn Úa Murchadhain, airchinneach of Cui-lraithain, died. Cairbre, son of Rian, died. Muireadhach Úa Cleirigh, lord of Aidhne, died. Echmhilidh, son of Ronan, lord of the Airtheara, was slain by the Conailli-Cerd. Conchobhar, son of Domhnull, lord of Luighne, died. The battle of Ath-cliaith [was gained] over the foreigners by Maeleseachlainn, in which many of the foreigners were slain by him. And he afterwards laid siege to the fortress 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'Braun, Coarb of Kyaran, scriba optimus religiosissimus, died in Ard-mach, in 14 Kal. Februaiv, in his pilgrimage. Dun Lechgas rided and burnt by Genties" [recte, Galls]. "Glumiarn, king of Galls, killed by his own servant in drunkeness. Gofry mac Aralt, king of Innisgall, killed by Dalriada. Duncha O'Robucan, Coarb of Colum Cill, mortuus est. Eocha mac Ardgall, king of Ulster, went with an army to Kindred-Owen, where O'Nathi was killed. Duvudlethe, Coarb of Patrick, toke the Coarship of Colum Cill upon him by advise of Ireland and Scotland. Echmille mac Ronain, king of East" [Oriors]. "killed by Conells-Cerd" [i.e. the Conailli-Muirtheimlina]. "Maclegin O'Murchadhan, Aircinnech of Cuilrahban, mortuus est."—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

The killing of Glumiarn, 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:
A.D. 982" [recte, 989]. "Gluniam, king of the Danes, was unhappily killed by a base charlie of his own called Colvan. Godfrey, son of Harold, king of Insi-Gall, was killed by the king of Dalriada, or Redshanks. King Moylesaghlyn gave the battle of Dublin to the Danes, where an infinite number of them were slain; and he tooke" [recte, he laid siege to] "the fort of Dublin, where he remained three score nights, that he made the Danes" [recte, reduced the Danes to such straits] "that they drank none other drink dursing the said space but the saltish water of the seas, until they were driven at last to yeald King Moylesaghlyn his own desire dursing his reign, which was an ounce of gold out of every garden and croft in Dublyn, yearly at Christmas, to the King, his heirs and successors, for ever."

*Cara-Fordroma*: i.e. the carn or sepulchral heap of the long ridge. Not identified.

*Mescoaigh-thirne.—*Now the baronies of Upper and Lower Ormond, in the county of Tipperary.—See Lebor-na-gCeart, note *, p. 29. For the situation of Ui-Forggo, or Ui-Furgidha, see note †, under the year 834, pp. 450, 451, sup.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:


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-Eoghan, and lost Ua h-Aitidhe. Dubhdalcethe, successor of Patrick, assumed the successorship of Colum-Cille, by the advice of the men of Ireland and Alba. Glumiarn, son of Amlaebh, lord of the foreigners, was killed by his own slave through drunkenness; Colbain was the name of the slave. Dún-Leathghlaissi was plundered and burned by the foreigners. Maelruanaidh, son of Domnchadh, died.

The Age of Christ, 989 [recte 990]. The eleventh year of Maelseachlaimn. Cormac, son of Congaltach, successor of Brelainn of Birra, died. Aedh Ua Maeldoraidh, lord of Cincel-Connall, died. The battle of Carn-Fordroma' [was gained] by Maelseachlaimn over [the people of] Thomond, wherein fell Domhnall, son of Lorcan, lord of Muscraighe-thire1 and Ui-Forggo, and six

"A. D. 983" [recte, 990]. "Erard Maccossie, chief poet of King Moylesaghyln 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 daily 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 daily, wou'd be measured by God, and accordingly yeald him recompence for his pains; and from thenceforth 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 Moylesaghyln, of his great bounty and favour of learning and learned men, bestowed the revenues of the Crown of Ireland for one year upon Mac Coyssie, who enjoyed it accordingly, 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 thenceforth to have any part of the Royaltys or profits, 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 Horseback, which mac Coyssie willing he consented to do, though he knew himself unable to resist the valourous and incomparable hardy hand of King Moylesaghyln, who was generally compted to be the best horseman in these parts of Europe; for King Moylesaghyln's delight was to ride a horse that was never broken, handled, or ridden, until 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 Mac 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-
Donech Chalgaiz do órgain do Ghallaib. Slua na nGall g na nd岸 the Laigfn i Mide, co po inteppit co Loch Amuno. Donnall, mac Tuacail, do eaptaib a'Donnchaed mac Donnall, pí Laigín. Donnchaed, pí Laigín, do eaptaib a'Maelghlann, mac Donnall pí Eapann. Dubhacleite, coimheba Patraice do ghabaí coimheb air Cholum Chille tré coimheast peath nEapann gAlban.

Aon'Chriost, naom ecéd ecoch. An uapa bhionn deise do Mhaolghlann. Dubhthair Ua Óraíosar, m'éileimn Leitigimne [do éce]. A'raith tugna an teigr,

Dubhthair úna egnam uasg, ba buanr peccarn m'í cecc mbaig, ba m'í leitgimh leabharbó tóir ba dhinn úi op Eapann am.


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 encounter, Mac Coyssie desirous to kill the King, to the end he might enjoy the revenues without contradiction. The king cunningly defended himself with nimble avoidings and turnings of his horse, fearing to hurt Mac Coyssie, until at last, with his skillfulness and good horsemanship, he vanquished Mac Coyssie, and enjoyed his kingdom and the revenues thereof ever-after, until Bryan Borowe, and his Mournistermen, tooke the same from him.

"Hugh O'Moyledorye, prince of Tyreconnell, died. King Moyleseaghryn gave a great overthrow, called the overtorow of Fordroyme, where Daniell mac Loean, prince of Muskry, with many others, were slain." There is extant a curious elegy on the death of Fearghal O'Ruairce, written by Urard Mac Coise; but it would appear from a reference it makes to the fall of Brian in the battle of Clontar, that it was composed by the poet of that name who died in 1023. It consists of twenty-two quatrains of Dan Dircach poetry. The oliv, prostrate on the grave-stone of his patron at Clonmacnoise, bewails his loss in a very pathetic strain, and utters the praises of the departed prince 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 Safe 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 Ainnin. 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, lector of Leithghlinn, [died]. It was of him this testimony was given:

Duibhliter, 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 Conghalai, royal heir of Teamhair, was treacherously slain at Comarchu, 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 suddenly, with its dreach and rampart, i.e. thirty feet. The Sinnach Ua Leochain, lord of Gaileanga, died. Donnsliebhe, son of Diarmaid, died. Ua Dunghalai, lord of Muscraighe, was slain.

lologue, now in the possession of the Editor.

"Ua-Bruadair. — Now anglicised Broder, Brothers, and Broderick.
"Ua-Conghalai. — Now O'Conolly, and Conolly, without the prefix O'.
"Comarchu. — This is probably the place called Cummer, near Clonard, in the county of Meath.
"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, suprè, pp. 32, 302. See also Hardiman's edition of O'Flaherty's West Connaught, p. 148.
"Ua-Leochain. — Now O'Loughan, and Loughan, without the prefix O', and sometimes translated Duck.
"O'Dunghalai. — Now anglicised O'Donnelly and Donnelly. The O'Donnellys of this race are to be distinguished from those of Ballydonnelly, now Castletcaulfield, 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
Aoir Creort, naoi cceó nochat a haon. An tsear bhliadain déce vo Maoileachlaann. Diaimait, fípleighinno Cille Dearpa, g' abb Cluana heinoneac, décc. Conaib d'j ro páideac,

Diaimaitte mo ban in econa am, phí i mpríalait e na hail bás,
Díppán, a ph i na réit pán, écc do éititeict na comdal.

Maoilphobain Ua Tolaist, cóimhpa bhéannann Cluana rípta, g Maolphina, mac Spleáin, cóimhpa Ciarain mic an traoip, décc. Tíollacomnáin, mac Neil, tíghrína Ua 'Diaimaita, g Cúcainn, mac Taing, do comhthim rína poile. Dónn mac Donmha, mic Oumucuan, tíghrína Teathla, do mharba la a muintir boiadh. Sláitíon lá Maoileachlaann hi e Connachtach, co tnucc hrac bóthair ar nó amh tic pi rian. 'Ph iannin táinín órain bo bhí na Mhunín, g Conneasta hi Muide ro tici Loch n'Almonn, g ní po lách bron na dtine co níoscain a phré aic ocón néibhia. Mór, nífh Taing an tuig, mic Caoisil, bampíochán Eireann, dég.

Aoir Creort, naii cceo nocha a d'b. An eithriaí bhliadh déce vo Mhaileachlaann. Maoilphobain, eppcor Muighna, décc. Tuaolt, mac Maoilephubia, cóimhpa Píma, g cóimhpa Mocíomóc, ecnaíd g maoláip scriobh, dég. Mac Leitíme, mac Oumcháil, aipinnoeuch Óinntiaghrí, Ounchadó, reaip leitímnuinn, Maoilphina Ua hCluain, reaip leitíme Póibhain, g eppcor tuac lúine, dég. Ounchad Ua hUachtain, bhí leitíme Cimnphra, décc. Oinniall g Plaitbhríteach, d'á mac Tíollacolam, mic Canannam, do mharba. Ruaorí,

Maelsechlainn. Teige mac Donogh, heyre of Ossory, by Monster; Hugh O'Rorke, heyre of Connacht; Duivlarach O'Flachna by Kindred-Owen, all killed."—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

The Annals of Connaught contain only two of these entries under the year 984, which corresponds with 990 of the Annals of the Four Masters:

"A. D. 984 " [recte, 991]. "Dómmógh O'Cochnolys, prince of Taragh, and next heir of the Crown, was wilfully killed by those of ClanColman and Connor mac Kervall. The Island of Loch Kymie was, by a great whirlie winde, sunken on a sudden, that there appeared but 30 feet thereof unsunk."

b Cucennan.—He is the ancestor of the family of the O'Cuccannans, now Cucannons, who became the chiefs of Ui-Diarmada of Concamoc, in the north-east of the present county of Galway.

The Annals of Ulster give the following events under this year:

"A. D. 991. Maelpedair O'Tola, Coarb of Brenann, Maelfinnin O'Moenei, Coarb of Ciran of Clone, dormierunt. Duncha O'Dunnean, king of Tehva, mortuus est. An army with Maelsche- lainn into Connacht, from whence he brought great booty. A wonderfull sight on St. Stephen's night, that the firmament was all firey."—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.
The Age of Christ, 991 [recte 992]. The thirteenth year of Maelseachlainn. Diarmaid, lector of Cill-dara and Abbot of Cluain-eidlineach, died; of whom was said:

Díarmaid, 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.

Maelpeadhair Ua Tolaid, successor of Bremainn of Cluain-fearta; and Maelfinnia, son of Spelan, successor of Ciaran, son of the artificer, died. Gillacommain, son of Niall, lord of Ui-Diarmanda; and Ceccanarn, son of Tadhg, mutually fell by each other. Donn, son of Donnghal, son of Donncean, 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 Mocholmoc, a wise man and governor, died. Macleighinn, son of Dunghalan, airchimneach of Dun-Leathghlaisi; Dunchadh, lector of Dun; Maelfinnia Ua hAenaigh, lector of Fobhar, and Bishop of Tuath-Luighne, died. Dunchadh Ui hUchtain, lector of Ceanannas, died. Domhnall and Flaitbhbeartach, two sons of Gillacoluim, son of Canannan, were slain. Ruaidhri, son of

The Annals of Clogmacnoise contain the notice of the army of King Maelseachlainn plundering Connaught, and the attack by Brian Borumha upon Meath, under the year 985, as follows:

"A.D. 985" [recte, 992]. "King Moyleseaghlyin, with an army, went into Connaught, and from thence brought many captives and rich booties, such as none of his predecessors ever brought. During the time the king was occupied in Connaught, Bryan Borowe, with his Munstermen, came to Meath, and there wasted and destroyed all places, until he came to Logh Innill [Loch Cluain, now Lough Ennell], "where the king's house was, in so much that they left not cow, beast, or man, that they could meet withall, untaken, ravished, and taken away."

Tuath-Luighne.—Now the barony of Lune, in the county of Meath.

Son of Canannan.—This should be grandson of Canannan, or Ua Canannain, for Gillacoluim,

Aon Òispeirt, naor ecé ó cha a tò. An cúiccead bhíduam décc do Maolpeaclainn. Muirigh, mac Muirísdaig, abh Muigharte, Pósgarach, mac Oíarba, mac Ua ñamaí, tigíupa Corcba ñoírri Connaeç, do ñarba ño Dhialaingab Còpaim. Conslalcach, mac Laoighen, 1. Ua Òbrpa, tigíupa Táligh, dég. Maolcampliá, tigíupa Ua ñóiriùin, Aen, mac Òúbgaill, mac Dorncha, tigíupa Maige 1e 7 ñoigìonna Òili, décc. Conn, mac prince of Tirconnell, who was slain in 975, was son of Diarmuid, who was son of Canann, the progenitor of the O'Canannains.—See Battle of Magh Rath, p. 335.

* Both-Donnnaigh.—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.

1 Degree of King.—This passage affords a curious corroboration of an opinion put forth by the Editor, in the Genealogies, &c., of Íth-Finchneach, 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."

* Úa-Gusain.—This family name is always anglicised Gossan, without the prefix Úa or O'.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

Cosgrach, lord of South Connaught, was slain by Conchobhar, son of Maelseachlairn, and by the son of Comhaltan Ua Cleirigh. Conchobhar, son of Cearbhail Ua Maelseachlainn, died after a good life. Macruanaidh Ua Ciarraigh, 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-Domnhaigh*, successor of Patrick, went upon his visitation in Tir-Eoghan; and he conferred the degree of king upon Aedh, son of Domhnall, in the presence of Patrick’s congregation, and he afterwards made a great visitation of the north of Ireland. Dounchadh, son of Domhnall, King of Leinster, was ransomed from Maelseachlainn. A new fleet upon Loch-Ribh by Brian, son of Ceinneedigh, who plundered the men of Breifne. Dunadhach, son of Diarmaid, lord of Corca-Bhaiscinn, died. A predatory incursion by the foreigners of Ath-clath, so that they plundered Ard-Brecaigh, Domhnach-Padraig, and Muine-Brocaigh. The colour of fire was in the heavens till morning. Aedh, son of Echthighern, Tanist of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, died. Imbar was expelled from Ath-clath through the intercession of the saints. Donn, son of Donnghal, lord of Teathbha, died. Ruaidhri Ua Gusan* died.

The Age of Christ, 993. The fifteenth year of Maelseachlainn. Muirgheas, son of Muireadhach, Abbot of Mungaird. Fogartach, son of Diarmaid, son of Uathrhan, lord of Corca-Firtri in Connaught, was slain by the Gaileanga of Corann. Conghalach, son of Laidhghen, i.e. Ua Gadhra, lord of Gaileanga, died. Maelcaireardu, lord of Ui-Briuin; Aedh, son of Dubhghall, son of Domnchadh, lord of Magh-Ithe, and royal heir of Oileach, died. Conn, son of Con-

O’Haenai, Coarb of Fechin, and Bushop of Tuath-Luigne, in Christo Jesu paeasit. Clicheh
mac Maelduin, king of Onebach, a suis jugulatus est. Great death of men, cattle, and bees, in all
Ireland this yeare. Moregan, Coarb of Patrick, visiting Tyrowen, where he did read” [recte, con-
fer] “the degree of king upon Hugh mac Don-
nell, in presence of Patrick’s Samhtha” [i.e. the
clergy of Armagh.—Ed.] “and went in visit-
ation 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” [recte, 993]. “Tawahall mac Moy-
rowa, Cowarb of St. Fynian, and of Mucelmack,
a man saige and holy, died. Donngh O’Hug-
tan, Lector of Kells, died. There was great
mortality in St. Keyran’s see of Clonvicknose.
Connor mac Kervall O’Melaghlyn died. Moyle-
ronie O’Kerighe, prince of Carbry, now called
Bremynghan’s Countrey, died. The two O’Ka-
namans were slain, that is to say, the two sons
of Gillacholume, Donnell and Flathvera.”

5 A 2


a Muireann of Both-Domhnuigh.—This is a repetition. See the year 992.

The Annals of Ulster notice the following events under this year:


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 "Moylemore mac Sculain, Bishop of Ardmach."9

9 Unh-Eloais.—This family name is still in use, and anglicised "Olus."

a Aenach-Thete.—This was the ancient name of Aenach-Urmhamhan, now the town of Neagrah, 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 partialism which deserves praise, at least for its ardour, being ready to kindle even on matters as far back as the tenth century, Vallancey" [recte, Docto 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. Cinaeth mac Maelcholaim, king
ghalach, lord of Ui-Failghe, was slain. Sitric, son of Amhlaeibh, was expelled from Dublin. Gillaceine, son of Cearbhall, royal heir of Leinster, was slain by the son of Amhlaeibh. Muireagan of Both-Doumnaigh, successor of Patrick, was on his visitation in Tir-Eoghan, 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 Maelscaichlaimn. Rebachan, son of Dunadh, airchimeach of Mungairid; Colla, Abbot and wise man of Inis-Cathaigh. Clerchen, son of Leran, priest of Ard-Macha, and Oidhran Ua h-Eolais, scribe of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Imhar came to Ath-clath after Sitric, son of Amhlaeibh. Domhnach-Padraig was plundered by the foreigners of Ath-clath and Muirechertach Ua Conghalaigh; but God took vengeance of him, for he died before the end of a month afterwards. Maelscaichlaimn burned Aenach-Thete, and plundered Uarnhumhain, and routed before him Brian and the men of Munster in general. The ring of Tomar and the sword of Carlus were carried away by force, by Maelscaichlaimn, from the foreigners of Ath-clath.

of Scotland, killed per dolam. Donach-Patrick rifled by Genties" [recte, 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, Airchinmech of Inis-Cabai, 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 Clonmacnois under the year 988, as follows:

"A. D. 988" [recte, 995]. "King Moyleseaghlyn burnt and spoyled all the Hether Munster, and overthrew Bryan Borowe and Munstermen in the field. Hymer reigned in Dublin after Sittrick mac Awley. Randolph was killed by the Lynstermen. Hyner was putt to flight and Sittrick was king of Dublin in his place. Cynath, son of Malcolm, 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."

1 The ring of Tomar.—This Tomar, or Tomrair, was evidently the ancestor of the Danish kings of Dublin.—See note 4, under A. D. 846, p. 475. supr. 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 Tomair, the Earl, tanist of the King of Lochlann, who was killed at Seaith Neachtain, near Castledermot, in the year 846 [847].—See Leabhar-na-gCeart, Introduction, pp. xxxvi. to xli.

Aopor Cnaport, naoi eceó nocha a cúise. An riéitnàid bhuadan déece do Muolpeacleann. Copbamac Ua Conaille, abb Óamínne, déece. Óibríoca, mac Donnmaill, tiúphna Ua Cémneacleaig, do marbam do Donnubán, mac laonar tma éamachta. Siollapáttanne, mac Donnchada, tiúphna Ópraige, do marbam do Óhominail, mac Paolairn, tiúphna na nDeípre. Donnubán, mac laonar, do marbam laa Laiginh rapóin &. la Comnubìs, mac Cionaeda do Ubh Pailige, 1 cínti peachtmaime, 1 nuiogail Óibríoca, mac Donnmaill. Donnmaill, mac Paolairn, tiúphna na nDeípre, déece. Apor Macha do lopeaco o tene raíghenn eitrip tiúphn Ó moineac, 1 cloiteachacha, 1 a pintumód do huile tiúphn. Ni ericí o nGéimh o coneadd, 1 ni tanga co la bratach nuiogail aintiobh, conaó do atrzymad,

Cúise bháitha nocha, naoi ece ó gtin Cnaport, aqoab aepíte, Co lopeaco caerpaé, cen eile mac áirn Calcppann, mac Oisín.

Sloíccheal la Conaille 7 Muigoomna, 7 tuairceirt mhírí 5 do Ólán Ríge, cónaf tarpair Aod, mac Donnmaill, tiúphna Oisín, co eitarat deabhair doib do maoinid popoir, 7 po marbam tiúphna Conaille aod &. Mabubhan Ua Cjonqille, 7 dá ece annaim fir. Carpaonfo top ephard Muían pia eCait 7 pia Muigzeap dá mac Ruaidhri, mac Copepaig, 7 pia nUa Ceal-

*a Donnubhan, son of Imhar: angliciz Donovan, son of Ivor. This Danish Donovan was evidently the grand-son of Donovan, *ref Népatum Fidbhéinte, who was slain by Brian Boruinha 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.

*b Fadlan.—He was the progenitor after whom the family of Ua Fadhan, or O’Fadhan, now angliciz O’Phelan, Phelan, and Whelan, have taken their hereditary surname.

*c Cloiteachacha: i.e. Belfries. This is still the Irish name for the ancient Irish round towers in most parts of Ireland.

*d Fidhineimheidh: i.e. píd cíli, 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 “turretes celestes,” but without any authority whatever from Irish dictionaries, glossaries, or even from correct etymological analysis.

*The great son of Calphrann, son of Oitíth:
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 Donnchadh, lord of Teathbha, was slain. Macmaire, son of Scannlan, Bishop of Ard-Macha, died.

The Age of Christ, 995. The seventeenth year of Maelseachlaimn. Cormac Ua Conghaile, Abbot of Dainbhinis, died. Diarmaid, son of Donnmainl, lord of Ua Ceinnsealaigh, was killed by Donndubhan, son of Imhar, through treachery. Gillaphadraig, son of Donnchadh, lord of Osraighe, was killed by Donndubhan, son of Imhar, and by Donnmainl, son of Faelan, lord of the Deisi. Donndubhan, son of Imhar, was afterwards slain by the Leinstermen, namely, by Cuduilleigh, son of Cinaedh, [one] of the Ui-Failghe, at the end of a week, in revenge of Diarmaid, son of Donnmainl. Donnmainl, son of Faelan, lord of the Deisi, died. Ard-Macha was burned by lightning, both houses, churches, and cloictheacha, and its Fidh-neimhedh, 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.

An army by the Conaille and Mughdhorna, and the north of Breagha, to Gleann-Righe; but they were overtaken by Aedh, son of Donnmaiil, lord of Oileach, who gave them battle, in which they were defeated, and the lord of Conaille, i.e. Matudhan Ua Croinghille, and two hundred along with him, were slain. A battle was gained over the men of Munster by Cathal and Muirgeas, the two sons of Ruaidhri, son of Coscrach, and by Ua Ceallaigh, i.e. St. Patrick.—See note 5, under A. D. 432, p. 131, supra.

5 Ua Croinghille.—Now Cronelly without the prefix O'.

6 Ua Ceallaigh.—Now angliciz 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 Ard-mach, left neither sanctuary,
The Annals of Clonmacnoise notice the plundering and destruction of Armagh by fire in the year 989, as follows:

"A. D. 989" [recte, 996]. "They of Uriel preyed Ardmac, and took from thence 2000 cows. Ardmac was also burnt, both church, houses, or places, or unbaptised. Diarmaid mac Donell, king of Cinnshals; Gilpatrick mac Doncha, king of Ossory; and Cormack mac Congalain, Coarb of Duinvin, mortui sunt. Tir-Conell" [recte, Conailli-Muirhenvi], "Mugorn, and Tuaiscert-Brega, with their force, along to Glenn-Rie, where Hugh mac Donell, king of Ailech, met them, and gave battle, and discomfited them, and killed Madaugan mac Congilla, 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:
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-Maelphlinna. Muircheartach Breag Ua Conghalaigh was slain. Mathghamhain, 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 Laithlinn, Abbot of Farna; and Dubhtlaich Ua Tadhgain, i.e. the son of Duibhfinn, priest of Cluainmic-Nois, died. Ruaidhri, son of Niall Ua Canannain, lord of Cinel-Conaill, died. A battle was gained over the Ui-Meith, at Sruthair, 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-Cluainsealaigh; [and] Gillapadraig, son of Donnchadh, lord of Osraighe, died. Gilla-Ermin, son of Aghda, lord of Teathbha, was slain by the Sil-Ronain. Oissine Ua Machainen, lord of Muighdhorna, was slain by Maelseachlainn on Inis-Mocha. 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, heir of Ailech, died by phisic given him. Clon-Iraird and Kells spoyley by Genties" [recte, by Galls].

"Donell mac Donogh Finn blinded by Maelseachlainn. Maelcolm mac Daniell, king of North Wales, died."—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise contain some of these entries under the year 990.


* Inis-Mocha.—Now Inismore, in the barony of Slane, and county of Meath.—See it already referred to at the years 922, 939.
Orgain Daide Calgaich do Glallaibh. Sóicéfdo la Maesleachlann i Conna­taid, co po nòin, po loipe MacGh A9,7 co po rakebean mac tígíorna Ciarraighe leò. Imhain co nGallaibh,7 co nOrraigib rop creic i nUib Cenn­pelaig, co preagaibic ropima a tipíga 7 aprail ma thuigib.

Aoi Cnuide, naoi céed nóchat a hocht. An piéitmaib bliain do Mhaolpècleamh. Dúbaleite, mac Ceallach, comótha Peatraigib 7 Colann Cille, vég 2 lún òin treap bliain aòitìmus a aoire. Ceall vapa do aprain do Glallaib Àta chaibh. Nuall, mac Aòis,a miogíanna Téadta, do marbaib la Calpaigib hí cCluain mac Nóip im póil Ceannán. Domnaoid, mac Domnaill, do erghaib do Scipios, mac Amlaibh, tígíorna Gall,7 do Mhaol­mòmbib mac Muirchaoba. Diapmaite, mac Ónnaithaisg, tígíorna Síl Nàm­chaoba, do marbaib la mac Conmaich Uí Chléiricech, tígíorna Àdúine. Iompa­geoce etip Aíghaillib 7 Conaille, ou tòrcaire Òíolla Cnuide Ua Cuidmainn, tígíorna Conaille, 7 póchea oile maile rpc. Maolpèchleamh Ua Maol­muanaib, tígíorna Ua Cpeinmainn, do marbaib la hUibh Ceallach. Iompho Ua nEagach la hAodh, mac Domnaill, co tòrce borhoína mòir,7 ba tòrce do ògmì creach mòr Mhaige Coba. Ua aille do tsuither,7 ba he maig nAilbe r Réibín Oifigna Maige Òrís. Do ponta eòrta cloche mòluim 71 la Maolpeach­leamh. Sóicéfdo lar an pié Maolpèchleamh,7 la òrían, mac Cuineiti5g, go Òío Mama. Tanzaòpin òra Gòill Àta chaibh ma robairt co riomhaí rop.

* Was lost by them: i.e. by the Connaughtmen. The meaning is: “On this occasion the Con­naughtmen lost the son of the lord of Ciarraighe­Aei.”

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. Duifdalse, Patrick’s Coarb and Cualnesil’s, in the 83rd year of his age, died. The burning of Ard­macht to the haudfe. Daniel mac Duncan killed by Gailegh. An army by Maelsechlainn into Conmaght, and7” [he] “prayed them. Another by Bryan into Lenerst, and prayed them.”—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

Some of these events are noticed in the An­nals of Clonnaensoie, under the year 991, thus:

“ A. D. 991” [recte, 998]. “King Moyle­seaghlyin and Bryan Borowe joined together, and took hostages of all the Danes of Ireland, and went also to Connaught together, and tooke their hostages and jewels, such as they made choice of. Dufodalebhe, Cowarb of St. Patrick, and St. Columb, in the 73rd year of his age, died a good devotee sage and holy man. Dery­Keltie was preyed and robbed by Danes. Gil­lapatrick mac Donogh, king of Ossory, died. King Moyleseaghlyin preyed and spoyle Moy­Noye in Connought.”

5 The Calraighi: i.e. Calraigh-an-chala, who were seated in the parish of Ballyloughoe, barony of Clonban, and county of Westmeath.

6 Magh-Ailbhe.—Now Moynalvy, a tounland
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. Imhar, with the foreigners, went on a predatory excursion into Ui-Cinnsealaigh, 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-cliat. Niall, son of Aghda, royal heir of Teathbha, was slain by the Calraigh, at Chlain-mie-Nois, on the festival of Ciaran. Domnchadh, son of Dommhall, was taken prisoner by Sitric, son of Amhlaeibh, lord of the foreigners, and by Maelmordha, son of Murchadh. Diarmaid, son of Dunadhach, lord of Sil-Annuchadha, was slain by the son of Comhaltan Ua Cleirigh, lord of Aidhne. A battle between the Oirghialla and Conailli, in which fell Gillachrist Ua Cullenmain, lord of Conailli, and many others along with him. Maelseachlainn Ua Maclruanaidh, lord of Creamhthainn, was slain by the Ui-Ceallaigh. The plundering of Ui-Eathach by Aedh, son of Dommhall, 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 was the chief fort of Magh-Breach), 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. The foreigners of Ath-cliat came to attack them, but the

in the parish of Kilmore, in the barony of Lower Deeco, and county of Meath.

Glenn-Mama.—This was the name of a valley near Dunlavan, in the county of Wicklow.

See Circuit of Muireachtach Mac Neill, p. 36.

In the Annals of Tighearmach, 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, etc., 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 Glenn-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!) [recte, 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
engaged in the affair, without attributing any share of it to Malachi. Vallancey" [recte, O'Brien] "then proceeds with much warmth and energy to contend that Malachi had no share whatever in this exploit."—Vol. ii. p. 96.

*Claen-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-Roman murtherously. Gillchrist O'Culennan killed by Argishlai, and many with him. Donncha mac Donell, King of Lenster, taken captive by Sitrick mac Aulaiv, king of Galls, and by Maelmorra mac Murcha. The kingdom of Leinster given to Maelmora after that. The stone called Lia-Ailve fell, being and energy to contend that Malachi had no share whatever in this exploit."—Vol. ii. p. 96.

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Aon Sroirte, naoi ceó nócha a naoin. An taonnáid bládám píéc do Mbaonleiclimn. Óriamhae, i. Conalltech, yf leigína Cliana mac Nóir, d'éig. Plairbhfrach Ua Canandáin, tigína Cheneol Conall do nápiat lár a cénel buoide. Ua Domnaill, i. Cócaile, tigína Dúplaí, do nápiat la hUa Néill i. la hAon. Tighiur, mac Aoda, tigéarna Ua n'Óriamhna, do

Tírpháidh do Glínn Mama,
Ní bá huppece déall láma,
Jobh neic déig thonóis
Imon cloiche i cClaen conghair.
Mealaí app an mairim co mbnaíd
Corpi táp cailli po énaíocht,
Co loingéidh At an iacht caim,
Aap mhaladh pop Laigímaí.

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foreigners were routed and slaughtered, together with Aralt, son of Amhlacibh, and Cuilen, son of Eitigen, and other chiefs of Ath-cliath; and many of the foreigners were cut off in this conflict. After this Maelseachlainn and Brian proceeded to Ath-cliath, 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 Clen-Conghair. From the victorious overthrow they shall retreat,
Till they reach past the wood northwards,
And Ath-cliath 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 Rtuaire. The son of Dunadhach, son of Gadhra, was slain. Dunghal, son of Cinaedh, was slain by Gillacacinhgchin, son of Cinaedh.

The Age of Christ, 999. The twenty-ninth year of Maelseachlainn, Diarmaid, i.e. Conaillech, lector of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Flaitthbheartach Ua Canannain, lord of Cinel-Conaill, was slain by his own tribe. Ua Domhnaill, i.e. Cuchaill, lord of Duras, was slain by Ua Neill, i.e. by Aedh. Muirgheas, but they were overthrown, and their slaughter had about Aralt mac Aulaive, and about Cullen mac Etigen, and about the chiefs of the Galls. Bryan went to Dublin after and spoyle Dub- lin,—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

Some of the same events, and particularly the battle of Gleann-Mama, is noticed in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at the year 992, thus:

"A. D. 992" [recte, 990]. "Donnogh mac Donnell, king of Lynster, was taken by Sitrick mac Awley, and held captive. King Moyleseaghlyn preyed all Lynster. Killclare was preyed and destroyed by the Danes of Dublin. King Moyleseaghlyn and Bryan Bo-
rowe, with a great army, went to Gleannmanye, where they were encountered by the Danes of Dublin, in which encounter the chiefest Danes of Dublin, with their Captaine, Haroldc mac Awley, and Cwllen mac Etigen, with many others of their principalles, 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."
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 Taxistry, 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.

*Feart-Neimhidh*: i.e. Neimhidh's Grave. Now probably Fearagh, in the parish of Moynealty, barony of Lower Kells, county of Meath.

8 The first turning.—It is remarked in the copy of these Annals made for Charles O'Conor 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 réip meldenbaip Lecan céd sámhóip Óirim i Conaint rop Maelseachlainn Mor, epe meabhal, rop plóilasan rop mô." Tighearnaigh also, who lived very near this period, calls Brian's opposition to Maelseachlainn, impóip epe meabhal, 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 octarius sexagesimus quincentesimus ab adventu S. Patricii ad baptizandos Scotos. Plenty of fruit and millet this year. Donell O'Dondullan, king of Thurles, killed by Hugh O'Neill. Ivar, king of Waterford, died. The Gentiles" [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 Lahirge died. The foreigners again at Ath-cliath, 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-cliath, to proceed to Teamhair; but the foreigners set out before them, with a plundering party of cavalry, into Magh Breagh, where Maelseachlaimn 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 Feara-neimheadh in Magh-Breagh, but returned back without battle, without plundering, without burning. This was the first turning of Brian and the Connaughtmen against Maelseachlaimn.

The Age of Christ, 1000. The twenty-second year of Maelseachlaimn. Maelpoil, Bishop of Cluain-mic-Nois, and successor of Feichin; and Flaithemh, Abbot of Corcach, died. Fearghal, son of Conaing, lord of Oileach, died. Dubh dara Ua Maelduin, lord of Feara-Luirge, was slain. Laidhgnen Ua Leoggan was slain by the Ulidians. Niall Ua Ruaire was slain by the Cínél-Conaill and their hostages to Bryan. Flathvertach O'Canannan, king of Kindred-Conell, killed by his own” [a suis occisus est. Hugh O'Ciardha was blinded]. “An army by Bryan to Fertnive in Maghbragh, and Genties” [recte, Galls] “and Lenster went” [with a] “troupe of horse before them, until Maelsechlainn 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 Clonmacnoise 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 Ardumach, where he remained a sevenight, and offered ten guineas in gold” [recte, ten ounces of gold] “at the altar at Ardumach, and got none hostages of the Ulstermen. O'Donnell, prince of Durless, was killed willfully by Hugh O'Neale, prince of Tyrone. Hyner of Waterford died. The Danes returned to Dublin again and yealed hostages to Bryan Borowe. Flathvertach O'Canannan, prince of Tyrconnell, was killed by some of his own family. Ulgage 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 Moylesaghlyn, and he slew them all for the most part at Moybrey; and from thence Bryan went to Fearry-Nieve, in Moybrey, and after some residence there returned to his country of Mounster, without committing any outrages, or contending with any.”

* Feara-Luirge: i.e. the men of Lurgh, now a barony in the north of the county of Fermanagh.
The family name, O'Maelduin, is now anglicised Muldoon, without the prefix Ua, or O'.

5 The causeway of Ath-liaig.—This is imperfectly given by the Four Masters. It should be: “The causeway, or artificial ford of Athliag” [at Lanesborough], “was made by Maelsachthinn, King of Ireland, and Cathal Ua Conchobhair, King of Connacht, each carrying his portion of the work to the middle of the Shannon.”

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:


Most of the same events are given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at the year 994, as follows:

“A. D. 994” [recte, 1001]. “They of the borders of Munster came to the nether parts of Meath, and there made a great prey, and were overtaken by Eanos mac Carhkie Calma, who took many of their heads. Ferall mac Conyng, prince of Aileagh, died. Neale O’Roryck was killed by Tyrconnell, and Hugh O’Neale of Tyrone. Mylopoyle, Bushopp of Clonrickrose,
and Hugh Ua Neill. Ceanmfaeladh, son of Conchobhar, lord of [Ui-Conaill] Gabhra, and Righbhhardan, son of Dubhcron, 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 Maelseachlaimn, son of Domhnall, and by Cathal, son of Conchobhar. The causeway of Ath-liag† was made by Maelseachlaimn to the middle of the river. Diarmait Ua Lacthmain, lord of Teathbha, was killed by his own people.

The Age of Christ, 1001. The twenty-third year of Maelseachlaimn. Colum, Abbot of Imleach-Ibhair, [died]. Treinfher, son of Celecan, Prior of Ard-Macha, was slain. Connaig Ua Fiachhrach, Abbot of Teach-Mochua; Cele, son of Suibhne, Abbot of Slaine; Cathalan Ua Corcrain, Abbot of Daimhinis; Maenach, Ostarius⁶ of Ceannannus; and Flann, son of Eoghan, chief Brecon⁵ of Leath-Chuim, died. Maclmuaidh, son of Duibhghilla, lord of Deallbha-Beathra, died. Sitric, son of Amhlacibh, set out on a predatory excursion into Ulidia, in his ships; and he plundered Cill-cleithe¹ and Inis-Cumhscraigh⁴, 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 Muircheartach Ua Ciardha, Tanist of Cairbre. A hosting by Brian, with the foreigners¹, Leinstermen, and Munstermen, to Ath-Luain, so

and Cowarb of Saint Feichyn, died. King Moylesoghllyn, and Cahall O'Connor of Connought, made a bridge at Athlone over the Syuan. Dermott O'Laghtna, prince of the land of Teaffa, was killed by some of his own men. King Moylesoghllyn made a bridge at Ath-Lyag⁷ [now Lanesborough] "to the one-half of the river."⁸

⁶ Ostarius, aurcape: i.e. the porter and bellringer.—See Petrie's Round Towers, pp. 377, 378.
⁵ Chief Brecon: i.e. chief judge.
¹ Cill-cleithe.—Now Killelief, in the barony of Lecale, and county of Down.—See note under A. D. 935.
⁴ Inis-Cumhscraigh: i.e. Cumhserach's Island, now Inishcourcey, 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.
¹ With the foreigners.—Since Brian conceived the ambitious project of deposing the monarch, Maelseachlaimn, he invariably joined the Danes against him, and this is sufficient to prove that
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 chief-tains of Connacht to depose Maelsechlainn, and become supreme monarch himself; but no authority for this assertion is to be found in any of our authentic annals.

"Dan-Dubhgan.—NowDundalk, in the county of Louth.

*An army, &c.—It is stated in the Royal Irish Academy copy of these Annals that this entry is from Leabhar Leathan. The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

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-Dealguin, 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-Conall, Cinel-Eoghan, 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 army was led by Brian to Ath-linith; and he received the hostages of Meath and Connaught.

The Age of Christ, 1002. The first year of Brian, son of Cennneidigh, son of Lorcan, in sovereignty over Ireland. Seventy-six years was his age at that time. Dunchadh Ua Manchain, successor of Caeimhghin; Flamchadh Ua Ruaidhline, successor of Ciaran, son of the artificer, of the tribe of Corca-Mogha; Eoghan, son of Ceallach, airchinneach of Ard-Breacain; [and] Donnghal, son of Beoan, Abbot of Tuaim-Greine, [died]. A great depredation by Donnchadhi, son of Domnchadhi Finn, and the Ui-Meith, and they plundered Lann-Leire; but Cathal, son of Labhraidh, and the men of Breagh, 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, huyre of Carbry, was killed. Forces by Bryan and Maelseachlainn to Dun Deigan, i. Dundalk, to seek hostages, but returned with cessation" [fo 141v6].—Cod. Chaucer., tom. 49.

Of these entries the Annals of Clonmacnoise contain only the two following:


*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 Mealseachlainn, 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.

5 c 2
mac brótsadha. Donnchadh, maé Donnandh breadth, tigíma Gamha, do már-
adh la Trostan, mac beaccarait, (no Tróstan mac beaccarait), mac Mueolba,
tigíma Pilib Kil or a tig bódéim. Ceallach, mac Diarmada,
tigíma Ommage, do mórba la Donnchadh, mac Gollapárípate, la mac
brótar a athar. Aed, mac Ui Conracla, tigíma Títhia, do mórba
ó Uib Concille. Conchobhar, mac Maelphíchlaíonn, tigíma Concha Moifri,
Acheiph Ua Traiceach, do márna la Pheach Uí Óriáil, co rochadh oile. Aed,
am Éachtigím, do mórba 1 nuair óig Pilib nóra Macdhib, la Mael na
mbo.

Aon Chnogart, mile a trí. An dapa bhfada in do dhíram. Aonghus, mac
bréaghal, comarba Canova, tig ma aithrive i nArd Macha. Dubháine
Ua Conraicn, abb Imicha Hubhan, décc. Eochaid Ua Phlanasaínn, airchín-
chéach le foithiúchán Apóla Macha, Cluana Féachna, raon phisce Dáoinéal,
décc. Sloghó la Ómna, la Maoneachlaíonn a tsaipéid Conaiche co
tráighe cosainte do nó timcheall Éireann, co ro torphicheirt Ui Neill an
tsaipéide inm. Domnall, mac Phlanasaínn, tigíma Pilib Li, décc. Iarnán,

"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.

"Mael-na-mho : i.e. chief of the cows. His
real name was Donnchadh, and he was the
grandfather of Murchadh, after whom the Mac
Murchoughs of Leinster took their hereditary
surname.

The Annals of Ulster notice the following
events under this year:

"A. D. 1002. Britenus regnare ineptit. Flann-
chadh O'Riain, Coarb of Kiarian ; Duacha O'Man-
chan, Coarb of Caemgin ; Donagal mac Becon,
Airemheach of Tuongrene ; Owen mac Celley,
Airemheach of Ardbrackan, quiáverunt in Christo-
Sinach O'huUargusa, king of Meith" [Ui-Meith],
"and Cahal mac Luvra, heyre of Meath, tell
one with another" [redit, fell the one by the
other]. "Ceallach mac Diarmada, king of
Ossory ; Hugh O'Concha, king of Telva ;
Conor mac Maelsechlaíonn, king of Coremorna ;
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 Clonmac-
noise 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 king-
dome and government thereof out of the hands
of King Moyleseaghly, in such manner as I do
not intend to relate in this place." [Tighernach
says, "the monarch," i.e. per dohun.—En.]

"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 Donncoathaigh, lord of Galcanga, was slain by Trotan, son of Bolgar guild (or Tortan, son of Bolgargait), son of Macmordha, lord of Feara-Cul, in his own house. Ccallach, son of Diarmaid, lord of Osraige, was slain by Donnchadh, son of Gillaphadraig, the son of his father's brother. Aedh, son of O'Coinfhiacla, lord of Teathbha, was slain by the Ui Conchille. Conchobhar, son of Macelseachlinn, lord of Corca-Moghruadh; and Aicher Ua Traigheadh, with many others, were slain by the men of Uinhall. Aedh, son of Echthighern, was slain in the oratory of Feara-mor-Maedhog, by Mael-na-mbo.7

The Age of Christ, 1003. The second year of Brian. Aenghus, son of Breasal, successor of Casneach, died on his pilgrimage at Ard-Macha. Dubhshlahine Ua Lorcan, Abbot of Imleach-Ibhair, died. Eochaidh Ua Flannagain, airchimneach of the Lis-acaidheadh of Ard-Macha, and of Cluain-Fiachna, the most distinguished historian of the Irish, died. An army was led by Brian and Macelseachlinn into North Connaught, as far as Traigh-Eothaile, to proceed around Ireland; but they were prevented by the Ui-Neill of the North. Domhnall, 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 kingdom made comparisons between him and Con Kedi-cagh, Conarie More, and King Neale of the Nine Hostages; yet he, in regard of the state of the kingdom, when he came to the government thereof, was judged to bear the bell from them all.7

7 Eochaidh Ua Flannagain.—Connell Mag-eoghagen, who had some of his writings, calls him “Eoghe O’Flannagan, Archdean of Armagh and Clonfaghina.”—See note 6, 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.

6 Lis-acaidheadh: i.e. Fort of the Guests.

Cluain-Finckna.—Now Clonfackle, 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-Ficnail in his Life of St. Patrick, c. 87; but in the Taxation of 1306, and in the Registers of the Archbishops Sweteman, Swayne, Mey, Octavian, and Dowdall, it is called by the name Cluain-Fiachna, variously orthographed, thus: “Ecclesia de Clonfekyna”—Taxation, 1306; “Ecclesia parochialis de Clonfekyna.”—Regist. Milo Sweteman, A. D. 1367, fol. 45, b; “Clonfiugana.”—Reg. Swayne, A. D. 1428, fol. 14, b; “Clonfekena.”—Reg. Mey, i. 23, b. iv. 16, b; “Clonfekena.”—Reg. Octavian, fol. 46, b; “Clonfe-kena.”—Reg. Dowdall, A. D. 1535, p. 251.

5 Traigh-Eothaile.—A large strand near Ballysadare, in the county of Sligo.—See note 6, under A. M. 3303.
The Irish and Ardnaich, Do bpdraip, "cregrinatione Cleipijij, co and Dun-Eaich, events Ui e. TaLaban, the Gailinne of cheife [1003. TnaDaban, the Gailinne, containing poipifin, an mac bao. Crewe, Garrycastle, U, Upper the Irish and townland 'Stittlemes's Hill. Connor, of an Pinn, an muipcfpraijli, 1 Connacr—mid (J'C, Lapcbaip 1 Conacr, Dej.iii.'tical laapcbaip 1 Ompmaoa, mac p]ii'mcfpD Dejiraij^e dojphic 1 Ceallaij, oile. Ruaiibpi, ci^fpna piacpach, Dun-Doimcbab ppiorvjiiin. Mac Massareene, mac situated 1 —— Blaris, mac cara, This Ua bao—now Ua—probably Ulcaibhi—now Ulcaibli. 47, mac mac—now Ruain, ci^fpna GochaiD, mac mac rhuinciji.—"

* Gaulline.—Now Gallen, in the barony of Garrycastle, and King's County.
* Creabha-brolcha : 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.
* Dun-Eathach.—Now Duneght, in the parish of Blaris, or Lisburn, on the River Lagan. —See Reeves's Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down and Connor, &c., pp. 17, 312.
* Brann-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 4.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

Duibhghilla, was slain by Corc, son of Aedh, son of Duibhghilla, in the doorway of the oratory of Gailline, by treachery. Two of his own people slew this Corc immediately, by which the name of God and Mochonog was magnified. Brian, son of Macrumanaidh, 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-Luachra, died. Naebhan, son of Maclechiarain, chief artificer of Ireland, died. The battle of Craebh-tulcha, 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 Dubhthuinne, his brother; and the two sons of Eochaidh, i.e. Cuduiuigh and Domhnall; Gairbhidh, lord of Ui-Eathach; Gillapadraig, son of Tomaltach; Cumuscaich, son of Flathrai; Dubhshlangha, son of Aedh; Cathal, son of Etroch; Conene, son of Muircheartach; and the most part of the Ulidians in like manner; and the battle extended as far as Dun-Eathach and Druim-bo. Domnchadh Ua Loingsigh, lord of Dal-Arnidhe, 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 [on the one side], and the Ui-Fiachrach Aidhne aided by West Connaught [on the other], wherein fell Gillaceallaigh, son of Comhant 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.

unt. Donell mac Flannagan, king of Fer-Li; and Mureach mac Diarnada, king of Ciarraighe-Luachra, morimtar. The battle of Krivtelcha, between Ulster and Kindred-Owen, where Ulstermen were overthrown. Eochaidh mac Ardgar, king of Ulster, there killed. Dubhthuinne, his brother, his two sons, Cuduily and Donell, and the slaughter of the whole army both good and bade, viz., Garvith, king of O'Nehach; Gilpatrick mac Tomaltay; Cumuscaich mac Flathrey; Duvslanga mac Hugh; Cahalan mac Etroch; Conene mac Murtagh, and most of Ulstermen; and pursued the slaughter to Dunmodhach and to Drumbo, where Hugh mac Daniell, king of Aileach, was killed; but Kindred-Owen saith that he was killed by themselves. Donnchadh O'Longsai, king of Dalarnai, killed by Kindred-Owen, per dolam. Forces by Bryan to Trahaulia to make a circuit, until he was prevented by Tyrone. Two O'Canannains killed by O'Mul-
An tús mhíle a ceaith. An tús bhí anam do dúrnan. Domnall, mac Maircinbháha, abb Mainntréach Óg, eicreor, abh Ónnaíp naom ann. 8. Aoú mireglíorno, abh Treóntaige, eicreor, eicreor, abh Ónnaíp, decc. Isuir naífhheachtan, n'Aró MACHA, co nóir, 7 co martrainn mór. Ar occá éicreor ro ráitíb.

An tús naífhheachtann, an nóir, 7 co martrainn mór. Ar occá éicreor ro ráitíb.

An tús naífhheachtann, an nóir, 7 co martrainn mór.

Maoibhícchus Ua Rímédha, abb lae, decc. Domnall mac Neill, abb Cille Lainn, decc. Ro'gaptach, abb Leitínimh 7 Saighde, decc. Muirbhaich, tógha Conaille, do marbháidh na Muaisbroba. Giolla Conghall, mac Árógair, 7 a mac, 7 óa céad marpaon pú do mairbháidh na Mhaolsquaith, mac Árógair, 7 eicreor, 7 úrgha, 7 Ulaid. Slíghheadh, 7 córan, mac Conchradh, eicreor, 7 ríochtaí bheircéite Eóreann imme, co Cenél nGedáin 7 co hUlltigh, 7 do éicreor 7gail. Aícia, ro'gaptach, 7a 7hóile, co mbaítaq ainse, 7 cáir. Lóitr, do'móin co mbátaq píctíum, 7c Aró MACHA, co 7arcaíb córp. 7 ógva nAró MACHA, co 7arcaíb 7cóna. 7 ógva nAró MACHA, co 7arcaíb. Acht chath do lóicceadh, do ríochtaí 7óicí, 7a 7ár

MacOthríchelech Ua Rimédha, abb lae, decc. Domnall mac Neill, abb Cille Lainn, decc. Ro'gaptach, abb Leitínimh 7 Saighde, decc. Muirbhaich, tógha Conaille, do marbháidh na Muaisbroba. Giolla Conghall, mac Árógair, 7 a mac, 7 óa céad marpaon pú do mairbháidh na Mhaolsquaith, mac Árógair, 7 eicreor, 7 úrgha, 7 Ulaid. Slíghheadh, 7 córan, mac Conchradh, eicreor, 7 ríochtaí bheircéite Eóreann imme, co Cenél nGedáin 7 co hUlltigh, 7 do éicreor 7gail. Aícia, ro'gaptach, 7a 7hóile, co mbaítaq ainse, 7 cáir. Lóitr, do'móin co mbátaq píctíum, 7c Aró MACHA, co 7arcaíb córp. 7 ógva nAró MACHA, co 7arcaíb 7cóna. 7 ógva nAró MACHA, co 7arcaíb. Acht chath do lóicceadh, do ríochtaí 7óicí, 7a 7ár

This passage is incorrectly translated by Dr. O'Conor, which is the less excusable, as Colgan renders it correctly (Trias Thaum., p. 297) as follows:

"A. D. 1004. Sanctus Aidanus Scholasticus, seu Theologus Lector, Abbas Trefoitensis (in Meath) Episcopus, Sapiens, et Peregrinus, Ardua in vita sanctaminia, cum magnó honore sepultus decessit. Cujus Epitaphium his Hibernicus versibus descriptum ibidem legitur." [Here he gives the Irish verses as printed above in the text.] "Qui versus latine redditi talem exibebat 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 Freioit, 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,
Since Aedh of sweet Breaghnilagh 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, died. Foghartach, Abbot of Leithghlinn and Saighir, died. Muireadhach, lord of Conaille, was slain by the Mughdhorna. Gillacomhghail, son of Ardghar, and his son, and two hundred along with them, were slain by Maelruanaidh, son of Ardghar, contends 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. Ingeiric, lord of Conaill, was slain. Ath-cliaith was burned by the people of South Breagha, by secrecy. Leath-Chathail was plundered by Flaitbhheartach Ua Neill; and Aedh, son of Tomaltach, lord of

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"Iste sapiens, Archiæpiscopus, Sanctus Dei decorus forma; Transit a nobis Apostolus, quando decessit Aedus ex partibus Temoria. Quandoquidem non vivit Aedus de Bregmagia speciosa vir celebris fame, lucens lucerna; (O detrimentum!) pretiosa gemma, decus clarum, interitus in eo doctrina Hiberniae."

"Cill-Lamhraighe.—In the gloss to the Feilire-Aengüs, at 6th of December, the church of Cill-Lamhraighe, of which Gobban Mac Ua Lainreach was the patron, is placed "in Ui Ceirthenn, 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.
Sliocht luibairt Cluana mac Nóir, | luibairt an Oileán i. Oilen na naom pop
Loch Ribh.

Mórruaccheodh púi n'Éireann lát í bhían, mac Cinnéideigh, do éicniú gáill
do Cenel Conaill i’ Éogain. Ar thú lothair bá a lám Connacht pop Ear Ruaidh,
vá na ro Típe Conaill, trí Cenel n’Éogain, pop Rírthaí san a i nDál Riada
| i nDál n’Arainne, i n’Ultaibh, i Conaille munaimhne co eiprpaícttapat lín
lucchnaraid co bealach óin. Lottair mopra laigín bá brísa robhair i a

Loch-Briertun.—Now Loughbrickland, in
the county of Down.—See note 1.; under the
year 832, pp. 447, 448, suprà.

The Annals of Ulster record the following
events under this year:

' A. D. 1004. Hugh O’Flannagain, Airchinnì-
chech of Maine-Colum Cill' [now Moone, in the
south of the county of Kildare.—En.]; ' Rá-
nal mac Goifray, king of Hands; Conor mac
Daniell, king of Loch Behech; Meibrídhe
O’Ríoma, Abbot of Act; Donell mac Macnia,
Airchinnìch of Mainister, in Christo mortui sunt.
Gileomgail, king of Ulster, killed by Meibrunay,
his own brother. Hugh mac Tomaltay killed
by Flavertagh O’Neill, the day he spoiled Lecale.

Muregan of Bothdonay, Coarb of Patrick, in
the 72nd years of his age, died. Hugh of Tread,
cheifc in learning and prayer, mortua est, in
Ardmach. A battle between the men of Scot-
land at Monedir, where the king of Scotland,
Cinaeth mac Duiv, was slain. An overthrow
at Loughbrickern given to Ulstermen and
O’Néachs, where Artan, heyre of Elaches, fell.
Great forces by Bryan, with the lords
and nobility of Ireland about him, to Ardmac, and
left 20 ounces of gold upon Patrick’s altar,
and went back with pledges of all Ireland with
him.'—Cod. Clarinda., tom. 49.

Book of Cliain-míb-Nòis.—This is probably
the chronicle translated into English by Connell
Leath-Chathail, was slain by him. A battle was gained at Loch-Bricrenn, by Flaitbheartach, 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 Dumadhach, 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 Flaitbheartach, son of Muircheartach, 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. Echmhillidh Ua hAitidhe, lord of Ui-Eathach, was slain by the Ulidians themselves.

Extract from the Book of Cluain-mic-Nois, and the Book of the Island, 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-Eoghaín, to demand hostages. The rout they took was through the middle of Connaught, over Eas-Ruaidh, through the middle of Tir-Conaill, through Cinel-Eoghaín, over Fcartas Camsa, into Dal-Riada, into Dal-Araidhe, into Ulidia, into Conaille-Muirtheimhne; and they arrived, about Lammas, at Bealach-duin. The Leinstermen then proceeded southwards across Breagh

Mageoghgan in 1627; but this passage is not to be found in the translation.

The Book of the Island.—This was a book of annals, which were continued by Augustin Magrædin to his own time, A. D. 1405. Ware had a part of these annals, with some additions made after Magrædin’s death.—See Harris’s edition of Ware’s Writers of Ireland, p. 87; Colgan’s Acta Sanctorum, p. 5; and Archdall’s Monast. Hib., p. 442. These annals have not been yet identified, if extant.

Fcartas-Camsa: i.e. the ford or crossing of Campus. This was the name of a ford on the River Bann, near the old church of Campus-Macosquin. —See Colgan’s Acta Sanctorum, p. 147; and Reeves’s Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down and Connor, &c., pp. 342, 358, and note, under A. D. 938, p. 639, supra.

Bealach-duin.—The place of this name already referred to at the years 770, 778, 868, 963, is the present Castlekieran, near Kells, in Meath. But from the references to the sea and the plain of Brega in this passage, it would appear that the Bealach-duin here mentioned
The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1005. Armeach mac Coscrain, bishop and scribe of Ardmac, and Finguine, Abbot of Ardcarn, mortui sunt. Macruinnii O'Duvdai, his son, Macseachlainn, and his cousin, Gevennach, mortui sunt. Echmilli O'Halgy, king of Oneach, by Ulster, Macruinnii mac Flannagan, by the Conells, and Cahalan, King of Galen, occisi sunt. Forces about Ireland by Bryan, into Connaught, over Kerce, into Tir-Conel, through Kindred-Owen, over Fertas-Camsa, in Ulster, in Aenach-

...
to their territory, and the foreigners by sea round eastwards [southwards?] to their fortress. The Munstermen also and the Osraighi went through Meath westwards 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-Connalchaigh, 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 Torc, i.e. Dubhtuinne, in the middle of Dun-Leathghlaise, in violation of the guarantees of the saints of Ireland. Dubhtuinne, i.e. the Torc, King of Ulidia, was slain, through the miracles of God and Patrick, by Muireadhaich, son of Madadhan, in revenge of his father. Muiregen Bocht, of Both-Domhnaigh, successor of Patrick, died; seventy years his age.

The Age of Christ, 1006. The fifth year of Brian. Ceannfaeladh, airchinnneach of Druim-mor-Mocholmog; Caicher, son of Maenach, Abbot of Mungairid; and Ceallach Ua Meanogarain, airchinnneach of Corcach, died. Fiachra Ua Focarta, priest of Cluain-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 Cluain-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-nic-Nois, died; he was of the tribe of Breaghlainne. Trenfhearn Ua Bagheallaigh, lord of Darn...
Connall pop Loch Érne. Cúconnacht, mac Óunaíthea, taoipreach Sit n’Anmchada, do maighbhe la Murchabh mac Ótmian. Ua Óingalaig iompra tíghmha Murchapeige típe poí maith il príapatt Lochph. Muiridhach, mac Éprachán, do pacchait comairbhair Cholamh Chille aí Oína. Óennaucceadh aeneag Taidtí na Maolteachla, g ríumonnach do ropneachaith comairbhair CholamChille a comairbhir mBH npeameairí aenear mBH. Sorrecel mop Cholamh Chille do dtuipsóirí mBH oíne aíruí epó自在 taírápach an domhnaice mór Chumamra. Pinnimhna taiceán domhain ar aí an eúntaisgh uíeis, g a raibh iad máiste doí ina mórphobh tain ngráte dé a óip, g ríóí taíráp. Slógthí na Plaitbhríach Ua Neill co hUlairbh, co etuice peict naiscte uasbaibh, g co po mairb tíghimha Leitice Carail. Ciulaí mac Aengar. Domnall, mac Óinbwumme, òi Uaí, do maighdhe la Murchabh, mac Maoiain, g do Uarthaice Stéibhe Fuaad. Óirmidhach, mac Corpeairg, eppcor, g réipibh Ógna Macha, do écc.

Apar Épogt, mith a peict. An peilíb bhioann do bhí, chum Muiridhach mBH eppcor, mac bráthar Anmhe boicé, do múaíoch n maith ag nGaileangaigh Coráno. Ríumonnach, comairbha Cholamh Chille in Ceachbo, g Pásta, comairbha Poéin Cúana bhloimag, décc. Pinníneata Ua Piacha, abh Tiige Mocnua, C Tuaile Ua Conóbair, comairbha Fionnaí, décc. Maolmainp Ua Seapadain, comairbha Cmuinn, g Céliceair, mac Óononeach, mac Cinnechtí, abh Tiige na lápar, décc. Maoim pí naongur, mac Corpaí, pop Mhíobraí, déi 1 tróipeir Óemn Ólraíc Ua Maolmuaithe. Sècc

1 The Great Gospel.—This passage is translated by Colgan as follows:

"A.D. 1006. Codex Evangeliorum Divi Columbae gennim, et auro exaltat quidam latunene, à Basilica majori Keninmasensi de nocte furatari; et post duos mensnes auro et exaltione exstus, reperitur sub cespitibus."—

Trías Thuma, p. 508.

This splendid manuscript of the Gospels is now preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin.—See the Miscellaneous of the Irish Archæological Society, vol. i. p. 127.

2 Erdoukh; i.e. the portico, 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. Madruana mac Ardagh killed by Madagan mac Donell. Cellach O'Menngoran, Aircineach of Cork, quercit. Trener O'Boyman, king of Darthy, killed by Kindred-Comeil at Loch Erne. Madagan mac Donell, king of Ulster, killed by Tork, in St. Bride's Church, in the midst of Dunhichglas. Cuccoonech mac Dunai killed by Bryuan, per dolam. An army by Flahverteach O'Neill into Ulster, that he brought seven pledges from them, and
traighe, was slain by the Cínél-Conaill on Loch-Eirne. Cuconnacht, son of Dunadhaigh, chief of Sil-Anmchadha, was slain by Murchadh, son of Brian [Borumh]. Ua Dunghalaigh, lord of Musraigh-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 Maelseachlaimh; and Feardomhnaich was appointed to the successorship of Colum Cille, by advice of the men of Ireland. The Great Gospel of Colum Cille was stolen at night from the western Erdomh™ 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 Dubhtuinne, 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 Ainmire Bocht, was suffocated in a cave⁵, in Gaileanga of Corann. Feardomhnaich, successor of Finnen of Chain-Iraird, died. Finsnechta Ua Fiachra, Abbot of Teach-Mochua; and Tuathal O'Conchobhair, successor of Finntan, died. Maelmaire Ua Gearagain, successor of Cainneach; and Ceileachair, son of Donncuan, son of Cinnneidigh, Abbot of Tir-da-ghlas, died. A victory was gained by Aenghus, son of Carrach, over the Feara-Cell, 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 Dunnainn, were Ardmach, and brought with him Criciden, Coarb of Finnen Maibile, who was captive from Ulster with Kindred-Owen. The Tork, king of Ulster, killed by Mureadh mac Madugan, in revenge of his father, by the power of God and Patrick. Mureadh mac Cricchain renounced” [recte, resigned] “the Coarbship of Colum Cille for God. The renewing of the faire of Aenach Taillten by Maelseachlaimh. Ferdovnach” [was installed] “in the Coarbship of Columkill by the advice of Ireland in that faire. The book called Soseel mor, or Great Gospel of Colum Cille, 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'Conor's edition the passage is complete, and agrees with the text of the Four Masters.

⁵A 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.
nóir 1 pneaíta ó ocht lo ianuáir co Caire. Muireadach, mac Duibhinn, pi Ulaí.


6 Muireadhach.—This is inserted in a modern hand, and is left imperfect. The Annals of Ulster notice the following events under this year:


7 Talley Dobchadhailach: i.e. Teige, Thaddeus, or Timothy, the Black-eyed.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1008. Extrem revenge by Maelschlainn upon Lenester. Cahal mac Carlusa, Coarb of Cinnexh; and Maelmhuire O'Huchan, Coarb of Kells, mortui sunt. Macan-in-gai-noir, i.e. of the great spear, king of O'Dohainn, killed by Kindred-Owen in Ardmach, in the midst of Trim-naor, for the uprising of both armies. Domnha O'Ceile blinded by Flahavertach at Inis-Owen, and killed him after. An overthrow given to Connaght by Breifneymen; and another by Connaght given them. An army by Flah-
snow from the eighth of the Ides of January till Easter. Muireadhach⁸, son of Dubhthuinne, King of Ulidia, [was slain].

The Age of Christ, 1008. The seventh year of Brian. Cathal, son of Carluis, successor of Caimneach; Maelmuire Ua hUachtain, comharba of Ceannanus, died. Echtighearn Ua Goirmighilla, died. Dubhchobhlaigh, daughter of the King of Connaught, and wife of Brian, son of Ceinneidigh, died. Tadhg Dubhshuileach⁹, son of the King of Connaught, was slain by the Conmaiceni. Gussan, son of Ua Treassach, lord of Ua-Bairrche, died. Madudhan, lord of Sil-Anuchadha, 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 Conmaiceni 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 Ua-Baire, died.

The Age of Christ, 1009 [recte 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. Crunnmael, a bishop, died. Scannlan Ua Dunghalain, Abbot of Dun-Leathghlaise, was blinded. Diarmaid, successor of Bearrach; Muireadhach, son of Mochloingseach, aircinneach of Mucnanach; Mael-suthain Ua Cearbhaill, [one] of the family of Inis-Faithleann⁸, chief doctor of the western world in his time, and lord of Eoghanacht of Loch-Lein⁷, died after a good life. Marean⁸, son of Ceinneidigh, head of the clergy of Munster, died. The comharba of Colum, son of Crinmthainn, i.e. of Tir-da-ghlas, Innis-Cealtra and Cill-Dahua, 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. Duvechavlay, daughter to the king of Connacht, wife to Bryan mac Cinneyed, mortua est. The oratory of Ardmac this yeare is covered with lead" [Oratorium Ardmaca in hoc anno planabo tegitur]. "Clothna mac Aengusa, chief poet of Ireland, died."—Cul. Clarend., tom. 49.

⁸ 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.

⁷ Eoghanacht Loch-Lein.—A territory in the county of Kerry, comprised in the present barony of Magunihy, in the south-east of that county.

⁸ Marean.—He was a brother of Brian Boruma.
mac Catail, decc. Catail, mac Duiithoara, ti3mna Phrmanach, decc. Mu-
priac h'Ua h'Adha, ti3mpna Mu0repairge, [decc]. Slioghthi la 6irian co
Cloonloch Seibe Fuar, co pucce aitairpe Cenel Eogham 7 Uain. Aob, mac
Cunn, mo6arna Oidh, 7 Donncaim, ti3eapna Muc6orpu, vo marpa0.

Aop Cnapo, mile a deach. An nomad bliocann vo 6irian. Mupriacch,
mac C7rioch, meo coiprba Colam Cille, 7 Aoamnain, ra0i, 7 eppe6or, 7 mac
oide, Pileisna Apna Maca, 7 6o6ar coiprba Phairtrae3ce, decc iarpan
ceit8amad bliocann reac8noda8 ac aop3 a u. Colam Iamama, an9re Satara
vo pannon, 7 po haonaiche co ponoir, 7 go nairnutem 6rii doatnach moir 1
n6na Maca ar bheld na haltora. Plano Ua Doimncha, coiprba Oen-
nae, decc. Plaitbeartach Ua Cefenene, coiprba Tio3mhnaig, mh6ir, 7 pu6
eppe6or, vo 6in a n6nndt 6pezrne, 7 a eec iar 6iri ma 6iil reppin in Cluain
Eoar. Oirceach, mac Iarnain, ap1m0eac9 Dearmaige, Oileach Oirpe
Tola, coiprba Pe6ene 7 Tola, pe1mni6ng to6ane, Rachtna, coiprba Pin-
tom Cluana halqarn, decc. Sl6ccheada la 6irian co Mag Copam, co pucce
leip ti3mpna Ceneoil Conall 7. Maelpmaim6 Ua Maolpomn, pria peip, go
Cumn Copain. Maelpmaim6 Ua Doimnaill, ti3eapna Ceneoil Luigieach, vo

"Feara-Monach."—Now Fermanagh.

"Cloonloch.—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 mortue]; "Murach
O'Hugh, king of Muskry, and Cahal mac Duv-
dara, king of Fermanagh, mortai sunt. Maelsu-
hain O'Cerval, chiefe learned of Ireland, and
king of Eoganacht Locha-Lein. Markan mac
Cinney, Coarb of Culum mac Crivhain, of
Inis-Celtra, and Killalba, and Murach mac
Mochloingse, Airechinnach of Mucknav, in Christo
durnierunt. Hugh mac Cunn, heyre of Ailech,
and Duncan, king of Mugorn, occii sunt.
Forces by Bryan to Cloonloch of Sliaove-Fuid, that
he got the pledges of Leth Cunn, 3. [the
northern] "half of Ireland. Estas terrida. Au-
tumnus fructuosus. Scannlan O'Dungahain, prince
of Dundalachglas, was forcibly entred into his
mansion" [recte, was forcibly entered upon in
his mansion], "himself blinded after he was
brought forth at Fianvar by Nell mac Duv-
thininne. Dervala. Teg mac Cahal's daughter,
morte est."—Cod. Clarend., tom. 40.

"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 De-
cember, 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.

"Oenna: i.e. Endents of Killcaney in Aran-
more, an island in the bay of Galway.

"Magh-Corrann.—Not identified.

"Coran-Corall: i.e. Head of the Weir, now
daughter of Tadhg, son of Cathal, died. Cathal, son of Dubhdara, lord of Feara-Manach, died. Muircadhach Ua hAedha, lord of Musraighhe, [died]. An army was led by Brian to Claenloch a of Sliabh-Fuaid, and he obtained the hostages of the Cinel-Eoghan and Ulidians. Aedh, son of Conn, royal heir of Oileach; and Donnchuan, lord of Mughldhorna, were slain.

The Age of Christ, 1010 [recte 1011]. The ninth year of Brian. Muircadhach, son of Crichan, successor of Colum-Cille and Adamnan, 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 precisely; and he was buried with great honour and veneration in the great church of Ard-Macha, before the altar. Flann Ua Donnchadh, successor of Oenma, died. Flaithbhheartach Ua Ceithen, 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. Dubhaltach, son of Iarnau, airchinneach of Dearmach; 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, and he took with him the lord of Cinel-Conaill, i.e. Maelruanaidh Ua Maeldoraith, in obedience, to Ceann-Coradh. Maelruanaidh Ua Domhnaill, 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 Boruma's palace. —See Circuit of Muircheartach Mac Néill, 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, supra), who was son of Dalach, who died in 868,—who was the youngest son of Muircheartach, son of Ceannfaeadadhi, son of Garbh, son of Ronan, son of Laghaidh, from whom was derived the tribe-name of Cinel-Luighdheach, son of Sedna, son of Fearghus Ceannfoda, i.e. Fergus the Longheaded, son of Connal 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 4, under the year 868, p. 513, supra.
macbaol la brath Maige hItche.  Oenigur Ua Capain, tigina Cenel nEnda, do macbaol la Cenel nEogain na hInn.  Muirchead, mac O'mairn, co bhfheabh Muman, co Laigntbii, co nUibh Neill an tseirp, 7 co bPlarbhpraca, mac Muipitcaig, tigina Oibii co nasait an Phocha, do toinripitb Ch6н Eugh- naiche, go muicfrait tri céo do bhroa 7 eipreach mh6 go muibh.  D6inmill, mac hInm, mac Cinniuin, mac ri6 Epane, de6.  Sl6isc66 la Plarbhpraca Ua Neill, co Din Cathach, co po loir an din, 7 co po hpr an faite, 7 do heic aithne o Niall mac Duih6inne.  Au6, mac M6irrinn, piogdinnna Capit, decc.  Paelan, mac Duinta6, tigina Ua mboide, de6cc.

Anr Connac, mile a haon decc.  An teancha66 bhian d66 do bhairin.  Teimin m6p i. cnucc, 7 trilf66c 1 n6n6 Ma6cha o Shanain co bealtanne co nebletar dubh mh6p do mmuin66bh, 7 do macab leigrim66n, in Ch6bnphocala6 an tra6ball, eirecor, angecor, 7 abrinn, in Naobhrigime mac an Shobainn, piopleizno Apoa Ma6cha, 7 in Scoile6ge mac Cleiricen uapal raccar Apoa Ma6cha.  Abhara6tan poim ven teumain pm, 7 porainde oile amaille.  Ma6recan, abb Lucca6inioh, Cian, coiparba Caimhgh, Caorcoimphac Ua Scannlain, aipein66ach Da6innpe, Macl66nian, abb Rapa Cpe, 7 Conmaich Ua Toimpair, raccar, 7 toi66ce ceileabart Ch6una mac Noi6, de6.  Sl6isc66 la Plarbhpraca mac Muipitcaig hi Cenel Conaill, co muacht M6ich cC6tte.  Rug6 bo66abail m6p, 7 do neochain pm na thich.  Sl6isc66 la Plarbhpraca mac Muipitcaigh doine66p 1 Cen6l Conaill co muacht 6prum chaibh 7 Tracu6 nE6itile, vu-in po macbaol Niall, mac Ciollapan-

5 Cinel-Eunda.—A territory lying between Lough Foyle and Lough Swilly, in the present county of Donegal.—See note 4, under 1175.

6 The Cinel-Eoghaib of the Island: i.e. of Inis-Eoghan, now the barony of Inishowen, in the county of Donegal.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

of Magh-Ithe. Oenghus Ua Lápain, lord of Cinél-Enda, was slain by the Cinél-Eoghain of the Island. Murchadh, son of Brian, with the men of Munster, the Leinstermen, with the Úi-Neill of the South, and Flaithbheartach, son of Muircheartach, lord of Oileach, with the soldiers of the North, to plunder Cinél-Luighdheach, and they carried off three hundred and a great prey of cattle. Donhnall, son of Brian, son of Ceinneidigh, son of the king of Ireland, died.

An army was led by Flaithbheartach Úi Neill to Dun-Eathach; and he burned the fortress, and demolished the town, and he carried off pledges from Niall, son of Dubhthuinn. Aedh, son of Mathghamhain, royal heir of Caiseal, died. Faelan, son of Dunlaing, lord of Úi-Buidhe, died.

The Age of Christ, 1011 [recte 1012]. The tenth year of Brian. A great malady, namely, lumps and griping, at Ard-Macha, from Allhallowtide till May, so that a great number of the seniors and students died, together with Cennfaeladh 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 Lughmhadh; Cian, successor of Cainnech; Caechomrac Ua Scanlain, airchinnach of Daimhinis; Maclonain, Abbot of Ros-Cre; and Conmhach Ua Tomhrair, priest and chief singer of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. An army was led by Flaithbheartach, son of Muircheartach, into Cinél-Conaill, until he arrived at Magh-Cedne; 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 Cinél-Conaill, until he reached Druim-cliabh and Tracht-Eothaille, where Niall, son of Gillaphadnaig, son of Fearghal, was slain, and


A great malady.—This passage is translated by Colgan as follows:

"A. D. 1011. Ardmanach a festo omnium Sanctorum usque ad initium Maii, magna mortalitate infestatur; quâ Kennfialadius de Saballo, Episcopus, Anachoreta et Peregrinus; Maelbrigdus Macangobhann, Scholasticus, seu Lector Ardmanachus; Scolagus, filius Clercheni, nobilis Praebyter Ardmanachus, et alii innumer Seniores et studiosi Ardmanachini interiorunt."—Trias Thaum., p. 298.

Magh-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.

Tracht-Eothaille: i.e. the Strand of Eothaille, now Trawdelny, a great strand near Ballysadare, in the county of Sligo.
Or Prophet, mile a vo véc. An napa bhíbhain véc vo Ófhíann. Mac Maire, mac Congre, cómairba Cille Valua, [véc]. Príomh Saighde vo marbhadh. Ciain Ua Steiginn, cómairba Caiméid, Déibhdall, ingín Conghalair, mac Maoloinn, ingín píg Ereann, fág. Doimhall, i. an Céit, píodóanna Comnaicte, vo marbaí lá Maolgufiann Ua Maolruanaí, Maí Maí úsnaí vo lóipchaí fáirce uile láir, iar praoineaoi por Connaicceach fáirce uile a náir. Creadh móir lá hUaigill Ua Ciaróin lá tighmi Comphre, fáirce Ua Ólachlann, mac Ólachlann, mac Ólachlann, arghaí maca an tsaol. Creadh moir lá hUaigill Ua Ciaróin lá tighmi Comphre, iar praoineaoi por Comnaich, amr tárthadh nastradh beaga. An tsaol vo lucht tage Maolpeachlaí mar nól trí maith príomh aith tigheach co nafarach cat nóib tré thumair. Topérach aon do Domhnaí, mac Maol-
Maelruanaidh Ua Maeldoraidh was defeated; but no [other] one was lost there. An army was led, in their absence, by Maelseachlaimn into Tir-Eoghain, as far as Magh-da-ghabhail, which they burned; they preyed as far as Tealach-Oog, and, having obtained spoils, they returned back to his house. An army was afterwards led by Flaithbheartach, till he arrived at Ard-Uladh, 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 Dubhtuinne, i.e. the battle of the Mullach's; by Niall, son of Eochaidh, son of Ardghar, where many were slain, together with Muireheartach, son of Artan, Tanist of Ui-Eathach; and he afterwards deposed Niall, son of Dubhthuinne. Ailell, son of Gebhennach, 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, [died]. The Prior of Saighir was killed. Cian Ua Geargain, successor of Cainnech, [and] Dearbhadh, 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 Maelruanaidh Ua Maeldoraidh; and Magh-Aci 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'Ruairi, and the men of Teathbha in Gaileanga; but a few good men of the household of Maelseachlaimn overtook them, and being at that time intoxicated after drinking, they [imprudently] gave them battle, through pride. There were
Maloipchlaann, 7 Oubraichígh Ua Maolcallann, tiépna Óealbha bice. Dornchaí mac Dornchaí Stefpach, Cípnaic, mac Plano, tiépna Luigné, Sbán Ua Leocan, tiépna CailSa, 7 rochabh ele amaille p'inn. Maloipchlaann iarain via stappachtaim, co p'airecadta occa na gabala, 7 topeam Ulaghace Ua Cíapra, tiépna Corgpe, co po lomach an cinnne. Sóigíóta mópa ía Maloipchlaann in ceac Táll, zo po loipce an típ 50 hÉoap eco stappaid Séipnac, 7 Maolmórpa eacaí via ceepeach- aib, co po maip'íce úa céadú im Plano mac Maolteachlaann, im mac Loncán mac Echtríeirn, tiépna Ceanet Meachair, 7 rochabh oile, 7 ap eipríe maím an Óraignéim. Comó via cuninnuaccaí po páistí in pána,

Ni má lúap Luán po peacht, píp Míóé ppi pòppnúéce, áßattap poilte Táll po elóp, occ an Óraignéim dnu tupaí.

Sóiccó la Plaitbúíteach, la tiépna nállig, co Maizin aettao 7 taob Channpa, co papiab Maolpeachlaann an 재alach vó. Íollamóicma, mac Póíantací, tiépna deiricede údís, poilaígh Táll, 7 tuile ornain airtir Eipeait, ucc. Cúch lá Múncchao, mac ómnaí, in Luagnu, co po apice an típ 50 Gilno úa licca, 7 co Cill Maizneann, zo po loipe an típ uile, 7 co púcce gabala mópa, 7 b'aon úaipímne. Lógur mor úo teacht dona Gallabha mhin Múnnan, co po loirp't ceopceach, acc po bòsóil Óna in ñinom p'inn pòppa po céddi, ar po maip'íce Amlaobh mac Séipnac 5, mac tiépna Táll, 7 Maizgeann mac Ouaboll, 7 Sochané oile la Cailt mac Óailnaill, mac Oonbaubríu. Muipéiteach, mac Aodha Ói Úill, po maip'íce la Dáil Rúiss co nopunng oile amaille ppir. Cosab móir éitir Shalabha, 7 Shoa- nealtaib. Sóigó la Órpin co hAt in Carpeinn, 7 po gúbba forpaib, 7 ónaoib anu ppi fé teopra moir pop Shalabha. Óaizin Íomóda do déanam la ómna,
slain in it Donnchadh, son of Maelseachlaínn; Dubhthaíchligh Ua Maelchallann, lord of Dealbhna Beag; Donnchadh, son of Donnchadh Finn, royal heir of Teamhair; Cearnachan, son of Flann, lord of Luighe; Seannan Ua Leochain, lord of Gaileanga; and many others along with them. Maelseachlaínn afterwards overtook them [with his forces], and the spoils were left behind to him; and Ualgharg Ua Ciardha, lord of Caire, and many others besides them, were slain. Great forces were led by Maelseachlaínn into the territory of the foreigners, and he burned the country as far as Edar; but Sítric and Maelmordha overtook one of his preying parties, and slew two hundred of them, together with Flann, son of Maelseachlaínn; the son of Lorcan, son of Echtigern, lord of Cinel-Mechaír; and numbers of others. This was the defeat of Draighnenn; 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 Draighnenn.

An army was led by Fhithbheartach, lord of Ardchair, to Maighen-Attaed, by the son of Ceanannus; and Maelseachlaínn left the hill [undisputed] to him. Gillamochonna, son of Fhogaí, lord of South Breagha, plunderer of the foreigners, and flood of the glory of the east of Ireland, died. A depredation by Murcachadh, son of Brian, in Leinster; he plundered the country as far as Gleann-da-locha and Cill-Maighneann, 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 Amblaíbh, son of Sítric, 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 Dubhdabhóireann. 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, and he there encamped, and laid siege to the foreigners for three months. Many fortresses were erected by

Dublin.—See note 3, under the year 782, p. 389, supra.  

*Ath-an-chairthinn:* i.e. Ford of the Rock.

Situation unknown.
1 Cathair-Cion-coruth: i.e. the Stone Fort of Kincora at Killaloa.—See note under A. D.
1010. supra.

* Inis-Guill-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.

w Inis-Locha-Saighleam.—Unknown to the
Editor. Keating mentions the first establish-
ment of surnames, and the following erections
by Brian Boruma, from whom the O'Briens of
Munster took their hereditary surname of Uí
Brian, i.e. Nepotes Brianí.

"Ille pratera primus instituit, ut cuique
genti eorum cognomen, inderetur, quod explo-
rationibus esset ex quo stirpe quaque familia pro-
pagaretur: cognomina caun autana in incerto
vagabantur, et in longa majorum serie contex-
senda consistebant. Templum etiam Laonense, ac
Templum Insulæ Celtrachae condidit; obelis-
cumque Tuamgreensee {cloi57erac Taima
Spéine} "restauravit. Multos quoque pontes
construxit, et vias publicas lapide struxit.
Multa propagacula, et insulas firmis mun-
imentis vallavit. Cassilium etiam, Connuradham,
Insulam Lochkeensem" [f. Loch Cre juxta Ros-
crea] "Insulam Lochgairensen" [Lough Gur],
"Dunoëchamaghaim" [Bruree], "Duniæsum"[bodie Cahir], "Duntreligam"[Duntryleague]
"Dungruttum" [Dungrod in valli de Glenn
Eatharlach ad radices Montis de Sliabh Grod in
agro Tipperariensi], "Dunclachum"[in vertice
collide Knockany] "Inisangalldubhum, Insulam
Lochsaighlensem, Rossium Regum, Keanchoram,
et universae Moneone portus[municipia?] mun-
vit. Adeo acutata Regni administratione, ac se-
verà disciplinà Brianis usus est, ut faminam
nam ab aqulouarii Hiberniae plagà ad australam
progressum annulum aureum in propatulo ges-
tantem nemo attingere, vel minima violatone ali-
cere ausus fuerit."—Dr. Lynch's Translation of
Keating's History of Ireland, p. 251.

These places are all known except Inis-an-
Ghóill Dubh, and Inis-Locha Saighleam.

The Annals of Ulster notice the following
events under this year:

"A. D. 1012. Forces by Maelsechlainn into
Tirconell" [recte, into Conaille-Muirhevni], "in
revenge of forcing" [recte, the profanation of
the] "Finni of Patrick, and breaking Pa-
trick's Cross in the contention of Maelmuir
and Bryan. A great army by Uolgarq O'Ciar-
gai, king of Carbery, and by Nell O'Rooyrk's
Brian, namely, Cathair-Cinn-coradh, Inis-Gaill-duibh, and Inis-Locha-Saighleann, [&c.] The Leinstermen and foreigners were at war with Brian; and Brian encamped at Sliabh Maige, to defend Munster; and Leinster was plundered by him as far as Ath-clithli. A great depredation upon the Conailli by Maelsechlainn, in revenge of the profanation of the Finnaidheach, and of the breaking of Patrick's crozier by the Conailli, i.e. by the sons of Cucmialgne.

The Age of Christ, 1013 [recte 1014]. Ronan, successor of Fechin; Flaitheachtach, son of Donnmain, i.e. of the Clann-Colmain, successor of Ciaran and Finnenn; and Conn Ua Diugraidh, successor of Cacimhghin, died. Cairbre Fial, son of Cathal, anchorite of Gleann-da-locha, [and] Naemhan Ua Scincinn, died; these were both anchorites. Dunlang, son of Tuathal, King of Leinster, died: Cairbre, son of Cleirchen, lord of Ui Fidhligeuinte, was treacherously slain by Maelcolmia Cacraigheach. A battle between the

sonn, into Galeng, and were mett by the good men of Maelsechlainn's household, after drinking that howre, and through drunknes they gave them battle by pryte, whereby fell there Duncha mac Duncha Finn, heyre of Tarach; Cernachan mac Floinn, king of Luign; Senan O'Loeghan, king of Galeng, and many more. Maelsechlainn afterwards came upon them, rescued the prizes, and killed Uolgarg O'Ciardai, king of Cairbre, and many more. An army by Flavertach, king of Ailech, as far as Ed, near Kells, and Maelsechlainn avoidey the hill for him. Gilla-Mochonna, king of Descert Bregh, died in Maelsechlainn's house after tippling. He was the man that made the Genties [recte, 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" [recte, by the Galls] "and Lenster at Draynan, where 150 of them were slaine about Flann mac Maelsechlainn. An army by Bryan to Athkyrynyun, where he remayned for three months. Great forces with Murcha mac Bryan into Lenster, that he spoyled the country to Glendalcog, and to Kilmamane, and burnt all the country, and caryed away great prizes and innumerable captives. The slagther of the Genties [recte, Galls] "by Cahall, mac Donnchua, mic Duivdavoirenn, where Sitrick, sonn to king of Galls, and Mahon mac Duvaill mac Awlyv, and others, were slaine. A discomfiture of Connacht by O'Maeldorai, where Doneill mac Cahell, surnamed Catt, heyre of Connacht, was lost. Murtagh mac Hugh O'Neill killed by Dalriaday. Many [de]fences made by Bryan, viz. the City of Cinnchora, Inis-Galduv, and the Island of Loch Saylem. Lenster and Genties [Galls] "made warre with Bryan. The forces of Munster and Bryan at Mountain Marei, and spoyled Lenster to Dublin. Flann, sonn of Maelsechlainn by Genties" [recte, Galls] "of Dublin."—Cod. Clarev., tom. 49.

x Cairbre Fial: i.e. Carbury the Hospitable or Munificent.

v Cleirchen.—He was the ancestor of the family of O'Cleirchen, now pronounced in Irish O'Clireachain, and anglicised Cleary and Clarke, a name still extant in the county of Limerick.

v Maelcolmia Cacraigheach: i.e. Malcolm of Kenry, now a barony in the north of the county of Limerick. Dr. O'Connor incorrectly translates this: "Maelcolumna tributi regii (exactore
vel custode)," taking Coenregé, the name of a tribe, to be can μυγος, 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 Maedhmainn: i.e. Keen, son of Molloy. He is the ancestor of the family of O'Mahony.

c Donnell, 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 Tarmoun-Fechkin: i.e. asylum Sancti Fechini, the Tarmun, or Sanctuary of St. Fechin, now Tarmoneckin, in the barony of Ferard, and county of Louth.—See Ussher's Primordia, p. 966; and Archdall's Monas. Hib., p. 491.

e Cluain-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 Cluanna tarbh," which is translated "Proelium Heroicum Cluantorhhicus," 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 O'Cibhill, or O'Hibhan of Craglen, 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:

"Léimeadh próit áp próit n'Seathr, 
I Flóin n-anúithr éirinn."
Ui-Eathach*themselves, i. e. between Cian, son of Maelmhnaidh, and Domhnall, son of Dubh-da-bhoireann, in which were slain Cian, Cathal, and Roghallach, three sons of Maelmhnaidh, 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 Domhnall. An army was led by the foreigners and Leinstermen into Meath, and afterwards into Breagha; and they plundered Tearmann-Feichhd, and carried off many captives and countless cattle. An army was led by Brian, son of Ceinnideigh, son of Lorcan, King of Ireland, and by Maelseachlann, son of Domhnall, King of Teamhair, to Ath-cliath. The foreigners of the west of Europe assembled against Brian and Maelseachlann; 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-tarbhh, on the Friday before Easter precisely. In this battle were slain Brian, son of Ceinnideigh, monarch of Ireland, who was the Augustus of all the West of Europe, in the eighty-eighth year of his age; Murchadh, son of Brian, heir apparent to the sovereignty of Ireland, in the sixty-third year of his age; Conaing, son of Donnchuan, the son of Brian's brother; Toirdhealbhach, son of Murchadh b, son of Brian; Mothla, son of Domhnall, son of Faelan, lord of the Dei-
lám, tigéin na nDéiri Muían, Éoca mac Ónnathaíg, i. pl. Clomne Sgannán, Niall Ua Cinn, 7 Cúennínig, mac Cuóiráitig, trí coeméitig Ólmaí, Caoi Ua Ceallaíg, tigéin Ua Maine, Mhoilraman na ranrpe Ua hEitín, tigéin Óiúin, Òibernach, mac Ócadáin, tigéin Peadmaíse, mac Bea-
thaíg, mac Múinteigh Chlaom, tigéin Chiarmaí Luachra, Óinnall, mac
bapaima tigéin Coipeelhápeino, Scanbán, mac Cásad, tigéin Éoghanaísta
Loa Lèin, 7 Óinnall, mac Éinne, mac Cannain, morphocroft Mac níg Albam.
Ro meabhaid iarrain an eattair nearc catáigíte, 7 eódaítra, 7 uimhnaíte

the first who was called O'Fachain, i.e. Népos Fuidhain.

Niall Ua Cinn.—He is the ancestor of the
O'Quins of Muintir-Iffermain, a distinguished
sept of the Dal-gCaíos, who were originally
seated at Inchiquin and Corofin, in the county of
Clare. The Earl of Dunraven is the present
head of this family.

Three companions.—In Mageoghegan's trans-
lation 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."

Tadhg O'Ceallaigh: i.e. Teige, Thaddæus,
or Timothy O'Kelly. From him all the septs of
the O'Kellies of Hy-Man are descended. Ac-
cording to a wild tradition among the O'Kellies
of this race, after the fall of their ancestor,
Teige Mor, in the battle of Clontart, a certain
animal like a dog (ever since used in the crest
of the O'Kellies of Hy-Man), issued from
the sea to protect his body from the Danes,
and remained guarding it till it was carried away
by the Ui-Mainé.—See Tribes and Customs of
Hy-Man, p. 99. There is a very curious poem
relating to this chieftain, in a fragment of the
Book of Hy-Man, now preserved in a manu-
script in the British Museum, Egerton, 90. It
gives a list of the sub-chiefs of Hy-Man, who
were contemporaries with Tadhg Mor O'Cea-
llaigh, 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'Kellies, or O'Heynes, survived it.

Mac Duibhnaidh na Páidrdi O' Eidhín: i.e. Mul-
rony O'Heyne of the Prayer. He was the first
person ever called O'Heilhin, as being the grandson
of Eidhin, the progenitor of the family, brother
of Maealbhain, with whom the O'Heynes, now
Hynes, chiefs of Hy-Fiachrach-Aidhme, in the
county of Galway, are descended.—See Genea-
logies &c., of Hy-Fiachrach, p. 398.

Dubbagan.—He was descended from the Druid
Mogh Roth, and from Cuanna Mac Cailechime, com-
nonly called Leach Liuthnainum.—See note 1,
under A. D. 640, p. 258, supra. From this
Dubbagan descends the family of the Ui Dubha-
gain, 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'Dubh-
gaíns of Fermoy.

Mac Beatha, son of Muireadhach Cluen.—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 Con-
chobhar, but it should clearly be Mac Beatha,
son of Muireadhach Cluen, son of Conchobhar,
the progenitor from whom the O'Conors Kerry
Mumhan; Rocha, son of Dinadhach, i.e. chief of Clann-Scannlain; Niall Ua Cuinn; Cudulinig, son of Ceinnneidigh, the three companions1 of Brian; Tadhg Ua Ceallaigh, lord of Ui Maine; Maelruanaidh na Paidre Ua hEidhin, lord of Aidhne; Geibheannach, son of Dubhgan, lord of Feara-Maighe; Mac-Beatha, son of Muireadhch Claen, lord of Ciarraighe-Luachra; Domhnall, son of Diarmaid, lord of Corca-Bhaiscinn; Scannlan, son of Cathal, lord of Eoghanacht-Locha Lein; and Domhnall, son of Einhin, son of Caimnach, 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 Kerrie, Esq., of Dangan Castle, author of the Chronicles of Erin; 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 Conder prior of 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'Connor Kerry. This Cork branch descends from Philip Conner, merchant, of London, to whom his relative, John O'Connor Kerry, conveyed Ashlee by deed, dated August, 1598.

1 Domhnall, son of Diarmaid.—This Domhnall was the progenitor of the family of O'Domhnail, or O'Donnell, of East Corca Bhaiscium, 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'Donnels of Limerick and Tipperary, of whom Colonel Sir Charles O'Donnel is the present head, are descended from Shane Luirg, 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 Eoghanacht-Locha-Lein, before the O'Donohoes, a branch of the Ui-Eathach Munhan, dispossessed them.

3 Domhnall, son of Einhin.—He was chief of the Eoghanachts of Magh Geirrigin, or Marr, in Scotland, and descended from Mainé Leamhna (the brother of Caibre Luachra, ancestor of the O'Moriartys of Kerry), son of Core, son of Lughaiddh, son of Oilioll Flannbeg, son of Fiaccha Muileathan, 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 Oghamia. part iii. e. 81.

...Maolpeclainn ò Thulcanò co hAt chiaì pop Gallab ògur Laíinn, ò topchaìr Maolmóròa, mac Mairchoà, mac Òinn, pu Laíinn, ò mac Ògradhàin mac Concobair, tanàir Ua Fàilé, ò Tuanat, mac Ògaspe, pìgoanna Laíinn, ò òr òchaìir òg ur Laíinn òmaile òrù.

Topchaìr Òubhòall, mac Òmlaobh, ò Òalltarcairn mac Òumhàin, nà tanàir Òall, ò Sìochair, mac Òonair, raìla òrì hone, ôronar, torpeach na nìdhànnarce, ò bá héirnì òg màrì bòrian. Òo macheat lucht na veich céit lípeach màl amhìn, ò

1 By Maolpeclainn.—This fact is suppressed in all the Munster accounts of this action, which state that Maolpeclainn did not take any part in the battle. The Munster writers, and among others Keating, introduce Maolpeclainn 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.

...Malachian Midie Regem a Chuantarfensi pìagnà reducens, mense post pìagnam exacto, Colmanorum Gentiis Primores sciésitatur qua nam pacto illud prælium gestum fuerit; et ille, nec laeso de celebis angelo (inquit) rationem quà illa pìagna inita fuerit, nuncianti fidem vos adhibere putem. Quod ad me attinet, nec similèm unquam vel vidi vel audivi, imo in honinis situm esse postestate non credo quàvis verborum delineatione illam vel leviter adumbrare, aut illius eligiös animo vel cogitatione formare. Quae mili parebant acies decertantibus se non immiscerunt; sed pìagna iniùi cepfa, trans agellium segimento circumdatum secesserunt, et paulo eminus a conflictu dissisti, spectatores se pìagnà praebuerunt: cum interim, strictis in actum telis ad certamum utrinque ambæ acies concurrent, co splendore protegentes capita parum, et vibrata dextris tela micierunt, ut eundescentium mermorum, litora eaturvam nàstu accedente circumvolantium, specimen desiderent, et òta fulgor armorum oculos nostros perstrinxit, et hebetavit, ut cos rectà in pug-nantes convertere non poterimus. Insuper cacorum cincimi acutissimà gladiorum acie quasi alrasi, et levissimo quoque vento validius perflante in nostra tela perferebantur. Et si alteri partì opem ferre statuernus, arma nostra inter se mutò implèxia òta tenebantur, ut ca vel expediendi satis tempestivè, vel distingendi postès nobis erepta fuerit. Atque hinc liquet, quanquam Bruniam Malachias in hoc prælium comitatus fuerit aeìe se decertaturum ab illius parte præ se fercns, clandestina, tamen ante hoc prælium, cum Danis pacta iniisse, suas se copias pìagnà subtracturam, et neutrius se partibus addicturam. Kineloni et Kinel-Conelli huic certaminì non interferunt, suas tamen operas ultrò ad hoc bellum Brunio detulerunt, sed oblatam opem ille respuit, et cum multas res hactenus, expres corum subsidii, præclarè gesserit, hoc etiam se faciùns, 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-Chlínn-tarbh, which is a Munster production full of prejudice against the dethroned Maolpeclainn; but the northern annalists acknowledge no treachery on the part of this prince, whom they describe as a true patriot and magnanimous hero. The Dalassen 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 Maelseachlaíin, from Tulcáin to Ath-cliath, against the foreigners and the Leinstermen; and there fell Macnordha, son of Murchadh, son of Finn, King of Leinster; the son of Brogarbh, son of Conchobhar, Tanist of Ui-Failgh; and Tuathal, son of Ugaire, royal heir of Leinster; and a countless slaughter of the Leinstermen along with them. There were also slain Dublighall, son of Amhlacib, and Gilliacairin, son of Gluniairn, two tanists of the foreigners; Síchfrith, son of Loder, Earl of Innsi hOrc; Brodar, chief of the Danes of Denmark, who was the person that slew Brian. The ten hundred in armour 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 Maelseachlaíin.

* Tulcáin.— 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.

* Maelmodhia.— He was not the ancestor of the Mac Murroughs, 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.

* The son of Brogarbh, son of Conchobhar.— This should be Brogarbh, son of Conchobhar. He is the ancestor of O’Conor Faly.

* 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-Muidreadhaigh, Ui-Mail, and Feara-Cualann, in Leinster, took their hereditary surname.

* Innsi hOrc: i.e. the Orkades, or Orkney Islands, on the north of Scotland.

* The ten hundred in armour.— In the Niala Saga, published in Johnston’s Ant. Celto-Scaud., 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. Epar- chius 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.
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 Dubhdadh, (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; Muirechartach, son of Annachadh, chief of the Ui-Leithain; Scannlan, son of Cathal, chief of Loch-Loingseach, son of Dunlaing, chief of Ui-Conail-Ghabha; Cathal, son of Donnabhan, chief of Cuirbre Aebh addh; Mac Beatha, son of Muireadhach, chief of Ciarraigh-Luaurch; Geibhleannach, son of Dubhgal, chief of Ferra-Maigh-Fein; O'Cearuall, king of Eile; another O'Cearuall, king of Oirghialla, and Mag Uidhir, king of Ferra-Manach.

This account omits some curious legendary touches respecting O'Cehinn (now Aoibhinn), of Craigliath (Craglea, near Killaloe), the Leanan Sidhe, or familiar sprite of the Dal-g-Cais, 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 Killarney, 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 Murchad, 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.

Maclemuire, son of Eochaidh, successor of Patrick, proceeded with the seniors and relics to Sord Choluim-Chille; 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:

"Tuirfio Murchadh, tuirfio Brian, / rtuirtio ulla e t aon muin, / ba deasr an niac go amarca, / od tuirt go mórroídtac.
Murchadh shall fall; Brian shall fall; Ye all shall fall in one litter; This plain shall be red to-morrow with thy proud 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'Conor's misinterpretations, 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 inspiring 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."


This battle is the theme of an Icelandic poem, translated by the English poet, Gray, "The Fatal Sisters."—See Johnson's Antiquitates Celti-Scandicae, 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 annum ab adventu Sancti Patricii ad baptismos Scotos, St. Gregorie's feast at Shrovetide; and the Sunday next after Easter, in Summer this year, quod non auditum est ab antiquis temporibus. An army by Bryan, mac Cinnedy, mic Lorkan, king

5 6 2
of Ireland, and by Maelsocchlainn mac Donell, king of Tarach, to Dublin. Lenster great and small gathered before them, together with the Galls of Dublin, and so many of the Gentiles of Denmark, and fought a courageous battle between them, the like [of which] was not seen. Gentiles and Lenster dispersed first altogether, in which battle fell of the adverse part of the Galls" [in quo bello occiduntur ad adversa campa Gallorum], "Maelmora mac Murcha, king of Leinster; Donell mac Feral" [recte, Donell O'Ferall of the race of Einnchadh Mac Gachbhuin], "king of the Fortuaths, i.e. outward parts of Lenster; and of the Galls were shaine, Duvgall mac Aulaiv; Sinchrai mac Lodar, Earle of Innis Hork; Gilkyaran mac Gliniarn, heyre of Galls; Ottir Duv; Suartgar; Duncha O'Herailly; Grisene, Luinnni, and Aulav mac Lazmain; and Brodar, who killed Bryan, i.e. chief of the Denmark Navy, and 7000, between killing and drowning; and, in grieving the battle, there were lost of the Irish, Bryan mac Kindin, Archking of Ireland, of Galls and Welsh, the Cesar of the North-west of Europe all; and his son, Murcha, and his grandson, Turlagh mac Murcha, and Conaing, mac Duncuan, mic Cinedy, heyre of Mounster; Mothla, mac Donell, mic Faclain, king of Dessyes in Mounster. Eochaa mac Dunali, Nell O'Cinn, and" [Cudualigh] "mac Kennedy, Bryan's three bedfellows; the two kings of O'Man O'Kelli; and Macruanain O'Hean, king of Aigne; and Gévinach O'Duvgan, king of Fermai; "Magchea mac Mùrrealaik, king of Kerry Luochbra; Donell mac German, king of Con-cabascin: Scealnn, mac Cahal, king of Eoganacht Lochlen; Donell mac Eirin, mic Cainn, a great murmors in Scotland" [recte, murmors of Marr in Scotland], "and many more nobles. Maclntuire mac Eochha, Patrick's Cerb, went to Sord Column Gill, with learned men and reliques in his company, and brought from there the body of Bryan, the body of Murcha, his son, the heads of Conaing and Mothla, and buried them in Ardmac, in a new tombe [i moluana]. Twelve nights were the people and reliques" [recte, clergy] "of Patrick at the
Brian, King of Ireland, and the body of Murchadh, his son, and the head of Conaing, and the head of Mothla. Macmuire and his clergy waked the bodies with great honour and veneration; and they were interred at Ard-Machia in a new tomb. A battle between the two sons of Brian, i.e. Donnchadl and Tadhg. Donnchadl 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 Maeldoraiddh and O'Ruaire into Magh-Aci; and they slew Domhnall, son of Cathal, and plundered the plain, and carried off the hostages of Connaught.

The Age of Christ, 1014 [recte 1015]. The first year of Macelseachlainn 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; and Conaing, son of Finn, Abbot of Doire mor and Liath-Mochaemhog, died. Muireheartach Ua Lorcaín, airchinneach of Lothra, died. Niall, son of Deargg, airchinneach of Mungairt, was killed. Donnghall Macna Chantene, airchinneach of Tir-da-ghlas, [died]. Muireheartach, son of Muireadhach Ua Neill, was slain by Conchobhar Ua Domhnallainn, lord of Ui-Tuirtre.

wake of the bodies, propter honorem Regis positi. Dunlaing mac Tuadhall, king of Lenster, died. A battle between Kyan mac Maeilinui and Donell mac Duvdavoreena, where Kyan, Cahell, and Ragallach, three sons of Maeilnuai, were killed. Teige mac Bryan put Duncha mac Bryan to flight, where Roary O'Donnagan, king of Ara, was slain. An army by O'Maeldraida and O'Roryk into Magh Naci, where they killed Donell mac Cahall, and spoiled the Magh" [i.e. the Maghery, or plain of Connaught]. "and carried ther captives: lect non in cadav vir. Dahunai dispersed by Ulster, where many were killed. Flavertach mac Donell, Corb of Kyrar and Finnen; and Ronan, Coarb of Fechin; and Conn O'Digrá, in Christo dormierunt. The annals of this year are many."—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

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.

*Doire-mor: i.e. Noesus Magnum, now Kilcolmman, in the barony of Ballybritt and King's County. The exact situation of this church is pointed out in the Life of St. Mochaemhog, or Pulechrius, as follows: "Ipse enim" [Colmanus] "erat in suo monasterio quod Societii dicitur Doire-mor, id est, nemus magnum; et est position in Munuiniensium et Lagueniensium; sed tamim postim in regione Munuiniensium, in regione solicit Eile."—See Ussher's Pri- mordia, p. 560; and Colgan's Acta Sacrorum, ad xi. Mart., p. 591.

Liath-Mochaemhog.—Now Leamakevoe, near Thurles, in the barony of Elyogarty, and county of Tipperary.—See note b, under A. D. 655, p. 266, supra.

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.
Donnchadh Ó Neill, the progenitor from whom the family of O'Dubhaltach, and of Dooleys of Fertulagh in Westmeath, took their hereditary surname. They are of the race of Feidhlimidh, son of Enna Céimsealaigh, and from their ancestor, Oilioll, seventh in descent from Feidhlimidh; Rathy-Oicedhla, in Ui-Feidhlimthe, was called. — See Duald Mac Firbis's Genealogical work (Marquis of Drogheda's copy), p. 239.

a Donnchadh O'Gorriagh. — Angus Ó Donnchadh O'Goey, or Denis Gough.

b Dubhaltach. — "A. D. 1008. Gilchrist not Neale O'Dowley was killed by the king." — Ann. Chon. He is the progenitor from whom the family of O'Dubhaltach, and of Dooleys of Fertulagh in Westmeath, took their hereditary surname. They are of the race of Feidhlimidh, son of Enna Céimsealaigh, and from their ancestor, Oilioll, seventh in descent from Feidhlimidh; Rathy-Oicedhla, in Ui-Feidhlimthe, was called. — See Duald Mac Firbis's Genealogical work (Marquis of Drogheda's copy), p. 239.

1 Ó Mhuireachtaí: i.e. Armann's yew tree. This is probably the place now called Cill-Iubhhair,
Donnchadh Ua Goaigh, lord of Cianachta Glinne Geimhin, was slain. Gillachrist, son of Niall, son of Dubhlaech, was slain by Maelseachlaimn. Muireheartach, son of Anmachadh, lord of Ui-Liathain, was slain by Mahghamhain, son of Maelmhuaidh. Meanma, son of the lord of Ui-Caisin, died. Donnchadh, son of Aedh Beag O'Macleachlaimn, was slain by the foreigners. Maelisa, son of the lord of Ui-Maine, was slain at Iubhar Arnun, by the men of Teathbha. The son of Raghnall, son of Imhar, lord of Port-Lairge, was slain by the Ui-Liathain. Cudubh, son of Maelfabhaill, chief of Carraig-Brachaidhe, was slain by the race of Tadhg in Breagh. 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 Breagh about him, into Leinster; and he plundered the country as far as Leitghlimn, carried off spoil and prisoners, and slew the lord of Ui-mBuidhe, and many others. An army was led by Maelseachlaimn, Ua Neill, and Ua Maeldoraith, to Ath-clath; and they burned the fortress, and all the houses outside the fortress; and they afterwards proceeded into Ui-Cléinnsealah, 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 Connacht, i.e. Slegchanach; and there were also lost Conghalach, son of Conchobhar, lord of Ui-Failghe; Gillacolm Ua h'Aghadhla, lord of Teathbha, and many others also. An army was led by Maelseachlaimn, Ua Neill, Ua Maeldoraith, and O'Ruaire, into Leinster; and they carried off the hostages of Leinster, and gave the kingdom

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6 Outside the fortress.—"A. D. 1008" [recte, 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'Keanseallye, in Lynster, which they preyed, harried, and spoyled, and took divers captives with them, among whom Conghalach mac Connor, King of Affalie, was taken, and Gilla-Colume O'Hugh, prince of Teaffa."—Ann. Clon.
cuain, mac Ómliant, 7 po mach制订 Ógafaí, 7 tuccraí an sceine túraí 7 bréite úmba. Céch món lá Maolpóíartaí 1 ndál 5Caíp, comf tarrnaí Ómliant, mac bhuam co nDéil 5Caíp co raoinn própaí, 7 tóirceann am mac Ruanáin Ó Domacáin, 7 mac Uí Chathailain, 7 naoinne oile beor, 7 no bhrí Maolpóíartaí na ghabala lar tairini. Aod Óa Ruanáin, 7 mac ren Ógafaí, tighína órpíne, 7 maolanna Conaict, do mharaíd lá Taobh agaich go mac Cénach mac Cenobhair, lá ptí Conaict, aca Loch Neill 1 Maigh A Chui, a níosgáil Domnaill a bhréite. An Sleánaíche Óa Maolpóíchaí ann do mharaíd lá hUile eCealadhán, Céannaí mac Ógafaí, tighína Leatharg, véce. Aod mac Tairce mac Muircara Uí Cheallaí, tighína Óa Óhainn do mharaíd 1 eCluain mac Nóir. Ógafaí, mac Neill, mac Óblaí, do mharaíd lá Maolpóíchaí, mac Domnaill. Ógafaí Óa Ómnaíneach do Óal anrí creiteach go hAídra chia 5ír po mharaíd Pío mac Ruanáin Uí Ólomoain, tighína Aídra 7 Óa e Cúanaíchar lar.

Aodh Eoghain, mile a cíne véce. An darga bhalláin do Maolpóíchaí, Flannacán, mac Conaing roírceilnéir Ótha Macha, 7 Muircaraí, apáinneach an ól Conaíneach, véce. Ótamaí, Óa Maoltelécha, comáigra Conaíneach, 7 Eisthe, mní Ui Snaírt, comáigra Ógafaí, véce. Ógafaí, mac Conaing, comáigra Conaíneach Rupa ainneach, 7 Maolpóíchaí Óa Silaíneach, raoi Eaineann, véce. Mac bheach 7, Muirpóítach, mac Conaíneach aró amail Eaineann an tan éin, véce. 7a híd céad pàinn Mac bheach ampó,

8 Loch Neill: i.e. Neill's Lake. There is no longh now bearing this name in Magh-Ach, or Plain of Connaught.
9 Arailh Cloich. — A territory in the east of the county of Limerick. The church of Kiltedey and the hill of Knockany are referred to in ancient documents as in this territory.
10 Uí-Cúanaíchar. — 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 the Annals of the Four Masters:

of Leinster to Donncuan, son of Dunhaing; and they plundered Osraighhe, 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'Ruaire, i.e. the son of Sen-Fearghal, lord of Breifne, and royal heir of Connnaught, was slain by Tadhg of the White Steed, son of Cathal, son of Conchobhar, King of Connnaught, at Loch Neill, in Magh-Aeci, in revenge of Donnhalt, his brother. The Sleghanach Ua Maelseachlainn was slain by the Ui-Ceinnsealaigh. Ceinneidigh, son of Fearghal, lord of Laeighis, died. Aedh, son of Tadhg, son of Murchadh Ua Ceallaigh, lord of Ui-Maine, was slain at Chuain-nic-Nois. Gillachrist, son of Niall, son of Dubhlaech, was slain by Maelseachlain, son of Domhnall. Dunghal Ua Donnchaidh went on a predatory excursion into Aradh Cliach, and Finn, the son of Ruaidhri Ua Donnagain, and Ui-Cuanach, were slain by him.

The Age of Christ, 1015 [recte 1016]. The second year of Maelseachlainn. Flannagan, son of Conaing, Fos-airchinneach of Ard-Macha; and Muirgheas, airchinneach of Lis-acidheadh, died. Diarmait Ua Maeltelcha, successor of Comhghall; and Eithne, daughter of Ua Smairt, successor of Brighid, died. Airbheartach, son of Cosdobhroin, airchinneach of Ros-ailithir; and Macpaddraig Ua Sluaghadhaigh, the [most] learned of Ireland, died. Macliaig, i.e. Muircheartach, son of Cuceartach, chief poet of Ireland at that time, died. The following was Macliaig's first quatrain:

only. Flavertach mac Donell, coarb of Kyaran, Finnen, Cronan, and Fechin, quiecit."—Cod. Clarendn., tom. 49.

Lis-acidheadh: i.e. Fort of the Guests.—This was the name of the hospital or house of the guests at Armagh.

Macliaig.—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'Haloran’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 Liaig's is published, with a versified translation.

In the Annals of Connmacnoise Mac Liaig is called "Arch-Poet of Ireland, a very good man, and one that was in wonderful favour with king Bryan."
The salt.—It is added, in an interlined gloss in the Stowe copy of these Annals, that women were dividing salt by the bell: "...na bháthar sco reumadh rathain don eile..."

Drumrat.—There is a place of this name, now anglicised Drumrat, in the barony of Corran, county of Sligo; but the place here referred to was probably in Westmeath.

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 Owney O'Mulryan, in Tipperary. Both are of the race of Cathaeir Mor, King of Leinster and monarch of Ireland in the second century; but their pedigrees are different. The O'Mulryans of Owney-O'Mulryan descend from Fergus, son of Eoghan Goll, son of Nathi, son of Crimhtainn, son of Enna Ceinsealach, son of Labhraidh, son of Breasal Beulach, son of Fiacha Baiceadha, son of Cathaeir Mor.

Donn Druim.—It is stated in an interlined gloss, in the Stowe copy, that by this Moling...
Muircheartach Beag, son of Maelsecertach, 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" is measured.

An army was led by Maelseachlainn into Ulidia, and carried off the hostages of the Ulidians. Gillacoluim Ua hAghdhai, lord of Teathbha, was slain by the son of Donn, son of Donnghal, at Druim-raite. Macrath, son of Muireadhach Claen, lord of Ciarraighe-Luachra, was killed. Donncuan, i.e. the Simpleton, son of Dunlaing, lord of Leinster, and Tadhg Ua Riain, lord of Ui-Drona, was slain by Donnhadh, son of Gilla-phadraig, at Leithghlinn, after they had made friendship, and taken a mutual oath in the beginning of the day. Moling delivered this prophecy:

Donndurgen, and the royal Bard of lances,

Shall violate friendship at Glinngerg; mutual oaths shall not prevent bloodshed.

Dun-da-leathghlas was totally burned, with its Daimhliag and Cloitcheach, by lightning. Cluain-mic-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 Dubhtrue, son of Eochaidh, son of Ardgar, ex-king of Ulidia; and Conchobhar Ua Domhnallain, lord of U-Tuirtri, and others along with them. An army was led by Maelseachlainn into Ossory; and he plundered Osraighe, and carried off spoils and predicted "Donncuan."

\* The royal Bard: i.e. "Tadhg."—Gloss.
\* Glinn-Gerg: i.e. "Leithghlinn."—Gloss.
\* Daimhliag: i.e. the great stone-church, or cathedral.
The Annals of Ulster notice the following events under the year 1016:

“ A. D. 1016. Flannagan mac Conaing, Airchimnech of Ardmac; and Murges, Airchimnech of Lissai, mortui sunt. Ethne Nyn-Suairt, Coarb of Brigit [“Ethne, O’Swarte’s daughter abbess of Kilkare.—Ann. Clon.”]; and Diarmuid mac Maelmaor, Conar of Congall, died. Mac Liag, high poet of Ireland, mortuus est. Battle between Ulster and Dalnari; and Dalnari were vanquished, where fell Donell O’Longsy, king of Dalnari, Nell mac Durtinhime, and Conor O’Donellan, king of O’Turtry, and many more. Nell mac Eocha was victor. Coserach, mac Murcan, mic Flann, king of the men of Magh-Itha, a suis occidit est. Duncuan mac Dunlaing, king of Lenster, and Teg O’Rian, of Odrana, killed by Dunela mac Gillapatick. In west of Lethglinn. Dunleghois all burnt. Cluon-mic-Nois, Clonvert, and Conannus, i.
prisoners, and slew Dunghal, son of Gillaphadraig, son of Donuchadh, and many others. An army was led again by Maelseachlaínn into Osraige; and he plundered half the territory, and carried off hostages. He subsequently proceeded into Ui-CEinmsealach, which he plundered, and carried off their cows and prisoners. The Connaughtmen plundered and demolished Ceann-coradh and Cill-Dalua. The men of Munster plundered Inis-Clothrann and Inis-bo-fine. Gebhennach, son of Aedh, lord of Ui-Maine, was slain by the Ui-Maine themselves. Machla, son of Flannagan, was killed. A victory was gained by the Eili over Eoghanacht-Chaisil, where Domhnall, grandson of Domhnall, royal heir of Caiséal, and Domhnall, grandson of Ruaidhri, lord of Aradh, and numbers of others, were slain.

The Age of Christ, 1016 [recte 1017]. The third year of Maelseachlaínn. Diarmaid Ua Mæilteachla, a distinguished wise man, scribe, and bishop, died. Caenchomhraic Ua Baithin, lector of Gleann-Uisean, died. Ceallach Ua Maelmidhe, airchinnach of Drum-raithe, died. Oenghus, son of Flann, airchinnach of Lann-Leire; and Diarmaid Ua Maelmaedhlog, Abbot of Gleann-Uisean, died. Connmhach, lector and Abbot of Achadh-Urghlaís, was slain by the Ui-Bairrice. Oenghus, son of Carrach Calma, royal heir of Teamhair, pillar of the dignity of Ireland, died of the cholic. Fearghal, son of Domhnall, son of Conchobhair, royal heir of Aileach, was slain by the Cínel-Eoghain themselves. Conn, son of Conchobhair, son of Eigeachán, died. Donuchadh, son of


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 victualls this year in Ireland, soeineough that a hoope was sold for no lesse than five groates, which came (as my author sayeth) to a penny for every barren” [cake].

1Achadh-Urghlaís.—Otherwise called Achadh-arghlaís 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. 332; and also Lanigan's Ecc. 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.”

2Pillar of the dignity.—“Enos mac Carry Calma, prince of Taragh, the joye of Ireland, died.”—Ann. Clon.

b The Cínel-Eoghain themselves.—The Four Masters should have written this passage as follows: “Fearghal, son of Domhnall, son of Conchobhair, chief of the Cínel-Eoghain, and
heir to the kingship of Aileach, was slain by the Cinel-Eoghain themselves."

1 Geatha Ina 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 Cinneidigh, son of Geatha, the first chief of Lecighis, who attached the Three Comannus to Leix, who was the twenty-first in descent from Conail 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 Caille Calma mortuus est, being heyre of Tarach. Ferall, mac Dondell, mac Conor, heyre of Aileach, killed by Kindred-Owen. Flann O'Bece, king of Meth" [i.e. Ui-Meith], "killed by his own" [a suis occisus est]. "Cormack mac Lorcain" [king of Onchachas], "killed by the O'Treumas. Doncha mac Doncha O'Congalai, heyre of Ireland, a suis occisus est. Mureach O'Dhuineoin, king of the Mic Cuais of Bregh, killed by Flavertach O'Neill.

The slaughter of Lenster and Galls by Maelsechlainn at Fodrai. Aengus mac Flainn, Airchinnech of Lainn-Lore, and Cormack O'Maelmike, Airchinnech of Dromrath, mortui sunt. Gilchrist O'Lorkan, king of Coillfallavan, killed at Kells. Con, mac Conor, mic Egnecan, mortuus est. Glendalough burnt for the most part."

—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

1 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. Endues of Aran (Acta Sanctorum, p. 715), mistakes this for the island of Arca Chaemhain, in the bay of Galway; though in the Life of St. Fechin, pp. 135, 141, he describes it correctly, as: "Hec insula est etiam in Oceano, distatque parvis lunicis versus occidentem ab imaginia" [Omey].—See Hardiman's edition of O'Fisherity's For-Connacht, p. 114, note 4. 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. Gillchrist Ua Lorcan, lord of Caille-Folinanhain, was killed at Ceannanuas. Flann Ua Beice, lord of Ui-Meith, was killed. Muireadhach Ua Duibheoin, lord of Uí-Mic-Uais-Breagh, was slain by Flaithebheartach Ua Neill. A slaughter was made of the foreigners by Maelseachlainn, at Odhtha, where many were slain. Gaeithini Ua Mordha was slain. Dubhdabhoirenn Ua Riain was slain.

The Age of Christ, 1017 [recte 1018]. The fourth year of Maelseachlainn. Gormghal of Ard-Oilean, chief annachar of Ireland; and Cormac Ua Mithidhchin, Abbot of Achaadh-abhla, died. Muireadhach Ultach, annachar of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Braen, son of Maelmordha, son of Murchadh, King of Leinster, was blinded by Sitric, son of Amhlaeibh, at Ath-clath, through treachery; and he died in consequence. Conghalach, son of Conchobhar, son of Finn, lord of Uí-Faiilge, died. Maeblan, son of Egneach Ua Leocain, lord of Gaileanga and all Tuath-Luighne, was killed by the Saithni. 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 Eoghanachta went northwards over Sliabh-Fuaid. A predatory excursion by Maelseachlainn into
Dóinnull, Úa Caintealbhain.—Now anglicised Daniel O’Kindellan, or Quinlan. This family took their hereditary surname from Caintealbhain, son of Macelon, the lineal descendant of Laeghnaire mac Neill Naighiallaigh, the last pagan monarch of Ireland.—See the Miscellany of the Irish Archæological Society, vol. i. p. 142; and note 2, under the year 925, p. 619, col. 2, supra.


Úa-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 Connell Mageoghegan writes as follows, in 1627, in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnois, at A. D. 778:

“They are brought so low now a days that the best Chroniclers in the kingdom are ignorant of their descents, 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 charlies and poor labouring men, so as scarce there is a few parishes in the kingdom but hath some one or other of these 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 Clonmacnois:
[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 Caiindealbhain, lord of
Cinel-Laeghaire, and Cass-Midhe, Maelseachlaimn's lawgiver, were slain; and
Ua Cleirccein, lord of Caille-Follamhain, was wounded, and died after a short
period. Flannagan Ua Cellaigh, and Conghalach, son of Maelseachlaimn,
were mortally wounded at the same place. Gillacoluim, son of Muireadhch
Ua Maeltre, and Aedh Ua hEradain, lord of Ui-Breasail-Macha, died. Ceann-
ach Ua Mordha, lord of Laeighis, was killed. Muireadhch, son of Muircheart-
thac, lord of Fotharta, was killed.

The Age of Christ, 1018 [recte 1019]. The fifth year of Maelseachlaimn.
Domhnall, son of Maelseachlaimn, son of Domhnall, successor of Finnenn
and Mocholmog, died. Ua Brodubhain, Abbot of Achadhur, was killed. Cill-dara
was all burned by lightning, excepting one house only. Ceannannus was plun-
dered by Sitric, son of Amhlaebh, and the foreigners of Ath-chiath; 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 Maelseachlaimn, son of Maeluanaidh, Ard-
ghar and Ardechu, both royal heirs of Aileach, were killed by the Cinel-Eogluhain
themselves. Mathghamhain, son of Conaing, son of Domhun, royal heir of

"A. D. 1018. Gormgal in Ard-Olean, prime-
soul-frend" [ppim-anmcapa]; "in Ireland, in
Christo quievit. Brann mac Maelmorra, king of
Lenster, blinded at Dublin by Sitrick mac
Aulaib. Maedan mac Egni O'Lorkan, king of
Galeng and all Tuothhigne, killed by an ar-
row" [recte, by the tribe of Saithni]. "An army
by Kindred-Owen to Killavrick, killed many,
and imprisoned" [recte, lost] "Gilchrist, mac
Conaing, mic Congalai. Antrim spoiled by
Fermannach. Donell O'Cynnelvan, king of La-
saire, and Casnie, heard" [Reccape] "to Maels-
chlainn, killed by Ferkall and Ely, about a
pray. The Comet permanent this yeare for 14
days in harvest. Gilcolum mac Murean O'Mael-
atre, and Hugh O'Herman, king of O'Bressall-
Macha, mortui sunt."—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

"A. D. 1011" [recte, 1018]. "Moriegh Ul-
tagh, anchorite of Clonvicknose, died. Broen
[recte, Bran] "mac Moylemorry, king of Lyn-
sther, had his eyes putt out by the deceipt of
Sitrick. There appeared this year in the Au-
tumne two shining Cometes in the Firmament,
which continued for the space of two weeks.
King Moylescaghly, with a great army, went
to Ferkall and Elye, where he tooke a great
pray, and through the stordy resistance of the
inhabitants of the said country, in defence of
their preys and libertys, Donnell O'Koyndel-
haine, prince of the Race of King Lagery, and
Casmye, the king's Stewarde" [Reccape],
"with many others, were slain. Congallach
mac Moylemorry, prince of Lynster, was killed
wilfully."—Ann. Clon.

Aon Cripirt, mile a naii d'eo. An peirpead bhaoaim vo Mhaolchlamh. Maoilimuaid Ua Maoilimuaid, tiobna Peap eCeall, vo marbha hi Maigh Lene la Munpiadhach Ua Cappain. Soicthi la Mhaolpeachlamh, 1. la hUa Neill 1. la Dommchao mac Óriain, 1. la hAirt Ua Ruaini, co Sinnam, co ceacar Hilla Connacht vo Mhaolchlaomh. Plaitbhirtach Ua hEocadha vo bhall la Niall mac Eocaí. Teapmann Roini vo oighn an Uib Paolain. Dom-

1. Ua Geibhennagh.—Now anglicised Keaveny. This family descends from Geibhennach, son of Aedh, chief of Hy-Mana, who was slain in 971. See note under that year; and Tribes and Customs of Hy-Mana, pp. 62, 63.


3. Gillaclannaigh: i. e. Servant of St. Coemilgin, or Kevin. He was the grandson of Tuathal, the progenitor after whom the Ui-Tuathal, or O'Toole of Leinster, took their hereditary surname. The O'Toole descend from his brother Dorn, or Donnucan, who was appointed king of Leinster by the monarch Maelsechlaínn II., in 1015.

4. Ua-Cathasainigh.—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 Muergorn, and Ossen O'Cahasay, king of Sialni, killed by Galengs. Killare all burnt by fire, called Tenedait. Donell mac Maelsechlaime, Coarb of Finnen and Maolomog, in Christo quiwit. Ardgar and Arche, mic Maelsechlaime, mic Maeruanu, two heyres of Ailech, a suis occisi sunt. Gilkyvin, heyre of Lenster, killed by his own people. Mahon, mac Cunaing, mic Dinnucan, heir of Munster, died. Flavertach O'Neill came to Tyrconell, and preyed Tir-Enna and Tirlugach. Roary O'Halelen, king of O'Nechach, killed by the men of Fermnai. The two sons of Kennedy were killed in his revenge very soon. i. Congalac and Gilmuire. A skyrmish 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. Mael-mordha, son of Maehlmuaidh, Tanist of Dealbhna, was killed. Ua Geibhennach\textsuperscript{7}, Tanist of Ui-Mane, was killed. Flaithbheartach Ua Neill came into Tir-Conaill, and plundered Tir-Enda and Tir-Lughdhaich\textsuperscript{7}. Ruaidhri Ua hAilellain, lord of Ui-Eathach, was slain by the men of Fearmnagh; and the two sons of Cein-neidigh, namely, Conghalach and Gillamuire, were immediately slain in revenge of him. Gillacacainighgin\textsuperscript{7}, 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\textsuperscript{7}, lord of Saithne, were slain by the Galeanga. Ruaidhri, son of Faclan, lord of Fotharta, was slain.

The Age of Christ, 1019 \textit{recte} 1020\textsuperscript{7}. The sixth year of Maelseachlainn. Maehlmuaidh O'MaeIhmuaidh, lord of Fearn-Ceall, was slain in Magh-Lena\textsuperscript{w} by Muircheartach Ua Carraigh. An army was led by Maelseachlainn, Ua Neill, Donnchadh, son of Brian, and Art Ua Ruaire, to the Sinaim; and they gave the hostages of Connaught to Maelseachlainn. Flaithbheartach Ua hEochaidd\textsuperscript{w} was blinded by Niall, son of Eochaidd. The Termon of Finnia\textsuperscript{7} was plundered

\textsuperscript{7}[The] “Damliaf of Dorow, i.e. a sanctified place” \textit{recte}, the great stone church] “broken by Murtagh O’Carrai upon Maehmni, king of Fermanagh, 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” \textit{recte}, 1019. “All the town of Kildare was burnt by a thunderbolt, but one house. Sittrick mac Awley of Dublin irreverently and without respect made havoc 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 Thomas, fell upon Donnogh mac Bryan Borowe, and gave him a blow in the head, and did cut off his right arm. Donnogh escaped alive; the other was killed in that presence. Moylemorray mac Moylemoye, prince of Delvyn, died.”


\textsuperscript{w}Magh-Lena.—Now Moylena, near Tullamore, in the King’s County.—See note \textsuperscript{5}, under A. D. 902, p. 564, \textit{supra}.

\textsuperscript{7}Ua-hEochaidd.—Now O’Haughey, and sometimes anglicised Haughey, Haugh, Hoey, and even Hoyle. This family took their hereditary surname from Eochaidd, son of Niall, son of Eochaidd, son of Ardghar, who was the eighth in descent from Bec Boirche, King of Ulidia, who died in the year 716.—See p. 315, \textit{supra}.

\textsuperscript{7}The Termon of Finnia: i.e. the Termon of
Clonard in Meath, of which Finnia, or Finnen, was the patron saint.

* O h-Inneachtaigh.—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 Inneachtaigh is anglicised Enright, without the prefix Mac, which disguises the Irish origin of the name.

* Culumachra: i.e. Caenis Montis Luachra: i.e. dog, hero, or fierce warrior of Shliabh Luachra.

* 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 (Trios Thaum., p. 298), as follows. The errors and omissions are marked by brackets:


But this passage is more correctly rendered by Mageoghegan in the Annals of Clonmaiscoe, and in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster.—Vide infra.

* Maolmuire.—This passage is translated by Colgan as follows:


The most of the passages given by the Four
by the Ui-Faclain. Donuhnall, son of Muireadhach, lord of Ui-Maine, was killed. Aedh Ua h-Inmreachtaigh, lord of Ui-Meith, was slain by the Ui-Niallain. Culaucha Ua Conchobhair, lord of Ciarrraighe-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, 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-t-Sabhail; and the old preching 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-daloich, with its oratories, was burned. The burning of Cluain-Iraird, Ara, Sord, and Cluain-mic-Nois. The shrine of Patrick, and the Finnafaidheach [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, 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 Durhays, burnt. Glendaloich all, with Durhayes, burnt. Clon-Irard, Clon-mic-Nois, and Sord-Colum-Cill, tertia parte cremate sunt. Gildar an mac Oscene, king of Magorn, killed by men of Rosse. Maelmoi mac Oscene, king of Magorn, in one day killed by [Ui-Macconais of Brega. All Ard-mach burn wholly, viz., the Danlialg with the houses" [recte, with the roof]. "or cover of lead, the Steeple, with the Bells; the Savall, and Taci, and Chariot of the Abbott, with the old chair 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 year of his principality, the 3. Non. Junii, Friday before Whitsunday, mortuus est. Amalgai in the Coarbshipp by consent of lai and church. Finaech mac Roary, king of Scotland, a suis occiund est. Hugh O'Hirrechta, king of O-Meith, killed by the O-Nialleans."—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

"A. D. 1013" [recte, 1020]. "Murtagh O'Carry Calma took Molloye, or Moylemoye, prince of Forkall, from out the church of Dorrrow, and killed him at Moylena, adjoining to Dorrrow. King Moylesaghlyn, O'Nalle, Donogh mac Bryan, and Art O'Royrcyk, with their forces, went into the provence of Connought, took hostages there, and delivered them into the king's hands. Killdare, Gleanlaghna, Clanarde, Aron, Swords, and Clonvicknose, were thoroughly burnt by Danes. Ard-mach, the third of the Kallends of June, was burnt from the one end to the other, save only the Librarie. [Ceimheataan teach rpecheapu na naim]. All the houses were burnt; the great church," [the] "steeple, the church of the Savall; the pullpitt, or chair of preaching, together with
much gold, silver, and books, were burnt by the Danes."—Ann. Clon.

4 Macolaire, daughter of Ambaideh.—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 Boruma! It is no wonder then that he did not join either side in the battle of Clontarf.

5 Dergue-Mgoroc.—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. Deilgne, or Deilgne, is to be distinguished from Delg-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. Canice:


6 Coccannan.—He is the ancestor of the family of O'Coccannan, now Coccannon, who were seated in the territory of Corcanoe, in the north of the county of Galway.

7 The Uí-Gadhra: i.e. the family of O'Gara, who were at this time seated in the territories of Gaileanga and Sliaabh-Lugha, in the present county of Mayo.

8 Fallambhan.—He was the ancestor of the family of O'Fallambhan, onglicé 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 Amthalghaidh 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 airchinnseach of Lann-Leire, died. Macnairre, daughter of Ambrick, wife of Maelseachlainn, son of Donhnall, 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-Ainninn [Lough Ennell], and MacConailligh, 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 Ugraire, son of Dunlaing, King of Leinster, over Sitric, son of Ambrick, and the foreigners of Ath-clath, at Derge-Mogorog in Ui-Brinin-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-Anmachlha. The son of Cuceannan, lord of Ui-Diarmada, was slain by the Ui-Gadhra. A great depredation by Maelseachlainn upon the foreigners; and on the same night a depredation was committed by the Ui-Neill upon the Cinel-Eoghain; and they were driven northwards over Sliabh-Fuaiad. Mac-Eith, son of Follanlaigh, chief of Clann-Uadach, died.

in the barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon.—See Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many, p. 19, note a; and note i, 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 Ugraire, king of Leinster, to Sitrick mac Aulaiv, king of Dublin, at Dalgne-Mogoroc. A shower of wheat rained in Ossory. An army by Hugh O'Neill through O-Dorthainn. They were at Matechta and killed the Leoberg in the meeting" [recte, in a conflict], "and O-Neiths and men of Magorn met him, together with the men of Saimi" [Saithni], "the men of Fernval, and O-Dor-
rea et he píirrann in n’Orrnaig bib. Aithlacháin, comarába Pátraicce, do úd rní Muínnin céanna cup, co téac a nóir éanr.

An Chriost, mile ríche a nó. Mãim Aínt bunó Thlachtá na Maolpichlann rop Ghallóib Aíta chath, d’i réoróitáin díe, ina nebhrao,

... a sóip acaip neidhach, reapeacp oce an Aé mbuné, Tlíoáca laité leimenoach oprn co cíof a uide.

Mí do in bithnín aicinn. Maolseachlann Nón, mac Domnall, me Domnaicó, thab óroim. Cm Dún na gCeó, fo déc hi eChro 1100 Lóca h’Amnd, iad nínt e trí bhíoná anáthach 1 aiche with Épinn, mao iard Isbár Cluana mac Nóim. I. 65 con dhíge órian, me Cinnm, an é árse mh, 1 neimfinnn naoi mbliantaí iad cCath Cluana tarb rín tsear bhaon réit-moig a aoir, an cítifhanda Nóim do Septimber tnu fúinnaí 10i5 nó forrmh, iad nátridhe dhúrca tna réit-taib agur tarpmáeáctaitb, iad nuirthe in éirr Chriost. 1 a rola, 1 iad na iorrua ilmaide Aithlacháin, comarába Pátraicce an 16 baoi ríde, 1 comarába Cholainn Chille, 1 comarába Ciaráin, 1 éimín 1 rpiíti Nóim hi ríphpáircpea ucc, 1 go célebharrfóit órppinn, 1 inna, prálina, 1 céitice o ruat a anna. Dá bhaich do ansilecneácaíb in comóide an bár rín Maolpichlann amail ar pullur rín paim,

Trí édo pórte oce an píc; ioma róip bhoic íp bíd,

Altrom 6 píc na nóíle 1 uífhoin gach únne dib.
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-Thanchtgla[n] [was gained] by Maelseachlainn over the foreigners of Ath-cliath, 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 Donnechadh, pillar of the dignity and nobility of the west of the world, died on Cro-inis Loch-a-Ainin[a]; 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-tarbla, in the seventy-third year of his age, on the fourth of the Nones of September, on Sunday 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 quatrains:

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 Hiberniae supremum caput Ordinum, et Procerum Occidentis postquam annis 43 regnat juxta Annales Cluanenses cum novemannis quibus regnavit post prælium Cluantarbhense; anno atatis 73 quarto Nonas Septem
niter celebrarunt."—Trias Thauna, 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.

"Flann Úa Tacaín.—For some ancient inscribed tombstones to persons of this name, see Petrie's Round Towers of Ireland, pp. 324, 325.

"O'Gallchohabhair.—Now O'Gallagher. This family took their hereditary surname from Galchobhar, sixth in descent from Macellogha, monarch of Ireland from A. D. 612 till 615, whose eldest son, Culluch, was monarch from 612 till 651.—See Battle of Magh-Rath, p. 336.

"Seirín-Adamhain: i.e. Adamman'S Shrine, now Skreen, an old church giving name to a townland and parish, in the barony of Tírigha, and county of Sligo.—See Colgan's Acta Sanctorum, p. 337, and p. 340, n. 42. Near this church is a holy well dedicated to St. Adamnan. —See Genealogies, &c., of Hy-Fuchrach, p. 267, note 1.

"Deagha: i.e. St. Dagesus, who is the patron saint of Inishkeen, in the county of Louth.—See Colgan's Acta Sanctorum, pp. 348 and 374; and Archdall's Monasticus Hibernicus, p. 465.

"Conn-na-mBocht: i.e. Conn of the Poor. He was the ancestor of a family at Clonmacnoise called Mac Cuinn na mBocht, otherwise O'Gorman.

"Cearbhail.—He is the ancestor from whom the family of O'Cearbhail of Ely-O'Carroll, in the now King's County, derived their hereditary surname.

"Úa Crichtain.—Now anglicized Creighan, and Creigan, and sometimes scoticised to Creighton. The Annals of Ulster and the Annals of Clonmacnoise, 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 son, 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\textsuperscript{m}, aircinneach of Dearnmach, a distinguished wise man; and Macleobha Ua Gallchubhair\textsuperscript{n}, comharba of Serin-Adhamhain\textsuperscript{o}, died. Lachtman of Inis-cacin, successor of Deagha\textsuperscript{p}, died at Ard-Macha. Cathasach Ua Garbhain, lector of Cluain-mic-Nois, of the sept of Cuireni; and Joseph, son of Dunchadh, annchara of Cluain-mic-Nois, died: the latter was the father of Conn-um-Bocht\textsuperscript{q}. Muiren of the tongue was slain by two Glicks 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 Mealdoraith, was slain. Muiреadhach Ua Sleibhene [Slevin], chief poet of the north of Ireland, was slain by the Fearn-Rois. The son of Cearbhhall\textsuperscript{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. Maileghinn, son of Coireall, lord of Oirghialla, died, after [doing] penance for his sins. Mathghamhain, son of Laidhghenn, son of Cearbhhall, lord of Fearnaghagh, was slain at Cluain-Eois, by Cathal Ua Crichain\textsuperscript{s}. Muircheartach Ua Carraigh

Daniell O'Kelly, king of Fothart; and Sitrick mac Ivar, king of Waterford, killed. Mae Leginn mac Cairill, king of Airgiall; Flann O'Taean, Airehannech of Dorow, died. Lachtman, Coarb of Iniskyn-Dea, died in Airdmach. Maelsechlainn, mac Donell, mac Doncha, the glorious and courageous post or upholder of the west of the world, died in the 43rd year of his reign, in the 73rd yeare of his age, \textit{in 4 Nonas Septembris die vii. Dominico ii. bunc.} A sea battle betwene the Galls of Dublin and Nell mac Eochaa, king of Ulster. The Gentiles\textsuperscript{t} \textit{recte, Galls} “put to flight, that theire bloody slagger was had, and put to jeopardy after. Murtagh O'Carroii, heyre of Tarach, killed by Maelsechlainn. An overthrow at Sliavfinn of Airgalia by Nell mac Eochaa, that their bloody slagger was committed. Mahon mac Laignue, king of Fervuai, killed by Cahalan O'Chrichan, in the midst of Clonasis, Muren Natega, i.e. of the toung, killed.”—\textit{Ann. Ult., Cod. Clav., t. 49.}

“A. D. 1022. Mac Kervell, prince of Ely, was killed. Sitrick mac Hymer, King of Waterford, was killed by these of Ossoric. 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 erabbe” [wild apples]. “There was also such thunder and lightning that it killed an infinite number of cattle every where in the kingdome. King Moyleseaghlyne gave an overthrow to the Danes, where many of
them lost their heads, fifty days before his death. King Moyleseaghly, mac Donell, níe Donnagh, king of all Ireland, having thus triumphantly reigned over all Ireland, and his enemies, the Danes, died in Coriniss upon Logh Imill, near his house of Downe-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 Armagh, the Cowarb of St. Columb and the Cowarb of St. Keyran being present, after he received the sacrament of Extremum Unction, died a good death.

"This was the last king of Ireland of Irish blood that had crown; yet 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 Maelseachlaimn God. A battle on the sea between the foreigners of Ath-chiath 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 Aedh, son of Tomaltach, fell by the foreigners in that sea battle, in the seventeenth year of his age. Donnochadh, 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 Domnileibbe and the Ui-Fachain. 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 Cninen, wise man, and Bishop of Sord-Choluirn-Chille, died. Donhnall, son of Aedh Beag Ua Maelseachlaimn, 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 Daimhliag-Chianain; and Aimblith Ua Cathasaigh, lord of the Saithni, was slain by them on that day. Donnochadh Ua Duinn, 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 Maelseachlaimn, lord of Inis-Eoghan 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, Donnochadh. Conchobhar, son of Aenghus, son of Carrach Calma, was killed by the Guttas 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 Moyleseaghly, this kingdom was without a king 20 years, during 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, Corcan Clairreach, a devout and holy man, that was anchorite of all Ireland, whose most abiding was at Lismore. The land was governed like a free state, and not like a monarchy, by them. There fell wonderfull great snow at this time before the battle of Slieve-Grott."—Ann. Clon.

Guttas: i.e. the Stammerers. This was a nickname of a family of the O'Melaghlines of Meath.
Ua hÉagra, tigéarna Luigne Connacht. Éamh Mac Coirre, ápó éromchó na nGaoideal, véce hI Chuain mac Nóir, nap neicgíschaidh.

Aoir Chríost, mile ríce a cénaim. Ruchlena mhíleigín 91 pagant Chuain mac Nóir, ainmneach Donnplebech abae, ainmneach iomairfín, abh na nGaoideal, véce hI Róim mar níoll ná oileáine. Óthlabháin, prín áthacha na nGaoideal, 1 raccapú Adam bríscain, véce hI Chuain mac Nóir. Donnpléibe, tigéna Ua Paileán, do ghabáil tige oc Óthloch pop Aigeire, mac Dúilain, pop píis Laisin, 1 pop Mhaolmór@ mac Lorcain, tigéna Ua eCennpealání, 1 pop a mac, 1 pop marbhé taat a téirmh ná la Donnpléibe. Cuan, Ua Loticán, prínneceif Emeann, 1 roai fúcahú, do marbhé a tTiith, 1 bhúnaitt a naon naon an lucre po marbh, 1 púr rithe rithe mórín. Cúcaille, mac Sambhó, uphilbó píis, véce. Donnpléibe, mac Mhaolmóir@, tigéna Ua Paileán, do rocht pop cérre 1 nuíb Patlge conar tarrnáid tigéna Ua Pailege 1 omeam nUib Muireadaigh coin marbhé e ninn iothao 1ir po ronno ciurch Cille n EPA. Cath Aitha na cíomh hI Ceomhain istirn Ua Maoltoir@n 1 Ua Ruarc, 50 ruimín pop Ua Ruarc, 1 po lao áir a múintire 1, ríce cóe asead torpátaí ann in Ruarc Ua nDiarmada, tanaír bhríse. Ár do po marbh,

* 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'Ruairce, as a distinct reference is made in the elegy to the death of Brian, and the battle of Clontarf, thus:

"Subaé Sol 5 Cúmn 1ap éip Ólfrain 1'o eisín a níosd cúmnana laibr."

"Joyful are the race of Cúnn after Brian's Fall in the battle of Cluain-tarbh."

The Annals of Ulster and the Annals of Clonmacnois, 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 4th Ides of January, being Thursday. An Eclipse of the Sun, the 27th of the same Moone, on Thursday. Donell mac Maelsechlainn, Hugh Beg's son, killed by Mac Senan O'Lochan. Donogh O'Duinn, king of Bregh, taken by Gentiles" [recte. Galls] "in his own name" [recte, at their own Iracht, or public assembly], "and carried beyond seas. Lochlainn mac Maelsechlainn, king of Ailech, killed by his own people. Teig mac Bryan killed by Ely. Conor O'Carrai killed by the Guttas. Leovellin, king of Brit-taine, died. Enrick, or Henriques, king of the World, died. After him did Cuana" [i.e. Otho III.] "assume the kingdom of the World. Two O'Macneynes killed by Galengs. Donell O'Hayra, king of Luigne Connacht, killed by Conor, king of Connacht."—Ann. A. D. 1023. There was an Eclipse of the Sun about noon the first of the Kalends of February. Donell mac Hugh Beg O'Melaghlyn, king of halfe Meath, was killed by the sonn of
Connacht, into Uí-Briuin, where Domhnall Ua hEaghra, lord of Luighne in Connacht, was slain. Erard Mac Coisse, 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, air-chinneach of Finnbhair-abha, air-chinneach of Indeichtiuen, and [the most distinguished] abbot of the Gaedhil, died at Rome, whither he had gone upon a pilgrimage. Dubhshlaine, chief anncheara of the Gaedhil, and priest of Ard-Breacain, died at Cluain-mic-Nois. Domnseibhbe, lord of Uí-Faelain, took a house [forcibly] at Dubhloch, from Augaire, son of Dunlaing, King of Leinster, and from Maelmordha, son of Lorcan, lord of Uí-Ceinnsealaigh, and from his son; and the three were therein slain by Domnseibhbe. Cuan Ua Lothchain, 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 Breaigh, died. Domnseibhbe, son of Maelmordha, lord of Uí-Faelain, set out upon a predatory excursion into Uí-Failghe; and the lord of Uí-Failghe, and some of the Ui-Muireadhaigh, overtook and slew him as he was plundering Cill-dara. The battle of Ath-na-croise in Corann, between Ua Maeldoranidh and Ua Ruairce, where Ua Ruairce was defeated, and his people slaughtered, i.e. twenty hundred of them were slain, together with Ruairce, grandson of Diarmaid, Tanist of Breifne. Of him was said:

Seanan O’Loogan, and by these of Lwyrine. Donnoghe d’Oyone, prince of Moybrey, was treacherously taken by the Danes, and carried ever seas. Teig, son of King Bryan Broowe, was unnaturally deliver’d by his own brother, Donnogh, to those of Elye O’Karoll, who accordingly killed him, as was desired of them by his brother, Donnogh. Leovelin, King of Wales, died. Henric, monarch of the World, died, and Conrado” [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.

* Dubhloch: i.e. the Black Lough, or Lake. Not identified.

* 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.”

* 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.

* 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.
An cat de Aḍ an ecorpí pečatap pip cen taip, Ro lón vo coláib Conam ap la Conall a mairi.


An uair mhór, níl piche a cicce. Plánamhpa, comáipba iac Colam Chille, Maoléain Ua Tóipín, comáipba Uípe Cholam Chille, Cíndipánáid, mac Plaithíteas, comáipba Molapí Oímain, tíshínaí coímpí o póiléigín, désc. Maolbóin Ua Ríotain, comáipba Òimína g Comgaill, désc. Ómbhír Ua Fánéalláin, aib Óromá Uíthain, Saipéipisíach, abh Imleacha Iubain, ture oínch g aímos maithí Eimeál eip, an Túipheach, mac Muicéipíom, comáipba Ciarphán g Comhain, désc. Do muintir Imlech Pórphoerí ú. Niall Ua Concháin, píosiónna Connacht, to maighdís. Maistíre, mac Domh-

a Talcáiné.—Now the River Tolka, which passes through the village of Finglass, passes under Ballybough Bridge, and meets with the salt water at Amsley Bridge, near the North Strand, Dublin.

b Erbhann.—Not identified.

The Annals of Ulster and of Clonmacnoise notice the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1024. Uaighe mac Dunlaing, king of Lenster, and Maclmorra mac Lorcan, king of Cinséal, [had] "a hóise taken upon them by Maclmorra, king of the O'Fachanis, where they were lost, or by Domnainseil rather, which Domnainseil afterwards was killed by the O'Muiredaies. The battle of Ath-na-Croise, betwee O'Mael-dorain and O'Roryk, where O'Roryk was discomfitted and his slaughter committed. Cuan O'Lochan, Arch-poet of Ireland, killed treacherously by the men of Teiva, ancestors of the Foxes. They stunk afterwards, whereby they got the name Foxes;—a miracle shewed of the poet. Donell mac Hugh, bheir of Ailech, by Gillamaur O'Hogan killed. Maelduin O'Conchaille, king of O'Niallairens, killed by the O'Durhaimis. Maclruana O'Kiardri, King of Carbré, a suísc ceascus est. An army by O'Neill's son, and he prayed O'Moth and O-Dorhainn."—Ann. Uíth., Cód. Clarend., tomo. 49.

"A. D. 1024. O'Moyleedoric gave an overthrow to O'Roryk in Connought, near Corran, where O'Roryk received great loss of his people. Macl Frech of Ulster took hostages of the Danes, and caused them to set at liberty their Irish captives. Osorick and Lynstermen went to Taychloyne, and brought a rich booty Jewells and prisoners from the Danes. Faghtna,
In the battle of Ath-na-croise, men looked without pity,
Corann was filled without carcasses; the Conalls had its glory.

Another battle was fought between them, in which the men of Breifne were defeated, and the son of Tighhearnan 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 Tuicainne; and they obtained jewels and hostages from the foreigners. The victory of Erglann, by Gearrgaela, over the foreigners. Domnall, 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 Ciarraidi, 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 Conuldan.

The Age of Christ, 1025. Flannabhra, comharba of Ia-Cholhum-Chille; Maelcomn Ua Torain, comharba of Doire-Cholhum-Chile; Ceannfaeladh, son of Flaithbhheartach, successor of Mohais of Daimhinis; and Gillachrist, its lector, died. Maelbrighde Ua Crichtidein, successor of Finnia and Comhgall, died. Duibhinsi Ua Faircheallaigh, Abbot of Druim-leathan; Saerbhreatach, Abbot of Imleach Iubhair, who was pillar of the wealth and dignity of the west [recte south] of Ireland; and Muireadhach, son of Mughron, successor of Ciaran and Comman, died; he was of the family of Imleach Fordeorach. Niall Ua Conchobhar, royal heir of Connaught, was killed. Mactire, son of Donnghaile, Lector and priest of Clonvicknoose, 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 sufficiencie the causes of Ireland were committed to be examined and ordered, was killed by one of the land 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-ancho-rite of Ireland, died."—Ann. Clon.

*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.

*Successor of Ciaran and Comman; i.e. Abbot of Clonmaoise and Roscommon.

* Imleach Fordeorach.—This is probably the place now called Emlagh, situated in the parish of Kilkeevin, barony of Castlerea, and county of Roscommon.—See A. D. 751; and the Ordnance Map of the County of Roscommon, sheet 27.

An tSroirt, mile riche a pe. Conall Ua Cillme, comarba Cronaim Tuama Spéme, Maolpaitepaise Ua Ailecam phlipgina Ouin UtgLappe [vcece]. Maolpuanaib Ua Maoloorpaib, tigina Cemuid Conall, no do tpr marp ma aithpe. SlOicex fo la Domnech, mac bpiaum, co trucc sialla pip Mmade 7 mopi?gh, Sall, Laisn, Ocaffaige. SlOicex fo la Plaibreitach Ua Neill 7 la Maolphichlomo, mac Maolpuanaib, hi Miide, co tcecepce pip sialla, 7 go nceapart pop hic oispead i nhup Moita, 7 po npeipipit in nhup pop Ghallaib. Muippeacpaich, mac Conailaig, tigina Ua Priige pop marbaib la Ghallaib Aca chae. Anmpgin Ua Móopa, tigina Caippin, Ciuphlin Ua bearpou,

1 Grandson of Comhaltan.—He was Cugeda, son of Gillachallagh O'Clyere. —See Genealogies, &c., of Hy-Fionnch, p. 303. See also the years 964 and 976, supra.
2 The Feara-Manach: i.e. the men of Fermanagh.
3 Lock-Uaidhe.—Now Lough Ooney, in the barony of Dartry, and county of Monaghan. —See note 4, under A. D. 850, p. 452, supra.
4 Tormann-Fechin.—Now Ternonfeckin, in the barony of Ferrard, and county of Louth. —See note under A. D. 1013.
5 The Ur-Crichain: i.e. the followers of Caitlan O'Crichain, chief of Farney. —See Shirley's Account of the Dominion of Farney, pp. 4, 5.

The Annals of Ulster and of Clonmaenoise record the following events under this year:
1 A. D. 1025. Flannavra. Coarb of Aed [Iona]; "Muireach mac Mugron, Coarb of Kirran; Macelin O'Toran, Coarb of Daire; Cenfaic mac Flavertai, Airchinnech of Daivinias; Macbride O'Cryeven, Coarb of Finnen and Congall; Daivinse O'Fairchellai, Airchinnech of Dromlean; and Syvverchagh, abbot of Imlech-Ivair, in Christo dormient. Nell O'Conor, heyre of Connaght; and Gerragda, king of Bregh, killed. Maceseclainn Gott, king of Meath, died. An army by Flavertach O'Nell into Bregh" [and] "into Fingall, and brought the Irish hostages from the Galls. Cahalan,
Tanist of Teadhbha, was killed. Gearrgaela, lord of Breagha, was killed and burned by [the people of] South Breagha and Mathghamhain 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 Uí-Neill northwards over Sliabh-Fuaiad; and they left behind their shields and their horses to him, and he took the hostages of the men of Breagha from them. Maelseachlann Gott, lord of Meath, died immediately afterwards. The grandson of Comhaltain [Ua Cleirigh], lord of Uí-Fiachrach Aídhne, died. A predatory excursion was made by Cathalain, lord of Fearmhbhaigh, against the Feara-Manach. A predatory excursion was made by the Feara-Manach to Loch-Uaithne, and they burned and slew seventeen men on the margin of the lake. Dunghal Ua Donnchadha, King of Caiscal, died. Tearchann-Fechin was plundered and burned on Christmas night by the Uí-Crichair.

The Age of Christ, 1026. Conall Ua Collene, successor of Cronan of Tuaim-Greine; Maelpídraig Ua Ailecain, lector of Dun-Leathghlaise; Maelruanaidh O'Maeldoraidh, lord of Cínél-Conaill, went over the sea on his pilgrimage. A host 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 Maelseachlann, 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. Muircheartach, son of Conghalach, lord of Uí-Failghe, was slain by the foreigners of Ath-cliath. Aimergin Ua Mordha, lord of Læighgis, and Cuduilibh Ua Beagdha, lord of Uí-Duach, king of Fernvai, with his associates, upon Fermanach. Fermanach, with their strength, presently to Loch" [Uaíigh, that they burnt and killed seventeen men on the brink of the loch] "Tearca-Fechin distressed by Cathalan 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. Flathevertagh O'Neale, with his forces of the North, toke 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 Fwayne. Melaghlyn God, king of Meath, died this time."—Ann. Clon.

1Aimergin Ua Mordha.—This Aimergin was the son of Cinaeth, who was son of Cionnideigh, who was son of Mordha, the progenitor after whom the family of O'Mordha, or O'More, took their hereditary surname.
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'Neill into Meath, and gott hostages, and went into Inis-Mocha upon the ice, and spoyled it. An army at the same tymne by Eochie's sonn, upon the Galls, and burnt and brought many captives and many jewells. Gilkiran mac Uldarg, cheife of O-Duivinrechts, died. Macruana O'Maeldorai went in pilgrimage. Ameirgin O'Morra, king of Lease, killed. Murtagh mac Congalai, king of Faly, killed. Murther" [recte, treath, i.e. treachery] "by Donell O'Kelly, donne upon Murceach 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 Roin over the foreigners of Ath-cliath, at Loch-Rein. A plundering army was led by the Osraighe into Ui-Muirheadhaigh; and they obtained great spoils, and mortally wounded Muircheartach, son of Dunhaing. The Ui-Muirheadhaigh went into Osraighe, and plundered Tealach-Dimainn, and slew the Vice-abbot. An army was led by the lord of Osraighe into Ui-Connsealaigh, and plundered it. Three battles were gained by Roin, son of Muircheartach, son of Mael-eachlaimh (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-cliath. The paved way from Garrdh-an-bhainbh to Uludh-na-dtri-grcross was made by Breasal Comailleach, at Clnain-mic-Nois. A great depredation was committed by Gearr-an-chogaidh at Donnmach-Seachnaill; and Gearr-an-chogaidh 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 Cologne, in Germany. Maelruanaidh Ua Macdoraidh, 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. Ult., Cod. Clareul., tom. 49.

"A. D. 1026. Domnough, son of King Bryan Borowe, with his forces, this year had all the hostages of Meath, Brey, Danes, Lysternmen, and Ossorie, to himself. Flathvertaghl O’Neale, and the son of Moylesaghlyn 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. Gearr-an-Choggay made a great prey upon Donaghseghlyn (or Downseghlyn), and was killed himself the next day, with his two brothers, Etigen and Moriegh. Cowdoly O’Bearrga killed Awargin O’Morreye, king of Lease. Moyleronie O’Moyledorai went on a pilgrimage over seas. Roin, prince of Meath, gave three great overthrowes this year, viz., an overthrowe to Meathmen, another to these of Brey, and the third to the Danes of Dublin. He was of Chancolman. The pavement from the place in Clonvicknose, called the Abbess her Gardaine, to the heap of stones" [Utri] "of the Three Crosses, was made by Breassall Conallaghe."—Ann. Clon.

*Scrin-Choluin-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.

*Scrin-Mocholmoc* : i.e. the Shrine of St. Mocholmog. This shrine was at Teach-Mocholmog, now Stabolmook, 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 mast 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:


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-Anuchadha, and Donnhall, son of Seanchan, son of Flaithbheartach, royal heir of Munster; Macelachllainn, son of Conchobhar, lord of Corca-Modruadh; and the two sons of Cuilen, son of Conchobhar, lord and Tanist of Uí-Conaill [Gabhra]; the two sons of Eigeartach, lord and Tanist of Eoghanacht [Chaisil]; and Ogan Ua Cuirc, son of Anluan, son of Ccinnecidigh; and many others not enumerated. Scrin-Choluim-Cille was plundered by Roen, and a great prey of cows was carried off from thence. Scrin-Mocholmoc was plundered by Anhlaecibh, and Dunchadh, lord of Breagha. An army was led by Sitric, son of Anhlaecibh, and Dunchadh, lord of Breagha, into Meath, as far as Leac-Bladhna, where the men of Meath, under the conduct of Roen Ua Maelachllainn, 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 Gillausaille, son of Gillacaeimhghin, lord of Uí-Briuin. They rallied to the fight again, and defeated and slew Roen, lord of Meath, with many others. Cathalan-Ua-Crichain, lord of Fearmmhagh, and of the Aigbhialla in general, and Culocha Ua Gairbhith, lord of Uí-Meith, mutually fell by each other. Donnhall, 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. Donnogh mac Bryan, with his forces, went to Ossorie, where the inhabitants of that contray gave an overthow to some of the army of prince Donnogh, killed Gara mac Downagh, prince of Sil-Anuchie, Donell mac Seanchan, mic Fhatavertye, prince of Mounster, and Moyleseaghlyn O'Connor, prince of Corcomroe; the two sons of Cowelane mac Connor, king and prince of O-Connell [Gavra]; "and the sons of Egerlaghe, prince and king of the north of Eonnaught of Cashell, were also killed. Moyleronie O'Moldorai died in pilligrmage. Roen O'Melaghlyn robbed the shrine of Saint Colum. Richard, king of France, died. Sitric 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 overthow, and killed Donnogh O'Doyne, king of Moybrey. Gill-Ansally mac Gillekevin, prince of I-Brywyn; and afterwards the Danes returned, and gave a new onset, and killed Roen, king of Meath, with many others."—Ann. Clon.

Aoir Criosc, mile piche a naí. **Domhílidh** Ua *Híogapáit*, *tíshína* Ua *Pollíche*, vo *maître* aha. **Domhacháis Ua *Dómnacáin*, *tíshína* Píobmáigaí, 7 Conaoib, mac Anríppce, *tíshína* *Conailib* vo *contuitim* hí *Cill Sléibe*. Órían Ua *Concobair*, *píogáanna* *Conacaét*, vo *maître* vo *Maolpaimchlainn*, mac Maolmonia, *tíshína* *Cruiméann*. Muírepitach Ua *Maolpáin* vo *maître* vo *Uib Caimann* ac *Rach* *Caimann*. *Aod* Ua Ruape, *tíshína* *Daipairig*, 7 *tíshína* *Corppbe*, 7 *Aen dá* Ua *Híogapáit*, aipéimeach *Oímna cliadh*, 7 tri *piéent* *duine* vo *lorcaid* imaille *píudh* *nlinp* na laisne hi *Coippe*

* Cill-Dachealloic.—Otherwise called *Cill-Mochealloic*, i.e. the church of St. Dachealloic, or Mochealloic, now Kilmaclack, 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-Aengus*, at 26th of March, Cill-Dachealloic is described as situated "*in Uib Corppbe i Mhaim*, i.e. in *Hy-Cairbre* in Munster, i.e. in the country of the *Ui-Cairbri Abhídha*, 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'Brien and other families, and they settled in the county of Cork, and gave their name to the Carberries, now forming four baronies in that county.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year. There is a chiasm in the *Annals of Clonmacnoise* from the year 1027 to 1037:
The Age of Christ; 1028. Tuathal Ua Dubhmanaigh, Bishop of Cluain-Iraird; the Bishop Ua Suairlich; Tadhg, son of Eochaithd, airchinneach of Cill-Daluin, died. Art Ua Dunchadha, airchinneach of Mungairit, died. Gillachrist, son of Dubhchenuillim, a noble priest of Ard-Macha, died at Ros-Connmán. Coisceanmach, son of Dúbheachtga, successor of Tola; Gillapadraig Ua Fliathbheartaigha, airchinneach of Sord; Cormac, priest of Ceannannus; Maelpadraig Ua Baeghalain, priest of Cluain-mic-Nois; Fliaththia Ua Tighernaigh, lector of Cill-Dachealllog; and Cearnach, Ostiarius of Cluain-mic-Nois, died Brian Ua Conchochbhair; Scorn Ua Ruire; Fliathbheartach Ua h-Erudáin; and Conchobhar, son of Eochaithd, were slain. Maelmordha, lord of Feara-Rois, was slain by the Conaill-Muirthiimne. Mac Concuailgine, lord of Ui-Eathach, died. Flannagan Ua Ceallaigh, lord of Breagh; and Sitric, son of Amhlacibh, went to Rome. A predatory incursion by the Cinel-Eoghan 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. Donnsleibhe Ua Brogarbhain, lord of Ui-Failghe, was slain. Donnchadh Ua Donnagain, lord of Fearumhagh; and Cinaedh, son of Angeir rue, lord of Conailli, mutually fell by each other at Cill-sleibhe. Brian Ua Conchochbhair, royal heir of Connaught, was slain by Maelseachlainn, son of Maeluanaidh, lord of Cruinthaun. Muircheartach Ua Maeldoraith was slain by the O'Canannains, at Rath-Conaillain. Aedh Ua Ruairé, lord of Dartraigh; and the lord of Cairbre; and Aenghus Ua h-Aenghusa, airchinneach of Drumclihb; and three score persons along with them, were burned in Inis-na-lainne, 

"A. D. 1028. Teig mac Eacha, Airchinnech of Kill-Daluin; Art, Airchinnech of Mungary; Gilchrist mac Duvechulinn, gentle priest of Ardmach, died in Roscooman. Bryan O'Connor; Scorn O'Roik; Flavertach O'Heraun; and Conor mac Eocha, occisi eum. Maelmoeta, king of the Men of Rosse, killed by the O'Conners. Damliag rifled by Faramach. Mak-Conecuilgine, king of O-Nehachs, died. Sitrick mac mick Au-lav, king of Galls, and Flannagan O'Cellai, king of Bregh, went to Roome. Kindred-Owen with theire might into Tir-Conell, and brought great booties. The Derhauch" [i.e. the Oratory] "of Slane fell. Donn O'Congaill killed by the Conells."—Ced. Clar., tom. 49.

1 Cill-sleibhe.—Now Kilkeavy, at the foot of Sliabh Cuilinn, in the south-east of the county of Armagh.

2 Rath-Conaillain: i.e. Canannan's Fort. Not identified.

3 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.
Móir. Amlaíb, mac Sipruicca, tigíona Dall do Ímócail do Máetgáman Ua Riagáin, tigíona Írís, ḇ in bhí ón cáil d'fhóin, Í mholadh Carluáin, a ticí in Íós deacht eithi Leigbni, ḇ Ír Cuimo, ḇ tri múiche uinge daonréil ñi a bhí isteach, Í ceitice múiche bós rocal, Í impo, Í ceitice heicí in ÍO Riagáin féin i ní raet, ḇ lán òmh bhaigead an tréar aicint. Maolcolaí, mac Maolbrighise, míc Raúáin, déece. Concobair, Ríochtain Connact, dh uallach la Taig Ua cConcobair. Maolbrighise, ríomharr Epanein, déece.


"Fetter-ounce: i. e. the price of his fetters.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1029. Donnseleve O'Brogavaran, king of Oñuly, killed by his own. Donncha O'Donnagan, king of Ferne, and Makigerec, king of Conells" [i. e. Conaille-Muirhevne], "fell one with another at Killsleve. Bryan O'Conor, heir of Connacht, killed by his" [own people].

"Hugh O'Reirk, Aengus O'Hciegusa, Airchmaghecc of Dromklev, and 60 men with them, in Iland-na-lainte. Murtagh O'Maddoráin, killed by the O'Canannans. Aulaíve mac Sítrick, king of Gentiles" [recte, of the Galls or Danes of Dublin], "taken captive by Mahon O'Riagan, king of Bregh, whom he kept until he had 200 cows, 80 Brittain" [British] "horses, 3 ounces of gold, Charles his sword, and the Irish hostages between" [both of] "Lenster and Leb-Cuin; 60 ounces of silver in his fetter money in this manner, 80 cows, persuading bybre, and four pledges to O'Riagan himself to keep the peace, and full redemption or ransom of the three best pledges. Maolcolm mac Maolbride mac Roari, and Maolbride O'Broghan, chiefes mason" [ppnìfìep] "of Ireland, morti sunt. A man cast in upon the shore at Coreabaskin, and ther wer eight foot betweene his head and the small of
in Cairbre-mor. Amhlacibh, 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-Chuinm, and sixty ounces of white silver, as his fetter-ounce, 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. Maelcoolin, 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 Cruinuthir, successor of Conmhghall; Tuathal O'Garbhain, Bishop of Cill-Chuillinn; and Maelodhar Dall, lector of Cill-achaithd, died. Plann Ua Cellaigh, successor of Coemhghin, died. An eclipse of the sun on the day before the Calends of September. The staff of Jesus was profaned [in a matter] relating to three horses, and the person who profaned it was killed three days after. Flaitheartach Ua Neill went to Rome. Ruaidhri Ua Canannain was slain at Modhairn, 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. Macleachlainn, grandson of Maelruanaidh, lord of Meath and Cremthainne. Aedh Ua Maceldoraidh was slain by Art Ua Ruairc. A battle was gained over Ua Macleachlainn, i.e. Conchobhar, by the Gott, i.e. Domhnall, wherein fell his back.\(^b\) — 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 \(^b\), 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-Pearghal, son of Art, son of Ruarc, from whom the O'Rourke's took their hereditary surname.

\(^5\) M 2
hUa C'hnaÉain tiugtha Luighe, 7 ba hearn mo chom AÉa Fhina. Ríige Mhóe no gabhail do Ua Maolachlaíann iar na ioniabhaíd aí Locht Righ laí in épt hUa Maelchlaíann. TaÉog, mac Lorcáin, tiugtha Ua Céimeadhlaí, do écc na oiliÉirí i nÉionn do loch. Cumara mac Mhickasc, anu ollam Emeann, décc. Mæaltúin, mac Círaimic, tiugtha Chemeoil mghinn, do maipbaí la Conchobar Ua Longaígh. Conchobar, mac Táog Ui Chealláigh, tiugtha Ua Mháine, do maipbaí la phàipè Tirba. Domhnall Gort, pé Mháine, do maipbaí dhe mebail o Chomcarátt Ua Cóbtaigh ó a ainm phein. Ógplaic, mghn Muirchaí, an Fhíon, mac Réime, is a Éllgha, ná Uaí敦gha. 1. Domhnaíd mac Ógnaí, µgh Muíin, 2. Chonchobair, mac Maolachlaíann, filgh Tiriplé, décc. Apí an Gopmlait pé po ling na tri límeannae, via neabhaí,

Tpi léimeanna po ling Gopmlait,  
Ní lingpeó bun co bpáit,  
Léim in Ath char, léim i triTímpaí,  
Léim i c'Ceapael Cognmaígh óp caí.

Comhtríom do Chomgridhgh 7 do mac Slíon Uí Léoraí, do mheaghdáima Chaidhgh. Plan Ua Pláin, tiugtha Gaillig, do écc in aisteic ce hu Cleftánnaí. Domhnaíd, tiugtha Cuirppre, do maipbaí la hUábh PáÉrama Muiriche 1 noinig tiug Sheuine ÓBheannáin. Tuairchl Ua Dobháinígh, eppcop Cliúama  
Emeann, décc, iar nuaighfirtha.

1 Ath-fíarma: i.e. Ford of the Alder, now Aghafarnan, in the parish of Enniskenn, barony of Lower Kells, and county of Meath.—Ord. Map, sheet 2.
2 Cínlet-Binnigh : i.e. race of Eochaidh Binnach.—See note 1, under A. D. 1181.
3 Ua-Cobhaídhgh. This name is still common in Meath, but anglicised Coffey, without the prefix Ua, or O'.
4 Gormhaí. She was the daughter of Murchadh, son of Finn, chief of Offaly, 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 Brogarbhain, chief of Offaly, who fought against Brian Borumha at the battle of Clontarf, will appear from the following genealogical table:

1. Finn, slain 928.
2. Murchadh. 2. Conchobhair, died 977.
3. Gormhaí. 3. Conghalach, d. 1017.
4. Sitric mac Auliffe. 4. Conchobhair, a quo O'Conor Faly.
5. Brogarbhain, slain at Clontarf, 1014.

5 Scrín-Adhainhain. Now the church of Skreen, in the barony of Tireragh, and county of Sligo. The Ui Fiachraich Mórísce were seated in the barony of Tireragh. The district called Muirise, or Mórisce, extended from the River Eskey eastwards to a stream which flows into
Ua Cearnachain, lord of Luighne. This was the Breach of Ath-fearna. 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 MacIaig, chief poet of Ireland, died. MaeIduin, son of Ciarmhaic, lord of Cínéil-Binnigh, 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 Cucarratt Ua Cohthigh, one of his own soldiers. Gormlaith, 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-cliath, 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 Gaileanga, mutually fell by each other. Flann Ua Flainn, lord of Gaileanga, died penitently at Ceannamus. Donnchadh, lord of Cairbre, was killed by the Ui-Fiachrach-Muirisc, in the doorway of the house of Serin-Adhamhnain. Tuathal Ua Dubhamaigh, Bishop of Cluain-Iraird, died after a good life.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“A.D. 1030. Breasaí Conellach, Coarb of Kiara; Ochtaí O’Cethleen, Coarb of Tiernach, the most learned in Ireland, died in Ardmanach. O’Crumhile, namely, Óengus, Coarb of Connagall, died. Flavertach O’Nell went to Rome. Teg Ó Conaor, king of Connaught, and the king of Meath, mortui sunt. Roary O’Caíarmaíin killed by Hugh O’Nell. Teg Mac Lorcan, king of Císelain, died in pilgrimage in Glinn-da-locha. Cumara” [son of] “MacIaig, chief poet of Ireland, died. Eocha mac Innavar, killed by the Orc O’Ranag, in murder. Kindred-Owen broke O’Longsy his ship in the midst of Antrym” [Nendrum in Loch Cuan]. “Maelduin mac Ciarnaic” [who had profaned the effigy of?] “the Lady Mary of Kindred-Binni of Glans, killed by the disease that killed cattle, in Irish called Conach” [recte, MaeIduin mac Ciarnaic, the Μαῖας της Κομωδίας, i.e. the lord of Kindred-Binni of the Glenn, was killed by Conacher, or Conor O’Longsy].—Cod. Clar., tom. 49.
Aon Chriost, mile trioncha a haon. Cateach, comharba Pinín, do dail-phon. Maolruathain, anmáca θριαν, mic Cemnuett, 7 Conance Ua Cripbaill, aí心理健康 μιλ αυ ηροχα, ceann erábaí, 7 téipce na ηθάντη, νέον. Μαε Πίνο, aí心理健康 μιλ ηροχα Cluana mic Nóir, 7 Mac Óelbaoint, comharba Cronún Tamma Ïgníne, νέον. Plateáistach Ua Néill do cóineacht ó Róm. Ap μια ημιψήφη Πλατέισταϊζ po γαβήθεi an comhphaidoim in Aon Macha amail ap pollup ημι ραο,

Seiplochach do γράμα copca,
 Νο τριπλο κάρημ δυο σοιφρα,
 Νο νο τεθεναι δαπαχ των,
 Νο νο σνοι βαλαχ τονκαυιλ.
Ρογάνθε γαν ταύ τατ,
In Aon Macha αρ αον ριγιν.

Aπο μόρφεαν το αρπεαν το Πάλλαβ Αχα χατ, 7 τα έκε να ηαομιβ
to χορεαδ μην τονιακε, 7 τα έκε νο βεριθ 1 μπροτ. Άμπ Εοζαν το
αρπεαν το Πλατέισταϊζ, μαε Μπαπεισταϊζ Πι Νειλ, 7 την μαε ι. Αοεη.
Σλοίσεεθ la μαε ηΟχανα μο Ταλατ Οοε, 7 νοχα ταραπαΪ νί. Αδο
Ua Néill το ηλ όλημρ παρ μο τόμε τεθ μην ηααή, 7 τα έκε αρ αο
μην νο βεριθ. Ua Ονμακάν, τίζρηνα Αραα τίπε, τοναπα ηα Ua μπριαν,
1. Τοπόθελα. Ua Ηάηθνα, 1. Ατορ μαε Γιάλλακολομ, τίζρηνα Τίτβα το
βάποκαλ λα ηα βανερη λα Μπαντ Μαολπιν. Γιάλλιαμ, μαε Μποτρις, το
ηαπαν ηα βειρεηρ βεραθ. Απαηματ, μαε Ονιρματ, μο Παλάν, τίζρηνα
μαε ηαηε, 7 Οόομπλεη, α βραημπ, το ηαμπα ηα Μπαπεισταϊζ, μαε
μπριαν, ην εκατ Σλειθή Σαα. Απαπι ονραάζε ηα Οομάαπαι μαε οτριαν,
tο μο μαηρατ οπάαζε τον εμ αν ην ηάλλαπατ Πι Ααπααν, 7 τα
Ua Μαολεκλάμα, μιη Πλομπομπατ, τα μοηοαμηαια Μοναλί Ααβρα, 7

1 Macsuthain: i.e. Calvus perennis. The hand-writing of this ecclesiastic, who was ann
chara, or spiritual adviser to Brian Borumha, is
to be seen in the Book of Armagh, which he
wrote "in conspectu Brian Imperatoris Scoto
rum."

2 Teach-naEidheadh: i.e. house of the guests,
i.e. the hospital.

3 Penny; αυγίν. In a Brehon law tract,
preserved in the Library of Trinity College,
Dublin, H. 4. 22, fol. 66, a pinquin of silver is
defined as of the weight of seven grains of wheat.
—See Petrie’s Round Towers of Ireland, pp. 215
223. Seicneadhach is cognate with the Latin se
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, anmchara of Brian, son of Cenneidigh; and Conaing Ua Cearbhail, airchinneach of Gleann-da-locha, head of the piety and charity of the Gaedhil, died. Mac-Finn, airchinneach of the Teach-Aidheadh of Cluainmic-Nois; and Mac Dealbhaeth, successor of Cronan of Tuain-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 penny.

Ard-Breacain was plundered by the foreigners of Ath-cliath; 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. Toirdhealbhach. Ua h'Aghda, i.e. Aghda, son of Gillacolmain, lord of Teathbha, was put to death by his kinsmen, the Muinntir-Maelfinn. Gillaírm, son of Sitric, was killed by the people of South Breagha. Diarmaid, son of Domhnall, son of Faelan, lord of the Deisi, was slain by Muircheartach. son of Brian, in the battle of Sliabh Cua. Osraighhe was plundered by Domnadh, son of Brian; and the Osraighhe slew on that occasion Gillarintach Ua Anradhain; the two grandsons of Macleinaghain, son of Flannabhra, both royal heirs of Ui-Connaill-Gabhrha; and Macleoluim Caenraigheach. Gilla-

Aged Latin sexterium and sisterium occur.

*Sliabh Cua.—Now Sliabh 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.

5 Ua-Anradhain.—Now O'Hanraghan, or Hanraghan, without the prefix O'. This name is still common in the county of Clare.

4 Macleoluim Caenraigheach: i.e. Malcolm of Kenry, now a small barony lying along the

A Chuinn Chuana, atcloi tò a hèrín o nAlbain,
A chino orpaim, nochan uùa do chill uapgaim.


south side of the River Shannon, in the north of the county of Limerick.

* Luath-Chiarain: i.e. St. Ciaran’s low land. This was the name of a church at Clonmacnoise, in the King’s County.

* Ua-Dobailen.—Now always anglicised Devlin, without the prefix O’. This family of Corea-Firtri, in the now county of Sligo, is to be distinguished from the O’Devlins of Muintir-Devlin, on the west side of Lough Neagh, in the county of Tyrone, adjoining that of Londonderry.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

chomhghaill Ua Slebhenc, chief poet of the north of Ireland, died. Conn-na-mBocht, head of the Culdees, and anchorite of Cluain-mic-Nois, the first that invited a party of the poor of Chuain at Iseal Chiarain\(^1\), and who presented twenty cows of his own to it. Of this was said:

O Conn of Chuain! thou wert heard from Ireland in Alba;
O head of dignity, it will not be easy to plunder thy church.

Flaitbhheartach Ua Murchadha, chief of Cinel-Boghaíne, died. Cusleibhe Ua Dobhaile\(^2\), chief of Corca-Firtri, was treacherously slain. Ua Ruairi, Art, i.e. the Cock, plundered Cluain-searta-Bremann; and he was defeated on the same day by Domnchadh, son of Brian, with the loss of men and vessels. Raghnall, son of Raghnall, son of Imhar of Port-Lairge, was treacherously slain at Ath-cliaith.

The Age of Christ, 1032. Maelmordha, anchorite, died. Mughron Ua Nic, Abbot of Tuain-da-ghualann, died. Duibhimsi, bell-ringer of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Domhnall, son of Maeldruananidh Ua Maeldornado, lord of Cinel-Connall, was slain by the Clann-Flianghusa. The son of Mathghamhain, son of Muireadhach, lord of Ciarraighe, was killed. Diarmaid, son of Eochaidh, head of Clann-Scannlain, died. Donnghal, son of Donncaithaigh, 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-Beannchair\(^3\) was gained over the Ulidians by the Airghialla. The battle of Inbher-Boinne\(^4\) [was gained] by Sitric, son of Amhlaeibh, over the Conaill, the Uí-Tortain, and the Uí-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 Eocha 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, MacEolom Caenrigce and many others. Ca-basach, Coarb of Covgan, blinded by Duvlaing. The snow army by Hugh O'Neill, into Tirconell, and he killed O'Canannan, king of Kindred-Conell. O'Donagan, king of Arshire\(^5\) [Caochbhe], "killed by O'Bryan, i.e. Tyrlagh."—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

\(^1\) Druim-Beannchair—Now Drumbanagher, about seven miles from Newry, on the road to Tandergh, in the barony of Lower Orior, and county of Armagh.

\(^2\) Inbher-Boinne: i.e. the mouth of the River Boyne, otherwise called Inbher-Colptha.

5 x
The son of Mael-na-mbo: i.e. Diarmuid, 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 Maeltuile.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

A.D. 1032. Mahon O'Riagan, king of Bregh, killed by Donell O'Kelly, per dolum. Gileomgan mac Macllryde, Mormor of Muireva, burnt with 50 men about him. Donnchadh O'Maelldora, king of Kindred-Conell; Makmain mac Mureni, king of Kyarry; Donell mac Duineotha, king of Galeng, occusunt. Etru O'Conaing, leyre of Manster, killed by the men of Imlech. The dispersion of Drumbenchar upon Ulster by Arigill. The dispersion of Invir-Boinne by Sitrick mac Aulair upon the Conells, upon O-Dorthern, and upon O-Meth, and he had their slighter. Maeltuile, bushop of
Dunchadh, lord of Ui-Dunchadh, died. Mathghamhain Ua Riagáin, lord of Breaigha, was slain by Domhnall Ua Ceallaigh, on the Sunday before Easter. Domhnall Ua Ceallaigh, the son of Flannagain, was blinded by Muircheartach Ua Ceallaigh. Aenghus Ua Tighearnain was slain by the Cínel-Aedha. Murchadh, son of Scarrach, lord of Cairbri-Mor, died. Muircheartach, son (or grandson) of Maelechlainn, was blinded by Conchobhar Ua Maelechlainn. Tadhg Ua Guaire, lord of Ui-Cuilimn, was slain by the son of Mae-l-na-mbog. Mac-Conaicht, i.e. Ua Dunadhaigh, lord of Sil-Anmchadh, was slain. Mae-ltuile, Bishop of Ard-Macha, died.

The Age of Christ, 1033. Muireadhach Ua Macenagain, 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 Mungairt and Disert-Oenghusa, died. Aedh, son of Flaitheartach 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 Maelechlainn over Conchobhar Ua Maelechlainn, in which Maerumanadh Ua Carraig Calma, Lorcan Ua Caidel-bhan, lord of Laeghaire, the lord of Feara-Cul, and many others, were slain. Conchobhar Ua Muireadhhaigh, lord of Ciarraghe, 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-Fiacrach Aidhne, in which Braen Ua Cleirigh and Muireadhach Mac Gillaphadraig, with many others, were slain. Aimhirgin Ua Cealbhaill, 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), and Ui-Fiacrach of Ard-sratha, was killed by the Feara Manach. Disert-Ardmach, in Christo quievit. Hugh O'Foíri took the bishoprick in hand. — Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

*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 Festivisist, who flourished towards the close of the eighth century. — See Colgan's Acta Sanctorum, pp. 4, 5, 579, and p. 582, n. 6.

*Magh-Luirg (or Tuath-Luirg).* — The true reading is, "lord of Tuath-Luirg and Ui-Fiachrach.

Aoir Ceirpriot, mile tiupocha a eatair. Cathal Mantrip, archeannach Conreach, vecc. Oengar, mac Plann, fip leitigh Cluana mac Napr, arf eachtaid eachtaid donhain vecc iar naiprioghe. Maicma Ua Manachtain fip leitigh Cluama, do haita o tocht a dhAilainn cu lebha Colom Cille, 7 ti mina vo ininuaib Phartarpae, 7 tiupocha vo daimh imaille fipir. GIollareachtain, mac GIollmacoomna, ti5hina neipepesti bithe, vo marbaid ma fura Roinn. Duboaingi, ti5hina Conaoit, vo marbaid la Connaic naip ripinn. Donchaol, mac hEan vo innuadh Oraithi. GIollacolain hIna Riaccin, ti5hina neipepesti bithe, vo tiupm la Mucceaptac hIna Ceadlaiig. GIollapartpaice Ua Plannagan, ti5hina Teatha, vo tiupm la oineannimh. Mucmacha Ua Plainbhaitiag, ti5hina Ua m6bhum Seola, [vecc]. Conpein hIna Maolruaim, ti5hina Dealbna, vo marbaid pop taiprioch Urhur Tola ò a mumtir ripinn, 7 vo imip Tola Trim neart Do dhoigial pop an ti po na raphaig, ar po marbaid ini uair ciathna. GIollaurpaiteig, ti5hina na hOibhi bithe, Cathal, mac Aindriada, ti5hina Ua Ceadlaiig

rach-Ardra-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 northeast 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-Aiminn, 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'Clergy's Irish Calendar at 30th of July.

b Loch Senadhida.—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'Maelsechlainn of Conor O'Maelsechlainn, where Maelrannai O'Carrar Calma and Lorkan were killed, Lorkan being king of O'Lagairre, and others with him. Con mac Maelpatrick, Airchimech of Mungart, quieta. Conor O'Murreal, king of Kiarrai, killed. The layre of Carman by Donagh mac Gilpatrick, in the beginning of his reign in Leinster. Aimirgin
Maeltuiel was plundered by Murchadh Ua Maelechlaínn. Murchadh Ua Maelechlaínn, i.e. the son of Maelechlaínn Gott, was treacherously slain by Mac Iarnain, i.e. the chief of Cuircne, on the island of Loch Semaildhe. Finn Ua Dunghalaigh, lord of Muscraighe-thíre, died. Cumennhan, son of Ruaidhri Ua Cetfadha, [died]. Disert-Maeltuiel was plundered by Murchadh O'Maelechlaínn.

The Age of Christ, 1034. Cathal Martyr, airchinnneach of Corcaigh, died. Oenghus, son of Flann, lector of Cluain-mic-Nois, chief sage of the west of the world, died after penance. Maicnua Ua hUichtain, 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. Gillaseachmaill, son of Gillamochonna, lord of South Breagha, was slain by the Fèara-Rois. Duhdaingean, lord of Connaught, was slain by the Connaughtmen themselves. Donnchadh, son of Brian, plundered Osraigh. Gillacolumm Ua Riagain, lord of South Breagh, fell by Muircheartach Ua Ceallaigh. Gillapadraig Ua Flannagain, lord of Teathbha, fell by the people of Breaghmhaine. Muireadhach Ua Flaithbheartach, lord of Ui-Briuin-Seola, [died]. Coirten Ua Maelruain, lord of Dealbhna, was slain on the threshhold of Disert-Tola 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. Gillanartaigh, lord of the Deisi-Breagh; Cathal, son of Amhalgaardh, lord of Ui-Ceallaigh-Cualann, and his

O'Carroll, king of Ely; and Cumman mac Roarty O'Cetla, mortui sunt. An overthrow among Ely, where fell Braen O'Klery, and Mureach Mac Gilpatrick, and others. The son of Mac Baethe mic Cinach killed by Maeleolum mac Cinach. Aengus O'Cathail, king of Eoghanacht of Loch Lein. The Shryne of Peter and Paul streaming of blood upon Patrick's altar in Ardunach, in presence of all there living. Hugh mac Flavertai O'Neill, king of Ailech, and heyre of Ireland, post penitentiam mortuus est, on St. Andrew's eve."—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

Disert-Tola.—This church stood in the townland of Diserttana, in the parish of Kiloolagh, barony of Delvin, and county of Westmeath.—See it already referred to under A. D. 970, 1010.

Deisi-Breagh.—Now the baronies of Deec, in the south of the county of Meath.—See note 7, under the year 753, p. 356, supra.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:
Cualann, 7 a bín i. mën mic Fiolacainigín, do mairbhad do mac Ceallaigh mic Dunchaí, 7 do mac Aoib, mic Tíathaí. Amlaibh, mac Siriúisce, do mairbhad lá Saxanaib ə μ do Roim.

Aoir Cliort, mile tríochas a cuisce. Plairbhreach Ua Murchaidh, tigína Cennúil mhóghaine, do mairbhad co npróime oile amaille rúth. larbán Ua Planchoaí (cu na nain 7 na bpríen do saighfe de) do teacht ar sprech 1 nDélbna co na taimís cairde do Délbna co criomχ thróir le úaimidde. 7 prö lódh ə múnri, 7 prö mairbhad larbán réin tré mórtaib òe. 7 na nain. Ragnall Ua hloinair, tigína Páip̣ṭ Láipce, do mairbhad 1 nAth clath lá Sítrnch, mac Amlaibh. Aor móródrn doorpcean do Siriúisce larbán, 7 Sopo Cholain Chille do oircenn 7 do lóipcead do Chomóibar Ua Mearlech-lann na dúigh. Cúplaí, mac Dóibrain, tigína Coirca Páip̣ṭ, [vécc. Cellfríid "clanaí do oircenn do Úshallach, cóirfraí mac Dónnchao mac Óinmnaill 50 prö lá a nolp ə áir. Sprech lá Dónnchao mac Dúnlaing fom Páip̣ṭ Cualann, 50 truce bó ghabail mór 7 bpríe.

Aoir Cliort, mile tríochas a r. Aonar Ua Plaim, coimairb dréann Cúana píhta, 7 Ceallach Ua Selbhag (i. eipraw), coimairb dairphi mpríe próin Múinm, véce. Aonar, mac Caíum, abb Copeighe, véce. Plairbhreach an trópeastáin Ua Neill, tigína Oili, véce iar npeigischaidh 7 iar bprémann. Maelech-lann Ua Mealmuanaí, tigína Céimechann, do mairbhad lá hAodh Ua Conchobair, a nológha Thaog an eich Gill, 7 bpríe. Dónnnaill Ua hAisínáipán, tigína Phip lé, do mairbhad do Dál Naídmé. Dónnchao, mac Plomm, muighdaimna Tímia, do mairbhad lá Páip̣ṭ dréipne.

"A. D. 1034. Macelcoim mac Cinéch, king of Scotland, died. Aulair mac Sitrick killed by Saxons" [as le was] "goinge to Rome. Gillasenmaill mac Gillamochonna killed, Donehae mac Bryan spoyled all Osory. Cathal, mairtir, and Airíchinneach of Cork; and Conn mac Maelpatric, Airthinneach of Mungarti, dormiust. Ulster forces into Meath to Mac Millen's house. Gillasenart, king of Desc-Bregh, killed. Maeda O'Huachtain, Lecter of Kells, drowned coming from Scotland with Colum Cill's books, and three minae, or swearing relics of St. Patrick, and thirty men with them. Suivne mac Hugh" [mac Cinaich], "king of the English and Irish, alter-Fingall" [recte, Gallgaels], "mortuus est."—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

"Cu-na-naemh agus na bhfíre: i.e. the watch-dog of the saints and just men.

Sord-Choluim-Chille: i.e. the monastery of Swords, which was then in the Danish territory of Fingal.

Cinnnaidh.—Now Chane, in the county of Kildare.—See note\(^1\), under the year 777, p.382, supra.

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 Duncaid, and his son Aedh, son of Tuathal. Amhlaebh, son of Sitric, was slain by the Saxons, on his way to Rome.

The Age of Christ, 1035. Flaithbheartach Ua Murchadha, lord of Cinele-Boghaime, was killed with others along with him. Iarnan Ua Flannchadha (who was usually called "Cu na naemh agus na bhfíreph"), 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. Raghnall, grandson of Imhar, lord of Port-Lairge, was slain at Ath-cliaith by Sitric, son of Amhlaebh; and Sord Choluim Chille\(^1\) was plundered and burned by Conchobhar Ua Macelaclainn, in revenge thereof. Cusleibhe, son of Dobhran, lord of Corca-Firtrii, [died]. Cill-Uaiseille and Clauenad\(^1\) 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 Seallbaich, a bishop, successor of Bairri\(^3\), learned senior of Munster, died. Aenghus, son of Cathan, Abbot of Corcach, died. Flaithbheartach an Trostain\(^1\), lord of Oileach, died after a good life and penance. Macelaclainn, 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,

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\(^{1}\) A. D. 1035. Cnáth Mac Sain, king of Saxons, died. Cahal mac Awalga, king of West Leinster, and his wife, daughter to Cacingin mac Cinach, and his greyhound, killed *at once* [i.e. together] *by the son of Kellach mac Duncaid. Flah-vertach O'Murchcha, king of Kindred-Boguine, with many more, killed. Iarnan O'Flancha, persecuter 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 slaughtered by myrrhe of the saints. Ranall O'Hivair, king of Waterford, killed in Dublin by Sitrick mac Aulaiv. Arábrakán rified by Sitrick mac Aulaiv. The Sord of Cúl Cille burnt by Conor O'Macelaclainn in revenge it." —Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

\(^{2}\) Successor of Bairri: i.e. Bishop or Abbot of Cork.

\(^{3}\) Flaithbheartach an Trostain: i.e. Flaherty of the Pilgrim's Staff. So called because he went as a pilgrim to Rome.


"O Caíllaígha.—Now anglicised Kelly, without the prefix O'.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

Donell O' Flainn, heyre of Tarach, by Bréifi killed. Murcha O' Cappall, and Nell mac Murges, two heyres of West Connaght, killed. Cúiche mac Egnechan, king of Kindred-Enna, died.
Donogh mac Dunlevy, king of Loisthe, blinded by Mac Gilpatrick, and died thereof. Fláhubertach O' Nell, Arking of Ailech, post penitentiam optimum, in Christo quievit. Aengus mac Flainn, Coarb of Bréainm Chuona, and Kellach O' Selva,
i.e. Niall Ua Flannagain, lord of Teathbha, was slain by the men of Teathbha themselves, i.e. by Muintir-Tlaimin. Murchadha Ua an Chapail, i.e. Ua Flaithebheartaigh, 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'Caellaigh, 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, airchimneach 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 Maelachlainn, was blinded by Conchobhar, his brother. Three [of the] Ui-Maeldoraigh were slain by Ua Canannain. Three [of the] Ui Follambain, 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-mbo. Serin-Choluin-Chille and Daimhliag-Chianain were plundered by the foreigners of Ath-cliaith. Muirgheas Ua Conceannain, lord of Ui-Diarmada, died. Archu Ua Celechain, lord of Ui-Breasail, and Ruaidhri Ua Lorcan, lord of Ui-Niallain, were slain at Cracbh-caille, by Muireadach Ua Ruadhacain and the Ui-Eathach. Cearnachan Gott was slain by Ua Flannagain, i.e. Sitric, one of the Ui-Maine. Gillacaimeghgin, 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 Teigmic Lorkan, blined by Mack Moyhambo."—
Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

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.

Serin-Cholnoin-Chille and Daimhliag-Chianain: i.e. the churches of Skreen and Duleek in Meath.

Crachh-caille.—A place on the River Callan, in the barony and county of Armagh.—See note 6, under the year 825, p. 438, suprâ.

Cearnachan Gott: i.e. Victorius Balbus.
meabail. Dunchaí mac Dunlaing, i. pí Laois, do éigíobal 1 nDúilí Dhrimmatá, a a vallad do Dunchaí Mac Úi Ógallachain, 1 a écc iarráin ro cfoinín. Ruairí, mac Taing Úi Ógallachain, tanairi Úa Cenmáireálais, do éigíobal 1 nDúilí Dhrimmatá, Cille Cúlínin la Dunchaí Mac Úi Ógallachain, 1 a vallad iarrm lá mac Mhuin na mbó.

A Olivier, mile tríocha a híocht. Plaiobhthagh, mac Longpuc, eppcu 1 phípleigín Cruana mic Nór, Cumbóin, eppcop, 1 abh, 1 phípleigín Condéépe, cíomhba Mic Néini 1 Cholman Éala, hÚa Ghabaí, púi eppcop Dhrimmatá, 1 mac Céim, mac Maolínuaí, dèiss. Ailill Úa Caim, phípleigín Dhrimmatá, Maoilnártan Cam, phípleigín Condéépe, Plaidbaccán, phípleigín Cille bapa, [dèiss]. Cuirthte Úa Cíbín, cíomhba Caimíog, dèiss 1 Réim. Colman Céach Úa Cengále, cíomhba Moláip, Naill, mac Riagán, opinneach Sláine, do máthbó la hÚa Concoilb. Úi Ógallachain, mac Céachtar Ua Donnuall, gabal pulambh éogáid, 1 cíomhba Ceith Conailb, do máthbó la mac Cúmann Úa Donnuall. Úa Muineceann, tighdmna Téala, do máthbó. Úa Laois, hÚa Locain, tighdmna Sailing, do éigíobal. Cúmain Úa Dunchaí, híoiseáinna Caimh, do máthbó do Úi Ógallachain. Reacrú do ópeann do Giallaíbh. Meacr dó móir i mbbhídhmáin, a ré a níú do po iné orta na nóir. Úa Scainíth do cnap Úbh Ólthaí, 1 Úa Mhainne n náine

* The Dainchliat of Cill-Chuillinn: i.e. stone church of Kilcullen, in the present county of Kildare.

The Annals of Ulster and Clonmacnoise record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1037. Cathal mac Roair, King of West Connaght, went in pilgrimage to Ardmach. Flann Ó'Macelchlainn, by Conor Ó'Macelchlainn, blinded. Ardu Ó'Céilegan, king of O'Bressain, and Rori O'Lærken, king of O'Niallan, killed at Krivchoillé by Mureach O'Ruagain and by Ó'Nedachs. Cu-immain O'Róban, king of Waterford, killed by his people. Cernachán Gott, killed by O'Flannagáin of O'Maine. Three Ó'Macelldaraíe, killed. Great rainé this yeare."—Ann. Uíl., Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

"A. D. 1037. Dermott mac Moylemno of Lynster preyed, spoyled, and burnt Lymbrick. Donogh mac Dowlen, king of Lynster, had his eyes put out by Mac Gillepatrick, king of Ossory, and soon after died for grief. It reigned much this summer. Connor Ó'MeLaughlyn did put out the eyes of Flann Ó'MeLaughlyn."—Ann. Clon.

* Reachru.—This name was applied to two celebrated islands in Ireland; first, to Rathlin, or Ragharac isle, 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.

* The Ores: i.e. the pigots, rutlands, luchans, or last pigs farrowed.

* Dealbhna: i.e. the inhabitants of Delvin
killed treacherously by the foreigners of Port-Lairge. Dunchadh, son of Dun-
laing, 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 Lorcaín, Tanist of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, was taken prisoner in the
Dainühlaid of Cill-Cuilium, by Donnchadh Mac Gillaphadraig; and he was
afterwards blinded by the son of Mael-na-mbo.

The Age of Christ, 1038. Flathbheartach, son of Loingseach, Bishop and
lector of Chuin-mic-Nois; Cuinnén, Bishop, Abbot, and lector of Condere,
successor of Mac Nisi and Colman Eala; hUa Gabhadh, distinguished Bishop
of Disert-Diarmada; and the son of Cian, son of Maelmhuaidh, died. Ailill
Ua Cair, lector of Dearnhach; Maelmartan Cam, lector of Condere; Flannagan,
lector of Cill-dara, [died]. Cairbre Ua Coimhghillain, successor of Cainneach,
died at Rome. Colman Caech Ua Conghaile, successor of Molaisi, [died].
Niall, son of Riagain, archinneach 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 Muirigein,
lord of Teathbha, was killed. Laidhghen Ua Leocain, lord of Gaileanga, was
taken prisoner. Cuduiligh Ua Donnchadhba, royal heir of Caiseal, was slain by
the Ui-Faelain. Reachru was plundered by the foreigners. Very great fruit
in this year, so that the ores of the pigs were fattened. Two encounters
between the Dealbhna and the Ui-Maine, on the Friday of Ciaran's festival*,

Mac Coghlán, now the barony of Garrycastle, in the King's County.
* Ciaran's festival: i.e. the 9th of September.
The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:
"A. D. 1038. Cuinnidéen Connere, Coarb of
Maknise and Colman Ela, and Colman Cam, i.
Crooked O'Congail, Coarb of Molaise, in Christo
quievrent. 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.e. the wyld boar, O'Ruagan, king of
O-Néchach, killed by Cúnn-Sinai in Ardmac, unpon
Monday, in revenge of killing Eccha mac
Innavar, and dishonouring Ardmac. An over-
throw given to O-Mani by Delvin, in the midst
of Clon-mic-Nois, on Fridai, on St. Kyaran's
feast, wherein many were slain. Cuduilli
O'Duncha, heyre of Cassil, killed by O'Fae-
"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 pigs" [piggotts] "of pigs. There
arose great contentions and fraye between those
of Delvyn Mac Coghlán, 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 Imain."—Ann.
Clon.
pēle Ciapáin i Cluain mac Nóir, 7 no meabhsop andir pop li Maine, go no marbhad tríar an capo saoíoth uirth Maine.


Aoi i Críost, mile ceathfracha. Maolmaípe Ua Ochtáin, comárba Cholam Chuite 7 Athannamán, vécc. Dunchubair Ua hAnchaníe poiricachana líoimí Aroa Macha, véib. Coipepach, mac Anúseach, comárba Plannan 7 bruennam, véib rap popbháth a daighbhfeach. Diarmait Ua Síomphraíg

a The Cloíchteach of Cluain-Iraird: i.e. the steeple or round tower belfry of Clonard, in Meath.
b Donnabháin Ua Fecoítaile.—Duald Mac Firbis gives the pedigree of a Domnall Ua Fecoil, King of Fortuatha Laighean, whom he makes the twenty-seventh in descent from Mesineob, son of Mogheorbe, King of Leinster, and the thirtieth from Conchobhar Ailchrudruid, 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.

c Cluain-Irach: i.e. the O'Laverys, a family still numerous in the barony of Ivecagh, and county of Down.

d Cnúithbha and Droichead-atha: i.e. Knowth and Drogheda.—See notes a and b, under the year 861, p. 497, suprà.

e Uí-Fhiachrach: i.e. Uí-Fhiachrach-Ardaisratha, 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 Fernmanagh. 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'Felan, by Donell O'Ferral; Doncha Derg, i. Read, O'Noir, 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. Maencha, Bishop and Conchhairba of Mainistir-Buithi; Ceileachair Ua Cuileananmain, successor of Tighearnach; and Muireadhach, son of Flannagain, Fos-airchinmeanach of Ard-Macha, died. The Cluicheach of Cluain-Iraird fell. Domhnall, son of Donnchadh, lord of Ui-Faclain, was slain by Domhnall Ua Fearghaile, 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. 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 Cnoghbhtha and Droichead-atha. Aedh Ua Flannagain, lord of Lurg and Ui-Fiachrach, was slain. Mac Ruaidhri, lord of Fearmhagh, fell by his own people. Mac Ruitsi, lord of Cinnel-Fhiachach, was slain by the lord of Feara-CEall. Donnchadh Mac Gillaphadraig, lord of Osraighe 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. Dunadh Ua hAnchainge, distinguished prelector of Ard-Macha, died. Cosgrach, son of Aingeadh, successor of Flaman and Brenainn, died after a well-spent life.


"A. D. 1039. The steetple of Clonard fell down to the earth. Donough mac Gillepatrick, King of Osary and Lystner, died. Leigimianchuan was preyed and spoiled by those of Imaine, in revenge of the falling out between those of Imaine and those of Delvin in Clonvicknose before."—Ann. Clon.

Successor of Flaman and Brenainn: i.e. Bishop of Killaloe and Confort.

This may be understood as denoting Diarmadh, grandson of Seachnasach. He was not of the O'Shaughnessys of Ui-Fiachrach Ailhne, 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 1153, was the son of Seachnasach, the progenitor after whom the hereditary surname was called. Successor of Seachnall means Abbot of Domnach-Seachnail, now Dunshaughlin, in Meath.
annala rioghadhtha eireannh. [1041.

This page contains text in Irish, which is a historical language. The text is too dense and complex to be accurately transcribed and translated into modern English. The content appears to be historical records or a detailed account, possibly relating to the annals of Ireland, which is a significant historical document. Such texts often include genealogical information, events, and other historical data that were recorded in medieval times.

The text might include names of places, people, dates, and other historical notes that were important at the time. Without a detailed transcription, it's challenging to provide an accurate English translation or summary. It's typical for such texts to be studied by historians and linguists for insights into the social, political, and cultural history of Ireland.

The document appears to be a page from a book or manuscript, possibly from a library or archive, given the layout and formatting. The text is written in a traditional setting, typical of historical documents from the medieval period in Ireland.
1041.] ANNALS OF THE KINGDOM OF IRELAND.

839
distinguished sage of Leath-Chuinn, and successor of Seachnall, died. Corceran Cleireach⁵, anchorite, who was the head of the west of Europe for piety and wisdom, died at Lis-mór. Echtighearna, son of Bran, lord of Breaghmhaine, died. Úa Dubhlaich, lord of Fearta-Tulach, was killed by his own people. The battle of Cill-Dronnan⁴ 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. Maein-Choluim-Chille⁶, Disert-Diarmada, Moghna-Moshenoc, and Cluin-mor-Maedhog, were plundered by Diarmaid, son of Mael-na-mbo, lord of Úi-Ceinnsealgaigh; and he carried many prisoners from the oratories. The oratory of Leithreach-Briuin was burned and plundered by the men of Meath.

The Age of Christ, 1041. Maelbrighde Úa Maelfinn, priest, anchorite, and bishop, died. Cosgrach Úa Toicthigh, chief lector of Cill-dara, died. Seerghus, lector and archimmanach of Torach⁶, died. Mac Beathaidh, son of Ainmire, chief poet of Ard-Macha, and of Ireland in general, died. Maclruanaidh, son of Roen, royal heir of Teamhair, was slain. Faelan Úa 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. Muircheartach Mac Gillaphadraig was slain by the Úi-Caelluidhe¹ by treachery. Gillachomhghaill⁷, son of Donnchuan, son of Dunlaing, was forcibly carried away from Cille-dara by Murchadh, son of Dunlaing, where the successor of Brightit 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 Brach¹, son of


"A. D. 1040. The overthrowe of Kildronnan, given by the Danes and Mac Brayn to Mac Foylan, where Mac Foylan was killed. Corceran, anchorite of all Ireland, died at Lismore. This is he that had the hearing of the Causes of Ireland. Echtigerne mac Broyn, prince of Brawnie, died." —Ann. Clon.

⁵ Torach.—Now Tory Island, off the north coast of the barony of Kilmacrenan, and county of Donegal.

¹ Úi-Caelluidhe.—This name is still numerous in the county of Kilkenny, and anglicised Kelly, without the prefix O'.

⁷ Gillachomhghaill.—He is the ancestor of the royal family of O'Tuathail, or O'Toole, of Leinster.

¹ Brach.—This name is more usually written Bran. He was the ancestor of the O'Brains, or O'Byrnes, of Leinster.
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, diceing, praises, and battles. None can tell them wholly, but a few among many of them by means that men’s ages could not be thoroughly known. Macbrih, archpoet of Ard-mach and of Ireland. Fatt Donell mac Moylema-no by Leinster. Marthagh mac Gillpatrick killed by O’Caddyly treacherously. Airgialla went upon the Conells, and the Conells overthrew them at Magh-da-Chinneach. O’Nell with his into O’Nechbach in Ulster, and brought a great prai. Gilcomgall mac Donkwan mic

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**Notes:**


2. *Cill-Molappog*: i.e. Molappog’s Church. This name is now applied to an old grave-yard in the townland of Donore, parish of Leamhdirrui or Lorum, in the county of Carlow. About thirty perchs 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.

Maelmordha. A preying excursion by the Airghialla, in Conailli; but the Conailli routed them at Magh-da-chainneach. A preying excursion by the Ua Neills into Ui-Eathach, and they carried off great booty. A preying excursion by the Ui-Cluinseinsealigh into Ui-Bairrchi; but Murchadh, son of Dunlaing, overtook them, and defeated them at Cill-Molappoe, where they were greatly slaughtered, together with Domhnall Reamhar, [i. e. the Fat], heir to the lordship of Ui-Cluinseinsealigh. Cuciche U Dunlaing, lord of Laoighis, and his son, and Caillcoc his wife, were slain by Mac Conin at Teach-Mochua-mic-Lonain; 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 Gaeidhil, died at Cologne. Eochagan, airchinncheach of Slaine, and lector of Sord, and a distinguished scribe; Loingsseach 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 forcibly 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 Leighe-Con, or Con’s half in deale, and one province in Leathmoye, or Moye’s half in deale, at his command, he was counted 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 would not be thought sufficient to be king of all. Dermott mac Moylenemo could command Leathmoye, Meath, Connought, and Ulster, and, therefore, by the judgment of all, he was reputed sufficient monarch of the whole" [of Ireland]. "Moyleronic mac Roen, prince of Taragh, was killed by Forenners."—Ann. Clon.
The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A.D. 1012. Fermor-Maog burnt by Donogh mac Bryan. Glen-Uissen burnt by Mac Moylmenon, and he brake downe the oratory, killed an hundred, and captivated four hundred, in revenge of Fermor. Loingseach O'Flahen, Coarb of Kieran and Cronan, quiecit. Hugh macMaelduin and Inneachtai O'Lorkain's daughter, Ab., died in Corkmor in Munster" [recte, Hugh the Abbot, son of Maelduin, by Inneachtai O'Lorkain's daughter, died at Cork-More in Munster]. "Mureha mac Dunlaing, king of Leinster, and Donell mac Hugh, king of O'Bairech, slain by Gilpatrick mac Donogh, king of Osory, and by Mac-Kath MacDonagh, king of Connacht. Flann mac Maelduinn, heyre of Ireland, killed by murther. Maelpdar O'Halecan, Lecter and cheife learned of Ard-mach, killed by the men of Fermour. Ailenn Macuona, head of the Irsh in Colony, quiecit."

—Cod. Clarens., tom. 49.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise contain but one entry under this year, viz.: "Flann mac Moylesaghlin God, prince of Ireland, was killed by Connor O'Melaghlyn."
and Conchobhar Ua Laidghnen, airchinneach of Fearna-mor-Maedhoig and Teach-Moling, died. Aedhan Connachtach, anchorite and lector of Ross-Chommain; Ccallach 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-Cacimghlin. Flann Ua h-Ainfeth, lord of Ui-Meith, was slain by Ua Cearbhaill, lord of Fearmnagh. Gillamochonna Ua Duibhdhirma, died. Ceinneidigh Ua Cuirc, lord of Museraighe, was slain. A victory was gained by the Cinel-Conail, over the Cinel-Eoghain, at Tearmann-Dabheoc. A plundering excursion was made by Annudh Ua Ruaire, over Loughmhadh and Druim-Ineascleam, 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-Garbhá, against Aedh Ua Coinushimacla, lord of Teathbha; and Bearann Chiarain was rung with

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*O’Laidghnen.—Now anglicised Lynam, without the prefix O’.
*Tearmann-Cacimghlin: i.e. St. Kevin’s Termon, or Sanctuary, at Glendalough, in the now county of Wicklow.
*Ua h’Ainfeth.—Now anglicised Hannify, or Hanvey, without the prefix O’.
*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.
*Ua-Cuirc.—Now always anglicised Quirk, without any prefix.
*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 *, under A. D. 1196.
*Tealach-Garbhá.—Now Tullaghbargorvey, in the parish of Noughaval, barony of Kilkenny West, and county of Westmeath.
*Ua-Coinushimacla.—This name is now obsolete.
*Bearann-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 Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“A.D. 1043. Cahal mac Roarty, king of West Connaght, died in pilgrimage in Ardnach, Donell O’Ferall, king of the borders of Leinster” [Fortunatha Laingham], “killed by his own men. Flann O’Hanvey, king of O-Methes, by the O’Carrells and king of Fernvai; Hugh O’Cohainn, king of Tevlra, by Murtagh mac MacElochlainn and Kennedy O’Cuirc, king of Muskrai, occasi sent. Callach O’Clerkin, Coarb of Finnen and Moeholmog; Carbery O’Laignen, Aircheinmec of Ferna and Tymoling; Gillamochonna O’Duirdinna, in pace dormierunt. The overthrow of Macelo in upon the brink of Sure, upon Ossory and Ormond, by Carthac mac Saeirvrahi, where O’Donagan, king of Ara, was lost. A dispersion of Kindred-Conell by Kindred-Owen at Termon-Daveog.” — Cod. Clar., tom. 49.
the end of the Bachal-Isa 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 Muircheartach Ua Maelachlainn. A predatory excursion was made by the Osmiighi 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; and they burned the dun, and seized some small spoils. But Carthach, son of Saerbhreathach, lord of Eoghanacht, overtook them at Maelcaemnaigh, on the brink of the Siuir; and he defeated the men of Osraighe and Urmhumhain, where Ua Donnagain, lord of Aradh, was slain, together with many others. This was called the defeat of Maelcaemnaigh.

The Age of Christ, 1044. Maelmochta, Bishop of Lughmhadh; Maenach of Macnamb; Aedh of Sgelic-Mhichil; and Ailill, son of Breasal, resident priest of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Cunascach Ua h-Ailellain, lord of Ui-Eathach, was slain by the Ui-Caracain. Niall Ua Ceileachain, lord of Ui-Breasail, and his brother, i.e. Trenfhear, were blinded by the sons of Madadhain, through guile and treachery. Domhnall Ua Cuir, lord of Muscreaghe [Bregain], was slain by Ua Flaithen and Ua Oissen. A predatory excursion was made by Niall, son of Maelachlainn, 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.

1 Sgelic-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 8, under A. D. 950, p. 666, supra.

1 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 Doirebrochais, alias O'Caragan. In Pymar's Survey the territory of O'Carraghan, in the county of Tyrone and precinct of Mountainjoy, 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'Carragan," and it is now possessed by Rev. Mr. Stuart of Rockhill, near Letterkenny, county of Donegal.

2 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 Louth, Monaghan, and Armagh. They are to be distinguished from the O'Callaghans of Munster, who are of a totally different race.
Eódaíc. Ėpich oile von la Múrphéisteach Ua Neill for Muígíomnaíb, eco tóisce bòròma 7 brata a muíogail ràpaíidhée an cluig cétuna. hUa hAebha, tìghéna Ua Riáírach Arda Spáta, do mharbaó la mac n'Arailte, 7 lorgceab Scéipre Páirteisce lair deór. Cluain míc Nóis do mòrcad do Mumhineacáib i neccmaip Óomnchair aíc m'界限. Óomnchair iarrtaí do taighde a pharma von eacclaire i. óg'ráipre do Oidh 7 do Chiaphán co la mbráaca, 7 da rìsct bo po éodh naí, 7 do ra do mialaictain pop gach noen do Mumhineacáib do bheag nach nóochar pop phriamá Chiaphán co bràc. Cluain míc Nóis do órgan do Chonmaicnib 7 do ra do Oia 7 Chiaphán mòprisogail porpa in b1. tam ana timhoido óg'ráipcaidh na baithte dhára co na mnúbh iap necc a n-saoineach uile, co tèirgair réip ráméa Chiaphán iarrtaí i. manceine míc hUa Ruain i. Mac na haide, 7 dá ma necc óg'ráipma batai beac dh do Chonmaicnib i maille mprr, 7 Sceoball gáca dúnne. An réar Téabh 7 Conmaicre do òir do riamh go deoc ann Eitne, hU tòirchaim mac Ruìint hU Óonmaigh, tanairi Teáthba, 7 Cúlántaí mac Uailgàrse, tairdeá Mumhineipe Scalaige, 7 Ua Léibban, an uair tanairi Teáthba, 7 poibhte oile co nó c'airgnhre. An Sil Mumhloharag la fiorna bheirse i. la hAirt Ua Ruain, do i tòirchaim an cléirceach Ua Concébaire, 7 urois oile a maille mprr. Múrph醜, mac brata, tìghéna Ua Paeláin do nábrádaí do mac Sgiollamocholmócc, tanairi Ua nDhunéada.

h Clog-an-eadhaicha.—Otherwise called Clog-Udhaicha-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 Bookles: i.e. cow-sheds, or mountain dairies.
—See Spencer'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 Teabhba. 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 k, under A. M. 3510, p. 33, supra.

l Mac Gilamocholmog.—This name was anglicised Mac Gilmocholmack. The family descends from Dunchadh, the brother of Faelain, ancestor of the O'Byrnes of Leinster. The progenitor from whom they took their hereditary surname was Gilla-Mocholmog, i.e. servant of St. Mocholmog, son of Dunchadh, son of Lorcan, son of Faelain, son of Muireadhach, son of Bran, son of Faelain, son of Dunchadh, a quo Ui-Dunchadh, son of Mureadhail, 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 Clonnaeinoise record the following events under this year:
of the profanation of Clog-an-Eadhachta. Another predatory excursion was made by Muircheartach Ua Neill into Mughdhorma, 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 Booleys 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 _manchaine_ of the son of Ua Ruairc, i.e. Mac-na-h-aidhche, and twelve sons of the sub-chiefstains, 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, where fell the son of Ruithin Ua Doinonnaigh, Tanist of Teathbha; Culenai, son of Ualgharg, chief of Muinntir-Scalaighe; Ua Ledban, the second Tanist of Teathbha; and many others besides them. A slaughter was made of the Ui-Muirtheadhaigh 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-Faclain, was slain by Mac Gillamochoelmog, Tanist of Ui-Dunchadha.

“A. D. 1044. Cumaseach O’Hailillen, king of O-Nehach, killed by the O-Caragans. Nell O’Clegan, king of Bressals, and his brother, Trener, blinded by the sons of Madugan by treachery. Donell O’Cuirk, king of Muskrai, killed by O’Laken and O’Hussen. An army by Nell mac Maeilechlain, king of Ailech, upon the O-Meths, from whom they carried 240 cowes” [recte, 1200, ou céo decc bé], “and many captives from them, and the men of Cualign, 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.e. 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 perpetual 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
by the O’Fearalls, of whom a certain poet made this Latin verse:

“Hae urbs horrendis lodie vastata inimicis
Quae prius ante fuit Sextorum 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” [booles], “were altogether waste, without men or cattle, insomuch that at last they were driven to granum, in honour of St. Keyran, the abbey land of O’Roycke’s son, and the twelve best sons of all the O’Fearalls, and a certain sum of money for their maintenance, which was paid by the pole throughout the country, for appeasing the indignation which the saint conceived against them.”—Ann. Clon.

m Ua-Ciribhan.—Now anglicised Kirwan, a name still very numerous throughout Ireland, but particularly in the county of Galway.

n Ua-Cairbre: i.e. Ua-Cairbre-Aeblatha, in the present county of Limerick. The O’Clericheans, now O’Clerys, are still in this territory.

o Casan-Linne.—See note b, under the year 1939. 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 Anhaltaghaidh here referred to was the progenitor after whom the family of Mic Anhaltaghaidha, or Ma-
The Age of Christ, 1045. Macemartin Finn, lector of Ceanannus; Cuna, noble priest of Achadh-bo; Muireadhach, son of Mac Saerghusa, airchinmeach of Daimhliag; Cathasach Ua Cathail, successor of Caeinmghin; Cathasach Ua Corrain, comharba of Gleann-Uisean; Cormac Ua Ruadhhrach, airchinmeach of Tearmann-Feichiuine; and Maenach Ua Cirdubhain, successor of Mochta of Lughmhadh, died. Chlain-Iraird was thrice burned in one week, with its Daimhliag. Flaithbheartach Ua Canannain, lord of Cineal-Conaill; and Gluniarn Ua Clercen, lord of Ui-Cairbre, died. Conghalach Ua Lochlainn, lord of Corca-Modhruadha, [died]. A slaughter was made of the Ulidians at Reachtainn, by the foreigners of Ath-cliath, 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 Breaigh; but Gairbhthith Ua Cathasaigh, lord of Breaigh, overtook him at Casan-Linne, when the sea was full in before them, and Muirheartach fell by him, and some of his people along with him. Carthach, son of Sacrbhreatach, lord of Eoghanacht-Chaisil, was burned in a house set on fire by the grandson of Longargain, son of Donncuan, and other persons along with him. Domhnall Ua Cefadhla, head of Dal-gCais, and of the dignity of Munster, died. The son of Maeleachlainn, son of Ceannfaeladh, son of Conchobhar, royal heir of UICONaill, was killed. Amhalaighadh, son of Flann, chief of Calraighe, 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, Airchinmeach of Daimhliag; Cathasach O'Cathail, Coarb of Coeygin; Maenach O'Cieruvan, Airchinmeach of Lugnai, in pace dormiunt. Congalach O'Lochlainn, king of Corkeomrua; Gluniarn O'Clerkean, king of Carbry; Flahvertach O'Caernannan, king of Kindred-Conell; Donell O'Ceitfan, the glory of Mounster, killed all” [recte, mortui sunt]. “The Airchinmeach of Lechlin killed in the church door. An army by Murthagh O'Neill upon the men of Bregh, and Garvic O'Cahasai, king of Bregh, met him at Cassan Linne, and the twone full before him” [7 m inup lán op a ãinn, recte, the tide full before him], “where Murtagh fell with many of his” [people]. “Carthach mac Saerreyhai, king of Eonacht, burnt in a fiery house, by Longargan mac Dun-ecn, cum multis nobilibus nativ. Battle betwene the Scotts themselves, where fell Cronan, Abbot of Duncaillenn.”—Cod. Clareni, 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. Keryn, died. Hyman, son of Harold, made a great slaughter of Ulstermen in Innispatrick” [and] “in Rathklyn” [now Lambay, south of Innispatrick, in the county of Dublin], “to the number of 300 of them.”
Nóir. Cluain pítha bréannann co na dornbac i. loiscoa la hUibh Maine. Cúconnáct, mac Saíopa Uí Dhúnadáin, do marphá an.

Aigh Cóipre, mile ceapachacha a pé. Maolpearciacc Ua hileace áir. pípleíghinn Úpaíoch Macha, raon in cemhíbne 7 in òige, 7 Maolbphíthea, raocapt Cille vara, décc. Mírpeabach, mac Plaitbhoitai, 1 Néill píógoainna Oidh, 7 Aistea Ua hAistein, tighpna Ua nèasach Uaibh, do loisco a 1 teig téimid la Comuilaí, mac Congalain, tighpna Uachtáin éipe. Anf Ua Ruain, pí Connaí, do marphá do Chenel Conaill prn vara bhlaídham tap norpeacan Cluana míc Nóir. hUa Finginone, tighpna Úo'ghacachta Caille na manach, do marphá. Conchobair Ua Longpáig, tighpna Uail Aráide, do marphá do mac Ocínaill hUí Longpáig 1 Uaighe (1. 1 nhib burihe) dar páipúccha Néill, mac Eócaí, 1. pí Ulaibh, 7 Ótharmpaína mac Maelnamb. Tóinmfaor, míc Maelaichlaíin, 7 Maelpeainna Ócte, décc. Mac Arailt do roimphá do Shallaíb, 7 Mac Ránaill do píogaí. Píñaill Ua Ciaróí, tighpna Caippe, do marphá hUa Flannagan, tighpna Teacth.

Aigh Cóipre, mile ceapachacha a reacht. Céire, cérSEQ op Tigh Collaim, do ec in Mí, i naiscthe. Tílamoilaprr, pípleíghinn Uaigmain, Maelmoicheiríghe, pípleíghinn Cluana iapa, 7 Cúéalig, mac Saíine, por airemneach Cínnamha, décc. Ciancaille, mac Óglaíin, maein Sil Óeoda

1 Uachtár-thre: i.e. the upper part of the territory. This is shewn under the name of Waterery, 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 Macherac southwards to below Maghera ye. In 1605, Phelony Mac Arton made over to Lord Crowenwell the “Castle of Dondrome, with the third partie of all that his countrie called Kilmanaute, or in Watererryge, or elsewhere in county of Downe.”—(Vol. Cannc. Hrib., vol. ii. p. 71). See Reeves's Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down and Connor, 4e, p. 351, note ".

2  Oghmneacht-Caille-na-monach.—Now the barony of Kilnamannagh, in the county of Tipperary.

3 Uí-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'Haye, king of O'Cenach in Ulster, burnt in a burning house by Con-

20-ula mac Congalai, king of Uachtar-hire. Art O'Royke, king of Connacht, killed by Kindred-


The Annals of Clonmacnoise are defective from the year 1045 to 1054.
at Cluain-mic-Nois. Cluain-fearta-Brenainn, with its church, was burned by
the Ui-Maine. Cuchonnacht, son of Gadhra Ua Dunadhagain, was there slain.

The Age of Christ, 1046. Maelpadraig Ua Bileoice, chief lector of Ard-
Macha, a paragon in piety and chastity, and Maelbrighde, 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 Finnquine, lord of Eoganacht-Caille-
nana-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), in
violation of [the guarantee of] Niall, son of Eochaith, King of Ulidia, and of
Diarmuid, 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 Raghnall 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, died
at III, on pilgrimage. Gillamolaissi, lector of Lughmhadh; Maelmoicheirghe,
lector of Cluain-Iraird; and Cuduiligh, son of Gaithine Fosairchinnach of
Ceanannus, died. Ciarcaille, son of Foghlaidh, steward of Sil-Aedha Slaine,
died.

*Teach-Collain*: i.e. the house of Collain, now
called Tigh Collain in Irish, but anglicised Stack-
allan. It is situated nearly midway between
Navan and Slane, in the county of Meath. It
is curious to remark that in some of those dis-
tricts colonized by the Danes and English, the
Teach, or Tigh, of the Irish, was made Stu or
Sta, as in this instance, and in Stickilen, Stag-
mall, Stillorgan, in Irish Tiog Chultain, Tea
Chonnall, Tiog Lopeam.—See Reeves's Ecclesi-
astical Antiquities of Down and Connor, &c.,
p. 32, note 5, where it is shewn that Tiog Ruig
i.e. the house of St. Regulus, now Tyrella, in
the barony of Lecale, county of Down, was an-
ciently anglicised Starley, Staghreel, &c.

It is highly probable that the Four Masters
are wrong in writing this name Teo Colm, as it is now locally pronounced in Irish by the
natives, and that the true form of the name is
Teo Coniam, i.e. St. Conian's house. In
O'Clery's Irish Calendar mention is made, under
29th of June, of St. Conan of Tigh-Conian,
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. et. 76;
also note *, on Achadh-furcha, A. D. 503,
p. 163, supra.

*Sil-Aedha-Slaine*: i.e. the race of the mo-
arch Aedh Slaine, seated in Brega in East
Meath.

The Annals of Ulster record the following
events under this year:

"A. D. 1047. Great snowe this yeare from
our Lady day in Winter until St. Patrick’s day, that the lice was not seen, of which died great slaughter of men, cattle, and wild creatures of sea and land. *Nativitas* Donell mic Avalgan, Comarb of Patrick. Murtagh mac Madugan, king of O-Bressail, killed in Ardnaich, by Madugan O’Clegan, *per dolum*. Lann ingen Mic Selvaehan, Comarb of Briggit, died. Nell O’Roirc killed by O’Conor. Nell O’Maechellainna, with his *forces* “into Breagh, and killed O’Hilferman.”—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 Scalbhachain, successor of Brighid; and Ua Baillen, lector of Ros-Cre, died. Muircheartach, son of Mac Madadhain, lord of Ui-Breasail, was slain. Niall Ua Ruairc was slain in Corann, by Ua Conchobhair. An army was led by Niall, son of Maelseachlainn, with the Cinel-Eoghain and Airghialla, into Breagha, where they slew Madadhain Ua hIfsernain, 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 Domnachadh Gott, royal heir of Teamhair, and Ua hEidhin, lord of Ui-Fiachrach-Aidhme, died.

The Age of Christ, 1048. Cele, Bishop of Ardachadh of Bishop McE, 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. Feardomhnaich Ua Innascaigh, successor of Finnen, was killed by the son of Tadhg Ua Maelruanaidh. Dunchadh 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. Maelabhaill Ua hEidhin, lord of Ui-Fiachrach-Aidhme, died. Fearghal Ua Maelhuiadadh, lord of Feara-Ceall, died. Ceannfacladh Ua Cuill', chief poet of Munster; the son of Cumara, grandson

1 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
Borumha, who was killed in Ossory in the year 1027.

1 *Dealbhna*: i.e. Dealgbhna-Nuadhat, a territory lying between the Rivers Suck and Shannon, in the present county of Roscommon, where a sept of the Dalessian 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 Dungall, a *fra-tribus suis occisus est*. Fergal O'Maelmuaid, king of Ferkall; Gilgolum O'Hegna, Arching of Airgall; Concaele O'Cuill, archbishop of Meath; Maedlavaill O'Leighim, king of O'Findirchach, mortui sunt. Clothna, Aircinnech of Inleach-Ivair; Ferdovnai O'Hinascai, Cearb of Finnem. Duncha O'Celechar, Cearb of Kyran of Saigir, in pace quiescent. The Cearb of Peter, and 12 of his chief associates, died with him, by drinking of poxon given them by the Cearb that was there before."—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

2 *UlTaichligh*.—Now anglicised Tully and Tilly.
3 *Ul hUad*.—This name is now obsolete in Inishowen and Donegal, where Both-Chonas is situated; but it may exist in other parts of Ulster under the anglicised form of Hoel, or Howell.

4 *O'Muighheasa*.—Now always anglicised Morrisy, with the prefix O',
5 *Thain-Finnlocha*.—Now Tomfinlough, in the barony of Upper Bunratty, and county of Clare.
6 See note 4, under the year 914, supra.
of Mac Liag, was killed by the son of Tadhg Ua Maelruanaidh. Gairbhith Ua Cathasaigh, lord of Breagha, was taken prisoner by Conchobhar Ua Maelseachlann; 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 Maelseachlann over Magh-Liphi, and he carried off great spoils. A predatory excursion was made by the Ui-Fiailin over Cluain-Iraird, 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 Dealbhna, where the royal chieftains were all slain, namely, Ua Maelseachlann, Ua Flannagain, the Cleireach Ua Taidhg, and Mac Buadhachain, royal heir of Dealbhna [Nuadhat].

The Age of Christ, 1049. Maelseachlann Ua Taichligh, comharba of Daininhis, died. Tuathal Ua hUail, airchunneach of Both-Chonais; Tuathal Ua Muirgheasa, lector of Tuaim-Finnlocha, died. Fliathbheartach, son of Domhnall Ua Loingsigh, was slain by the son of Conchobhar O'Loingsigh. Muircheartach Ua Maelseachlann was slain by Conchobhar Ua Maelseachlann, by treachery. Conchobhar Ua Cinnfhaoealaidh, lord of Ui-Conaill Gabhra, was slain by the lord of Eoghanacht-Locha-Lein. Imhar Ua Beice, lord of Ui-Meith, was killed. Anaessles, son of Domhnall, 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.

1 Ua Cinnfhaoealaidh.—Now anglicised Kinealy, or Kinsally, 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.

2 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.

3 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, supra.

The O'Donnells of this race are still in Thomond, but it is not easy to distinguish them from the race of Shane Luirc O'Donnell of Tir-
Ro marbha mór ro a naithe lá Concobair in Toirbhealbach Ua Catáraig. Ro loirthi na phlaois an tír eiri cealla, 7 ósna iar rinn. Sóisíos lá má an bráin co Mag nAithi, co mheach gialla Laighín 7 Orpaíge. Anailgaí, coíseáphra Pástracche, décc, 7 Dubh na leir, mac Muilumna, mac Eochaíta, do gabail a ronadh ara riupháileáiginn an lá trírta Anailgaí, 7 Aod Ua Popeth do gabail an riopara leiginn.


1 Their hostages.—Six hostages of Magh Breg, or Bregia, were in the hands of Conchobhar O'Maelcheklainn (Conor O'Melaghlin) since the year 1048. He obtained them in exchange for Gairbhith Ua Cathasaigh (Garvey O'Casey), whom he had taken prisoner.

1 Magh-an-Airíth.—A plain in the barony of Crannagh, and county of Kilkenny. The church of Tubbribrittain is referred to as being in this plain.—See the Circuit of Moircheartach Mac Neill, pp. 39, 40.

1 Anmhalghaidh.—This passage is translated by Colgan, as follows:

1 A. D. 1049. Amalgai, Coarb of Patrick, 29 annis transactis in principatu, petens in Christo quibus. MacCaimn Ua Táithi, Coarb of Daninis, Tuachl O'Huail, Airechinnen Buthconamis, mortuus sunt. Flahavertach O'Longsi killed by Conor O'Longsi's son, Murtagh; and Maelcheilainn, killed by Conor O'Maelcheilainn, against God and Man's will. Conor O'Cinfaela, king of O-Conellis-Gavra; and Ivar O'Bec, king of O'Mels, occisi sunt. Duvdálach took the Abbatie, the same day that Amalgai died, from

Moolmairii ex Scholasticis, seu Theologiae professoris Ardmacban in ejus locum sufficitur codem die quo Amalgadins decessit. Et Dubdálachto in unum Professoris succedit Aids Ua Foirreth.”—Trias Thaum., p. 298.
tages of the men of Breagha. Their hostages were put to death by Concho-
bhar [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, and he obtained the hostages of
Leinster and Osraige. Amhalghaidh, 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 Leith-
ghinn, and head of the piety of Osraige; Diarmaid Ua Rodachain, Bishop of
Fearna; Conall, aircinneach of Cill-Mocheallog, and its lector previously;
Dubhthach, son of Miliith, successor of Cainneach; Guaire Ua Manchain, priest
of Gleann-da-locha; Diarmaid Ua Ceile, aircinneach of Tealach-Foirtcheirn
and Achadh-abhall, died. Diarmaid Ua Lachan, lector of Cill-dara, died.
Ua Seula, aircinneach of Inis-Cathaigh; Maelan, lector of Ceanannus, who
was a distinguished sage; and Maelduin Ua hEigceartaigh, aircinneach of
Lothra, died. Maelseachlainn, son of Cennfaeladadh, died. Domnchadh, i.e. the
Cossalach, son of Gillaftaelain, grandson of Domhnall, lord of Ua Failghhe, was
slain by Conghalach, grandson of Brogarbhain, son of Conchochbar. Maelruana-
aidh, son of Cucoirne, lord of Eile, was killed by his own people. A conflict
between the men of Magh-Ittha and the Airghialla, in which Eochaidh Ua hOiss-
ene 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.

*Cill-Mocheallog.—Now Kilmaillock, in the
county of Limerick.—See note *, on Cill-Dhu-
cheallog, under A. D. 1028, p. 816, supra.

*Ua Ceile.—Now anglicised Kyley and Kealy,
without any prefix.

*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 of
the Feilire-Acnguis, at 12th of June, Tulach-
Foirtcheirn is placed in Ui-Felmedhla, which is
the ancient name of the territory, from which
Tullow was sometimes called Tullagh-Offelmy
in old English records.

*Cossalach: i.e. Dirty-footed.

*Conghalach.—He was son of Donnsleibhe,
son of Brogarbhain, who was slain at Clontarf
in 1014, who was son of Conchochbar, the pro-
genitor of O'Conor Faly.

*Maelruanaidh, son of Cucoirne.—This Cu-
coine was the son of Maenalch, who was son of
Cearbhall, the progenitor from whom the Ui-
Cearbhaili, 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 Oilioll Olun, king of Munster.

*Ua hOissene.—Now anglicised Hessian and
Hussian, without the prefix Ua or O'.

5 R


1 Sinnaich : i.e. the family of the O'Caharnes, or Foxes, of Teifia in Westmeath.
2 Doire-Caillimne.—This was another name for Tearmann Caillimne, near Castlerea, in the county of Roscommon; for some account of which see notes under A. D. 1225 and 1236.  
3 Ciochleach of Ros-Conmaín : i.e. the steeple, or round tower belfry of Roscommon.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

1 A.D. 1050. Dominica incarnationis, Maeruanai mac Coadorne, king of Ele; Donncha mac Gilfaelain, king of Faly, killed. Kildare, with its Doinlagh, burnt. Maelan, Lector of Kells, suplicatissimus omnium Hibernensium; Duvhach mac Mileana, Coarb of Cainnech; Ua Sclua, Aircinnech of Innis-Cahai; Maelduin O'Hegertai, Aircinnech of Lohra; and Clerken O'Munecog, the ecclesiastical upholding of all Ireland, mortui sunt. Diarmait O'Ceaile, Aircinnech of Teulach-Fortcorn; [and] "Maelschlorain mac Cinfaile, mortui sunt. An upore between the men of Magh-Itha and Airgialla, where Eocha O'Hussen perished. Duvdalach...
Eoghan, 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 chiefains, under Donnechadh, 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-Anmchadhia, and twice by the Calraighi [an Chala] and the Sinnachait. Lann-Leire was burned and plundered. Doire-Caelainne and the Cloichteach of Ros-Comain were burned by the men of Breifhe. Daimhliag [Chianain] was burned. Inis-Clothramn [in Loch Ribh] was plundered. Dubhdalachta made a visitation of Cinel-Eoghan, and brought three hundred cows from thence.

The Age of Christ, 1051. Mac Sluaghdaigh, noble priest of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Muircheartach, son of Breac, lord of the Deisi, was burned by the Ua Faelains. Ua Conchobhair, lord of Ui-Failghe, namely, Conghalach, son of Donnsliebhe, son of Brogarbhan, was killed by his own people. A battle was gained by Ua Maeldoraidh over the Connaughtmen, wherein many of the Connmaicni were slain. Diarmaid, son of Domhnull, 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 Maelseachlainn, 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 in West Connaught. Cathal, son of visiting Kindred-Owen that he brought 300 cows. Cluain mic Nois rifled three tymes in one quarter; once by Sil-Anmchadhia, and twice by Calrai with" [the] "Foxes."—Cod. Clarac., tom. 49.

* Breac.—He is the progenitor after whom the O'Bricks, or Bricks of the Decies, in the county of Waterford, took their hereditary surname.

7 Ua-Faelaine.—Now Phelans, without the prefix O'.

* Fixed his residence: i.e. at Inis-Creamha, on the east side of Lough Corrib.—See Hardiman's edition of O'Flaherty's Choregraphical Description of West Connaught, p. 367.
a Ebba.—A level plain lying between Bin-bubbin 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, overlooking 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-Formaice. —This was the ancient name of Sliabh-Ui-Fhloinn, in the west of the county of Roscommon, where a sept of the Connhaicne 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 Monaster, burnt by O'Faelan. Mael-bruan mac Brick killed in the Doimlag of Lismore by Maelsechlainn O'Brick. Amalgai mac Cathail, king of West Connaght, blinded by Hugh O'Conor. Laignen mac Moylann, king of Gaileng, with his Queen, viz., the daughter of Gutt" [O'Maelsechlainn], "went on pilgrimage to Rome, and died by the way. Mac Lochtlan from being king of Tulaich-Og, and Hugh O'Ferali made king."—Cod. Clarens., tom. 49.

c Cluain-Meadhog: i. e. Cluaim-mor-Macdhog, now Clonmore, in the barony of Rathvilly, and county of Carlow.
Tighearnain, lord of Breifne, went upon a predatory excursion into Eabha, and demolished Dun-Feich, where fifty persons were slain, and whence seven hundred cows were carried off. A victory was gained over the Comhhaicni of Sliabh-Formaeile by Aedh Ua Conchobhair, where a slaughter was made of the Comhhaicni. 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 was prostrated by Aedh Ua Conchobhair. Faelain, son of Bradan, son of Breac, was killed in the Daimhliag of Lis-mor-Mochuda, by Macelachlainn, son of Muireachtach, son of Breac.

The Age of Christ, 1052. Arthur, son of Muireadhach of Chlain-Maedhog, the glory of Leinster, [died]. Eechthighnur Ua Eaghrain, successor of Ciaran of Chlain-mic-Nois and of Comman, died on his pilgrimage at Cluain-Iraird. Muireadhach Ua Sinnachain, Patrick's steward in Munster; Muireadhach, son of Diarmait, successor of Cronan of Ros-Cre; and Cleireach Ruadh Ua Lathachain, died. Gillaphadaig, son of Domhnall, Prior of Ard-Macha, died. Macraith, grandson of Donnchadh, lord of Eoghanacht-Chaisil, and royal heir of Munster, died. A predatory excursion was made into Fine-Gall by the son of Mael-na-mbo, and he burned the country from Ath-cliath to Albene; 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 Raghnall, went over seas, and the son of Mael-na-mbo assumed the kingship of

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1 Macraith. — He was brother of Carthach, the progenitor of the family of Mac Carthy. See A. D. 1045.

Eoghanacht-Chaisil. — A tribe of the race of Eoghan Mor, son of Othiell Olum, seated around Cashel, in the present county of Tipperary. The mountain of Sliabh-na-mban-bhfonna are referred to in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen at A. D. 1121, as in Eoghanacht Chaisil.

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.

Albene. — Not identified.

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 Diarmait, and he was the son of Donnchadh, who was surnamed Mael-na-mbo, son of Diarmait, son of Domhnall, who was the fourteenth
862 ANNA LÍOghachta EIREANN. [1053.

Dall óna éip. Creach lá hUa Conchobair dath Conmaicne, co gur mór co mór. Óth Calraige immo tíshna 1. in mac naípeachtaí, la Conmaicne trína mhoibail Ciaráin. Ó deáite, ní thug bheart, deac. Domhnall, mac Fiollaéipirt, mac Concuailgne, do mharbá lá tíshna Píp Roi. Óraon mac Maelmordha, i. lí Láthair, do éce hI Colom.

Ach Céipírt, mile caocca a trí. Ó deaide uair a pháirc Aína Macha, Dinnill Ua Céile, aipínneach Sláine, Coibhmac hUa Ruathach, aipínneach Tiomann Peicine, g. Múmpadh Ua Beoláin, aipínneach Ógona chriab, deac. Pláeichiacht Ua Maelpáball, tíshna Cappse Ceacaithe, deac. Naill Ua hEicemngh, tíshna Píp Maanach, g. a brataigh Fiollaéipírt do marbá la Pípa Mápp uisce thre meadad. Domhnall Ua Ceallachan, riochteanna Caimh do marbá do Oirpallá. Máolchun, mac Céail, tíshna deirceart bhré, do marbá do hUa Riaghain, i. aice uain Cúrc, g. creacha léir rop Sullai. Creach lá mac Lachlann g. la Pípaib Maise hí a poí Cenel mboindéch Locha Opathait, agus píobtri eí ré bé. Cochlán, tíshna

in descent from Enna Ceinscalech, the ancestor of the Uí-Ceinscaleg. The following genealogical table will show how the Mac Murroughs, Kavanaghs, and other septs, are descended from him:

1. Domhnall, the 14th generation from Enna Ceinscaleach.
2. Diarmuid.
5. Murchadh, a quo Mac Murrough.
6. Domnchadh Mac Murrough.

7. Diarmuid Mac Murrough “of the English.”
8. Domhnall Caemhanach, ancestor of the Kavanagh family.

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<td>Brían, son of MacMordha. — He is more usually called Bran mac Maelmordha. He is the progenitor after whom the Uí Broin, or O'Byrnes of Leinster, took their hereditary surname. After the fall of his father, MacMordha, 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 Connaghth. Donnll mac Gillchrist mic Con- cuailgne, killed by the king of Ferross, i. Men of Ross. Bryan” [recte, Bran or Braen] “mac Maelmorra, king of Leinster, died in Colonia. Macnath O'Dunchean, king of Eonacht Cassil, died. Echtern O'Hayran, Coarb of Kyaran and Comman; Murcach O'Sinachan, Serjeant of Moonstar, in pace dormient. Gilpatrick mac Donell, Scnaph of Ardmach, killed by mac</td>
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the foreigners after him. A predatory excursion was made by Ua Conchobhair over Conmhaicni, so that he plundered extensively. A slaughter was made of the Calraighi, together with their lord, i.e. Mac-Aireachtaigh, by the Con-

mhaicni, 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 Maelmordhal, 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 Tear-
mann-Feichin; and Murchadh Ua Beollain, airchinneach of Druim-clabh, died. Flaitdhbeartach Ua Maelfabhail, lord of Carraig-Brachaidhe, died. Niall Ua h-Eignigh, lord of Feara-Manach, and his brother, Gillachrist, were slain by the Feara-Luig, through treachery. Donnchadh Ua Ceallachain, royal heir of Caiscal, was slain by the Osraighi. Maelcron, son of Cathal, lord of South Breagha, was slain on Easter Monday night, by Ua Riagain, who committed depredations upon the foreigners. A depredation was committed by Mac Loch-

lainn and the men of Magh-Itha upon the Cinel-Binnigh, of Loch-Drochait; and they carried off three hundred cows. Cochlan, lord of Dealbhma, was


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-Nell.

p Cinel-Binnigh of Loch-Drochait.—There were three tribes of the Cinel-Binnigh in the ancient Tir-Eoghan, 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 Conlëacle, 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. Macnaihche, i. the night’s son, O'Roirecke, heyre of Connacht, killed by Dermott O'Cuinn, in the Bland of Loch Arrvach” [Lough Arrow]. “Mureach mac Dermid, Air-

chinnech of Roscre; O'Rhorach, Airchinnech of Termon-Feichin; Flaitdhvertagh O'Maelfavill, king of Carrack-Brachai; Dolgen, gentle priest” [ucaital fascaper] “of Ardmach; Donell O'Cele, Airchinnech of Drumclay, omnes in pace dor-

mirunt. An army by Macklochlainn and the men of Magh-Itha, upon the Kindred-Binni of
Dealbna, do marbhaí meabhal. Cúimh Úa Maoléoin, tífhna Rí Luirce, do marbhaí la Mac na hainse Úa Ruairce, tpe meabhal na airdeach píem. Mac na hainse Úa Ruairce do marbhaí do Chomnnaích do réidh. Slóicéis lá mac bhíman 1. Dúinnchaid, 7 la Concaobair Úa Maolphiclistin in Fine Gall, co téacs ar pip Tlèba, 1. na Sionncháin, bráite iomna a domhain Luirce, 7 do rucrach aistepe ó mac Maol na mbó in Moir ingi Chongalai Úi Concóbaír. Dúinnchaid, mac Maol na mbó, 7 Thiollapáitfain, tífhna Oippaige do 7ul i Main, go tusa pipe, 7 gabála coinmha a nuíosaí Maípe, inime Congalaí Úi Chongóbaír, do 7ul 50 Concorbaír Úa Maolachlitainn ón párígáid Thiollapáitfaince, 7 a nuíosaí na boroína mug Úa Maoléchlitain a Laigín. Slóigén lá mac Maol na mbó 1 mbfísaí 7 hí Main, co ro tupa ó Shláime co iarcaip Main eiti cealla 7 tuaí. Creach lá Úitlóbaip, mac Laidighnén, tífhna Oippalí, rap Táilleach, rap 7 opo tasa pip Main 7 bphf, co mug mor do búsá 7 bráite, co nuiscain na nuíosaí Conglach, mac Sháim, tífhna Sialain a ctaipbó 7 7ú 277787 Manach co ro caitheabh iarph Manachain mo tífhna 1. Doimnall mac Maolmnaídon, co ctopcaíp leó Conglach, mac Sháim, tífhna Sialain co rochadh na cemnuapúin. Amialaí Úa Macamén, tífhna Muighon, déi.

Aoib Chriost, mile eacca, a ceann. hÚa Sheanmúr, eipeop Cille Dáluach, Maolchloin Úa Cailpaimmr raccapte, Úairpe hÚa Laicheáin, phi- leiginn Cluana mac Nóir, 7 Cúilechán Clair, phi-leiginn Leigímme 7 Úirph Dáinnchaid, déi. Aod Úa Piophale, mac Comang macNeill, phiúann Ólbic, 7 tífhna Cemul Éogain Teala d'och do marbhaí do Úitlóbair, mac Laidighnén do tífhna Oippalí, 7 do phiúb Peippetmáite. Ótibgil Úa Chéideáin, tífhna Úa Niallcháin, do marbhaí do Úa Laichen. Maoim Peippetmáite rap Óbl Meit 7 rap Úitlóbair do Úallach, ó Mac Úallach, cuí 7 ctopcaíp an Chpoirtinceadáil, támach Úaćtaíp típe. Aod, mac Cíneítte, mac Óuaimhe, muinm 7 órdaín

Loch-Drochaid, and carried away 300 coves, and killed Duenna mac Cinach, seacap of Con- flachnain, and Cumach mac Clerken, serjeant of Dalgais. Macsler mac Cahail, king of Bregh, killed by O'Riagan. Donogh O'Keallaghain, heyre of Cassill, killed by Ospray. Nell O'Hegney, king of Fermangh, killed by the men of Lurg, Coghalan, king of Delvin, a subis per dolam occi- sus est."—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen notices 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-haidhche Ua Ruaire, at his own meeting. Mac-na-haidhche Ua Ruaire 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 Sinnraigh [the Foxes], took many prisoners from the Daimhling [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 Laidhignen, 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. Amhlacibh Ua Machainen, lord of Mughdhor, 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 Cincel-Eoghan of Tealach-Og, was slain by Leathlobhar, son of Laidhignen, lord of Airghialla, and by the Feara-Manach. Dubhghall Ua hAedhagain, lord of Ui-Niallain, was slain by Ua Laithen. The battle of Finnmhagh 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 Dommhuchan, the love and glory of Dal-gCais, died.

\footnote{Finnmhagh: i.e. the White or Fair Plain, now Finvoy, in the county of Down. For the situation of Uachtar-thiré see note under A. D. 1046.}
Dal eCaíp, dég. Mac Uallchiar, tighrín Connpu, do mharbaid in meabail. Cionnteach tainiú do háircearin in an aer nár Rop Deala na hoinnach feile Sionrach i prí mé cúis naíp. Coin duba dí纯粹 nó más gá i an tae ño fheile tainíú mac Uallchiar. Tángatap amach con naíphabiachtai in comh bo ús láip in baile in náiphe in an aer, g tauataíocht amar oipheal, go ni phoiblé do chéadú, 7 tánaigh i hí daoin i náiphe, 7 nó leacraíocht amar pón cóip céin. An chéad póna neagríofaí na heóin do roscáir réit, i.n naíphe póna a neagríofaí na heóin i bho ór éití e, da na phréin. 1 etan-múin. Loch sinne sibhina hí Sléib Sionrach a chirbh in meáine oíche réite Míchil, co náischaír i hí Meabail, suntar i slí naíphe mó in Each. Cionnteach lá hUa Conchobair, lá nígh Conaict, co Córpa Ua hAiremín 7 co Tharraidhe, go m i bháil cáilte dí纯粹. Dá mac Céarte i ní marabaid do mac hUí Domhnaí. Sluascú i lá mac Mial na mbó 7 lá i Sléip SEÁTHAIACE, tighrín Oppaí, 7 lá Laiúgh, 7 lá Galladh i hí Muinteir, co páineachta Imleach Lúbaip, 7 co ní ghréin airí Dún tríd laic, 7 nocha eacraíocht mac dhí纯粹 i tháit, náir i bho i mbréac Eireann. Táopeáltaí Air bhínaí go e Connachttaíb lep do úl i Trátaí Muinteir, go níphi aíphrse móra, 7 go mharbaid lep hUa mac Cennédígh, 7 go mhoirseal Tráin Poonlocha.

1 Mac Uallchiar.—Now anglicised Mac Golrick; 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 Rossdilla, a townland in the parish of Durrrow, 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: "I in eanh airií póna a n-bepr i th-aín móir i bho eac aor, da na phréin a etan-muin; and the oak, upon which the said great bird perched, was carried by him from the roots out of the earth."—Irish Nennius, p. 217.

6 Lock Suidhe-Oidhrain: i.e. the lake of Suidhe-Oidhrain, i.e. lacus sessionis Oidhram. Suidhe-Oidhrain, anglicised 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 mount-
Mac Ualghairg, lord of Cairbre, was killed by treachery. A steeple of fire was seen in the air over Ros-Dealá, on the Sunday of the festival of George, 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 shook with its roots in the earth. Loch Suidhe-Odhrain in Sliabh-Guaire migrated in the end of the night of the festival of Michael, and went into the Feabhall, which was a great wonder to all. A predatory excursion was made by Aedh Ua Conchobhair, King of Connaught, into Corca-Bhaiscinn and Tradraighe, where he seized innumerable spoils. Two [of the] Mac Carthaighs were killed by the son of O'Donnchadha. An army was led by the son of Macl-na-mbo, by Gillaphadraig, lord of Osraighe, and by the foreigners, into Munster, until they arrived at Imleach-Ibhair, and burned Dun-tri-liag; 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-cidigh, and plundered Tuaim-Finnlocha.

tainous district, anciently in Gaileanga, but now in the barony of Clankee, and county of Cavan.—See note 5, under A. M. 2859, p. 11, super; and Leabhar-na-gCeart, p. 188, note 7.

* Feabhall.—This was the name of a stream which discharges itself into the Boyne; but the name is now obsolete.

° Tradraighe.—This is still the name of a deanery in the county of Clare, comprising the parishes of Tomfinlough, Killonasoolagh, Kilmaleery, Kilcorney, Cloonlohan, Dromline, Fennagh, Bunnatty, and Killowen, and the island of Inis-da-dhrom, in the Shannon, at the mouth of the River Fergus.

« Ua Donnchadha.—Now anglicised O'Donohoe.

\[Dun-tri-liag\]: i.e. the Fort of the Three Pillar Stones, now Duntryleague, situated about three miles north-west of the village of Gally, in the barony of Coshlea, and county of Limerick. According to the Book of Lismore, fol. 209, Cormac Cus, 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 Boruma, 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.

\[Tuaim-Finnlocha\]: Now Tomfinlough, in
Aoife Creorte, mile caoce a cíuce. Maolóm, mac Gillianmpear, eorcor Alban 7 orpan Íannach ó cléipéid, tig. Tuathal Ua Pollaman, compairb Pínnín Oínaí Oírna, Maolmártain, mac Arríba, compairb Comghall, Maolbriga Ua Maolpuaim, aipírneach Sléibhe, Maolbrióin, mac Íarann, pìpleíomh Anra Íreacáin, Colam Ua Caéat, aipírneach Róppa Ailcíip, 7 Ósáir Ua Muirfhiaig, aipírneach Lúirce, 7 plaic Ua Colgín, do écc. Riachra Ua Conópam, Úa Ruarcáin, aipírneach Aipone Coémhain, 7 Ópónnain annéaca, vécc. Óomnall Ruaidh Ua Órainm do mairbó do hUa Íomh do tigearra Óa Riachpach Atóine. Gillapátráinne, tigearra Óppairghe, vécc. Creach na healtaine do idri dho mib Comnat, Aodh Ua Conóbair do laptap Méide, co mib ghabála imnócha, hjéist móir app. Creach thá Dáileacáin im Múrphadh Ua móbain do Conconmórca, co muccratt ghabála mór, 7 co taithre creach iob, 7 co do mairbó rochaite móir. Ceanndadha Ua Muireadaig, tigéima an dara rann do Cliárpaige Luacrá, do mairbó do Ua Conóbair mac Muireadaig, do tígearna na rannce le do rochaite aile apan mór. Mairim na tThórppóitealbch Ua móbaim rob Múrphadh Ua móbain i. Múrpa an réct éirp, i torphéitean ceitire céo im cúic torpeachtaib díg. Ua Sléibhain, tigéima Óa pbaile, do mairbó.

Aoife Creorte, mile caoce a p'é. Aodh Ua Póirpeabh, aphot pìpleíomh, 7
The Age of Christ, 1055. Maelduin, son of Gilla-Andreas, Bishop of Alba, and the glory of the clergy of the Gaedhil, died. Tuathal Ua Follamhain, successor of Finnen of Cluain-Irard; Maelmartan, son of Assidh, successor of Conmghall; Maelbrighde Ua Maelruain, archimnch of Slehite; Maelbrighde, son of Baedan, lector of Ard-Breacain; Colum Ua Cathail, archimnach of Rossallithir; and Odhar Ua Muireadhaigh, archimnach of Lusca, and chief of Ui-Colgain, died. Fiachra Ua Corcrain; Ua Ruarcain, archimnach of Airdne-Caemhain; and Gorman Annchara, died. Domhnall Ruadh Ua Briain was slain by Ua h-Eidhín, 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-g-Cais, under the conduct of Murchadh Ua Brian, over Corca-Molrnuadh, 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 Ciarnaiche-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 Foirreidh, chief lector and distin-

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*Anmchara*: i.e. friend of the soul, i.e. a spiritual adviser.

*b Ua h-Eidihin.*—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.e. ned O'Bryan, killed by O'Heyn. Maelmartan Mac Ashie, Coarb of Congali; Colum O'Cahaill; Airchinnech of Ross-Aillithir; Oer O'Murea; Airchinnach of Lusca; Gilpatricke, king of Osory; Fiachra O'Corkrain; all died in the Lord. An overthrowe by Tirlagh O'Bryan upon Mureha O'Bryan, where 400 fell, with 15 of the cheifes. The battle of Mortartai by Duvaldeh, Coarb of Patricke, upon Loingsech O'Mailechlainn's son, viz., Coarb of Finnen" [and Colum Gille, wherein many were killed].—*Ann. Ult.*, *Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.


"Aedh Ua Foirreidh.*—This passage is translated by Colgan as follows, in *Trias Thaum.*, p. 298:

"A. D. 1056. Beatus Aidus Hua Forreth, Archiscolasticus, seu supremus moderator Schahe
anno sit seco


"Magnus est titl fames quamdiu vivit, Aedus Hua Poirrath, Senior egregius, Decimo quarto Calendas Julli migravit hic modestus Episcopus ad celum."

3 Flann-Mainistreach: i.e. Flann of the Monastery, i.e. of Monasterboice, in the county of Louth.—See note, under A.D. 432, p. 131, supra.

1 Successor of Cainnech in Cianachta: i.e.
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, lector of Mainistir-Buithe, 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, airchinneach of Tearmann-Feichin; Cathasach, son of Gearrgarbhan, successor of Cainneach in Cianachta; and Maelfinnen Mac Cuinn-nam-Bocht, 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-Cellaigh-Breagh. Etru, son of Labhraidh, chief of Monach, pillar of the glory of Ulidia, died, after a good life. Murchadh, son of Diarmaid, 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 Maelachlaimh. A predatory incursion was made by Niall, son of Maelachlaimh, upon the Dal-Araidhe; and he carried off two thousand cows.

Abbot of Dromachose, or Termonkenny, in the barony of Keenaght, and county of Londonderry.
—See Reeves’s Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down and Connor, &c., p. 374, note 2; and notes under A. D. 1090 and 1206.

“Murchadh, son of Diarmaid.—He was the progenitor after whom the Mac Murroughs of Leinster took their hereditary surname.
The River of Magh-Uatha.—In the Annals of Ulster the reading is, "Abann Maige nItha, 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.

Dun-Mic-Ningin.—This was probably the name of the fort which stood on the hill of Down, over Lough Gur, in the county of Limerick.

Oenach Tete.—Now Oenach-Urmhumhan, anglicised Nenagh, a well-known town in the county of Tipperary.

Dun-Furadhruit: i. e. Furadhruin's or Forran's Dun or Fort. Not identified.

Gillachomhghain: i. e. servant of St. Kevin. He was Gillakevin O'Toole, the son of Gillachomhghail, who was living in 1011, who was son of Donncean, son of Dunlaing, son of Tualthal, the progenitor of the O'Tooles, who died in 956.

The Annals of Ulster and Clonmaiscoe record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1056. Cahassach mac Girgarban, Coarb of Cainenach in Kyamacht; Cetfa, headclearke of Munster, died. Hugh O'Forrey, archdeacon of Armagh, in the 75th year of his age, in pace quietavit. Gorungal, prime soul frend" [of Inis-Daircairgren]. "plens dieram in penentia pauarat. Teig O'Conner, the Clearke's sonne, killed by O'Mane. Edru mac Lobra, chief monke" [recte, chief of Monach in Uladh], "the most famous tuair ordain" [pillar of the glory] "of Ulster, in penentia mortuis est. An army by Nell mac Melaghlin into Dalnaray, and he brought 200 coves and 60 men captive. Gilmura mac Ogan, of Tullagh Oge, Lawgiver, died. Flann of Monaster, archdeacon and chief chronicler of Ireland, in vita eterna quietavit. Lightning appeared and killed three at Disert-Tola, and a learned man at Swerts" [Swords], "and did break the great tree. Teclai O'Flath-then, with his strength, went to Magh-Itha upon Christmas eve, and brought five hundred coves 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-Uatha; 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, Oenach-Tete, and Dun-Furudhrain. Gillachacimhghin, son of Gillachomhghail, 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 Baire, 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, aircinneach of Corcach, died. Niall Ua hEigneachain, lord of Cineal-Enda, was killed by his own tribe. Maelruanaidh Ua Fogarta, lord of South Eile, was slain by Donnchadh, son of Ancaireacht, anglicè Eliogarty, in the county of Tipperary.—See Leabhar-na-gCeart, pp. 78, 79, note 1.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1057. Nell O'Hegneghan, king of Kindred-Enna, a suis occasis est. Dungall O'Duncha, king of Eonacht-Cashell, killed by Murrogh mac Brienn, with many others. Finguine O'Finguine, heyre of all Munster, killed by Melaghlin O'Bric. Echmarkach O'Kernay, Aircinnech of Dunleaghais, went in pilgrimage. An overthrow by Rory O'Ruoghan, with the Eastians" [Oriors], "upon Gilchrist O'Faelchon and O-Nehach. Maelrory O'Fogartay, king of Deskert-Ely, killed by Donogh mac Brienn. Murtagh O'Tressay, king of Barche, mortus est. Durdaleche O'Cinaeche, Aircinnech of Cork, and Revertach mac Donell, Coarb of Columbkill, in domino dormierunt. Daniell O'Ruairek killed by Donell mac Maelruany,


Aoir Spiorth, mile caocce a naol. hUa Lopcaín, abh Cille hachaí, décc. Oimmall Déipeach, ecnai 7 ancoipe, décc. Oimmall mac Eóphra,

king of Fermanagh."—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49. The Annals of Clonmacnoise want this year and the year 1058.

* Ua Guaire.—Now anglicised Gorey, without the prefix Ua or O'.
* Daimhling : i.e. the great stone church.
* Cloiteach : i.e. the Round Tower Belfry, which was a separate building from the Daimhling.
* Sliaide-Grot. — 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-g-Crot are situated at the foot of this mountain, in the Glen of Aherlach.
* Ua Lisechta.—Now anglicised Liddy, without the prefix Ua or O'.
* Righbardan.—He was Righhardan, or Riordan O'Carroll, chief of Ely O'Carroll. His father, Cucoirne, was the son of Maenach, who was son of Cearbhail, the progenitor after whom the O'Carrolls of Ely O'Carroll took their hereditary surname, who was the twentieth in descent from Tadig, son of Cian, son of Oilioll Olum, king of Munster.
* Gallbrat Ua Cearbhail.—This would now be
Brian. Dunghal, son of Maeraith Ua Dunchadha, lord of Eoghanacht, was slain, with a party of others along with him. A battle between Domhnall Ua Maeldruanaidh, lord of Fearcha-Manach, and Domhnall Ua Ruaire, lord of Breifne, wherein O'Ruaire fell, and many of his people along with him. A great plundering of Luighne was made by Aodh Ua Conchobhair. A slaughter was made of the Ui-Briuin by Conchobhar Ua Macleachlaimn, as they were bringing a prey from South Leinster by him [i.e. through his territory]. Dun-
chadh Ua Dunchadha, lord of Caiseal, was killed.

The Age of Christ, 1058. Colman Ua h-Aireachtaigh, successor of Comghall of Beannchair; Maeilissen Ua Guaire, anchorite of Daimhinis; and Maelisa Ua Flainnchua, a learned senior of Imleach-Ibhair, died. Imleach-Ibhair was totally burned, both Daimhliag and Cloictheach. After the burning of Luimneach, the battle of Sliabh-Crot was gained by Diarmaid Mac Mael-
na-mbo over Dunchadha, son of Brian, wherein fell Cairbre Ua Lighdar, aircin-
neach of Imleach-Ibhair; Righbhardan, son of Cucorine, lord of Eile; and a
great number of others besides them. Gallbrat Ua Cearbhaill, royal heir of Teamhair, was slain by Conchobhar Ua Macleachlaimn, by treachery. The
sword of Carlus 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 Muireag-
gun, lord of Ui-Mic-Uais-Breagh, died. Scrin-Cholunm-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 Lorcaí, Abbot of Cill-achaidh, died. Domhnall Deiseach, wise man and anchorite, died. Domhnall, son of Eodhas,
See note 1, under A. D. 700, p. 301, supprd.

Gillacoimhghaill.—This is a repetition. See this entry already given under the year 1056.

Riauthiri 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. Maelschelinn O’Madagain came with his force into the East” [Orior], “and carried 300 cows, or a few more, and killed Gilmurru inion of Children-Sinay” [muiri Conaill Sinay]. “Maelschelinn O’Brick smothered in a cave by Maelschelinn O’Faelain. Hugh O’Duvilay, 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 Fairecheallaigh, airchinneach of Druim-leathan, successor of Maedhog in Connaught and Leinster, [died]. Conn-na-mBocht, the glory and dignity of Chuain-mic-Nois, died at an advanced age. Niall Ua Maeoldoraigh, lord of Cineal-Conaill, died after a good life, and after penance for his transgressions and sins. Aedhvar Ua Dubhda, lord of Ui-Amhalghadh, 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 Maelbhrenainn, lord of Sil-Muireanlaigh, and Maelseachlaimn Ua Bric, lord of the Deisi, were smothered in a cave by Maelseachlaimn, son of Gillabrighde, son of Faelan. Conghalach Ua Riagain, royal heir of Teamhair, was slain by Murchadh, son of Diarmaid. Gillacacimhghin, son of Gillacomhgaill, royal heir of Leinster, and Maelmordha, grandson of Faelan, were slain by Murchadh, son of Diarmaid, by treachery and guile. Ruadhri Ua Gadhra, heir to the lordship of Luighne, died. A predatory excursion was made by Maelseachlaimn Ua Madadhain into Airthea [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 Cineal-Eoghain, into Dal-Araudhe; 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 Macleachlaimn, lord of Meath,
Mhupchaíd, mac Diarmata mac Maol na mbó, tigína Gall, dú i toipereadpair íle, 7 rainead roth Leigíb i n'Ua Déinígh-aí Cholaim Chille 1717. Lís cóid na co ro lao a rán tráta roipéata Dè 7 Cholaim Chille. Meap móir ro Éimino an bhliain re. Coceáid móir eipír Leigíb i Mhíneachaidb, 7 toipereadpair 7le 6 Leigíb ann in Mhíreipreach mac n'Ua Déinígh mac Maolmhuain.

Aoir Crioíte, níle máicea. Maolciarán Úa Robócaíin, arpinneach Supro Column Chille, 7 Cath Úa Maolciarán, arpinneach Eccraigh bicce, véce. Cearanadh do lopeáid níle tigíb tímpseab. Lopeáaid Leigíinna go léir sin mo é an eipíteach. Hele, 7 hÚi Foroga do tachaim roth creích go Cluain mac Nóir, co rúcraht ghabail o Chlipr na repeartarra, 7 co ro mairbreas vifr 1. Mac leigíin 7 laoi. Ro ñéile Úa 7 Ciarán Deibhna, co na tigína, 1. Óis Úa Ruáip, ma n'ionachaid, 7 ro bhurph roip, 7 ro lairíc anáir im thainn Úa Foroggo, eipíteach go mac leigíno. Ranacht Céalbhna tríte eripe ar na bOipch gur an níghacht leó gur an iúl aí ar a rúcraht. Mhupchaíd, mac Diarmata, do són 1 Manann, co tucc can eipe, 7 co ro hirim ar mac Raonall. Plaitheipreach Úa Céalbhnaí, tigína ùrís, véce na oiriúne. Anbáid Úa Lóchlaí, tigína Corcum-Móina, do ée.

Aoir Crioíte, níle máicea a haon. Mhíreipreach Úa Maolcolm, arpinneach Òirpe, Maolcolm Úa Longphaí, raoi 7 rágaita Cluana mac Nóir, Ciarán, pípleigíno Cluainph, eipseaís uiri sceal te. Tíghínaí anphíeé Aro

1 *Maolchiariain.*—Now anglicised Mulhern, without the prefix Úa or O. Erard Mac Coisí, in his elegy on the death of Fearghal O'Ruairce, refers to the house of O'Maolchiariain 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 *Cross-na-screiptra.*—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-Foroga.*—Called Ui Focertai in the Annals of Tighernach at this year. The Ui Foroga were seated near Arderony, about four miles north of Nenagh, in the county of Tipperary. The Ui-Focertai were the O'Fogartys of Eligoarty, in the same county.

4 *Manann.*—Now the Isle of Man. The Annals of Tighernach also record this expedition of the ancestor of the Mac Murroughs.

5 *Corcum-Móina.*—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 Kilfenora.

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 Duvalaethe about the Abbey. All Kells with" [its] "Doomling burnt. Leighlin all burnt beside the relique" [recte, except the oratory]. "Daniel Deseach" [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 Dearmhan-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 Muircheartach, son of Dalbhach, son of Maclruanaidh.

The Age of Christ, 1060. Maelchiarain Ua Robhachain, airchinneach of Sord-Choluim-Chille; and Ailill Ua Maelchiarain, airchinneach of Englais-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-Forga came upon a predatory excursion to Cluain-mic-Nois; and they took prisoners from Cros-na-sreaptra, 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-Forga, 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, and carried tribute from thence, and defeated the son of Raghnall. Flaitbhheartach Ua Ceallaigh, lord of Breagha, died on his pilgrimage. Annadh Ua Lochlainn, lord of Corcumhruaadh, 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 Boircheach, soule-frend" [Goméccap, i.e. spiritual adviser] "of Ireland, and Con-na-mboigh, i.e. of the poor, in Clonmicnoise, ad Christum vocati sunt. Maelchiaran O'Robucan, Airchinnech of Swerts" [Swords], "mortua est. Murtagh mac Gilfual larty, heire of Desies, killed. A dispersion of the Galenges and Carbyres by the men of Bregh, viz., by Lecohan mac Maelan. Flannagan O'Kelly, king of Bregh, died in his pilgrimage." —Ann. Uit., Cod. Claren., tom. 49.

"A.D. 1060. They of Ely O'Karoll and O'Forca came to prey Clonvicnose, and tooke certaine captives from the place called Crosse-na-sreaptra, and killed two there, a layman and a spiritual; whereupon the clergy of Clone incited these of Delvyn-Beathra, with their king, Hugh O'Royrech, in their pursuite, who gave them an overthow, and quite discomfitted them, and killed the prince of O'Forca, that before killed the spiritual man, and also brought their captives the next day back again to the place from whence they were so conveyed." —Ann. Clon.

Boircheach: i.e. of Beanna-Boirche mountains, near the source of the Upper Bann, in the county of Down.

Aon Chriost, mile píosca a dó. Íollá Chriost Ua Maoltoirid, coíntha Cholam Chille eiti Éimín 7 Albann, Maolpáirid na Daire, píom annéaca Tuircceart Epeann, 7 Mupchaóid Ua Laighnén, aípímíteach Fírinne,
chief annchara of Ireland, anchorite, and successor of Finnen; and Maelbrighde Mac-an-Ghobhann, died of the plague. Ogan Ua Cormacain, airchinneach of Inis-Cumseraigh; and Conaing, fossairchinneach of Ard-Macha, died. Dombh-nall 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 to 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 Muintrimurchadh invaded Loch Oirbsean, and deposed Aedh Ua Conchobhair. The victory of Gleann-Phadraig was gained by Aedh Ua Conchobhair over [the people of] West Connaught, where many were slain, together with Ruaidhri. O'Flaithbhheartaigh, lord of West Connaught, was beheaded, and his head was carried to Cruachain in Connaught; 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 Bregha, was slain by the Saithni. Gairbhith Ua Cathasaigh, lord of Breagh, died. The son of Mac Dunghail, lord of Ui-Briuin-Chualann, died. The son of Mael-uma-mbo, lord of Leinster and of the foreigners, proceeded into Munster about Allhallowtide, and made a bloody slaughter of the Munstermen at Cnamm-choill, and burned the plain of Munster, both houses and corn.

The Age of Christ, 1062. Gillachrist Ua Maeldoraidh, successor of Colum-Cille both in Ireland and Alba; Maelruanaidh Ua Daighre, chief annchara of the north of Ireland; and Murchadh Ua Laidhghnen, airchinneach of Fearna, and chief soul-frend "annucapa, synhedrus" of Ireland; Conaing mac Innavair, Sub-Airchinnech of Ardmath, in penitentia quiererunt. Donell O'Maeldoray killed by Rory O'Canannan in battle. Garvie O'Cahasay, king of Brehg; 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 Cennora, 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'Rowrcke, prince of Delvy, was treacherously killed. Hugh O'Connor, king of Connought, broke down the maroe house of King Bryan Borowe in Kynecoroe, burnt Killabo, and also did eat the two salmons that were in the King's Fountain or Fishponde there. Keyran, Lector of Kells, died."—Ann. Clon.

* Ua Daighre.—Now generally anglicised Deery or Derry, without the prefix Ua or O', in the north of Ireland.

† O'Laidhghnen.—Now anglicised Lynam throughout Leinster.
The name CionnaD, i.e. the family of MacHugh (now anglicised MacHugh) was the chief family. — "Said mac Ao'la po'at ior eirp ap Clann clainmtair Chongraigh, 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'Duggan.

The Annals of Ulster and of Clonmacnoise record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1062. Rory O'Flatherty, king of West Connaught, killed by Hugh O'Conor in battle. Gilchrist O'Maeldoray, Coarb of Columbkille in Ireland and Scotland; Mailman O'Daigry, chief soule-frend" [annmcapa, synhede-drus] "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, wherein eighty of the Clann-Chosraigh 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. Donnchuan was
slain by Gillachiarain Ua Machainen, lord of Mughdhorna-Ruaidhri, son of Cuairrge,
Tanist of Fearnmhagh, was slain by the son of Niall Ua Ruairc. Diarmuid, son
of Murchadh, with the Leinstermen, proceeded into Munster, and burned
Luimneach and Dun-na-Trapecharla; of which was said:

The Leinstermen came to Luimneach,
The good men of Druim-dairbhreach;
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, airchinncheach of Lis-
mor-Mochuda; Eochaidh Ua Dallain, airchinncheach of Coindere; and Madudhan
Ua Ceileachain, Prior of Ard-Macha, died. Ceallach Ua Caemh, wise man
and anchorite, died. Ua Miadhachain, 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" [un
mite oo Buar] "and 1000 of men. Donnchuan
O'Machyeyn killed by Gilkieran O'Machraenen,
king of Mogurn. Eocha mac Nell mic Eocha,
heire of the fifth of Ireland, and Eocha O'La-
then, king of Kindred-Duvitre, 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'Con-
nor 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.

"Ua Caemh.—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.

"Ua Miadhachain.—Now always anglicised
Meehan, without the prefix Ua or O'.
annala rioghachta eireann. [1063.

hoilíthe in Aith Macha. Cathal mac Donnchadha, tioghna Ua nGathach Múinéin, tioghna Raitinne vo márbaí la a mac féin i an Piomhfhúilech. Cúilínig Ua Taig, tioghna Píb Li, vécc. Maolchadhlan Ua Maolúan, píosaimhí Oíth, vo márbaí la Cenél cConaill. Tiollaèpait Ua Maoitmiti, oíseáisi na ndaoineal, vécc. Slóicéid nó la hAphgan, i. mac Loolainn, sétha Dúid Súilíge riar co hnapáth Luigne, g co muall O nUasalgadh, 1 tógatthair tioghnáda Comnaínt véil na teach in Ao. Ua Conchobair, 1 in Ao. mac Neill í Ruaine, 1 in mac Aite í Ruaine. Uaimn alla gepe i cibha vo tágal vo Comainchb pop munnu Úi Chonchobair Ao. g mo múaeta oir riú vo Úaíomh minte, 1 mceata poíte Comnaínt eípte. Lúmneach vo lopead la Tóippeálbaich Úa mhiann, 1 la Diarmait mac Mai in mbá. Treaíait 1 cuiche le Láithr, 1 po le cith pop Éimhín. Aipíní móir pop inoide ñun mbaíodeir, 1 terce arba 1 annloinn. Ceochadh Úa hEochadha, ri Úaí, vécc. Sluaigheda la [Diarmait] mac Maoil na mbó i Múinéin, 50 tógatthair maraí macaire na Múinéin na teag 50 paraghabh gialla oce. Táimh mac bhríadin 1 Murchadh an peéc ñiúil, a níoc, vo cun Tóippeálbaichi Úi bhríain na robairt taoibh. Diarmaita, 50 ttarair Tóippeálbaich maithim pop Murchadh 50 po la ñir a muintír. Óo chuaí Diarmaita mpeitáin ñun Múinéin 50 ttug gialla Múinéin o naíri poibéar 50 Cnocc móréanna, 50 ttug na gceil ñun illain Tóippeálbaichi, a dálta. Laoisreach, mac Paelam 1 Uífhiona, tioghna Láithr, vo márbaí.  

1 Cathal, son of Donncha. He is the ancestor of the family of O'Donohoe, who afterwards settled near Lough Leane in Kerry.  
2 Raithlinn. See note 1, under A. D. 903, p. 509, supra.  
3 The Fianachaileach: i.e. the White-eyed.  
4 Mac Loolainn. He was at this period the head of the North Úi Neill, or King of Aileach.  
5 Gleann-Suílige: i.e. the glen or vale of the River Swilly, near the town of Letterkenny, in the county of Donegal. See note 4, under A. D. 913, p. 555, supra.  
6 The River Muaidh of Úi-Ambhailtuideach: i.e. the River Moy of Tirawley, in the county of Mayo.  
7 Came into his house. This always means, "made his submission to him."  
8 The Cave of Alla Gere. Now the Cave of Ailpe, 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-Finchrach, and Index, p. 477.  
9 Cnocc Brenainn: i.e. St. Brendan's hill, now Brandon hill, a high mountain in the north of the barony of Corenguiny, and county of Kerry. The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:  
10 A. D. 1063. Gormlath ny-Cahel mac Rory, in her pilgrimage in Armagh, died. Madagan
Ruaidhri, died on her pilgrimage at Ard-Macha. Cathal, son of Donnchadh, lord of Uí-Eathach-Munhan, i.e. lord of Raithlinn, was killed by his own son, i.e. the Finnshuileach. Cuduíligh Ua Taidhg, lord of Feara-Li, died. Maelseachlann Ua Madudhain, royal heir of Oileach, was slain by the Cinel-Conaill. Gillaerraith Ua Maelmothigh, a young lord [the most promising] of the Gaedhil, died. A great army was led by Ardgar, i.e. Mac Lochlainn, from Gleann-Suilige westwards to the west of Luigline, and to the [River] Muaidh of Uí-Amhalghaidh; and all the lords of Connaught came into his house with Aedh Ua Conchobhair, with Aedh, son of Niall Ua Ruairce, and the son of Art Ua Ruairce. The cave of Alla Gerc, in Ceara, was demolished by the Connhaiceni, 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 chollic 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, and delivered these hostages into the hands of Toirdhealbhach, [who was] his foster-son. Lacieghseach, son of Faelain Ua Mordha, lord of Laeighis, was slain.

O'Celegan, Senap of Armagh, mortuus est. Cahel O'Donncha, Archking of Oneach-Mounder; Cuduil O'Teig, king of the men of Lie; Mailschlaigh of Madagan, herire of Ailech, killed by his enemies, viz., Kindred-Conail. Great Cess by Mac Lochlainn, from Glen-Suile west-erly to the west part of Luigne, and to the River Muay Onavalgai, where all the kings of Connaught came into his house, with Hugh O'Connor and Hugh mac Neil O'Rourke, and with Art O'Rourke's sonne. The cave called Uaiv-Alla, in Ceara, taken by Connaght upon Hugh O'Connor's men, where 160 men were smothered. Nell mac Eochad, archking of Ulster, died in the Ises of November upon Thurs-day, and in the 18th of [his reign?]. "Cinaech mac Aichir, Airchinnech of Lismore-Mochuda; Eocha O'Dallain, Airchinnech of Coimire, in pace dormient." — Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.
Annals of the Four Masters.

Dogs, Ua Sona, aircimneach Arnda Úracht, Crophmac, aircimneach Arnda Óbreacar, Eochaidh Ua Doro, aircimneach Domnaigh moir Maige Òige, an Dall Ua Lonán, aonphile ñ airn peanchaidh na Mum, ñ Bhollaghbuaille Ua Maoilmíth, déce. Domnaigh mac Ótnain, aonphil Mum, do airn Ócheag, ñ a Ól do Roth na m'grain, co nepbhao re liath airn Ócheag 1 maithpeir Seapm mairéin. Mumphsírach Ua Neill, tígína Tealtaí Oc, do m'paradh hulub eCremeann. Aroigil mac Loc- liainn, tígína Olltig, déce 1 tTealtaí Oc, ñ a aídmacal in Apomacha co nnnóir, ñ do nairmuithe 1 ttraíba na m'grainne. Ónannphaidh Ua Loinein, roig- dbaíma Laighín, do m'paradh la Cenel Eogain. Domnaigh Ua Patainí, tanáire Mide, ñ a bhreataí, do m'paradh 1 meabhal. Dubhallachte, mac Maoil- muire, cómara Phátrisce, déce iarn náiripe teoch Inside an éad do ro Sep- tember, ñ Maolbhao, mac Óannátha do Óbail na habháine.

Dogs, Ua Sona, aircimneach Arnda Úracht, co cúc. Maoi Óbreag Ua Mannach, eipid, Dubtach Altbach, ñr òm mhìcheapa Eireann ñ Alban, déce n'Ãr Óbroch. Ar Úb Dúb, do Dúbteach lai Ómada,

Dúbteach Ómne dlghéach Ób, Ronsa an ropadh mligheach raoip, Nín ruaip an taimphcàra do ciô, Ar a ríp eilí ansa bomic.

Domnála, aircimneach Lucchinnai, déce. Domnaigh Ua Mac Thamaína, ñi Íla, do m'paradh la hulúb huibhérinn 1 nDainníth Ócain, ñ hrebnaí,

"Ua Doireadh.—Now anglicised Deery and Derry, without the prefix Ua or O'.

Dombach-mor of Magh-Itíe.—Now Donagh- more, a parish church near the village of Cast- lefinn, in the barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal.—See Colgan’s Tris Thaum., p. 181, n. 163, 164.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

A. D. 1064. Dolgoin ÓSona, Airchinnich of Ardbraccan; Eochaidh O’Dorey, Airchinnich of Donaghmore in Ma-Itíe, in Domino dormierunt. Murtaic O’Neill, king of Telech-Oge, killed by the O'Crywthaínes. Donogh O’Brien, from his Crowne deceased, went to Rome in his pilgrim- age. Duadaethi, Coarb of Patrick, in Kal. Septembris, in bona pedentia mortui est. Mac- lisa mac Awahlna took his place. Dermot O’Lorkan, heire of Leinst, killed by Kindred- Owen in Ulster. Ardgar mac Loghlan, king of Ailech, died at Telech Oge, and was buried in Ardnam, in Maosoloc Region. Maclwelen, king of Britaine, killed by Jacob’s sonne. Ech-
The Age of Christ, 1064. Doilghen Ua Soná, airchinneach of Ard-sratha; Cormac, airchinneach of Ard-Breacain; Eochaidh Ua Doireidh, airchinneach of Domhnach-mor of Magh-Ithe; the blind Ua Lonain, chief poet and chief historian of Munster; and Gillahuasaille Ua Macraithigh, 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. Muireachartach Ua Neill, lord of Tealach-Og, was slain by Ui-Cremhthainn. Ardghal Mac Lochlainn, lord of Oileach, died at Tealach-Og, and was buried at Ard-Macha, with honour and veneration, in the tomb of the kings. Diarmaid Ua Lorcaigh, royal heir of Leinster, was slain by the Cinel-Eoghan. Murchadh Ua Fallamhain, Tanist of Meath, and his brother, were treacherously slain. Dubhdalthe, son of Maelmuire, successor of Patrick, died, after praiseworthy penance, on the first of September; and Maelisa, son of Ambalghaidh, assumed the abbacy.

The Age of Christ, 1065. Maelbrighde Ua Manamaigh, a bishop; Dubhthach Ó Albanach, chief annchara 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 Daimhmarkagh, king of Genties [of the Galls or Danes], "died. *Hic est primus annus Caeli magni paschalis a constitutione Mundi, principio vero tertii celi magni paschalibus ab Incarnatione Domini et Kal. 4, concurrentes bisextiles, et est secundus annus Indictionis."* Ann. U. K., Cod. Clar., tom. 49.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise notice the death of Donough O'Brien, at Rome, under the year 1053, as follows:

"A. D. 1063. Donogh mac Bryan Borwe 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. Donogho mac Bryan died in pilgrimadge in the abbey of St. Stephen the protomartyr."

*Dubhthach.—* "A. D. 1064. B. Dubhthachus Albanius, Archisynedrus, seu præcipus Confessorius Hibernie et Albanie spiritum reddidit Deo..."
Anna la Rioghachta Ieireann.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1063. Duvbach Scotts" [Scotch]

"prime soul-frend" [pmh-annmacpa] "of Ireland and Scotland, in Ardagh, quiévit. Doncha O'Mahowne, king of Ulster, killed by his own at Belfast. Donell, Airehimech of Lagnay, and Airehimych of Drom, died. Hugh O'Hualgarg took upon him the reign of Kindred-Owen. Broder, enemy of Congall, who killed the king in Belfast, killed by Dalnarr. Teig O'Kelly's son, king of O-Many, and O'Flaherty, king of West Connaght, killed by Hugh O'Conner. Donell O'Longsey, king of Dalnary,
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-Araide. Domhnall Ua Loingsigh, lord of Dal-Araide, and Muircheartach Ua Maebla-bhaill, lord of Carraig-Brachaidhe, were slain by the Ui-Meith. Echmhilidh Ua hAiteidh, lord of Ui-Eatach, was slain by the Cinel-Eoghaín. Lecohan, i.e. the son of Laidhghen, lord of Gaileanga, was slain by Conchobhar Ua Maelleachlainn. The plundering of Cluain-mic-Nois by the Commlaeni and Ui-Maine. Cluain-fearta was plundered by them on the day following. The chiefs who were there were Aedh, son of Niall Ua Ruairce, 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 Ruairce 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. Duarean, son of Maeimhiadaigh 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. Cullen O'Domhnallain, chief brehon of Ui-Failghe, was slain by the Ui-Crimhthannain

The Age of Christ, 1066. Dunchadh Ua Daimhene, comharba of Doire; Coemhhoran, successor of Caimnneach [i.e. Abbot of Aghaboe]; Fiacha Ua Riagain, airchinnach 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 Breifhe, was slain by the Ui-Beccon3; and Orlaidh, his wife, the daughter of Conchobhar


3 *Ui-Beccon.*—A tribe, descendants of Beccon, who was the seventh in descent from Eochaidh Muighmheadhoin, monarch of Ireland in the fourth century. This tribe were seated in Meath, probably at Rathbecon, in the barony of Rateath.—See Genealogies, &c., of Hy-Fineach-rach, p. 13; and Leabhar-na-gCearb, p. 182, note 1.

Aon Spioradh, mile peacca areach. Celebhar Muisíphoinnach, eorp Chuaína mic Nóir, do écc. Do Ubh Ceallachch brígh a cénél. Scolainne, mac Inriéitcheí, arcpíneach Muineanna, 7 arcpíneach Dóinileáiphe, décc. Echtíshín, mac Plóinn Macnraepach, arcpíneach Macnraepach baite, ócc. Mórrlucceó Úire Móinna la Dhiaphain, mac Maol na mbá, la pícg Láitín, la Múrchaí, 7 lá Tonnóedhalba Úa Breàin, la píc Muilin, in cConachtaibh, co tathaoa Úb Úa Conóbaíuir, m' Conach caith ëapán de a chinn, 50 ro marbaid ann Úa Conóbaíuir, tíshina Ciapráithe Uaépa, 7 dhaona 1066.

*Son of Niall:* i.e. of Niall O'Ruairce.
*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 Litania Major, the 8th before the Kalends of May, and so shone all the seven nights.”

*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 few of the same events are given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise under the year 1065:

“A.D. 1065” [recte, 1066]. “There appeared a comet for the space of three nights, which did shine as clear as the moon at the full. Gillebrwitte, prince of the Bremie, was killed,
Ua Macleachlainn, died. This Gillabraide was the son of Domhnall, son of Tighearnan, son of Ualgharg, son of Niall. Ceallach, son of Muircheartach Ua Ceallaigh, was killed. Mac Seanain, lord of Gaileanga, was killed. Gillamonnine, son of Aedh, son of Ualgharg, was killed. Cinacdh, son of Odharmhae, lord of Conaille, died after penance. A star appeared on the seventh of the Calendars 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 Tadhg Ua Muireagain. Acibheann, daughter of Ua Conchobhair, the wife of Ua Muireagain, died. William the Conqueror 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-Clannaigh of Breagha. Scolaighhe, son of Inreachtach, airchinneach of Mucenanis, and the airchinneach of Dun-Leathghlaise, died. Echthighern, son of Flann Mainistreach, airchinneach of Mainistir-Buithie, 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, lord of Ciarraige-Luachra, and Orlaith, his wife, also. Fogartagh Fyn, an anchorite and sage, died at Clonicknose.

There was a battle fought in England between Harold and the Normans and Saxons this year, where there was an overthrowe given to the Danes, and a fleet of seventeen shipps of them killed.

1 Ua Conchobhair, lord of Ciarraige.—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 Ballynoke 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 (Cofoic), who was King of Kerry, A.D. 836, whose son, Hugh, died King of Kerry, A.D. 843, leaving Inreachtach (Inpeoce), 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

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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 Inrechtaí, by the accession of Colman, son of Kineth (Cioneart), a personage who is found last on the line of the descendants of Dunadach, son of Flann Feorna. His death as King of Kerry is recorded in these Annals at the year 903.

The posterity of Melaghlin (Macpeachkaíta), 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. Murrough; 3. Connor; and 4. Culmacra; 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 Culmacra the youngest.

The eldest, namely, Dermot II., was the father of Gobhannach, 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 (Bohill.) at the year 954; and from whose brother, Muredach (Mupeaccá), called Cloon, or the Crooked, appear to have sprung the chiefs of this line, who are recorded under the name of O’Muircheadhaigh. Muircadhach Cloen 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. Macrath O’Muircheadbaigh, King of Kerry, who died A. D. 1027 (Innisf. B.); 2. Conor O’M., King of Kerry, slain, according to the Annals of Tigernach, A. D. 1033; and lastly, Cinfaelad O’M., slain A. D. 1038.

Muircheadhaigh, son of Dermot I., had a son, Macrath, who died King of Kerry, A. D. 998 (Innisf. B.), and Conor, son of Dermot I., had a son, Culmacra, King of Kerry, who was murdered A. D. 1001.

The succession finally passed to the line of Culmacra, the youngest son of Dermot I., in which it ever after remained. This Culmacra
and many persons along with him, were killed. The battle of Turlach Adh-
naigh, between Aedh of the Broken Spear Ua Conchobhair, King of Connaught,
and Aedh, the son of Art Uallach Ua Ruairc, 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 Concheanainn, lord of Ua-Diar-
mada, and many others. It was to commemorate the death of Aedh Ua Con-
chobhair 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 Calgaich; he was the
chief poet and chief ollamh of Connaught. Tadhg Ua Muireagain, lord of

had a son, Rory, who had Tadhg (of whom, per-
haps, Culmauchra, 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 Sampaithe A. D. 1050.

For a further account of the O'Conor Kerry
family see note on Diarmait Ua Conchobhair
Caruaign, A. D. 1154, infra.

1 Turlach Adhnaigh.—This is probably the
same place as Turlach Airt in Aidhne, between
Moyvoea and Kilcornan, near Oranmore, in the
county of Galway, mentioned by O'Flaherty in
Oggia, p 327.

1 Loch Calgaich : i. e. Lacus Calgachi. Not
identified.

The Annals of Ulster record the following
events under this year:

“A. D. 1067. Seolay mac Inrecltay, Air-
chinnach of Mucknow; the Airchinnach of Dun-
legblas; Hugh mac Ualgarg, chief of O-Duvim-
recht; Echtigerne mac Flainn, Airchinnach of
Manistir, in Domino mortui sunt. An army by
Tirlagh O’Brien to Lochkime, 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 want-
ing” [defective] “spear, archking of all Con-
naught, the martaill prop of Leghquin, i. e. the
North half of Ireland, killed by Connacens;
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 Conmnaenoise, under the year 1066,
as follows:

“ A. D. 1066” [recte, 1067]. “Mortagh
O’Carhie, chief Poet of Connought, was
drowned upon Lough Colgay. Ceileaghur
Moyronagh, Bishop of Clonvicknose, died. Der-
mott O’Moylenemo, and Terence or Terlagh
O’Brien, King of Munster, with their forces,
la Muntpi Tlamoine 1 Maonmait. Domnileibe Ua Gaoitna, tanairi Luighe, do maide a la bhriin Ua Neasa. Maolfeaghlaun, mac Fiollabhrigh, cigina na nDéiri, do eraghail do Thairinnalbae Ua bhriain go etafo é illaim 1 bhe, 50 po òall ri é.

Aor Spioirt, mile pearce a hocht. Cionaoi, mac Mpireadain, comarba Caonungin, Anugina Mac an bheccanaig, comarba Moicolmóc 1 Comgaill, Domnall Ua Cairapai apéinnseach Óin, 1 Colmán Ua Criaitean, pípleighn Apna Macha, dèce. Mpiread Ua bhriain, 1. an peét ghe, mac Domnacha, mac bhriain bopoime, riogheanna Muman, do maide a la píopa Tairbhe a nógoil a ceapithe, 1 a noipeche, 1 a eúin do bhréit co Cluna, 1 a column 50 Dearmaig. Domnall Ua Maolfeaghlaun, 1. mac Néill mac Maolfeaghlaun, tigimna Olltú, do maide in uaim Sirbe lá a oibhratain lá hAló mac Néill mac Maolfeaghlaun, 1 pr on Domnall Sm go greit Domnall na mbóit, 1 aitheanta gomba pe ba eáibhíne po boi 1 nÉinna na réimh. Plaèbhithach Ua Bhíghaíl, tigimna Tealta Ocs, do ghein o cenel mhdain. Maolfeacha, mac Anudgai, comarba Patraice, pop cuairt Muman cédna peét, co tèucc a lán cuaint eitribi peerball, 1 eubarta.

Aor Spioirt, mile pearce a nai. Còbeach, raccapit Cille Oapa, cína orphus 1 aipeáin Ceisi, dèce. Aló, mac Oubhálaí, peacait Cluna Piacna, [dèce]. Plannaccán, mac Aedh, pòppáíeinnseach Apna Maícha, dèce 1a npeighîe. Óin vá Leiséir, Aòp piapá, Lupeece, 1 Sopo Cholum Chille, do 1opce. Ua hAedh, tigimna Ua Piacna Apna piapá, dèce. Mac mac Gaoita Ua Dunaith, 1. tigimna Shil nAnmacha, do maide a naa 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. Some after the Brennien gave the said Hugh a battle, and slew him therein. Hugh mac Art O'Royrick had the victorie."

* Sibbhe.—Now Sivey, in the parish of Desert-crest, barony of Dungannon, and county of Tyrone.—Ord. Map, sheet 38.
* Screaballs.—A Screball was a piece of silver coin weighing twenty-four grains, and estimated as of the value of three silver pinnins 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'Cahasay, Airchinnech of Dun; Colman O'Cridhan, Lector of Ardmuch; Macbeaney, Coarb of Congall; Cinnech, Coarb of Coguin, ad Christum migracvent. Maedisa, Coarb of Patrick, visiting Munster the first time, and brought his full visitation, as well offerings" [recte, screwsballs] "as other duties.
Teathbha, was killed by Muintir-Tlamain, in Maenmhagh. Donnsleibhe Ua Gadhra was killed by Brian Ua hEaghra. Maeleachlainn, son of Gillabrighe, 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 Caemhghlin; Anghene Mac-an-Bheaganaigh, successor of Mocholmog and Comhghall; Domhnall Ua Cathasaigh, airchinmeach of Dun; and Colman Ua Crihain, lector of Ard-Macha, died. Murchadh, i.e. of the Short Shield, Ua Briain, son of Domnchadh, 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 Dearnghach. Domhnall, grandson of Maeleachlainn, i.e. the son of Niall, son of Maeleachlainn, lord of Oileach, was killed in the battle of Sithbe⁵ 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. Flaitthbheartach 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 sceabalb⁶ 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-Fiachnae, [died]. Flannagan, son of Aedh, fos-airchinmeach of Ard-Macha, died after a good life. Dun-da-leathghlas, Ard-sratha, Lusca, and Sord-Cholhuim-Chille, were burned. Ua hAedha, lord of Ui-Fiachrach-Arda-sratha, died. The grandson of Gadhra Ua Dunadhaidh, i.e. lord of Sil-Armchadh, was slain by

Murrogh O'Brien, heir of Munster, 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" [recte, 1068]. "Murrogh O'Bryen, prince of all Ireland, was killed by the people of Taaffa 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."⁷

⁵ Cluain-Fiachnae.—Now Clonfeakle, in the barony of Dunganon, county of Tyrone.—See note under A. D. 1003, supra.

⁶ The grandson of Gadhra Ua Dunadhaidh: i.e. of Gara O'Deny. He was Diarmuid, son of Madadhán, son of Gadhra Mor, son of Du-
Amd Chriost, mile peachtmoine. Adbill Ua hArrretiwch, amh comarba Ciaran Cluana mac Nóir, dég ina oideach i cCluam lorgar. Do c'opca Radh ceinel Rilella. Donogh mac Óirmáin, amh phíleiginn Leite Chinnn, dé g'ainn aghaidh Cluana mac Nóir, dé g'atharach, mac Carraich, mac Carraigh, abb Mhuine, cinn c'itéigce reac Muanan, dég. Peitha Ua Laidgin, abb Othna, dé Mbaileigh, mac Carraigh, ropardhinneach Árna Maíc, dége. Mac baetné, abb lae, do marba. Mupcha, mac Óirmanac, mac Moil na mbó, tizigna Tlaí Leagáin rói láin a atar, dég i nde chlai, via thomáis lár peile Muphe senoir do ronphá. Ap ida éccasione po rui an pilé na ronphá,

nadhach, the ancestor of the O'Maddens of the barony of Longford, in the county of Galway.—See Tribes and Customs of Hy-Mang, p. 143.

* Faolan, &c., Ua Mordha.—He was the son of Aimirgin, who was slain A.D. 1026, son of Gineadh, son of Dineghig, son of Mordha, the progenitor of the O'Mores of Leix.

† Dubh.—He was the ancestor of the family of O'Dubh, now Devey, or Devoy, seated in Ul-Crinnamain, now the barony of East Maryborough, in the Queen's County.

≤ Ceiminn : i.e. Corelum. This was the name of some relic, but it is now unknown. The Editor is of opinion that it was the crozier of St. Mochna of Teach-Mochna, or Timahoe, or of Fintan of Clonenagh, in the Queen's County.

* Muileann-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 Ardért, in Kerry, are his present representatives.

The Annals of Ulster contain the following entries under this year:

Ua Madadhain. An army was led by Murchadh, son of Diarmuid, [son of Mael-na-mbo], into Meath, where he burned territories and churches, namely, Granard, Fobhar-Feichin, and Ardbraccain; but Feichin slew him, face to face, and a great destruction was made among the foreigners and Leinstermen by various distempers. Macairn, son of Dubhthach, lord of the Comanns, died. Faclan, i.e. the Blind, Ua Mordha, died at Aichadh-bo. Gillamolua Ua Bruaidcaelha, lord of Rath-Tamhnighe, died. Gillamaire, son of Dubh, 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, 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, in the vicinity of Aichadh-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 Cluain-Iraird. Ailill was of the tribe of Corca-Raidhe. Donnghal, son of Gorman, chief lector of Leath-Chuinn, and Tanist-abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois; and Cathasach, son of Cairbre, Abbot of Mungairt, head of the clergy of Munster, died. Fearghal Ua Laiddhgen, Abbot of Othain; and Maelbrighde, son of Cathasaigh, fosairchinneach of Ard-Macha, died. Mac Baeithine, Abbot of Ia, was killed. Murchadh, son of Diarmaid, 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:

suit. O’Hea, King of O’Fiachra Ardsraha; Hugh mac Duvagall, Seancap of Clonfachna; Flannagan mac Hugh, Suavair [porter or rescuer, 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:

“Cowagh, priest of Killdare, flower of all Lynster, died.”

1 Corca-Raidhe: i.e. the race or progeny of Fiacha Raidhe, son of Fiacha Suighdhe, son of Feithlimidh Reachtmhara.—See Ogggog, 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 Murroughs, 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:

“Murrogh, son of King Dermott, king of the Danes of Ireland and Lynster, under his father, died.”
Descendant of Duach.—The only Duach in the royal line of Leinster is Duach Ladhhrach, who was monarch of Ireland A. M. 4462.—See p. 69, supra.

"Maithir-Follamhain": i. e. the O'Fallons of Clann-Uadach, in the present barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon.—See note 7, under A. D. 1225.

The causeway.—See note 7, under the year 1026. The Annals of Ulster record the fol-
There is grief for a chief king at Ath-cliaith,  
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 complexon,  
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 Cleirach Ua Conchobhair, was treacherously killed by the Conmaiceni. Murchadh Liathanach, son of Aedh Ua Conchobhair, royal heir of Connaught, was treacherously killed by Muintir-Follamhain⁵. A battle was gained by Donnchadh Ua Ruairec 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. Muircheartach Ua Conchobhair, lord of Ui-Failghe, was blinded by his brother, Conchobhar. The causeway from the Cross of

following events under this year:

"A. D. 1070. Cahasach mac Carbre, Airchinnech of Mungart, died. Murchadh mac Dermot, king of Leinster and Gentiles⁶ [recte; Gallis] "died, and was buried in Dublin. O’Echán, king of Dalnaray, killed by his own. Fergal O’Laignen, Airchinnich of Othna, mortuus est. Gilpatrick O’Maeldoraye, died of an untimely death. The Abbot of Aey" [Iona], "i.e. Mac Boyten, killed by Innavar O’Maeldoraye’s sonne.  

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páin do éisiúin hi cCluain mac Nóir lá Maoléicáin mac Cuinn na mbócht, i an clocán o Cíop Conaighill co hUibid na tTri cCíop, i uaidh mar go bél na práinne.

Aon Cíort, mile reitnéabha a chaoi. *Giollacluaird* Ua Clochocain, píope-gei in Anáin Macha, i ar óidim na nGaidheil, véce an b'innin. Domhchál Ua Conbacha, napaljasaic Cluana hÉitineach, véce. Ruaidhri Ua Canannán, tigfnna Ceneol Conaill, do mórpaod la hAonáir Ua Maolócain mac Íomháin. Acgegrán Ua Mupicáin, tigfnna Tirba, do mórpaod la Conamcaint. Mac Ríghbairdin mac Concairme, tigfnna Éile, do mórpaod a ccaé go rochaibh é. i ma'ille púir la Domhchál Ua Ceallaí, tigfnna Ua Miane. Ri Ulaí 1. Cú uilíd Ua Plaitré, do aeríoigáid 1 a tonaarpáod nUaigdeh la hUa Maolópanaid, 1 la hUilech, 1 de mórpaod an tUa Maolópanaid rin po céadáin hi ceart la Domhleibhe Ua hÉochana. Mac Giollaobáispe Uí Maolmhaucht, tigfnna Mí eCeall, véce. Domhchál Foth, píopiainna Túmpach, do mórpaod la Conobair Ua Maolfianceann. Ua Sibléin 1. Giollaobáiseann, tigfnna Ua Foilige, do mórpaod hi ceart la Conobair Ua Conobair, toúmpach amh neóir Mairéadain Ua Aifíinna, 1 Lócpán mac Plaitréad Ua Óriúd, tigfnna Ua CenÓcainnán go rochaibh éle. Ceall napa, Úlin vá locha, 1 Cluain Ólocaín, do lopeaó. Òilín aiped mac Eiscéncaín hUa Cnúd, 1 Dom mac Polaitara hUa Chunn, do mórpaod do Connaítaib a píill. Caé aité Domhchál, mac Mupchaid, 1 Domhchál, mac Domnall Riamha, 50 go mórpaod ann Tatb Ua Riain.

Aon Cíort, mile rieathmaic a nó. Maolmhaucht Ua Mupicceann, aítneach Tuaimna, 1 Oubul, cosnaptha bricéide, véce. Dearmait, mac Uaol na mbo, pi Laigín, Gall Aetá chaích, 1 Leite Motha Nuafr cearnaí-

Cathvarr O'Maclochabhnaaith killed by Mac Inerachs by martrh. Murthagh O'Lingsay killed by his” [own people]. “Ailill O'Hairedy, Geirb of Kieran, quíeit. Mac Gormain, Lector of Kells, and chief learned of Ireland” [quíeit]. “Terman-Daveog ruled by Rory O'Camanain; et vaticinavit Deus et Daveog ante plenam annonam, Gliin-laínaigh, i. Iron knee, mac Diermot, killed by them of Luigne, beside a pray they had from Leinster. The King of Tethna and the King of Carbry killed. Macluibre mac Calasay mac Innarv *Sueoir*" [poitalanné] “of Ardnoagh, killed.”—*Cod. Clarend.,* toin. 49.

"Ua Clochocain.—" A. D. 1032. O'Clockhain, Lector of Ardnoagh, and one famous throughout the kingdom, died.”—*Ann. Clon.*

"The son of Ríghbharda.—This Ríghbharda, the son of Cuornoire, had a son, Donnubhail, the ancestor of O'Carroll of Ely O'Carroll.—See his death recorded under the year 1052.

"Ua Duibh.—This name is now usually anglicised Deevy, or Devoy, without the prefix
Bishop Etchen to Irdom-Chiarain was made at Chuan-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, lector of Ard-Macha, and chief doctor of the Gaedhil, died after penance. Donnchadh Ua Coibhdheanaigh, noble priest of Chuan-eidhreach, died. Ruaidhrí Ua Canannain, lord of Cincel-Conaill, was slain by Aenghus Ua Maeldoraidh. Aeghredan Ua Muireagain, lord of Teathbha, was killed by the Connhaicen. The son of Righbharradan, son of Cuoirinne, 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 Flaththri, was deposed, and expelled into Leinster, by Ua Maelruanaidh and the Ulidians; and this Ua Maelruanaidh was slain in battle immediately after, by Donnsleibhe Ua hEochadhla. The son of Gillabrighe Ua Maelmhuaidh, lord of Feara Ceall, died. Donnchadh Got, royal heir of Treamhair, was killed by Conchobhar Ua Maelleachlaing. Hua Sibhlen, i.e. Gillaphadraig, lord of Ui-Failghe, was slain in battle by Conchobhar Ua Conchobhair, where Mathghamhain, Ua hUathmharan; Lorecan, son of Flaitniadadh Ua Duibh, lord of Creamhthannain, with many others, were also slain. Ceall-dara, Gleann-dalocha, and Chuan-Dolcain, were burned. Finnchta, son of Eigneachan Ua Cuinn, and Donn, son of Fogartach Ua Cuinn, were treacherously killed by the Connaughtmen. A battle between Domhnall, son of Murchadh, and Donnchadh, son of Domhnall Reamhar, wherein Tadhg Ua Riain was slain.

The Age of Christ, 1072. Macmuire Ua Muireagain, airchinneach of Tuidhnidhath, and Dubhdhil, successor of Brighid, died. Diarmait, son of Maelna-nbo, King of Leinster, of the foreigners of Ath-claith, 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'Flatthry, king of Ulster, deposed by Ulster and by O'Mailruanay, but that O'Mailruanay was soon killed in battle by Donskeve O'Heachna. Gilehrist O'Clothacan, Lector of Ardmagh, in Christo quiert. Kildare, Glendalough, et Clondoealan, cremata sunt."—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

"Tuidhnidhath.—Otherwise written Tuighneta-tha. 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 Tyran, situated in the county of Armagh, near the confines of the counties of Tyrone and Monaghan.

"Diarmait, son of Mael-na-nbo.—Caradoc calls him "Dermitium Maccen-Anel, dignissimum et optimum principem qui usqiam in Hibernia regnavit." But he is wrong in referring his death to "circa ann. 1068."
€au Láish rí Leit Cuinn, do mhaith, 7 do dhéanann li eCáit Othá na Mairt an ar fi Péith, iar mar lámh in éada raip lá Conóbaí Ua Mainleáclann, a. ri Meit, 7 po mhaithína, iléées go Ótlaibh 7 Láishí a mhal le rí Dhiaimhnt rí in éada rín. Ro mhaithína, an Cúilíntearpaíce Ua Phísháile, tigína na Pontuaí, 7e. Ar ro háir Dhiaimhnt do páidís,

A nó ríet mheach ar mhe,  
O ãim Críost ci e co túite,  
Tao an mbliathan sá céo rí,  
I toiríocht Dhaírmaína Láish.  
Dhiaimhnt donoíthr go npietre nóite,  
Rí ro córisína eile coccaí,  
Dhír puic hí raot raim gann ríet,  
Oíth laoch Laópaíin co lónghib.  
Ro téipceart óidce ãíle ann,  
Im éim Cláirpe, 7 Cualain,  
Dhon beir hí rían gair nach raim,  
Dít ríet Riainn co po báis.  
Co toiríocht oc Munhonn Chul  
Rípi portain ar rípi nímp  
Tao bíte in beo baor trírb brat,  
Ni rín taoch leó no lamhaíth.  
Cútal an teict mo ceo máirt,  
Ar eirect eipn in eipdce coimnait,  
Dhon tplaíct a Caimoíom níri chip,  
Dít ar raep dómh eap úlshéit.  
Ro núin a míniman co mór,  
Dhiaimhnt neucgair po dian bprón,  
Ni puil ña hár ríet na píob,  
Ni ña piob ni ñia peipfó.

Ladhrann: i.e. Ard-Ladhrann.—See note 4,  
under A. M. 2212. The heroes of Ladhrann were  
the Uí-Céimsealaigh.  
* Head of Claire and Cualain.—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 Cualain 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’Maelcachlainn, 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.
Díarmaid, 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 Ladhrann, with their ships.
Comely youths were cut down there,
Together with the head of Claire and Cualann.
It caused in the breeze a noise not pleasant,
The loss of the King of Riada of great valour.
Until at Muillenn-Chul 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 it was not just
To destroy our noble chief they had no right,
It has quenched their spirit greatly,
Díarmaid 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.

1 The King of Riada: i.e. the chief of Magh-Riada, i.e. of Laeighis or Leix.
2 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.
3 Caindruim.—This was one of the ancient names of Tara in Meath, and the host from Caindruim here means ‘‘the men of Meath.’’
Cuulá hUa Plátra, pí Uld, gá Mac Átha, n. Dabandún, tigínna Ua nGóbla, do lorgcaí do rí saibh Mide i tig weather, go rochadh mór do nasomb uile miru. Táin cnúmu la M’ruchaí mac Conchobair gá Níus Chnapán, pí rogh na Céib Dé, go ro marbhad réctaire na mbócht am, comh de thuaca Míe ag Nóma na ro do bocstaí. hUa Róisairt, tigínna éle do marbhad lá hUa mórman.

Aoir Cnóire, míle ríochtaí arí. Maolmórda, a bhí Imeacha luíite, Conchobair Ua Maoilmí, a bhí shleimagh gá ríní ar Éire ann, Gollacairi O’Riain, comhair Pídha úin, do ée. Conchobair Ua Maoilmí, pí Mide, do marbhad dár gníomhca baile lora tré peil, lár an mac a d'fhocht, M’ruchaí, mac Plann, gá Mide d’fhéidhí aíranna ée Móileach- lann, mac Conchobair, gá an M’ruchaí rí mac Plann. Cluain lorgaí. gá Cnóire ac an tómpas do lorgcaí mile in aon mí. Conchobair Uí Maoilmí donn tré la Tióinnchaobh Ua mórman a Cluain mac Níor ar éiscin aíosc Aime a hAc ag réidire moí, gá dothainí go céadúin thuaca i gcaith domhú co hoib raibh có amaille pídha múra ráite Úd gá Cnapán.

1 Uí-Gabhlá.—See note 1, under A. D. 497, p. 160, supra.
2 Luaidh-Chiarain.—See note under A. D. 1032.
3 Magh-Nura.—This is probably Moyvore, in the barony of Rathconnorath, and county of Westmeath.
4 Ua Fogarta, lord of Eile: i.e. O’Fogarty, lord of Eilgogarty, now a barony in the county of Tipperary.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:


The Annals of Clonmacnoise contain two of those events under the year 1069, as follows:

“A. D. 1069” [recte, 1072]. “Dermott mac Moylenemo, king of Ireland, Wales, Danes of Dublin, and protector of the honour of Leath- Koyan, 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, abbess of Killdare, died. Murrogh mac Connor O’Melaghlyn, prince of Meath, did so overtrust the family of Moyleryan mac Con ne Moght in Isill-Kyeran, and the poor of that house, that the steward of that family was slain by them, for which cause Moy- vonra was granted to the poor.”

“Bachall-Isa: i.e. the Staff of Jesus, which was the name of St. Patrick’s crozier.”

The Annals of Ulster record the following
Cunadh Ua Flathrua, King of Ulidia, and Mac Asidha, i.e. Gabhadhan, lord of Ua-Gabhalta, were burned by the men of Meath, in an ignited house, and a great number of other persons along with them. A forcible reflection was taken by Murchadh, son of Conchobhar [O'Maelcachlainn], at Iscal-Chiarain, and from Ceili-De, so that the superintendent of the poor was killed there, for which Magh-Nura was given to the poor. Ua Fogarta, lord of Eile, 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 Gillacaissi Osraigheach, successor of Fidh-duin, died. Conchobhar Ua Maelseachlainn, King of Meath, was killed, in violation of the Bachall-Isa, 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. Chluain-Iraird and Ceannanntus, with their churches, were all burned in one month. The head of Conchobhar Ua Maelseachlainn 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 Tara, killed by Flann O'Melachlinn's sonne, contrary to Jesus Cross staff sworn before, and the staff present. Donell mac Ualgar, chief of Duverheadty; Cucaille O'Finn, king of Fer-Reis, i.e. men of Ross; Cormack O'Clothagan, serjeant of Mounster, in penitentia mortui sunt. An army by Tirlagh into Lethquin, that he took great preys from Galengs, and killed Moylmoors O'Cahasay, king of Bregh. Sitrick mac Aulaive and two O'Bryans, killed in the Isle of Man."—Cod. Clarendon, tom. 49.

Some of the same events are noticed in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, at the year 1070, as follows:

"A.D. 1070" [recte, 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'Melaghly, king of Meath and Leath-Keyn, was treacherously and filthily slain by his own nephew, Murogh mac Fynn. Meath was wasted and destroyed between them. Cenard 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'Melaghly, king of Meath, that was buried therein, and conveyed 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, until 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."
galap mop vo ghabail an piog Tuirciealbaig triar poacin a folg a a pinnfadh tria piortacht Oe tu Cliabain, uair an tan rucca a an cinn na riaomhpe vo gceann lua a cinn Concobair po com Tuircicaelbaig gur bohe poaca a galap. hceain, inisn dhiamain, vexe na hollaire i nApo Maca. Doimhall, mac Ualghaig, toireac Ua Nuinthomeacht, g Cuidail Le Fainn, tigfhearna Pid Roi, vexe. Sliaiceo lâ Tuircicaelbaic illiut Chumn, co nofra creach cliarnfode por Shailinacht, ri po marbaoc Maolmordha Ua Cafairiig, tigfhearna bris.

Airi Cnroirt, mile rachtmotha a ciste. Dunain, aindearchp Ais chlair, Diarmait, mac Maoibrenna, comapba shenann, Maolmordha, comarba Ailbe, Coitcheach, abb Thirpeth Diarmada, Cuaipreach Ua Ceallagig, comarba Mura, [vexe]. Aromaca vo lopcaoa via Maith iar morcelann co na mhb bh trimplar, g clocaoch eistii maire g trian. Cumurpaech Ua hepidan, cinn boet Eireann, vexe iar noisgrmann iar na tripeige. Raignall Ua Ma- nuan, camair Ailech, vexe. Dommha d each Ua Ceallagig, tigfhearna Ua Main, vo marbaoc la a bratair, la Taig, mac mac Concobair Uí Cheallagig in mar Loch Caolain. Aoch Mepanach, pi Uaod, vo bachaio inumneac no i Loch Eachaig.

Airi Cnroirt, mile rachtmotha a cinec. Cumurpaech Ua Epoiban, abb Ais Macha, vexe. Dommha d each Canannain, tigfhearna Cenectl Conaill, vo marbaoc. Anualghaig, mac Curdi, tigfhearna Laptair Conmaet, vexe. Luignaoc vo lopcaoa co na seampull. Cluain loparno vo lopcaoa co na seon. Doimhall, mac Murphaoid, pi Leisn g Ais chlair, vexe vo galap tri noince. Ciorpaat Ua Contbheach, toireac Cenel moirnih, vexe. Doimhall Ua Cn- meallbain vo marbaoc vo Atgallab. Dá mac Ais garna 1 Lopecam 1, Dommha g Siollaconacht vo marbaoc la mac mac Siollucmghall 1 Thnual

4 Dunain.—He is usually called Donatus.—See Harris’s Edition of Ware’s Bishops, p. 306.
5 Successor of Murra : i.e. Abbot of Fahan, in Inishowen, in the county of Donegal.
6 Raith and Trion : i.e. the fort and the three divisions of the town. “A. D. 1074. Ardmeanach toto cum omnibus ecclesiis et campanis cum arce et reliqua urbis parte incedio devastata die Martis post festum SS. Philippi et Jacobi.”—Trias Thaum., p. 298.
7 Loch Caelain : i.e. Caelain’s lake. Not identified. The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1074. Dermot mac Maelbreann, Coarb of Breannain; Flaithein O’Carog, Archarmeach of Roserec; Dunan, Archbushop of Galls; and Cormack O Maelduin, chief in science and divinity, vidam 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-Duibhinnreacht; and Cuchaille Ua Finn, lord of Fear-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. Dunan⁴, Archbishop of Ath-cliath; Diarmaid, son of MacBrenainn, successor of Brenainn; Maelmordha, successor of Ailbhe; Cobhthach, Abbot of Disert-Diarmada; Cucairrge Ua Ceallaigh, successor of Murat⁵; [died]. Ard-Macha was burned on the Tuesday after May-day, with all its churches and bells, both Rath and Trian⁶. Cumascach Ua hEraidhain, head of the poor of Ireland, died after good penance and repentance. Raghnall 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-Caelain⁷. Aedh Meranach, King of Ulidia, was drowned at Luimneach, or in Loch-Eathach.

The Age of Christ, 1075. Cumascach 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. Chuan-Iraird, with its oratory, was burned. Domhnall, son of Murchad, King of Ath-cliath, died of three nights' disease. Cinaeth Ua Conbeathadh, chief of Cinel-Binnigh, died. Domhnall Ua Caindealbhain was slain by the Airghialla. The two sons of Augaire Ua Lorcaín, namely, Donnchadh and Gillacaeimhghin, were killed by the grandson of Gillachomh-

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A. D. 1073" [recte, 1074]. "Conhagh. abbot of Desert-Dermott, died. Downan, Archbishop of Dublyn, both of Irish and Danes, died. Ardmac, with the churches, was burnt."

"A. D. 1074. Donnough O'Kelly, prince of Imaine, was killed by his own brother, Teig, grandchild of Conner O'Kelly, at the Island of Loghkeylan."

5 2
The grandson of Gillachomghaill.—This was evidently Donchuan, son of Gillachomghaill, son of Gillachomghaill O'Tuathail, the ancestor of all the O'Tooleas of Leinster.—See the year 1041.

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:

1073. Godfrey, the chief of Dublin, and Cinach O'Conovtha, chief of Kingred-Binni, mortui sunt. An army by Turlough and Munster into Leitirquin along to Athfirdia, and the Airgialla gave the overthrow of Ardmann to Murtagh O'Brien, where many were slain. Dunchhe O'Canannan, king of Conells, killed. Donell Mac Murcha, king of Dublin, died of the sickness of three nights. Donell O'Kinelvan killed by Airgialla."—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.
ghaill\textsuperscript{b} Ua Tuathal, in contesting the chieftainship of \textit{Uí-Murchadha\textsuperscript{d}} for their father. A host of the Meathmen, Connaughtmen, the foreigners, the Leinstermen, the Osraighi, and the Munstermen, was made by Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain; and they marched to \textit{Ath-Phirdia\textsuperscript{a}}, 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 \textit{Ard-Monann\textsuperscript{x}} between the Airghialla and Muircheartach Ua Briain, i.e. the royal heir of Munster, where Muircheartach 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, \textit{1076}. Celle, son of Donnagan, chief senior of the Gaeilidh, 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 Cloichteach of Ceanannus\textsuperscript{i}, by the lord of Gaileanga, i.e. Amhlacibh, the grandson of Maelan; and the latter was himself immediately slain in revenge, through the miracles of God and Colum-Cille, by MaeLeachlainn, son of Conchobhar. Gairbhheithe Ua hInnreachtaigh\textsuperscript{m}, lord of \textit{Uí-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 \textit{Uí-Fiachrach Arda-sratha}, was slain, with a slaughter about him, by the Ui-Tuirtri and the Cineal-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 Belaith\textsuperscript{n} was gained by Aedh Ua Maeleachlainn and the men of Magh-Itha over the Cianachta, of

\textsuperscript{a} A.D. 1076\textsuperscript{[recte, 1075].} “King Terlagh O’Bryan, with a great army of Meathmen, Connaughtmen, Danes, and Lystermen, with all his forces of Munstermen and Ossorie, went to the north of Athfirdya to get hostages of the Ulstermen, and returned from thence without any one, with great slaughter and loss of his army in those parts.”

\textsuperscript{b} The Cloichteach of Ceanannus; i.e. the Steeple or Round Tower of Kells.

\textsuperscript{m} Gairbhheithe O’HInnreachtaigh: anglicē Garvey O’Hanratty.

\textsuperscript{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’Hinreachtay, king of Ometh, by the men of Meath; Gilchrist O’Duddy, by them of Fermanach, occiei sunt. Donell
naicth iu po lai a raip. Teipce bhioth irin mbhiofann. Slogheadh na cleipcib LeiCe Moja im mac Maolvalua go Cluain Dolcan monmarbaod 1 Ronain a Cluain Dolcan a ngabail aboanne tia dar panushaod m'ac Maolvalua. Conaod annin uo paoad mezler co na puhamii a Cluain Dolcan to celiub v6 bo haoac maille pe na piert v6ece bo teugao in eneclann vo mac Maolvalua. Ap uo cuir na Ua Lorcain rop muintir me g'oioll Comgall, 50.0roiaod rutri cinn g tri piert urin tealaig pe Dhiro Dhoirnao amol. Fiollechririop, mac Caotalam, plaith na Ncna, vo marbha vo mac mac Tuathail.


O'Kriechan, king of Ofachrae Ardsraha, killed by the O-Turtry and Kindred-Binny of Glin. Murcha mac Floinn O'Melaughlin, being three nights king of Taraach, in the steeple of Kells was killed by Maelan's sonne, king of Galeng. An army by Tirlagh into Connaught, until Rory king of Connaught, came into his house. The overthrow of Belad by Hugh O'Melaghlin, and by the men of Mu-Itha upon Cinnachin, that they got their bloody slaughter. Ceile mac Domena, head religious of Ireland, in Christo quiecit. Gormlath Ny-Fogertaich, Tirlagh O'Brien's wife, died."—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise notice some of these events under the years 1075 and 1076, as follows:

"A. D. 1075" [recte, 1076]. "Murrogh mac Flyn O'Melaughlyn, that reigned king of Meath three days and three nights, was killed by Awley Mac Moyalen, prince of Gailleng, in the borders of Lyuster. He was killed in the steeple of Kells, and afterwards the said Awley was killed immediately by Melaughlyn mac Connor O'Melaughlyn by the miracles of St. Columb, who is Patron of the place. There was great scarcity of victuals this year."

*Successor of Moninne: i.e. archbishop of Cill-Sleibhe, or Kilkeavy, near Newry, in the county of Armagh. This is an instance of a married woman being successor of St. Moninne.*

*Catharnach Sinnach: i.e. Catharnach Fox.* He was the ancestor of Ui-Catharnaiagh, or Foxes, who were originally chiefs of all Teffin, in Westmeath, but latterly lords of Muintir Thadghain, or the barony of Kilkosney, in the present King's County. — See the Miscellany of
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 Gillachomghail by Ua Lorcin.; and he carried three score and three heads to the hill south of Disert-Diarmada. Gillachrist, son of Cathalan, chief of Uí-n-Ocra, was slain by the son of Mac Tuathail.

The Age of Christ, 1077. Muireadhach Ua Nuadhat, learned senior of Dearnach; Maeleartan Macna Cearta, learned senior of Cluain-mic-Nois; Loingseach Ua Conaire, learned senior of Munster, died. Fearadhricrich Ua Coibhdheanaigh, a learned man and a priest, died. Colcna Ua hErodhan, head of the poor of Ard-Macha; Aibhhe, wife of the lord of the Airthecara [Oriors], and successor of Moninne, 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 Airthecara; and Ruarc Ua Cathasaigh, were slain. Murchadh, son of Couchobhar Ua Macleachlainn, royal heir of Meath, was slain by the men of Teathbha and Catharnach Siumach, through envy and

the Irish Archæological Society, pp. 184 to 189.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:


The Annals of Clonmacnoise notice some of the same events, under the year 1076, as follows :

"A. D. 1076" [recte, 1077]. "The scarcity of victualls continued for this year. There was also great persecution of all the houses of religion belonging to Convicknose. The people of Teaffa for envy and by decept murthered Murrogh mac Connor O'Melaghlyn. Gillepatrick O'Kiergie, prince of Carbrey, now called Bremyngham's Contrey, died. Moriegh O'Nwaat, auntient and sadge of Dorrrowe, died. Gormphyle, daughter of O'Fogorty, queen of Ireland, and wife of King Terlagh, died, and bequested much cattle and a rich legacie to the church for her soule."
The Cind-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:

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. Chuain-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, annmchara 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 Ladhghuen, 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. Domhnall, son of Mac Tighearnain, lord of Connhacht, 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 Conaille by the Ui-Meith, in which the son of Ua Treodain, lord of Conaille, was slain. Lorcan Ua Briain, died. Conchobhar Ua Donnchadha, royal heir of Caiseal, [died]. Ceannfaeladh Ua Dunghalagh, lord of Mucraighe-thire, the glory and ornament of Munster, died. Ceinneidigh Ua Briain assumed the lordship of Gaileanga.

The Age of Christ, 1079. Macchiarain Mac Cuinn na mBocht, successor of Ciaran, died. He was the glory and veneration of Chuain [mic-Nois] in his time. Ceallach Reamhar, successor of Brenainn of Birra, and of Ciaran of Saighir; Mac Gilladhidhe Ua Lorcan, lord of Fearnmhagh, died. Ceallach Ua Ruaidh, chief poet of Ireland in his time, died. Cumidhe, son of Lorcan, lord of Fearnmhagh, died. The men of Teabhba and Cairbre set out upon

Some of the same events are noticed in the Annals of Clonmaenoise at the year 1077, as follows:

"A. D. 1077" [recte, 1078]. "O'Laignen, archprince of Uriell; Connor O'Bryan, prince of the Eonnought of Cashell; Donnell mac Tierman, prince of the Brenie; and Kearnaghan Gott O'Melaughlyn, young prince of Meath, were all killed this year. Ceallach O'Ronow, archpope of Ireland, died. Moyleseaghly 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
the church of Clonvicknose the precedent year."

"Chuain-fearta-Molua.—This is an error for Cluain-fearta-Mughaine, now Kilconny, 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 is the well of St. Colman, corruptly called Colman’s well.—See the Ordnance Map of the King’s County, sheet 10.

5 The fair of Carman.—This fair was held at Wexford. Conor O’Conor Faly, by celebrating this fair, claimed the highest authority in Leinster.

5 Loch-Banchair: i.e. the Lake of Banchair. This was the ancient name of Tullaghan Bay, in the west of the county of Mayo.

u The Cruach: i.e. the Rock, now locally called the Rock of St. Patrick, or Croughpatrick, a remarkable mountain in the barony of Murrisk, county of Mayo.
plundering excursions into Ui-Failghe, and took many cows; but the Ui-Failghe came up with them at Cluain-fearta-Molua, where a slaughter was made of the men of Teathbhha and Cairbre, with their king, i.e. Mac Congeimhle. The fair of Carnan* was celebrated by Conchobhar Ua Conchobhair Failghe. Gilliaceannlas, son of Iarman, [one] of the Connhaicni, was slain, and he was buried at Cluain-mic-Nois. A great army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, and he expelled Ruaidri Ua Conchobhair from the kingdom of Connaught. Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain went upon Loch-Beannchair and Innsi-Modh, and plundered the Cruach*.

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-Laithech 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. Donnsleibhe Ua h-Eochadhla 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 Ardmacha, namely, Sitric Ua Caemhain, and the son of Niall Ua Searraigh, and many other persons. To predict this battle was said:

Ath-Erghail*, people shall hereafter be there dispersed;
Numbers shall be without affection, by the conflict of Ath-Erghail.

Maelseachlainn, son of Conchobhar, came into Teathbhha, where he made a great prey (called the Prey of Cuasan*), both of cows and prisoners, which he carried off; and persons were killed through the miracles of Saint Ciaran, for the men of Teathbhha had plundered Cluain-mic-Nois, with its oratory, that of Tyrone; but the name is now obsolete, and its exact situation has not been determined.

* 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.
The events Leiri DoR mplab.

The cinn Ceall Ua Cenel Conaille, corhapa Coinneach, a son of 1.

Son of Gormghal, son of Gearadhan, a quo Muintir-Gearadhain.

See the published Inquisitions, Longford, Nos. 2 and 3, Jac. 1.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

A. D. 1080. Donn O'Lchlavar, king of Fernvay, killed by O'Lathen in Slevuaid, i.e. a mountain. O'Ciarra, king of Cahirby, mortuus est. Cellach, Coarb of Patrick, natus est. Derrgaill Nyne Mac Brien, wife of Dermott mac Moilnambo, died in Inlech. Eochai O'Merly,
1081.] ANNALS OF THE KINGDOM OF IRELAND. 917

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 Ternon of Cill-achaidh. The Ui-Failghe overtook them, and slew Gillamuirte Ua Ciardha, lord of Cairbre, and Aedh, grandson of Dubhghall Mac Fhinubhairt, chief of Muintir-Geradhaín, and others of the nobility besides them. Eochaidh Ua Loingsigh, lord of Uaithe-thíre, died. An army was led by Toirdhealbach Ua Briain to Ath-cliath; and the men of Maelseachlann 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 Condabhan, a noble priest of Ard-Macha; Fothadh Ua h-Aille, chief annchara of Cluain-mic-Nois and Leath-Chinninn; Flann Ua Lorcan, noble priest of Lughmhadh; Ua Robhartaigh, airchinnneach of Lughmhadh; Ceileachair Ua Ceimeidigh, successor of Colum, son of Crinmuthann; Coinneagan Ua Flainn, successor of Bremain of Cluainfearta; and Ua Bruiuc, successor of Seanan of Inis-Cathaigh, died. Corcach-mór in Munster was burned, both houses and churches. Cill-Dalta was burned. Mac Angheirrce, lord of Conaille, was slain by the men of Fearnmhagh. Macgrath Ua h-Ogain, lord of Cinel-Feargusa, was slain. Maelmhiidh Ua Mairruanaidh, lord of Ui-Tuirtre, was slain by the Cinel-Binnigh of the valley. Gillasiadnata, son of Amhalghaidh, son of Flann, lord of Calraige, was slain by Maelseachnaill, through the miracles of Ciaran, for he had plundered the oratory of Cluain-mic-Nois in that year. Ara was plundered by the foreigners.

king of Ferumay, killed by sleight. Donsleve O’Heochaa went into Munster with all the good men of Ulster with him to bring wages. The overthrow of Athgarl, i.e. a forde neere Clochár, upon Fermanach, by Donell O’Lochlainn, and by the men of Magh Itha, that they fell in the vallyes of Armagh" [recte, that killed the plunderers of Armagh], "i.e. Sitrick O’Ceavan, and Nell O’Serrayre’s sonne, and others."—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

The attack of the men of Teaffa, upon Gillsachaidh, 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" [recte, 1080]. "The people of Teaffa came to the Ternyn land of Kilkeachie in Affalie, and prayed and spoyled the whole Ternyn land, and also killed Gillemoric O’Keyrge, King of Carbrei, and the son of Mac Fynbarr, chief of the O-Gerans, with many others."

Lord of Calraighe: i.e. of Calraighe-an-chala, in the parish of Ballyloughlco, barony of Clolonan, and county of Westmeath, the territory of the Magawleys.

Ara: i.e. the Island of Aranmore, or the Great Island of Aran, in the bay of Galway.
tighearna Callmaige, do maibráid a Maolteachtann mac Concóban. Cucata Ua Columba dég.

Aorp Crioíte, mile oíntroma a dó. Clionaí Ua Ruainín, támáirí abhaí Cluana mac Nóir, pínóig 1 cíno atcoimhne, Concóban Ua Uathgála, píp-leigimh Cinnne hUaill, Í Dúnchaig Ua Céfraidh, cá rínpín 1 pínóig iartheag Caisín rabhde, a a níche. Óileachraíte Ua Maolfaíbaill, tigéarna Cuinneghaide, Ómneach Mac Amálgaí, spiorad Clinnne Óg, Ólachraíte Óg Maolteúm, tigéarna Luípe, Ua Bhfhíln Ua Maolmuine, taoirce Canéil Peapadhain, [néce]. Domnáll, mac Taighi Uí Choncóban, mhoúghaína Con-nacht, do maibráid a dhéibhréacht ar a thabhairt, cá Cétal mac Aoibh Uí Concóban, gan nach eon aithníodh do dásain, aic dí ag éigí 3 próimh. Cétal Óga Concóban do maibráid a La Ruainín Ua Concóban i céad e rochaíodh móin ime. Óream móir olaireap Mhóe, do Óideleabá, Í Cuipcé do maibráí póp Loch Rib lá Domnáll, mac Plóin, mac Maolbhailghanna, 1 macróim na nítar anmh an táitíma tucaithiop príomha. Reilleasc Chaillteach Cluana mac Nóir do loipeach do na domháig, 1 gsp air an trim airtíochtaíp do chl ill níle. Domnáll, mac Concóban Óg Óíthinn, do maibráid.

Aorp Crioíte, mile oíntroma a trí. Mhoíseachta Ua Capill, arcpínneach Óinn, raii breithúnneicn 1 píneicra Epeano, Óileachmómne, arcpínnech Lugmaí, Macraith Ua Ócáin, comárba Corrán Roppra Cré, 1 Taighi Óga Taighi, comárba Plannán Cille Dalna, néce. Domnáll Ua Canánainn,

Lord of Cullraige.—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:

“1 A.D. 1081. Makingeire, king of C oneself, killed by the men of Fermoy. Macrach O'Hogan, minion of Kindred-Fergusus [read, lord or chief of Kinel-Fergusus]; “Maelmhaih O'Maeldumnu, king of O-Turtry; by Kindred Binny-Glinne; O'Hunamburan, king of the men of Li, aceéi sunt. O'Mahowone, king of Ulster, killed by Dunseive O’Hoghaela, at Dun-dalgaus. Gilehron, high priest of Armagh; O'Kovarty, Airchinnech of Conner; Flann O'Lórcan, high priest of Lugua, mortui sunt. Cork, with its churches, and Kildalow, 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” [recte, 1081]. “Gillesynata Magawley, prince of Calric, was killed by Moylessaghly O'Melaughlyn, for robbing or ravishing the goods of the church of Clonvick-fose the precedent year. Cork and Killaloe were burnt.”

Cathal.—The copy in the Royal Irish Academy adds that this was done “1 nóaghi manphésa Domnáll, 1 aor oideápa heil Ógán aíghair; i.e. in revenge of the death of Down- naill, for other reasons without doubt.”
The son of Amhalghaidh, son of Flann, lord of Calraighe, was slain by Maelseachlainn, son of Conchobhar. Cucatha Ui Colmain died.

The Age of Christ, 1082. Cinaedh Ua Ruaidhín, Tanist-abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, a senior and head of counsel; Conchobhar Ua Uathghaile, lector of Gleann-Uissean; Dunchadh Ua Cetfadhla, two learned seniors of the west of Leinster, died. Gillachrist Ua Maelfhabhaill, lord of Carraig-Brachaidhe; Finnchadh Mac Anhalghadha, chief of Clann-Breasail; Flaithbhheartach Ua Mael-duin, lord of Lurg; Uidhirin 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 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 Cuircne, was slain on Loch-Ribh by Domhnall, son of Flann Ua Maelcachlaínn; 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. Muircheartach Ua Carill, airchinneach of Dun, the most learned judge and historian of Ireland; Gillamoninne, airchinneach of Lughmhadh; Macraith Ua Baillen, 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, heir of Connaught, wickedly murdered by Cahill O'Connor. Cahill O'Conner fell with” [recte, 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 Masters, under 1082, are to be found in the Annals of Clonmacnoise under 1080, thus:

“A. D. 1080” [recte, 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, Cwirclevne, 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 nuns of Clonvicknose, together with their church, was burnt.”

A. D. 1080: i.e. Erenach, or hereditary churchwarden, of Downpatrick.
“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:


“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 Scannain.—Now usually anglicised Sexton.”
Ua Canannain, lord of Cincel-Conaill, was slain by the Cincel-Conaill themselves. Domhnall Ua Lochlann assumed the kingship of the Cincel-Eoghan, and made a royal hosting into Conaille [Muirtheimhne], whence he carried off a great spoil of cattle. He took the men of Fear unhealthy into his pay on this expedition. Aedh Ua Macleachlann, lord of Aileach, died. Conghalach Ua Ciardha, lord of Cairbre, was slain by the Connhaicni, and many others along with him. Dunlaing Ua Lorcan, Tanist of Leinster, was killed. Somhairle*, son of Gillabrighe, King of Innsi-Gall, died.

The Age of Christ, 1084. Gillaphadraigf, Bishop of Ath-clath, was drowned. Muireadhach Ua Ceithnén, airchinneach of Cluain-Eois, died. Niall Ua Seasnain*, learned senior of Munster, [died]. Ceall-Dalua, Tuaim-Greine, and Magh-neo-Norbhraighe*, were burned by the Connhaicni. Gleann-da-locha was burned, with its churches. The monastery of Funiche, i.e. Ross-airthin†, was founded. An army was led by Donnseibhe, King of Ulidia, to Droicheata, and gave wages to Donnchadh, the son of the Caileach Ua Ruairc. A predatory excursion was made in his [Donnseibhe's] absence into Ulidia, by Domhnall Ua Lochlann, 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 Cetfadhla, 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 Connhaicni 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§, on the fourth of the Calends of November, where many fell on both sides. There fell there Donnchadh Ua Ruairc, Ceinneidigh

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* Maigh-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 Ceathrím Toirdhealbaigh, or Wars of Thomond, at the year 1318, as the hereditary termon of the Ui-Bloid.

† Ross-airthin.—Now Rosessory, near Enniskillen, in the county of Fermanagh.—See Archdall’s Monasticon Hibernicum, p. 265.

§ Moin-Cruinneoige.—Now Monecronock, near Leixlip, in the barony of North Salt, and county of Kildare.—See Inquisitions, Lagenia, Kildare, 7 Jac. I.
The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1084. Donncha O'Maelruany, persecutor ecclesiasticus, killed both body and soul by the men of Lurg. Glendalough with the churches burnt. Murach O'Cethne, Airchinnech of Cluncois, died. An army by Donnleve, king of Ulster, to Tredacli [Drogheda], "where he gave wages to Caly O'Rourk's sonne. Donnell O'Lochlainn, with his might behind him, into Ulster" [Uthilia, or Eastern Ulster], "and brought a great pray. The forces of Munster into Meath, and Connor O'Cedilinn died on that journey. Connacchi went into Thomond behind them, and burnt townes and churches, and brought a pray. The overthrow of Monemenege by Lethmoge, i. Mounster, upon Donogh O'Rourk, where O'Rourk (Donogh mac Cainig), and Kennedy O'Brien, and many more, were killed. Donell O'Gairmelay killed by Donell O'Lochlainn. Gilpatrick, bishop of Dublin, drowned."—*Cod. Clarend.*, tom. 49.

The defeat of O'Rourke by O'Brien is noticed in the Annals of Clonmacnoise under the year 1082, which is the only entry under that year:

"A. D. 1082" [recte 1081]. "Donough, son of Koylcaigh O'Royrck, accompanied with the east of Connought, the Carbreys, and Galeges, proceeded into Lynster, where they..."
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Ua Briain and his son, Tadhg, and the son of Ua Conchobhóir 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 Laumneach. Domhnall Ua Gairmleaghaidh† was killed by Domhnall
Ua Lochnainn.

The Age of Christ, 1085. Aedh Ua h'Oisin†, successor of Iarlath, and
Archbishop of Tuam, died. Finn, son of Gussan, son of Gorman, Bishop of
Cill-dara, died in this life at Cill-achaidh. Gilla-na-naemh Laighen, noble Bishop of
Gleann-da-locha, and afterwards head of the monks of Wirzburg, died on the
seventh of the Ides of April. Ugaire Ua Laidhgnen, airchinnseach of Fearn; Gormghal
Loighseach, comharba of Regles-Bhrighde at Ard-Macha, a paragon of
wisdom and piety; Neachtain Mac Neachtain, distinguished Bishop of Ros-
ailithre; Mac Soilligh, airchinnseach of Inis-caein-Deagha, [died]. Clerceach
Ua Sealbhaign, chief successor of Bairre, the glory and wisdom of Desmond,
completed his life in this world; and Gilla-christ Mac Cuinn-na-mBocht, the
best ecclesiastical student that was in Ireland in his time, the glory and orna-
ment of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Ceall-Caínnigh† was for the most part burned.
Murchadh Ua Maeldoraidh, lord of Cinel-Conaill, pillar of the dignity, hospita-
tality, and bravery of the North, died. Ulgharg Ua Ruaire, 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-Eolaí, was taken prisoner by Toirdhealbhach
Ua Briain; and all Muintir-Eolaí was plundered by him. A plundering
excursion was made by the Connaheanci over Sil-Anmchadha, and they killed

were met by prince Mortagh O'Bryen, 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 Afflie, with many other noble-
men, were killed of the prince's side.7

† Ua h'Oisin.—Now anglicised Hessian.

*Wirzburg.—Latinised Herbipolis, Würtzburg,
a town on the River Moin in Germany.—See
Colgan's Acta Sanctorum, pp. 328, 331.

†Regles-Bhrighde: i.e. Bridget's abbey church.

† Mac Soilligh.—Now anglicised Mac Solly.

† Ua Sealbhaign.—Now anglicised Shelly and
Shallow, without the prefix Ua or O'.

† Ceall-Caínnigh: i.e. the church of Caineach,
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 Country;
Kilkenny West, in Westmeath; or Drumachose,
in the county of Londonderry; but the proba-

bility is that St. Canice's church, in the now
city of Kilkenny, is here alluded to.

6 n 2
nAnnehada, co ro marbro at Conoinin Finn mac Uallaetain, ro ce trocar tola bó. An usodhe 7 moile imir nubhlaamh, guth bó hé a méo co nolmplante attreabhaigh na polaib daimh fanbhríb aice. Oenighr Ua Camoelbain, tizhina Lagaire, do marbhao hi Cluain Eampan naí nóil i ecleípeist ó, lá mac meic Conmirh Ui Mailepuan, tizhina Dealbna móir.

Aimh Chriost, míle ochtmohadh a ré. Maolcaoinin, oipal eprucc Uladh, Emad Ua Maolroichmar, aipreppucc Connacht, Maoiopa Ua boíolcán, rmin gribhir Eeann, roíi neacna, i egrabaíd 7 hi pilnúis an bepla eil- tarpa. Óa he méad a ecena, 7 a hígha 50 ro rnírobaí réim luibhr 7 ealainna lána oaimhpi, 7 umnleacáit. Ro ríóin a ppmis do éim mím irim píctiadh déic Callann Peabhu, amhí arbhpi,

| 7 reppcem Callann Peabhu, | 8 ceice fele Rppa ré, | 9 débaí Maoiopa Ua boíolcán, | 10 cíoseadh tpr trom taín tinn. |

Píacna Ua Ronán, aipéimeach Cluana Dólaín, déic. Maoiopchloinn Ua Paolán, aipróach ceoláide, déic. Maoim pia náiprípaíb poib Uib Eattach, i trómpach Oimnall Ua hAitettin co nolmhuig oile. Maoim Éocaille pia

*Mae Uallachtain. — This should be Mac hUalachain. The name is still extant, and now anglicised to Cuulahan, the Mac being dropped. It is written O'hUalchainein in O'Dugan's Topographical Poem.—See Tribes and Customes of Hy-Mang, p. 183.

*Wecan uide husbandmen: i.e. the poor, or tillers of the soil, became so scarce, that the rich were obliged to plough their own fields, and sow the crops.

*Dealbhna-mor: i.e. the great Delvin, now the barony of Delvin, in the county of Westmeath.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

*"A. D. 1085. Makseily, Airchimnech of Inishkudea; Ugoaire O'Laigneoin, Airchimnech of Ferna; Gorgal Loigseoch, Coarb of Brigit's Regles, i. Reliques, in Ardmaigh, excellent in learning and prayer. Maelsnchtai mac Lulay, king of Mureb; Clerich O'Selvay, Airchimech of Cork, ended his life happily. Murcha O'Mael- doray, king of Kindrel-Conell; Donell mac Malecomb, king of Scotland; Murach mac Rory O'Ruagam, heire of Connaght, and Aengus O'Kyndelvan, king of Laigaire, mortui sunt."—Cod. Clarenc., tom. 49.

*Bishop of Uladh: i.e. of Down. At the synod of Kells, and in records of the twelfth century, both native and Anglo-Norman, the Bishop of Down is designated by his territorial title of Uladh, in the same manner that the Bishop of Connor is by his title of Dalraide. At an earlier period, however, Uladh and Dal-Araide were not so limited or applied.

*Mael extent Ua Brochchain.—See Colgan's Acta
Coningin Finn Mac Uallachtain, 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 in it. Oenghus Ua Caindealbhain, lord of Laeghaire, was slain at Cluain-Iraird, after he had entered into religion, by the grandson of Coirten Ua Maelruain, lord of Dealbhna-mor.

The Age of Christ, 1086. Maelcaimhghin, noble Bishop of Uladh; Erchadh Ua Maelfoghmhair, Archbishop of Connaught; Maelisa Ua Brolchain, learned senior of Ireland, a paragon of wisdom and piety, as well as in poetry and both languages. 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 Brolchain,
But, however, not of a heavy severe fit.

Fiachna Ua Ronain, aircinneach of Cluain-Dolcain, died. Maelseachlaimn Ua Faelain, a distinguished old hero, died. A battle was gained by the Airtheara over the Ui-Eathach, wherein Domhnaill 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 poemas me quedam fragmenta, quae scriptis, 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'Brolchains 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. 613 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 cadem regione, sed qui pristinum ejus splendorem (qua rerum vicissitudo est) obscurant potius quan representanter."—Ibid.

It appears, however, from De Burgo's Hibermia, 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.

1 In both languages: i.e. utraque lingua: i.e. in Latin and Irish: "Latino Scotioque sermones cruditos."  
Ulthað poth Agúthallab, 7 poth Ua Ruadhacán, 1 eithreach Cumazccach Ua Laichtém, tigéma Sil Duihèine, 7 Úíollamonimme Ua hEochoa, tigéma C-iohime Siomait, 7 rochaide ore amaille rnu. Aúílgha Mär Ruaidi Úi Ruadhacán, do márbað do rírbaí Firmínhæ. Toirnpíealbau Úa òrain, mí Èireamh co perapatba, iar mbéit i ngalap éan ósna, uair nír bó plán poth ón taon muigé anu Choncoap Úi Maolúchlaíim Úí Chhuaim mac Nóir, go n-éirni hí cCìn copas írin chun bliadhann a plaéifí, 7 írin léirin a cióir in Bhríno to lúl do rompatadh, iar marpaír rosa, 7 iar náthairne骢óra na ríeathaí, 7 iar eaccéim cíprí cheorff 7 a poila, 7 Taos Úa òrain, a mac, déce í in mí céitna. An tóimam' pac chao Toirnpíealbaí do rúist, 7

Ochtmolaí bhlaíom gan bhreicc, 7
cup mide na món mheiric, 7
e bhlaíom nó dein mac Dé vil, 7
d'ú bár Toirnpíealbaí chumnaí, 7
cálche Mare hí Pítho lo lúl, 7
ria fél lacoib co nglaín pún, 7
iar nó rééic anabach, 7
an táirn pó thinn Toirnpíealbaí.

Maolúchlaíim, mac Concoap, do boll co hAt chá, 7 máim reir má 7áithallab, 7 maí Laicèin b, máim na Chíomé, do 1 eithreach Maolúchlaíim Ua Casaphaí, tigéma na Sairne, 7 Tuáé Luighe, 7 rochaide ore amaille priróim in Maélmuicn, tigéma Phthi cuall. An Siochach Píonn 1, Taos Úa Casaphaí, tigéma Téile, 7 Coinnóc a mac, 7 Úa Mumúthait, toipreac Muimneche Ìlanám, do márbaí in roll la Maolúchlaíim, mac Concoap occ Loc Maighe Uaèa in cíon Mupchaí mac Concoap, do márbaí lín Mucdail : i.e. Yew Wood. There are many places of this name in Iweagh and Oriel, but the place here referred to is probably Aghyeghill, in the parish of Kilkeen, barony of Mourne, and county of Down.
*Sis-Dubhthoiri : i.e. the race of Dubhthabhair, a sept of the Oirghialla, but their exact situation has not been yet determined.—See LEabhar- 926
nu-gCart, p. 152, note 6.
 With opposition.—Co bppeapabpa ; cum
 renitentia : i.e. he claimed the monarchy of Ire
land, 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 Uath.—This is probably the
place now called Loch Lutha, or Baile-Lochsa
Lutha, anglicé Ballyloughloe, in the barony of
Clonlonan, and county of Westmeath.
 The Annals of Ulster record the following
events under this year :
The battle of Eochaill was gained by the Ulidians over the Airghialla and Ua Ruadhagain, where Cumasgach Ua Laithen, lord of Sil-Duibhlathire, and Gillamoninne Ua Eochadha, 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, after having suffered from long illness (for he was not well since the head of Conchobhar Ua Maelachlainn had been brought from Cluain-mic-Nois till this time), died at Ceanncoradh, 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.

Maelseachlainn, son of Conchobhar, went to Ath-cliath, and was defeated by the foreigners and the Leinstermen in a battle called “The Breach of Cri-nach,” in which were slain Maelchiarain Ua Cathasaigh, lord of Saithe and Tuath-Luighe; Maelmhuaidh, lord of Fearch-Deal; and many others besides them. The Sínnach Finn, i.e. Tadhg Ua Catharnaigh, lord of Teathbha, and Cinaedh, his son, and Ua Muíreadhaigh, chief of Muintir-Tlamain, were treacherously slain by Maelseachlainn, son of Conchobhar, at Loch Maigh Uatha, in revenge of Murchadh, son of Conchobhar, having been slain by Ua Cathar-

“...”

“...”
The Annals of the Four Masters.

hUa eCatachas Sinbha. hUa daigellam, tigfama Ciphiall, no tumin la Conailluibh. Mac beatah Ua Conobair, tigfama Cippaige, no maighba (no vo ecc).

Aor Crios, mile ochtmoida a rith. Maolphchloinn, mac Conobair, pi Thmpach, vo maighba la Cetbal, mac Mura, 1 lirpabh Tleda i nAirochaib Erycop Mel, tria peill 1 meabhal, Domnall mac Fiollapathaice, tigfama Orlaige, vece tar mbeirt 1 sghalap rosa. Cetbal Ua Cetbada vo maighba la Laigmh. Cupligh Ua Cippaige, tigfama Cippaite, vo maighba. Domnall Ua Laite, vo maighba la Domnall mac moec Locha. Maolphumanab Ua hAirc, 1 vo Chloinn Omarra, tigfama Connaconne 1 Tleda, hi Cmonacail hi Ccppann, 1 vo meabhal pop Ua Ruacpe. Maighba e bunaim, tigfama Concaice mac Domh, torpae M书面iphe hEolap, 1 mac Toppa Ua Shiptein, 1 mac Conpligh Ua Phigail, 1 maite Connaconne agaibha eirci 1 maor 1 voap, torpatae 1 mac eirci Conann la Ruaip. Ap vo popaeimhsh an caita 1n asthupeab,

Sight mhlaiotha ir uctnioda an,
Aguir mile caoin coimina,
O po ghatap Crios gan coll,
Co caet conacail hi Ccppann.

, Caet Raata Eoair eirci Laigmh, 1 po pba Muan, con macnamh 1 mac Muph-
cippaich Ua mophmain 1 pe bhripab Muan pop Laigmh 1 pop mac Domnall

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 Iulii Julii, in the 17th year of his age. His son, Teig, also died within a month. The overthrow of Crincha upon Melachlin by Leinster and Gentiles” [recte, Galls], where Muckieran O’Cathasay fell with many others. An overthrow by the Eastians” [Ori-

entales] “upon O’Nehachs, where Donell O’Hat-

ty was killed. The overthrow of Echaill by Ulstermen upon Airgalls and O’Kugan, where Comascach O’Lahen, king of Dyvthire, was lost” [as was also] “Gillamoninne O’Icochas, min-\n
tion” [recte, lord] “of Kindred Sinay, and

many others.”—Cod. Cirence., tom. 49.

The Annals of Connona 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 griev-

ous sickness this year, and was so ill therein

that all his hair fell off.”

“A. D. 1084” [recte, 1086]. “Moyle-Isa

O’Brothloghan, the elder and subde of Ireland, was so ingenious and witty, and withal so well

learned, that he composed great volumes, con-
naigh Sinnach. Ua Baighecallain, lord of Airghialla, fell by the Conailli. Mac Beathadh Ua Conchobhair, lord of Ciarnaighe, was killed, or died.

The Age of Christ, 1087. Maelsenchaillain, son of Conchobhair, King of Teamhair, was killed by Cathal Mac Muirigen and the men of Teathbha, at Ard-achadh-Epscoip-Mel, through treachery and guile. Domhnall Mac Gillaphadraig, lord of Osraige, 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 Clan-Diarmada, lord of Teathbha, died. A battle was fought between Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, King of Connaught, and Aedh, son of Art Ua Ruaire, lord of Connhaicne and Breifne, at Conachail, 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; the son of Cusleibhe O’Fearghail; and distinguished men of the Connhaicne, 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-Edair between the men of Leinster and Munster, where Muircheartach Ua Briain and the men of Munster defeated the Leinstermen taining many great mysteries and new sciences devised by himself, 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’Cahasie, 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, Kymnath, and the cheife of Montyr-Thilaman, 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.”

* Ard-achadh-Epscoip-Mel : i.e. Ardagh, of which Bishop Mel is the patron.

† Conachail.—Now Cunghill, a townland in the parish of Achonry, barony of Leyny, and county of Sligo.

‡ Ua Siridein.—Now always anglicised Sheridan, without the prefix Ua or O’.

§ 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.
mic Maol na mbó, 7 ar Diarmaid Ua mórain, 7 ar Éanna mac Diarmaid a co ro lao ar mór annin por Láigínib im mac Muirchaoid Ui Dinnella im tígnna hUa n'Orone, 7 im Chonall Ua Ciarpaic, 7 im Ua Neill Maíse tá éin, [1088.]


Aile Sríort, mile ochtmha a hocht. Coprobmac Ua Phinn, ámúsp-leiginn Oíl eCarp, vécce. Catalán Ua Poppéin, rasi a nífga 7 sempátaí, vécce via doinnsa lmitte iteite Nóin Maita i nímeach iobair, conaí do to ráidh,

Catalán an éipabaiti cóir,
ba rmuí réanait, ba Shníir,
Pop níin ípín gpaibáin gle,
Luíd cóté Chiaraín Sainse.

Tígnnaich Ua brasaín, amrócinarbha Chiaraín 7 Chomán, vécce i nímléicó Chiaraín. Súi ligíín 7 'úchúra éipíe. Móríora Ua Mairéispice, amró-

1 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'Neil of Leinster, appears from a certificate of commissioners appointed for forming the county of Wicklow (published in Erck’s Repertory of the Chancery Inquisitions), dated 10th January, 1605, in which its position in relation to the barony of Shillelagh is given as follows:

“And having viewed and surveyed the irish territorie called Shillelagh, bounded on the south side by the territorie of Kilteile, alias Mac Morishe's contrie, in co. Wexford; on the west by the country of Farren O'Neale, and the lordship of Tully, in co. Catherlagh; on the north and east side by the lordship 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 Moyacomb, 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.

[1088.]

Tuath-inbhir in Breagh; i.e. the district of the inveres or estuaries. This was probably the ancient 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-Inbhir already mentioned under the years 904 and 953, and from Tuain-Inbhir, which occurs at the year 916.

William Rufus.—This assumes that William Rufus commenced his reign immediately after the death of William the Conqueror; but Sir
1088.]  ANNALS OF THE KINGDOM OF IRELAND.  331

and Domhnall, 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 Domhnaill, lord of Ui-Drona, and Conall Ua Ciar-mhaic, and Ua Neill of Magh-da-chon, &c. A hosting by Mac Lochlainn, and he burned Tuaith-inbhir in Breagha, 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 Rufus assumed the kingdom of England on the 9th of September.

The Age of Christ, 1088. Cormac Ua Finn, chief lector of Dal-g-Cais, died. Cathalan Ua Forreidh, a paragon of wisdom and piety, died on Shrovetide Sunday, the third of the Nones of March, at Imleach-Idbhair; 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 Bracín, 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 sui occisus. Maelsechlainn mac Conner, king of Tarach, killed by them of Tethva, by falsehood in Ardach. Donell O'Lathen killed by Donell O'Lochlainn. A battle in Corann between Rory O'Conner, king of Connought, and Hugh O'Rourke, 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 Manusin, i. the Ie of Man, where the Magranalls were slayne. Great fruithe this yerear. Translatio reliquiarum S. Nicho-
lai hoc anno 7 Id. Mau."—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]. "Moylesaghlyn mac Connor, King of Meath, was soon after" [the killing of O'Caharnie] "slain by Cahall Mac Morgan, and these of Teaffa, in the town of Ardagh. Rowry O'Connor, king of Connought, and the son of Art O'Roirek, encountered in battle with each other;" [wherein] "at last O'Roirek, with the most part of his family, were slain."

*Tighearnach Ua Bracín.—He is the celebrated
The text in the image is a page from the "Annales Ríoghachta Éireann" (Annals of the Kingdom of Ireland), a historical text in Irish. The passage discusses the annalist's work and its influence, referencing various authors and works. The text mentions the Annals of Tighernach, the difficulty in accurately dating the events, and the use of Latin and Greek authors. It also notes the critical nature of the work and the importance of the Sil-Muiréadhaigh family.

Additional context: The "Annales Ríoghachta Éireann" is a series of chronicles that record the history of Ireland. The text is written in the Irish language and provides detailed accounts of events in Ireland from the prehistoric period through to the early medieval era.
Ua Maelgiric, 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, daughter of Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, and wife of the King of Connaught, died. Of these Muireheartach 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 before the men of Munster, to prevent their fleet from advancing further up; and Muireheartach 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-Modhruaadh 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 Gíllachrist, son of Echthighern, chief of Corca-Achlann. A great slaughter was made of the foreigners of Ath-cliath, Loch-Garman, and Port-Lairge, by the Ui-Eathach-Munhan, on the day that they [jointly] attempted to plunder Corcaeach-Munhan. 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

macnoise: "A.D. 1086. Dowcowlye, the King of Connought's daughter, and Queen of Munster, died. Mor, daughter of King Terlagh, and Queen of Connought, wife of Rowry O'Connor, died."—Ann. Clon.

* 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 Ordnance Map of the King's County, sheet 29. See this island again referred to, under the name Adhairceach, at the year 1157, infra.

1 Corca-Achlann.—A territory in the east of the county of Roscommon, the ancient inheritance of the family of Mac Branan, comprising the parishes of Bamlin, Kiltrustan, Clonfinlough, and the western half of the parish of Lissomolly.—See note 1, under A. D. 1256.
Machaíte na Muíman i. co hímléach lubaín, 1 Loch Sáip, 1 brúígh rígh, 1 Dhún Acév, 1 co ñuimh Ua Clépcén, 1 m’riar eÁin mac Caillígh Ua Ruairc o énocaib Sanccal, 1 mo éóghain, 1 mo mbúgrat Cahun comhaí, 1 mo gabhrat oÉt brúicte leac éip Salla, 1 áthchédala 1 mBhilnír a naite, 1 toghartha thia tigéib lámaí. Àitais riogna na naite, 1 nàmac Dha. Dealaip, 1 mac Croom, 1 mac O'Cleirheidhein, 1 mac Congalain 1 Occán, 1 mac Eacghach Ua Longrí. Do mheas bá, e, éip, ògach, 1 caoimh thar a cem o Muircúfach Ua Órían mac ceann-laccadh. Óidheal, nísh blí Maitrechmaill, tháinig.

Aoir Sruírt, mile ochtmoada a náao. Gíollaádhtrairce Ua Célecháin mhian (1. ñoimh) Átua Macha, Concobair, mac Rosarthaí hUí Maodoibín mhríobh Chuana mi Nóir, 1 Íisgáil hUa Mhionóidhein, peileiseim Imleacha lubaín, tháinig. Médaim 1o níUí Eáchach Ulaí roí Romaí Bhíimhí, ví 1 tóripear mac Aeda Uí Chiciócain, tigimna Bhíimhí, 1 tó éanairi tháinig do ráip éaimbaib, 50 rochaí titi saobhite. Domnchadh mac Domnaill Réamair, tigimna Loisín (nu Ua Cenphailí) do máthab do Choncobair Ua Concobair Fálga éna baogáil. Leach ar anúma ro baon aí aithní, tháinig eadha ar éaimba eipide. Domnchadh Ua Gíollaádhtrairce, 1. mac Domnaill,

*Imleach-Ibhair.—Now Emly, in the county of Tipperary.—See note 5, under A. D. 541, p. 182, supra.*

*Loch-Saip.—Now Lough Gur, a lake, at which are the ruins of various ancient Irish and Anglo-Irish fortifications, situated in the parish of Knockany, barony of Small County, and county of Limerick.—See note 5, under A. D. 1516.*

*Brugh-Righ : i.e. the Fort of the King, now Bruree, a small village on the west bank of the River Maigue, in the barony of Upper Conello, and county of Limerick. There are extensive ruins of earthen forts, said by tradition to have been erected by Oifillh Uli, and occupied till about the period of the English Invasion by his descendants, the O'Donovans.—See Leabhar-na-gCearb, p. 77, note 4, and p. 88, note 4. See also note 5, under A. D. 974, p. 701, supra. The O'Donovans were driven from this place, as well as from Croom, about the period of the English Invasion; but they would appear to have recovered them, and to have maintained possession of both places, as well as the barony of Coshma, and the plains along the Maigue, until finally expelled by Maurice Fitzgerald, who was Lord Justice of Ireland in the year 1229.*

*Drum-Aiced.—This is probably the remarkable fort now called Dunsheep, situated near Croom, in the parish of Dysart-Muirdeabhair, barony of Coshma, and county of Limerick.*

*Drum-Uí-Chleirheidhein : i.e. O'Cleirheidhein's Ridge or Long Hill. In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, and the Chronicon Scoto-rum, it is called Drumain-Uí-Chleirheidhein, which is the form of the name still retained. It is now anglicised Drummin, and is the name of a townland and parish, in the barony of Coshma, and county of Limerick, about three miles north of Kilmallock.*
the plain of Munster, i.e. as far as Imleach-Ibhair, Loch-Gair, Brugh-Righ, Dun-Aiched, and Druim-Ui-Cleirchein; and they carried off the head of the son of Caileach Ua Ruaire from the hills of Saingeal; 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 Ceinnneidigh; the son of Conghalach Ua hOgain; and the son of Eochaidh Ua Loingsigh. Cows, horses, gold, silver, and flesh-meat, were [afterwards] given in ransom of them by Muircheartach Ua Bribín. Dearbhail, daughter of Ua Maelseachnaill, died.

The Age of Christ, 1089. Gillaphadraig Ua Ceilechlain, Seinnab (i.e. Prior) of Ard-Macha; Conchobhar, son of Fogartach Ua Maelduin, Seinnab of Cluain-mic-NOis; and Fearghal Ua Meisdéadhaigh, lector of Imleach-Ibhair, died. A battle was gained by the Ui-Eathach-Uladh over the men of Fearmnagh, wherein fell the son of Aedh Ua Crichain, lord of Fearmnagh, and twelve Tanists of the nobility, with numbers of others. Donnchadh, son of Domhnall Reamhar, lord of Leinster (or of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh), 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

7 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. Patrickii, part iii. c. xlv., in Colgan's Trias Thaurm., p. 158, col. 1.

8 Ua Ceinnneidigh.—Now anglicised O'Kennedy, and more generally Kennedy, without the prefix Ua or O'.

9 Ua hOgain.—Now always anglicised Hogan, without the prefix. This family was seated at Arderney, about four miles to the north of Neagh, in the county of Tipperary.

10 Ua Maelseachnaill.—Otherwise written O'Maelseachlainn, and anglicisé 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 Nov. Martii in Imlech Ivair, Shrovetide Sunday, in pace quivit. An army by Donell mac Lochlainn, king of Ailech, in Connacht, that Rory gave him the hostages of Connacht, and they went together into Munster, and burnt Limerick and the Mac-laire to Dunachad, and brought with them the head of Mac Cailig, and brake down Cencora, &c. Tiernach O'Bryone, Airchinnech of Cluain-mic-NOis, in Christo quievit. Great slaughter of the Galls of Dublin, of Wicklow" [recte, Wexford], "and Waterford, by the O'Neachays of Munster, the day that they enterprised to spoyle Corke. Maelisa O'Madgrick, Archpoet of Ireland, died. This yeare Tirlagh O'Conner, king of Ireland, was borne."—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

Domhnall Reamhar: i.e. Domhnall, or Daniel the Fat. He was evidently Domhnall Mac Murchadha, who died in the year 1075.
Cluain Eamain, 7 po raoinn d'opra muir na saiceeng co hAl Cluain, ba hanphoda baoi Ua Maolachlainn, 7 Domnall mac Plunn, pi Tuippach in eplamme roin a ceid, 50 mar ghabhríte a shaol i a n-úsap a9 Ua Maoleachlainn amhrin, 7 do deocatair píopa roin a éinmar, 7 ro inbíonn a tholann náir iarnaoin co muin, Ruainn Ua Concoerain 7 Domnall Ua Maolprichlaom na Deil illoinga 7 inítraid co ro muirpri Muinna co Cluain caoin Móintióig Comin ar inmachtan róin gur ón míol mar in an t-aipmite sin la tuasph bhráidte do chabairt leo. Crech mór la Domnall Ua Maolachlainn, la piu Tuippach, ro poéir lochan éin roin aiceda 50 po aippi muinnaige, Conaille, Múg-oirdna, 7 Ua Míde, 7 go po loirle Conaille nil. Tsaile ecarain do cónaiach an úilri do Conbmac Mac Cunn na mbóc ó Ua Plaiín, 7 ó Domnall mac Plann Ua Maolchloen ó piú Mide. Copceach, Imleach lothair, Anpháide, 7 Cisull taha, do loiscead. Lupeca do loisccead la muinna, 7 naoin riitse dún an loiscead na samhlaig.

5 Cluain-Eamhain.—New Cloononn, or Cloonown, 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-Mang, p. 79, note 1, and the map to that work. The other churches here referred to are on islands in Lough Ree. Inis-Clothran and Inis-Bófinne are so called at the present day; but Inis-Aingin is now more usually called Inis-Inneen, and, in English, "the Hare Island."

6 Aidhirceach.—See note 8, Inis-Adharceach, p. 933, supra.

7 Rechruith.—Otherwise called Rachra, now Ragha, a towland 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 Raghrabeg and Cappealtrian, in the parish of Moore, barony of Moycarnan, and county of Roscommon.—See Rachra, referred to as a castle at A. D. 1557.

8 Cluain : i. e. Cluain-mic-Nois, or Clonmacnoise.

9 Cluain-an-Modimog.—According to the gloss to the Fedire-Aonguis, at 21st of January, and O'Clergy's Irish Calendar, at the same day, this church was in the territory of the Eoghanacht Chaisil, which is the present barony of Middlethird, in the county of Tipperary.

10 Ibar-Chinn-tragtha.—Otherwise called Inbhar-Chinn-tragha, i. e. the Yew at the Head of the Straid, 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 Dealgheanna-Beathra, was slain by his brother, Aedh, son of Cochlan Ua Flaithfhileadh. The fleet of the men of Munster, under the conduct of Muircheartach Ua Briain, arrived on the Sinaiin, and upon Loch Ribh; and they plundered the churches of the lake, namely, Inis-Clothrann, Inis-bo-finne, Inis-Aingin, and Cluain-Eamhain$. But Aidhirceach$ and Reochraith$ were blocked up, after their passage, by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, King of Connaught. They afterwards came down to Cluain$, but they were repulsed back to Ath-Luain, where Ua Maeleachlainn, i.e. Domhnall, son of Flann, King of Teamhair, was in readiness to attack them; and they left all their ships and vessels to O'Maeleachlainn there, and placed themselves under his protection, and they were afterwards conveyed home in safety to Munster. Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair and Domhnall Ua Maeleachlainn went in ships and boats, and plundered Munster as far as Cluain-caein-Modimog$, 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-Chium-trachta; and he plundered the men of Fearnnaghe, Conaille, Mughdhorna, and Ui-Meith, and burned all Conaille. Isel-Chiarain$ was purchased for ever by Cormac Mac Cuinn na mBocht from Ua Flaiththen, and from Domhnall, son of Flann Ua Maeleachlainn, King of Meath. Corcach, Imleach-Ibhair, Ard-fearta$, and Cill-dara, were burned. Lusca was burned by the men of Munster, and nine score persons were burned in its Daimhliag [stone-church].


$ Isel-Chiarain.—This was the name of St. Ciaran's hospital at Clonmacnoise.—See note under the year 1032, supra.

$ Ard-fearta.—New Ardfern, 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. 209.

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 Munster. Kildare also burnt this year. Donnell 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 Ferny, and many were also killed by the O'Neathachs, and by Ulster, in Slevnaid. Doncha mac Gilpatrick, king of Ossory, murdered of his own. Gilpatrick O'Keligan, Sceapam of Ardnaghi, died on Christmas eve."—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.
the same events under the year 1087, as follows:

"A. D. 1087" [recte, 1089]. "Munstermen brought a great fleet on the river of Synann and Loghrie, and robbed, and took the spoils of all the churches upon the islands of that lough, viz., of Innis-Clothran, Innis-Boffyn, Innis-Angeine, and Cloneawnk; which Rowry O'Connor, king of Connought, seeing, he caused to be stopped the fords on the Synann, called Adyreckache 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 Flyn O'Meaghly, king of Meath, to whose protection they wholly committed themselves, and yeilded all their cattle, ships, and boats, to be disposed of at his pleasure, which he received, and sent safe conduct with them until 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 Donell Reawar (in English, the fatt), king of Lynster, was killed by Connor O'Connor, prince of Affallie; and also Donnogh mac Donnell mac Gillepatrick, prince of Ossorie, was killed. Isill Kieran, or the hospital of St. Keyran, was purchased by Cormack Mac Conneeglout from O'Flayhyn and Donnell mac Flyn O'Mealglyn of Meath, for ever."

"Ua Buachalla.—Now anglicised Buckley, without the prefix Ua or O'.

"Successor of Caineach in Cianachta: i.e. Abbot of Dromachose, in the barony of Keenaght, and county of Londonderry.

"Ua Cairccelin.—Now anglicised Carlan, Carland, Cerraland, 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, successor of Cainnech in Cianachta, died. Ingnadan, lector of Cluain-Iraird, was killed. Maelruanaidh Ua Caireallain, lord of Clann-Diarmada, and Gillachrist Ua Luinigh, lord of Cinel-Moen, were killed one day by Domhnall O’Lochlainn. A great meeting took place between Domhnall, the son of Mac Lochlaith, King of Aileach; and Muircheartach Ua Briain, King of Caisel; and Domhnall, son of Flann Ua Maelachlaim, 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. The Munstermen were defeated and slaughtered, with Maelseachlaim Ua Dunghalaigh, Mac-Conin Ua Duibhgin, and Maelmordha Ua Domhnaill, son of the King of Ui-Ceinnsealach. A plundering army was led by Domhnall Ua Maelachlaim into Munster, and he burned Dun-na-Sgiath. Another predatory excursion was made by the same Domhnall, on which he plundered all Ormond. Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair burned Dun-Aichet. Muircheartach Ua Briain, lord of the Deisi, was killed. Muircheartach Ua Briain went upon Loch-Riach, 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 Uachtom Ua Cuirteallain.

* 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.

* 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 9, under A. D. 1178.

* 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 3, under A. D. 1178.

* Magh-Lena.—Now Moylena, otherwise Kilbridge, a parish comprising the town of Taillamore, in the barony of Ballycowan, and King’s County.—See note 3, under A. D. 902, p. 564, and p. 105, col. 1.

* Dun-na-sgiath.—Now Dunnaskeagh, a townland in the parish of Rathlynn, barony of Clanwilliam, and county of Tipperary.—See note under A. D. 1043.

* Dun-Aichet.—See note under A. D. 1088.

* Loch-Riach.—Now Loughrea, in the county of Galway.
The battle of Magh-Lena is noticed in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, at 1088, as follows:

"A. D. 1088" [recte, 1090]. "Moriettagh, son of King Terlagh O'Brien, succeeded his father, and reigned after him eleven years. The king came with his forces into Meath, and took a prey there, but was overtaken by Donell mac Flynn, King of Meath, at Molen, in Fceral, where many of King Moriettagh's army were slain, as Moylescaghlyn O'Dongaly, the son of Conin O'Dowgyn, and the son of Mollmory O'Donnell, prince of the O-Kinsallys."

"Cinath Ua Moritha, lord of Lascighis: anglicè Kenny O'More, lord of Leix.

"Macruanaíth, son of Cucoirne.—This Macruanaíth was the head of the O'Carrolls of Ely-O'Carroll.—See note under A. D. 1050."

"Of Gaileanga: i.e. of Gaileanga, in the diocese of Achenry, in Connaught."

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1090. Macduin O'Rebecan, Coarb of Mochuda; Kien O'Buchalla, Coarb of Caineche, in Kyanacht, in Christo quiverunt. Macruanaí O'Cearclain, minion of Kindred-Dermaid; Gilchrist O'Luny, minion of Kindred-Moyne, killed in one day, per dolum, by Donell O'Lochlainn. The Daingling of Ferta burnt, with a hundred houses about it. A meeting between Donell Mac Lachlann's sonne, Murtagh O'Brien, King of Cashell, and Flann O'Melachlann's sonne, King of Tarach, where they did conclude to give hostages to the King of Ailech from them all. Taithlech O'Hegra taken prisoner."—Cod. Chren., tom. 49.
and the foreigners of Ath-cliath; and they plundered a district of Leinster, and
the men of Breagh, as far as Ath-buidhe; and they delivered two hostages to
O'Lochlainn, i.e. Domhnall, for protecting them thence to the west.

The Age of Christ, 1091. Ceannfaeladlh 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, and
the son of Macruanaidh, son of Cucoirne, mutually fell by each
other in the house of Ua Briain, at Caiscal. Cearbhail, grandson of Aedh,
senior of the Clann-Colmain, died. Laighgnaen, i.e. the Buidheannach Ua Duinn-
cothaigh, lord of Gaileanga, was slain by the Ui-Briuin. A hosting was made
by the Connaughtmen, and they burned a great part of Munster. Bran
Ua Caindealbhin was slain by the son of Mac Coirten. The prey of the fire-
brands made, on Great Christmas night, by Muircheartach Ua Briain, upon the
Ui-Failghne and the grandsons of Bran Breac. A peace was made between
Muircheartach 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. Muircheartach
Ua Bric, lord of the Deisi, was killed. The western half of the fort of Ard-
Macha was burned. Maelisa, successor of Patrick, died, after penance, on the

Maelisa.—“A. D. 1091. Moelisa Comorbanus
S. Patrieii (id est, Archiepiscopus Ardmachanus),
post longam pennisentiam deceists die 20 Decem-
brii, ejusque locum occupat statum Domnaldus filius
Amalgadii. Unde, cum Moelisa supra ad an-
nnum 1068 vocetur filius Amalgadii, videtur
hic Domnaldusuisse ejus frater.”—Trias
Thomnn., 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’Hoeacha, king of Ulster, killed by
Mac Lochlann’s sonne, and by the king of
Aileach, at Belach gort-an-inbhair, in battle.
Rory mac Hugh his sonne, king of West Con-
nought, died. Maelisa, Coarb of Patrick, 9 Kal.
Januarii in penitentia quiescit. Donell mac Awala-
gna 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 Clonmaoise under 1089, thus:

“A. D. 1089” [recte, 1091]. “Donslevye
O’Heaghaye, king of Ulster, was killed by
Donell mac Loghlyna, prince of Ailleagh. Cy-
nath O'Morrey” [O'More], “ and Mollronie
mac Concornie fought hand to hand in the
king’s house in Cashel, 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
An Historia Riaoghacha Eireann [1092]

Of Ulster, east of Lough Neagh and the River Bann.

1 Loch Ciarraigin.—Now Cargin's Lough, near Tuisk, in the county of Roscommon.

2 Triain-Mor: i.e. the great third or ternal division of Armagh.

3 Triain-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 follows: "A. D. 1062. Arx Ardmacchane cum suis Exclosis, una pars de Triain-mor, et altera Triain-

Saxon, incendio custantur quarto Calendis Septembris."—Trias Thaum., p. 299.

1 Ceallachan-Caisil: i.e. Callaghan of Cashel. He was the ancestor of the O'Callaghans of Munster. He was the son of Donnchadh, who died in 1044, who was the son of Murchadh, who died in 1014 (from whose brother, Sarbh-reathach, the Mac Carthys of Munster are descended), who was son of Donnchadh, who was son of Ceallachan Caisil, King of Munster, who died in the year 954.—See Circuit of Muircheartach Mac Niall, 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. Connmhach 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 Gaedhil; Muircheartach, son of Loingsach, successor of Finnen of Cluain-Iraird; and Maclisa Ua hArrachtain, successor of Ailbhe of Inleach, died. The Devotee, i.e. Fiachra Ua Follamhain, a priest of the Connaughtmen, was drowned in Loch Cairrigin. The fort of Ard-Macha, with its churches, were burned on the fourth of the Calends of September, and a street of Trian-Mor, and a street of Trian-Saxon. Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhchair, i.e. Ruaidhri na Soidhe Buidhe, supreme King of Connaught, was blinded by Ua Flaithbheartaigh, i.e. Flaithbheartaigh, 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. Enda, son of Diarmada, lord of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, was killed by the Ui-Ceinnsealaigh themselves. A great predatory excursion was made by the Connhaici over Sil-Muireadhaigh, so that Magh-Aei was left without cattle. Domnachad, son of Ua Conchobh Bhar 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. Diarmait Ua Briain was expelled into Ulster. Muireadhach Mac Carthaigh, lord of Eoghanacht, died. Domhnall, son of Amhalghaidh.

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2. Muireadhach Mac Carthaigh.—He is the ancestor of the Mac Cartys of Munster, and the first person ever called Mac Carthaigh. He was the son of Carthach, who was son of Saerbhreathach, son of Donnchadh, son of Ceallachan Chaisil, King of Munster.—Ib.; ibid.


The Annals of Ulster notice the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1092. Follavan, the religious of Connacht, was drowned. Clon-mic-Nois spoiled by Mounstermen. Rory O'Conner, Archking of Connacht, blinded by O'Flathery deceitfully. Muireach Mac Carty, king of Eonacht Cassill, mortuus est. Donell mac Awhalga, Coarb of Patrick, visiting Kindred-Owen, got his will" [co ruc a péip]. "The Rath of Ardmac with the church. 4 Cal. Sept. and a great part of the great Trien" [and a part of the Saxons' Trien].


Three of the events entered by the Four Masters under the year 1092, are given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise under 1090, as follows:

“ A. D. 1090” [recte, 1092]. “The Fleet of Munster robbed and tooke the spoyle of Con

vicknose. Rowrie O’Connor, King of Connought, had his eyes put out most maliciously by Flath-

vortagh O’Flaherty and Fogartagh O’Fogarty. Cormack Mainisdreagh, the sage and learned
divine of Ireland, died.”

“Successor of Colman of Cill-Mic-Duach: i.e. Bishop of Kilmashilagh, in the county of Gal-

way.

Teach-acadheath: i.e. House of the Guests, or the Hospital.

The Annals of Ulster record the following
events under this year:

“A. D. 1193. Donogh Mac Carty, king of Eonacht-Cassill; Trenar O’Kelly, king of Bregh; Hugh O’Bohan, King of Fernvay; Hugh mac Callell O’Conner, king of Connacht, omnes occisi sunt. Hugh, Aircinhenna of Domliag-Kianan; Ailill O’Niallan, Coarb of Kiaran, and Cronan,
successor of Patrick, made a visitation of Cínél-Eoghaín, 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. Ailil Ua Niall, Tanist-Abbey of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. The successor of Cronan of Tuaim-Greine; and the successor of Colman of Cill-Mic-Duach\(^1\); Aedh, airchinneach of Daimhliag-Chianain; Ua Scopta, successor of Commán; and Aedh Ua Conghaile, airchinneach of the Teach-aedheadh\(^b\) of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Aedh Ua Canannain, lord of Cínél-Conaill, was blinded by Domhnall Ua Lochlainn, King of Aileach. Aedh Ua Baigheallain, lord of Óirghialla, was slain by the Conailli-Muirtheimhne. Aedh, son of Cathal Ua Conchobhair, lord of Sil-Muireadhaigh, was killed in Munster, while in fetters, by Fogartacht Ua Fogartaigh, through treachery and guile. The Aithchcleirach\(^l\), i. e. Niall, son of Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, was killed by the Connhaeni. Dubhdara, the grandson of Aighmáin, lord of Luighe, died. Trenfhear Ua Ceallaigh, lord of Breaghá, was killed by Ua Duibhidhín in Daimhliag-Chianain. Muircheartach Ua Briain plundered the Úi-Muireadhaigh, and expelled them into Tir-Eoghaín, after having made a prisoner of their lord, Gilla-na-naemh Ua Conchobhair, and of Ua Concanainn, the son of Tadhg, lord of Ói-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. Domnaileibhe Ua hÉochadhá, King of Ulidia, was slain by the King of Aileach, i. e. Domhnall, the son of Mac Lochlainn, in and Mac Duach; Fothud, Archbishop of Scotland, in pace quiescent. 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. Mac-columb mac Donnêha, Archking of Scotland, and his son, Edward, killed by Frenchmen; and his Queen, Margaret, died of sorrow within a few hours. Kindred-Murey came again into Connaght without licence. Great fruit this yeare.”—Cod. Clarend.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise notice, under the year 1192, two of these events, as follows:

“ A. D. 1192” [recte, 1193]. “Hugh O'Knoyle, Dean of the Little Church of Clonvickrose, died. Malcomne, 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.”
The Uachtar-ard, a distinct Loch COPACRAP, or object, may be seen.

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.

Now Lough Leane, about one mile to the south of the village of Fole, in the north-east of the county of Westmeath.

The hill over FOLBACH-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-inbhair\(^7\). The men of Ireland collected to Dublin, namely, Muirechertach 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-cliath, with ninety ships. These proceeded from the East to Magh-Laighean\(^8\), and they burned Uachtar-ard\(^9\), and routed the men of Munster, Leinster, and Osraighi, 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-cliath, and deposed the King of Teamhair, i.e. Domhnall [Ua Maelseachlaínn], and banished him into Oirghialla, the men of Meath having turned against him. After this Ua Maelseachlaínn 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\(^6\), 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 Aíghennmain and his troop; and their own king was slain by them, i.e. Domhnall, son of Flann, and also Gilla-Euin, son of Lughaidh, on the hill over Fobhar-Feachin\(^8\). Faithbhheartach 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\(^7\), lord of Cianachta Glinne Geimhin, died after a good life. Conchobhar Ua Conchobhair, lord of Ui-Failghe, was taken prisoner by Muirechertach Ua Briain, King of Munster. An army was led by Muirechertach Ua Briain, with the men of Munster, into Connaught, but he returned back without hostages. Another army was led by lake and land\(^8\), by the same people, fall into a mill-pond, and turn a small mill in the village just as they issue from the rock.

\(^7\) Conchobhar Ua Conchobhair: anglicè Conor O'Conor. This family are still in Gleann-Geimhin, in the parish of Dromahoe, barony of Kentagh, and county of Londonderry, but are reduced to small farmers. They descend from Conna, son of Tadgh, son of Cian, son of Oilioll Olum, and were chiefs of Cianachta, till subdued by the O'Kanes.

\(^8\) 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.
THE ANNALS OF IRELAND, 1095.

Donell, son of O'Douagan, king of Connacht, being seated in the territory of Ulster, visited the county of Meath, killing two persons, and was killed by a priest named Mór. The Annals of Ulster, the Annals of Clonmacnoise, which agree in chronology at this period, record the following events under this year:

1. Don-Tais.—Not identified.
2. Ua Cinnfhaelaidh.—Now anglicised Kinealy. This family is of the sept of the Ul-Fidheigeience, and were seated in the territory of Ul-Connacht, Gabhra, in the present county of Limerick.

The Battle of Finach, where the one-half of West Connacht, and the moiety of Corcomroe were slaughtered by Teig mac Rory O'Connor. — Ann. Ulta, Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

A.D. 1094. Flathertach O'Hatcache, king of Ossory, blinded by Doncha O'Hoechaa, king of Ulster. An army by Murtagh O'Brien to Dublin, and banished Geffry Meranach from being king of Galls, and killed Donell O'Melaghlyn, king of Taraich. The slaughter of the Easterns' good men by the North. Rory O'Donagan, king of Ara, and Conner O'Conner, king of Cianaght, mortui sunt in ludentia. Donell, Comarb of Patrick, visiting Mounster, and brought with him his full visitation, beside offering and devotion. Donell mac Macel-columb, king of Scotland, killed by Donell and Edmond, his kinsmen, by murder. The battle of Finach, where the one-half of West Connacht, and the moiety of Corcomroe were slaughtered by Teig mac Rory O'Connor.
to Dun-Tais; and they divided Meath between two, i.e. between Donnchadh, son of Murchadh, son of Flann, and Conchobhar, son of Maelseachlainn. Ruaidhri Ua Dommagain, 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 Fidhmaca. Of the chieftains who were slain in this battle were Amhlacibh Ua h'личlo, Donn-sleibhe Ua Cinнихaelaith, and the son of Gillafursa Ua Maelmuaidh. Ihbar Mac Gilla-Ultain, chief of Muintir-Maeilsinna, 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 scribals [scrupuli], besides offerings from the inhabitants. Gilla-na-niğhean, son of Ua Cobhthnaigh, lord of Umhall, died. The aichimneach of Achadh-tabhair was killed by the men of Ceara.

The Age of Christ, 1095. The Bishop Ua Corcrain, successor of Brenann of Cluain-fearta, [died]. The Senior Mac Maeldalu, chief annchara 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 Caeinlighin; Mac Maras Ua Caemhain, successor of Oenna, of the tribe of Clonvicknose was robbed, and the spoil taken by those of Brawnie and the O'Reyrecs, on Monday in Shrovetide. Dorrów was likewise robbed by those of Ferial and Affailie. Clonvicknose was also robbed the same day by the son of Mac Coghlan and Delvyn. King Mórtaigh O'Brien, with his Munstermen, went to Connaught to take hostages, and returned from thence without any. The King, with another army, came to Donnás, in Meath, and divided Meath into two parts between two kings of the O'Melaghllins, viz., Donnog mac Murrah mac Flyn, and Connor mac Moyleseaghly O'Melaghlynn.—Ann. Clon.

1 Mac Maras Ua Caemhain.—He was probably the Mac Maras Trogh, who transcribed a charter
The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

into the Book of Kells, some time previous to the year 1094.—See the Miscellany of the Irish Archeological Society, pp. 132, 156.

5 *Ua Cuaninshyhe.*—This name is obsolete in the south of Ireland; but it exists in Ulster, where it is anglicised Crumey.

6 *The Islands:* i.e. the Hebrides, or western islands of Scotland.

7 *Ua Seaghalha.*—Now O'Shea, O'Shee, and sometimes Shea, and Shee, without the prefix 'O' or 'a'. According to O'Hearin's topographical poem, O'Fallon, who was the senior of the race of King Conary II. in Ireland, was chief of the territory of Corca-Dhuibhme, or Corcauguny, which extended from the River Managh 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'Fallon, was sometimes chief lord of all the race of Conary.

b *Ard-achadh:* i.e. High Field, now Ardagh, in the parish of Ranoan, barony of Carey, and county of Antrim.—See Ordnance Map of the county of Antrim, sheet 14.
Dealbhna-Beag; Cairbre, i.e. the Bishop Ua Ceithearnaigh, successor of Macdhog; Ua Rimnanaih, lector of Leithghinn; Eochaidh Ua Coisi, Vice-abbot of Achadh-bo; Scanlan Ua Cnaimhsighe, annchara of Lismore; Bradhach Ua Cearraidh, priest of Cill-Dalua; Dubhshlatach Ua Muireadhlaigh; 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-cliath and the islands; Domhnall Dubh Ua Fearghaile, lord of Fortnatha-Laighean; Mathghamhain Ua Seaghdhain, lord of Corca-Dhuibh; Ua Maelcracibhe, one of the people of Imleach-Ibhair; O'Hainbhlidh, 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-Duibhinnreacht, was slain. A great victory was gained at Ard-achadh, by the Dal-Araidhe, over the Ulidians, wherein were slain Lochlainn Ua Cairill, royal heir of Ulidia; and Gillachombghaill Ua Cairill; and a great host along with them. Domhnall Ua Muireagain, lord of all Teathbha, and Amhlacibh, 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 Comhlaiceni, i.e. the Cinel-Cais, the Cinel-Dubhain, and the Cinel-Lughna. Ua Conchobhair, lord of Ciarraige, was killed by his brother. Cucoigeriche Ua hAinbhliadh, lord of Feara-Bile, was killed by Donnchadh Ua Malseachlaimh. Dubhchobhlaigh, daughter of the lord of Osraige, and the lady of Osraige,

"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; Ardara, with its church; and many other churches townes, cre- mata sunt. Senoir Mac Maeholua, archaged of Ireland, in pace dormiet. Duvhach O'Soehlainn, gentle priest of Ferta; Dongus, bishop of Dublin; Hugh mac Maelisa, Coarb of Patrick, died. Kilkiaran, son of Mac Ulgarg, minion of Duviurecht, a suis occisus. O'Legny, King of Fermanach, killed by his" [own people]. "The battle of Ardagh by Dalray upon Ulster, where Gileongaill O'Cairill" [was slain]. "Great sickness in Ireland, that killed many men, from the Calends of August untill May next. Mur-tach O'Cairre, minion of Kindred-Aenes, and herie of Ailech, mortuus est. Carbury O'Keheernay, in penitentia mortuus est, i.e. the archpriest" [pretii, noble bishop] "of Cineselayes. Godfrey Mearanach, King of Galls, mortuus est." — Ann. Ul.; Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.
ANNALÓ RIÓGHAICHTA EIREEANN.

[1096.]

Cúnamh, Cluain Épaíri, tí thu na locha, Ráthó, Lepr náir, Cluam Íronaí, 7 Cluain eaisir do lopecaid uile. Cluam nic Nóir do oipeail. Óinmáil Ua Módaidh, tiéidhina Ua nEasach, décc.

Aor Síomór, mile nocht a fé. hUa Cochlán ruí eircp aer, 7 cóimhbra harrí, décc. Óogáin Ua C'hínaí, aipmétheach Oíope, décc in oét décc Callann lanuairn. Column Ua hAíráidh, aipmétheach Róppa Ailthír, Plano Ua Muineceáin, aipmétheach Aempba, Learpur hUa Caúmmh, comarba Comghall, Mac Neachtain hUa hUaímsh, pléileíin 7 napal pagart, décc. Ua Martean, ollam Oal 5Car, décc. Uínlaoib, mac Tairg Uí Oírmaí, do maithbhaí na Monann. Peit Eóin pop Aoine in bhí mblaónaí.

Ro gab imeasgla mór roip a Épeann aiprí, conaí in cóimhphil aipríte lá cleipníb Épeain in comarba Pháirtce chuim iomair ar an dtíomáin ro tírceanaí nó ó céim a popónagra pop each a ceartéinne treudhíop ó Cluain 50 Óinmáil do dhéanmach séacha míph, 7 troiscéadach laoch go céim mblaóna, ceim mo tát Óinmáige, 7 pollanna, 7 ainmíre, 7 an go patrach altarana, 7 eobharta iomhá do éic. Túiseach an bhíanna iomhá do eacerlta, 7 cleipníb, ó riochadh, 7 taistéadta, 7 ro maraíta pip Épeain an tucht fín ar aí téime na báisla. Chío copad do aíthaunúceadh la Muínechtaich Ua móinnaí iar na múrathreach páin la Ua Cúmu. Plann Ua hAúirb, tiéidhina Ónaíreach Aiúghall [décc]. Conchobair Ua hAnnaipraí, tiéidhina Cianaéctha, 7 Ua Cen tiéidhina Ua Mic Cíanmá, do cóimhphírííra poile hi cemachtaí. Cúlán Ua Céilechán, tánaí Aiúghall, do maithbhaí la coiseceadh Épeann, 7. cóiseceadh Uíurb. Maitiáann Ua Séoití, tiéidhina Coisea Dhuiunga, décc. Muínechtaich 7. an Cullach Ua Dúbb, tiéidhina Ua nAmhalgha, do maithbhaí

d Dearnach.—Otherwise written Dearnach and Durmblagh; 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. Fustum S. Joannis Baptistae hoc anno ececidit in feriam sextam: quod quam malum omen ex quibusdam vaticiniis augurati nimium expavorunt Clerus et populus Hiberniae. Unde consilio initio visum est Archiepiscopo et Clero totius patriae, ut præservarentur a malis que præmisso tali omne subsecu

natura qui durum prædicerant omni populo, ut singuli a Feria quarta usque in diem Dominicam pro te füentium singulis mensibus; et spatio insuper totius annis singulis diebus, exceptis Dominicos, festis, et solemnitates majoribus, una reflectione maneant contento. Unde multa a populo facta sunt obligationes et piae clargtones; et a Regibus et Procruibus agris et præidia multa sunt donata Ecclesiis. Hic pictatis officiis peractis ab igne imminentis vindictae populus trans不在 intellectus."

—Trias Thurs., p. 299.
died. Darnhaigh, Ceanannus, Cluain-Iraird, Gleann-da-locha, Fobhar, Lis-mor, Cluain-Bronaigh, and Cluain-Eois, were all burned. Cluain-mic-Nois was plundered. Domhnull Ua Madadhain, lord of Ua-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. Colman Ua hAnradhain, airchinneach of Ross-allithir; Flann Ua Muireagain, airchinneach of Aentrothb; Learghlus Ua Cruimhthir, successor of Comhghall; Mac Neachtain Ua bithainigh, a lector and noble priest, died. Ua Maileain, chief poet of Dal-gCais, died. Amhlaeibh, son of Tadhg Ua Briain, was killed in Manainn. The festival of John fell on Friday 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. Ceanncoradh was re-edified by Muircheartach Ua Briain, it having been demolished some time before by the people of Leath-Chuin. Flann Ua hAinbhidh, lord of South Airghialla, [died]. Conchobhar Ua hAinniarraidh, lord of Cianachta, and Ua Cein, lord of Ua-Mic-Cairthinn, fell by each other in a combat. Cu-Uladh Ua Cealachain, Tanist of Airghialla, was slain by the province of Ireland, i.e. the province of Uladh. Mathghamhain Ua Seaghdha, lord of Corca-Dhuibhne, died. Muircheartach, i.e. the Boar, O'Dubhda, lord of the

\[\text{ Ui-Mic-Cairthinn. — A tribe of the Oirghialla, descended from Forgo, son of Cairthenn, or Caerthainn, who was son of Earc, the grandson of Colla Uais, Monarch of Ireland in the fourth century. The territory inhabited by this tribe was called Tir-mic-Cairthinn, or Tir-mic-Cairthinn, a name still retained in the barony of Tirkeerin, on the east side of Lough Foyle, and adjoining the barony of Cianachta, or Keenanagh, in the county of Londonderry.} \]

\[\text{ "Erichus e tribus Collae regis nepotibus primus genuit Carthinnum: cui nati Forgous, ex quo Hy-Maccarthen juxta sinus lacus Fevail Londinodoriam alluentem."—O'Flaherty's Ogygia, p. 362. See also Leabhar-na-Geart, p. 122, note 3.} \]

\[\text{ "Lord of Corca-Dhuibhne.—This is a repetition.—See the year 1095.} \]
lā a ēnēl pēn. Mātopōn Ua Mātoṭān, tīḡīna Sil n'Anncháda, vēce.  

Hollowppen Mac Copté̂n, tīḡīna Oecalhina móre, vo mārbād lá hUib Lao-

gāire. 1. iapna tīodhaca vo Mhimeśpeach Ua ḫrían toib iap mbeire ḫówīe

čhís unde vo ūi uad, ḫ cēo mbó ḫ ochtain eittirēb. Omencha dāc an ḫhūn

Aon Črīōt, mīle nocha a reacht. Plannaccān Ruad Ua Óubātia,  
comārha Commáin 1 peplēirinn Tuama na ḫualann. Māolān Ua Cūinn,  
apiḡimneach Eccaigī 6icce, Maolbrīḡe mac an ṭrāōi Uí ḫroldc̄̃̈̄n raò 1 
errcop Chille vānā, 1 ēóicēi Laiḡīn, vēce. Taíḡ, mac Ruām்ப Uí Chon-
č̄obaip (1. hraetair Toim̄ēalbaig Mhóir), tīḡīna Sil Mūm̄baip, 1 copmān-
tach an ēúicēi apēīna, vo mārbād lá Cloinn Chonč̄obaip, 1 lá aeḡ̄p̄a  
śp̄m 1 pull 1. ta mac Contaáp̄a Uí Maolbh̄p̄nann īn sēp̄má̄d bhaē̄n  
pīēat a aep̄e. Aineiḡn Ua Mār̄úa, tīḡīna Laoiḡīn vēce. Slōiḡ̄n lá  

2 Uí-Ām̄háȳch̄a: i.e. the inhabitants of  
the barony of Tirawley, in the county of Mayo.  

b Maładhan Ua Maładhaín: anglicē Mādōn ŌMāden.—See note 2, under A. D. 949, p. 665,  
supra; also note under A. D. 1178.  

1 The Calriaghe.—These were the Magawleys,  
who were seated in the parish of Ballylonghōe,  
barony of Clonloman, and county of Westmeath.  

The Annals of Ulster record the following  
events under this year:  

A. D. 1096. Flann O'Hanubeth, king of  
Deskert-Origiall; Macpātir Mac Oṁerme,  
Bishop of Armagh; Columb O'Hanraan, Airchin-  
nech of Ross-alithhe; Flann O'Muregan, Air-  
chinnech of Aendrum, in Christo dormierunt.  
Mahon O'Segday, king of Corkduvne; Conor  
O'Ainíaray, king of Cianagh; and O'Keyne,  
king of O'Caththīn, fell one with another  
[rect̄ē, the one by the other] “in fight. Great  
fright in Ireland from St. John's feast in this  
year, until God, through fasting and prayer  
of the Coarb of Patrick, and the rest of the  
Irish clergie, did save them. Durgall O'Mael-  
cothay his sonne killed by his” [own people].  

“Murtagh O'Duvda, king of O-n-Avalga, killed  
by his” [own people]. “Madagan O'Madagan,  
kings Sil n'Annchāna, mortuam est. Cuail  
O'Ceilgan, heire of Airgiall, killed by Coige-  
Ireland, i. Ulster. Gillossen mac Carten, king  
of Delvin, killed. O'Cael, Airchinnech of  
Tuan-Greine, 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” [rect̄ē, 1096]. “There was a  
great mortality and plague over all Europe this  
year, in so much that it depopulated great pro-  
vinces and contrys. There was not such a pes-  
tilence in this land since the death of the sons  
of King Hugh Slane, that died of the disease  
called Boye-Koynneckall, until this present year;  

of which disease the ensuing noblemen, with  
infinite number of meaner sort, died, viz.: God-
Ui-Amhalghadhá, was slain by his own tribe. Madadhan Ua Madadhain, lord of Sil-Annochadhá, died. Gilla-Oissen Mac Coirten, lord of Dealbhna-mor, was killed by the Ui-Laeghaire, he having been delivered up to them by Muircheartach Ua Briain, after he had obtained thirty ounces of gold, one hundred cows, and eight hostages. Donnchadh, son of the Gott [Ua Maelcachlainn], was slain by the Calraighi. Sithfruiuch, son of Mac Scalblaigh, lord of Feara-Rois, was slain by the Mughdhorna Maighen. Maelpadraig 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; Maelan Ua Cuinn, airchinneach of Eaglais-Beag [at Cluain-mic-Nois]; Maelbrighde Mac-an-tsaeir Ua Brolchain, 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 and his own servant of trust, i.e. by the son of Culuachra Ua Maelbhrenainn, in the twenty-fourth year of his age. Aimhirgin Ua Mordha, lord of Laeighis, died. An army was led by Muircheartach frey, king of the Danes of Dublyn and the Islands; Dunchus, archbishop of Dublyn; Breahawe O'Manchan, Cowarb of St. Keyn; Donell Duffe O'Perall, prince of the borders of Lynerster [Fomharta Larcean]; "Mac Maras O'Koewan, Cowarb of Oenene; the bishopp O'Kehernie, Cowarb of Moyeoge; Augustin O'Koyne, chief Judge of Lynerster. The king and subjects seeing the plague continue with such heat with them" [recte, with such virulence amongst them], "were stroken 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 solemnne and great festivall days; they also appointed certain prayers to be said dayly. The king, noblemen, and all the subjects of the kinddome, were very beneficall" [recte, beneficient] "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 Kyncorie was repaired and renewed again, after that it was rased down by those of Leah-Koyun. Mac-Miecoteian, chief of Delvyn-more, was slain by the race of Lageerie, after he was delivered by them to" [recte, delivered to them by] "king Murtagh, for taking from thence" [recte, taking for him] "thirty ounces of gold, one hundred cows, and eight prisoners."

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.
Munrtochtae Ua Òlaen 50 Léit Móda, 7 co mhiar mòde, 7 co mòreim ù Connacht an annmar an tuaircieirt 50 maithar Mair Conaille, 7 a mn𝚖óin ari mair rin gan mòreim gan eistíte, ari fáim ce Domnall Ua Loclaen 50 eithneil an tuaircieirt 50 Píod Conaille ù taifhnt eata ù Munrtochtae co na roclunte co níthna Día, 7 com aphhta Bháthreac réitteirra. Loclaen Ua Òluibdara, cuighna Òmnaighe, ù mairbaidh ù Óibh Òlaiin bhréipne, ù ùna Ua Conór, ollthaí Connacht, ù mairbaidh ù Chonnaétai féirpin. 

In ùn Ua Sáipèa, ollthaí Connacht, ù mairbaidh ù Chonnaétai féirpin. 

Cón míth: éir gur mig Éireann a níochtímhe aon mhiabhrí, co ro mite muis Éireann, 7 ro mair triubppi na creó réimic co cinn ù bhlaoin námpin. bhluabin na cènó bhrinn ù òaipers òÎ, 7 ù òeíin féirbhaft aon ù uab réimhin. Cloicteach Mainistreach 1. Mainistreach do luide, co laibríab 7 co staire-cccnaib nòinna ù lupeáin. Plaicteachtae Ua Plaicteachtaí do tóideacht ù achara 50 Ua Conóbaí (1. Ua an ãta thubhain) 7 cinn Shíl Munrtochta ù ùdbail ù soinirpí.

Aon Srinéir, níle nóchait a hocht. Domnall Ua Òinn 1. ù Ùaíl eÌsp ùn naímpèair, 7 uarab eprser, cinn ùncina 7 eabhaí na Úsáip, torp coimtecele împèair Òbarta ùa an ùrò eòirò Fiona Roman, 7 ù Ússàip, do ùmochínáid abaind 1 Callainn December. Sé bhlaoin réachtamhe a aon an tu ùn ù ëa a ùrubhr. Domnall Ua Robartaí, comarba Chollam Chille, Maol Íri Ua Seilp, ùri ùn 7 ùeáilne Mhílmain 7 Éireann aríchta, 7.

"Fith Conaille: i.e. the Wood of Conaille. This was the name of a woody district in the present county of Louth."

"A seicreathach of mòts.—This is explained "the sixth part of a barrel," in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster.—See note under A. D. 1031.

"The cloiteach of Mainiste: 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 cloiteachas 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, Cloiteach Mainistreach. See Petrie's Round Towers of Ireland, pp. 64, 65."

*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, supra; and Hardiman's edition of O'Flaherty's Chronographical Description of West Connaught, p. 367."

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1097. Lergus O'Críthigh, careb of Connall, post penitential optimum obit. Teig mac Rory O'Connor, heire of Connacht, a suis occasus. Flannagan Rua, i. Red, Airchinnnech of Roscomon, in pace quievit. The Steeple of Mainistir [cloiteach mainistreach], "with the books and much goods" [therein placed] "to be kept, burnt. Macbride 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, to give battle to Muirearchtach and his forces; but God and the successor of Patrick made peace between them. Lochlainn Ua Dubhdara, lord of Fearannmhagh, was slain by the Ui-Briuin-Brefine. 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 seisendbadh of nuts was got for one penny. The cloictheach of Mainistirn (i.e. of Mainistir-Bruithe), 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), and he assumed the chieftainship of the Sil-Muirtheadhaigh again.

The Age of Christ, 1098. Domhnall Ua h'Enni, one of the Dal-gCais, chief annchara and noble bishop, head of the wisdom and piety of the Gaeilhil, fountain of the charity of the west of Europe, a doctor of both orders, Roman and Irish, completed his life on the Calendes of December. Seventy-six years was his age when he resigned his spirit. Domhnall Ua Robhartaigh, 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, quietat. An army by Murtagh O'Brien, and Lehmoga, &c. Mounster, or half Ireland, to Ma-Murhevnæ: an army by Donell O'Lochlainn into the north of Ireland [recte, with the people of the north of Ireland] "to Figh-Conell, to give battle to them; but Daniel, Coarb of Patrick, prevented it with a kind of peace. Lochlainn O'Duivdara, king of Fermay, killed by the O-Bruins of Brefny. Great fruit of nuts this year (thirty years from the other nutt year to this, called the Yeare of Wylthe Nuts), that a man might gett a measure called Sessagh, i.e. 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]. "Awargan O'Morrey" [O'Mordha, or O'More] "died. He was prince of Lease. King Moriartagh, with the forces of Lethmoey 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."

* Domhnall Ua Robhartaigh: anglic Donell, or Daniel O'Rafferty, or O'Roarty. The O'Reartys were Coarbs of St. Columbkille, on Tory
Eochaidh, comartha Cianain, Rónán Ua Domhnaill, comartha Pecin étéir, g' eileáidh toghaidh náoin, Maolmaoartain Ua Ceallait, comartha Mura Oéna, g' Leanaigh ecceadh dece in aon ló. Plaithbíreach, mac tigínaigh haiprígh, comartha Pinnem Márigh bile, dece i na oiliére. Mac Maíabar Cainennech 1. uairde paccart raoi 's mi neáin Ereann decc; 's ngluim na lochta. Tri longa do longaíg Sall na ninnidh do haon amach do Úaithé, g a bhroithiú do mairith 1. ríce ar éid a lionphíse. Maithim Reipri Súilige roimh Cenél Conaill ma cCenell nEogain in ro mairith Ua Tairceart, 1. Éccepéca, go rochaíodh oile. Creachadh, 1. miread Márigh daimhpe la Muireóbírich Ua móbain roimh móbá Pléatadh. Sláithfís a Laidimeachadh co Shah Fiatac, 's fráict Ginnail, mac meic Loichlaín, ac't ní mhoir gilla na aithneada. Muide do páithiú eitir Óomchada, mac Muireóbírich; 's Conóbad, mac Mairlicheamh. Plaithbíreach Ua Plaithbíreach, tigína Íol Muireóbírich 1. airtear Conneacht, do mairith do Muinnaodh Ua Cuanna 1 eonaidh aléta Ruadh Uí Conóbadh, 1. Ruaidhí go na poide buide, níg Conneacht. Ar do bhfiodh bár Plaithbíreaghs anrubhraith,

Ocht mblaoina nocht air mile,
O gem mac Dé uair níphíte,
Ní iugel pár, ac't í 'fhíb oímín,
Co bár peoil Plaithbíreach.

Diapmáth, mac Eadha, mac Diapmáth, bí Laighe, do mairith do chlóin Muireóbí, mac Diapmáth. Caapannach, mac an tSionnaithe Uíne, tigína Tighbha, do mairith daimhpe Teachtba, 1. Ua Àpta, hi roille. Macnach Ua Plaithen do opcom do Muirnach Plamhan in Maigh Chill. Mac Meic-

Island, off the north coast of the county of Donegal.

Successor of MuraOdta: i.e. Abbot of Faham, in the barony of Inishowen, and county of Donegal.

Feirsat-Suílich: i.e. trájactus, or crossing of the Swilly, now Farsenmore, situated about two miles to the east of Letterkenny, in the county of Donegal.—See note *

Magh-Dairbhre: i.e. Plain of the Oaks. This name is now obsolete. It was probably near Loch Duibhreach, or Lough Derryvaragh, which form a part of the north-east boundary of Teabhba, or Telfin, in the county of Westmeath.

Plaithbíreaghs Ua Plaithbíreaghs: anglicised Flaherty O'Flaherty.—See Hardiman's edition of O'Flaherty's Chorographical Description of West Connaught, pp. 367, 368.

Ua Cuanna.—Now anglicised Cooney and Coyne, without the prefix Ua or O'.
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; and Lcarghus, died on the same day. Flaithbheartach, son of Tighearnach Bairrech, 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 were their number. 'The battle of Fearach-Suilighe' was gained over the Cinel-Conaill by the Cinel-Eoglain, in which Ua Taireheirt, i.e. Eigecartach, was slain, with a number of others. The plundering and wasting of Magh-Dairbhre, by Muireheartach 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 Domnchadh, son of Murchadh, and Conchobharr, son of Maechalainn. Flaithbheartach Ua Flaithbheartaigh, lord of Sil-Muireadhaigh and West Connaught, was slain by Madadhgna Ua Cuama, in revenge of the blinding of Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, i.e. Ruaidhri na Soigh buidhe, 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, lord of Teathbha, was treacherously slain by Ua h'Airt, of East Teathbha. Macraith Ua Flaithen was plundered by Muintir-Tlamain, at Magh-Elli.

O'Conor translates this, *Rodericus Margaritavum flavaram*; but this is certainly incorrect. Dr. Lynch explains it "*Ruaidrius na paige bude, i.e. a flaco cane venatico dictus*" in his translation of Keating's *History of Ireland;* and O'Flaherty, more accurately, renders it "*Rodericus de flaco cane,"* in *Ogygia,* p. 440.

5 *Sinnach Odhar*; i.e. the Pale Fox.
7 *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-Tadhgain, which was a subdivision of Teathbha, or Telfia.—See note u, under A.D. 1518.
Some of the entries given by the Four Masters, under the year 1098, are set down in the

Clann-Chosraigh. — See note 

A. D. 1098. Flathvertagh O'Flathvertay,

Three ships of the Gentyes [recte, Galla] "of the hands robbed by Ulstermen, and their men killed, viz., 120, or a little lesse" [recte, a little more, "ed Paulo plus" in orig.—En.] "Macísa Ua Sture, scribe of phylosophy in Monaster, may of all Scotts" [scriba philosophie Manoniescum immo omnium Scotorum].

in pace quiecit. Diarmadh mac Enna mic Diarmada, king of Lenester, killed by Murcha mac Diarmod's sons. Eocha, Coarb of Kianan, post penitentiam obit. 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 quiecent. Flathvertagh mac Tieray Barky, Coarb of Finnu, in perperventione mortuus est. Donell O'Hena. Archbishop of West Europe, and bright fontain of the world, post penitentiam optimam x. Cal. Decembris vitam feliciter finiit. Makmaras Carbrech, chosen soul-friend [amicus coram paiope]; "Donell mac Rovartai, Coarb of Columkille, during his life" [epi pé, recte, for a time], "in pace dormierunt. The overthrow of Kindred-Conell by Kindred-Owen at Fersad-Suliche, where Egerit O'Torchert, and others, were slain. This yeare Hugh O'Mayleoin, Coarb of Kiaran of Con-mic-Nois, natus est." — Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

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" [recte, Galla] "of the hands robbed by Ulstermen, and their men killed, viz., 120, or a little lesse" [recte, a little more, "ed Paulo plus" in orig.—En.] "Macísa Ua Sture, scribe of phylosophy in Monaster, may of all Scotts" [scriba philosophie Manoniescum immo omnium Scotorum].

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The son of Macraith, poet, chief poet of Munster, died. The son of Gaeithlin Ua Mordha, lord of Laeighis, was killed by his own people. Dubhchobhlaigh, daughter of Diarmaid, son of Tadhg, and wife of Muircheartach Ua Briain, died. Dearbhforgail, daughter of Tadhg Mac Gillaphadraig, and the mother of Muircheartach and Tadhg Ua Briain, died at Gleann-da-locha. Corcach-Mumhan was burned for the most part. The oratory of Chuain-mic-Nois was burned by Muintir-Thanain, i.e. by Cucaille Mac Aedha. Mac-Gillachoimhghi-Ui-Uradhain, foster-brother of Murchadh Ua Briain, was slain by the Clann-Choseraigh 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 Maelaithghin, airchinneach of Dun, died on Easter Night. Uamnachan Ua Michtire, successor of Colman, son of Lenin; [and] Anmuilh Ua Longargain, successor of Colum, son of Cremlthann, Abbot of Tir-da-ghlas, died. Caenchomhrac Ua Baechigill assumed the bishopric of Ardmacha on Whitsunday. An army was led by Muircheartach Ua Briain and the people of Leath-Mhogha to Sliabh-Fuaid, to obtain the hostages of [Domhnaill] Ua Lochlainn, and Domhnaill 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 Domhnaill Ua Lochlainn and the Clanna-Neill of the North across Tuaime, into Ulidia.

Annals of Clonmaenoise, at 1097, thus:

“A. D. 1097” [recte, 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 Meylesengan, both of the O’Melaughlys. Flatirvertagh O’Flathvertye was killed by one Mathew O’Kwanna, for putting out Rowrie O’Connor’s eyes. Flatirvertagh was prince of Silmorrey and latter 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’Melaghly made the kingdom and government of Meath upon him. Dervorgill, daughter of Teig Mac Gillipatrick, mother of King Moriertagh O’Bryen, Queen of Ireland, died this year.”

* Ua Michtire.—Now anglicised Wolfe.

b Ua Longargain.—Now Lonnergan, or Londergan, 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 Tiris Thaum., pp. 148 and 183, col. 2.
nulltoh. Ulaid ono illongport ap a ceiann as Cpaob Turla. Saigé na plóig ap rochtam co haon maighin romarféic nuccheap pop apaile. Comraiici an vá marphluagh. Maitho pop marphluagh Ulaid, 7 marbta ar na haìm-pám ann. Fáccaitte Ulaid náphm an longport, 7 loisceit Clanna Néill é, 7 teicait Cpaob Turla do bparb doib iap pin vá attiipe, 7 coimoba Com-gaill hi pataižir ppi vá attiipe oní. Conaí do pin do pánóidh,

Tuicfa séil Ulaí ái eiccin,
Inmírt muíd am co péicch,
La Dóinnall co lomne leomann,
Rúmuí Clomne hÉogam pél.
Dá eitipe tréina tuicfa,
Do laochparó Ulaí ó éim,
An tríph gan niobán abh Com-gaill,
Do riogáí Dóinnall l Néill.
In noinide bhíadam ap nochat,
An mille bhíadam go mblaith,
O gmír Crioríte cinte gan éipionad,
An mite po riolaí poir.
1 mblaith deicthe nathad,
1 tríph bhíadam rath iar puir,
Co círuió iap ngaoin gan eipanca,
Iap mibuan Cpaobh Tealca tuig.

Ruaidrí Ua Ruaidhcan, tigéip araíeí Oirgíall, 1 maacaimhri Éireann, véec irin flu a pláta, 1 irin deicínar Callman do December. Cínnadur 1 Ceall tappa do lopecaí 1 neappach na bhiadán. DÓmhlaise Ároa ríata do lopecaid. Cóisfcóip, 1 marom Locháin gíomh, ma marúír Tírtha, 1 ma Muinteoir Tadhg, pop a aréip, do 1 tróícap do Clóimh Óirapmúadain von chup pin. Muiréideach Ua hAthuig, tigéip Tírtha, co rochcainn oní am-

*Craeith-Tulcha.— Now Crewe, near Glenavy, in the barony of Massareene, and county of Antrim.—See note 5, under the year 1003, p. 750, supra. This place derived its name from a wide-spreading tree, under which the kings of Ulidia were inaugurated, like Bile Maighe-Adhair, in Thomond.—See note under the year 981.

*The Daivihliag: i.e. the great stone church or Cathedral of Ardstraw, in the county of Tyrone.

*Lochan-goiridh.— The nearest name to this now to be found in or near Teilla, in Westmeath,
The Ulidians were encamped before them at Craebh-Tulcha. 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 of Ard-sratha was burned. A victory, i.e. the Breach of Lochan-geiridh, 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, Muircheartach Ua hAirt, lord of Teathbha, and many others along with him, and among

is Loughanagor, lochán ná scopp, i.e. the Small Lake or Pool of the Cranes, in the parish of Kilbeggan, and barony of Moycashel.—See the Ordnance Map of Westmeath, sheets 32 and 38.
maille ppp in Ua Lachtnain. Donocha Ua h-Aicip, tiitina Maige hAdan, vece. Mac Conmara, mac Doimnall, tiitina Ua cCairin, vece.

Abh Spriort, mle ced. Aof Ua hEneinom, errec Cille napa, Cona Mac Gillibun, abh Munganpo, puig eznaide, 1 ppuig pioin Munan, deg. Flann Ua Cionaeda, aircenreach Aed Trum 1 ap 1 ollam Mide. Macnair Ua Placgin, conorba Ciarain 1 Cnoic mac Tuama sper, vece ma oibre 1 aghaid 1. Do Uib Piaireac Pella a cenel. Cumhna Ua Leigcin airo taoipeach Sit Ronain, orpa 1 aircen ppi Tletha 1 Ua Néill an oibrepr apsina, vece iar eain aof, 1 iap nodiripe rota, hi eic cunin na mbocht in Ciuain mac Noip. Stoicfio la Muicpeirach Ua mbporam co popela ppi Nepean inme co pangaicne co héaippail. Tonaitic Cenel Conaill vo eornan a etipe ppi, 1 po pumalpug ap eicun ap Muicpeirach co na rochraiose po ma ppirnig gan mpead, gan scaila, gan attipe. Oreach-pluaicfio la mac meic Lechlainn la ppi noili, co po aipe 1 co po morp Tulla la ppi oiri. Morp longa Hall lag an Muicpeirach céona, go pangaicne Donpe ap a aon pi wepenne nach eion, 1 n pi loitep ni, 1 ppor accairipe a nap la mac meic Lechlainn eicin marba, 1 baao. Donncha Ua h-Eochada, pi Ulao, 1 uipp vo maicéa Ulao me vo Slithar la Doimnall Ua Lachlaim, la ppi noili 1ce ciuicceata Callann lún. Tiolla na naon

O'Lachtnain.—Now anglicised Laughman, and sometimes changed to Mac Loughlin, and even to Loftus.

Magh-Adhair.—A level district lying between Ennis and Tulla, in the county of Clare.

See note under A. D. 981 and 1099. Ua h-Aicip, now anglice O'Lehair 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 Slibh Callain.

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 deanry 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 fire" [Canannus igne dissipata est]. "Diarmaid O'Maclachlin, Airchinnigh of Dun, in Easter eve dyed. Killare to the half burnt" [Ceal dilis de medini parte cremata est]. "Coenecrack O'Boyle took upon him the Bushpark of Ardmac on Whytsontyde Sonda. Donogh mac Maeney, Abbot of Is; Uanna Macnachan O'Macbery, i. Wolf's-sonn, Coarb of Mac-Lenin; Aunad O'Longargan, Coarb of Colum mac Creimthainn, in pace pausaverunt, An army by Murtagh O'Bryan and by Lehmea, to Mountain Fuaid, until Donell, Coarb of Patrick, concluded a year's cessation between them and the North of Ireland. An army by Donell O'Lochlann, and by the North of Ireland, beyond Toym in Ulster; but Ulster being
the rest Ua Lachtnain. Donnchadh Ua hAichir, lord of Magh-Adhair, died.
Mac Comnara, son of Domhnall, lord of Ui-Caisin, died.

The Age of Christ, 1100. Aedh Ua hErenhoim, Bishop of Cill-dara; Conn
Mac Gillabhuidhe, Abbot of Mungairid, a distinguished wise man, and [most]
learned senior of Munster, died. Flann Ua Ciarnaeth, aircinneach 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. Cumeadhda 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-Neis. An army was led
by Muircheartach Ua Briain, with the choice part of the men of Ireland about
him, until they arrived at Eas Ruaidhi. The Cinel-Conaill assembled to defend
their country against them; and they compelled Muircheartach and his forces
to return back without boody, without hostages, without pledges. A plunder-
ing army was led by the grandson of Lochlainn; and he plundered and preyed
the foreigners and the men of Breagha. The great fleet of the foreigners was
brought by the same Muircheartach [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 hEoch-
adha, 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 Krivtulecha, both their horsemen encountered; the horse of Ulster were put to
flight, where O'Hanraim was killed. Ulster then left the campe, and burnt it, and cut
downe Krivtulecha. Two pledges were given them, and the Coarb of Comgall for two more.
The Deimilg of Ardsra burnt by the men of Kryye 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 reigne, in x. Kal. Decembris vitam fluitavit.—
Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

1 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.

2 Eas Ruaidh.—Now Assaro, or the Salmon
Leap, a celebrated cataract at Ballyshannon, in
the county of Donegal.

a The great fleet.—This passage is translated
by Colgan as follows, in Trias Thaum., p. 504:
"Murchartachus O'Briein (Princeps Australis
Hibernii) cum magna aduenarum classe venit
Doriam, civitatem invasurus. Sed nihil efficit,
licet invitus. Nam ejus exercitus partim gladio
casus, partim undis absuepsum, ingenti clade
deletus est per Hua Lochlainn, nempe Domnal-
dum Septemtrionalis Hiberniae principem."
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:


Some of the entries given by the Four Masters under A. D. 1100, are to be found in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, under 1098, as follows:

A. D. 1098” [recte, 1100]. “Donnell mac Donogh, king of Scotland, was blinded of both his eyes by his own brother. Mac Loghlyn of Ulster, with his forces, preyed the Danes. King Mortagh, with his forces of Ireland, went to Easroe of Ulster to get hostages of the
fifth of the Calends of June. Gilla-na-naemh Ua hEidhlin, 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-ibrighde Ua Cuirc, lord of Muscraishe-Breoghain, died. Aissidh Ua hAmhradhan, lord of Dal-Fiatach, died. Echri Ua Maelmuire, lord of Cianachta, was killed by Ua Conchobhair of Cianachta-Glinne [-Geimhin]. The first King Henry 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; Muirghese Ua Muireadhaigh, archimeneach of Cluain-Conmhaicne, died on his pilgrimage. A meeting of Leath-Mogha was held at Caiséal by Muircheartach 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 Muircheartach Ua Briain made a grant such as no king had ever made before, namely, he granted Caiséal of the kings to religious, without any claim of layman or clergyman upon it, but the religious of Ireland in general. A great army was led by Muircheartach Ua Briain, King of Munster, with the men of Munster, Leinster, Osraigh, Meath, and Connaught, across Eas-Ruaidh, into Inis-Eoglain; and he plundered Inis-Eoglain, and burned many churches and many forts about Fathan-Mura, and about Ard-sratha; and he demolished

North, and returned without hostages, prey, or bootie, 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 met by the son of Mac Laghlyn, who gave them an overthow, and made a slaughter upon them. 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-Columbkille at Kells, in Meath, to religious for ever, about the year 1084.

To Fathan-Mura.—Now Fahan, near Lough Swilly, in the barony of Inishowen, county of Donegal, where St. Mura, the patron saint of the Cinel-Eoglain, was held in the highest veneration.
Do chuain Murchetach thairrin tar Rhitaig Campa i nUltóib, i thucc gialla Ulaín, t taimise timcill Épinn iomlán gui pé caiteictepi an níse gáin caet gáin rodata, i vo deachadh iar robh Mhíolacachta uir eige. An plóigil timcill amm an eolais gáin. Críche do chuain Domnchaob Ua Maonleachlanna, tigéima Mide, hi Bhrúinigh, hi cCorannabh, i due iochadh anbhabh iu buaidh, t tarradh Cúcarph Ua chụpbal, tigéima Bhrúinigh, t Opreial eochraif dibh i nÁirgsteitlúiónn, i vo marbhá lair an plóig tair riaradh acét bheac, i vo roccar ota Echtigéin Ua bhráin, tigéima bhrúinigh, i mac mac Cuirfín Ua Maolmaice, i Ua Inphídáin, tuirceac teaglaí Úi Mhaoileachlann, i na eó amaille griu. Domnchaob, mac Airt Úi Ruaire, tigéima Connaicche, tigéima Connaicche, i mórghainn Conmaitc, i na mairbhadh lair an nGriollainnmaoil Úa Ruairce. Catáil Úa Muipeaccán, tigéima Teathbh, i vo mairbhadh i gairfí Tírthá. Deachsal, inghní Úi Maonleachlann, deór. Domnchaob Úa hEochaoba, Úa Ulaín, vo graidhcead a chuíteach la Domnail mac mac Leochlann la mu na lithig tair esin a méic, i a coinnnaita i nuaimhab Apa Macha trí impóide comartha Pháirciace i a faite arísna iar eonmoluga doib iu haéall labh, i ro mionra.
Grianan-Oiligh, in revenge of Ceanu-coradh, which had been razed and demolished by Domhnall Ua Lochlainn some time before; and Muireheartach commanded his army to carry with them, from Oileach to Luimneach, a stone [of the demolished building] for every sack 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.

Muireheartach after this went over Feartas-Camsa 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-Midhluachra. The expedition was called "The circuitous hosting." Donnchadh Ua Cearbhaill, lord of Meath, set out upon a predatory excursion into Fearaghaghagh, and into Conaille, and took immense spoils of cows; but Cucaisill Ua Cearbhaill, lord of Fearaghaghagh and Oirghialla, overtook one of the spoils at Airgedgleann; and slew the host which he overtook, except very few; among the slain was Echthighern Ua Braein, lord of Breaghmhaine; the grandson of Cairthen Ua Mailruain; Ua Indreadhain, chief of Ua Maeleachlainn's household, and two hundred men along with them. Donnchadh, son of Art Ua Ruaire, lord of Connhaiene, 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. Donnchadh 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 Patrick, 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.

Airgedgleann: i.e. the Silver Glen, or Money Glen. This is probably the place now called Moneyglen, in the parish of Donaghmoyne, barony of Farney, and county of Monaghan.—See note 4, under A. M. 4981; and also note under A. D. 1460.

Ua Indreadhain.—Now Hanrahan. The head of this family was chief of Corkaree, now a barony in the county of Westmeath.
na heaccailri an ri. Callann Ianuari. Magni, ri Lochlaoi, do eacht-
taim do gabail Eireann, ainnil seanbhar an rano,

\[\text{\textit{Bachall-Isa: i.e. the Staff of Jesus. This was the name of St. Patrick's crozier.}}\]

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1101. Donogh mac Hugh O'Rorke killed by Fermanagh. Rigan, bishop of Drom-
more, and all the North, in pace quievit. His-
Catha rifled by Galls. An army by Mortagh
O'Brian and Lethmoga into Connaght, beyond
Easrao into Tyrowen, and broke downe Ailech, 
and burnt and spoyled very many churches
about Fahan-mor and Ardsala. They went
afterwards beyond Fertas-Camsa, and burnt
Culrahan, and encamped there ashyne. He
took the pledges of Ulster then, and went over
at Silgo to his home" [recte, and returned home
by the great road of Slighidh-Midhluachra].

"An army by Donogh O'Macelhehain into
Fermay, where O'Carroll mett him, and killed
two hundred of them or more. Ferdonnagh,
bishop of Kildare, quievit. Cathal O'Murigan,
king of Tethva, behended. Donogh O'hEochha,
king of Ulster, ransomed out of fetters by
Donnell Mac Lagh lain's sonn, king of Ailech, for
his sonn and brother in law" [recte, foster-bro-
ther], "and took their othes on both stydes, 
viz. in the Doindiag of Ardmach," [through the
intercession] "of the Corb of Patrick and Pa-
trick's Samtha" [i.e. clergy] "withall, after
swearinge by Jesus's Crosstaffe."—Cod.Claren-
tom. 49.

Most of the events entered by the Four Mas-
ters, under the year 1101, are noticed in the
Annals of Clonmacnoise, under 1100, as follows:

"A. D. 1100" [recte, 1101]. "There was an
assembly of all the subjects of Ireland at Cashell,
in the prescence of King Mortagh, and in the
presence of O'Downan, archbishopp and elder
of Ireland, with the clergy of the kingdom,
where the king, of his meer motion and free will,
granted to the church, and all devout members
thereof, such a grant as none of his predecess-
ors, the kings of Ireland, ever granted to the
church before, which was his chiefest seat,
court, and town of Cashell, to be held in com-
mon by all spirituall men and women in perpet-
uall" [recte, 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"
1102.]  

ANNALS OF THE KINGDOM OF IRELAND.  

sworn on the Bachall-Isā 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, airchinneach of Lughmhadh. Maghron Ua Morgair, chief lector of Ard-Macha, and of all the west of Europe, died on the third of the Nones of October, at Mungairt, in Munster. Maelmuire Midheach, a learned priest of Cluain-Iraird, died. Cuimhaigh Ua Cairill, airchinneach of Dun [Padraig], died. Donnchadh, son of

[recte, went by Easroe into Inis-Owen], "in the North, destroyed all the towns, fortæ, and churches of Inis-Owen, and brake downe the stone-house that was in Aileagh, and afterwards went over Fertas Canusa 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 Clonwicknose, that is to say, Moyuter-Hagan and Moyuter-Kenay, where in the end, Gillafin mac Wallachan, chieftain of Sileanmchie, was slain."

"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, mortus est. Flahvertach O’Fothay, king 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 míc Owen, and others, the first being king of Carrack-Brachay. Manus, king of Denmark, with a great navy, came to the He of Mann, and made peace of one yeare with Ireland. The hostages of Ireland given into the hands of Donell, Patrick’s Corb, 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’Domchaa. Casshill burnt by Ely. Muorgan O’Morgair, archlector of Ardmac, and the west of all Europe, in presence of many witnesses in the 3. Non. of October, vitam feliciter finiret."—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

The Annals of Conmacnoise want the years 1101, 1102, and 1103.

Aop Cnipro, mile eeo a eip. Muirpsiacht Ua Plaiscan, aipcinneach Aipha bo, rnoo nesega 1 napistail, vece na olitpe 1 nCiip Macha. Copp- mac Mac Cunn na m6oicht, tanaippi abbaip Cluana mic N6ip, | 1 r6ip Sona, raitlip, vece. In r6ip leighearna Connimac ag miupic inri moibe, Ua C5ngdo r6ip leighearna Dhimnigh, mac Mic Branaip, rappro Cille uapa, 1 Maoldora Mac Cunn na m6oicht, vece. Ua Canannan do inmabhaid a ngiipmul Top Connall l6 Domnall Ua Lochlann. Muirpsiacht Domn Ua Ruadaican do marbhad poip cpeic 1 Maigh Coda, 1 an pluaip r6ip do marbhad an Sliollagaip Ua Chowpinac r6ip l6 eipona. Ragnall Ua hOcain Reochairpe Telia Oce do, marbhad l priaip Maige hlo6a. Coipac m6ip eitip Cenel Eogain 1 Ulta, co raphine Muirpsiacht Ua hRiang co rYphaip Meicn, co Laisnib, co nOippaib, co macip Connacht, | co rYphaip Meicn immo riogain co Maig.

* Ard-bo : i.e. Collis bocis, now Arbo, an old church giving name to a townland and parish, in the barony of Dunganoon, 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 Archdall's Monasticum Hibernicum, p. 678.

* Inis-mor : i.e. the great Island, now Inishmore, or Inishmore, an island in Lough Ree, belonging to the barony of Kilkenny west, and county of Westmeath.—See note 4, under A. D. 960, p. 680, supra.
Echri Ua Aiteidh, Tanist of Ui-Eathach, was killed by the Ulidians. Domhnall, son of Tighearnan Ua Ruairi, lord of Breifne and Connhaicni, and of all Connaught for a time, was slain by the Connhaicni themselves. Flathghhearach Mac Fothaidh, lord of Ui-Fiachrach of Ard-sratha, was slain by the men of Lurg. An army was led by the Cinel-Eoghan to Magh-Cobha. The Ulidians entered their camp at night, and killed Sitric Ua Maelfhbaill, lord of Carraig-Brachaidh, 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 Muircheartach Ua Briain. Mac-na-hErlaimhe Ua Donnchadh was slain by the Corca-Laignhe. A hosting of the men of Ireland to Ath-cliath, to oppose Maghnus and the foreigners of Lochlainn, who had come to plunder Ireland; but they made peace for one year with the men of Ireland; and Muircheartach gave his daughter to Sichraidh, son of Maghnus, and gave him many jewels and gifts. Muircheartach Ua Conchobhair Failghe, died. Sitric, son of Cumeadhla Ua Laeghachain, chief of Sil-Ronain, died. Muircheartach Ua Maelseachlainn was deposed, and the kingship [of Meath] was assumed by Murchadh after him. Niall, son of Niall Ua Ruaire, royal heir of Breifne, was slain by the men of Lurg.

The Age of Christ, 1103. Murchadh Ua Flaithchean, aircinneach of Ard-bo', 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 Comnhaigh, of the family of Inis-mor; Ua Cingeadh, lector of Dearmhaich; the son of Mac Branain, 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. Raghnall Ua hOcain, lawgiver of Telach Og, was slain by the men of Magh-Itha. A great war [broke out] between the Cinel-Eoghan and the Ulidians; and Muircheartach Ua Briain, with the men of Munster, Leinster, and Osraigh, and with the chiefs of Connaught, and the men of Meath, with their kings, proceeded

* O'Cingeadh.—Now anglicised King.

† Ua hOcain.—Otherwise written O'Hagain. This family is still very numerous near Tullyhogue, in the county of Tyrone, and in many parts of Ulster. It is anglicised O'Hagan, and frequently Haggan, without the prefix O'.
Cóibhín Anail. Do lótair uile toiléimh có Machaire Arda Macha. Doimnall, mac mac Lachlainn, co thriúrcheint Éireann mír an ré máthim in Uíb Ógafaíl Macha agsaí in asgaí réim, ar na ro líneadh do cóitiméad Éireann rogaí do dtíobh do denaí bí ar uile réim cúigce. O robh an tóirphíd é a rí a Múmuin do líom Muintíreacht go híomá Anail Macha co hÉine. Tá timéall do Anu Macha co pharróib ocht nínaí ón póirt an altair. Tá go geall oihc picti bó, tóinpair có Maighe Coba tóinóira, fadhbair cúiscíó Laicín, agus rochaide Írphíd Múmuin amhrú. Do theacht féin taimhí réch 1 nDál Aparáide, 1 lí Muide, 1 lí Conmaé,. tóinpair da Domhnaigh mac Thriúrcheint Úi éirinn do réim, 1 mac Úi ConÓhain Ciarraige, 1 Peadainn hua Déan; 1 Domhnaigh hua Óibeicain agus uroísc móir ríle do garphíclannaí amhail réim. Do líom Doimnall Úa Lochlainn co eClannach Neill an tóirphíd 1 Maigh Coba réam amhrú lorgóin Laicín. Tiomónta inniorr Laicín, 1 Órpháide, 1 rí a Múmuin, gar aithne lioith maith an tóirphíd, 1 fhirgh isto ché gmo do Maigh Coba thar Éireann a cruthaigh réam 1 rí a nuacht an Múmuin do Lasairfe. No meabhdh é a rí Let Moiba, 1 po láidh a nír Úi Laicín im Muintíreacht, mac Laois Nómaódlmac, 1 Laicín, im 1 na Úa Lorgaín 1. Múnciaigh réim Úa Múncghaí 1 cóna bhátar, 1 im Muintíreacht, mac Laois Nómaódlmac, 1 fhirgh móir ríle céin do éat ríce. An Úa Cennnphéalaigh im 1 ba mac Maolmórda, 1 im Rian, tígrina Úa nDhróin, 1 ariail éile thri. An Órpháide im Laois Nómacaigh Rúed, tígrina Órpháide, 1 im maraigh Órpháide aicéins. An Sall Àra cha thú, im Tóirphíd mac Éire, 1 im Pól mac Amhain, 1 im deollán Aontúin co nepinhn déiné áitrí. An ri a Múmuin im 1 na Úa Éirc 1. ba tuairpi na Ódeirí, 1 im Úa Eailith 1. ríóshóima Copca Óibne, 1 eor Úa Laicín, im Úa Múncghaí, tígrina Ciarraige cona mac, 1 rochaide éile do garphíclannaí po

\[\text{\textsuperscript{a}}\text{Maché-Cobha. — A plain containing the church of Domnach-mor Maigh-Cobha, now Domnachmore, in the barony of Upper Iveagh, and county of Down. — See note under A. D. 1252.}\]

\[\text{\textsuperscript{b}}\text{Machaire-Arda-Macha: i. e. the Plain of Armagh, a level district lying round the city of Armagh.}\]

\[\text{\textsuperscript{c}}\text{Cill-na-GCornair. — This was the name of an old church somewhere near Armagh, but its exact position has not been yet discovered. The name would be anglicised Kilnagormony.}\]

\[\text{\textsuperscript{d}}\text{King of Connaught. — It is added, inter lines, in the Stowe copy, that he was "Domnall, son of Ruaidhri," which is correct.}\]

\[\text{\textsuperscript{e}}\text{Peata deambain: i. e. the Devil's or Demon's Pet.}\]
to Magh-Cobha\(^n\), to relieve the Ulidians. Both parties went all into Machaire-Arda-Macha\(^b\), i.e. to Cill-ua-gCornaire\(^i\), 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, Muircheartach 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 Domnchadh, son of Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, was slain on this expedition, as were the son of Ua Conchobhair Ciarraghe, Peatadeamhain\(^l\) Ua Beain, Donncuan Ua Duibhcinn, 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 Muircheartach Mac Gillamocholmog, King of Leinster, with the two Ua Lor-cains, i.e. Murchadh, King of Ui-Muiredhaigh, and his brother, and with Muircheartach Mac Gormain, with a great number of others besides them; the slaughter of the Ui-Ceinsealaigh, 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-cliath, with Thorstan, son of Eric, with Pol, son of Amann\(^n\), and Beollan, son of Armunn, with a countless number of others; the slaughter of the men of Munster, with the two Ua Bric, i.e. two tanists of the Deisi; and with Ua Failbhe, Tanist of Corca-Dhuibhne and Erri of Leinster; with Ua Muiredhaigh, lord of Ciarraighe,

\(^m\) Rian.—He is the progenitor of the O' Ryans of Idrone, in the county of Carlow.  

\(^n\) Pol, son of Amann: i.e. Paul, son of H Hammond.
ba ecmuile dáimhin. Ó deochach críonna Chlanna Néill an tairne at i. Cenel Coigán i. Cenel Conaill, co mbua in i corpaí ián in naimh i réadbaí pomanaich, i co nóadlaít iománaít in mon pupail réisòga, i m' suilainne, i m' rédaí pomanaít a pháína. 

Céanna, mi Lochtalamh i na mianfraid, i ri ri i d'írach pomhainí pom Éimhin uile, do m'arbaí do Ultoib ar créiche 50 rán a m'ainmithe imbhe. Ón do hreic óa línaí in aomfheicth is m bliainnaí, i aen cóarr aca óya a nphummé co riis a n'imhinn, i a mboradh uile co iomph cennosta rím, i aigeó cáith do bha noile, i ri m'ainn iathróide.  

Cahtalán mac Sílán do m'arbaí do Choppáib Scáthi. Dornchaí, mac Eáin, do baláí do mac Ocnaí, i Chollaígh. Amalgaí mac mac Aedha mic Ruaípi i. do Chlónn Chopecpaí, do m'arbaíd i naóiri; i naóiri, a noltta i. Concobair, mac Ruaípi Úi Concobair, do m'arbaí iomph mar an tan rím. Mánam Aed Calgan eisp ariènt Thoiba i a hneacraí in po m'arbaí Cionaidh mac mac Amalgaí, thigína Callparíg an Challaid.

Aoir Clioph, mile céad a círbaí. Thollachraíth Una Ecíghré, eppcre Chlanna mic Nóir, i aráimneach Agraícaí eppcre Friede Mel, vééc. Plachtún Una Ó Dúbhóir, eppcre Udighi Láigh, Peadóin, mac Plann Mhrítreac, 

tagh O'Bryan, with the host of Mounster, of Lenster, Osory, and with the nobility of the province of Connacht and Meath about their kings to Macova to relieve Ulster; they went on all sydes to Killecornaire, 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 while in O'Bressall-Macha face to face to them; but when Mounstermen were weary Murtagh went to Aemach-mach, to Eanimach, and about to Ard-mach, and left eight ounces of gold upon the altar, and promised eight score cowes. He [re]turned into Macova, and left all Lenster there, and some of Mounster; he went himself to pray Dalaray, where he lost Donogh mac Tirlagh and O'Conner, king of Kerry's son, and O'Becon, at ali optimi. Donell O'Lochlainn went into the North of Ireland to Macova, to meet with Lenster. Lenster and Osory, 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-Eoghan 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\(^6\) 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 Sennain, was killed by the Cairbri-Gabhrigh, Domnchadh, son of Emna, was blinded by the son of Dunlaing Ua Caillaighp. Amhalghaidh, grandson of Aedh, son of Ruaidhri, one of the Clann-Choscoaigh, 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-Calgaín\(^b\) 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 Callraine-o-Chalaidh, died.

The Age of Christ, 1104. Gillachrist Ua Echtighern, Bishop of Clainmic-Nois, and airchinneach of Ardachaidh-Epscoip-Mel, died. Flaitheamh Ua Duibhidhhr\(^a\), Bishop of East Leinster; Feidhlimidh, son of Flann Mainis-

Galls, as they were come against them, but Lethmoga, i.e. Mounster, was put to flight, and their slaughter committed, viz., the slaughter of Lenster about Murtagh Mac Gilmecholmog, and about two O'Lerkans, and about Murtagh Mac Gorman; the slaughter of O-Cinselay about the two sons of Moyalumury, 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" [recte, Galls] "of Dublin, about Drostan" [recte, Thorstan] "of Eric, Paul mac Amainn, and Beolan Armann, et alii; the slaughter of Mounstermen about the two O'Bricks, i.e. the two heyres of the Desyes, and about O'Falve, heyre of Corkduvne, and second in Lenster" [e píoigean], "and about Mureay, king of Kerrey, with his son, and many more, which for brevity of wrytinge we omit. Kindred-Owen tourned back to the North of Ireland with great sway, and many booties about the kingely pavillion, the banner, and many precious jewells" [mon popoll píoig an chamtinne, an píoga an cithó]. "Manus, King of Denmark, killed in Ulster, with the loss of his men. Cathalan mac Senan killed by Carbyry. Murcha O'Flahegan, Airchinneach of Ardbo, chief of learned, liberall, and Doctor, dyed in pilgrimage in Ardmach."—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49. 

\(^a\) Ua Duibhidhhr.-Now anglicé O'Dwyer.
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great church of Clonvicknose,

of the Sil-Maelrutiin, or O'Flynne, comprised the

and the lower end of the walls of the

parish of Kiltullagh, and a part of Kilkeevin, in

were repaired and finished by Flathvertagh

Roscommon

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fine

church,

of Magh-Muirtheimhnc, in the present county

O'Longsie, after the work was begun by Cormack Mac Connemoght, Cowarb of St. Keyran,
though others call it Mac Dermott's church."
A/in. Clon.
The Annals of Ulster record the

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following events under this year

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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 Duibhcenn Ua Daimhin was 

slain in the heat of the conflict. Ua Conchobhair of Corcannahruaidh, i.e. Con-

chobhar, son of Maelseachlainn, died. Mac-na-haidheche Ua Ruaire was killed 

by his brethren. Dunchadh Ua Conchobhair, lord of Cianachta-an-Ghleime, 

was killed by his own people. Fiachra Ua Floinn⁵, chief of Sil-Maehruain, was 

killed by the Connhaicni. 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 Caindealbhain, lord of Loeghaire, was thrown 

[from his horse] at Dun-Dealgan⁶, of the effects of which he died a month after-

wards. 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 shingles⁷ of one-half the 

Dambliagh of Cluain-mic-Nois were finished by Faithbheartach 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 Ruaire. 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'Maelseachlainn, was killed by 

the Cinel-Fhiachtach. Donnchadh Ua Maelseachlainn was deposed by Muir-

O'Daman was slain. Connor mac Maileech-

lainn O'Connor, kinge of Corkumroe, mortuus 

est. Mac Na-'yche O'Roírk a suis fratibus 

occisus est. An army by Murtagh O'Bryan to 

Magh-Muirtheimhne, and he spoiled the corn of 

the country, and it was in that jorney that 

Coulas O'Kinnelvan cott 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" [recte, but he gave protection to 

some of them]. "Cormack O'Cormock, chiefe 

of Monach, dyed. Doncha O'Conor, king of 

Connagh, killed by his owne men."—Cod.Clar., 

tom. 49.
lenn do aothríaí do lá Muire Beirtach Úa ÓRAIN, 7 a doil 1 nAiri naill, 7 emuid airgeá Mhée do ar scein do 4 ar 11 rinn, 7 Muire Beirtach Úa ÓRAIN co prioncola píp nEmuid in doil 1 nuigh aí aonachaint 50 Mac Conaille, 7 ni tarraioí mi aí airbhanna do lupeach, 7 ro ma oada am iníoe lar laiphin eteip macaire Óthoinnal Úi Mhaolfeachtlaion 1ar peineadh ríosa dó 7 do ÓHonn-chaoidh e. Muithiobhach mac Cana, Maolruanaí Úa Bilrige, tioglama Úa Caippe, 7 oide Tornóisaithe 2 ÓRAIN, véig. Maolfeachtlaion Úa Conaing véce. Óthoinnal Úa Conóbaí do marbaid. Óthoinnal Mac Niall, tioglama Callraighe, véce. Óthoinnal, mac Aindéada, a dhochaiphe Párapaice, do doil 50 ha'ct is ciad do théanaí ríosa eile Óthoinnal Úa Lochlaín 7 Muire Beirtach Úa ÓRAIN, 50 ro ghab galar a écc, 7 tuigí na galar co doinnaí airgeá Eanna, 50 ro hongadomach he. Tuccaí tairíní co díonlaí aír Úa Macha, co ndéanta 12 Aigúr ag poir Leirn Ua Mihidhna, 7 ro haonnaíocht co nónom in Úar Macha, Cealalach, mac Aída, mac Ódála, doinneneach 1 coimheach Phárapaice a rogaí píp nEocean, 7 do chuain ghab galar a ló bele Ógannaíom.

As Gruaig, mile ceo a ré. Tuairil Úa Caífair, comairba Caeanúin. Mac Dúcaí Úa lAoigíin, comairba O'Labhain, Muithiobhach Úa Macleodún,

* "Ui-Cuirbri."—A sept of the Úi-Fidhghinte, seated in the plain of the county of Limerick. The family of ÓBilrige (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.

* Úa Conaing.—Now anglicise Gunning. This family was seated at Caisleen-Ui-Chonaing, now Castleconnell, in the county of Limerick, till the beginning of the thirteenth century.

* Mac Ruidhaigh.—Now anglicise Macreevy, or Magreevy.

* Domhnaigh-airdhir-Eamhna: i.e. the church to the east of Eamhnain. This is probably the ancient name of Donnycarney, in the county of Dublin.

* Dainmhling of Ard-Macha: i.e. the cathedral church of Armagh. In the Annals of Ulster this is called Domhling, by which the compiler evidently meant Duleek, in Meath.

* "Adamnan's festival: i.e. the 23rd of September.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 51.

* Úa 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; Maelruanaí O'Bírige, king of Carbury; and Melaghlin O'Conaing, in penitencia mortui sunt. Conor O'Maelechlaínn, hoyre of Tara, occidit est. Donell, coarb of Patrick, came to Dublin to make peace between Murtagh O'Bryan and Donell" [son of Ardga] * Mac Lochlaim, where he fell sick; in his sickness he was brought to Donach of Airther-Evana, and was chrismated
cheartach Ua Briain; and he proceeded into Airghialla, and plundered the greater part of East Meath from that country. Muircheartach Ua Briain, with the greater part of the men of Ireland, went in pursuit of Domnachadh to Magh-Connaille, but he effected nothing but the burning of the corn; and he afterwards divided Meath between the sons of Domhnall Ua Maëleachlainn, he and Domnachadh having refused to come on terms of peace with each other. Muireadhach Ua Cana, [and] Maechruanaidh Ua Bilraighe, lord of Ui-Cairbhir, and the tutor of Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, died. Maelseachlainn Ua Conaing died. Niall Odhar Ua Conchochblhair was killed. Niall, son of Mac Riabhaigh, lord of Callraighe, died. Domhnall, son of Amhalghaidh, chief successor of Patrick, went to Ath-cliaith, to make peace between Domhnall Ua Lochlainn and Muircheartach Ua Briain, where he took his death's sickness; and he was carried in his sickness to Domnach-airthir-Eamlainn, and he was anointed there. He was afterwards removed to the Daimhliag of Ard-Macha, where he died on the 12th of August, being the festival of Laisren of Inis-Muireadhach; 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.

The Age of Christ, 1106. Tuathal Ua Cathail, successor of Caeimhghin; Mac Beathadh Ua hAilgheanainn, successor of Bairre; Muireadhach Ua Mael-

there, and brought from thence to Domliag, and there dyed; and his body was brought to Ard-mach" [in Pridie Id. Augusti, on Saturday the festival of Laisren of Inis-Murei, in the 68th year of his age]. "Cellach mac Hugh mic Maelisa, collated in the coarship of Patrick by the election of all Ireland, and took his orders in the day of St. Adamnan's feaste. Niall Oge O'Conor killed. Murges O'Conkennain dyed. An army by Murtagh O'Brian, by which he banished Donogh O'Maelsechlinn out of his raigne of Westmeth. Flach O'Flainn killed." —Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

Some of the events entered by the Four Masters, under 1105, are given in the Annals of Clogmacnoise, under 1104, as follows:

"A. D. 1104" [recte, 1105]. "Connor O'Melaughly, king of Taragh, Moybreye, and halfe Meath, was slain by these of the Brenic. Donnell mac-en-Gott O'Melaughlyn was killed by these of Kynnaleagh" [i.e. the Cuet Pleacac, or the Mageogheans of the barony of Moycashel, county Westmeth]. "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 stackes 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."
d
c Teach-acidbeath: i.e. the House of the Guests.
d Maolmuire. — He was the transcriber of Leabhar na h-Ulidhe, a considerable fragment of which is still preserved in his own handwriting in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy.

Cathbharr O Domhnaill.—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.

Agh-an-tearmainn; i.e. Ford of the Termon. The O'Conors of Slí-Muireadhaigh were inaugurated Kings of Connaught, at Carn-Fraích, near Tulsk, in the county of Roscommon. The situation of Agh-an-tearmainn has not been determined. It was probably on the Shannon, near Termonbarry, in the east of the county of Roscommon.

Ua Deadhanach.—Now anglicised O'Dea. He was chief of Cinel-Fearnaic, in the present barony of Inchiquin, and county of Clare.

Ceallach.—The two passages relating to these visitations are translated by Colgan as follows:

A. D. 1106. S. Celsus Archipàsconus Ardmachanus circuit et visitat Uitoniam; et iuxta populi taxationem, ad numerum quemque evarium personarum acceptum unum borem, et ad numerum ternarum unam juvencam eum multis aliis donariis et obligationibus. S. Celsus visitando circuit Mononiam; et in singulis Cantharóide (hoc est districtu centum villarum seu pagorum) acceptó
duin, Vice-abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois; Cormac Ua Cillinn, airchinmeach of the Teach-acidheadh of Cluain-mic-Nois; Macmuire Ua Scolaigh, successor of Ruadh an Lothra, [died]. Muircheartach 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-Chonnacht. Macmuire, son of Mac Cinn-na-mBocht, was killed in the middle of the Daimhliag of Cluain-mic-Nois by plunderers. Cathbharr O'Domhnaill, pillar of the defence and warfare, of the glory and hospitality, of the Cínel-Luighdheach, died, after having gained the victory over the world and the devil. Domnchadh Ua Maeleachlaimn, 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 Conchofhair, was deposed by Muircheartach Ua Briain; and his brother, i.e. Toirdhealbhach, was inaugurated at Ath-an-tearmoinn, as king over the Sil-Muireadhlaigh after Domhnall. Sitric, son of Cumeadha Ua Laoghaighain, chief of Sil-Ronain, the strength of the chiefs of Teathbha, died. Muircheartach Ua Maeleachlaimn was deposed, and the kingdom of Meath was assumed by Murchadh after him. Niall, son of Domhnall Ua Ruaire, Tanist of Breifne, was killed by the men of Lurg, and many others of the nobility along with him. The son of Gillamantach Ua Ruaire was killed by Domhnall, son of Domhnall Ua Ruaire. Raghnall Ua Deadhaidh 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.

*septem boves, septem oves, et moliam unciam argentii, cum multis aliis gratuitis donariis.*—Trius Thanun, 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], ‘barnt. Tnoothall, Coarb of Caisigvin, in pace quieti. Cellaic, Coarb of Patrick, visiting Kindred-Owen at his first tyme, and gott his will, i.e. a cow from every six, or a young heyer from every three, or half an ounce from every seven, besyde many offerings. 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 cowes, seven sheepe, and half an ounce out of every hundreth or cantred in Mounster, besides many gifts of price; and become archbishop by taking orders at the request of Ireland in generall. Cainchoracck O’Boyill, Archbushopp of Ardmac. Hector, king of Scotland, dyed. Donell mac Roary O’Conor deposed by Murtagh O’Bryan, and he putt Tirlagh, his
heor, co tuce a lán éanarf. i. rité mbá i rité goaimigh, i líc unda gochta riúcháin tríocáid céò hí Mumiam, lá cáib réad níosb a olchunt, i appoet Céallach gráda uairf ertyog dón éirìin a fon énghra féin nÉrreann. Cion-coimhac Ua Ídoigill, urpoic Choíra Macha, do écc.

Aoi Crioírt, mile céò a mbht. Muinseart do organ do Mhuireóspín-tach Ua Íhrinam. Cúin comhac 1 Caipil do lóinead do òine do aite etiin na Chaipé co réasc tóbaich etiin mhid i brágoiit. Cuilen Ua Catalain, tigéinna Uaire Chlaic, vécc. Conchothar (i. Conchothar Cipenach) mac Óumppleibe, riogdaonna Uadó, do màrdhá lía réasb Óbhímaigh. Maciom ma nUib órpeapail macha por Uib Méith, i toileáin am ár imo tigéinna im Aoib Ua mhpeachstaid, i im riúcháin, mac tigéinna Conaille, i tóperaétar pochansáin mor óile amaille pilin. Catapach Ua Tuamán, tigéinna Ua mbúinn Anpaleil, do níimn do Uib Céimeunn, do nórbhaitvé, i Cuígin, mac Mac Riaibaí, do màrdhá ma bhoilim. Dùinnall Ua hAmpeit, tigéinna Ua Mheit, do màrdhá lía hUib Éatach Utháin. Concoimhac etiit ariph Teathbha 1 a náirta in por màrdhád Connaon, mac Mac Amlachadha, tigéinna Calpeaigh, i riogháin amaille pìil lá Dùinnall Mac Piacla (no Ua Piacla). Maciom Aíra Calceáin ainm an máithina. Dùinnall, mac Tainois hUlt Órriam, do cuibpeach do Mhuireóspín Ua Íhrinam i nAé chaib, i onlpeacad por é ceòip. Tae mor i Tene geadáin pilin mbhíadaim pilin, co po màrdhár doamh i moile, i co po bhrí taide, i fiúdaíbha.

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 Clonmaoise, under 1105, as follows:

“A D. 1103” [recte, 1106]. “Donough O’Melaughlin was killed by O’Myneachan, of O’Mackwaize, of Meath. Bishop O’Boyle, archbishop of Ardnoch; Moriegh O’Moyledowne, Bishop of Clonicknoide; Cormack O’Killin, dean of the house of” [the guests at] “Clone [vicknose] and Sittrick mac Conway, chief of Silerman, died.”

Between the two Easters: i.e. between Easter Sunday and Dominica in albis, which the Irish called Little Easter.

1 Ath-Calgaín.—See note under A. D. 1103. The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1107. A snow of 24 hours”[imeachta leu co nuach, i.e. of a day till night], “the Wednesday before St. Patrick’s, that it killed much cattle in Ireland. Cennora burnt between both Easters, with 70 tuns of drink called Mich, and old ale”[brógoi]. “Conor mac Donnlewy, heyre of Ulster, killed by Fernvai-men. A confiscation of the O-Meth by the O’Bressalls, where they were slaughtered with theyre king, viz., Hugh O’Hanrachtai.
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 Ccallach conferred the dignity of Noble on this occasion, at the request of the men of Ireland. Caenchomhrac Ua Baeighill, Bishop of Ard-Macha, died.

The Age of Christ, 1107. Mungairit was plundered by Muircheartach Ua Briain. Ceann-coraeth and Caiseal were burned by lightning, between the two Easters, with sixty puncheons of mead and beer. Cuilen Ua Cathalan, lord of Unaithne-Cliach, died. Conchobhar (i.e. Conchobhar Cisenanch), son of Donnseleibhe, royal heir of Ulidia, was killed by the men of Fearnaigh. 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 hImrechtaigh, 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 Amhalghadha, lord of Calraighe, and others along with him, were slain by Domhnall Mac Fiacla (or Ua Fiacla). The breach of Ath-Calgaín was the name of this battle. Domhnall, son of Tadhg Ua Briain, was fettered by Muircheartach Ua Briain, at Ath-cliaith, 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.

Caasach O'Tuomain, king of O-Briuin-Arcail, wounded by O-Cremthainn, whereof he dyed; Owen mac Megrievai killed in his revenge [\textit{mach ògued}]. "Great wasst this yeare, and it spoiled the corn. Madpatrick O'Drucaen tak-inge" [\textit{recte, tooke}] "the function of Lector in Ardmacgh this yeare, in St. Alive and Molaise of Daivinis their feast day. Maealcolm U'O'Brol-\textit{chan took the bushoprick the next day. A yeare's peace made by Ccallach, Coarb of Pat-\textit{rick, between Murtagh O'Bryan and Donell mac Mic Lochlainn."—\textit{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" [\textit{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."

Aun Criosd, mile céad anaoi. Maolbhrapa Ua Cullen, uaral eppuc Tuaireachd Èireann, déece. Oenigur Ua Domhnullain, prùinn amnàeuma 7 aorppuc ràite Colainn Cille, déece ò Cinneunn. Phlaebhracach Ua Òignidh, coimhris Ciarâin, 7 roscasr mòr Cloana mac Òoir [déece]. Shuigida lì Mùirteach Ua mòrmain, ò rpàiridh Òeàin, ò co bhàiridh Òide, ò Connaicd ò Ò Tir ìomna ìmbreine, [hi bò㎛idh Mùrpàidh Ìì ÌòMaolbhrpaillm].

1 Disert-Chaeimhghin: 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.
2 Càirbh-àìbhra.-This tribe was seated in the barony of Granard, in the present county of Longford.
3 Luìò-Làbhraidha.-See note under A. D. 919.
4 Termonna-Caillinn: i.e. St. Caillain's Termon, or Sanctuary, now Termonkeelenn, or Termonmore, near Castlerea, in the parish of Kilkeevin, in the west of the county of Roscommon.
The Age of Christ, 1108. The Bishop Mac-mic-Donnghail, Bishop of Cill-
dara, died. Maellinen, i.e. Archbishop of Leinster, successor of Colum Mac
Crimhthainn; [and] Eochaidh, son of the lector of Ua Fothadain, a noble priest,
senior, and annchara of Disert-Chaeimhghlin, died. Ccelech Ua Caemhorain, suc-
cessor of Cainnech, died. Coirciach, daughter of Ua Noenneanaigh, comharba
of Chain-Bronaigh; Oenghus Ua Clerccean, 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 Duimmcdathaigh died.
A house was taken by Ua Mathghamhna and Ua Macruanaidh upon Goll
Garbhraighe, King of Ulidia, i.e. Eochaidh, son of Donnseiblihe Ua h'Eochadha;
and he was beheaded by them. Ua Cearbaill, lord of Eoghamacht-Locha-Lein,
was killed by his own brethren. Domhnall, son of Donnchadh Ua Ruairce, lord
of Ui-Briuin-Breifne, was killed by the Cairbri-Gabhrain. A predatory excur-
sion 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-Labhradhain 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 Terminna-Caelainne. This year was a prosperous one, with
abundance of nuts and fruit.

The Age of Christ, 1109. Maelisa Ua Cuilllen, noble bishop of the north
of Ireland, died. Oenghus Ua Domhnallain, chief annchara and chief senior,
of the clergy of Colum-Cill, died at Ceanannus. Flaitbheartach Ua Loingsigh,
successor of Ciaran, and great priest of Chain-mic-Nois, [died]. An army was
led by Murchheartach Ua Brui'n, with the men of Munster, Meath, and Con-
naught, into Tir-Briuin-Breifne, [to aid Murchadh Ua Maelcachlainn], whence

O'Mahon, and by O'Maelruanoy, upon Goll
Garvray, king of Ulster, who by them was be-
headed. Hugh mac Duvaldehe, Suair 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
year. The land of Lauraa broken down by
Fermanach."—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise contain two of
these entries under the year 1107, as follows :
"A. D. 1107" [recte, 1108]. "Cogrich, daugh-
ter of Unon, abbess of Clonbromy, died. O'Kar-
vell, prince of the Eoganaghts of Logh Leyn,
was killed by his brothers."
co ttrusiat hú aghb bhroítt móir, 7 co ndeaínàtaipp por mòrib Loéa Uaéatai, 7 co ttrusiat bhroítt aisteòb. Tamam iarrbh Ua Ruaip, 7 Úi bhùinn co pap-
cheaib Ua Maolleachlaimn a lorpòirt leò, 7 co po morbhar Mac Giolla-
palairtaib, 7 rochaiche amallle rhip. Slòisò lâ Donnall Maig Lachlaím
co ttrusirceip Eipèann ime co Shàb Puvai, co noigba Ceallach, coimarba
Phàitríe pìe mbhualanna etìp Maig Lachlaím, 7 Ua bhùinn co ndeaíntaipp
truíraip Eipèann tìr pìn im Chonaill 7 im Eògan co Maig hUa bhùraill por
amur Ulaò b少tarp 1 Moig Sòba, co taìrìrta Ulain na teòrsa uall a po
tòirt peìn doib. Creach lâ Mupchaò Ua Maolleachlaimn, lâ pì Tìnpa
co po oipte Pòria Ròip, 7 co po morb Ua Finn, 7 rìgima Pìp Ròip, uar
coimarpe na baclà lòra 7 coimarba Phàitríe, ac't òr Uìghail Ua rìpp mìn
pìn. Anò Ua Ruaip ò ro sqach ìi lorpòirt Mupchaò Ua Maolleachlaimn
co ìi, co po lâ a nòr tìma eorppamme ràinìta Phàitríe. Àòo mòrbhaian ò
to loirccàì co na tìmpba ò Uí bhùinn, 7 naoinne ò marbhom ìòi, 7 bhàrr ò
broìt app. Donnìl mac Mac Giolla-palairtaib ò marbhom òmacoin oile
ag cuir cluice. Loìain aò ìòe na nòrt ìle in amarch tòib ììn ìình.

Coir Sriòirt, mòile cèò a veich. Cérmach, mac Mac Ulèa, aipìnneach
Cùla patain, veòce i nàirìpe. Flànn hUa hÀoibha, coimarba Èimhe Amann,
Giollapalairtaib hUa Duìbhràta, rìpleiòigh Cille Òala, 7 paiò Muimnàin,
Peadainnach Oall, paiò rùimhe rìcte riòileicing Cille òrpa, 7 bràìin Ua bròuice,
riòínp lamhuinn, veòce. Eòchìspìn Ua Fìspal, rìpììn atlaoch eògain, veòce.
Giollacolam Ua Maolinnairò, rìgima Pìp ÈCeall 7 a ìòi ò marbhom lùp an

passage, and which was omitted by the Four Masters, is here inserted, in brackets, from the
Annals of Ulster.

8 Lock 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.

9 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" [Mìn-Chàirp] "in some dayes of
Summer" [recte, on the second day of Summer],
"and Mocholmog's day on Shrove Saturday.
Gillaiv O'Ciarmaic, king of Aine-Chich, mor-
tuus est. Maclisa O'Cullen, bushopp of the
North of Ireland. Aengus O'Donallan, chiefe
soul-frend by the relique of Colum Cill" [recte,
of the congregation, or clergy of St. Colum
Cille], "died. The slaughter of O-Breasail,
about their kinge, Dartry, and O-Neachain
slayne by O-Meth, and by the men of Ferneyn.
An army by Murtagh O'Brian, in aiding Murech
O'Mailechlainn, and they preyed some of
they carried off many cows and prisoners; and they entered on the islands of Loch Uachtair⁴, and took prisoners out of them. After this Ua Ruairc came, and Ua Maeleachlainn gave up his camp to them; and they killed Mac Gillaphadraig, and numbers along with him. An army was led by Domhnull 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 Cinele-Zaall and Cinele-Eoghan, proceeded to Magh-u-Breasail⁴, 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 Ruairc 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 Duibhratha, lector of Cill-Dalua, and paragon of Munster; Feardomhnach, the most distinguished of the senior jurisconsults, [and] lector of Cill-dara; and Bran Ua Brui, senior of West Munster, died. Echthighern Ua Fearghail, a distinguished old champion, died. Gillacolhuim Ua Maelhuaidh, O-Briuin. An army by Donell O'Lochlainn, with the north of Ireland, to Sliav-Fuaid, until Cellach, Coarb of Patrick, made one year's peace between O'Brian and O'Lochlainn; and the north of Ireland went after that to besett" [Eastern] "Ulster, who were at Macova, until Ulster gave them the three pledges chosen by themselves. Coerich, Coarb of the relics of Clonbrony" [recte, Coarb of St. Sanhthann of Clonbrony], "quiect. Hugh O'Roirk came into Murcha O'Maelechlainn's camp twice," [so] "that he had his slaughter through the cursing of Patrick's relics" [recte, clergy]. "The slaughter of O'Meth, about their king, Goll Bairche; and some of the men of Fernmay were slain by O-Bressail and by O-Nechai. Donell Roa Mac Gillipatrick, king of Osory, killed by another young man at a game. Donogh O'Duv-derma mortuus est."—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, are defective from the year 1108 till 1127.
nagúacht Ua Aillén. Murchad mac Tarógc Ui dhíumna, pieógainna Múman, ñecco. Chéach la Domnall mac Lochlann hI Connachtaib, co truc tri míle vo bráite, 1 l míle vo ñetáib. Moim Ruip 1 Muige Aoí ap bél air Céu-
achtta Fria Siol Múrceadaithe, i. in Thoirpiáelbaic, ap Chomnaicib vu 1 
terréir as torn trí Ua Muicbeal hI Úilomh, in Úilomh mac 5r1 In-conall, 1 
maic vo soma arpecha in Úilomh, mac Úilomh a Úilomh. Múrlannáib 
Ua Machaném, tigína Muídopa, bélwm, ñísh Cinniric la Úilomh, bún 
Domnall hUi Lochlann, písh Ollig, véig. Ceallach, comarpha Pháirtreach 
pod caip Míne céona cuip, co truc a réip. Moim mdh Cinniricib pod 
Shiol Múrceadaithe, i. moim Muige óríaingaib, vu 1 terréir as torncaibe in 
Múman Ua Múrceadaib, i. in Ruaidri Ua Múrceadaib.

Aoi de tho, míle cévo a haoi nnecc. Céaraach Ua Laeóca, vo riáin bó 
Pháirtreach, písh ómna Epaneac, ñecco. Oíap na lëchslar vo lorccead etip 
míne 1 trían, vo ñene ñato. Cinniric, Pónt Laipge, 7 Luacna vo lorccead. 
Slódhia la Úilomh ño Tealag Occ, co po éacceart a bfoilá. 
Céacht la Niall Ua Lochlann, co truc tri míle vo buaib ma tóig aig. 
Senaí vo cionól hí Piaib mac nAengui lá maicb Úilomh in Ceallach, com-

1 * Ua Aillén.—Otherwise written O’hAillen, 
now anglicised Hallion.
2 * Ros.—Now Ross, near Rathcroghan, in the 
parish of Elphin, and county of Roscommon.
3 * The Ua Fearthailte : i.e. the O’Farrells.
4 * O’Edósa.—Now anglicised Ósas.
5 * Magh-Breaghailr.—Not identified.
6 * Ua Muireadhailr : angie O’Murray, now 
usually written Murray, without the prefix Ua 
or O’.

The Annals of Ulster record the following 
events under this year:

"Anno Domini 1110. Echtyern O’Ferall, chief 
old champion" [ppm aélveig togaide], "in 
pace quiueit." Gilcolum O’Maelmoy, king of 
Fereall, killed. Cernach Mac Uleba, Airehin- 
nech of Cúraam, in pace" [recte, penitentia].

"mortalis. Flann O’Hugh, Coarb of Eme 
Arann, mortalus est. Macruanjay O’Machainen, 
king of Magorn, killed. Murela mac Teig 
O’Bryan, heyre of Monester, mortuus est. Bevinn 
Nin Kennedy O’Bryan, wife to Donell O’Lach-
layn, king of Ailech, died. An army by Da-
yell O’Lachlin into Connacht, and he brought 
a thousand of captains, and many thousands of 
cowes and chattels. The overthrow of Ross, 
neere Crochan, by Kyndred-Murray, upon Con-
maichen, where three O’Ferralls were slayn, and 
much more of the best. Brán O’Bruic, elder 
of West Monaster. Gilpatrick O’Duverath, lector 
of Kildahoe, and chief lerned of Monaster?" [in 
harp-playing]; "Blind Ferdec, chief lerned 
in Lawe, and Lector of Kildare; Cellach, Coarb 
of Patric, went upon" [his first] "visitation of 
Meth, and he gott his will. A discomfiture by 
Connakne upon Kyndred-Mureai, called the 
49.

9 Old trees: i.e. the old trees at Tuilloghoge, 
at which the kings of Cinc-Eoghaín were inau-
lord of Feara-Ceall, and his wife, were killed by the beggar, Ua Aillen. Mur-
chadh, son of Tadhg Ua Briain, royal heir of Munster, died. A predatory
excursion was made by Domhnull Mac Lochlainn into Connaught, whence he
carried off three thousand prisoners and many thousand cattle. The battle of
Ros in Magh-Aci, opposite Cruachain, was gained by the Sil-Muiredhaigh,
under the conduct of Toirdhealbhach, over the Conmahicni, where fell three
of the Ui-FearghailSa, together with Gilla-na-naemh and Mac-Conchaille, and
many other chieftains, together with Durcan, son of Dubhdara Ua hEolusa.
Maelruanaidh Ua Machaime, lord of Mughadhorna; Bebhinn, daughter of Cein-
neide Ua Briain, and wife of Domhnull, grandson of Lochlainn, King of Oilutch,
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 Conmahicni
over the Sil-Muiredhaigh, i.e. the battle of Magh-BreanghainSa, where many were
slain, together with Meanman Ua Muiredhaigh, and Ruaidhri Ua Muiredhaigh.

The Age of Christ, 1111. Cathasach Ua Laedha, one of the clergy of Pat-
rick, noble senior of Ireland, died. Dun-da-leathghlas was burned, both fort
and trian [i.e. third part] by lightning. Ceanannus, Port-Laige, and Lughnutadh,
were burned. An army was led by the Ulidians to Tealach-Og, and they cut
down its old trees: 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 by the chiefs of Ireland, with Ceallach, successor of

...
opera Phaetone, et in Maolmuire Ua n'Donain, in uaral m nóir Ercann, co
essebant neppeor co téri cénait raccapt, ut co trí milib mac neacna
in Munrcearach Ua mbrann co maite céite Mhoda vo epail maigla, rogéra por ép cach etip iúait ecclapi. Donnchaí Ua hAnuann, típhina
Ua Niallam, vo marba thia bhráctiò a meabail, §Á na bhrácti hi rí vo mára-
hao vo Ubh Niallam ma doigal ma ccinn písit ouèce. Coimidi etip Dom-
nall Mac Loclaíann § Donnchaí Ua hEochaíoa co nphnaat rí 7 caencom-
rac, co trisecta Úlaid etirisiò a mura rín vo Domnall. Catal mac
Catal Ui Mhuípín, tourach Clomme Catal vo ecc. Cluan mac Nóir vo
opcean vo Bhail eCar rìa éontaile Muriéspitaz Úi bhPíann. Creach
lá Toippnealbaí Úa cConçãoar, 50 mo aipe t'imann Óaibècc. Creach
ale lair, 5m mo aipe co Beimo Eachlaípa, co phlaí Rúpén, § 50 Loch Éigne.
Aoir Chróip, mile céó a vo dèce. Conghal, mac Mac Concaille, anph-
cinnaeach Óaire, dèce tpor noigáitnìge ríppan eisinnítha bháirn nocht
a aoir. Órmlar, mghú Muriachaí, mac Óirnnaí, conaráb bhríthe dég
tar bhrímainn. Raí Órmla Macha co na tÍmpal vo lopeao in teánaid

suprà fit mentio) Epistolae complures ad Malac-
chian, et constituciones quasdam. Statuta intelligit
fortasse celeberrimae illius Synodi, juxta Annales
Vtonienses (ut habent in Margine) in loco dicto
Aengussij terra, coacto anno mclxv vel melxvii,
cui interfuisse dicuntur Episcopi 50. prater Pres-
byteros 318. Meminit ad eam annum concilii
magni Episcoporum, et omnium Magnatum Hibern-
ianum Hiericus Marcellburgensis in Annalibus:
se perperam ad fictitio quoddam Mauridio Mac-loch-
lainn, Regi Hiberniae conuocatum asserit. Haec
Wareus. Verum Mauritius Mac-lochlainn non
fuit fictitius Rex Hiberniae (vt Wareus asserit);
seid verus et ab Historicis patris pluralium
laudatus Rex Hiberniae; licet dabium sit an
predicti Synodo alio titulo quam sub nomine
Principis regii sanginis interferit. Eo nam-
que tempore Domnaldus Hua Lochalainn pre-
dicti Mauritii patruus, & Murchetaechus, sine
Mauritius Hua Briain (quem citati Annales
asserunt illi Synodo interfuisse) hic in Australi,
Patrick; Macnuire Ua Dunain, noble senior of Ireland; with fifty bishops, three hundred priests, and three thousand students, together with Muircheartach 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, 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 Mughroine, chief of Clann-Cathail, died. Cluain-mic-Nois was plundered by the Dal-gCais, at the instance of Muircheartach 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, Shiabh-Ruisen, and Loch-Eirne.

The Age of Christ, 1112. Conghalach, the son of Mac Conchaille, archim- neach of Doire, died, after good penance, in the ninety-fourth year of his age. Gormlaith, daughter of Murchadh, son of Diarmait, successor of Bright, died after penance. The fort of Ard-Macha, 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 Owey.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:


ning] "burnt Dundalethglas, with its forte and Tryan. A Senat in Land Mac Aenas, gathered by the nobility about Cellach, Carb of Patrick, and about Macnuire O'Dunan, the arch Elder of Ireland, with 50 bishops, 300 priests, and three thousand churchmen; also about Murtagh O'Bryan, with the nobility of Munaster, to procure rule and good manners among the people, church and laimen. Donagh O'Han-

luin, king of O-Nelians, killed trecherously by his cossens; the same kinsmen killed by the O-Nelians in his revenge within 20 nights. A meting between Donell O'Lochlainn and Donagh O'Ichocha, at the shore, that they made full peace, and Ulster gave pledges to his own content to Donell O'Lochlainn."—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

1 The fort of Ard-Macha.—This passage is translated by Colgan as follows:

6 L
Callann Appnl, t o  p r e t t o v o  T r i a n M e n e , a n t o p r e t t o  T r i a n M h o p .  C r i c h a n  D o m i n a l  L o c h l a m n  t a r P h i n e  G a l l , s. c. a O s o i e  D o i g a i l l , c o t u c c b o m o n t h o m p h l a i t  i m o n d i a .  U c h a n a  L o c h l a m n , t i g h n a  M u r p h o i a i g , d o  è c c  i a p  b r u i n a t o  n G h i n o  c a l a c h a .  T i n  u a  g l a r p  f a b a r  d o  l o c e a u .

A o j  C r i o f , n i l e  c é o  a  t r i  d e c c .  O n w d e h a r t h o  d o  t i o m m p e n a o .  P l a n n a c c a n , m a c  M a o l b o i r a , a d b a n a b b a o A r o v a M a c h a , d é c c  i a p  n o n s a o  h a t  n a i t r i g e  t o g a i d e .  C o n n a  L a  P l o c h n n , c o m a r b a  M o l a r i  L e i t i g h n n n e ,  d i a r m a n  U a  C e a l l a i g , f o m a r b a  U i  S h u a n a i g , d é c c .  D i a r m a n  U a  L o n g a i n , m a o n M u m a n , d é c c  o i ò c e  p e l e  P a t e p a i c c .  P i o n n e a r  U a  L o n g a i g h , t i g h n a  D a l  n G h a i d e ,  t i g h n a  M a o l e a c h l a m n  U a  C o n c ó d a i r , t i g h n a  C o r p e m o y n a o , d é c c  i a p  n a i t r i g e .  D o n n c h a o  O  T a i n c e i d t e , t a i p e c h  C l o m n e  S c e o g n a t e , d o  m a r b a d a  n A n n a  L o c h l a m n .  S l o ì ã o  l a  D o m i n a l  L o c h l a m n  c o  m a r c h e  C e n é l  C o n a i l l ,  t E c c è n ,  t C i o g n a i l  g o  G h i n o  R i g e , c o  p o  t o r v a l b r a t  D o n n c h a o ,  a  p i ù g  U l a o ,  c o  p o  p a n m a r  U l l t e  ã i n  U a  M a e g a n n a ,  t m a c  U i  U m o n p l e b e .  D a l  n G h a i d e  m o n n o ,  t U i  E a t a c h  a i c e  p é n .  S l o ì ã o  l a  M u n p ã i e c h l a m n  U a  m o n i a m  c o  D ì ã a b  M u m a n  c o  L a g n h b ,  c o  C o n n a c t a i b  c o  M a ã C o b a  h i  p ò m  ã e  D o n n c h a o .  S l o ì ã o  van  l a  D o m i n a l  U a  L o c h l a m n  g u r  n a  p ò s a i b  n e i m p a t é i b  c o  M a ã C o b a  h i  p ò m  ã e  U l a o ,  c o  p a b e  i m n e i  e a c a  ã o p p a  c o  p o  n ð a r p e c a r  C e a l l a c , c o m a r b a  P h á t p a i c

"A. D. 1112. Arx Ardmachana cum templis, duce plato in Triam-Massain, et tertian Triam-nor incedio devastator."

On the divisions of the city of Armagh he writes the following remarks:

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 Droicheit-Dubhghaill; and he carried off a great spoil of cattle and many prisoners. Ughaire Ua Lorcaín, lord of Ui-Muireadháigh, died after penance. Tir-deglas and Fabhar were burned.

The Age of Christ, 1113. The Order of St. Bernard was commenced. Flannagan, son of Maclisa, intended Abbot of Ard-Maclia, died after utterance and good penance. Conla Úa Floinm, successor of Molaisi of Leithghlinn; Diarmaid Úa Cealailh, successor of Úa Suanaigh, died. Diarmuid Úa Longain, steward of Munster, died on the night of Patrick's festival. Fiunchas Úa Loingsigh, lord of Dal-Araidhe; and Maelseachlainn Úa Conchobhair, lord of Coremodhruadh, died after penance. Donnchadh O'Taircheirt, chief of Clann-Snedhghaile, was killed by Niall Úa Lochlainn. An army was led by Domhnall Úa Lochlainn, with the chiefs of Cínél-Eogain, Cínél-Conaill, and Airghialla, to Gleann-Righe; and they banished Donnchadh from the kingdom of Ulidia, and they divided Ulidia between Úa Mathghamhna and the son of Úa Duinnsleibhe, he himself retaining Dal-Araidhe and Ui-Eathach. An army was led by Muircheartach Úa Brian, with the men of Munster, Leinster, and Connacht, to Magh-Cobha, to aid Donnchadh. Another army, composed of the forces before mentioned, was marched by Domhnall Úa 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


The Annals of Ulster notice the following events under this year:


Clann-Snedhghaile.—Now Channelly, a district lying westwards of Letterkenny, in the county of Donegal.
ro γνέ πίονα ἵ καεκομίας. Ὁμνχαδι Ονα Ἐοχάδα νο σάλας ἡ Ἐοχάδα ἡ Μαργάνινα γά ἡ Πτλλεη. Σύγφον τά Μπιπέητακ Οά μόπιαν, γά τά Λή Μιλόνα ετή λαέκ γά έλενεη 50 Προνικ. Ούολλαλ εμπορρό μαε Λοχλάαλ, κο ματης άπιεηπέητ Ερεάαλ κο Λτλλάν κα οο Φήπ Ρού, κο μπάτταν πον πέ μίπ 1 κεη κοιαπ γρα απολη, 50 νεαναν Κεάαλ, κοιαπβα Πάηεπάκκ κο μπάταλ 1ορα πέ μπλαάνα έπορρα. Σεαονήλος ερονα ετή ποια Πιομπάζε πάοην, 1 έποπέπαταπ νά πιογάαμνα Πιοπάζε γά Οα Μπιοχαλ, γά Οά Ούολλααλ. επράν κο λάβόλ 1 κλάαλ με Νόηρ απ Μίλλια κο 1 μπάτταν νά τμαηζεάν δέεε μα οο, νά όρον δέεε μα λεηή γαν πλολτό, τά διηη, γά νά μέη 1 πάν το εηε βράηατ.

Ἀοιρ Σπίρος, κήλη κέδο ας νέεη ας θεάηαπ. Διαρμανο Ον Πλούνν, κοιαπβα Αιλβ Άμλεαα Λύμπν, ναμαλ ερπορ, γά ποπεηζάη ερποβαχ πέηετ, βίο γά νεηπο. Πλαμ Ματ Πλαζνααλ, κοιαπβα Μολατ Ύαηιηή, Μαολ- κλαη Οα Κομπμακάλ, κοιαπβα Εννε Απάη, γά Μπιομπναα Οά Κλαεύν, κοιαπβα Εκαηκα, νέες. Ραυηνό Λο Κανααιή, πιογάαλμα Λεηίλ cConaill, νο ιαηπβα λά Κεηήιl πέογαη. Αοο, μαε Ούολλααλ Ού Εοχάδα, πιογάαλμα Λεαο, τέγ. Ούολλααλ Οα Λνπηζίγ, τιζηηίη Ναη Απανε, Μπιπέητακ, μαε Μοε Λοχλάαλ, πιογάαλμα Οιήε, νέες. Τεηήλο γαηαπ κόηρ νο λάβόλ Μπιπέηπατ Ού Βληπιαμ, κο νεαναν ανβοπραε νέ, γά κο μο πεηαρ γρα μηζ. Διαρμαν, τμ, νο λάβόλ πίζε Μπιοηα μα πιατοναρι γαη κεαναβαζ. Σύγφον τά Ούολλααλ Οά Λοχλάαλ κο Ραηί Σύναηίγ, γά νο

1 Greenoge.—Now Greenoge, a townland with a curious name, in a parish of the same name, in the barony of Ratoath, and county of Meath.

2 Chaun-ceine in Foma-Rois.—Now Clonkeen, in the barony of Ardee, and county of Louth. — See note 1, under A. D. 836, p. 454, supra.

The Annals of Ulster notice the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1113. Conla O'Flann, Coarb of Molaise Leoglin, quiéit. A thunderbolt fallen in St. Patrick's eve upon Cruachan Aigle"[Croagh-patrick 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; Macsechlainn O'Co-

nor, King of Coreorumus; Finnchaise O'Longsi, King of Dalarai, in perditia mortui sunt. Flannagan mac Moylisa that should be abbott of Ardmaigh, after contrision and confession, in pace quiévit. Donogh O'Taircheir killed by Nell O'Lochlainn, King of Kindred-Conell. Donell mac Donogh Mac Gilpatrick killed by Gull Gavan. An army by Donell O'Lochlann, with Kindred-Owen, Kindred-Conell, and Airgiall, to Glenn-Righ, and killed" [recte, expelled] "Donagh, being king of Ulster, and divided Ulster" [i. e. East Ulster, or Ulidia] "betweene Mack-Mahon" [recte, O'Mahon], "and the Dun-slevis, and left Dalnaray and O'Nechach 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 Muireheartach Ua Briain and the people of Leath-Mhogha, both laity and clergy, to Greanog. Domhnall, grandson of Lochlainn, with the chiefs of the north of Ireland, proceeded to Cluain-caein, in Feara-Rois; 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 Fearannhagh themselves, in which fell the two royal heirs of Fearannhagh, namely, Ua Crichain and Ua Donnagain. A salmon was caught at Cluain-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 Inleach-Iubhair, a noble bishop and a lector, who bestowed jewels, food, and alms; Flann Mac Flannchadha, successor of Molaise of Daimhinis; Maelecolmí Ua Cormacain, successor of Ende of Ara; and Fearomhunach Ua CLucain, conharba of Ceannanach, died. Ruaidhri Ua Canannain, royal heir of Cineal-Conaill, was killed by the Cinel-Eoghan. Aedh, son of Donnchadh Ua hEochadha, royal heir of Ulidia, died. Donnchadh Ua Loingsigh, lord of Dal-Araidhe, [and] Muireheartach, son of Mac Lochlainn, royal heir of Oileach, died. A great fit of sickness attacked Muireheartach Ua Briain, so that he became a living skeleton, and resigned his kingdom; and Diarmaid assumed the kingdom of Munster after him, without permission. An army was led by Domhnall sternmen, Lenster, and Connaught, to Macova, to side Donogh. His own forces, with Donell O'Lochlainn, to meet the said other armies, and they were on both sides preparing for battle, untill Cellaich, Coarb of Patrick, put them asunder by a kind of peace. Donogh mac Eocha blyled by Eocha mac Mahon, and by Ulster. An army by Murtagh O'Bryan and Lethma, both clereke and lay, to Greanog. 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 betwixt them for one whole year. A courageous skirmish bywene the men of Fernmai, where the heyrs of Fernmai were slaine, viz., O'Crichan and O'Donnagan."—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

Mac Flannchadha.—Now anglicé Mac Clancy and Clancy.

Ua Cormacain.—Now anglicé O'Gormagan and Gormagan.

A living skeleton.—The word anbhabac, which is otherwise written angpbac, is explained in Cormac's Glossary as, "aum do òumne feamgn i émmegn gaum co na bi
beachadh Eochaidh Ua Máezgáinna, co nÚtaib na teach, 1 Dompéad
Ua Longpínis co nDail Apainse, 1 Aoib Ùa Nuairc, co reabhair 101148, 1
Muirchaoid Ua Maolcheallain co phíoba Mide. Ó0 leonár iarr an náibh
thar Àe Luan co Dún Léaosa, 1 támh Tornphéalbhac Ua Conócban, co cCon-
naéataib, 1 Niall, mac Dornnaill Meic Lochlainn, a mac fhein co maéith
Caenel Connell na aighacht. Do cótar uis iarr sin co Tealaé nDetharbas
1 nDail cCarp, co maighnéas oigh mbliaiona fhu ríopa Mhuinín, do òeachaidh
tha Domingaill Ùa Lochlainn ar fhic Connacht na téig. Tornphéalbhac Ua Con-
ócban, do inár ghabhab Dornnaill Uí Conócban, a dtharbaic, iarr Mhuinín, 1
Dornnall, go gabhail cearthaí lá hUib Máine, 1 a ghabharc tais Thorpp-
éalbhac. Póbail Phéichín, Cluain Iorpaí, Ceall bheóin, Cunga, Ceall
Chuilinn, Ceall Canoinn, 1 Aon Rátaice, do lochcadd uile an bhlaobh.

Aon Spiorp, mile ceo a cúisc ðeice. Dhaarnaic Ua Ùirmain, ni Mhuinín,
do eolghaidh 1a Muircheachta Ùa mòreain, 1 Muircheachta Ùa mòreain do
Gabhal a riéic dochrí, 1 tiche 101148 1 Uachtir 1 mòreáib. Muircheachta
Ua Ciaraínne, tigéire Aine, Dornnail Ùa Conócban Ciarainge, Muircha-
oid Ùa Flann, mac Ùmarine, tigéire Múiscepaige, do marbhad. Íarnachace
Aigni ìo reacain co nd lán do Ùarmuin do òolcada oibhinn Mhuinín, 1 cella
iomána aréicn 1 phíoba ùrfl. Òrach món lá Tornphéalbhac Ùa cConcho-
beoil na píg na òorg; i.e. a name for a person
whom disease shrivels and dries, so that
there be no flesh or juice in his body.7
7 Rath-Ceannaigh : i.e. Kenny's Rath, or
castled fort, now Rathkenny, in the barony of
Upper Slane, and county of Meath.
8 Across Ath-Luain to Dun-Leadhba : i.e. across
the Shannon at the ford of Athlone to Dunlo at
Ballinasloe.—See note 7, under A. D. 1189.
9 Tealach-Dealbhaidh.—Now Tullagh-O'Deá, in
the barony of Inishquin, and county of Clare.—
See Tulaich-Uí-Dheadbhain, A. D. 1598.
10 Cill-Beneain : i.e. the church of St. Beneain,
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-ghCeart, Introduction, pp. ii. to v.
11 Cill-Cainnigh.—Now Kilkenny, the chief
town of the county of Kilkenny.—See note
under the year 1085.
12 Ard-Patrai a : 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 Maglauchus, Coarb of
Molaise of Daivinis; Maelcoluim ÒCormakan,
Coarb of Enne-Aran; Diarmid Ùa Flainnechu,
Coarb of Ailve in Inlech Ivar, bishop, lector,
literal in bestowing of goods and meat, and"
[in doing] "almes deeds;" [and] "Ferdovnach
ÒClucau, Coarb of Kells; in pace quieverunt.
An extrem kind of disease took Murtagh
Ua Lochlainn to Rath-Ceannaighe, where Eochaidh Ua Mathghamhna, with the Ulidians, went into his house, as did Domnchadh Ua Loingsigh, with the Dal-Araidhe; Aedh Ua Ruairc, with the men of Breifne; and Murchadh Ua Maclechlainn, with the men of Meath. They all afterwards proceeded across Ath-Luain to Dun-Leodha, where Toirdhealbhach Ua Conochbhair, with the Connaughtmen, and Niall, son of Domhnall Mac Lochlainn, his own son, with the chieftains of Cineal-Conaill, came to join his assembly. They all afterwards proceeded to Tealach-Deadalaithe, in Dal-gCaís; and they made a year's peace with the men of Munster. Domhnall Ua Lochlainn then went through Connaught, for home. Toirdhealbhach Ua Conochbhair banished Domhnall Ua Conochbhair, his brother, into Munster; and Domhnall was afterwards taken by the Ul-Maine, who delivered him into the hands of Toirdhealbhach. Fobhar-Feichin, Chuain-Iraird, Cill-Beneoin, Cunga, Cill-Chuilinn, Cill-Cainnigh, and Ard-Padraig, were all burned this year.

The Age of Christ, 1115. Diarmaid Ua Briain, King of Munster, was taken prisoner by Muircheartach Ua Briain; and Muircheartach Ua Briain assumed his kingdom again, and set out with an army into Leinster and Breagha. Muircheartach Ua Ciarmhaic, lord of Aine; Domhnall Ua Conochbhair Ciarraige; Murchadh Ua Flainn; the son of Flannchadhba, lord of Muscraighe, were slain. The Dainhliag [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] Farea-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'Lochlaainn to Rath-Cenay, whither Eocha O'Mahon, with Ulster, came into his house, and Donogh O'Longy with Dalarai, and Hugh O'Royrk with Brefni-men, and Murcha O'Maclechlainn with Meathmen; and" [they] "went all afterwards over Athlone to Dunleo, where Torlagh O'Connor, with Connaght, and Nell, O'Lochlaainn 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'Lochlaian went along Connaght to his howse. Hugh mac Doncha O'h'Eochaa, 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.

* Lord of Aine: i.e. of Aine-Cliach, a territory extending round the hill of Knockany, in the county of Limerick.

* Lord of Muscraighe: i.e. of Muscraighe-Mitine, otherwise called Muscraighe-Ui-Fhloinn, now Muskerry, or Musgrylin, a district com-
prising fifteen parishes, in the north-west of the county of Cork.—See Leabhar-na-g-Cearc, 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 Diarmait 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 Buidhe-an-bheithe: i.e. the yellow-surfaced land of the birch. Not identified.

* Mullog: i.e. a patena, or cover of a chalice.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1115. Extreme 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, chattle, and men, whereby grew great dearth in all Irland, and especially in Leinster above all. Diarmait O'Bryan, king of Mounster, taken by Murtagh O'Bryan. An onsett given by the sons of Hugh mac Roary to Tirlagh O'Connor at Ath-na-bo, where hee was wounded, and" [i.e.] "languished thereof. An overthrow by Donogh O'Bryan and Galls of Dublin upon Leister, 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-cliath over the Leinstermen, wherein fell Domnadh Ua Mael-na-mbo\(^a\), lord of Ui-Cluainmeaghligh, and Conchobhair Ua Conchobhair, lord of Ui-Failghie, 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\(^b\) 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. Maeleachlainn Ua Ciardha, lord of Cairbre, [died]. Maeleachlainn 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 Cuslaibhe Ua Fearghaill, and Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn came into his house; and he fortified Buidhi-an-bheithe\(^c\). He made an offering of three jewels to St. Ciaran, i.e. a drinking-horn with gold, a cup with gold, and a mullog\(^d\) of copper with gold. He afterwards divided Meath between the two sons of Domhnall Ua Maeleachlainn, [namely, Maeleachlainn and Murchadh], but Maeleachlainn fell by Murchadh immediately after.

The Age of Christ, 1116. Conghalach, son of Gillachiaraíin, aircinmeach of Lis-acidheachd [at Cluain-mic-Nois], died after penance and good repentance. Ceallach, successor of Patrick, made a visitation of Connaught the second time.

\(^{a}\) Mac Teg O'Bryan, heyre of Monaster, killed by Connaght. Mahon mac Macdumay, king of O'Conor, Macdumay, king of Oney, in Monaster; Maeilechlainn O'Fogartai, king of Ely' [died]; "Murtagh O'Bryan receaved into his raign againe, and came upon Lenster and Bregh with an army. Murtagh O'Carmaic, lord of Ane; O'Conor Kyerry, Donell; Mureha O'Flainn, mac Flancha, king of Muscre, all killed. Doamidag of Ardbraken, full of people, burnt by Monaster, and many more churches in Ma-bregh. A great army by Tyragh O'Conor and Connaght, and preyed Thomond to Lymrick, and they took innumerable spoilies and many captives. Maeilechlainn O'Maelechlainn, king of Tarach, occiuns est."—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.
The oratory of Madissa Ua Brolchain.—This was at Lismore, in the county of Waterford.

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.

Borumha.—Now Beal-Boromha, 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 Ceanm-cóardth, which was a mile farther to the south. According to local tradition Brian Borumha's stables and out-offices extended from Ceanm-cóardth to Beal-Boromha; but no remains are now visible except some of the earthen ramparts of the fort of Beal-Boromha alone.

Flannan.—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.

Ruaidh-Bheitbeach: i.e. the Red Birch, now Roeveagh, a townland and hamlet situated in the north-west of the parish of Killede, 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-Mumhan, Inleach-Iubhhair, the oratory of Maelisa Ua Broichain, 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 this year in Munster and Leinster, so that churches and fortresses, ter-
ritories 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 Conchohillair;
and he burned and demolished Boromha and Ceann-coradh, and killed many
persons. He took many cows and prisoners, but he restored the prisoners to
God and to Flannan. An army was led by Diarmaid Ua Briain and the men
of Munster into Connaught; and he slaughtered the inhabitants at Ruaidh-
Bheitheach, 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 Seula, Bishop of Condere; Gillamochuda Mac Camchuarta, Bishop of
Daimhliag; Cellach Ua Colmain, Bishop of Fearn; Cathasach Ua Conaill,
noble Bishop of Connaught; Amacha O'hAnmchadha, Bishop of Ard-fearta-
Brenainn; Muireadhach Ua hEnlaingi, Bishop of Cluain-fearta-Brenainn, died.
Maelmuire Ua Dunain, Archbishop of Munster, head of the clergy of Ire-

upon visitation of Connaught the second tyme,
and brought his full visitation. Hugh O'Kin-
nelvan, King of Laoire; Echry O'Lorkan, King
of Mallan" [Ui Faelain?] "died. Kilkhaluo,
with the church, burnt. Cork-more of Mun-
ster, and Inlech-Iver; Maelisa O'Brolchan’s
manse, and part of Lissmore; Achabo of Can-
nech, and Clon-Iraird, burnt. The house of
the great Abbot" [recte, the greathouse of
the abbots] "in Ardmac, with twenty howses
about yt, burnt in the begining of Lent this
year. Great pestilence and famine yet in
Mounster and Lenster both, that the churches,
towes, and canthreds, were dispoced through-
out Ireland, and beyond seas, and made innu-
merable slaugthers. Lagmonn mac Donell, sonn’s
sonn’s to the King of Scotland, killed by" [the]
"men of Moraib" [Moray]. "Dervail Ny-
Tylagh O'Bryan mortua est. Congalach mac
Gilkyaran, Aichin nich of Lissigy, in bona pe-
nitentia quiexit. The slaugther of Rouasai upon
Diermaid O'Bryan."—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

b Archbishop of Munster.—This is probably
an error, for in a contemporeneous document, a
charter in the Book of Kells, in the Library of
Trinity College, Dublin, he is called y’snop
leche Cunne, i.e. senior of Leath-Chuinn, or
northern half of Ireland. He was evidently the
Iduan, Bishop of Meath, given in Harris’s edi-
tion of Ware’s Bishops, p. 140, as having don-
rished in the year 1696. See the Miscellany of the Irish Archaeological Society, pp. 136, 155, 156.

1 O'Cibbleachain.—Now always O'Gibblechain, and anglicised Gibbahan.

2 The Ul-Briuin: i.e. the Ul-Briuin-Breifne, which was the tribe-name of the O'Rourke, O'Reillys, and their correlatives seated in the present counties of Leitrim and Cavan.

1 Domhnaich Chroin 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 Umbhall, who had been a powerful opponent of St. Patrick, but who was converted by St. Patrick on this day.


The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

7 A. D. 1117. Conor O'Cariliann by Ferma- nach killed. Dermott mac Enna, king of Lein- ster, died in Dublin. Owen mac Echtirr, Coarb of Buti; Conor O'Folovan, Coarb of Clon-Irard; Cathasach O'Cnaill, Archbishops of Connacht, in Christo dormierunt. Maelfryde mac Roman, Cowarb of Kells, and the slaughter of the men of Kells about him, killed by Hugh O'Royk and O-Briuins, on the Fridai before Cruandu Sunday; facies Domini super ficientes
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 Cibilleachain, 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-Bruin. Ruaidhri and Maelbrighde nainn of long 1005 liag Gillmochiia and the Maelruanai of Muireacli long alm. Maelmuire bhach, Diarmaid, killed, lamhain, with putt gais, flagration grandson Munster teted, Inis-Eoghain, that given Ua sor Ua 1118.]

The with hec were a plundered seventh Connere; Diermod Muragh, The that Soighe scelera, Cibhleachain', The of Caireallain of the of 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-Bruin. The Connaughtmen dispatched a battalion southwards, in pursuit of them, under the conduct of Cathal, grandson of Cathal Ua Conchobhair, and Brian, son of Murchad; 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-Odhrain, and the southern were routed, and two of the Ui-Ccinneidigh 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 sederata, ut perdut de terra memoria eorum. The battle called Cath-Lekan, by Bryan mac Muragh, and by the sons of Cahal O'Connor, with Connacht about them, against Tirlagh mac Diermod and Dalgais, i. Munstermen and Dalgais, being overthrown their slaughter was had. The slaughter of Kindred-Owen of the Iland putt by Kindred-Conell, that many good men with them fell. Flann O'Skanlain, bishop of Connere; Maelmuire, bishop of Dundalk; Gil Nuacht Mac Camchuarta, bishop of Dainliag; Kellach O'Colmain, bishop of Forna; Anucha O'Hannancha, bishop of Ardforth Brenainn; Muireach O'HEnlaine, bishop of Clonfert-Brenainn; Maelruanaidh O'Kivlehan, Coarb of a long tyme; omnes in Christo dormientur. Maelmuire O'Dunan, chief bishop of the Irish, and head of Ireland's clergy, and over lastys for almes of all the world, in the 77th yeare of his age, in Non. Kal. religionis suae magnae optimum

6 The twenty-sixth year.—See the year 1092.
7 The men of Craebr.—Fir na Craibhe. 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.

Gleann-Maghair.—Now Glenmire, a remarkable glen or narrow valley, near the city of Cork.—See note under A. D. 1569.

1 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.

Cenn-dara: i.e. Head or Hill of the Oak.
Cluain-mic-Nois, the twenty-sixth year after his having been blinded by Ua Flaithbheartaigh. Diarmaid Ua Briain, King of Munster and of all Leath-Mhogha, died at Corcach-mor-Munhan, after unction and penance. Domhnall, son of Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, royal heir of Connaught, died. Laidhgnen Ua Duibhdara, lord of Fecar-Manach, was slain by the Ui-Fiachrach [of Ard-sratha], and the men of Craebh. 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 Ruaire, as far as Gleann-Maghair 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-cliath; 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 Osraige and Leinster. [He was thirty years of age at this time]. The battle of Ceann-dara 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, in Osraige, and another at Port-Lairge. The great army of Connaught, under Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, marched to Ceann-coradh, and hurled it into the Sinaim, 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 Monster, and all Lethmoga, mortuus est, in Corkmor, in Monster, after penance and receipt of sacrament. To the value "[mepp] "of 100 ounces of Mass instruments" [oo adhmh cipperm] "of Kellagh, Comarba of Patriece, 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] "Moylcolm, king of Scotland, wife to the king of England, mortua est. Bryan mac Muragh O'Bryan, heyr of Monster, killed by Teig Mac Carthai, and by Desmond. An army by Tarlach O'Connor, king of Connacht, and by Morough O'Melaghlin, king of Tarach, with him, and by Hugh O'Rork, into Monnster, until 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 own pledges, and the hostages of Leinster and Ossory. A wonderfull tale told by the pilgrims: that an Earthquake fell down
Aoir Créoirt, mile céad a náoi déce. Ruaidhri airínteach Oítha ní Bio, Breaffa Inri Lo^a Cré. ríbháir airínteach, millde saoibhne dugh Chréoirt, g Comhainn Úa Lúma, comhghair Shíllim Inri Cathaí, aon airpriice, déce. Muirchearta Úa Ó Formhainn, rí Óeann, teagtha oruaim g airínteach airíntair domhain, dég iar mbeachnai是指 a airínta, i réil Mocarnóg Léit, i píospó an Mheithe, a anúnaclí steampall Cillé Dála, iar naitriúch agus píospó bliain an a híneachtaí. Niall, mac Donnall Meag Lachlann, nuadúinna Olltig Ó Eann, teagtha Ó Fheann Bóirg an éruit, ar cídlí, ar éimeas, ar érgan, do turaim lá Cenel Moan rím oícinteach bliain réit a aoir. Donnall Úa Ó Aonach, tí^núna Úa Ó Conchúlaí, do mharbh air hEiré mac Plaitbhrataí. Conchobair Úa Donnchadhaí, caoimaí Cenel Moan, do mharbh do Úib Ó Dubhna, do Ó Chlóinn Plaitbhrataí. Plaitbhrataí Úa Laoighné, tí^núna Pírimnaíse rí pe, déce. Mac Donnchadhaí mac Ó Conaireáig, nuadúinna Óirracha, do mharbh do ÓirrachADB pein. Cúchulainne Úa Ógáin, anu fréamh Óeann le fáin. Saoi le Óeirí, le heinich g le caoíphce coteicn phí traísaígh Ó CÍNTÉNAIB, nu mharbh uraghaí Luirse Ó Óeachair múrta, co na roinnt, g co na ódar mac lóin máir amaillí le cóisig Ó tríse. an Ó eile aonáir g aonáir in aon tí ol Sataim minicair in réil decaim m e Cula. Ó a bhí many cities, and slaughtered many men” (overwhelmed many cities and destroyed many persons). “There was another wonderful tale in Ireland, that ys: a Mermaid to be taken by the Fishers of” [the weir of] “Loisgar, as, in Oisir, and another at Waterford. Donell mac Roary O’Connor, heir of Connacht, died. The discomfiture of Kenn-Daire, upon O-Neachai of Ulster, by Murcha O’Ruagáin, and” [rote, who] “slaughtered them. Roary O’Connor, king of Connacht, after many yeares so, died in his pilgrimage in Clonmacnois, in the 26th” [year] “after his blinding.” — Cod. Calend., tom. 49.

* Island of Loch Cre.—Now Monahinecha, near Roscrea, in the county of Tipperary. —See note 4, under A. D. 802, p. 412, supra.

* Mochamsog of Liaith: i. e. of Liath-mor, near Thurles, in the county of Tipperary. According to Ó Cléir’s Irish Calendar, the festival of St. Mochanshog, or Pulcherius, was kept here on the 4th of the Ides of March.

* The Ui Dubhda: i. e. the O’Duddes. These are to be distinguished from the Ui-Dubhda or O’Dowdas of Connacht, who are of a different race.—See Genealogies, Óig., of Hy-Faichrach, note 4, pp. 111, 112.

* O’Clann-Flaitthbhheartaigh: i. e. the family of the Ui-Flaitthbhheartaigh, now the O’Laffertys, or O’Laverty, who are still numerous in the counties of Donegal, Tyrone, and Londonderry.

* Tuath-ratha.—Now Toonah, a territory comprised in the barony of Magheraboy, and county of Fermanagh.

* Becum, son of Cula.—He was the patron saint of Inisheach-Fia, near Kells, in Meath, where his festival was formerly kept on the 5th of April. The Sunday next after Easter is called Minchaísig, i. e. Little Easter, by the
The Age of Christ, 1119. Ruaidhri, airchinneach of Othain-mor; Fearghal, of the island of Loch-Cre, a venerable senior, and a select soldier of Christ; and Diarmaid Ua Leanna, successor of Seanan of Inis-Cathaigh, a paragon of penance, died. Muircheartach 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 Machamhrog of Liath, on the sixth [recte 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 h'Aideith, lord of Ua-Eathach, was killed by Echri, son of Flaithbheartach. Conchobhar Ua Goirmleadhaigh, chief of Cinel-Moain, was slain by the Ui-Dubhda and the Clann-Flaithbheartach. Flaithbheartach Ua Laidhguen, lord of Fearann in a time, died. The son of Donnchaith Mac Gillaphadraig, royal heir of Osraigh, was slain by the Osraighi themselves. Cucollochaille Ua Baigheadlainn, 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, 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. Aedh Irish. The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1119. Kinn-corad destroyed by Connacht. Murtagh O'Bryan, king of Irelaand, and the golden juell of the west of the World, after prosperity of raigne and penance, in Mocaymoge's feast, and in the 6th of the Ides of March (10 Martii), in 5 feria, in 28 Lunae, mortuus est. Donell O'Hadeth, king of O'Neachai, killed by Echri mac Laithvertai O'Hadith, king of O-Neachai after. Cucholchaile o'Bagellan" [O'Boylan], "archpoet of Ireland, and an excellent splenderry for liberality and condescending of both poor and rich, strong and feeble, killed by the men of Lurg and Tuath-Rath, together with his wife, and two sons good enough, 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 fillis suis et aliis suorum et familia et hospitibus in una domo]. "Fiathvertagh O'Laignuen, king of Fernnai a long time, died. Hugh mac Branain's" [recte, O'Byrne's] "sonn, king of Leinster, killed. Donogh Mac Gilpatrick's sonn, heyre of Ossory, killed by Ossory themselves. Roary O'Domrait, Airehinneach of Athain-mor, quierit. Ferall of land Loch-Cre, elder godly, chosen knight of God, ad Christum migravit. [Concilia hui Tranmepoign, toptu Ceneit Pooem vo napat vo 16
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[1120.

"...the..."
Ua Brain, lord of East Leinster, died. Ua Tuathail, lord of Ui-Muireadhgaigh, was slain. Aedh Ua Coneannainn, 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. Eanna Mac Murchadha, and with the King of Osraige, i.e. Donnchadh Mac Gillaphadraig, and the chiefs of the foreigners of Ath-elliath 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 Maelachlainn 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 Maelachlainn, to Ath-Luain, against Connaught; and Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair made a false peace with them. Eachmarcach Mac Uidhir, chief of Cinel-Fearadhgaigh, was slain by the Feara-Manach. The battle of the plain of Cill-mor Ua-Niallain was gained by Raghnall, son of Mac Riabhaigh, over the Ui-Eathach, in which the latter were slaughtered. Branan, son of Gillachrist, chief of Corcachlann, died. The bridge of Ath-Luain, the bridge of Ath-Croich [on the Sinainn], and the bridge of Dun-Leodha on the Suca, were made by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair. The fair of Tailltin was celebrated by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair.

The Age of Christ, 1121. Samuel Ua hAingli, Bishop of Ath-elliath, died; and Ceallach, successor of Patrick, assumed the bishopric of Ath-elliath.

O'Lochlinia, for the aid of Murrogh O'Melaghlin, towards Athlone. Tirlagh O'Conner brak of their conspiracie [recte, made a bpéglmp, i.e. false or pretended peace with them]. "An overthrow in the field of Kilmore O'Nyallane by Randall, the sonne of Mac Reog, 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 Uniti" [Sliabh-Fluait] "by the O'Cremthainnns, thereof died. Cellach, the Coarb of Patrick, visiting Mounster, was there much reverenced, that they desired his benediction. Brannan mac Gillechrist, king of Corek-Aghlin, deceased. Eaghmarcagh mac Uidhrein, the chief of Kenell-Fearadhgaigh, was slaine by the people of Fermanagh."—Cod.Clar., tom. 49.

b 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 Syntagma, p. 100, that the Danes of Dublin did not submit to Cellach or Celsus on this occasion.
tosa Gall 1 Taoinéal. Domnall, mac Aogála, Mic Lochlann, pí Épenna, nearrccaitheac Taoinéal er crut, cenél, cénél, garraeada, ronip, t robair-tan, ar eóinacail reo 9 bis vo épénaib 9 thuaíab, vo écc i ndóige Cholm Chille, iar mbeirt rié mblaiona riét var Épinn i rié, én thlaobh dééce i rié Ailé, tìn treap bhiaobh riétozat a aepri oiié Céadaime i sfera-\nation lo Fhebha, i riéil mucusáspus raimead. Tille eurpín Eogan Ua hAin-\nuaippad, tigína Cianacata Thinnne Gríinn vo máthea via hraeib. Cumaié mac Deopasa Uí Fhloinn, tigína Durlap, vo báiged ÍLoch Eac'h, iar n'saibh Ínri thriamream rair vo Uib Eádaic ó vit tseorpaíataí copúil ari eifirácit. Mauoéclaim Ua Céallaéan, tigína Ua Néstaic Muínn, aircéad airpeirse Muínn, vo écc. Slóiogh la Toppóseallbac Ua Concóbaí, la coiceeáda Connaict i nó-oímmáin via ro riurc de ó tá Maí Penín co Traid Í ettpu tusa 1 cealla. Creadhpluajigé la Toppóseallbac heàp 1 nó-oímmáin, co muact tigína liir mór, i co écapra bóropaí maímpine, ro pairceábaí don cur ìn Munóíbac Ua Plathaircatá, tigína iarpeir Connaict, A Íos Ua hEíann, tigína Ua Míochrpach Aòine, i Munúap Ua Lórcan, co rocháire oíle. Cúagáig Mac Giollaíeáinall, tigína Díreipce \bífí vo máthea la Gallaid Átha clia. Ói riéit Tim Mápuin ó óbair Raíta co eopó mbrióí vo lórpceaí in Ápo Macha. Óeach goirce moiphe vo tiaichtam 1 Decembar na bhaíona ro co po lì a bhíneobair vo cloiteach Ápoa Macha, i po lì a fan poibap móir po Épinn. Cloiteach Thelíca non-\mainne ì Oírpaíghbí vo oluige vo caoií réinead, i clóc vo pheim ap an

1 Domnall, son of Ardghar.—This passage is translated by Colgan as follows:

2 A. D. 1121. Domnaldus, Lochlanni ex Ard-garo filio nepos, Rex Hiberniae, Hibernorumque formas præstantiä, generis nobilitate, animi in-dole, et in rebus agendis dexteritate pariter ac prosperitate, excelléntissimus; postquam multa numerat egenus elementar et potentiás libera-
líter fuerat clargitus, in Roboretò Divi Columbae (hoc est Dorensi Monasterio) anno attius sae-\queuágesimo tertio, et principatus in Hibernia vigesimo septimo, postquam ante annis undeceim fuisset Rex seu Princeps de Aileach; quarto Idus Februarii, in nocte feriae quarta, ipso S. Mo-
chauroci festo descessit."—Trías Thaum., p. 504.

3 Fourth of the Ides of February.—This should be "fifth of the Ides of February," for, according to the Feilire-Aengus, and O'Derby's Irish Cal-
endar, the festival of Moehuarcoc, who was also called Cuaran the Wise, of Deisi-Munhan, 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: "Hec Quattor Magistr, ubi pro quarto Idus Februarii potius quintus Idus ejusdem debet legi; tum quia festum S. Moehuarcoci quintum Idus, seu die nono Februarii celebratur juncta domesticos passim Martyrologos; tum quia anno 1121, quo
by the suffrages of the foreigners and Irish. Domhnall, son of Ardghairí 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-Cholm-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 February⁴, being the festival of Mochnuarog. Gillia-Easbuig Eoghan Ua hAinniarraidh, lord of Cianachta-Glúine-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-Draicerenn¹ had been taken upon him by the Ui-Eathach, where forty-four persons were slain. Maelseachlainn Ua Ceallachain⁶, lord of Ui-Eathach-Mumhan, the splendour of the south of Munster, died. An army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Concho-blair and the people of the province of Connaught into Desmond, by which they plundered from Magh-Féimhin to Traigh-Li⁵, 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 Muireadhach Ua Flaithbheartaigh, lord of West Connaught; Aedh Ua hEidhin, lord of Ui-Fiachrach-Aidhne; Muirgheas Ua Lorcain; and many others. Cugaileang Mac Gillaseachnail, lord of South Breagha, was slain by the foreigners of Ath-cliath. Two streets of Trian-Masain⁶, 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 cloichteach of Ard-Macha, and caused great destruction of woods throughout Ireland. The cloichteach of Tealach-nInmaine⁷, in Osraige, was split by

*Donnaldus decessit, dies nonus Februrii incidit in foriam quartam, cujus nocte fertur deccissae.*
—*Trias Thaum.,* p. 300.

¹*Inis-Draicerenn.—* Now Rathlin, a small island opposite Rockland, where the Upper Bann falls into Lough Neagh, in the north-east of the county of Armagh.

²*Ua Ceallachain.—* Now O'Callaghan, a family still highly respectable in Munster. Lord Lismore is probably the present chief.

³*Traigh-Li.—* Now Tralce, the chief town of the county of Kerry.

⁴*Two streets of Trian-Masain.—* This and the succeeding passage is translated by Colgan as follows:

"A. D. 1121. Due plateae in Trian-Massain, a portá Rathensi, seu Arcis usque ad Crucem S. Brigidæ Armachæ igne consumptæ sunt. Ingens venti tempestas hoc anno in mense Decembri supremum tectum turris Ardmachaneæ dejectit."—*Trias Thaum.,* p. 300.

⁵*The cloichteach of Tealach-nInmaine: i. e.
The steeple or round tower of Tullymaine, near Callan, in the county of Kilkenny.—See note 8, under A. D. 1026, p. 812, supra.

8 Righbharden, son of Cooirne.—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 Righbharden.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1121. Donnell mac Artgail mac Lochlin, monarch of Ireland, the excellentest of the Irish, as well by favour and countenance” [as] “by birth also, wit, and chivalry, by happiness and constancie, by bounty and hospitality, died at Derry of Columbkill, in the 38th year of his reign, and the 76th year of his age, upon Wednesday, at night, 4. Id. Februario, 18. Lune, upon the feast of St. Mochaurog. Cumaighy mac Derry O’Filynn, king of Derlas, being drowned in Loghneagh, after he won the Island of Darcarern from Iveagh” [recte, after the Ivenghs had won the Island of Darcarern, now Rathlin islet, in Lough Neagh, from him.—Ed.] “where there hath been 45 slaine. Gilleaspig-Eoghain O’Hainnairaidh, king of Caumaghta, was slain by his own kinsmen in the middest of Banchore church yard” [now Banagher, near Dungiven, in the county of Londonderry.—Ed.] “Great forces gathered by Terlagh O’Connor, and by the province of Connacht, towards Desmond, until 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’Flaivity, king of West Connacht; Hugh O’Heidhin, king of O-Fiagh-rahch. The steeple of Telagh Inmynn, in Osraighle, burnt with fire” [recte, split by a thunderbolt], “from the which a stone that fell downe killed one of the eclearks” [recte, one of the students]. “Samuel O’Hangli, bushep of Dublin, rested in peace. Ceallagh, the Comharb
a thunderbolt, and a stone flew from the cloichteach, which killed a student in the church. Righbhardan, son of Cucoirne, 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, a man's cubit in the earth: on Spy Wednesday precisely it was found. Feargna Mac Echthigheirn, successor of Butithe, a wise priest; Annadh, son of Mac Uile, airchinneach of Cuil-rathain; and Conchobhar Ua Lighda, successor of Ailbhe, died. Conghal, lector of Chuain-Iraird, died at Gleann-da-locha, on his pilgrimage. Aedh Ua Duibhdhliirna, chief of Breadach, head of the hospitality of the north of Ireland, and Domhnall, his brother, died. Donnseibhe Ua hOgain, chief of Cinel-Feargusa, and lawgiver of Tealach-Og, died. Maeiseachlainn 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 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, 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. Da Sreith, in Trian-Massan, from the mote door" [recte, the rath door] "to St. Bridgitt's crosse, being then all burnt. A great storme happened the ninth of December, and struck off the brasen topp" [recte, the Beannchopor, or conical cap—Ed.] "of the steeple of Ardmanagh, and many prodigies shewen" [recte, caused great destruction of woods] "over all Ireland."—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

Lann: i.e. Lann-uhic-Luachain, in Meath. —See note 1, under A. D. 929, p. 624, suprā.

Ua Lighda.—Now anglicised Liddy, without the prefix Ua or O'.

Breadach.—A territory comprising about the eastern half of the barony of Inishoven, 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 fluvios peninsula de Inis-Eoguin, qui in sinum de Loch Fobhail spad Magh-bile exoneratur."—Trias Thaum., pp. 145, 181.

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 angliciz'd O'Hagan.

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, suprā.

Cill-ruaidh.—Now Kilroot, in the barony of Upper Glenarm, and county of Antrim, where St. Colman, a disciple of St. Ailbhe, of Emily, erected a cell.—See Reeves's Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down and Connor. &c., p. 60, note *. This church is described in the Feilire-Aengus, at the 16th of October; and in O'Clery's Irish
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 serice of St. Colman, the son of Lughan, was found in Lynn, a cubite deep in the ground, the Wednesday before Easter. Great forces came with Terlagh O'Connor into Loghusailleagh in Meath, and theither came Mac Murchuda, king of Leinster, and the English" [recte, the Galls, i.e. the Danes] into his house. More, the daughter of Donnell O'Loughlynn, the wife of Terlagh O'Connor, died. A great prey taken by Connor O'Loughlynn, and by the people of Kynell-Eoghan from Kill-Ruadyh, in Ulster, and their prey of cows was past number[ing]. Maelcolm O'Brolchain, bishop of Ardmacgh, died in his pilgrimage in Disert-Daire, with virtue of martirdome and repentence. Hugh O'Dubhhdumma, chief of the Bredagh, and chief for bountie in the North of Ireland, together with his mother Donnell, were dead [mortui sunt. Boill. copy]. — Cod. Clarens., tom. 49.

'Doibh-Lurain': i.e. Luran's or Lorain's...
Maelcolm, Bishop of Ard-Macha, died at the Disert of Doire\(^5\), after the victory of forbearance and penance.

The Age of Christ, 1123. Aenghus Ua Gormain, successor of Conadhghall, died on his pilgrimage at Lis-mor-Mochuda. Flann Ua Duibhinsi, archimnach of Lughnadh; Maelmaire Ua Condubhain, archimnach of Doire-Lurain\(^5\); and Maelisa Ua hAirtri, steward of Connaught, died. Conghalach Ua Flaiithbheartaigh\(^6\), royal heir of Aileach, died. Cualaisil Ua Cearbhallai, lord of Fearmhagh, died. Donnseibhe Mac Cathalain, the prosperity and happiness of Ulidia, died. Donnchadh Mac Gillaphadraig Ruaidh, lord of Osnaigh, fell by his [own] tribe. A great army was led by Toirdhealbhach, son of Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhhair, 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 Maelachlainn, King of Teamhair; and they burned eighty houses around it, and killed many of his people, on that occasion. Ua Maelachlainn 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 Ciarhnaic, 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 Bernan-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 Lurin was venerated at Doire Lurain on the 29th of October.

\(^{a}\) Ua Flaiithbheartaigh.—Now O'Laverty, or Lafferty.

\(^{b}\) Bealach-Eochaille: i.e. the Youghal Road. — See note \(^a\), under the year 872, p. 518, supra.

\(^{c}\) Bernan-Ailbhe: i.e. St. Ailbhe's gapped or broken Bell. This is incorrectly rendered "the mitre of St. Alive," by the old translator of the Annals of Ulster, and in Archdall's Monasticon Hibernicum, p. 656.—See Petrie's Round Towers of Ireland, p. 334. Dr. O'Connor translates it "Cathedra Ailbhi," which is equally incorrect. The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1123. The people of Gailenga have taken the house of Daimhliag of Cianan from Murcha O'Melaghlyyn, king of Temoria, and burned his house and eight of his household servants" [recte, \(\gamma\) o\(\chi\)\(\mu\)\(\sigma\)\(\theta\)\(\gamma\)\(i\) me, 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 Moyalmorda mac Clothna, and likewise to Mac Cearvaill O'Ciarmaic, king of
Aine, and a house taken within Imleagh, where seven of their men were slain, and those good men made an escape by or through the miracle of St. Ailbe; and there was burnt the mirtre" [rete, the bell]. "and he that tooke the house, which was Gillecagh O'Ciarnaise (and he was a deacon nominated) was slain within a moneth after, and his head was cut off for committing such violence against St. Ailbe and his God. Aengus O'Gorman, the Corbe of Congall, died in Lismore of Mochuda, with repentance" [rete, na tairpe, i.e. on his pilgrimage.—Ed]. "Flann O'Duibhne, Archdeacon of Lowth; Cucaisil O'Caroll, king of Farnvoy; Moynearly O'Con- 
dubhan, Archdeacon of Daire-Lubran, and 

Domnleibbe mac Cathalan, the happiest and best of all Uister. were all dead" [mortui sunt]." 

"Donnogh Mac Gillepatrick, king of Osorie, killed" [a suis occasis est. Bodil. copy]. "Congalagh O'Laithvertaigh, who was to be king of Ailbe, was slain."—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

a Maclmaodho O'Morgair: i.e. Malachi O'Morgair. He was afterwards raised to the archbishopric of Armagh.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 54-57.

b Inis-Patraign.—Now Inchpatrick, or St. Pat- 

rick's Island, a small island lying off the coast of the barony of Balrothery East, and county of Dublin.—See note 7, 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'Morgair sat in the bishopric of Conneir. Maelcolm, son of Maelmaith Ua Conmagain, noble priest, and the paragon of wisdom and piety of the east of Ireland, died at Inis-Padraig, on the twenty-third day of December. The finishing of the cloister of Chuain-mic-Nois 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-Bairre, 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, son of Maelruanaidh, lord of Magh-Luirg, was slain by the men of Breifne and Tighearann Ua Ruairc. Gillabroide, son of Tighearann Ua Ruairce, was slain by the Connaughtmen, on Loch En, and many others along with him. Muireadhach (i.e. lord of Clann-Coscragh), the son of Aedh, son of Ruaidhri [O'Flaithbheartaigh], died an ecclesiastic. Lochlainn Ua Follamhain, lord of Crich na gCedach, and his son, were killed by the son of his brother. Gluniairn, son of Bran, lord of the east of Ui-Faelain, was

1 The cloister of Chuain-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.

2 Maelseachlainn, son of Tadhg.—From Diarmait, the brother of this Maelseachlainn, the Meic Diarmada, or Mac Dermotts, of Moyrign, are descended.

3 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 1, under A. D. 1225.

4 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-geClire, p. 200, note 4.
mac Míc Phaoilain, la píosaíonna Ua Ímna.  Ón mac Taíne, mic Ui Lorcáin, tá cáin air Ua Mhùrdaire, do mhírpa lár h-Ua Lorcáin ele 1 —.  Ón Ua Macgana, píosaíonna Ua Ímna, go éirinn lá mhora Reamhnaighe.  Mhír cóitir a Táipp na Conchobair por Lorc n’Déinechdham, go t-éadaíte leir air Earr Dananna co ro airce Ui Conaill as faing, go phráiteanna dothainn leir.  Mhír longport anu leir oc Ath railte ó t-a féin marstat tó bealtaine.  Tri caipreol do domhain lár Conmaicne, caipréin Dún Leóda, caipréin na Sealláin, caipréin Cille Mhaoile.  Chreachtplantiúil lá Táipp na Conchobair co ro airce Conmacnach a Máir Céibhe, ro airc Máir Luíse.  Ro tionsúil ist Conmacnach g’rí Muide cuí, go marpaí ammar raibh o Cruach Roí in éirín, ro marpaíte tríontache a d’fhlogaib.  Ro impo róimh rímu raipin, go mealladh por fhasaib Muide, for Conmacnach, so trionraístrach pochadh ro naompaístaigh, ro naompaístaigh anb fhaigh.  Úsáide Oíspíonnaithe immaic Corbuicmac mic Míc Capaice, do marphao la Táippp na Conchobair.

Aoir Cheolt, mile céo picé a cuí.  Maoleómos Ua Ócácc-Cáim, porch ecinn naib, go spóireidh Ua Céinlell, Maolteách anuair g’ráipte, g’riúr fírinph Chóisp Caimígh, bponaíilta togaíde hil Ua Ócáill anuair píonraic Eireann,

1 Mac Phaoilain: anglice Mackelan.  This was the senior family of the tribe of the Ui-Faolain.  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.  

2 Eas-Dánaíne: i.e. Dánaíne’s cataract, now Dunass rapid, in the Shannon, opposite Sir Hugh Massy’s residence, in the county of Clare.  

3 Fáine.  — Now Foyne’s Island, in the Shannon, belonging to the barony of Lower Connello, and county of Limerick.  

4 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.  

5 Dún-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.

6 The Castle of the Guilliánh: i.e. the Castle of the River Galway.  This castle stood near the mouth of the River Galway, in the present town of Galway.  

7 Atl-Maeille.  — Now Coloney, a small town about five miles south of Sligo.  — See A. D. 1408.  See also Chorographical Description of West Connacht, p. 31.  

8 Magh-Céibre.  — This was the ancient name of the level part of the barony of Granard, in the county of Longford.  

9 Magh-Luighne.  — A plain in the barony of Lune, and county of Meath.  

10 Cruach-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 Fhaoilain, royal heir of Leinster. The two sons of Tadhg, son of Ua Lorcan, both Tanists of Uí-Muirreadhaigh, were slain by another Ua Lorcan, by treachery. Aedh Ua Mathghamhna, royal heir of Ulidia, fell by the men of Fearannghaigh. The great fleet of Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair on Loch Dairgheire, and he conveyed it over Eas-Danainn; and he plundered Uí-Conaill at Faing, and the fleet of Desmond was left to him; he had also a great camp at Ath-caille from the festival of Martin till May. Three castles were erected by the Connaughtmen, the castle of Dun-Leodhar, the castle of the Gaillinn, and the castle of Cuil-macile. A plundering army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair; and he plundered the Connhaicne in Magh-Cairbre, and he also plundered Magh-Luighe. The Connhaicne and the men of Meath flocked to oppose him, and made an attack upon him at Craebh-Rois-da-charn, 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. Macleoin Ua Dunagain, a paragon of wisdom, and Bishop of Uí-Ceinnsealaigh; Maeltrena, a noble priest and learned senior of Cro-Caemhghin, the bosom fosterling of Ua Dunain, noble senior of Ireland, and county of Longford. Two carn are still to be seen on Sliaibh-Chairbre, in this barony, which were anciently called Carn Furbhuidaigh, and Carn Maine.—See the Dinneanachus in the Book of Lecan, fol. 231.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“A.D. 1124. Toirfinn mac Turcuil, a prime young lord of the English [recte, Danes] “or Gauls of Ireland, perished of a sudden death. Teige Mac Carthaigh, king of Desmond, in peneitentia mortuus est. An ill chance happened to the king of Temor, or Taragh, which was that his house fell upon himself and his family 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 slain by Terlagh O’Connor, and these were Maelseaghlynn, the son of Cormac Mac Carty, king of Caisil; O’Ciarmaic, of Anym;” [and] “O’Cobthy, of the Uí-Cuanach Caithcailly. 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.

"Cro-Caemhghin: 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, infrà.
Tambacht.—Now Tallaght, in the county of Dublin.

* The dooming of Ard-Macha.—" A. D. 1125. Quinto Idus Januarii tegulius integrò contecta et restaurauia est ecclesia cathedræis Ardhamana per Sanctum Celsum, Archiepiscopum; postquam per annos centum triginta non nisi ex parte fuisset contecta."—Trias Thurn., p. 300.

* Bun-Gaillimne: i.e. the mouth of the River Galway.

* The two sons of Ua hEathin.—This is a repetition. 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 Ard-magh broke in the roofes, which was covered by Ceallagh, the Corbe of St. Patrick, being unroofed in an hundred and thirty years before. Gillbriaiti O'Ruark was drowned in Logh Aillene. Tirilagh O'Connor went, with great forces, into Meath, and banished Murogh O'Moyleaghlin out of his kingdom, sore that instead of one there were
died, as became an ecclesiastic, after a good life. Mac Maeilesthain, chief lector of the west of Ireland, died at Tamhlaich. Cineidigh Ua Conaing, aircinneach of Cill-Dalu, died. On the fifth of the Ides of January, which fell on Friday, the roof was raised on the great daimhliag of Ard-Macha, 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 Toirdhealbhaich Ua Conchobhair and Tighearman Ua Ruairi into Meath; and they deposed Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, and placed three lords over Meath. Maeleachlainn, son of Donnchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, the third lord of these, was slain by Domhnull, son of Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn. On one occasion, as Muirecheartach Ua Cearbhaill, lord of the south of Fearamhagh, 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 Muirecheartach was slain by him, and a party of the gentlemen of Fearamhagh, with many others. The two sons of Aineislis Ua hEidhin were slain in treachery at Bun-Gaillimhe. 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 Aineislis Ua hEidhin, were slain by Conchobhar Ua Flaithbheartaigh.

The Age of Christ, 1126. Aedh Ua Modain, Bishop of Gleann-da-locha, died. Finn Ua Conaingen, aircinneach of Doire for a time, died. Muireadhach Ua Cuiilein, aircinneach of Clochar, was killed by the Feara-Manach. Conchobhar Ua Cleirigh, lector of Cill-dara, [died]. Gillafinain, successor of Feichin, and Maeleach Ua Coinne, the most learned of the Irish in history, in judicature, and in the Ord-Padraig, died after good penance. The church called the Regles of Paul and Peter, at Ard-Macha, which had been

three kings of Meath, and whereof the third was slain within three days and three nights after, by name Maeilsaghylin mac Donnell. Murtagh O'Carroll, king of south Fearannoy, went to prey upon the people of Bregh, where they were met with by Dermott O'Maelaghlyin, with his men of Meath, and the men of Bregh, wherein the said Murtagh was slain, and the prey restored. — Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

* 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:

5 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'Cearbhall Ossory, which adjoined Ui-Duach, extended from Kilkenny to Sliabh g'Caithle.

6 Moin-moi.—This place is unknown to the Editor.

7 Gleanna-Maghair.—Now Glannure, near the city of Cork.

1 A great storm of war.—This passage is translated by Colgan as follows:

"A. D. 1126. Magna bellorum tempestas per totam Hiberniam Principum factionibus et simulatibus exorta est: ad quam sedendum S. Celsus Primas Ardmachanus a sua sede spatio unius anni et mensis absuit, discordes Principum animos reconcilians et regulas pacis et morum Clero et populo prescribens."—Trias Thomn., p. 300.

8 Ua Tuathchair.—Now O'Togher and Toher.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1126. Eanna mac Mie Murchua, king of Leinster, mortuus est. An army by Tirlagh O'Connor into Leinster, and he had their pledges. O'Moylrony, King of Fermanagh, a suis occasus 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. Corcach-mor of Munster, with its church, was burned. Euda, the son of Mac Murchadha (i.e. the son of Donchadh), King of Leinster, died. An army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, and he gave the kingdom of Ath-cliaith 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-Caithlight. The same king had a great encampment in Ormond, from Lamanas till the festival of Bright; and he plundered from that camp, on one occasion, Ui-Conaill, and on another as far as Moín-moi and to Gléann-Maghair; and another as far as the south of Osraighi; and he made a slaughter of the Osraighi, together with Ua Carog, and carried off the hostages of the Osraighi on that occasion. Domnall Finn Ua Dubhda, lord of Ui-Amhalghadha, was drowned, after he had plundered Tir-Conaill. A great storm of war 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 Tuatha-chair, 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 Macleoin, abbot, successor of Ciaran of Cluain-mic-Nois, fountain of the wisdom, the ornament, and magnificence of Leath-Chlunn, [and] head of the prosperity and affluence of Ireland, died. Maelmaire Ua Godain, noble priest and learned senior of Ceannannus;
7 Siolla Champaín Ua Róis, aipínneach Cunga, [vécce]. Siollacomgaill Ua Tuaractal, comarba Canónin, do mairbhe lár na Róis na hÉireann, Maol-brúide Ua Popamánin, aipínneach Árda cráta. Maol-brúide Ua Conaodha, aipínneach Árda Trea, 7 Dúnmal Dall Ua Mupchaíola, ahipínneach Laighín, vécce. Mac Conaodhia Ua Maol'gúim, aipínneach Ruircí rib, do mairbhe lá hÉib. Seán Cholaim Chille do bhreis do Shállab Aí a chlae leo i mbroin, 7 a hinn nádóirí i ceann mór i 'nít. Siollacomgaill Ua hÉicennig, tigearna Peair Manach 7 Aipgáall, do écc i cClocaí mac n'Duímain iab naithníoge 'soainir. Cearball Mac Paoláin do mairbhe lá hÉib Paiste pop láir Cille barra co nóin 'g'Da maíthi oile aimhle r'mpp. Sláigh lá Tromhnaelbach Ua cConcabhain do mór 7 do ch'ip 'n piacute Cnneach mór Múinian, co éir có Cophmac i Úillípp mor, 7 5o po roin Múinian 1 teip, 7 vobert tríoca 6ail a Múinain. Donchaí, mac Mac Caimhneáig, do ionmarbaí rípaí i cConneachtaí co ríepit céad immaile r'mpp lá Cophmac Mág Cairtíig, rír teocht ar a mionghe, 7 rí Múinian do ionrú aí Tromhnaelbach. Móir cóblach Tromhnaelbaíain Úi Chonchobhair nóchtaí ar céad leachtar ar Loch n'Óbre 6e, 5pp po rápaic ceannscab Múinian. Conchadra ba cóblac pop raipge 1 Connaéitais, 7 rí Múinian, 7 nuceart Connaéitais buac aí clachtaighre h'imp. Cac eisip Uladh buíóim I eircbeacair aí ríp Úlad 2. Aed Ua Máthgamhain, 7 Niall, mac Duinníléibh Úi Eochaí, 7 ar Úlad 3.

b Cunga.—Otherwise written Conga, now Cong, in the barony of Killmaine, and county of Mayo, where St. Fechín erected a monastery in the seventh century.—See Archdall's Monasticon Hibernicum, p. 498.

1 Ard-Trea; i. e. the church of Trea. Now Art-Trea, 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 Tragha, the daughter of Cairthenn, son of Eirc, son of Eochaidh, son of Colla Uais, was venerated here on the 3rd of August.

b Dúnmal Dall Ua Mupchaíola.—This would now be anglicised Blind Daniel Murphy.

1 He drove Cormac to Lismor.—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 Munster. The Eastmen" [Airtheara, Orientales, i.e. inhabitants of Oriar.—Ed.] "took Tyflinn of the Mac Synnachs" [recte, took the house of Flann Mac Sinnagh] "in Tryan-Saxan" [at Armagh] "upon Ragnall Mac Roinne, in Shrovtyde, and beheaded him. A battle betweene Ustermen themselves, where both their kings, Nell mac Dunleve, and Eocha Mac Mahon, were slain in the pursuit" [1 righum, recte, in the heat of
Conghalach, successor of Cianan; Gillachiarain Ua Roda, airchinneach of Cunga, [died]. Gillachomghaill Ua Tuathail, successor of Cacimidhlin, was killed by the Fórtuatha. Maelbrighde Ua Forannain, airchinneach of Ard-sratha; Maelbrighde Ua Cinacdisa, airchinneach of Ard-Trea; and Domhnall Dall Ua Murchadha, 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-cliath, 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. Cearbhail Mac Faelain was killed by the Ui-Failghe, in the middle of Cill-dara, with some of his servants and chief tains 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, and divided Munster into three parts, and he carried off thirty hostages from Munster. Domnchadh, 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 Deirdghileirc; 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 Donnseleibhe Ua hEochadha; and a slaughter was made of the Ulidians along

the conflict] “with the slaughter of Ulster about them. Gilchrist O'Hegney, king of Fermanagh, and Archking of Argialls, died at Clogher, after due penitence. The men of Munster and Leinster revolted again against Tirlagh O'Connor, having no respect to their pledges, and his son deposed by Leinster and Galls through misdemeanors of Donnell O'Fylan, king of Ely. Carroll O'Fylan, and the slaughter of Ely about him, by the O'Falies” [recte, and his son was deposed by the Leinistermen and the Galls, who elected another king over them, namely, Donnell, the son of Mac Faelain. Cearbhail, 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, Moreogh O'Melaglin's daughter, died. Moylbride O'Farannan, Airchinneach of Ardsraha; Moylbride O'Kineth, Airchinneach of Ardtrea, in good penitence, mortue est. Gilchrist O'Moyleoin, Coarb of Kyran of Clon-mic-Nois, the best of all Airchinnechs in the churches of Ireland, in Christo quievit.”—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.
maille ppm. Muncaib Ua Maoilechlann do atripógaí, Doimnall a mac do gabáil a ionaí. Doimnall do atripógaí pia cemó raithe, Diarmait Ua Maoilechlann do gabáil a ionaí.

Aon Chriofh, mile céo piche a hocht. Munghí Ua Híoc, comáthra laip-laithe Tuama da gualann ppm pé, vécce i nhuirt in Gholt. Comáth Ua Íonecleisín, abb Cinannra, do écc. Tiollapátrice Ua Cateal, comáthra Caomhín, do nápaid i nGhionn da Locha la Laistníb. Tiollaíonnítht Bhaoi mac Scotaíse, comáthra beapaíth Cluana Conaidh, Ua bánaim, comáthra Crónán Ruip Cpe, Mac Mairg Úa Radabanam, comáthra Moitea, Tiolla Chapsám mac Tiollabú Úi Óraosa, aipcínmeach Cunga, Cennettísh Ua Conaíl, aipcínmeach Úi aointhead Cluana mac Nóir, Tiolla an comóin, mac Míc Cunn, tanaír abhaí Cluana mac Nóir, ppm pé, Úi Bngaílie, aipcínmeach Concuimóraí, vécce. Cennettísh, mac Aoda mac Ounmhléide, pí Úaí, do nápaidh. Ó Mairtín Íde, m. Úinn Úa Úaíghiúdaigh, do gabáil tighe pop Phaoián Ua Dibdáraí pop tigínaí Pip Mara, á a tuitim leo do nápaíd mac Phulpíicnach ma rappaí. Úath Úa Úaíghiúdaigh mac marc Lochlainn pop maircheach Tíghínaí Úi Ruipche, i spóireach Ua Ciatriza, tigínaí Cappípe, Cathal Úa Reáilligh, Siúruisce Úa Maoillechlann, mac Aoda Úi Dibdáraí, tigínaí Úa fAamalástaí, go rahaide oile amaille ppm a násoígal emgh Phátrice. Creachphluaisfhílaí na Concóirí mac meic Lochlainn pop maircheach Tíghínaí Úi Ruipche, i spóireach Ua Ciatriza, tigínaí Cappípe, Cathal Úa Reáilligh, Siúruisce Úa Maoillechlann, mac Aoda Úi Dibdáraí, tigínaí Úa fAamalástaí, go rahaide oile amaille ppm a násoígal emgh Phátrice. Creachphluaisfhílaí na Concóirí mac meic Lochlainn, tigínaí Cheneol Eogán, la Dál ughain, la hÁnníallaíbú MaÍg Choba, co ríogar tialla Úa nEachdach. Tiogair amháin co h-chríple Mide, co ri baíthbheac, ro gabaíbh naídeann na milesin an. Creachphluaisfhílaí na Toirpholíbhac Úa Concóirí nLaistníb, co pop amháin co nóir, naídeann co fiúrt, ro gabaíbh naídeann na milesin an. Creachphluaisfhílaí na Toirpholíbhac Úa Concóirí nLaistníb, co pop amháin co nóir, naídeann co fiúrt, ro gabaíbh naídeann na milesin an.

**Inis-an-Ghoill**: i.e. the Island of the Foreigner, now Inishagoill, or Inishaguille, 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.

**Úa Gormléigheádh**.—Now O'Gormley, and more generally Gormley, without the prefix Úa or O'.

**Cathal Úa Raghaileigh**.—This name would now be anglicised Cahill or Charles O'Reilly.

**Aedh Úa Dubhda, lord of Úi-Andailghadha**: anglicisé Hugh O'Dowda, lord of Tirawley.

**In revenge of Patrick's protection.—The Four**
with them. Murchadh Ua Maelseachlainn was deposed, and Domhnall, his son, assumed his place. Domhnall was deposed at the end of a month, and Diarmaid Ua Maelseachlainn 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. Conaing Ua Begaileghinn, Abbot of Ceanannus, died. Gillaphadraig Ua Cathail, successor of Caemhghin, was killed at Gleann-da-locha, by the Leinstermen. Gillacruimhi-thirfraeich Mac Scolaighe, successor of Bearach of Chlain-coirpthe; Ua Banain, successor of Cronan of Ros-Cre; Mac-Maras Ua Reabhachain, successor of Mochuda; Gillachiaraín, son of Gilladubh Ua Draeda, airchinneach of Cunga; Ceinneidigh Ua Conghall, airchinneach of Lis-aidheadh at Chlain-mic-Nois; Gilla-an-choimhdheadh, son of Mac Cuinn, Tanist-abbot of Chlain-mic-Nois for a time; and Fingart, annihilara of Coreumdhruaadh, died. Ceinneidigh, son of Aedh Mac Duinneasleibhe, King of Ulidia, was killed. The men of Magh-Ita, with Domhnall Ua Goirmleaghaidh, forcibly entered a house upon Faclan 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-Fhirbdhaadh was gained by the cavalry of Conchobhar, the son of Mac Lochlainn, over the cavalry of Tighearman Ua Ruaire, where Ua Ciardha, lord of Cairbre; Cathal Ua Raghailligh; Sitriuc Ua Maelbrighde; the son of Aedh Ua Dubhda, lord of Ui-Amhalghadha; and many others along with them, were slain, in revenge of [the violation] Patrick’s protection. 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-Eatich. They proceeded from thence to East Meath, and to the Feara-Breach, 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-cathu. On this expedition Ua Gadhra, lord of Luighne, 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 Tighearman O’Ruaire, upon the successor of St. Patrick.—See it supplied from the Annals of Ulster, pp. 1030, 1031, infra.

'Ua Gadhra, lord of Luighne.—This name would now be written, in English, O’Gara, lord of Layny.
aipha Pátripaice ets Connacstaí 7 písaí Muíban. Taillim, mós Muip-
chan Uí Mhaimealainn, bhn Tomhíosalbaí Uí Chonchoibí, óeccc. Doi-
nall mac an Ghillepennn mic Mic Uallachán, taipreach muintirre Cicioné,
vo maphaí d'Ina Mhaídán. Móip créa có Connacstaí 1 Peairnmaí, 7
po oipeácp an tín. Tá Lúgubair, 7 vo poctattan don, pochtaute tíbrum la Coceall,
mace Mic Sírun, 7 la písaí Pípmmaíge. Maighn mac Mic Loíainn, tigína
Chenél n'Éoigimn 7 an tuipceáiri, vo maphaí la Cenel éConnall, 7 la Cenél
Móin.

Aoir Cripote, mile cé 7épe a naoi. Maelbríde Ua Plannán, ancoipe
Uipp móir, Ghiollacoltmán Ua Ceallaígh náral págairt Déarmaíge Cholam
Chille, Mac Muipíbhra písh leigína Pípaí, 7 Ua Daímarama, comáipba Cip-
nám Ruip Cré, dég. Téa Cholunn Cille 1 Cill mic Néinm vo ghabáil d'Ina
Taipceáípp pot Aoif mac Céithbípp Uí Domnall, 7 a lopeccao ráip. Caeméllabh
vísgiana la Cenel n'Éoigimn 4. Maighn 1 mónaí Conchoíraí. Maighn ón,
vo maphaí písa eccíona pàité vo Cenél éConnall 7 n'Ina Taipmeádaígh 7 vo
Cenél Móin, 7 Cénochbíp vo ríogá doirióir. Maíchaimn, mac Muipéí-
tasaí Uí Ópíbainn, décc. Plann Ua Ceallaígh, tigína reapi píbreg, 7 Muip-
éittach Ua Conúbíraíp, píogáimna Ua Pístaga, vo maphaí vo Pístagh Pí-
mmage. Niail Ua Cripóitn, tigína Ua Fiacpach Árpa gnpa'da, vo maphaí
la hliúb Cennertóig. Ghiollacripote h'Ina hUípín, tóipreach Cenél Peapaigígh,
vo lopeccao 1 tig a alépáinn 1 t'íp Mánach meaball. Caipléin Aíta Cruinn

5 Mac Uallachán.—Now Mac Cudlaigh, and
Cudlahan, without the Mc.—See Tribes and
Customs of Hy-Man, p. 41, and from p. 183 to
p. 188. The Annals of Ulster record the follow-
ing events under this year :

4 A. D. 1128. Bisextus et Emolumitationis an-
num. The men of Móithly took house upon
the king of Fermainagh, Fylan O'Duvdara, and he
was slain by them, and a number of the good
men of Fermainagh. Gilpatrick mac Toithal,
Coarb of Coemgen, killed by the O'Murcais,
in the midst of Glindalough. An overthrow by
the horsemen of Conor Mac Loghlin on the
horsemen of Tiernan O'Roírk, where fell O'Ci-
array, king of Carbery, and Cathal O'Rogelly,
and Sitriick O'Moelbríde, and Hugh O'Dunvay,
king of O'Namalga, et alii multi. Murges
O'Níck, Aircheinnch of Tomdáguallam, died at
Inis-Gall. A most filthy act, that deserved the
curse of all Ireland, both spiritual and temporal,
that the like was never seen in Ireland, com-
mitted by Tiernan O'Roírk and the O-Brinnns.
The Coarb of Patrick, with his company, was
robbed, and some of them killed, and one of his
owne cleric among them. The hurt that came
of this evil act" [is] "that there is noe saufity
[to be] "in Ireland from thenceforth untill this
evil 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 Gospel: 'qui vos spernit
of Munster. Tailltin, daughter of Murchadh Ua Macleachlainn, and wife of Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, died. Domhnall, son of Gillafrinn, son of Mac Uallachain, chief of Muintir-Chuinaith, was slain by Ua Madadhain. A great predatory excursion was committed by the Connaughtmen in Fearmhagh, and they plundered the country and [the monastery of] Lughmadadh; and numbers of them were slain by Cochall, son of Mac Scanain, and the men of Fearmhagh. Maghnus, the son of Mac Lochlainn, lord of Cinel-Eoghan and of the North, was slain by the Cinel-Conaill and the Cinel-Moëin.

The Age of Christ, 1129. Macelbrighde Ua Flannain, anchorite of Lis-mor; Gillacolmain Ua Ceallaig, noble priest of Dearmhach-Choluim-Chille; Mac Muirgheasa, lector of Forna; and Ua Diarmada, successor of Cronan of Ros-Cre, died. The house of Colum-Cille at Cill-mic-Nenain 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-Eoghan, 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-Moëin; and Conchobhar was again set up as king. Mathghamhain, son of Muircheartach Ua Briain, died. Flann Ua Ceallaigh, lord of the men of Breagh, and Muircheartach Ua Conchobhair, royal heir of Ui-Failghe, were killed by the men of Fearmhagh. Niall Ua Cricain, lord of Ui-Fiachrach of Ard-sratha, was killed by the Ui-Cenneidigh. 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 praised 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 Feramoy 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 Airgiil, into Macova, and they brought hostages from I-Egha. They tourned then upon theire left hand to Firbrea, and left some of their men there, and committed wickednes before God and man, viz., the burninge of Trim, with the churches, and many martirized in it: Non impetrita pace Dei vel hominum retro ambulacrum. Peace for a yeare and a halfe made by the Coarb of Patricke, between Connaght and Munster."

Cod. Charred., tom. 40.

"Cill-mic-Nenain: i.e. church of the son of Nenan, now Kilmacrenan, in the county of Donegal.

The Ui-Cenneidigh: i.e. the inhabitants of the territory now the barony of Tirkeneddy, in the county of Fermanagh.
vo Óéann, Í an dho Российской vo Ósgada la Toippealáic Ua eConoibaip Í réinit
na blioina po. 1. raimhdo an táinta. Aitóir in dhuineáis nó in Cluain
mac Nóir do rocpemugaí, Í réoí do bheith eitse. Sa hannán temptaí Sol-
man tuceaí do Mhaoileáclann mac Domhnull, Cúinn Domhchaoda mic Fliomin,
Í na trí réite ñ uS Toippealáic Ua Conoibaip. bhí mé leis arísce. Í copa
áire sec do eipigh óir éirip, Í copa go náir, Í copa hUl Riada, míg Ardan, Í
caiteig áire sec do rpónnmh óir raimh cona éipic ó inéin Ruadh mac Cono-
baip, Í copaí áire sec Cellaí, cómptha Patreacce. Saipán thá o mhisait
via propiptíucaí iarain. Ceallach, cómptha Patreacce, máca o gre. Í air-
neácht iarain Toppa, aenéisin po mhnanníor Íoill, Í Íaofail laoig, Í
cerseat Éreann, iar nóporrcóz epecró, pasací, Í aíra gáca gáis aipén, iar
ccopapeic ceampaill, Í peíipíe mònda, iar ttdiaacáil réo Í maoinne, iar
nápaí mísaga Í roíle apn eac etpiu tean, Í eclip, iar mbálachuo aóntíz,
ënnipóig, celpaitaí, oípepeáicb, iar nópaí Í iar néipíe teccaud, po
rám o ghráit vo cum ame in Aídr Patreacce Ípí Múinann an cér u tá
April

"Tir-Manach.—Now Feminagh.
xx The altar of the great church of Cluain-micNois.—This passage is given in Connell Ma-
geoghegahn's translation of the Annals of Clon-
maoise, as follows:

"A. D. 1129. The great altar at Clonvicknose
was robbed this year, and many jewels sacri-
legiously taken from thence, viz., Kearnaghan
of Solmon's Temple, which King Moylesaghl-
lyn bequeathed to that church; the standing
cup of Donogh mac Flyn; the three jewels
that King Terlagh gave to that church, viz., a
cup of silver, a guilt Cross, and another
ejewel; a silver chalice, marked with the stamp
of the daughter of Rowie O'Connor; and a
cup of silver, which Ceallagh, primatt of Ard-
mach, bestowed on the church. The clergy of
Clone made incessant prayers to God and St.
Keyran to be a meane for the revelation of the
party that took away the said jewels."

"Ceallach.—This passage is translated by
Colgan as follows:

"A. D. 1129. S. Celsus Arichipiscopus Ard-
machanus, occidentalis Europee Primas, vir il-
libate castimoniae, et unius cujus arbitrio
Hiberni et externe gentes, Clerus et populus
Hiberniae erant contenti; post multos ordinatos
Episcopos, Præsbyteros, et diversorum graduam
Clericos; post multas Basilicas, Ecclesias, et
Carmeliteria consacrata; post multas et magnas
delemosynas, et pias elongationes; post regulas
morum Clero et pacis populo prescriptas; post
vitam in jejunii, orationibus, predictionibus,
missarum celebrazione et id generis variis pie-
tatis officiis transactam; sacramentis Penitentiae
et Extremae Unctionis præmissus, anno atatis
sua quinquagesimo, in Momonia, locoque Ardi-
Patrnic dicto spiritum cele reddidit, primo die
Aprilis. Cujus verò corpus færa quarta se-
quenti ductum est Lismorum S. Mochudain ibi
sepeliendum, juxta ipsius testamentum: ibique
færa quinta sequenti, cum psalmis, hymnis, et
canticis in Sanctuario Episcoporum vulgo ap-
pelleato, honorificè sepulcrum est. In ejus vero
locum in sede Ardamachano sufficitur (vel ve-
rives intraditur) Murchertachus, seu Mauritus,
Manach*. The castle of Ath-Luain and the bridge were erected by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhain in the summer of this year, i.e. the summer of the drought. The altar of the great church of Cluain-mic-Nois was robbed, and jewels were carried off from thence, namely, the carracaen [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 Conchobhain 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†, 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

Analgadini filius."—Trias Thaum., pp. 300, 301.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1129. Makmaras O'Reboghan, Airchinmech of Lismore" [died]. "Gillmochonna O'Duvdirma killed by Ulster," [on Inis Toitti, now Church Island, in Lough Beg, near Toome Bridge, county Londonderry.—Ed.] "Kellagh, Coarb of Patrick, chief and Archbishops of the west of Europe, and the only pleasing" [to] "Irish and English" [recte, Galls or Danes], "lay and clergy, after grading" [i.e. ordaining] "bishop, priest, and all degrees, and after consecrating of churches and churchyards many, and bestowinge of jewels 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 Ardpatriceke, in Munster, in the Kal. of Aprill, and in the 24th yeare of his abbotschip, 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 Sulmes, hymnes, and canticles, and buried in the bishop's burial, 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 him by the. The castle of Athlone made by Tirlagh O'Conor. Gilchrist Mac Uirin, chief of Kindred-Feragh, burnt in his fasterer's house, in Fermanagh, murtherously. Nell O'Krighan, king of O-Fiachrach of Ardsraha, killed by the Kennedyes."—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.
Annala Ríoga hAireann. [1130.

...via luain do ghiomh 1 pith caeaccadh biahain a aoih. Ruighe ta a céinn uis anachal 1 pith ceddasa am coc m30 Cleopór Moéada do 1eir a 1ionna bunhaim, 1 p ro píodópaí ab praitheab, 1 1minnab, 1 1cantieab, 1 po haocheab do 1honoraic in molaid na neppeor Ítha Dharbhain amháraach. Mhurphísitach, mac Domnaill, comhpoeadh íi eomairpbur Rataipeic iarrhin.

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. Muircheartach, son of Donmhall, 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. Cuainfin Ua Conchobhair, lord of Ui-Failghe, died. Gillactahann, grandson of Dunghaile, lord of Ui-Briuin-Cualann, was killed by his brethren. Diarmaid Ua Follamhain, chief of Clann-Uadach; and Goll-Chuna, i.e. Gilla-phadraig Ua h'Aireachtaigh, ollamh of West Meath in poetry, died. The jewels of Chlain-mic-Nois were revealed against the foreigners of Luimneach, they having been stolen by Gallacomhgain. Gallacomhgain himself was hanged at the fort of Chlain-Briain by the King of Munster, he having been delivered up by Conchobhar Ua Briain. This Gallacomhgain 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; Gilla-phadraig Mac Searraigh, lord of Dal-Buinne; Dubhraidhbe Mac Artain; and

ran, with his staff, or Bachall, return the ship back again until he was so taken. This much he confessed at the time of the putting of him to death by the said family.”

Chlain-Briain: i.e. the Fort of Brian’s Lawn or Meadow, now anglicised Cloonbrien, a townland in the parish of Athlaca, near Bruff, in the county of Limerick. — See the Ordnance Survey of that county, sheet 39.

a 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. 152, 153; and Rees’ Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down and Connor, &c., pp. 44, 233.
co noponc oile cen mo eiriu roin, 1 inorin an tip co hanne v na h'Arna etip taisc 1 cill, 1 tuiriat mile no baeat, 1 ilimile no baat, 1 brecad. Tecceit maciu Ua lo ma ticginnaoth iar pinn co h'Arno Maca i comedon Choncoba in co nohginat pith, 1 comh luishe, 1 co phraeacairgriat gialla lair. Longain la Toiraebailach Ua Concoba in co mache co Topair, 1 po airc Roip ngrill. Longain eile van, leip 1 ndisnmain, 1 po airc Dairbhru mile, 1 lin mór. Catrachenea: ma Ticginnán Ua Ruacra 1 ma núb õrmun 1 Sleib Snaiphe pop réitb Mhé, u i eocanach Oibrmaic Ua Maolchlaoin, ma Túirin, maic Mac Súin, ticgina Snaiphe, Uenir Ua Caomdelbín, ticgina Ua Losáin, maic Mac Gobhapulareis, ticgina neipseic òm, 1 tions oile noc aimnigh. Macar mór an na lui逺 éraoibh etip éona, bearcnaib, 1 ublab.

Ion Críost, mile céo émncha a haon. Mairibora Ua Poilada, aimpurcop Cúirt. 1 Mairéiptach Ua hInmearcais, comarba Comgaill, déec 1 ndi Maéa an teach la vOctobair. Dubhconla, insi Ruanóir na Sonne bunse Ui Choncoba in hic ticgina Luide d'éis. Creachpulaigh 1 la Toirnealba Ua Concoba, 1 la cósgead Connaic 1 Muimhain, 5 po aircpeic Ui Conaill Snaiphe. Sluaigea 1 la Concoaban Ua mórain, 1 la réitb Muimhain 1 Laisdib, 1 po õagrat a ngrill. Luchtair iarrin 1 Mhóin, 1 po airrgeic aic Luca Sennitsc. Comnaic 1 macphruga, 1 macphruga Connaic. Spaoimh 1 pop macphruga Connaic, 1 topair mac Conconnaic Ui Concoaban don éin min, 1 an Phíidana Ua Céitba 1. ollam Connaic. Slúigh 1 la Concoaban

Ard: i.e. Ard-Uladh, now the Ards, in the east of the county of Down.
Torach: i.e. Tory Island, off the north coast of the county of Donegal.
Ros-Guill: This name is still preserved, and is applied to the north-western portion of the parish of Mevagh, barony of Kilmacleren, and county of Donegal. See note 7, under A.D. 718, p. 317, supra.
Dairebr: This is the ancient and present Irish name of the Island of Valencia, in the barony of Iveragh, and county of Kerry. See Lechkar-na-g-Curt, p. 47, note 8.
Inis-mor: Now the Great Island, near the city of Cork, otherwise called Oilean-mor-Arda-Neimhidi.
Sliabh-Guaire: A mountainous district in the barony of Clanke, county of Cavan. See note 5, under A.M. 2859, p. 11, supra.
The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:
"A.D. 1130. Swords, with the church, and many reliques, burnt. Cúaidín O'Connor, king of Ollaly, mortuus est. Awley mac Sunan, king of Gaileng; Eneas O'Kineltvan, king of Loeguir, and a number of his good men killed by the men of Brefny, at Slewgoary. A battle betweene Scottsmen and the men of Moreh, where 4000 of
many others besides them: and they plundered the country as far as the east of Ard, 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, and plundered Ros-Guill. He brought another fleet to Desmond, and plundered all Dairbhri and Inis-mor. A battle was gained at Sliabh-Guaire by Tighearnan Ua Ruairc and the Ui-Briuin, over the men of Meath, wherein were slain Diarmaid Ua Macelachlainn, King of Teamhair; Amhlacibh, son of Mac Sca- nain, 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, Archbishop of Caiseal, [died]; and Muircheartach Ua hInneachtaigh, 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-Semhdighdhé. Their cavalry engaged the cavalry of Connaught. The cavalry of Connaught were defeated, and the son of Cuchonnacht Ua Conchobhair, and Feardana Ua Carthaigh, chief poet of Connaught, fell in the engagement. An army was led by Conchobhair, son of Domhnall

the men of Moreb, with their king, were slain. Eneas, son to Lulaye's daughter, killed 1000 Scots in a retyre" [i. e. retreat]. "An army by Connor O'Loghlin, 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'Sorry, king of Dal-Buine, and Duvaivile Mac Cairtin, and a number more; they praised 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 kings, went to Armaghe, to meete Connor, and made peace and tranquilitye, and left pledges. Greate store of all fruite this yeare."—Cod. Clar., tom. 49.

1 Ua Foghladha.—Now always anglicised Foley, without the prefix Ua or O'.

2 Loch Semhdighdhé.—Now Lough Sewdy, in the barony of Rathconrath, county of Westmeath.
Annals Riochtachta Eireann. [1131.]

Mae O'maonnaill Ui Loiann, 7 la tairisce n'Erainn, 7 la hUltoib hi eConnostaib, 7 do bheart Connaotaig airmi rop bereadh an tithuaig ri fail na Sliabh (e. Conmpilliaib), 7 ri-fhath an dbhaidio eatorra, 7 ri-fhath Conn Ua Maoilgnaise, 7 an Saphbanach Ua haoigill, 7 rochaide oile iu mairtin im. Ar sa comhdait an a bheag na Loi Cé, 7 do siainirt fiche mbliainna. Creach la Tiathann Ua Ruairi, 7 la mhaith breipne dar eiri an tithuaig iu mhin e. Cualgne, 7 ri aircire Ui Mehit. O'cmhrd mhoirp ri Uaithi, 7 do tairisce Airthail 7ar Ut Luain faig theis comhaire i Maig Conaille riur an eirci, 7 ri-fhath roimaireace eorpa i ri-fhath Raghnaill Ua hEochaoda, ri Ula, 7 Comhnae Ua Criocain, tiaghna mhiathaige co na mae, 7 Domplice Ua hlinnreachtaig, tiaghna Ua Meit, 7 rochaide ele eor. Tiachtuma roimaire la Conphnac maic Uitriain, 7 la Concaobh Ua mbriain. Mar thar Ua Muicheadh Ua Maoileachtann, rop Seol Ronain amir i ri-fhathattar ele. Concaobh Ua 7riman do ejomusina la a riop ghrada pein sip do hUachtar saip do. Concaobh Ua Lonaighceann amm an t€ mpo 7oim, 7 mpor marphad pith po cOinse mo. O'maonnaill Ua Puipce, tiaghna Ua Papceo, do ejimtar la Siol nuinmchada iu cLeathactan. Maoileachtann, mac Muicheataig Ui Mhaoillichlann, do marphad la mhaith Ceall. Cluain Epaip do ceartcan do Cappana, 7 ri-fhath Cealtia po di. An riop tiFheb do ejim do Muicheadh Ua Maoileachtann iu mpor inaip do mpor marphat bu Cluain Epaip. Marth Chaille

* Coirrshliabh.—Now the Curleiu hills, near Boyle, on the confines of the counties of Roscommon and Sligo.
* O'Mulgacthe.—This name was anciently anglicised O'Mulgeehy; but it is now usually translated Wynne, because gaeic, the latter part of the compound, denotes "of the wind."
* Ua Baighill.—Now O'Boyle, and sometimes Boyle, without the prefix Ua or O'.
* Loch-Ce.—Now Lough Key, near the town of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon.—See note under A. M. 3581.
* Ui-Meith : i. e. the Ui-Meith-mara, now Omentu, a district in the north of the county of Louth.
* Coill-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 Connaught, into Munster, and he spoyled I-Connell-Gaura. An army by Connor O'Bryan, and the men of Muster, into Leinster, and they took their pledges, and then into Meath, and spoyled the land of Logh Sendy, and their horsemen and the horsemen of Connaught fought, and the horsemen of Connaught were defeated. Maclisa O'Foghlaide, Episcopus Cassill, in vencete bona quicte."——Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

"A. D. 1131. Connor O'Bryen arrived in Meath, seeking to get through Athlone to gett
Ua Lochlainn, by the people of the north of Ireland, and the Ulidians, into Connnaught; and the Connaughtmen made an attack upon the rear of the army, in the vicinity of Seaghais (i.e. Coirrshliabh), and a battle was fought between them; and Conn Ua Maelgaiethe, Garbhnanach Ua Baeighill, and a number of others, were there slain. They met, however, on the following day, at Loch-Ce, and made a year's peace. In the absence of this army a predatory excursion was made by Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, and the men of Breifne, into Cualgne; and they plundered Ui-Meith. The Ulidians and the South Airghialla, however, returned homewards across Ath-Luain, and fell in with the depredators in Magh-Conaile, where a battle was fought between them, in which Raghnall Ua hEochadhla, King of Ulidia; Cumidhe Ua Crichain, lord of Fearnmhagh, with his son; Donnsleibhe 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 Maelachlannain 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. Maelsealachlann, son of Muircheartaich Ua Maelachlannain, 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 Maelachlannain, at the place where they divided the cows of Cluain-Iraird. The battle of Cailb-Cobhtlaigh was gained over the Sil-Muireadhaigh hostages there, after he had the hostages of Lynster. Tyerman O'Royrek gave an overthrow to those of Urdull, where Gillaryavagh O'Hogha, king of Ulster, and O'Krigan, prince of Farnoye, and his son, with many others, were slain. Thomond was preyed by the two kings of both the Munsters," [viz.] "by Cormack Mac Carricie and Connor O'Brien. Moyleseaghlyin mac Murtagh O'Melaughlyin was killed by those of Ferkall. A thunderbolt burnt the castle of Athlone; and the castle of Donle" [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'Moyley, King of Farkall, was killed in captivity by Murragh O'Melaughlyin. Mortagh O'Molloye, that succeeded as king of Farkall, was burnt by the family of Munyf Lwanym, in the church of Rahin. Mac Randolph Mac Moriey, cheif of Montry-Eolus, was treacherously killed by Tyerman O'Royrek. Coweconnought O'Dahle of Meath, chief? [of Cores-Adain], "and Archpoet of Ireland, died." —Ann. Clon.
Comhaptach ri Shiol Muinsean fhí mha Aitear Connaeátar rath na thréit puig eapeach in Muinman, is é an phartha trí mhaithin féicte a churtha go mpráeris a thábhála. Fhíonn a tóighe a lorgann do Donnabail mac Muinsean Uí Maolchomóin.


1 Maclomacdhog Ua Morgair: anglice 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 Triaen Thaum. p. 303; and Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, pp. 54-57.


3 Ua Néachtain.—Now O'Naughtan, and sometimes Naughton, and even Norton, without the prefix Ua or O'.

4 Cill-Cholgain: i.e. Colgan's church, now Kileoglan, in the barony of Dunkellin, and county of Galway.—See note under the year 1600; and Colgan's Aeta Sanctorum, p. 350. The family of O'Finn, now anglice Finn, without the prefix Ua or O', is still extant in the town of Galway, and near Cong, in the county of Mayo.

5 Dún-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-Muiredaigh left their spoils behind. Fine-Gall was plundered by Domhnull, son of Murchadh Ua Maelchaillain.

The Age of Christ, 1132. Maelmaedhog Ua Morgain sat in the succession of Patrick, at the request of the clergy of Ireland. Maelbrenainn Ua hAnradhain, successor of Brenainn of Cluain-fearta, died. Maelbrighde Mac Doilgen, 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. Uareirghe Ua Neachtain, head of the Culdees of Chlain-mic-Nois, and its venerable senior, died. Cucaille Ua Finn, airchinnneach of Cill-Colgain, 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-Ceinnsealagh, was slain. Maennhagh was plundered by Conchobhar Ua Briain, who carried off many cows. The castle of Bun-Gaillmhe 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 Amllaeibh Ua Lochlainn, lord of Corca-Modhruadadh, 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 in the Sianna was burned by the men of Munster, and twenty persons, together with the chief of Muintir-Chinaith, fell there. Diarmaid Mac Eitigen, chief of Clann-Diarmada, died. The prey of Feasog by Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, against a party of the men of Teathbha

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1 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.

2 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.

The prey of Feasog; Créac na Peapóige. 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
Ireland, made a wooden bridge over the river of" [Synann at] "Athling, and came himself to the land of Teaffa to keep" [i.e. restrain] "the O'Ferrals, where he was met by Murrogh O'Melaghlyn, king of Meath, Tyrannan 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 armies. 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.

Tyrannan O'Royrek was deposed of his principality by his own sept, and again restored thereunto."
and of Connaught, until he reached the camp of Toirdhealbhach Ua Concho-

bhair. Magh-Luig was plundered by the men of Breifne.

The Age of Christ, 1133. Muireadhach Ua Duibhinnisi, airchinnreach of 
Lughmhadh; Conaing, son of Dubladaleithi, fosairchinneach of Ard-Macha; 
Maelbrighde Ua hAinmin, noble martyr of Ireland, and pious paragon of the 
mildness and charity of the western world, died. Ros-Cre and Lughmhadh 
were burned. Muircheartach, successor of Patrick, made a visitation of Ti-
Eoghain; and he received his tribute of cows and horses, and imparted his 
blessing. Conchobhar, son of Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, royal heir of Tea-
mbhair, 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 Cōrmaic Mac Carthaigh and Conchobhar Ua Brian 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-
Mughadhorn\(^e\) and Dun-mor\(^f\), and plundered a great part of the country: they 
afterwards returned without hostages. A depredation was committed by Donn-
chadh Ua Ceartbaill 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 
Raghnall, 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-Fiach-
rach 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 Connnaichen and Meathmen.

\(^e\) Dun-Mughadhorn.—Otherwise called Dun-
Mughadhord; now Doon, four miles to the east 
of Westport, in the county of Mayo.—See note 
under A. D. 1235.

\(^f\) 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.
Aípeacétaí Úi Róthá, táoirpeac Clonme Tomaltair, 7 m po 5abao Mac an lítreí Úi Anmighi táoir Cenel Ódóta, 7 i tròmpeartan ile. Oroíte Aí Úa Laín 7 a eaítria 7 do peana laí Múineadh Úa Mhaoileachlaím 7 la Tírthính Úa Ruain. Comháil la Tonnílcheadáca Úa Concaobaí, 7 la Con-

coban Úa mórían co maíth cleirpeac Connaírt 7 Muíanna oc Abaill Cé-

erainí, 7 píth bhíona do déanaí eataoppa. Maolphchlaím, mac Úi Dia-

rmaí na mbó, 7 Eochán Úa Nuallain, tírphina Rótaí, do úsáid im 1 ceolachán la húrsa Úa Táitail, 7 la huiú Múineadh, 7 áp má bheith amantilde píthu. Dá mac Connaírt Úi Choncaobaí do bás a 10c Ribh. 

Gíola na naom Úa dhinn véec píth mícírpe Eípeann eiríne, 7 a aítasal i 

Rip Commáin. do òit mór mo Éppin, dá ngiorthern Maolgharb, dá ná mór 

roinnt ó támac an bó díobháile 1 namphí Plaimbeartaití mac Liombair, 

conphí páccad aít tirnáirpí becc do huaíb 1 nÉppin, 1ia nebdháb, 

Atrí páríoca, na ceilh 

Céd an mbló do bhíonaíb, 

O ghean Cóirce 1 mbéiril dhinn 

Sup an mbó dírpi 1 nÉppin.

Pláichbhréac Úa Pláichbhréaití do máb Úa mac Loíéin Úi Loíéin, 

1 nósoch a acaí. Mórphlainíean Leite Móga uile im Chóibhmac Mac 

Cártaí, 7 im Choncobaí Úa Mhaoilechlaím a eConnaírtai, sup nó máb Úa 

leó mac Úa Cathal Úi Choncobaí, 7 Gíola na naom Úa Plínn, táoirpeac 

Síl Maolmhínean, 7 po loignéis Oím Múlbh, 7 Oím móir, 7 po rompaíróit 

gan píth gan gíola.

1 Úa hAínlige.—Now O’Hanly, and sometimes Hanly, without the prefix Úa or O’.

2 Abhall-Chethearnaigh : i.e. Cethearnach’s Orchard, a place near Usneach, in Westmeath.

3 Úa Búin.—Now O’Beirne. He was chief steward to Turlough O’Conor, monarch of Ire-

land.

4 Fláiithbheartach, son of Loingseach.—He was monarch of Ireland from A. D. 727 till 734.

5 Dun-Maghdhorn, &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 cruelti-

ies upon the Lynster nobility; he killed O’Foy-

lan, prince of Lynster and Murrogh O'Tuathaill, 

and did execrably put out the eyes of Gillemo-

cholmoge, King of Kwalan-men, which brought 

all Lynster far under hand. Donnogh of 

Affalic was killed by others of Affalic, viz., by
chief of Clann-Tomaltaigh, and Mac-an-leastair Ua hAinlighe⁴, 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-Chethearnaigh⁵, and a year's peace was made between them. Maeelseachlainn, 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 Cuchomacht Ua Conchobhair were drowned in Loch Ribh. Gilla-na-naemh Ua Birn⁶, who was the royal lawgiver of Ireland, died, and was interred at Ros-Commain. 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 Flaitbhheartach, son of Loingseach⁷, 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.

Flaitbhheartach Ua Flaitbhheartaigh 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-Mughdhorn⁸ and Dun-mor, and returned without peace or hostages.

Clannmalry. 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 yealed hostages to king Terlagh, for Meath and Teaffa, and he took hostages of the Brenie also. Connor, grandchild of Donnogh O'Melaghlyn, was killed in captivity by Murhogh O'Melaghlyn, which was soon avenged by God, by taking away Art, son of the said Melaghlyn, within a fortnight after. The Cowarb of Saint Keyran was robbed at Cloninlogh by these of Sileannchy, and Connor Mac Coghlan, and the spoyleys restored again by the procurement of prince Connor, the king's son. King Terlagh O'Connor, with the forces of Connought, Meath, and Brenie, came
Aoír Cúirt; mile cé níochta a ceartaí. Celeatáin, mac Cóphmaic Uí Chinn na níocht, príoit i'n bocht, chinn comhairé, ñ thobar ecna, ríneach, chinn eimidh, comhcastra Cluana mac Nóit; dècc in tromhain Chiarán iar mbuaíd náitíse 1 Nóm Senteberp. Òr dó po páir mac Macain Uí Cho-éidáin ó Ceapgabhal an pampr, Mo ñenap ónt is bithard, A Mhic Cinn, a Chéile, A taoiri a Chéilechar Cluana,
1 ngle bithair gle buaða.

to Munster, but they returned without hostages, and spoyled some cornes in Lease and Ossorie. Canute, son of Lane, King of England and Denmark, died. Sitrick the Dane preyed and spoyled Ardbreakan, and took certain captives from thence too. Connor O'Melaughly, king of Meath, took the prey and spoyles of Swords, together with many captives.”

1 Immhaigh-Chiarain: i.e. St. Keyran's Bed. This was the name of a church at Cloonmaoise.
2 Eudaryabhail.—See note 1; under A. D. 788, p. 395, supra.
3 Inis Ua hAedhagain: anglicized Ivor O'Hegan. He was the tutor of St. Malachy, and is called by his contemporary, St. Bernard, “Vir Sanctissimae vitæ.”—Vita Malachi, c. 2.
4 Maolmacdoty.—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-Chiaraín, after the victory of penance, on the Nones of September. It was for him the son of Macamh Ua Cichairain, of Eadargabhall, 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 Imdhaidh Chiaraín he died. Fogartach Ua Riagain, airchinneach of Ros-Cre, and Gillabhrenainn Ua hAnradhain, successor of Brenainn of Cluain-fearta, died. Imhar Ua hAedhagain, 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 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, i.e. son of Cuaidhe 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 Osraighi resisted and slaughtered them, and slew Úgair Ua Tuathaí, royal heir of Leinster, with many others. A slaughter was made of the Osraighi, and of the foreigners of Port-Lairge, by the son of Mac Murchadh, in revenge of the slaughter aforesaid. A church which was erected by Cormac, grandson of Carthach, King of Caiseal, was consecrated by a synod of the clergy,

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Donnchadh.—He was the ancestor of Brian O'Conor Faly, who lost Offaly by his attainder in the reign of Philip and Mary.

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.
The following page is a transcription of a historical document in Latin, containing text about the life and deeds of a saint named Niall, and references to other figures and events in the history of Ireland. The text is fragmented and contains names and terms from historical records. The overall context of the document is the early Christian history of Ireland, focusing on the lives of saints and the establishment of ecclesiastical structures.

"Muireheartach, son of Domnall.—St. Bernard inveighs against this Muireheartach and his kinsman Niall, in the seventh chapter of his Life of St. Malachy. They were both descended from the noble family of the Oirghialla, which had now for 208 years possessed itself of the archiepiscopal see, and held it, as it were, by hereditary right. Notwithstanding the good character given of him in the text, St. Bernard pronounces damnation to him as well as to Niall: "illo igitur" [Mauritio] "cederis morte facto de medio, rustum Nigellus, inu vero nigerrimus, sedem praeviuit. Et in hoc animae sua Mauritius aedificavit, ut hunc haberet heredom, in quo dandum exigit, operibus adhiceret damnationis persistere. Erat enim et ipse ex damnata progenie cognatus Mauritii."—See Colgan's Tryias Thaum., p. 304; and Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 54.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise record the following events under this year: "A. D. 1134. Connor Mac Dermott O'Bryen, king of both the provinces of Munster, died at Killaloe. Donnogh Mac Carrhie came to Mun-
assembled in one place. Muireachtacht, 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 hEaghrí, and his wife, the daughter of Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhail, were killed by Taichleach Ua hEaghrí.

The Age of Christ, 1135. Cinaeth Ua Baeighill, a noble bishop, i.e. Bishop of Clochar, and chief senior of the north of Ireland; Bishop Ua Cattan, Archbishop of Ua Ceanmacalaigh; and Maelisa Ua Finnachta, comharba of Ros-Commáin, died. Gillacommain Ua Conghalaigh, lector of Ros-Commáin, was killed by the Comhnaicni. Domhnall, son of Muireachtacht 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 Sínaigh, 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, 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 Cincle-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 Tyredologha, was killed by some of his own family. Terlagh O'Conor, with his forces of Meath and Breny, went to the provences 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 county of Lease and Ossorie. The son of Ferall O'Molloy, prince of Ferkell, was killed by the grandson of Rowrie O'Molloy, 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 took a prey from Kynealeagh."

Archbishop of Ua Ceanmacalaigh: i.e. of Ferns. There was no archbishopric of Dublin at this period.

Purchased the Bachall-Isa: i.e. the crozier of St. Patrick. It appears that after the death of Muireachtacht, Niall or Nigellus obtained forcible possession of this crozier.—See St. Bernard's Life of St. Malachy, c. xii. This purchase
of the Baculus Jesu by Malachy is not noticed by Colgan.

a "Rath-Luaraigh.—Now Maghera, in the county of Londonderry.—See A. D. 814 and 831.

b Cluain-cuin-Modimog.—See note under the year 1089.

c Ua Carinl.—Now anglicised O'Keeffe, and sometimes Keeffe, without the prefix Ua or O'.

d Gleannamhneach.—Now Glenworth, in the barony of Fermoy, and county of Cork.—See Leabhar-na-gCeart, p. 78, note 7.

e Cind-Laeghaire.—This was the tribe-name of the O'Donohoes, who descended from Laeghaire, the fourth in descent from Core, King of Munster.

\[\text{[1135.]}\]

\(\text{This is the tower now called O'Rourke's Tower.}\)
men of Magh-Itha, namely, by Maelruanaidh Ua Caireallain and the Clann-Diarmada, after which a great slaughter was made of the Cinel-Eoghan 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. Cluain-Iraird, Ceanannus, Rath-Lurainh, and many other churches, were burned. Many of the men of Desmond fell by those of Thomond, at the causeway of Cluain-caein-Modimog. Of these was Finguine Ua Cacimh, lord of Gleannmannach, and Mathghamhain Ua Donnchadha, lord of Cinel-Laeghaire; Maelgorm Ua Rinna, and the son of Lochlainn Ua Cinaedha, of the Ui-Maccaille, and many others. Aedh Ua Conchobhair, lord of Corca-Modhruadh, and Cumara, son of Cumara, son of Domhnaill, 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-Commnain was plundered and burned, both houses and churches, by the same party, to a month afterwards. Ua Madadhain, lord of Sil-Annchadha, and of Ui-Maine for a time, was treacherously killed by Gilla-caeinighghin Ua Ceinneidigh, and the choice part of his people along with him. Amhlacibh, son of Domhnall Finn Ua Dubhda, lord of Ui-Amhalghadha, was slain by the Ui-Fiachrace of the north. The fleet of Murchadh Ua Maclachlann on the Sinaiin and on Loch Ribb; the Sil-Muireadhaigh, with their king, i.e. Conchobhar, son of Toirdhealbhach, 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 Cliotheach of Cluain-mic-Nois, and pierced the cloiteach of Ros-Cre. The men of Fearumhagh turned against the Meath men, and made peace with the men of Breifne. Stephen assumed the kingdom of England on the 2nd of December.

—See Petrie's Round Towers of Ireland, p. 388.

1 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 Nicol'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. Murrogh O'Melaghly was restored again to his kingdom of Meath. The Abbess of Kildare was forced and taken out of her cloisters by Dermott Mac Murrogh, king of Lyster, and compelled to marry one of the said Dermott's people, at whose taking he killed a hundred and seventie of the townsman and house of the abbess. Cormack Mac Carbie, and Connor O'Bryen, with their forces of Munster, came to Connought, where they cleared the paces of Rabehie and Belfada; they burnt
Aorí Cróirt, mile céo tríocha a pé. Aosb Úa Pinn, eprcor na bhreipne, do écc i nIúr Créann. Domnall Úa Dubhcaig, aip éppruss Conacht, coimheora Chiapain, cuimh aescna 1 emíg an éicceid oifigail báir 1ip na noltéir 1 célebrad 1 eCluain réite bhreann. Robhartach Úa Ceallaig, aipóinsch Raítain moine, déig iap nóishe aitríite. Tiolla Cróipt Úa hECam, comhair Phindem, t Saerbhreáeach Úa Ceallaig, comhair 1 Shuanair, déig. Mac Chiapain, airmeach Suip, do étuim lá iopra Peaipmainge. Maelmaíne mac Colmain, aipóinech Dóipe Lúpm. Maolpoíra mac Maolcolaíam, rnuí-callaoin Aipína MaCa, a rnuí íóideaire a a leabair comhdaith, déic iap naíthíte toshaíde aídéic aem an éirte. Concuíbar, mac Domnall Úi Locho-laimh, tigríma Úa Úig céitéir, tú i an tuairisc mide etn Chonall Eoín, Ulta, t Aírgitallta, t muigoimina Eipine beor, do marbaí bhriath Maige Shlacht 1 meabail. Échpí Úa hAnntiú, tigríma Úa nEacáide, do marbaí do Uib Eacáide réipín. Aoí mac Domnall Úi Conóchbaí, muigoimina Conact, do marbaí do na Tuactaí iap na éoírn nui éac éna eitece na mhoise, do ióna iap aier ghrada amoille mhir do marbaí. Mac Domnall Úi Ohúíosa, tigríma Úa nAmaltóta, do marbaí. Domhchaí, mac Maolleaichlaíam Úi Phaoilán, do étuim l-a Copbmac Mac Capítheach 1 meabail. Aoí, mac Toippnealbaí Úi Conóchbaí, do balla l-a Toippnealbaí roudm. Domnall

the two Corkes, and Mogorne, and Dunmore; and also killed Cahall mac Cahall, prince of Connought, and Gillenewere O'Flym, prince of Sile-Moyleroyne. The Bridge of Athlone and castle was broken and razed down by Morrough O'Mealaughlyn, king of Meath. Connor mac Murrough O'Mealaughlyn, prince of Meath, was killed by Donnough Mac Gillemochmoke, and the Dunes of Dublin. For which cause the said Mac Gillemochmoke was killed within a week after by Meathmen, and Hugh O'Hugh. There was a meetings of Conmour O'Bryan, 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. Lushe, and the contrry of Fingall, was altogether burnt by Donnell mac Murrough O'Mealaughlyn, in revenge of the killing of his brother, Connor O'Meleaghlyn, prince of Meath. Mealaughlyn Mac Dermott mocc Moylenemoc, and Ecohie O'Nolan, king of Fohartye, were killed in a fray by Wogarie O'Twahill, and by the O'Toole of Lynster, with a great slaughter of many others. Morrogh O'Harie, and his wife, king Terlagh O'Connor his daughter, were killed by Taighleigh O'Harie. Convicknose, on the Sunday of Easter, was burnt, with the church-yard of Morriegh O'Duhie, and the place called Lisseannabby. There was a great assembly of Lenthmoie in Cashell at the consecration of the church of Cormack Mac Carbie, king of Cashell. These of Ossorie gave an overthow to Dermott Mac Murrough, king of Lynster, where Owgary O'Toole, chief of the Tooles, was killed. The said Dermott gave an overthow to those of
The Age of Christ, 1136. Aedh Ua Finn, Bishop of Breifine, 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-searta-Brenainn. Robhartaich Ua Ceallaigh, airchinneach of Fathain-mor, died after good penance. Gillachrist Ua hEchlain, successor of Finnen, and Saerbhreatach Ua Ceallaigh, successor of Ua Suaigh, died. Mac Ciarain, airchinneach of Sord, fell by the men of Fearnnagh. Maelmaire Mac Colmain, airchinneach of Doire-Lurain; Maelisa Mac Maelcoluim, 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-Ith, by treachery. Echri Ua hAiteidh, 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, 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 Macleachlainn Ua Faclain, fell by Cormac Mac Carthaigh, by treachery. Aedh, son of Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair was blinded by Toirdhealbhach himself. Domhnall Ua Caine-

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 chieftains. Hugh mac Coghan O'Flatyle, prince of Delvyn-Beathra, died. Henrick mac Willelan, king of France and Saxonie, died. Conrado, the Emperor, died. Morrogh O'Melaghlun, 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."

e Maelisa Mac Maelcoluim.—This entry is translated by Colgan thus:

"A. D. 1136. Beatus Maelis Maelcolmbl" [filius], "exactissimus calculator temporum Ardmachani sedis, ejusque Antiquarius nulli secundus, ac Bibliothecarius, in egregia pentrée ipsa feria sexta Dominice passionis de nocte, animam Deo reddidit."—Trias Thaum., p. 304.

On this passage Dr. O'Conor writes in a note:

"Ecce Bibliothecarii officium in Hibernicis Anmalibus memoratum ante adventum Anglorum."

b The Tuathas.—Generally called Teorn Tuatha, i.e. the Three Districts; territories in the east of the county of Roscommon, for the extent of which see note 4, under A. D. 1189.
Ua Camoelban, tigíona Cenel Laoghaire, do marbhad la Ti'shinnÁ Ua Ruairc g la hUib Órúim, g torpóchtaír rochaíde do bhriamnechtaí la ríshaid Me. Mianom riosta eiscir Mhionachaire g bhréimechtaí. Creach la hampsean Mhóe 1 nuib Órúim, co ttuccperth burpi gímíie. Creach le la ar lu á thádaigh 1 Mhíin. Creach loca Càmpicín bh ríshaid Teatea, g mo loigerth an caiplen no nár a taonne. Creach le la ar lu á thádaigh no ro ainseachta Munteach Páine. Creach la Doimnáil mac Mhurchadha Uí Mhaolchlainn eraí hUib Duncaif, g aip tar an cernéic mun do marbhad Tuillachtainn mac Tuillachtaian. Tuillachtainn Ua hOgáim do marbhad la mac Neill mac mac Loch-lainn. Chuaip Muinnim la Maolmaedócce Ua Mompaí, comóphba Ráitpaice. Cairech le Riocht Ua Mac Anair, abhaí 1 náprí Machtá 1. Neall, mac Aedha, 1 monadh Maolmaedócce. Ruairí Ua Conócboí 1 Uada Ua Conócboí ho bhabhair la Toirphbealbae Ua Conócboí an comóphba comóphba laiptaite, 1 Uábreac, g ná baclá buidh 1 Uí Dhomnalláin. Neide Ua Maolconaire, an píshaid, do écc. Maolmaedócce Ua Mompaí do léigíin comóphba Phóirteach de ac Ótha.

Aoir Creip, mile cégo tráosta a feacht. Doimnáil Ua Conánch, aipóppuc Leithé Moga, tuir crábábh, epnaithe, ecnaí, g eipsní$e bíó 1 préad no tráuachtaí, g tréanaí. An teppucce Ua Baocháil, g an teppucce Ua Maolpoimnáin, écc. An teppucce Ua Cléipí no connáctaithe, g an bhall Ua Cabála, tighi aipchna, écc. Macreacht Ua Róimneach do píshaid, g anamcrá co cceúna, g co náiltíne. Aoí Ua Fhinn, aipóphilegimpeaí mórpeine, écc. Maíc Tuillachtainn I Chibléacaíín, comóphba Póime Póitain, écc. Cairech ri

1 Loch Cairgin.—This was the ancient name of Ardakillen Lough, near the town of Roscommon.—See note 1, under A. D. 1388.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1136. Donnell O'Dulie, archbishop of Connought, and Cowairb 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. Clonare was preyed, and the spoyle thereof taken away by the Bremienmen. They behaved themselves so exceeding outragi-ous in the taking of these spoyleys, that O'Daly, archpoet of all Ireland, without respect was very irreverently stripped of his cloaths to his naked skin; and, among the rest, they took a sword out of the vestry preserved by St. Fyman himself, Murogh O'Melaghly, king of Meath, took his own son, whom he committed to prison for his evil behaviour and miscarriage of himself. Dermott Mac Morogh, king of Lynster, accompanied with all the forces of the Danes, came to Westmeath to be revenged of the O'Melaghlys for their abuses done to him before. He was met by the O'Roycks, O'Rel-
deallbhan, lord of Cineel-Laeghnaire, was killed by Tighearnan Ua Ruairc and the Ui-Briuini, 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-Briuini, and they carried off countless cows. Another predatory incursion was made by the same party into Fearmnabhagh. Loch Cairgini was plundered by the men of Tenthbha, and they burned the castle, and slaughtered its people. Another predatory excision was made by the same party, and they plundered Muintir-Fidhnhigh. Gillamura Ua hOgain was slain by the son of Niall, grandson of Lochlainn. The visitation of Munster was made by Maelmaedhog Ua Morgair, successor of Patrick. A change of abbeys at Ard-Macha, i.e. Niall, son of Aedh, in place of Maelmaedhlog. Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair and Uada Ua Concheanainn were taken prisoners by Toirdhealbach 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. Maelmaedhog 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 amnchara of meekness and mildness; Aedh Ua Finn, chief lector of the men of Breifne, died. Mac Gillaithinain Ua Gibhleachain, successor of Feelin of Fobhar, died. A change
and a local parish. The power of the people was vested in the controversial Eoghanachta, who were the successors of the previous kings. The king of these people was the O'Donnell family, who held sway over a large area of the Connacht region. The O'Donnells were patrons of the church, and were the focal point of the local community.

During this time, the local church became an important center of learning and culture. The Church was not just a place of worship, but also served as a social and educational institution. The church was often the center of the community, where people came to learn and to seek guidance. The Church was also a symbol of power and authority, and the local church was often a center of political intrigue.

The Church was not without its challenges, however. The local people were often at odds with the Church, and the Church was often at odds with the local authorities. The local people often resented the Church's power and influence, and there were frequent conflicts between the Church and the local community. Despite these challenges, the Church continued to play a vital role in the local community, and remained an important symbol of the local culture.
of abbots at Ard-Macha, i.e. the archeinneach of Doire [Choluiin Chille] in place of Niall, son of Aedh. Cluain-namha 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. Dommnall, son of Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, royal heir of Ireland and of Teamhair for a time, the only Guaire [Aidhmc] 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 Muircheartach Ua Briain, the wife of Ua Maeleachlainn, died at Dearnmh 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-cliath 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 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 Sinaiinn and Loch Ribh. This was, indeed, a brave expedition for him against the fleet of the men of Breifne, under Tighearnan Ua Ruaire, and against the fleet of the men of Meath, under Murchadha 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 Ceallaimme, were burned. Magh-nEo [and] Builheamhnach were burned. All the province of Connaught was laid waste, from Drobhaeis to the Sinaiinn and to Echtgho, and the people themselves were driven into West Connaught.

and note on Abhainn-da-loilgheach, A. D. 1598.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise notice the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1137. There was such boysterous, tempestuous windes this year, that it fell'd

6 T
downe many trees, houses, turrets, steeples, and other things, and wher'd some of them into the seas. Donnell mac Murrogh O'Meloughlyn, 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 Murrogh, King of Lynter, and Connor O'Bryen, prince of Dalgaisse, 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 Synnem, and from Clonvicknose to Eghtgie, was waste this year, save larhar-Connoucht. More, daughter of King Mortagh O'Bryen, and wife to Morrogh O'Melaughlyn, and Queen of Meath, died a very good death at Dorrowe. Moykeis, called Crossan Fyn O'King, archpope of Ireland, in that kind of Irish verse called Crossaught, died at Cloncourie [Cloncurry] in Lynster.4

4 Maelpatraig Ua Drugain.—This passage is translated by Colgan as follows:

4 A.D. 1138. Beatus Maelpatricius Hua Drugain Hibernorum sapientissimus Archiscolasticus Ardmanachus (hoc est, supremus Professor Scholae Ardmanachae) occidentis Europe scientissimus, vir pietate et religione precipuus, 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, 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, on the second of January. Cill-dara, Lis-mor, Tigh-Moling, and Sorl, were burned. The visitation of Munster the first time by the son of the poet, and he obtained his tribute. Cormac, son of Muireadhach, son of Carthach, King of Desmond, and Bishop of the kings 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'Conchobhbar Ciarraige. Raghnall, son of Imhar Ua Cathain, lord of the Crae, Cianachta, and Fir-Li, fell through treachery and guile, by the Ua-Eoghain of the Valley. Maclruanaidh Ua Caircailain, lamp of the north of Ireland for personal form, wisdom, and chivalry, was slain by the Cinel-Moain. Domhnall Ua Ciardiha, lord of Cairbre, was killed by Tighernan Ua Ruair. Mathghamhain Ua Conchobhair, lord of Ciarraige-Luachra, died. Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, with the Connaughtmen, Tighernan Ua Ruair, with the men of Breifne, and Donnchad 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.

5 The Island of Loch Cre.—Now Moin-na-hinnse, near Roscrea, in the county of Tipperary.—See note 1, under the year 802, p. 412, suprâ.

6 The son of the poet: i.e. Gilla Maelic. See Colgan's Trias Thaum., p. 305; and Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 57.

7 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 Cormac, 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.

8 The Ua-Eoghain of the Valley. A sept of the Cinel-Eoghain, who were at this period seated in the valley of Glenenkieine 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, Keenagh, and Coleraine, in the county of Londonderry.

6 T 2
The Maps of Inisfallen are generally surrounded by a marsh which is still generally flooded in winter.—See note 5, under A.D. 922, pp. 610, 611, supra.

The Annals of Clonmaise want this year altogether. Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen notice the death of Amhlaidh Mor, or Aulavias Magnus Mac Firbis, chief antiquary and poet of Ui-Fiachtach.

1 Craeagh-Maigh-Lorchaigh: 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-Moideata at present, but the spot is surrounded by a marsh which is still generally flooded in winter.—See note 5, under the year 746, p. 349, supra.

3 Ua Dubhda.—Now Duddy. This sept, which
with Ua Macleachlainn. On the other side Murchadh Ua Macleachlainn, 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-Maigh Lorgaigh. 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 Fearmhagh, so that an insufferable famine prevailed amongst them the year following. After this the Meath-men, Leinster-men, and the foreigners, proceeded to Inis-Mochotha to plunder it, and a countless number of them went on rafts, and by swimming, on the lake, 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 Cúbrúnin 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 Tighernach of Cluain-Eois, fountain of the prosperity and influence of the north of Ireland, bestower of food upon the laity and the clergy; Cuchonnacht Ua Dalaigh, chief ollamh in poetry, died at Cluain-Iraird. He was of Leacain, in Meath. An army was led by the Ulidians to Tulach-Og, and they burned the plain with its churches. Mathghamhain Ua Dubhda, chief of Clann-Laithbheartaigh, with the chief men of his territory along with him, was slain by Muirechertach, son of Niall, in revenge of Conchobhar Ua Lochlainn. Donnchadh Ua Maelmhuaidh, lord of Feara-Call and Cinel-Fhiachach, was killed in his fetters by Murchadh Ua Macleachlainn. Muirechertach Ua Maelmhuaidh, the other lord of Feara-Call, was burned by the Feara-Call, i. e. by the Ui-Luainimh, in the church of Raithin. Ua Cadhla, i. e. Aedh, lord of

is of the Cínel-Eoghain, is not to be confounded with the O'Dowlas of Connaught.

7 Ua Cadhla.—Now Kyley or Kealy. This name was latinized Quatela, by Malachias, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Tuam in the seventeenth century. Connhaicne-mara is now anglicised Conamara, 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.
lā Domnchaíd mac Taidg via múintir pēm. Domnchaíd, mac Taidg hūi Maolmuanaí, vo dálao lā Toirppocalbair Úa e Concobair. Mhíghal, mac Ragnall, mac Mairíc, Íocraide Muintir h'Éolaí, vo mapbh a lā Tighmáin Úa Ruaipc ap Íomairceu Úa mbrúinn γ μη μήπερνα κτο λαεν γ κέιτο- 

mion γ πτελαν. Clanna Céitáig vo tonnabhao a Muinann lā Síol moibhain. Sié mbhása na dénain ictir phítha Muiti an γ Láoin lā comairba Phá- 

rpraice γ la baçall lora. MaolbriTha Úa Brolcháin, empear Arpa Maca, γ chlo épábaín tuaireacht Éireann, raoi ar ecna, aí éimpra, γ aí algeine, doce iar niúiseann 29 lámh.ain. Niall, mac Aoda mac Maolíora, com- 

opba Phárrpraice μπι μέ, déce iar naítrípe οίοιρα.

Aoir Clóirt, miile céo ceapach. Éochaid Úa Ceallaí, aitpein μήi Mhóe, μήi eppucc na hÉireann uile, déce ma πνοματα το ωDeapmáis Colum Chille. Oimnáll Úa Sealtait, aitpeineach Conocaire, etn oirnán γ aipe- 

acaír Muinann, vēg. Comarba Phárrpraice pop cuairt Coimhért ma céona pecht, co ṭuig a oíghein, γ po oíghein a ceall a pop a coimh o Thóirppoca- 

bairch O Concobair, γ ε ματιβ Coimhért, co mpaicbar comarba Phárrpraia 

co na raiinb húmachtan popp an μή, γ pop maatib Chomnacht. Cláithiúct 

vo dénain lā Toirppocalbair Úa Concobair vaμ Athair, γ a πολπόνομ τ Μαίσ 

Teathba ce comhob Coimhért. Támu iarain Múrpuaid Úa Maol- 

leachlaínn co pohipade μήi Mhóe, γ Teathba, γ Tighmáin Úa Ruaipc, co peh- 

pade μή ποπερφεν με popas lóigpóit Comhért γ Coimhért. Páigbait 

pem a lóigpoit leá. Coipetep ε lápan luét anúcar, γ mapbait Ragnall,

The race of Brian: i.e. the O'Briens and 

Mae Mahons of Thomond.

Maelbrighidhe Úa Brolchain. — "A. D. 1139. 

B. Maelbrigaidus Hua Brochinn, Episcopus Ar- 

nachamus, speculum religious et pietatis Sep- 

tentrioralis Hibernia, vir sapienti, mansuc- 

tudine et elementi us excellens, obit die 29. 

Januarii, post summam carnis castigationem, 

e postenticius vitae opera." — Trías Thaum., 

p. 305.

Niall, son of Aedh.—He was the grandson 

of Maeliis, who was Abbot or Archbishop of 

Armagh from 1063 till 1092, who was the son 

of Anbalghaidh, who was Archbishop of Ar- 
magh from 1021 till 1050. This is the person 

called "Nigellus quidem, imò verò nigerimum" 

by St. Bernard. Colgan gives the obit of this 

Niall from the Annals of the Four Masters, with 

a very appropriate remark, as follows:

"A. D. 1139. Nigellus, filius Aedhi, filii Maelisa, 

comorbanus S. Patrii (id est Antistes Ardam- 

chanus) post ferventissimam penitentiam decessit. 

Severiori calamo in hunc advertit Divus Bernardus 

quam domestici Anmales." — Trías Thaum., 

p. 305.

The successor of Patrick.—This passage is 

translated by Colgan as follows:

"A. D. 1140. S. Gelasius in Conmaciam pro-
Conmaicne-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 Raghnall, son of Muireadhach, chief of Muintir-Eolais, was killed by Tighearnan Ua Ruairce, 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 Brian⁴. 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 Brolchain⁴, 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 Aedh⁵, 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 Dearbhach Choluim Chille. Domhnall Ua Sealbaigh, aircimnach of Corcach, pillar of the glory and splendour of Munster, died. The successor of Patrick⁶ 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 chiefstains of Connaught, and the successor of Patrick and his clergy left a blessing on the king and the chiefstains of Connaught. A wicker bridge was made by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair across Ath-lieag⁷, and pitched his camp at Magh-Teathbha, to guard Conmhaicni. Murchadh Ua MacEachlaimn, with the forces of the men of Meath and Teathbha, and Tighearnan Ua Ruairche, with the forces of the men of Breifne, came to attack the camp of the Connaughtmen and the Conmhaicni. These left the camp to them; and the southern party burned it, and slew Raghnall, the grandson of

fectus, a rege terræ Theodorico Hua Concho-

⁴ Across Ath-lieag: 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 viniarum factus a Tordel-

⁵ Paragon of wisdom, meekness, and mildness, after good penance, on the 29th of January.

⁶ A year's peace was made between the men of Munster and the Leinstermen, by the successor of Patrick, and the staff of Jesus.

⁷ A wicker bridge was made by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair across Ath-lieag, and pitched his camp at Magh-Teathbha, to guard Conmhaicni.

⁸ Connaughtmen and the Conmhaicni. These left the camp to them; and the southern party burned it, and slew Raghnall, the grandson of

est."—Trias Thaum., p. 304.
mac mic Dùibhára, toiread Muintire hÉolair, co rocaibh uimháib. Como-
vál oc Acluain lá Munchea Úa Maolteachlainn, l dá Toirphídealbaí Úa eCon-
chóiba, l do porraic coimhne l comóraí, l recarratt fó ríbh. Chaith fóinse óile la Toirphídealbaí uip Aé Luain co ro rópaí lárfar Mide. Cúil na Úa Conneilbáin, tişpna Laoi̇gaine, l Plaisbhíteach Úa Catairgíig tişpna na Saithe, l Domnall a bhataí thag eipbail lá Munchea Úa Maolteachlainn ma nècòpaigh ríin. Tişpáin Úa Ruairí do aibh a plaist Úa mòinín lá hUib drùin peirpin, l a ceithir tr ùb ghabail othóire dú. Creach lá Toirphídealbaí Úa eConchóibaí, co ro oíche Muintir Maolteachtha. Tugtar mhill Tíchba ruadaíocht bhiúilbaí por a phlóis ríin, l por cúirtei ír por porra in Munphíbaí, mac mic Munpedeáis Úi Phíonatha, toiread Clonme Mputeába, l in mac mic Úoíla mic Ruaidhí. Marb com Thállaí Úa chlait mhi dghallabh Puimp Láipse, l in eipse thoirn mac Mic Torman.

Aor Cóiprís, mile céad ceaptachat a haon. Domnall Úa Conpínacla, tişpna Taetéba, deice Úi Cluain Éarnraí iar brúinnaí. Aoi Úa Lóinán, maor Múchann, deice. Conmába Creipín do ospaim ló Síod Nánnáis, l la Conchóib air Úa Me Coileáin Úi Cluain pionnloca. án creach ríin do aipice ro céadúin lá Conchóib air Muintir na Gáidheal agus a Me Conchóib Úa Me Úi Úi Chlóin. 

Diarraimh Maic Mupéadá, mí Laisín, do Déimhne i tíne por iathib Laisín, l por Domnall, tişpna Úa Piaidín l pocheáinna Laisín, l por Úa Cúillthain. Muinteoir Úa a maphin lár tiblimb, l Mupéshíteach Maic Oioicmolmós, tişpna Píbh Súbáil lár Úa Me Úi Úi Chlóin. Énmsé aí mór Laisín do ghr iomh ghr, aí maphin por Úa Cúillthain, do úb Laisín do paro deich por ba aíre Úa Me Úi Úi Chlóin. Domnigh mac Thállaí Úa Cúillthain, l naom Úa Me Úi Úi Chlóin, toiread Muinteoir hÁngaire ré a Mairi

men, in planitie Tellis, ad protegendum Com-
menium."—See note 3, under A. D. 781, p. 388, 
and note 4, under A. D. 1000, p. 744, supra.

"Úa Fínnachtáigh.—Now anglicised Fin-
naghty and Finmerly, without the prefix Úa 
or Úo."

"Cluain-fhianboca: i.e. the Lawn or Meadow 
of the Bright Lake, now Clonfinlough, a town-

land in the parish of Clonmacnoise, barony of 
Garrycastle, and King's County.

"Goll Gaibhle: i.e. the Blind Man of Fítha 
Gaibhle, a famous wood along the River Figile, 
in the parish of Clonssat, barony of Cooles-
town, and King's County.—See Leabhar-nu-
gCourt, p. 214, note 6.

"Crotraigh:—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-mladh Ua Caindealbhain, lord of Laeghaire, and Flaitheartach Ua Cathasaigh, lord of the Saitlini, and Domhnall, his brother, were taken prisoners by Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, for their own injustice. Tighearnan Ua Ruairc was expelled from the chieftainship of the Ua-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-Mic-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 Fnnachtaigh, chief of Clann-Murchadha, and the grandson of Aedh, son of Ruaidhri. A battle was gained by the foreigners of Ath-clath, over the foreigners of Port-Lairge, in which the son of Mac Tormair was slain.

The Age of Christ, 1141. Domhnall Ua Coinshlachla, lord of Teathbha, died at Cluain-Eraird, after penance. Aedh Ua Longain, steward of Munster, died. The successor of Ciaran was robbed by the Sli-Anurchadha and Conchobhar, the son of Mac Cochlain, at Cluain-finnlochla. The booty was immediately restored by Conchobhar, son of Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair. Diarmait 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 Muircheartach Mac Gillamochoimog, 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. Domnchadh, son of Goll Gaibhle, i.e. Ua Conchobhair Failghe, was killed by the Ui-Failghe themselves, i.e. the Clann-Maelughra. Domhnall Ua Loingsigh, lord of Dal-Araidhe, was slain by the Croitraigh. Gilla-na-naemh Ua Fear-

unknown, unless the present barony of Cathraighe, or Carey, in the north-east of the county of Antrim. In Leabhar-na-gCoirt they are styled "in coiltrog, i.e. of the fleet," which shows that they were seated along the sea. — See Leabhar-na-gCoirt, printed by the Celtic Society. p. 171, note.
Eóean dég, i d'chuan aon, th a aonadacht a dhíobh Cloéann. Stóicho lá Concóbar Ía móthain co hAth chluach, co tugrait óill a rígh bó. Márth thongh na náinnse an rúd a tháir gniomh tháir cróibh in aptaile loch Muintir-Anghaile. Mórrhaiaisb lé Sóil móthain lá Concóbar Ía Concóbar, lá Toíphnealbaic, lá Taog, th a Concóbar mar Domhnull tar éirt Conaét, co tugrait il mide bò, th aon po gocrúirt, th a naídir, th a tugrait Dún n'hGaillne don thairg pin. Creach láir an luath éistear i nUib Céimealaigh, co maiteataigh Loch Samhain. Creach lá Dáirmaín mar Múrchaí na Ua laighe, th a thainsin mar Laighe tar éirt tugraiteachn mar thorcuileacht aonch is baodh. Ulster Laicín níle do éist na theipbhéipirm. in Ulsobh, th a cónamh oíolaig pón i Ua laighe. Comháid ríoda oc Uírneaí eitir Toíphnealbaic Ía Concóbar, pí Conaét, th Múrcaí Ía Maonleachlaímn, pí Tóircé. Thug Ía Maonleachlaímn a lhaighe do Toíphnealbaic táin séin Mhóir th a rathadh, thuigse ríp nóipnime boith do tachtar lá Toíphnealbaic don cúip pin. Concóbar mar Domhnull Us Maonleachlaímn do mharbaí i ngéime lámh Múrcaí Ía Maonleachlaímn. Th a poine Ía mórphobh ar Múrcaí na éicnean. Í a tháinig mar do éicce a eiciomh comóirt. Gobair ríug Íeanna in eAth pm. Domhnull, mar Ruaírí Í Maolmhuínaí, rísearna Peaí gCeall do mharba Ía Muintir Luaoinn i mBáthann Íi Suain, tharla Ía Múrcaí Naímh. Creachplaísbo lá Toíphnealbaic Ía Concóbar i rPóiríanta aithpreach, th a níosce Íeann arspáid Mhóir, th a Íothairtaíb, th a rígléir Íd Írimín.

Aon fårís, mile céid eiscphacha aon. Ía Rebecán, abh Uír mór Móiní, do mharba ía Taog Ía Ceáimh, Catraíoch Ía Círeacach, peaplaíghinn Írba Máca, thuigse eiscphacth aonra ba poiúirge Ía Íoicealaíb, do éic. Ceall na luac, Eanaí thainn, th Aíoch Móiní do lópcab. Con-

\[1142.\]

* Muintir-Anghailite.—Otherwise called Anghailte. This was the tribe-name of the O'Farrells, who were seated in the present county of Longford.

* Dom-Gailline: 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.

* Uldermen.—This may mean Ulidians or inhabitants of East Ulster, many families of whom were in exile in the province of Leinster at this period.

* Uisneach.—Now Usnagh Hill, in the barony of Rathconrath, and county of Westmeath.—See note 5, under A. D. 507, p. 166, supra.

* Poibearth-Airbreach.—A territory adjoining the Hill of Croghan in the King's County.—See note 1, under A. M. 3329, p. 36, supra.

* Ráile-O-Dhnain : 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-Anghaile⁴, 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-cliath, 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 Læighis. A great army was led by the race of Briain, by Conchobhar Ua Conchobhair, by Toirdhealbhach, Tadhg, and Conchobhar, son of Donnchadh, across the west of Connaught, from whence they carried off many thousand cows; and they also sacked, plundered, and demolished Dun-Gaillmhe⁵ on that occasion. The same party made a predatory excursion into Ui-Cellinsealaigh, until they reached Loch Garman. A predatory excursion was made by Diarmaid Mac Murchadha into Læighis; and the people of Læighis defeated him, after he had carried off a great prey from them. The Ulstermen⁶ 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 Uisneach⁷ between Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, King of Connaught, and Murchadh Ua Maelechlainn, King of Teamhair. Ua Maelechlainn gave his hostages to Toirdhealbhach, for Meath and Teathbha. The hostages of the men of Breifne were also carried off by Toirdhealbhach on that occasion. Conchobhar, grandson of Domchadh Ua Maelechlainn, was killed in fetters by Murchadh Ua Maelechlainn. 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 Ruaidhri Ua MacAích'huiidh, lord of Feara-Ceall, was killed by Muintir-Luainimh, at Rathain-Ui-Súannágh. A great plundering army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair into Fotharta-Airbhreach⁸; and he plundered some of the men of Meath and of the Fotharta, and Regles-Ui-Dhumain⁹.

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-duin⁹, 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.

⁶ Eanach-duin.—Now Annadown, in the ba-
enogean mac Diarmata hu tdann, aipop tA eindsean Muinnan tuir Sarciag 1
ihgnainna Leite Moza, decc 1 cCill Dalna iap mbuaib anpiige, t aipropige
Muinnan ute do gAbaile th ThomnOedelbay 1a nOthiain po csOdbir ina Eir.
Donecha1, mac meic Carpeias tA tAde nOebir Muinnan, tA othi do mbpba doi,
1 aupahu ina mcnntiprimi ni dtuicim, 1 Donechaub buoica do gAbaile lap
nA Oebip, 1 a tabhparc rapiin to ThomnOedelbay 1a bpiain. Concohob,
mac Donnall Ui bpiain, to inmbpbaib to ThomnOedelbay 1a bpiain, pu
Muinnan, tA tutAe tA reo cocsad 1i cComnaacacait. "Thaoin po mac Neill meic
meic Ldcanin, tigimna Cenel Eogain bo1 Mpiabi Droina, 1 po mcrcntaiiiean
pu h en co mBp 1 mOehein au macOima hi pi. SlOigseata la ThomnOedelbay
1a Concohob, tA pu1 Comnach co mBpbaib Miss 1 breipige tA Cnigib
leip do tde 1rin Muinnan, aet po comparipit saA bu saA gialla (cen mo 1a
briaghe Cnigib) iar riipa Ompiage 1 laogaphi, iar mlleaio ni aic ni mbpba-
niabh. Miaipeach la ThomnOedelbay 1a bpiain la pu1 Muinnan 1 Cnigib,
1 po oipee Ui Mumhbas, 1 aupah 1o Ui6 Cnmpinclig, 1o boepe buapoimpe
leip. Donechaub 1a Concohob, tigimna Ciappaige Luacpa, to mbpbaib la
tigimna 1a cCarrin 1. Cumaipa bcecc. Mac meic Compoi, tigimna Dealbna
Thipe na loca, do mbpbaib. Mac Mpiabi Ul 1haoiliiubh, tigimna Mpi
eCosall, to mbpbaib to mac Ruaino Ul 1haoiliiubh 1 naupmaib Cuanin
Chille. Mac mei Oetin 1. Oetin do lucht 1ri 1all, to gAbaile cipnarii 1
pammbair Atra chaic. Maetgnain, mac Ploon Ul Phollmain, tigimna
Spice na cCevbch, do tucitim la 1 daib riibpbaib 1en 1 breil 1 a meabail.

rony of Clare, and county of Galway. — See
note 1, under A. D. 576, p. 209, supra.

1 Concohobhor, son of Diarmait Ub Brinuin.—
He is called Concohobhar na Cathraigh 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.

1 Feura-Dromna.—This was the tribe-name of the
O'Donellys, who were, up to this period, seated
at Drum-Lighcan, near Lifford, in the barony
of Raphoe and county of Donegal. — See Appen-
dier, Pedigree of O'Donnelly.

1 Cumara Beg: i.e. Cumara the Little. He
was Cumara Beag Mac Namara, chief of Ul-
Caisin, in the baronies of Upper and Lower
Tulla, and county of Clare.

1 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 Lurcan, or the Bay of Galway, in the
county of Galway. — See Chronographical Descrip-
tion of West Connought, p. 52, note 1.

The Mac Conroys, who are of the Dalcassian
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 Briain⁴, 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-Munhan, 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-Droma⁷, 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 Osraighle and Lacéighis, 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-Çeinnsealaigh, and carried off countless kine. Donnchadh Ua Conchobhair, lord of Ciarraigh-Luachra, was killed by the lord of Ui-Caisin, i.e. Cumara Beg⁸. The son of Mac Conro, lord of Dealbhna-Thire-da-locha⁷, was killed. The son of Fearghal Ua Maelmhuaidh, lord of Feara-Ceall, was killed by the son of Ruaidhri Ua Maelmhuaidh, at Darmhach-Cholnim-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-cliath. Mathghamhain, son of Flann Ua Follamhain, lord of Crich-na-gCedach⁶, fell by his own two brothers, in treachery and guile.

Conry.—See O'Flaherty's Ogygia, part iii. c. 82, p. 317.

⁴ Crich-na-gCedach : anglice Crinagedagh. This was the name of a rector in the King's County in 1629. The townlands of Corbetstown, Killowen, and Cloonmore 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.

⁷ 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 Crynagedagh, now a part of the King's County, on the Westmeath side, was charged with royal services, as lying within the county of Meath."

⁸ p. 35.
Creech la Conchoar, mac Toireadhlaicc, la hUib Mame ar Cenel Pobigg, co ccearaic buan dipine.

Aoir Creipte, mile eoc ceatrachat atpi. Maenacht Ui Puillchecham, erpeop 1 òg, Maenacht Ui Fhiann cinn ri Loa Cpe, 1 fillleapurt Mac an becamnaig, apéimdeach Óroma moip, vecc. Óillis aonrifra Ui Cluain, oilain Connaeü bhirineach, vecc. Cluain Earaip do lopeaca aip an rang aí mo tu leip an mempra. Ceanamar, Attmann, Ooinach Schmailli, 1 Ceall varpa vo lopeac. Corpaca vo lopeaca po òi. Muireapitach, mac Oinnall Ui Mbaileachlaum pipiandaini Teaipreach, 1 larpair Miide fipi pe, 1 Oinncha Dua Connach CjUaDjUabpaipin, vecc. Móireapitach la Céil 1Eogain hi Fimaigi, via po loirti aí tìn 50 mór eitri ba 1 aipbar. Do rocaip um Anrt Ui Ruairc leo don cip pm. Rípe Chenel Eogain do gabal do Ui Ógannmleaman, i. do Oinnall iap monrapba Muireapitach mac Neill mac Lu/clainn do Chenel Eogain peipin, 1 do Oinnall pámbrace. Aòo, mac Muireapitach Ui Óthuob, tigipna Ui Peacpa aí taipreach 1 hUa inAmalga, dëg. A mac réim 1. Ruaidhri do ãipbar lâ Toireadhlaicc Ui Con-choar tap aipuca laeich 1 cléipeach, mino, 1 comairpeach. Iisach na comair- pigna Muireapitach Ua Oibéic do eilepeib 1 laochar Connacht, Tàogh Ua Ómna, tigipna Tuaimnúman, Tíginønna Ua Ruairc, tigipnaabrpepi, 1 Muireach mac

"Cinel-Forgo," Otherwise called Ui-Forgo, a tribe seated in Ommond.—See the years A.D. 834, 989, 1060, 1131.

"Less-an-menma:" 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-Fiaitchraich of the North."—This is a mistake of the Four Masters for Ui-Fiaitchraich of the Moi, now the barony of Tireragh, in the county of Sligo. The Ui-Fiaitchraich of the north were seated around Ardstrow and along the River Der, 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 Magoguegan, in his Annals of Connacuenose, in which it is incorrectly entered under the year 1139:

"A. D. 1139 [recte, 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.: Morriagh O'Duffie, Archbushopp, with all the laymen and Clergy of Comnaught; Teige O'Bryan, king of Thomond; Tyerman O'Royrck, king of the Breiny, and Murrough mac Gillenevene O'Ferall, chieftaine of the Annalic. They all, both clergy and laymen, fasted at Rathbrendon to get the said prince Rowrie out of the king's hands, and could not. Also king Terlagh took Morriagh O'Me- laughlyn, 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 sureties that were between them of either
A predatory excursion was made by Conchobhar, son of Toirdhealbhach, and the Ui-Maine, upon the Cinel-Forgo, and carried off countless kine.

The Age of Christ, 1143. Macraith Ua Fuillechain, bishop and virgin; Macraith Ua Fidan, head of the island of Loch-Cre; and Gillachrist Mac-an-Bheacanaigh, archchinishach of Druim-mor, died. Gilla-Aenghusa Ua Clumbhain, ollamh of Connaught in poetry, died. Cluain-Iraird was burned, for the most part, with Less-an-memra. Ceanannus, Ath-Truim, Domhnach-Seachnaill, and Cill-dara, were burned. Corcach was burned twice. Muircheartach, son of Domhnall Ua Macleachlainn, 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-Eoghan into Fearnmhagh, by which they greatly injured the territory in its cows and corn. On this occasion Art Ua Ruaire was slain by them. The chieftainship of Cinel-Eogain was assumed by Ua Gairmleadhain, i.e. by Domhnall, after the expulsion of Muircheartach, son of Niall Mac Lochlainn, by the Cinel-Eoghan themselves, and by the aforesaid Domhnall. Aedh, son of Muircheartach Ua Dubhda, lord of Ua-Fiachrach of the North, and of Ui-Amhailghada, died. His own son, i.e. Ruaidhri, 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.: the altar of Saint Keyran's shrine, the relics Norannagh, two prelates of every several houses, together with Moriegh O'Duffie, archbushopp of Connought, the primatt of Ardmac, 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, blinding, 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 granted 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'Bryan of the Brenie, where he apprehended King Murroghe 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 took the principality of Tyrowen to him, was king thereof, and banished there hence the son of O'Neall. Gilla-Enos O'Clowen, archpoett? [reete, arch-collav] "of Connaught in the art of poetry, died."
The Ui corianigfho clocc. Dun-mor. 139 comaipje, comaipjeab. 1 under Kevin an nf pfpaib Bohan under bell co coniaipje. Connacc. "In [I144. pO Matha-nior: of TTlupcliaD prjijail, ppic alroiji bobdn e. "gup i. po ccinn barony bacalllopa, RatJi-Brenainn 'Brendan's common. Dealbac la rariail crozier. neach, bdl A. Dia eippiii TTlurhan, a gomab apoile cijfpna thew. nm"

Sometimes in the Gospel —

Sometimes in the parish —

Sometimes in the county of Galway.—See note 1, under A. D. 1249.

In violation of relic-oaths.—"A. D. 1139 [recte, 1143]. They of the countrey of Elie took a prey of Fearkeall, after they were sworn friends to
Ua Ruaire, lord of Breifne; and Murchadh, son of Gilla-na-naemh Ua Fearghail, lord of Muintir-Anghaile. The clergy of Connaught, with Muireadhach Ua Dubhthuigh, fasted at Rath-Brenainn, to get their guarantee, but it was not observed for them. Murchadh Ua Macleachlainn, 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 Cian, called the Oreineach; the Matha-mor; 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 Caeinaighgin. 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 Macleachlainn was taken and conveyed to Dun-mor, 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 Eii into Feara-Cell, in violation of relics and sureties. An army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, with the men of Munster and Connaught; and they cut down the Ruaidh-Bheithigh, 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.

* The Ruaidh-Bheithigh: i.e. the Red Birch Tree. This tree, which was evidently the inauguration tree of the Ui-Fisachrach Ailhne, gave name to the hamlet of Roevehagh, in the
parish of Killeely, barony of Dunkellin, and county of Galway. The causal referred to in the text was probably a circular stone wall, built in the cyclopean style around the tree.—See note 5. on Bile Aenaigh Maigh Cheo, under A.D. 981, p. 714; and also A.D. 1051, p. 861, supra.

5 Innis-Faithchain.—Now Inisfallen, in lower lake of Killarney, in the county of Kerry.—See note 6, under A.D. 1000, p. 761, supra.

6 Bealach-Maine-na-Siride.—Not identified.

7 Ua Dubhdaich.—Now Dowley, without the prefix Ua or O'.

1 Loch-Aininna.—Now Lough Ennell, near Mullingar.

2 Dealgha-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 biles 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 Telge..."
Innis-Faithleamh, a distinguished annchara, died. Ceanannus was burned thrice this year. Donnchadh, grandson of Cartach, 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-Siride by Ua Dubhlaich, lord of Feara-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 Muireachtach Ua Maeleachlainn; and he divided East Meath equally between Tighearnan Ua Ruairi, lord of Breifne, and Diarmaid Mac Murchadh, 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-Ainic to Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, and from Loch-Ainic westwards to the son of Muireachtach 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, died. Domhnall Ua Ceallaigh was not to be forgotten. Connor mac Terlagh O'Connor, prince of Ireland, and king of Meath for the space of half a year, was killed by O'Dowley, king of Fertullagh, because he was unjustly constituted to reign over Meath, which O'Dowley could never well brooke. King Terlagh granted the government of Weste Meath to Donogh mac Mortagh O'Melaghly; and the government of East Meath to Tyreran O'Royreke and Dermott Mac Murrough, to be held of the king of Connaught by services of homadge and fealty, 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 Tyredglass; [Terryglass, in Lower Ormond.—En.], as the prelates of the church ordained between

6 x 2
laig do marba la trib macaib mic mac Concothair Chi Cheallaigh. Donncha, Armlaibh, Lo Llanna, niop bo cian co teuprataf riode iarai. Mac Mic Maolain, tiqma Faileans, breas, do marba. Ciornaibh, mac Mac Anala-

na, ceapa Calpaiga, do marba la Plan Mac Analaiga. Donncha, mac Tanog Ui Mhaolpilmann, decc.

Aoi Cnapt, mile c1o ceataphat a cin. Snaigtheach Ua Catain, ercop g og do nimcin Lestlinne, decc. Taeit do lopeal la Donncha-Ui Ceaphail pop nimcin Ui Mhaoldealann, g tri phieit do baomh do marba innec. Chuan maicra do lopea. Tene aot do deann la Gollamaclag, compahta Pairtaiac, la rama Phaetpace arfeina, ambai le tramcead pop ceach let ap delaib Eamna Macha. Maum pa Clenel Corall, pa ma Neill Ui Lo Llanna pop Domnall Ua nSaipmalebai, pop Cerel neogain a. pop an lucht 6 pleib po eaui, airm i teuprataf poch-

aide. Snaigthech la Clenel Conall hi poiruin mac Neill Mec Lochlann tooirgin 1 una la Donncha Ua Cibbaill co nArpbaill, 7 po ionnapbhat Domnall Ua Saipmaleba 7 ar a phrian, 7 po ragabipt mac Neill ma ionad. Tishnian Ua Ruairc, tiqma breifne, do ionpu pop Chonnaetab. Cneach la Tishnian irm Congann. Eph la Troppalebae Ua Concothair ag Murgh Lwigne pop farba breifne, co trucceat il mile bo. Stoigea la Troppalebae Ua mpiriam la mii Muid na Leip cranneca hi Steib Blaibna do cnaet 1 corme Ua Ruairc hi Mide. Poportnproport Troppalebae Ua Choncothair 1pim Rubann, 9 a mac Domnall Muideach, 9 Maolpilmann

them. Terlagh O’Conor, king of Ireland, came to Meath to constitute a king over them, where he appointed Donugh 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 cows to king Terlagh for killing his son.”

Chlain-Fiafra. — This was probably an error for Chlain-Fiafra, now Clonakle, in the county of Armagh. There is a Chlain-Fiafra in the parish of Dysart, barony of In-

chaquin, and county of Clare, but there is no church on it.

a A lime-kila.—“A.D. 1145. Priorum laborum indefectus exanulator Gelasius cogitans de Ardmacacha Basilica alicque sacris edibus adherentibus, reparandis, extruxit pro calce et cemento in hunc fimen excuendo ingentis molis formacem cujus latitudi ab omni parte erat sexaginta pedes protensa.”—Trias Thaum, p. 305.

f Leitir-craunca.—This name is now obso-

lete.

Rubann.—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 Ceallaigh, namely, Domnchadh, Anmlaeibh, and Lochlainn. The son of Mac Maclain, lord of Gaileanga-Breagh, was killed. Cinaedh, son of Mac Amhalghadha, chief of Calraighe, was killed by Flann Mac Amhalghadha. Domnchadh, son of Tadhg Ua Maealruanaidh, died.

The Age of Christ, 1145. Sluaigheadhach Ua Cathain, bishop and virgin, of the people of Leitghlinn, died. Treoit was burned by Domnchadh Ua Cearbhaill, against the people of Ua Maeleachlaimn, and three score persons were killed therein. Chlain-Fiachra was burned. A linn-kihn, which was sixty feet every way, was erected opposite Eamhain-Macha, by Gillamacilag, successor of Patrick, and Patrick's clergy in general. A battle was gained by the Cineil-Conaill, and by the son of Niall Ua Lochlainn, over Domhnall Ua Goirmleadhaigh and the Cineil-Eoghain, i.e. over those north of the mountain, where many were slain. A hosting was made by the Cineil-Conaill, to go again to the relief of the son of Niall Mac Lochlainn; and they were joined by Domnchadh 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 Ruaire, 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-eranncha, in Sliaibh-Bladhma, to come against Ua Ruaire into Meath. The camp of Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair was at Rubhann, and he had his son, Domhnall Midheach; Maeleachlaimn, son of Murchadh

is the old name of the barony of Kilcoursey, in the King's County.—See note 4, on Coittle-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" [recte, 1145]. "King Terlagh O'Bryen, King of Munster, came to Letyter-Crannaugh, on the mount[aun] of Sliew-Bloom, to meett with Tyrman O'Royrek, in Meath. King Terlagh O'Connor encamped with his forces in Ruwagh, in Foxe's country, and sent his son Donnell, together with Mclaghlyn mac Murrogh O'Melaghlyn, Connor Mac Donnell O'Bryen, and Dermott mac Cormack Mac Caric, with great and many forces to Fercell, to defend Meath, that the said Munstermen should not pass through that country to annoy Meath, and were mett by the Munstermen in a wood in the west part of that country, where they killed divers of them, and compelled them to return to their houses without doing any thing worthy to be remembered."
mac Mupacha Úi Mhaoileachlaí, 7 Concotha, mac Donnall Úi Bhrían, 7 Díarmaid mac Cóphmac, mac Céitíseach, co lloctaih tomóidh abh na raithreadh oide comhthair Pbí eCeall ag na túsaithe Muimhín, níosf. Duineadh Muimhín aonair lá níos to podháist na eolaíteach córa d'fhiala an scéalta ma ceann, 7 po lá pát a náir. Imléiríte Muimhín iarradh via teag, gan creide, gan soilé, gan píd gan oradh. Aeo mac mé Taidh Úi Chuno, tógálaí Mhuinncé, ÚiBhóinna, ÚiBhóinna, Úib Dún-Duhain, Tír-Cuair, Daingean—"Aotair an Mhíntir-Gilgain cócafar agus Úib Ui-Catlaoin, 7 po Miiintir-Cuinn, 7 po "Cormaccaí, po Qeo, in the Cúip na ciicpaí, Úib Ui-Cubhrain ConcoBají. Oiapmai Úib Castle, i. Elizabeth bos, Cplíne, bun.
Ua Maelcachlainn; 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, chief of Muintir-Gilgain, fell by a party of the Muintir-Gilgain and the men of Teathbha. The battle of Dun-Dubhain, in Dealbghna, was gained by Maelseachlainn, son of Murchadh Ua Maelcachlainn, and by the Cairbri, over the men of Breifne, wherein fell three hundred of their soldiers, among whom were the Ui-Connachtaigh, the Ui-Cathluain, and the Ui-Cubhairain. Great war in this year, so that Ireland was a trembling sod. A predatory excursion was made by Murchadh Ua Maelcachlainn into Feardaghagh, and he carried off many cows, and killed many persons. A prey was made by Tighearnan Ua Ruairc in Magh-Luirc. A predatory excursion was made by Murchadh Ua Maelcachlainn 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 Ul-Maine, and slew Ruaidhri Ua Flaitbheartaigh. A predatory excursion was made by the Cairbri-Ua-Ciardha into Ul-Briuin; they burned Daingean-Bona-Cuilinn, and broke three large boats, and carried off many cows. A plundering force was led by Murchadh Ua Maelcachlainn into Tir-Briuin-na-Sinna; and on this occasion Maelseachlainn, son of Domhnall Sugach, the son of Cochall Fliuch Mac Seanain, and many others, were slain by the Ul-Briuin. Finn Ua Cearbhail, Tanist of Eile, was killed. An attack was made by the Ul-Briuin and a party of the Connaughtmen on the fleet of the Sil-Muireadhagh, and of the Tuatha; and Donnchadh Ua Maelbhrenaimn, chief of Clann-Conchobhair, was slain there, and Donn Ua Mannachain, lord of Ul-Briuin-na-Sinna.

Domhnall Sugach: i.e. Donnell or Daniel the Jocund or Merry.

Cochall-Fliuch: i.e. Wet-mantle.

Finn Ua Cearbhail: anglicized Finn O’Carroll.

He was the son of Domhnall, son of Righbardan, son of Cucoirne, son of Maenach, son of Cearbhail, the progenitor from whom the O’Carrolls of Ely O’Carroll took their hereditary surname.

Ui-Briuin-na-Sinna.—A tribe seated on the west side of that expansion of the Shannon called Lough Bodarg, in the barony of Ballintober north, and county of Roscommon.—See Map to Tribes and Customs of Hy-Man.

1145.] ANNALS OF THE KINGDOM OF IRELAND.

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 Raghnall Mac Tornaill, Mormaer of Ath-cliath, and Jufraigh, and many others of their chieftains. Ceallach Ua Ceallagh, lord of the men of Breagha, was slain by Cathasach Ua Cathasaigh, and the foreigners. A predatory excursion was made by Tighearann Ua Ruaire across Magh-nAei, to Loch-Long and Dun-Imghain; 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 Liain-Coirpthe some time before. Gillaphadraig, the grandson of Domnachadh, lord of Osraighe, was killed by the O'Braenains, by treachery, in the middle of Gill-Cainnigh. A plundering army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain into Leinster; they plundered Ui-Failghe, and carried off many prisoners. Eigneach, son of Amhlacibh Ua Caemhain, was killed by Domnachadh 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-Chille, and killed and smothered many persons in the church; it also killed other people at Cill-Sleibhe. Domhnall Ua Brac, lord of Breaghmhaine, died. Ceallach Ua Ceallaigh, lord of Breagha, was killed by Flaithbheartach Ua Cathasnaigh and the foreigners of Ath-cliath. Gilla-na-naemh, grandson of Cumeadh, fell by his own brother, i.e. Domhnall; and Cumeadh, his son, died.

The Age of Christ, 1147. The Bishop Ua Meanergorain died. Muireadhach Ua Flannagain, a distinguished priest, died after intense penance. Gillia-Ailbhe, grandson of Flann; Cullen, son of the lector of Imleach-Ibhair; and Fiacha Mac Muireadhhaigh, archinmeach of Lughmhadh for a time, died. Ros-Cre and Oentrobh were burned. A thunderbolt fell this year upon the cloister of Innisfallen, which at a great destruction of woods throughout Ireland; it prostrated sixty trees at Doire-Choluim-Chille, and killed and smothered many persons in the church; it also killed other people at Cill-Sleibhe. Domhnall Ua Brac, lord of Breaghmhaine, died. Ceallach Ua Ceallaigh, lord of Breagha, was killed by Flaithbheartach Ua Cathasnaigh and the foreigners of Ath-cliath. Gilla-na-naemh, grandson of Cumeadh, fell by his own brother, i.e. Domhnall; and Cumeadh, his son, died.

The Age of Christ, 1147. The Bishop Ua Meanergorain died. Muireadhach Ua Flannagain, a distinguished priest, died after intense penance. Gillia-Ailbhe, grandson of Flann; Cullen, son of the lector of Imleach-Ibhair; and Fiacha Mac Muireadhhaigh, archinmeach of Lughmhadh for a time, died. Ros-Cre and Oentrobh were burned. A thunderbolt fell this year upon the cloister of Innisfallen, which at a great destruction of woods throughout Ireland; it prostrated sixty trees at Doire-Choluim-Chille, and killed and smothered many persons in the church; it also killed other people at Cill-Sleibhe. Domhnall Ua Brac, lord of Breaghmhaine, died. Ceallach Ua Ceallaigh, lord of Breagha, was killed by Flaithbheartach Ua Cathasnaigh and the foreigners of Ath-cliath. Gilla-na-naemh, grandson of Cumeadh, fell by his own brother, i.e. Domhnall; and Cumeadh, his son, died.

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pop Chloistech Domhna Chiamain, co po earrain a benochobaí de. Disnáin Ua hEagisma do úsna lám Naomh a meabhall. Creach lá Conulaí mac Domhniéidi lá riú Ua a Phinnmagé, g mo angh rímon Ciname Mul-

núib. Slaígh lá Mupéirstach, mac Neill Uí Lochlann, g lár Cenél nGoígam, g lár Domnchaí Ua Chiubailí n'Aisiallaíb i nUillib, baetar Ua Liaíllb illlgoir po sa a ríú Uechdeace. Fáisghair Uaí air an longporf lá Cenél nGoígam g lár Aisiallaíb. Lótbair na nuaí do maitheas ará Íobm oroma in na Ceol Cathail. Do bheagair Uaí a oibrídó doíth an rí, lá réite Póil i Pitaí, g meabair po úthoilb ó na pírepactaí pocaibde móir díth in Aréim Ua Plaírpaí, tigéima Teile Cathail. Lótbair i lótar na pluaí rí prína Ceol Cathail uile, g do maitheas gialla leó o Uillib. Tábh Ua Ómaon nu léigeam ar a gheimial aí impíde eppcorr Earann i comorpaí Phátraicce. MacMaelmaebhice Ua Móstain, in Múrpéarchaí Ua nDúnbaí, g in Dómmall Ua Longássain, naírb bá po a cómaipse po ghabaí. Meagr móir po Éimhin an bóíadaí. Gholamcomon Ua Cathail, tigéima Ua gFíacpaí Aíone, do maitheas oí máin Dómmall Ua Choncéobair. Maolm Aná Lomn pop Dómmall mac Tuirpbaítháir Ua Choncéobair, g pop Uib Mháine rí a chomh Teatha, ó 1 nóraíbír máic maic Amalógána Uí Fhlaínn go rocaíbír uile.

Aoir, Crioíte, midle ceachnaír a hodh. Teamhall Cnic na mhuígh go pophan léir an eppcorr O Caollaíde g lár Dómmchaí Ua Céaibhair, g a cóiprecaíad lá Ua Móspóir, comóchar Phátraicce, g neimead 3 rí tamam eileorpáí a órpaíodh do 1 Luignáid. Sinad do tinnól oce hípr Phátraicce lá Maelmaebhice, comóchar Phátraicce, ba hé a liom coice eppcorpu níce e nóib éitiznaír racair do eart máisla, g pòiblí pop éach each tiriútaí, g eólaí, g una Maelmaebhice Ua Móspóir do bhal von bára píot do acallaim comóchar

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* The cloistech of Dainkiliag-Chiamain: i.e. the Steeple or Round Tower of Duleek, in Meath.
* Its beannaclobhair: i.e. the roof or conical cap of the tower.
* Clain-Maddubh: i.e. the Lawn or Meadow of Maddubh, a man's name. This is probably the old name of Magheracloone, in the barony of Farney, and county of Monaghan.—See Shirley's Account of the Territory or Dominion of Farney, pp. 154, 171.
* Uchdeary.—Now Agluderg, near Lough-

brickland, in the county of Down.
* 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 Leigh-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.
* Ua Flainn: i.e. O'Flynn of Sil-Maelruain, a territory lying round Ballinlough, in the west of the county of Roscommon.
* Choc-na-scagana: i.e. Hill of the Ants or
theach of Daimhliag-Chianain, and knocked off its beannchobhair. Durcan Ua hEaghra fell by Ua hEaghra, by treachery. A predatory incursion was made by Cuuladh Mac Duinnseibhe, King of Uladh, into Fearrnmhagh, and he plundered the greater part of Chuan-Maelduin. An army was led by Muircheartach Mac Neill Ua Lochlaim and the Cinel-Eoghain, and Domhchadh Ua Cearbhaill and the Airghialla, into Ulidia. The Ulidians were encamped at the brink of Uchdearg, 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, 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 Longgagain, for he was taken prisoner while under their protection. Great fruit throughout Ireland this year. Gillamochoini Ua Cathail, lord of Ui-Fiachrach-Aidline, was killed by the grandson of Domhnall Ua Conchobhair. The battle of Ath-Iuain 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 and others were slain.

The Age of Christ, 1148. The church of Cnoc-na-seangan was finished by the Bishop O'Caellaidehe and Domnchadh Ua Cearbhail, 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, 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

Pisuires. 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:


Inis-Padraig.—Now Patrick's Island, near Skerries, in the county of Dublin.—See note 1, under A. D. 793, p. 400, supra.
Philetar vo Rom in cointiple an trñán. Malachias 1. Mozlaebóce Ua Morgha, arcêppcop catarópe Ráuραece, arcêsín náperáir Eorpa, lea.çe coiiaríba Philetar aom céeao po márariúit Sâõníl, 1 Sòill, arcêsíai m eacca, ã e signáab, locáam poturca no roïléæub tuata 1 eccalpa trium popécaRal, 1 ãoam ãiónña, aoçãiie tãmpri na heccãlpiri co cssóhe, iar nañóínea no eppcop 1 rasaépit, 1 aor qacha ãpáið apéñña, iar ecoprapeazá 1eamáll 1 pelázæ motña, iar noénam qacha lubápa ecclaptaæás píchnó Epeann, iar ttióóacal peóó 1 bíd vo tréñna 1 trmuazaíb, iar prœnuzá 1 eal 1 mampérapeach, ap ar leperm po hatmaánáigíste 1 ëpir, iar na ppiáhizao ã cém mãíp, zac ãláap po leeti 1 rautl, 1 1 nérphl, iar bházbiñ gach mañla 1 gach robiépa m easklápí Epeann apéñña, iñ ñapa ríct a leccamóética iar mbeité ceitphé bhaoína décé ma pmióiam, iar an eacé pañnaíb bháiáam caírn a aorí, po raí a rírapí vo cüm núme an ñapa lá vo Novembre, 1 ap am céleabpháit an egláap hit 1 pollamain naom Malachias ar an truí lá aR na claochlíu 1ar na ppiúidh ó la réle na marb ap an lá na ñiaolid aR combá upáte a ñpauac 1 a onóip, 1 po haoáache, 1 mampéphil S béarnar in eClíumapá 1i Píuancaibh, go noñóip, 1 go nampúér- tim. Ua Dùbín, eppcop Chille ñapa, an eppcop Ua Núíóíban, Ceallach Ua Dòinnícanain, ñapal cíóo Cille baneom, 1 Malócpapain Mac Múgaim ñupal rasaépit réglépa Sinúe Colum Chille in eCúñamur, iar mbeanó már- tspa 1 aímphe, vo écc. Cluain Éarpáap, Lant leipe, 1 Luígnáa, vo lopcéao.

*Malochias.*—This passage is translated by Colgan as follows:

"A. D. 1148. S. Malachias Hua Morgair, Archiepisopus olim Ardmanachus, Occidentalis Europæa Legatus Apostolicus, cujus arbitrio et montis Hiberni et Normanni acquiescens, vir nulli sapientiæ et religione secundus, lucerna lucens, et Clerum populaire sacris operibus et concionibus illuminans; pastor fidélis Ecclesiar Díi; post Episcopos, Præbyteros, aliosque diversorum gradum et ordinum clericos ordinatos; post Ecclesias multas, sanctuarium, et monasteria consecrata; post multos labores et diversa munera Ecclesiastica per universam pië exercita; post multas eleemosynas, et pias clarificationes in usus pauperum et egenorum impenso; post diversas Ecclesias et Monasteria partim erecta partim restaurata (in more enim habitat Ecclesias, diù ante neglectas et dirutas denúo reparare et re-adificare); post multis Canonici constitutiones, Ecclesiastice disciplinae reformationem, et Cleri mores in melius commutandos, concernentes, pie sanctitas, unio decimo quarto sui primatus, ætatius quinquagesimo quarto, secunda jam vice Legati Apostolici numere functus, spiritum celó reddidit die secunda Novembris in Monasterio Clarevelconi in Francia; ibidem cum magna solemnitate, et honore sepulcis. Quia tamen commoratio in nium fidélium defunctorum ce die
Rome, to confer with the successor of Peter. Malachias, 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 illuminated 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 cemeteries; 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 Naicheanan; Ceallach Ua Domhnagain, noble head of Cill-Beneoin; [died]; and Maelchiaraoin Mac Mengan, noble priest of the church of Suidhe-Cholnuim-Chille at Ceanannus, died after victory of martyrdom and penance. Chain-Iraird, Lann-Leire, and Lughthadh, were burned. An army was led

celebratur, festum ejus, quo commodius et solennius celebrari posset, translatum est in diem sequentem."—Tristam Thurn, p. 305.

On this he writes the following remark:

"Hec quattuor Magistri in Annalibus, quibus quoad annum, diem et locum mortis et sepulture consentit Divus Bernardus in ejus vita cap. penultimo et ultimo: quod reliquia verò per totam illam; nisi quod nec ipse inuant ipsum anno 14 sui primatus decessisse (ut illi Annales tradunt): cum solum tribus annis in possessione pacifica rexit Metropolim Ardamachanum, nempè ab anno 1133, usque ad 1136, quo resignavit illi muneri, illudique transtulit in humeros B. Galasii; sed illi solum videntur, uti solum poterant intelligere quod anno decimo quarto a suscepto munere Primatis, nisi et versus decimo quinto obierit cum anno 1134, illud susceperit, et anno 1148 decessit."

"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.
Sluaini la Muimeachach, mac Neill Ua Lochlann, 1 la Cenél nEoghan, 1 la Oinnchao Ua Cphballai nIltaib, co turearat gialla Ula id mac mic Ula leó, 1 po ragair yi eitapr tigína rof Ullaib oon éirn pm. Ullaib 1 Aignaila do uimpeib rof Mass Lachlann 1 rof Cenél nEoghan ior pm. Sluíní ele van, la Muimeachach Ua Laclann 1 la Cenél nEoghan tap Tuaim nIltaib, co po iomairiibrat Cniula Ua Doimarlebo a Iltaib, 1 co teapairt Oinnchao ina ionaib, 1 co teachtaian oon éirn pm 1 Macaire Conaill, co po loipeorient an macaire aci na cealla na má po amacht comhairbha Pháirtice. Sluíní dena la Tiigínín Ua Ruaipe 1 la Oinnchao Ua Cphballai nIltaib, co Spairi Teléa, co po earchrait an tiin 1 co ppaerceabhíot Cniula ina rípe pardrive. Acét éirn po dío eunibo po céord o iltaib bhoodéin. Comóid la hUl Ua Locharnt co marth Cenél Eogan, 1 la hUl Cphballai co marth Aignaila, 1 co marth Ula ina tiigín naobai in Apo Macha, co niuhomat oipir po baicall loch na reamhanro comhairbha Pháirtice, 1 a laicha, 1 po ragairiibrat giailla acc Ua Lochlann. Óraiine Cencail Cphballai van, la hUl Ua Lochlann. Ua Ógainnslóibhna 1. Oinnnail, tiigína Chenel Eogan pe headh niomhairiab in eConnacht as la hUl Ua Locharnt. Stéipis Ua bpaoróin, tiigína Ógainniabh, po nairib la a bhailebhe reipin. Comóid eor Tioprochealbaí Ua Cphcabh 1 Tiigínín Ua Ruaipe as Sméad ratamai 1 po loit an taiteceóin Mac Conchbrine Ua Phrpna Tiigínín Ua Ruaipe as bo thum na conne. Móra earch lár Tioprochealbaí Ua Cphcabh rof reamabh Teaibh, co muigart muin Teaibha raur oce Aelam, po ro iompe pm à co teang a náir.

Aon Spíirt, mile ceo ceasailca anaoi. Tiolla na naom Ua Muimeachach, uarail eppcr eis.ceipt Epeann pmoin ogz ecenaince eopiobreach,

*Tuaim.—Now Toome Bridge, between Lough Neagh and Lough Beg, on the boundary between the counties of Down and Antrim. This place is called Fearsa-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 vulgo vocatur Tuaim, est vadum vel traijectus ubi Banna fluvius ex Laoe Echnech.’—Trias Thaum., p. 183, col. 2.

1 Cruach-Teadcha.—See notes under A. D. 1003 and 1099.

by Muircheartach, son of Niall Ua Lochlainn, by the Cincel-Eoghan and Donnochadh 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 Cincel-Eoghan after this. Another army was led by Muircheartach Ua Lochlainn and the Cincel-Eoghan, across Tuaim, into Ulidia; and he expelled Cuuladh Ua Duinneleibhe from Ulidia, and placed Donnochadh in his place; and they proceeded on this occasion into Macaire-Chonaill, and burned the plain, except the churches only, which were protected by the successor of Patrick. An army was also led by Tighearnan Ua Ruairc and Donnochadh Ua Cearbhaill into Ulidia, as far as Craebh-Tealcha; and they plundered the country, and placed Cuuladh in his kingdom again; however, he was immediately expelled by the Ulidians themselves. A meeting was held at Ard-Macha by Ua Lochlainn, with the chieftains of the Cincel-Eoghan; 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 Cincel-Conaill were also in the hands of Ua Lochlainn. Ua Goirmaleadhaigh, i.e. Domhnall, who had been lord of Cincel-Eoghan for a time, was banished into Connaught by O'Lochlainn. Sitrick Ua Braenain, lord of Breaghmhaine, was slain by his own brothers. A meeting between Toirdhealbhach Ua Cuchobhall and Tighearnan Ua Ruairc at Snámh-Rathainn; and the Aithcleireach, son of Cuchairne Ua Fearghail, wounded Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, as he was going to the meeting. A great prey was taken by Toirdhealbhach Ua Cuchobhall 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 Muircheartaigh, noble bishop of the south of Ireland, a chaste, wise, and pious senior; Muircheartach

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*Sitrick Ua Bráinain.—This is evidently a mistake for Sitrick Ua Bráin, for O'Braeín, now O'Breen, was chief of Breaghmhaine, or Brawney, in Westmeath.

1 Snámh-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 Snámh-in-redaigh, A. D. 1261.

*Gilla-na-naemh Ua Muircheartaigh: anglicê
Muirchearacht Ua Maolmhoicheirghe náraip earrpor Ua Mhóin bhréite peis naip náraip, 1 an t-éarpa Ua Spomghaile naip naip crábthec, deisc iar bhréinn, 1 iar naipíe dóthra. Muirchearacht Clepeich aegíg caip aminmoreac do innum-tir Arpa Maicé, deisc. Leán Domhain Chlanain náraip Úa Gallabh Archa chaot, 1 là Diaimndait Mac Muithcha aca Úa Spomgh, 7 po márfhataid Diaimndait mac Maghara Úa Lochlann, taopaith Oitig, po báí ace úisghal na hoispe, 7 tugó a címp co hApo Macha, 7 po hoiscuic anu Ann. Oórpe Cholaim Chille do loresa, 1 Imp Mic ÓDaircen co na teampaí. Coiste Leithrích Ua Monfo, tírínna Leóighf Ú na cComann, deisc iar naipíe. Cúintea 1, mac Cono- bhaí do eocht do Úiltóir Dhróini, co po ionnáb Ónncéad a plaicinn Úa Macaí na mac Aodha mac Ómnghlaidhe (Ónncéad Mac Muithcha) amnú longúrthi bairnnoi, 50 raonmho a cCorruilad róimh, 7 po márfhataid Muithcha laip. Slóigí lá Chnét Ógáin co Mag an cáithmionnann Phionctho co po taímhpe Úa Cíbhall midú, uair do mair a mác pein nóib caip chom Úa. Slóigí ele lá mac Nic unh Ua Lochlann, co tuairceart Épeann umn na 1. Chenel Casual, Chnét Ógáin, 7 Arp- gialla, 1 Úiltóir. Ro airceart Úa Macaí na macaí naul úile ortu Úa Snámh Aighneach co Ór mic na reicri. Do beochtair porpeann tíob por impir Lóca Cuan. Ro airgeadtaí in Úirta Cúirphradaí Úachtair, Ciall ÓDaoin, Magh Óile, Gnochó, 7 ulle cóil na tipe airíte cénmota Dún 7 Saball. Taímne naipcain Ú na Ómnghlaidhe 1 staig Úa Lochlann co truice a mác pein 1 níghallna do, 7 an po cuminig do giallabh an éire. Lompoir naipin por ecula

Neahemiah O'Moriarty. He was Bishop of Cloyne.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 574.

1 Muircheartach Ua Maolmhoicheirghe.—Now Murtough O'Mulmoghery, or Early. This is the first mention in these Annals of a Bishop of Uí-Briuin-Breifne, Tir-Briuin, Triburna, or Kilmore.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 226.

2 Macraidd.—"A. D. 1149. Macrathead, senior et venerabilis ex Clero Ardmachano, pio obitit."—Trias Thümna, p. 306.

3 Inis-Mic-Daircin.—This is probably the island called Inis-Mic-an-Duirn at A. D. 1543 (see note 1, under that year), and now Rutland Island, situated off the west coast of the barony and county of Downegal.

4 Lácighiach Ua Mordha: anglicé Lewis O'More. He was the son of Aimirgin, son of Faelian, son of Aimirgin, son of Cinneideigh, son of Mordha, the progenitor from whom the O'Mores took their hereditary surname.

5 Magh-an-chaire: i.e. the plain of the corn, or monumental heap of stones. Not identified.

6 The harbour of Shanu-Aighneach.—This was the ancient name of Carlingford Lough.—See note 1, under the year 850, p. 484, supra.
Ua Maelmoicheirge, a noble Bishop of Ul-Bruin-Breifne, a noble senior; and the Bishop Ua Gormghaille, a noble pious senior; died after penance and intense penitence. Macraith, a venerable, benevolent cleric of the people of Ard-Macha, died. The half of Daimhliag was plundered by the foreigners of Athcliath, and by Diarmaid Mac Murchadhla and the Leinstermen; and they killed Diarmaid, son of Maghnus Ua Lochnann, Tanist of Oileach, who was taking revenge for the plunder, and his body was brought to Ard-Macha, and there interred. Doire-Cholnium-Chille was burned, and Inis-Mic-Daireni with its church. Lacighseach Ua Mordha, lord of Lacighis 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 Duinsleibhe (Dumnchadh 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, 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 Lochnann, being joined by the people of the north of Ireland, namely, the Cinel-Conail, the Cinel-Eoghain, and the Airghialla, into Ulidia; they plundered all the upper part of Ulidia, from the harbour of Snamh-Aighneach to Droicht-na-Feirsti. A party of them went upon the islands of Loch Cuan, and they plundered Inis-Cumsraidh, Leathghlas, Cill-Aedhain, Magh-bile, Beannchor, and all the other churches of the country, except Dun [Leathghlas] and Sabhall. Ua Duinsleibhe afterwards came into the house of Ua Lochnann, and delivered his own son up to him as a hostage, and whatever other hostages he demanded. After this they

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1 Droicht-na-Feirsti: i.e. the Bridge of the Ford. This bridge was near Newcastle, in the barony of Upper Lvengh, and county of Down.—See note 1, under A. D. 1433. This bridge was built by Fiacha, son of Aedh Reain, King of Ulidia.—See Reeves's Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down and Connor, &c., pp. 253, 359.

2 Loch Cuan. Now Strangford Lough, in the county of Down.

3 Inis-Cumsraidh. Now Inch, or Nisecorrcy, near Downpatrick. See A. D. 1001, 1061.

4 Leathghlas. This should be omitted here, because Leathghlas is another name for Dun, or Downpatrick.

5 Cill-Aedhain: i.e. Aedhán'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.

6 Dun and Sabhall: i.e. Dun-Da-leathghlas, or Downpatrick and Saul.
The text is too large to display here. It appears to be a historical or genealogical document, possibly in Irish or a related language. Without the ability to display the full text, it is challenging to provide a meaningful summary or analysis. The document likely contains narrative or descriptive content, possibly relating to historical events, figures, or geographical locations.
returned back to their houses, with a countless cattle spoil, and with many prisoners. A predatory incursion was made by Donnchadh Ua Cearbhall and Cuiladh Ua Duinsleibhe 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 Ruaire 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\textsuperscript{\R}; they carried off a great spoil of cattle, and demolished Dun-Gaillmhe\textsuperscript{a}; and Ua Lochlainn, lord of Corca-Moithruadbh, was drowned in the Gaillimh\textsuperscript{b}. 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 Brainain\textsuperscript{\R}, aircinneach of Doire-Choluim-Chille, head of the happiness and prosperity of the north of Ireland, died. Ua Follamhain, successor of Finnen of Chlain-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 Triamor\textsuperscript{\R} of Ard-Macha was burned on the night of the festival of Cinnan. Ceanannus, Sord, and Cill-mor-Ua-Niallain, with its oratory, were burned. The successor of Patrick\textsuperscript{\R} 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
Colgan vo dénam lá comairba Colain Chille là Plaebeamach Ua Údolcaim, 7 vo hípt each gacha toirse, 7 bò gacha doiri biartach, 7 bò gacha tríp raentach, 7 bò gacha eitaird biónmaoin, fiche bò imoppro ón píth pem, fáid óin i rabaittar cínece umge, a each, 7 a earradh ó Mhuirecíchach mac Íeill hUí Lochtann, ó píg Íeann umph. Mac nu Dómnaill hUí Conócbaip vo nárbha la Ruain, mac Dómnaill Uí Conócbaip. Mínpaipd, mac Gíolla na náim Uí Phéiral, tucht opáin, 7 amhachar Apért Connacht, bícce i nphr Cloépardo. Conócbaip Mac Raighnaill, tigfírna Muintípe hColair, vo nárbha la hAoib, mac Tígfrína Uí Ruairce. Mínpaipd Ua Flannagáin, taipead Ciöinne Catail, vég na aithié e cCungá. Dríapman Mac Írpháin, tigfírna Conócacht, vo dálta la Toipnnealbaic Ua ÓConócbaip. An Gíollaclaoiin Ua Ciarbaí, tigfírina Compair, vo nárbha vo Uib Íeolanún. Ríog éippe Mínpaipd, tigfírina mac Íeill Uí Lochtann, co matéib tuaimcética Íeann co hínp Mochta a ecoiníadal Uí Chearpbaill 7 Uí Ruairce. Tígfrína Íeill Connacht do ó Toipnnealbaic co níise 7im píne Íaipmuig trim bíonaítaí Rápaipce, 7 comairba Pháirtceag co na pánínaí. Ro naíp Míde do 7im hí trim eittep Ua ÓConócbaip, Ua Ruairce, 7 Ua Ceaptbaill, 7 ro oíochúrpé Mínpaipd Ua Macnleachtain a Míde trim féistime comairba Pháirtceag 7 a páníntaí. Ua Cealtait, tigfírina Ua Márcach Arpaí píte, vo nárbha la hUib ÓConócacht 7 mhir Locha Láéipbaip. Ua Canamann co na plócce do nol 7 píne Lumph, co eittep bá tromba leó. Deipir píp Lumph roppa, 7 pígaímí píde Ío rícaide 7i munnaíp Uí Chanamáin a 7i na druí mac tu eitaíp Ua Maigche, 7 in Gíollamaitheam Uí Canann in Ua Ípoitírite, 7 rocaíne bide ína mairph. Slíghn la Toipnnealbaic Ua mórpaipn co Loch Ua nGobain 7 Machaipce Sailing, 50 po airce Sláine. Rug Ua Ceaptbaill, 7

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5 The visitation of Cínél-Eoghaín.—"A.D.1150. B. Flathbertachus O'Brolchain, Abbas Dorensis, circuit regiones de Kinel-Eoghaín; et a Murthach Be Ua Lochlainn Regne Hibernie viginti boves, cum ipsius Regis equo et aureo annulo uneiarnum quinque accepet; item a singulis proceribus equeum unum et communii reliquorum contributione juxta taxatum personarum numerum, a singulis binis Burginmagisteris unum boven, a singulis tribus liberris personis unum boven, a reliquis quatuor ex plebe similiter unum."—Trias Thaum., p. 504.

On this Colgan remarks: "Hae contributio videtur facta ad reparandum Monasterium De rense anno 1149, incendio vastatum, ut ex sequentibus constabit."

6 Mac Raighnail.—Now Mac Rannall, but more usually anglicised Reynolds. This family were seated in the southern or level portion of the county of Leitrim.

7 Inis-Mochtá.—See the years 922, 939, 997, 1026, 1138.
king himself. The visitation of Cinel-Eoghain was made by the successor of Colum-Cille, Flaithbheartach Ua Broichain; and he obtained a horse from every chieftain, a cow from every two biatchs, 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 Muircheartach, 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-Clothrann. Conchobhar Mac Raghnaill, 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 Uí-Faclain. A royal journey by Muircheartach, son of Niall Ua Lochlainn, with the chieftains of the north of Ireland, to Inis-Mochta, 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 Uí-Fiacrach of Ard-sratha, was killed by the Uí Comhaltain, on the island of Loch-Laeghaire. Ua Canannain, with his army, proceeded into Feara-Luird, and carried off many cows. The Feara-Luird overtook them, and many of the people of Ua Canannain, with his two sons, four of the Uí-Maelgaethe, Gillamartan Ua Canann, Ua Fogartaigh, and many others of their nobles. An army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain to Loch Ua nGobhann, in Machaire-Gaileang, and he

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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 *Uí-Maelgaethe:* i.e. the family of the O'Mulgeehys or Wynnes.

d *Ua Canann.*—Now anglicised 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 Ruainc ferria, co po marbhat uiream via muintiri, im mac 11 leithnim. Slloisg'd la Toppidealbae Ua Ccndobain i Muithain tar eirp peap Muithain, g po aircse Macainhe na Muithain, g tug bu ionda, a p a aoi po riasab uiream via muintiri im Ua Ruaidh. Slloisg'd la Toppidealbae Ua m'dhain cu hAe chat, co taengasta 30ill ma teac, g arphis co Conomhanna, g Abha, g po loirc Dornach mop Mac Laithe. Slloisg'd la Munppirteach, mac Neill Ui Lochlaainn co Ceire nEogam, g co nUlltea, i frpmhein Ui Ceapbaill g Ui Ruainc co Dunn Lochoi Maesaphe, go nuathair 30ill i6t mhlaoin eirp Lech Cunn, g Le Cogair. Congal Ua hPaoin, ppbeime, no marbha la Muintri Cheirephnaig i nSarla na Saonnadhe hi eCluain imc Ngnip.

Anp Cgirte, mile e6d caoeca a haen. Ua Maolppgmaip, epporp Ua nAinialgpna, g Ua pMaipach Muainhe, Epolb, eppuc Cunnum, g Dpma Cllepeac, mac Tanpa Ui Maolppmaip, necc. Cappmmal comairba Phippap a. Johanne Rappinn, no eolctan i pepmn go eplad ppigla g p0bap, g so c0rpugadh caic mac ceontaib. No ba i ona ppeactain i etg comairba Phattraic i nApa Maac cu reppccad bmmntan. Cuanf Connact an tpara peact la comairba Pattraice, la Zlollamaichaig, mac mac Ruaini, co tug a ogphine. D0 po6 ona, Ua Conccobain pail pitec uine d0n eim pinn comairba Phattraice. Cuanp Sil Caiparaig la Plaitbeapcach Ua hPoc-

"Ua Ifcarnain.—Now Heffernan, without the prefix Ua or O'. This family was seated in the territory of Uaithne-Claich, now the barony of Owney, in the north-east of the county of Limerick.

"Ua Rodhluibh.—This name was afterwards changed to Mac Gioreachtaigh, now Geraghtry.

"Conmarmanna.—This was probably the ancient name of the Conmar or Confluence of the Blackwater and the Boyne. It was also called Duhbheummar, i.e. the Black Confluence.

"Abha.—A place on the Boyne, near Slane, in Meath.

"Downach-nor Mac Laidhe.-In O'Clery's Irish Calendar, at 27th of May, this church is placed in Maghlohra, 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 Maghlohra-Breagh, mentioned in these Annals, at A. D. 507, 536, 867, 880.

"Dun-Lochad in Laeghaire.—This was the name of a fort near Tara, in the county of Meath.

"Gardha-na-gamhnaige: i.e. the Garden of the Stripper or Milch Cow. This, which was the name of a field at Clonmacnoise, is now obsolete.

"Ua Maolppgmlair.—Now anglicised Milford.

" Bishop of Ui-Ainhalghadha and Ui-Fiachrach Muaidhe: i.e. Bishop of Tirawley and Tionragh, on the Moy, i.e. Bishop of Killala.

"Erolbh.—He is called Harold by War, who says that he was an Ostman.—See Harris's edition of War's Bishops, p. 565.

"Johannes Papiron.—This passage is translated by Colgan as follows:
plundered Slaine. Ua Cearbhall and Ua Ruairse overtook them, and slew some of their people, among whom was the son of Ua Hearnain. 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. An army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain to Ath-cliath, and the foreigners came into his house, [and submitted to him]; and from thence to Commanama, and to Abha, and burned Domhnach-mor Mic Laithbhe. An army was led by Muircheartach, son of Niall Ua Lochlainn, with the Cineal-Eoghain and the Ulidians, to relieve Ua Cearbhall and Ua Ruairse, to Dun-Lochad, in Laeghaire; and the foreigners made a year’s peace between Leath-Chuinn and Leath-Mhogha. Conghal Ua Breacín, lord of Breaghmhaine, was killed by Muíitir-­Ceithearnaigh at Gardha na gannmaighi, at Cluain-mic-Nois.

The Age of Christ, 1151. Ua Macfoghmhair, Bishop of Ui-Amhaghadha and Ui-Finachrach-Muaidhe; Erolbh, Bishop of Luimneacha; and Brian Clereach, son of Tadhg Ua Maelruanaidh, died. A cardinal of the successor of Peter, i. e. Johannes Papiron, 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 was made by

"A. D. 1151. Ioannes Paparo Cardinalis, et Apostolica sedis Legatus designatus, venit in Hiberniam pro negotiis Ecclesie dispositionis, et regulis morum prescribdendis, evanque honorificè septem diebus secum B. Galusius detinuit."

On which he remarks: "Ita quatuor Magistri in Annalibus. Causa tamen praeipua ejus adventus fuit ut Quatuor Pallia Quatuor Archiepiscopis, nuniè, Ardmacano, Casseleseni, Dubliniensë, et Tuamensi conferret, que et anno sequenti in Synodo Kenannasensi contulit. Ejus adventum quidem in sequentem referunt, sed rectius (ut observavit citati) referendum in hunc annum existimo juxta moz 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 Papiron Cardinal came to this kingdom from the Pope to procure the inhabitants of the land to an amendment of their lives."

*Sil-Cathasaigh.—A sept in the present county of Antrim, adjoining the Uí-Tuirtre. They descended from Feidhlim, grandson of Fiachra Tort.
cain, commartha Cholaim Chille, do bhfreach 6 gach taoiseach 6 caorpa o gach nostae a eac, 7 a earradh, 7 fhad fill heathacht a' chunnae on tighdna. 6 Choin Ula6 Ua Lamh. Dheabhgar, mhus Domnall, mic mheic Lochlainn, mic Eireann, bun Toippealbaig Ui Conchobhair, muis Conna, madaoin Aoda, Chatail, 7 Domnall, deac in hualltam in Amomacha. Dhean Ua Conchobhair Ciannaige do marba la Ciannaibh riicin. Conchobhar Criabach Ua hEagarna, tanarr Luigne, do eac. Hpeado po deafa a dol bap fhu haonart ar a bhe po cabhin Chiarain. Mac Maolpeachnaill Ui dtite do marba la mac Gipp na ccumneoce 6 bpace, 7 a marba pio fheo chotuar in macaibh Domh'hadha mic mheic Capthaigh. An Goidla Gott Ua Con- paain tighdna Ua Maccaille, do marba in Cuir Collange o Uib Miceile. Tanach, mac Diamarta Ua dtitma inompru po Toippealbaic Ua mbriain, po pio Mumhan, g a amhain do, 7 Ta3 g do reacht e coig Toippealbaic Ui Chonchobhair. Sloigtla la Toippealbaic Ua Conchobhair, la pio Connaict, in Mumhan, go po ghab neacht Mumhan uile eanmore lair'mhain 6 mbair Toippealbaic, 7 neacht Mumhan do ghabait do mac Coghéic mic mheic Capthaigh tria comptac'aear Connaict. Sloigtla uile beag la Toippealbaic Ua Conchobhair in Mumhan, 7 do dearr Diamarta Mac Murnchaoid, pio Luigine do Luigni na conne. Ro mbrath Mumhan reampa co rangtaear Moin mbair. Lottapp

Ua Lainn.—Otherwise written Ua Floinn, now anglicised O'Lin, 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'Brolchaich Abbas Dorensis circuit regionem de Siol-Catha saich et a terrae Domino Cutiladio O'Flannii accept cum annulo auroo durumuncia, a singulis nobiles usum equum, et a quolibet Patric families usum ovem."—Trias Thaum., p. 504.

"Dearbhforquit.—"A. D. 1151. Dervorgalla, filia Domnall, ex uxor Theodoriai, Hiberniae successiv Regum in sua peregrinatione obit Ardmatche, ibique honorificato sepulta est."—Trias Thaum., p. 305.

This Dearbhforquall was King Turlough O'Connor's second wife. His first wife was Tailltin, the daughter of Murchadh O'Maelachlainn, 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 Ablainn. He married a third wife, Dubhchobhlaic, daughter of O'Mulroney of Moylurg.

Aedh.—Called Aedh Dall in the Book of Lecan, fol. 72, b, col. 4.

Cathal: i.e. Cathal Crobhduchearg, King of Connacht, who died A. D. 1224.—See note 6, under that year. This passage affords evidence that Cathal Crobhduchearg was the legitimate son of King Turlough.

Domhnull.—In the Book of Lecan, fol. 72, b, col. 4, he is called Domhnull Mor, Tanist of Breifne, and the last to whom the Taradh Ce-
Faithbheartach Ua Brocain, 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 Cualadh Ua Lainn. Dearbhforghail, daughter of Domhnall, grandson of Lochlainn, King of Ireland, the wife of Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, King of Connaught, and the mother of Aedh, Cathal, and Domhnall, died on her pilgrimage at Ard-Macha. Brian Ua Conchobhair Ciarraghe was killed by the Ciarraigh 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, 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-guinneog Ua Bric, who was killed immediately after by the sons of Domnchadh, grandson of Carthach. Gillagott Ua Carrain, lord of Ui-Macaille, was killed at Cuil-Colhuinge, by the Ui-Mictire. Tadgh, son of Diarmaid Ua Briain, turned against Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, King of Munster, and deposed him; and Tadgh 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, 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 Murchadh, King of Leinster, with the Leinstermen, went to join him. They plundered Munster before

tack, 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 Breifheach, Maghnus, Lochlainn, Muircheartach, Muinmheach, Domnchadh, Maelseachlainn, Tadgh Fidhcha, Cathal Mígaran, two Conchobhars, Diarmaid, Domhnall, Muirgheas, Tadhg Dairen, Murchadh Finn.

* Ciaran Mac-an-tSaeir: i.e. St. Kieran, patron saint of Clonmacnoise.
* Gearr-na-gGuinneog: i.e. the Short Man of the Churns.

b Ui-Macaille.—Now the barony of Inomkilly, in the county of Cork.—See A. D. 901, 1135.

CUIL-COLHUINGE.—A church in the territory of Ui-Liathain, founded by St. Abban in the sixth century, and where a St. Dubhlaic was venerated on the 23rd of October.—See Colgan's Acta Sanctorum, p. 615.

Ui-Mictire: i.e. the family of the O'Mae Tyres, now Wolfes.

Subdued all Munster.—A. D. 1151. King Terlagh O'Connor, with his forces of Connought, tooke hostages of all Munster, except West Munster, which he left to Terlagh O'Bryen.
Munster in old time was divided into five Munsters, viz., Ormond, Thomond, Desmond, Middle Munster, and West Munster."—Ann. Clon.

Moira-mor: i.e. the Large Bog. There are many places of this name in Munster, but the place where this terrible battle was fought would seem to be Moammore, in the parish of Emily, barony of Clanwilliam, and county of Tipperary.—Ord. Map., sheet 65.

A. D. 1151. King Terlagh O'Connor this year gave the battle of Moammore against the Munstermen. He was accompanied by Dermott Mac Murrogh and the forces of Ireland, where Murtagh Mac Connor O'Bryan, and an infinite number of the families of Munster, were slain, and all Munster brought in subjectio to King Terlagh."—Ann. Clon.

The Ui-Ceinnideigh: i.e. the O'Kennedys of Glenora and Ormond.

The Ui-Deadbhaidh: i.e. the O'Deas, or O'Days, of Kinel-Fearnale, in the present barony of Inchiquin, in the county of Clare.

The Ui-Stancshain: i.e. the O'Shanaghans, or O'Shanons, of Ui-mBlaid, in Thomond.

The Ui-Cuina: i.e. the O'Quins of Muintir-Iffernain around Corofin.

The Ui-Gradha: i.e. the O'Gradys.

The Ui-Ogain: i.e. the O'Hogans, now
them, until they reached Moin-mor\textsuperscript{1}. 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 Muircheartach, 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 Ua-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: Muircheartach, 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-Neill; eight of the Ui-Deadhaidh; with Flaithbheartach Ua Deadhaidh; nine of the Ui-Seauchain; five of the Ui-Cuinn; five of the Ui-Grada; with Aneslis Ua Grada; twenty-four of the Ui-Ogain; four of the Ui-Aichir; the grandson of Eochaidh Ua Loingsigh; four of the Ui-Neill Buidhe; and five of the Ui-Echthighern; 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], Tudig, son of Liathach Ua Conchobhair; Muircheartach 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 Cineal-Conaill, Cineal-Eoghain, and Airghialla, across Eas-Ruaidh, until they reached Coirrshliabh na

Hogans, who were seated at Arderony, near Nenagh, in the county of Tipperary.

\textsuperscript{1} The Ui-Aichir: i.e. the O'Hechirs, or Hares, of Ui-Cormaic, between the River Fergus and Sliabh Callain, in the county of Clare.

\textsuperscript{2} Ua Loingsigh.—Now Lynch.

\textsuperscript{3} The Ui-Neill Buidhe: i.e. the O'Neills of Clann-Delbhacith, in Tralee, in the present barony of Bunratty, and county of Clare.

\textsuperscript{4} The Ui-Echthighern: i.e. the O'Aherns, or Hearnes of Ui-Cearnaigh, seated around Six-mile-bridge, in the county of Clare.
The hostages.—A. D. 1151. The hostages of Lynster were sent to Mortagh mac Neale Mac Loghlyn, even to his house.”—Ann. Clon.

The daingthling of Cluain-Coirpthe : i.e. the great stone church of Kilbarry, in the parish of Termonbarry, near the Shannon, in the east of the county of Roscommon.

Ruaidhrí, son of Toirdhelbach : i.e. Roderic O'Conor, afterwards Monarch of Ireland.

Cromadh.—Now Croome, on the River Maigue, in the county of Limerick, at this time the seat of O'Donovan, chief of Ui-Cairbre Aebhdha.

The Sil-Muiredhaigh : i.e. the O'Conors of Connaught, and their correlatives.

The Ui-Briuin : i.e. the O'Rourkes, &c.

The Conmaicne : i.e. the O'Farrells, &c. Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen state that, after the battle of Moinmor, disensions arose between Diarmaid Sugach O'Connor Kerry, and Diarmaid, son of Cormac Mac Carthy, during which Cormac O'Cuiilisín [now Collins] burned the church of Ardsfort-Brendan over the heads of O'Connor Kerry's servants of trust.
Seaghsa, in Corann. Thither hostages were brought to them by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, and they returned to their houses. The hostages\(^1\) 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 daimbling of Cluain-Coirpthe\(^2\), by Cucaille, son of Mac Scolairghi, and Gillacoimidhe, the grandson of Leantar Ua hAinligh, chief of Cinel-Dobhtha. A great predatory excursion was made by Ruaidluri, son of Toirdhealbhach\(^3\) Ua Conchobhair, into Thomond; and he carried away many cows, and burned Cromadh\(^4\). Conchobhar, son of Domhnall Ua Briain, lord of East Munster, and the grandson of Donnchadh, grandson of Gillaphadraig, lord of half Osraige, were taken prisoners by Diarmait, son of Mac Murchadha, King of Leinster, through treachery and guile. Domhnall, son of Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, was taken prisoner by Cuthal, 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-Muiredhaigh\(^5\), Ui-Briuin\(^6\), and Conmaicnine\(^7\).

The Age of Christ, 1152. Finn, grandson ofCelechar Ua Ceinmeidigh, successor of Colum, son of Crinhthann [of Tir-da-ghlas], and who had been successor of Bairre for a time; Gilla-na-naemh Ua Follamhain, successor of Conam; and Fearghal Ua Fearcubhais, lector of Ard-Macha for a time, and of the church of Colun-Cille at Ard-Macha also, died. A synod was convened at Droichet-atha\(^8\) 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\(^9\) and lem-sans from men; not to demand payment for anointing or baptizing (though it is

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\(^1\) *Droichet-atha*: i.e. Drogheda. According to the Annals of Clonangh, as quoted by Keating, this synod was held at Kells, in Meath, not Drogheda.—See Colgan’s *Trios Thumus*, 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.

\(^2\) *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:
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 revered brethren on the Continent. 1

1 Itakes.—11 Hae prima Decimarum mentio apprime notanda est!"—Dr. O'Conor.

2 Magh-Ent.—Now the Moy, a plain lying between the rivers Erne and Drowes, near Ballyshannon.

* Rath-Ceannaigh.—Now Rathkenny, in the barony of Upper Slane, and county of Meath.—See note under A. D. 1114.

* Comnaicne.—The present county of Longford, and the southern half of the county of Leitrim.

4 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.

* Bearnforgaill.—This name is usually Latinized Dervorgilla.—See note 6; 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 punctually. Inleach-Ibhair and Luinneach were burned. Scrin-Choluinn-Chille, Domhnach-Seachnaill, and Treoid, were plundered by the Ui-Briuin. A plundering army was led by Mac Lochlann and the Cinel-Eoghain, to banish Ua Cearbhall; and he plundered many persons on that occasion, and expelled Ua Cearbhall 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 Lochlann and Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair at Magh-Ene, 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 Lochlann into Meath, as far as Rath-Ceannagh, to meet the men of Ireland; and Toirdhealbhach proceeded into Meath, to meet Ua Lochlann 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 Maelachlaínn, and East Meath to his son, Maelachlaínn. They took Comnhaicne from Tighearnan Ua Ruaire, after having defeated him; and they burned the town named Bun-cuilinn, and gave the chieftainship to the son of Gillabraide Ua Ruaire, and their hostages were given up to Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair. On this occasion Dearbhforgaill, daughter of Murchadh Ua Maelachlaínn, and wife of Tighearnan Ua Ruaire, 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 continual contentions of the Mac Carthys and O'Bryons contending against one another. King Terlagh O'Connor, for appeasing of which contentions, went to Munster, and divided that province in two parts between Cormac Mac Carthie and the O'Bryons, Teig and Terlagh. King Terlagh, accompanied with Murtagh mac Neile 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 far as Meath extends, to his said sonn. Dermott Mac Murrogh, king of Lynster, took the Lady Dervorgill, daughter of the said Morrogh O'Melaughlyn, and wife of Tyernan O'Roeyrick, with her cattle, with him, and kept her for a long space, to satisfy his insatiable, carnall, and adulterous lust. She was procured 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."
The Ui-Briuin: i.e. the Ui-Briuin-Breifne, or the O'Rourke, O'Reilly, and their correlatives, in the counties of Leitrim and Cavan.

For Ui-Briuin only.—A part of Meath had been previously ceded to Tighearnan O'Rourke, and the hill of Thachtigh, 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, Maeleachlaim. There arose then a war between the Ui-Briuin and the men of Meath. The hostages of Ua Ruain, i.e. Tighearnan, were conveyed to Ath-Luain by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, for Ui-Briuin only. 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 Calraighi-mora. Diarmaid Ua Conchobhair, lord of Ciarraige-Luachra, was expelled and plundered by the son of Cormac, grandson of Carthach, lord of Desmond. Aedh, son of Mac Amhailghadha, lord of Clann-Maeleach, died. The daughter of Ua Caellaigh, 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-Chuimn, and many others of them perished of the famine.

The Age of Christ, 1153. Aedh Ua Maileoin, successor of Ciaran of Cluain-mic-Nois, fountain of the prosperity and affluence of Leath-Chuimn, a man of charity and mercy, completed his life. Colman Ua Breislein, noble priest of Ceanannus, a distinguished sage; Dunlaing Ua Cathail, successor of Caénighghin, [died]. The visitation of Dal-Cairbre and Ui-Eathach-Uladh was made by Flaithbheartach Ua Brolchain, 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 Duinnseibe, and an ounce of gold from his wife. Murchadh Ua Maeleachlaim, 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 Dearmhach-Cholnim-Chille. Flaithbheartach Ua Ceanannain, lord of Cinel-Conaill, and his wife, Dubhchobhlaigh, 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-cliabh. Domhnall Ua Cathasaigh, lord of Saithne, Meath. It is stated in a note in the Book of Fenagh, that this Tighearnan ruled over that part of Ireland extending from Drumcliff to Drogheda.
chaoda Ui Mhaolaclellaimit, 7 Conconbaip mac Domnall Ui Mhaolaclellaimit, do ollabai leir beor. Niall Ua Mairisa, tigfire Colaistigh, do legradh a gheimh lach pola naail da—bo laoc 7 cleimeach. Mhuigir, mac mac Munchaoid (no Muinechtaigs) Uáirbh, toiread Colomna Tomaltaigh, decc. Donnaig da, mac Ancheatais Ui Robhdu decc mar nuaghsain. Sluaigh la Toippdealbaic Ua cConcoaibh co doire an gabail a gheann a cionnaite Mheic Munchaoid, Pol Laisft, 7 tug meidh Ui Mhaolaclellaimit co na eora ndada co pai&ido comuir rti Muide. Tamhe Tighsinin Ua Ruine ma teach don eann ri, 7 no piaibheoin oc. Toippdealbaic Ua Òbraidhno in oinnarbad 1 cuairceping Epaing la Toippdealbaic Ua cConcoaibh, 7 Muinna do labh ar do eann Thaibh Ua Òbraidhno 7 Diaraimste mac Cheadaic mac Muinechtaigs mac Capaetig. Sluaigh la Muinechtaigs mac Neil Mhie LAclann, 7 la cuairceping Epaing 1 poimhín Toippdealbaic Ui Òbraidhno, dha eabhracht 1 righ Mhiann toinip, co raimhe co Cpaib teine. Toippdealbaic Ua Concoaibh no cionóil Connaict, co naicte co Mag Ua Patraic 1 na&aidh in cuairceping. Tamhe una Taibh Ua Òbraidhno in na plóice co Ruain Ui Shuanagh hi poimhín Connaict co turoaictaip co Ma& Cipu. Luigh don Ua Lacaillim da cat do maighidh a plóishe dath At Maighe, 7 popacaibh a plóis acmhla (cen na tairgride) occ Cpaib teine, 7 do beathadh co na uataidh plóis dho bheata longpinite Taibh Ua Òbraidhno, co traidhte maithin raip, 7 hip eann ar a muntpine. Do mar una beor maithin pop maraigh/laig Laisft. Ro arcoimhnaidh tairmin co a longpinite poimhí co Cpaib teine, 7 bu iondha laip, iar ngeann oinnse aparlaic Thodhia. Tamhe aipruidh do maighidh Connaict co turoaict fheal Tiapain. Luigh Toippdealbaic Ua Concoaibh dath At Luan raih. Tamhe Ruaibri, mac Toippdealbaic, 7 cat iar&aidh Connaict, 7 glaidh Shil Mupredaigh hi Fionrrumh. An tamhse ria pobatair a&g zabail longpinite aoirin m0

b Doire-an-gheabhlain : i.e. the Derry or Oak Wood of the Fork. Not identified.

c Craibh-teine : i.e. the Large or Branching Tree of the Fire. Now Creeve, in the parish of Ardnamurcher, in Westmeath.—Ord. Map, sheet 24, 31.

d Magh-lac-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 Killemore Lough, in the barony of Brawneyn, and county of Westmeath.

e Raithín-Ui-Shuanagh.—Now Rahen, near Tullamore, in the King's County.

f Magh-Cí - See note 4, under A. D. 939, sup.

g Ath-Maighne.—Connell Mageoghegan states in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, at A. D. 1158 and 1213, that this place was called Lismoyny in his own time. Lismoyny is
was slain by Macelseachlainn, son of Murchadh Ua Maelachlainn; and Conchobhar, son of Domhnall Ua Maelachlainn, 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 haity and clergy. Muirghias, grandson of Murchadh (or Muircheartach) Odhar, chief of Clann-Tomaltaigh, died. Donncathaigh, son of Aireachtach Ua Rodhuibh, died after a good life. An army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, to Doire-an-ghabhain\(^a\), against Mac Murchadha, King of Leinster, and took away the daughter of Ua Maelachlainn, with her cattle, from him, so that she was in the power of the men of Meath. On this occasion Tighearnan Ua Ruaire 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 Muircheartach, son of Niall MacLochlainn, 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 Craebhtaine\(^b\). Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair assembled the Connaughtmen, and marched to Magh-Lice-Padraig\(^a\) against the Northerns. Tadhg Ua Briain arrived with his forces at Raithin-Ui-Shuanaigh\(^1\), to assist the Connaughtmen, and both proceeded to Magh-Cisi\(^a\). Ua Lochlainn then set out with two battalions of the flower of his army across Ath-Maighne\(^a\), 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\(^a\); but as they were pitching their camp there, the heroes of the North poured upon them without

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\(^a\) Fordruim.—Now Fardrum, in the parish of Killeagh, county of Westmeath.—Ord. Map, sheet 29.

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\(^b\) a townland in the parish of Ardnurcher, barony of Moycashel, and county of Westmeath.—See note 5, under A. D. 1213.
To Tighearnain 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 *, under that year.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise record two of the same events under this year as follows:

"A. D. 1153. Murrogh O'Melanghlyon, king of Meath, borders of Lyuster, 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; Muircheartach, son of
Conchobhar (who was son of Toirdhealbhach) Ua Conchobhair; Domhnall
Ua Birn; Domhnall, son of Cathal Ua Conchobhair; and Sitric Mac Dubh-
ghaill. After this Ua Lochlainn proceeded with his forces to Lough Aininn
[Lough Ennell], and Ua Maeleachlainn came into his house, and left him hos-
tages; 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 Connhaicne to
Tighearnan Ua Ruaire, 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, Breifnie, Airghialla, Ultidia, 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 pri-
soner by Diarmaid Finn Ua Briain, and blinded by him immediately. Toir-
dhealbhach proceeded into Munster, and he assumed half the kingdom of
Munster, through the power of Muircheartach Mac Lochlainn. The hostages
of Ui-Failghe and Ui-Faelain were taken by Maeleachlainn, son of Murchadh,
King of Meath. Garrett-na-gCuinneog Ua Brie, lord of the Deisi, was killed in
fetters by Diarmaid, son of Cormac Mac Carthaigh. The wicker bridge of
Ath-Luain was destroyed by Maeleachlainn, 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. Dearbhfor-
gail, daughter of Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, came from the King of Leinster
(Diarnaoid) to Tighearnan Ua Ruairi again.

The Age of Christ, 1154. Muireadhaigh Ua Chuain, Abbot of Ceannamus,
and Cian Ua Gerachain, successor of Cainneach, died. Tadhg Ua Briain, King
of Munster, died. Cill-Dalua, Imleach-Ibhair, Ros-Cre, Lothra, and Daurmhagh, were
burned. Diarmaid Ua Conchobhair, lord of Ciarraige-Luachra, died.

Cowarb of Saint Keyran, who, for his great riches, charitable and bountifull hospitality,
was called in general the fountain of all happi-
ess of Leath Coya, died.\(^7\)

\(^7\) Diarmaid Ua Conchobhair, lord of Ciarraige-
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 Concho-
bair, King of Kerry, who died A. D. 1086, who
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, suprā.

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 Scattery 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. Cuilcachra, 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 Corca-Duibhine, and is called tanist 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, Súgúic, i.e. the Jocund, as he is named by the annalists, but probably more correctly by the genealogists, Sluaghaoic, 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 Moineor, 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 Sluaghaghaich, appears to have divided into two branches originating in his sons, Mahon, from whom the reigning line, and Murrough, from whom the branch of Aghangrana, 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 Gillamocholmog, lord of Ui-Dunchadha, was killed by his brethren. Fearghal, grandson of Cinaeth Ua Maelbrigide, fell by the lord of Gailcanga. Mac-Cuirr-na- gColpach Ua Fiachrach, lord of Ui-Feineachlais, was slain by Muircheartach Ua Tuathail, lord of Ui-Muirheadhaigh. The son of Raghnall Domn Ua hAireachtaigh, chief of Muintir-Maelmartain, was slain by the son of Muircheartach, 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, of Connhaicne-mara, of the men of Umhall, of Ui-Amlaghadh, and Ui-Fiachrach, and the Connamhaigh Ua Dubhda in command over them; and they plundered Tir-Conaill and Inis-Eoghain. The Cinel-Eoghain and Muir-

Diarmait 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 Donnehadh, or Donough, lord of Kerry, who, dying of the plague in 1483, left a son, Diarmaid, who was slain A. D. 1465.

The eldest son, Conor, begat Conor (who was probably the O'Conor 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 Iracht-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 Iracht-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'Conor 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 Herald's 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'Conor Kerry, who founded the abbey of Lislaghtin in 1470.

For other members of this family, see note 2, under A. D. 1013, pp. 774, 775, supra.

1 Ui-Feineachlais.—See note 1, under A. M. 3501; and note 2, under A. D. 915, p. 590.

2 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.
co pauca, ip. so cinntear longa Ballyaoddel, Arann, Connitire, Marann i cinntear Alba anphi, i mac Seclling ir eiminap poppa, i tair na toppraet hi cinntear Inkii Heogain un a cinntearincce oibh i von longa oile peadae cat longa co hamnpur aqte ge eatopra, i bastaor osec onuatapeca on pppm co naim, i marphair peanda hip vo CHonnactaib umon eCormainn Ua nDhubhalap na hallinn pachat. Ro meabair, pop an plaq nallinupach, i mo laod a tap, i paghaart a longa, i mo buaod a piaca a Mac Seclling. Sluairi do ja Munpepacth Ua Loctainn vo etuoacceart Epaanm hi eConnactaib, co painig Dun lornzam hi Maih Aon, i mo airce an Dun, i mo mill anphanna Maihe Limp, i Maihe Aon. Ap a ao dui puic by na braoga. Aread airain vo eon tap Aeh Imprin Spurea pan mboeipne co po marapd pig neiperne vo Thigphnain Ua Ruairp, i po ionnab Ua Loctainn Doppabi Ua Raqallmac vo Connactaib. Lom airipoe co hAe cliaet, i vo patrad Soill Atna cliaet a piige bo. Vo po poim vo ceto rce bo vo Shallaib na tuaqaptacl, i poim vo tig iarctam. Cpeach la Toippealaib roc eConnobap hi Phip i po lompoiigan bhu lair marphao a meac i. Maolpeelaim, i Connachta Ui Ciftail, tighean Cenel Aoida na heEctse. Maum mar nOippepaib pop Ubh Cenipeelaib, o i tpmpeaptacl ile mna eCachaUi Nualtain. Cpeachpulaipcevo la Tigpnae Ua Ruairc i Luicemn, i po oirce Ubh Muipealaib eipe cella 1 tuaet. Munntir Maolpeelaim vo opecac vo Mhaolpeelaim, mac Mupeelaim, i a monnapd i eConnactaib iarctam co na etuoaceat i. loinan Mac Cappzaima. Cpeach la Oearmunian pop Ohal eCair, creac la Dal eCair una pop Oearmunian. A mac reine vo dhalal la mac nOeopaUi Phlaim, map po isnipo tigpnae Ua etuarta ap

a Gall-Gaoidhil: i.e. the Dano-Gaels of the Hebrides.

* Ara: i.e. the Island of Aran, lying between Cantine and the Frith of Clyde.

Cean-tire: i.e. Head of the Land, now Cantine, or Kintyre, in Argyleshire.

Maoinn: i.e. the Isle of Man.

Alba: i.e. Scotland.

Dun-Inghain.—Now Dunamon, on the River Suck, at this period the seat of O’Finnachaigh.

The ford of Innis-Sruthra: i.e. the Ford of the little Island of Struthair. This was probably 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 Tuain-Sruthra, in the county of Roscommon; but neither place lies on the route from Dunamon into Breifne.

As their vorges: i.e. as a stipend for their sealty and future services in war.

* Ua Cathail.—Now Cahill, without the prefix Us or O’. O’Cathail was chief of Kinden 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-Gaedhil\textsuperscript{a}, of Ara\textsuperscript{b}, of Ceann-tire\textsuperscript{c}, of Manaim\textsuperscript{d}, and the borders of Alba\textsuperscript{e} 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 Muircheartach Ua Lochlainn into Connaught, till he reached Dun-Inghain\textsuperscript{g}, in Magh-Aei; and he plundered the fort and destroyed the corn-crops of Magh-Luarg and Magh-Aei. He did not, however, obtain cows or hostages. He afterwards directed his course across the ford of Insin-Sruthr\textsuperscript{h} into Breifne, and compelled the men of Breifne to submit to Tighearnan Ua Ruaire; 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\textsuperscript{i}, 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\textsuperscript{k}, lord of Cinel-Aedha-na-hEchtghe, who were slain. A battle was gained by the Osraighi over the Ui-ceansealaigh, in which many were slain, together with the son of Eochaidh Ua Nuallain\textsuperscript{l}. A plundering army was led by Tighearnan Ua Ruaire into Leinster; and he plundered Ui-Muireadhaigh, both churches and territories. The Muintir-Maelsina were plundered by Maelseachlainn, son of Murchadh; and they were afterwards banished into Connaught, with their chieftain, i.e. Imhar Mac Carghamhna\textsuperscript{m}. 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.

\textsuperscript{a} *Ua Nuallain.—Now Nowlan, or Nolan, without the prefix Ua or O'. This family was seated in Potharta-Fea, now the barony of Fonthorpe, in the county Carlow.

\textsuperscript{b} Mac Carghamhna.—Now anglicised Mac Car-

\textsuperscript{c} ron, and Mac Carren, which is still a common name in Meath.

Aqor Chróirt, mile sco caoga a cuit. Maolmuine, mac GiollaCéarapám, oipinnreach li úr aonraedh Chróirt i n'Aró Macá, cléipreaí arininoneaí aeo- eacaint iu laochaib i cléipéid Épeann. Peareghal Úa Úinníe ta, uarac ñaccáint RohraCommínáin, Úa h'Ambríi uarac ñaccáint Cluana comprée, decc. Úi Túim cón na támpail do lopecaid, Ú Úópma òr bí i naón mí do lopecaid beór. Ceall bapa, Tuaim dá gualam, Ceall Oílva, Ceall Domhçom do lopecaid. Maolmuachlann, mac Munchaíta Úi Mhaolteachlann, Úi Móide Úi mbhóin Laísean, do éc iuin eipóctaínií blaiadain a aoiri do 130 míne 1nDaumnaíg Cholam Chille, li téuile a taca Ú a pió, aióce féile bpió, iar mbnaí nótrpió. Ap nu eími réé mi, Úi craisbí na na bláé écc mi réi hípm. An taíl cléipéid Úa Conchobair Páilse do marbaí lá a múnin réin. Amlafoil, mac Cana, tisgína Ceneoil Áengeá, cúr gaircíid bheo-bhaca Cenéil Úoim nile, décc, Ú a abnacal i n'Aró Macá. Aab Úa h'Uságra, tisgína Luighne, décc. Píaca, mac Cethímaí Úi Chepín, tisgína Ciapraíge Loéa na naipme, décc. Snaigéid lá Muipéirte, mac Neill Úi Lochtann co hAte Ìam Plaman pop Ìnbeám, Ú po ìb bpraíogh Teachtba, Ú tisg ógairíií cuimhine Móide díneoc po aipeccéíionne. Óo po aui Úna, pió Muide Úi Shonaíin co poiprce òo Æomhaíad, mac Ìomnaill Úi Mhaolteachlann, Ú po póid ìa tis iap nim. Tisgímaí Úa Riuide pop ìbáil Ìomnaíse Úi Cheap-haill, tisgína Óipíiall, iar na ñul na ñomhail ño Ìomnaíp mo uachtar pochaine, Ú a cùin i laim pop Loé Silthin, Ú po hiao cásíóin ap míir an, Ú po

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.


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'Driscoill, chief of Corca Laiseighde, or Colleymore, was slain at the door of the church of Birra" [now Birr, in the King's County].

^ Maolmuine.—" A. D. 1155. Maolmuirius, sive Marianus O'Moelchierain, Archidnachus, seu prefectus Xenodochii Ardmaciani, vir venerá- bilis, et erga Clerum et populum benignus et hospitalis, obiit."—Trias Thaum., p. 308.

1 Cill-meadhoín : i.e. the Middle Church, now Kilmaine, in a barony of the same name, in the south of the county of Mayo.—See note 7, under A. D. 1206.

^ Mac Cana.—Now Mac Cann. This family was seated in Clonbrassil, 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.

The Age of Christ, 1155. Maelmuireh 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 Maelruanaidh Ua hAinlighi, noble priest of Cluain-coirpthe, died. Ath-Truin, with its church, was burned; and Dearmhagh also was twice burned in one month this year. Cill-dara, Tuaim-da-ghualann, and Cill-meadhoin, were burned. Maelseachlainn, son of Murchadh Ua Maeleachlaimn, King of Meath and of the greater part of Leinster, died in the thirtieth year of his age, of a poisonous drink, at Daurnhagh-Cholium-Chille, in the flood of his prosperity and reign, on the night of the festival of Bright, 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 Ath-chleireach Ua Conchohblair Failghe was killed by his own people. Amhlacaeibh Mac Cana, 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 Ciarragh-Locha-na-nairneadh, died. An army was led by Muircheartach, son of Niall Ua Lochlainn, to Ath-Duine-Calman on the Inneoin; 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 Domnall Ua Maelechlainn, after which he returned to his house. Tighearann Ua Ruairc 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 Sileann, where he was [detained] for a month and a fortnight, but he was ran-

1 Ciarragh-Locha-na-nairneadh.—A territory comprising about the southern half of the barony of Costello, and county of Mayo.—See note 8, under A. D. 1224.

2 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 Rathcomrath, and county of Westmeath. Inneoin was the ancient name of the stream which divides the barony of Kilkenny West from that of Rathcomrath. It is now called the Dungolman River.

3 Loch Sileann.—Now Lough Sheelan, a large
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.

* Cuileanntraich: i.e. Hollywood or Holly-bearing land. There are many places of this name in Ireland, but the place here referred to is Cullentrigh, 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.

\(^{5}\) Claenghlaire,—Now Cloonlish, in the barony of Upper Connello, and county of Limerick, on the borders of the counties of Cork and Kerry. —See note \(^{4}\), under A. D. 1266.

\(^{6}\) Lis-an-tuisca: i.e. the Fort of the Gospel. Not identified.

\(^{7}\) Magh-Finn.—Now Tuath-Keogh, in the barony of Athlone, in county of Roscommon. See note \(^{5}\), under A. D. 948, p. 662, supra.

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 Cuileantracht 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 Maeleachlaine. Gillagott Ua Ciardha was slain at Cluain-Iraird, by Donnchadh Ua Maeleachlaine, 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 Chaenghilais, lord of Ui-Conaill-Gabhra, fell by Ua Cinnghualaigh, who was slain immediately after by Cuilen's people. Conchobhar, son of Domhnall Ua Briain, and the son of Mac Gillamocholmog, were enlarged by Diarmaid Mac Murchadha, [in exchange] for hostages and oaths. A battle was gained by Imhar Mac Carghamhna and Gillachrist, his son, and by Muintir-Maelsinna, over the Breaghmhaini, Muintir-Thadhgagain, 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-tsoiscela, 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 was preyed by the men of Teathbha, who plundered some of the cows of Teathbha, who plundered some of the Ui-Maine.

these events under this year, as follows:

A.D. 1155. Gillegott O'Kierga, prince of Carbery, was killed at Clonarde by Donogh O'Melaghlyn, king of Meath. Donogh 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 Moyntr Moylenna by Hymer O'Carhon, and the son of O'Convey, and these of Moyntr Hagan, alias Foxe's Conrey. Saint Keyran was enteressor to God to give this overthrow to these of Brawnie, because they went with their cottes and boates to Clon-
Aith Eorp, mite ced caoectat a rie. An ced bhiadam do Mhuirech-tach Ua LaCsann uar Eimn. Muimeadadh mac Dhubhdaim, ab Cean-{
nae Sabail, diece. Taos Ua Catarnaig, tigine Taearta, diece 1 celle-
cenae. Eochaidh Ua Cunn an tarmainiath na lochead 1 celtoicet na Peartla. Cinandar do lochead tighe tugladh, ó creir tochar uroinm co Sioroic. Uairmagh Ua Nuac, Acha mac Aine, Ciniz Cairenn, 7 Picta ca-
peac do lochead. Coblac la Toirrhdealbae Ua CcConoiba 1155. Thom nDheag ri.

Taimc dona, Toirrhdealbae Ua Briain ma teach, co taptata hraighte ó do sahn leite Munian do tahaic 10. Conne eiri Toirrhdealbae Ua CcConoiba 7 Tigheach Ua Ruain, 7 mo nautoirr plo 1 opao cotcemh eiri breimeachadh, 7 Mideachadh, 7 Conaict 10 do deicde 1 baoi am.

Toirrhdealbae Ua CcConoiba, pí Conaict, Mite, breipene, Munian, 7 Eneamn uile do prearaibh, tuite opain 7 oireadai Eeann, Augur kaptan Eoppa ri plán do doire, 7 trócaire, tineac, 7 tòirebairt tesse ri.

RC vech: “aon oicet an chuile bhiadain frigec a aoir, 7 a aînacal hi eLuam mac Noll la.

This charact is obsolete. See note *, under A.D. 1293.

* Cloithoach of Fearta: i. e. the steeple or round tower of Fartagh, in the county of Kil-"
The Age of Christ, 1156. The first year of Muircheartach Ua Lochlainn over Ireland. Maelmaedhob, i.e. Aedh Mac Dubhradain, Abbot of the Canons of Sabhall, died. Tadhg Ua Catharnaigh, lord of Teathbha, died in religion. Eochaidh Ua Cuinn, the chief master, was burned in the cloictheach of Fearta'. Ceamanus was burned, both houses and churches, from the cross of Dors-Urdoimh to Sisoe. Daurnmhagh-Ua-n-Duach, Achadh-mic-Airt, Cul-Caissin, 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 Tighearnann Ua Ruairi; 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 Muircheartach Muimhneach, were taken prisoners by the Sil-Muirtheadhaigh, 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

Archaeological Society, pp. 147, 148, 149.

2 Daurnmhagh-Ua-n-Duach: 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 Feileire-Aenguis, and O'Clery's Irish Calendar, at 20th of October, St. Maelubh is mentioned as of "Daurnmhagh Ua nDuach, in the north of Osraighe."

3 Achadh-mic-Airt: i.e. the Field of the Son of Art, now Aghamaceart, an old church in ruins, in the barony of Galmoy, county of Kilkenny, and on the borders of the Queen's County.

4 Cul-Caissin. — Otherwise written Cuiil-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, supra.
máthao lá húa S’Cathain, lá ré apáib na gámaíne trí maebail. Isornuos uilthaib thú Mhunéchteach Ua Laeállamn, c coise ag tógairiach. Slóisín lá Mhunéchteach i n-uilthaib, t vo beirt bráthaire Ulaod rí a réir, ara aoi vo beirtar apall uilthaib in Éirchaib Ua n’Dhuineáltaí. Amár an oinmsa do chlúas, t po máthaoch leó Ua hlinneige, taoireach na Cuileannpainge. Ua Longphí, tíspna Ó Haíl Arainne, vo màthao la Cenél nEigiam. Slóisín oile lá Mhunéchteach t la taoireacht Éireann in Lainib, co tharpa ridge laigín vo Dhianmain Mac Mupchaó, tara éin bráthaoir, t po inmhítarl Órpainge éit cealla t tuata. Máthain la Dianmain mac Domnaill Uí Mhaol-leanlaímn, po Dhomnecho, po é d’atharach, tó in taoíraí mac Gallneachaín Uí Cuimpp, taoireach Tuaidhe duasa. Taoireach lá Dianmain mac Mupchaó t la Gallbá Áta char, t lá Donchaí mac Domnaill Uí Mhaol-leanclaímn t taoireacht Mide, co po inmhítar an tiri éit cealla t tuata, t μυγγατ βαυμβρεακάμιν, Sláime, Cille Tailtin, Domnaíolas Páirciaice, t aparall tu bhrap na twayrce immoilipe riu. Máthain Cuapán aí Ua Liogní in Lao- gaípe ro Tíspnaí Ua Ruairc in Dhianmain Mac Mupchaó t ma n’Sgal- lab Áta char, t ma n’Dhomnecho mac Domnaill Uí Mhaol-leanlaímn t taoireacht Mide, co po inmhítar an tiri éit cealla t tuata, t μυγγατ βαυμβρεακάμιν, Sláime, Cille Tailtin, Domnaíolas Páirciaice, t aparall tu bhrap na twayrce immoilipe riu. Máthain Cuapán aí Ua Liogní in Lao- gaípe ro Tíspnaí Ua Ruairc in Dhianmain Mac Mupchaó t ma n’Sgal- lab Áta char, t ma n’Dhomnecho mac Domnaill Uí Mhaol-leanlaímn t taoireacht Mide, co po inmhítar an tiri éit cealla t tuata, t μυγγατ βαυμβρεακάμιν, Sláime, Cille Tailtin, Domnaíolas Páirciaice, t aparall tu bhrap na twayrce immoilipe riu. Máthain Cuapán aí Ua Liogní in Lao- gaípe ro Tíspnaí Ua Ruairc in Dhianmain Mac Mupchaó t ma n’Sgal- lab Áta char, t ma n’Dhomnecho mac Domnaill Uí Mhaol-leanlaímn t taoireacht Mide, co po inmhítar an tiri éit cealla t tuata, t μυγγατ βαυμβρεακάμιν, Sláime, Cille Tailtin, Domnaíolas Páirciaice, t aparall tu bhrap na twayrce immoilipe riu. 

*Cuileanntrach.—There are two townlands of this name in the county of Tyrone.—See Ord. Map, sheets 53 and 61; and two in the county of Armagh.—Ord. Map, sheets 11 and 22; but, according to the tradition in the country, O’Hinneirghe, now Henery, was seated in Glenconkeine, in the barony of Longhinisholin, and county of Londonderry.

*Tuath-Buinbhalgha.—This is the district now called Tuatha, or Tyw, situated in the barony of Clandonan, and county of Westmeath. Tywford House is in this district, and helps to preserve the name.

*Cill-Tailtitean : i.e. the church of Tailtin, now Tadtown old church, near Donaghpatrick, midway between Kells and Navan, county of Meath.

*Cuanan, 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.

*Inis-Mochuda-Raidhe : i.e. the Holm or Island of St. Mochuda of Rathlin, a place near Rakin, barony of Ballycowan, King’s County.
slain by Ua Cathain and Feara-na-Cracibhe, by treachery. The Ulidians turned against Muircheartach Ua Lochlaínn, and proclaimed war upon him. An army was led by Muircheartach 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 Duinnseibhe, made an attack upon some of the army, and slew Ua hInneirghe, chief of the Cuileantrach. Ua Loingsigh, lord of Dal-Araidhe, was slain by the Cínél-Eoghain. Another army was led by Muircheartach 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 Osraighé, both churches and territories. A victory was gained by Diarmaid, son of Domhnall Ua Maeleachlaimn, over Donnchadh, his brother, wherein was slain the son of Gilladéacaír Ua Caire, chief of Tuath Buadhgha. A predatory incursion was made by Diarmaid Mac Murchadha, the foreigners of Ath-clíath, and Donnchadh, son of Domhnall Ua Maeleachlaimn, into East Meath, and they plundered the country, both churches and territories, and they carried off the cows of Ard-Breacain, Sláine, Cill-Taillteann, Domhnach-Padraig, and some of the cows of the country in general. The battle of Cuasan at Lis-Luighdhí in Láeghaire was gained over Tighearannan Ua Ruairc, by Diarmaid Mac Murchadha, the foreigners of Ath-clíath, and Donnchadh, son of Domhnall Ua Maeleachlaimn, where many were slain, and, among others, Domhnall Mac Fiumbhairr, chief of Muintir-Gearadhaín; Fagartach Ua Cuinn; Aedh Mac Dubhdothra, and the son of Cinaedh Breac Ua Ruairc. Aedh, son of Donnchadh Ua Maelmhuaidh, lord of Feara-Ceall, was slain by Muintir Luainimh, and Conchobhar Ua Braeín, of Breagh mhainne, at Inis-Mochuda-Raithne. Muircheartach, son of Domhnall Ua Maeleachlaimn, was plundered and taken prisoner by Donnchadh, son of Domhnall. Donnchadh, son of Domhnall Ua Maeleachlaimn, took the kingdom of Meath, and Diarmaid, son of Domhnall, was banished into Connaught. Magh-Teabhba, and Machaire-Cuirce,

1 Mach-Teadhba: i.e. the Plain of Teffia.
2 Machaire-Cuirce.—Now the barony of Kilkenny West, county of Westmeath.

The Annals of Ulster and the Annals of Clann-na-noise 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 slain by a loose wing. Hugh O'Canannan, king of Kindred-Conell, killed by Hugh O'Ca-
than and men of Krive. Another army by
la Ruanbh Úa cConcobaí. Dhálaigh méid an bheacas, bun Conulad Úi Caomnneallaí, decc. Scéit a mór 7 peóid uipíníir i ngheimhse na bhfoin air, súr mo peóid ríochta luach. 7 aíbhe Éireann. Dé ré méad a crot aca sa thairgmeadh lá Ruanbh Úa Conchoíé a longa, 7 a tharla poir an leic oigheata ó thuille go Rinn duin. Bha marbh impoio, emóir é Éireann lá méad an tréite Í an peóid.

Aon Coróph, mile céo caogaí a peach. Siocharátaicce, mac Donnchaíd Úa Cápáis, comairbh baime Concaíge, decc. Donnmaí, Uí or máor, 7 Lóisrí ce na taimphlaib ve lofcesaid. Cu luath Úa Dúnmléithe Úi Eochadha, pí Ulaí, vece rap hreachadma in Ídúin ve leithlap, 7 a oídmach i nóin iubhchéim. Donnmaí Úa Ragallaí go marbhaí le Anailsh. Ruanbh Úa hEagpra, tighína Luagadh, ve marbhaí le a éinse gt. Úa Úlch, mac Murbhchad Úi Eagpra, ve marbhaí le mac Donnchaíd Úi Eagpra. Cúlength Úa Canncéálbán, tighína Laoisín, fír robaítra po emid anail Éirpche Chuíne, píshán poinumál amal Mióngaí mac Píchaí, locár na marthin chun déireadh 7 gheastaí, aon canncéal tighnána saipráide Haoghaíl ve marbhaí éinse peil 7 níileabail ro hip na lai (l. comhrice) lao. 7 cléipeach Éireann, la Donnchaíd, mac Donnmaíl Úi Mhaoileacalann, lá písh Mide. Àit aon comairbhí ar bheàrár fíth, comairbh Pháirtéar t' acaill Iri, imon léacht. Úa Conbóide, comairbh Colaíim Cille co na imonnaí, Úbónaí, Éippeor Úa cha, abh na manaice, comairbh Ciapáin co na imonnaib comairbh Péchín co na imonnaib, Úa Loicarain pí Eahun (l. co gpeachaí), Donnchadh Úa Cuidhail, tighína Oinpíall, Tighína Úa Ruaidh, tighína Órpeine, Oldmpaim Mac Murbhchada, pí Láigín, maithe písh Mide 7 písh Tiriobh aréisína. Maipíc tir a

O'Loughlin into East Breagh, 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 OSSOY, until they came to Clariderrymore, and the chiefest of OSSOY came to O'Loughlin's house. Great fruit that year in all Ireland. Nine years from the last great fruit to that year."—Ann. Uit., Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

"A. D. 1167. King Terlagh mac Rorie O'Connor, monarch of Ireland, a great benefactor of the church, and all spiritually men in general, a man of wonderfull hospitality, and, in fine, a reliever and cherisher of the poor, died in Dummore, 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 Rorie, was invested in the government of Connought, as king of that province, until Mortagh mac Neale Mac Loghlyn ended his reign, when Rorie was promoted to the monarchie of Ireland. Mortagh mac Neale was king of Ireland fourteen years. He was of the
by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair. Dailfínna, daughter of Bracan, the wife of Cuuladha Ua Cacindealbhain, 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 Concoibhair 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 Domnchadh Mac Carthaigh, successor of Bairre of Corcach, died. Daimhinis, Lis-mor, and Lothra, with their churches, were burned. Cuuladha Ua Duinnsleibhe Ui-Eochadha, King of Ulidia, died, after penance, at Dun-da-leathghlas, and was interred at Dun itself. Domhnall Ua Raghaiallaigh was slain by the Gaileanga. Ruaidhri Ua h'Eaghrá, lord of Luighhe, was killed with his own axe. Tadhg, son of Murchadh Ua h'Eaghrá, was killed by Domnchadh Ua h'Eaghrá. Cuuladha Ua Caimdealbhain, lord of Laeghaire, a man of unbounded hospitality like Guaire Aidhne, courteous and prosperous like Mongan, son of Fiachna, 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 Domnchadh, son of Domhnall Ua Maeleachlaigh, 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; the successor of Colum-Cille, with his relics; Grene, Bishop of Ath-cliath; 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); Domnchadh Ua Cearbhaill, lord of Oirghialla; Tighearnan Ua Ruairi, lord of Breifne; Diarmaid Mac Murchaigh, 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. Terlaugh O'Bryen, king of Munster, came into the house of Rowrie O'Connor, and gave him twelve hostages of the chiefest of Dalgesse. King Mortagh, with his forces, went to Lynster, and gave the kingdom and government of that province to Dermott Mac Murrogh for yealding him hostages of obedience and allegiance. They wasted and spoyle all Ossory, without respect to church or chapple."—Ann. Clon.

b Guaire Aidhne. See note 4, under A.D. 662, p. 273, supra.

A. 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.

O'Condoirche.—He was Bishop of Lismore. See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 550.
This passage is translated by Colgan as follows:

"De hac enim re Quatuor Magistri ex Annaibus Cluanensibus et Senatensibus ad annum 1157, sic scribunt: Conventus Synodalis per Clerum Hiberniae, et per aliquot ex Regibus et Principibis collectus apud Monasterium Pontanense (sic enim Mellifontense vocant, quia juxta Pontanam situm) ad consecrandam Basilicam ejusdem Monasterii. Hui cum Legato Apostolico, et Comoriano S. Patricii (id est, Archiepiscopo Armachano) decem et septem Episcopi, et innumeri alii diversorum ordinum. Item ex Regibus et Principibus, Murchertachus Hua
A predatory incursion was made by Donnchadh Ua Cearbhaill and Tighearnan Ua Ruaire, in revenge of their guarantee, and they plundered the Saithni; but Fearghal Ua Ruaire, 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 Droiceat-atha, 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 Muircheartach Ua Lochlainn, Tighearnan Ua Ruaire, 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. Muircheartach 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 Droiceat-atha, i.e. Finnabhair-na-ninghean. O'Cearbhaill also gave them three score ounces of gold; and the wife of O'Ruaire, 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 Muircheartach, 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 Lcighis, Ul-Failghe, and of the half of Osraige, then fled into Connaught. After this he [Muircheartach] 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 Hiberniae; Hua Eochadha, Rex Ulidiae; Tigernanus O'Ruairehe, Princeps Breffniae; et Hua Kearvaill, Princeps Orgiellae. Postquam illa Basilica consecrata, Dunchaedus O'Moidechlainn fut per Clerum excommunicatus, et per Reges, Principesque praesentes Principatu Midhe exutus; et Diemmitius ipsius frater in ejus locum suffectus Murchertachus autem Rex dedit in Elesmosinam pro anima sua Deo et monachis centum et quadraginta boves sive vaccas, et sexaginta uncias ex auro; dedit eis insuper prædium juxta Pontanam, quod Finnabhair na ninguan nuncupatur. Dedit etiam Hua Kearvaill alias sexaginta uncias auri ipsis; Totidemque auri uncias ipsis elargita est uxor Tigernani O'Ruairehe filia principis Midiae calicem aureum pro summo altari, et sacra paramenta pro singulis altaribus ex novem aliis, quæ in eadem Basilica erant."—Acta Sanctorum, p. 655.
Lumneač, co ttarmrat |oill a píge nó, | 50 m ò diocheipti dti Connóidealbač
Una drían uaiti. Ro pan Múinam ar do iartham eiticmp Mec Captaiğ 1. Diarmáin mac Conphmac, | Connóchar mac Doninnill Ui Írmarn. Táimce iartham
có Mač Úa Í orphan, | po la creic tair Aòrrpeach uaf hí Siol nAmnecháin.
Ro bhírte seo, máithim fóir an phlas liun, | po marbhá rochaide edit im
Una eCartún na Criadhe. Ro múlriúc iar, na hÉogánaíg Rop Cré von éir
liun. Ro poí airíolu fóm tig iar, soigpar. Cein trí po gnírce na híre do
b重组ailiúin Ruaidrí Ua Conchobair i rÍrin nÉogáin, 5m po loire luir emait; | po éifece a haballgoint, | po mór an tig nó Connóille Cinnmac. Sluainbó lá
Ruaidrí Ua eConchobair, lá píge Connmac, li Múiniam, co ttarpat lité píge
Múinim nO Thomóideálbač Una drían, | do pan Diarmaid mac Conphmac
Mec Captaiñ Úraidó na uplamar ríi hído ríi turítim occa mea tòirtaí
Minnéircach Una Laclamn nIi coirpam. Cúño Eacgach 1. Eochaid mac
Luicta, do raibhl co Frondócpaí, ba meáidhie coime món é, ro raibh gaid

* Magh-Ua-Faire.-A plain in the barony of
Ballybritt, King's County.

* Adharceach.-Otherwise Inis-Adharcaigh,
nó Lucherry, an island in the Shannon, be-
longing to the parish of Lusmagh, barony of
Garrycastle, and King's County. The territory
of Sil-Amnecháin lies to the west of this island.

* Inis-Eunaigh.-Now Incheny, in the parish
of Urney, barony of Strabane, and county of
Tyrone.

* Cuaille-Cianacé : i.e. the Tree of Keenagh,
nó Coolkeenagh, in the parish of Faughanvale,
county of Londonderry.—See the Ordnance Map,
sheets 9 and 16.

* Fianchoradh : i.e. the White Weir, now
Coroin, in the barony of Inchiquin, and county
of Clare. Cochaidh, son of Luchta, was King
of Thomond in the first century.

The Annals of Ulster and the Annals of Clon-
macnoishe give the events of this year as follows:

"A. D. 1157. Patric Mac Carty, archdeacon
of Cork, quiescet; Cuíla O'Kynelvan murdered
by Doncha mac Donnell Sugagh O'Melaghlin,
in spight of Corb-Patric, and Jesus' staff, and
against Mac Laughlin, and the best of the
north. Corb-Patric, being archbishop of Ire-
land, consecrated the monk-church" [of Melli-
font, near Drogheda], "in the presence of the
clergy of Ireland, i.e. the Legat Ui Conorchi, and
the bishops also, and in presence of many
nobles about O'Loghlin, king of Ireland, Donogh
O'Carroll, and Tigernan O'Ruark. Murcher-
tach O'Loghlin gave 150 cows and 60 ounces
of gold to God and the Clergy, and gave them
a town at Dardagh, called Finavar-na-ningen.
And 60 ounces of gold from O'Carroll, and
so much more from O'Melaghlin's daughter,
Tiernan O'Ruark's wife. That Donogh [who
had murdered Cuíla O'Kynelvan] "was cursed
by temporall and spirituall, and the cursed
Atheist was excommunicated from the church
for dishonesting the Corb of Patrick, Jesus's
staff, and the clergy, i.e. Donogh O'Melaghlin.
An army by Murtagh O'Laughlin, from the
north of Ireland, into Munster, untill they
came to the Greene of Limerick, and the nobi-
ity of Mounster about their kings came to
O'Loghlin's house, and left them their hostages."


"A. D. 1157. Cowley O'Keyndelaine, prince
king, and banished Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain from among them. He afterwards divided Munster between the son of Mac Carthaigh, i.e. Diarmait, son of Cormac, and Conchobhar, son of Domhnull Ua Briain. He afterwards came to Magh-Ua-Farca, and sent forth a marauding host over Adhairceach, into Sli-Anmchadhla. 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 [Muircheartach] returned from thence to his house in triumph.

While these things were doing, Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair went into Tir-Eoghain, burned Inis-Eanaigh, and cut down its orchard, and plundered the country as far as Cuaille-Cianacht. 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 Diarmait, son of Cormac Mac Carthaigh, gave hostages into his hands for a time, and who were to fall to him, unless Muircheartach Ua Lochlann should come to defend them. The head of Eochaidh, i.e. of Eochaidh, son of Luchta, was found at Finnchoradh; it was larger than

of the Race of Lagerie, a nobleman both ready and hasty to put in practice all goodness, as liberall as King Gwarye of Connought, as well spoken as prince Mongan mac Fiaghla, was unhappily and treacherously killed by Donnogh mac Donnell O'Melaghlin, king of Meath, having sworn to each other before by the ensuing oaths to be true to one another, without effusion of blood; for performing of which oaths the Primatt of Ardmagh was bound; the Pope's Legatt; Grenan, archbushopp of Dublyn; the abbott 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'Royrck, king of the Brenie; and Dermatt Mac Murrogh, king of Lyuster; 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 Bushopps, 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'Royrck, Donnogh O'Kervell, and O'Heoghie, where the said Donnogh O'Melaghlyn was excommunicated by the clergy, and deposed from the kingdom and principallity of Meath. by the kings and said noblemen, and the whole kingdom and government given to his brother Dermott, as more worthy thereof. Cowuley mac Dunleyye O'Heoleaye, 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 Luster, 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 Dalgaisse, whom he banished to" [recte, from] "Thomond, and also did putt
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 Mac Carthie, and the son of Donnell O'Bryen; from thence the king came to the plains of Moyefarcha, tooke the preyes and spoyles of Sile-Anmachie, killed part of the inhabitants, and gave them an overthrow. They of the Eoganaught of Cashel destroyed and prey'd Rosseray, and from thence the king came to his house. While those things were avoide, Rowrie O'Connor, king of Connaught, went with a great army to Ulster, in the absence of King Mortagh, there burnt Innis-

Eanye, hewed and did cut downe all the trees in the orchard, and took away all the prey and spoyle of Tyreowen to Kwaillie-Kyanaghity. 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 Cormack Mac Carthy to yeld 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 Mac Laghta, 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 Fynchery. It was of such wonderful bigness, as mine author sayth, 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 Caíseal, chief senior of Munster, a paragon of wisdom and charity, died at an advanced age. The Brehon Ua Duileannain, airchinnach of Eas-dara\(^a\), ollamh of law, and chief of his territory, died. A synod of the clergy of Ireland was convened at Brí-mic-Taidh\(^b\), in Laeghaires, 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, Flaitheartach 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 Cúirr-Cluana\(^c\), after they had left Cluain, by the soldiers of Diarmaid Ua Maelachlainn, 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 Bracin, lord of Lughne [in Meath], died. Ua Domhnaill, lord of Corca Bhaiscinn, was slain by Ua Conchobhair of Corca-Madhruadh. Fearghal, son of Aedh na n-áthas Ua Ruaire, died. Tadhg, son of Aedh, son of Ruaidhri, died. Ua FAILBHE\(^d\), lord of Corca Duibhne, was slain by the

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\(^a\) *Eas-dara*: i.e. the Cataract of the Oak, now Ballysadare, in the county of Sligo.

\(^b\) *Brí-mic-Taidh*: 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 Hiberniae celebrata fuit apud Brigh-mar-Taidh in regione de Hi-Loegaire: in qua presente Legato Apostolico interfuerunt viginti quinque Episcopi, pro Ecclesiastica disciplina stabilienda et moribus in melius commutandis. In hac synodo Comorbanus S. Patricii, seu Archiepiscopus Ardamachus, ut Clerus Hiberniae communi consilio decreverunt Cathedram Episcopalem, ad instar aliorum, dandam esse Comorbano (id est successor) S. Columbæ Kille Flathberto O'Brolchain: et insuper supremam prefecturam supra omnes totius Hiberniae Abbatias. Episcopi autem Connaciae non tunc aderant." — *Trias Thaum.*, pp. 309 and 505. He leaves the latter part of this passage untranslated.

\(^c\) *Cuirr-Cluana*: A place on the Shannon, near Clonmacnoise, in the King's County.

\(^d\) *Ua Faílbhe*: Now O'Falvy, or Falvy. He
Dúilne, do marbaí lá hUib Ségda. Cúlaíodh mac Oíonadá Uí Phliamh, tíosna Ua Táibheabháideapproved Éipíin ar cineach, decc. Cenél cConaill do trompóí a phí Ua Laclaíonn. Slóisheadh lá Muiréin-tach Ua Laclaíonn co nUltairí g. co nAíphinallach ch tíop Conaill, 7 do mhoirt an típ eile ceallath 7 tuacnaí. Tugtar oí, Cenél cConaill amnú mhníspúint poirt Ultairí, 7 do marbaí Aodh Ua Ógnaíléite Ui Eocáda, Uí Ulaí, leó, 7 an Tall Ua Scéannaigh, 7 rochaide ùair ùb 7 marbaíthi oíle cén mo tát romh. Slóisheadh lá Ruaíonn Ua cConcobaíín co réimeasc leithóin, 7 do ghabh bhráiche Orpáiigh, 7 Luasgba, 7 do phat geomna do Macraí Ua Mhóda, tíosna Laoisigh. Sítheadh mac Gillíana Enám Ui Domnaill, toipé Déumne Mairtín, do marbaí lá Mùinchaí, mac mac Taróig Uí Cheallaigh. Oí mac Múircheadha mac Taróig oína do marbaí lá Ruaíonn Ua cConcobaíín 7 ngeimeal a scóissail ríde. Coblach mór do úit o Ruaíonn O Conchobaíín /n tíop n'Ceóigín, 7 mug bhí umhóí. Tugtar oí, in pip Teagtha marúm poirt ònghinn ònna máthair Sinin 7 eteòcáid Tomaithe Ua Maolbhéinní, 7 Dornchaí mac mac Aodá mac Ruaíonn, 7 mac Gillíana Uí Treaalgaí, 7 Ua Mháthaisce, 7 Mac Aedha na námaí 7 Pípaírí Ua Pollmaní, 7 do ghabh mac Ui Pláthbhíteachtaí, co npríomh oíle do marbaí cén mo tát. Caipprípe Ua Saithe 7 spórg dobhradh Teagtha do trompóí a phí Ónaímaínt Ua Maolcheaclainn, 7 Dornchaí do mhotha doibh. Ódhamh Ua Ruairí 7 Ógnaíleach do tóit ina nua-ansthair, 7 marúm Aodá Maighde do bhruaimh róppa, 7 creacaí mór a phoibí oí do Sioil Rónain, 7 róig Caipprípe. Caipprípe oí, 7 Dornchaí doimn-marbaí 1 Lámh. Sin Caipprípe do bhean taraínn, 7 Dornchaí do sóil 1 cConcobaíín. Marúm ríoda oí, etip Concaíníteach hÉiríneachtaí 7 Mideachtaí. Ródh oifigiúr i m'fháint oír tráchtaithe ó deach cóta uisce in Abaimh iní i mBha ín Sláib Puaí, 7 po báite.

was chief of Corea-Dhuibhne, now Corcaalain, in the west of the county of Kerry.

1 Uí-Shéigheadh: anglicise the O'Sheas, who were seated in the barony of Iveragh, in the same county.

2 Clanna-Plaitheannain.—These were one of the seven septs of Hy-Many.—See Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many, pp. 31, 76, 77.

3 Gilláid Ua Treasaigh: anglicise Gilday O'Tracey.

4 Ath-Maighne.—See note under the year 1153.

5 Inis-na-suhh: 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-
Cuiladh, 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 Muircheartach 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 Duinmsleibhe 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 Osraigh and Laeighis; and he fettered Macraith Ua Mordha, lord of Laeighis. Sitric, son of Gilla-Enain Ua Domhnuail, chief of Clann-Flaitheamhail, 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-Eoghanain, 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-Feirin, 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; and Ua Macliag; and Mac Aedha na n-amhas; and Fearchair Ua Follamhain; and the son of Ua Flaithbhelmartaigh 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 Maclachlainn, and [again] set up Donnchadh as king. Tighearnan Ua Raire and Diarmaid came in pursuit of them, and gained the battle of Ath-Maighne 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, in macnoise give the events of this year as follows:

A.D. 1158. Donell O'Longargan, Archbishop of Mounster, quievit. An army by O'Laughlin into Tirconnell, and spoyled all the land. A Synod by the Corb of Patrick, and the clergy of Ireland, at Bry-mac-Teig, where
there were twenty-five Bishops to persuade good rule and manners among the people in general. In that time did the Clergy of Ireland, with the Corb of Patrick, and the Legat, give a Bishop's chair to the Corb of Columbkill, to Flathertach O'Brolchan, as other Bishops; and the abbatie of churches in all Ireland."—Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

"A. D. 1158. Rowrie O'Connor, king of Connacht, with his forces, went to Lethlyan, where he tooke the hostages of Ossorie and Lease, and tooke captive with him Macrath O'More, prince of Lease. Hugh O'Dempse, prince of Clannalheric, died. Carbrey O'Kergie, accompanied with Teaffa-men, made a re-
Sliabh-Fuaid, and twenty-three persons were drowned on Inis-na-subh. Cu-
coirne Ua Madadhain, lord of Sil-Anmchadhla, died.

The Age of Christ, 1159. Maclaine Ua Loingsigh, Bishop of Lis-mor, 
died. Abel and Gillamuircaedhaigh, both anchorites of Ard-Macha, died. 
Gillacaeimghin 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 Sinaim. Diarmaid, son of Tadhg 
Ua Maelruanaidh, lord of Magh-Luirc, head of the counsel, wisdom, and good 
supplication of the province of Connaught, died. Aedh, son of Domnchadh 
Ua Conchobhair, lord of Ui-Failghe, was killed by Maeleachlainn, son of 
Conghalach, son of Cuaifne Ua Conchobhair. Ua Maceldoraith and his two 
brothers were treacherously slain by O'Canannain. An army was led by Muir-
cheartach, son of Niall Ua Lochlainn, to Rubha-Chonaill, in Meath, and he 
banished Diarmaid, son of Domhnall Ua Maeleachlainn, from the kingdom of 
Meath, and gave the kingdom of Meath, from the Sinaim to the sea, to Donn-
chadh, son of Domhnall Ua Maeleachlainn. There was a pacific meeting be-
tween 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 Muircheartach Ua Lochlainn, and joined the stan-
dard 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 

mought, with the Archbushopp Hugh O'Hosyn, 
took their journey to come thither, and as they 
were passing towards Clonvicknose, with two 
of the Cowars of Saint Keyran in their com-
panie, and as they were coming to the joyste or 
wooden bridge over the Scany, at Clonvick-
nose, called Curr Clwana, they were met by 
the rebell Carbro the Swift and his keare, who 
killed two haymen, and did not suffer them to 
goe noe nearer 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" [Croagh-
patrick], "which dispersed in several showers 
of small sparkling fire, without doing any hurt. 
This was upon the cave of St. John, in Autumn." 
Ann. Clon.

"Rubha-Chonaill.—This place retains this 
name to the present day among those who speak 
Irish; but it is usually anglicised Ratheconnell. 
It is the name of a townland and parish in the 
barony of Moyashel and Magheradernon, in the 
county of Westmeath.
Mnintir-Geradhain im poipicin Ua 1066, a Mac cin D[1159. Cojain Uib i.on Tir-Beccon an under e.pooipcc laTliDe, is See co Ui-Brhdn Qciac territory Gojain, caoipeac 1134 baip, la DO mop painic coipeac im cuaipceipr mic Ua na arhail Cloinne piii.

Tribes mac poUarhain,-

Ua Oorhnaill TTlacpaic Ui im phiacac,-

Ua county rniibe,-

See the He seated *

'**

"'"—was bpuin,

Cfpnacain, Lachlainn, Dunjalaij, and Qoba baccap po mic Uf Loiri^pfj, Cuajgain, bpuin mic of 1.

Cuniapa mac muipfDacli im aippDe 1.

Connachcaib, maic Cumacain, Dia mac Naom mic Ruaoir, im Diarman Ua Concceanann, im A6uir mac mic Cnaimin, im ó mac Concoiban Ui Chonchobair, im Munchob mac Oinnaill Ui Phiacebhratai6, co pochaid6 oile duairiil, 6 vanaoai6 immalle m7i. Atait na maitte torpeart6 ampir 6 Uib bpuin, Mac na haidh6 Ua Cipnaacain, Cumara Ua Cumpian, Tiolla na naom Ua Galain, taorpeac Clonme Oungalaiz, Amado mac Noemailiaig Ui Cheadaiball, 6 a bpa6air, mac copriaic Ui Longri6, taorpeac Cenel Bacaitte, Macpait Ua Torpavan, Macpait Ua Cuaggan, na taorpeac Cenel Duacain, mac Mic Piombachair Ui Seapadain, 6 rochaid6 ele cen mo t6atrom. Ópama m6r do Mhunimneachad im mac mic TiollaCiappain Ui Cinneiti6.

Ro inrpiatan Munchobtach Ui bpuin, 6 po oipce Muntpi Seapadain. Do rao arma Tip mebecon, Tip Phiaca6, Caili Pollainain, 6 Souain, 6 Piontai6 rua peann ren do p6ai6 Mide, 6 po poip6 iar pm Conaill 6 Eo6gn im Munchobtach via ti6iib co


d Ua Seachnasaigh.—Now O'Shaughnessy.
He was chief of Kinelea, a territory lying round the town of Gort, in the barony of Kilturran, county of Galway.

e Mac Cnaimhin.—Now anglicised Mac Nevin.
See Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many, pp. 68, 69.

f Ui-Bruin : i.e. the Ui-Briuin Breifne, seated in the counties of Leitrim and Cavan.

g Cind-Duachain.—Otherwise written Cind-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 Muinint-Geradhain.—See note f, under A.D. 1080, p. 916, supra.

i Tip-Beecon.—See note j, on Ui-Beecon, A.D. 1066, p. 889, supra.
1159.] ANNALS OF THE KINGDOM OF IRELAND. 1135

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 Ruaire, 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 Muireheartach Ua Lochlainn, with the chiefs of Cinel-Conaill and Cinel-Eoghan, and of the north in general, to Ath-Fhirdiadadh 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 Gillachrist, son of Tadhg Ua Maclruanaidh, lord of Magh-Luirc; Muireheartach Mac Taidhg; Muireadhach Ua Mannachain, lord of Ui-Briuin-na-Sinna; Branan Mac Branain, chief of Corca-Achlach; Ceithernach Ua Follamhain, chief of Clann-Uadach; Aedh, son of Mac Uallachain, chief of Muintir-Chinaactha; Gealbhuidhe Ua Seachnasaih; Donnchadh, son of Aedh, son of Ruaidhri; Diarmaid Ua Conceanainn; Athius, son of Mac Cnaimhin; 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: Mac-na-haidhche 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; the son of Mac-Finnbhairr Ua Gearadhain, and many others besides them. Also a great number of the Munstermen, with the son of Gillacliaraoin Ua Ceinneidigh. Muireheartach devastated Tir-Briuin and plundered Muintir-Geradhain. He gave Tir-Becon, Tir-Fhiaachach, Cailli-Follamhain, Sodhair, and Finnain, which were his own lands, to the men of Meath. And after this the Cinel-Conaill and Cinel-Eoghan, and Muireheartach, returned to their houses.

1 Tir-Fhiachach.—See note 1, under 507, p. 166, supra.
2 Cailli-Follamhain.—See note under A. D. 882.
3 Sodhair.—This is probably at present a parish in the barony of Slane, county of Meath.
4 Finnain.—The situation of this territory is unknown to the Editor.
annala rioghachta eireann. [1160.

correacáid cóimaideáin. Sluaighdhe oile lá Muníchtheach co maithíb Cenél Conaill, Éo-ghan, Armghalla, ag an tuairiscéad uile an aon pier co Connachtach, má lorg féin Dún mór, Dún cairreige, Dún na nGall, é mo millréit mór don tír aiceina. Scáth ní eisí ná aon réit sa tíl aige. Sluaighdhe an leabhar lú hUa Lacaíllí: Móide do ionnnarbaí Uí Ruairc. Ro comainse do chath Cenél Conaill Éo-ghan, ríphé pier por phoibh Móide i. cat m inar mhe Móide, cat ma haiprí. Do réite réit iainseain, ríphé hUa Ruairc, má léite a phoibhin réit do.1. píobam an t-ionnchaidín. Oidh bhain uile do Mac Muirechaidh má ríphé an uair fhreaga.

Aíphh Scipriost, mile céad seaipreacáid. Píosa Mac Íormáin, eippaipir Cill Lále, rí aubhacht lúbaipr Cill phraítaí ríphé, níos. Neachtan eippaipir dée. Sluaighdhe na naem Ua Oinn réipléitíonn lirpi Cloerpaí, roin phícérpa, dá bhan, do ghráipim a grápait co a saoráí éipir cóir amhail agus an 17 do Dé Cianamh rairr an océidh bliadhain ar saoithis a aipé. Sluaighdhe Ua Maolbeltaine, an tuairisc rácrait, as an tárnaínaightrír, dée má réipaiti éipir naíghsheidh. Aod o Dúnthaíac dúibh. Lughnabhaí a Caitseach do lóirraid. Donecháin mac Dóinnaill Uí Mhaolchealaim, rí Móide, do marbhaí

Dun-nor.—Now Dunmore, below Tuam, in the county of Galway.

Dun-Ciarraigh.—Not identified.

Dun-na-nGall: i.e. the Fort of the Foreigners. Not identified.

Mac Tlauchain.—Usually anglicised MacDowall in the Anglo-Irish documents.—See note 1, under A. D. 1203.

The Annals of Ulster and the Annals of Connaught give the events of this year as follows:

1 A. D. 1159. Dermot mac Teig O'Mulrooney mortuus est. An army by Murtach O'Laghlain, with the best of Kindred-Owen, to assist Airgialla to Athbhréac. Connaght, Conmacne, O'Bruiins, a great battle of Monaster came to Athmacassvern to give battle to Kindred-Owen. Airgialla about O'Laghlain came to the same ford, and broke of Connaght, Conmacne, and Brúin, as they were, being all six great battles. The other two battles had their slaughter, viz.: Connaght about Gillchrist mac Dermot níe Teig; Murtaigh mac Teig; Donogh O'Flath-vertay; the nobility of West Connacht, and Brien Manegh mac Coner nic Tirlagh; O'Mahmahan, king of O'Briuin, at Synan; Branan mac Gillchrist Mac Branan, King of Corke-Aghlan; Synnan O'Syvel, king of Onethagh, et ali共享 nobles; and upon O'Bruine about Macliamana, Mac Killfenn O'Ready; Mac Swine O'Gallan; Mac Conway O'Tormadan; Mac Hugh-nu-nava, captein of Connache; O'Dunchna; Finvar Mac Finvair O'Geradain, chief of Muinter-Guerdan, and a great number of Munster-men about Mac Killkyran O'Kynedy; and Maenchylie O'Keroughan, [was] "killed the next day upon a prayer; and Kindred-Owen carried with them innumerable droves of cows, and went to their homes with great triumph. An army by Murtagh O'Laghlain, with Tyrone,
with victory and exultation. Another army was led by Muircheartach, having the Cineál-Conaill, Cineál-Eoghain, the Airghialla, and all the northern, with him, into Connaught; and they burned Dun-mor, Dun-Ciarraigh, Dun na-nGall, and destroyed a great part of the country generally. Another army was led by Ua Lochlaínn, into Meath, to expel Ua Ruairí. He billeted the two battalions of the Cineál-Conaill and Cineál-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 Ruairí, 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 Fhlaíin. On his return to his house he plundered Dealbhna-mor, and Ui-Mic-Uais-Breach.

The Age of Christ, 1160. Finn Mac Gormain, Bishop of Cill-dara, and who had been abbot of the monks of Iubhair-Chinn-trachta for a time, died. Neachtaí, a bishop, died. Gilla-na-naemh Ua Duinn, 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 Maelbeltain, 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 Argiálls, Ulster, and Kindred-Connell, into Connacht, and burnt Dunmore, Dunkerry, and Dunengall, and spoylest much of the country, but returned to their country without peace or pledges, and in that journey won Ógarmleay and Kindred-Moan. Moylemore O'Longsy, Bishop of Lismore, suam vitam feliciter finit. Morough O'Roaghan, king of Easterns" [Oriors], "mortuus est. Three O'Muldories murdered by O'Cannanan." —Ann. Ult., 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 principality, and confirmed Donnogh, his brother, in the possession thereof. Abbe, anchorite of Ardmagh, died. Rowrie O'Connor and Tyermene O'Reyrike took their several oaths to be true to one another in all respects, whereupon they retreating against Morthagh, king of Ireland, and rebelled against him. Rowrie O'Connor made a wooden bridge at Athlone, that he might have passage to take the spoylest 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" [recte, incurable] "wound, wherefore he died within a week after." —Ann. Clon.

*Iubhair Chinn-trachta.*—Now Newry, in the county of Down.

*Gilla-na-naemh Ua Duinn.*—For some account of poems written by him, see O'Reilly's Descriptive Catalogue of Irish Writers, p. lxxxv.

1 Uí-Maccullle.—Now the barony of Imokilly, in the county of Cork.
2 Ua Ruadhacan, lord of Uí-Eathach: i.e. O'Rogan, lord of Uí-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 Magherar 
cregan, situated near Newtown-Stuart, in the 
barony of Omagh, and county of Tyrone.
4 The Cind-Eoghain of Tulach-Og.—This was 
the tribe name of the O'Hagans, who were 
seated at Tullaghoge, or Tullyhoge, in the ba-
Ua Maeleachlann, King of Meath, was killed by Murchadh Ua Finnollain, lord of Dealgyna-mor, and his son, through [old] grudges, and through his own faults. Two of the Ui-Maceldoraigh 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. Lorcan Ua Cainealbhain, lord of Laeghaire, fell by Aedh, son of Cuuladh Ua Cainealbhain, at Ath-Truim. Domhnall Ua Goirmleadhaigh, chief of Cinel-Moain, was slain by Maeleachlann, lord of Fearghail, and the chiefs of Cinel-Moain along with him, through treachery and guile, at the instance of Muircheartach Ua Lochlainn. Aedh Ua hAnmachadh, lord of Ui-Maccaillé, was slain by the sons of Gillacach Ua hAnmachadh. Brodar, son of Turcall, lord of Ath-cliath, was killed by Maerlron Mac Gillaseachnaill. Flaitbhheartach 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 Maeleachlann, without [his being guilty of any] crime. Murchadh Ua Ruadhcan, 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 T earmann-Daibheog, which forced a countless number of cows from them. The battle of Magh-Luadhhat was gained by the Cinel-Eoghain of Tulach-Og 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 Iraaras; and he took the hostages of the men of Teathbha and Meath, a ford on a stream near Ories or Oris, in the barony of Clonlonan, and county of Westmeath.

* Ath-feine at Iraaras.—This was the name of the barony of Clonlonan, and county of Westmeath.
The Annals of Ulster and the Annals of Conmnaoise give the events of this year as follows:

"A. D. 1160. Donogh O'Maolghlin, 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'Boyall. Flathvertagh O'Cathasaigh, king of Saithne, died. Finn O'Gennan, Bishop of Killare, abbot of Monks, at the Nury for a long tyme, migravit ad Dominum. Brodar mac Torkail, king of Dublin, killed by south Bray. The great slaughter of Magh-Lugat by Kyndred-Owen Telcha-Og, upon O'Garman, Donell O'Krighan, and O'Fachrags, that innumerable of them were slain in that skirmish. Murtagh O'Neale was slain by Logblin O'Loghlin innocently; but Logblin in revenge of that was killed by O'Neal's son. O'Gormley was murdered by Donell O'Mulrony by the devise of O'Neale, having dishonored the clerks of Ireland, and the relics or oaths. An army by Murtagh O'Neale, together with Tyrone, and Argyalls, to Mandula, to banish O'Gormley, where he was slain as aforesaid, and his head carried to Armagh through Patrick and Colum-Kill."—Ann. Uit., Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

"A. D. 1160. David Mac Moylecolume, King
and he placed Diarmaid, son of Domhnall Ui Maelleachlainn, in chieftainship and lordship over them. There was a pacific meeting at Eas-Ruaidh, between Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair and Muircheartach Ua Lochlainn; and they separated from each other without concluding a peace or armistice. An army was led by Muircheartach Ua Lochlainn, with the people of the north of Ireland about him, to Ath-na-Dairbhrighe, 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, to relieve Tighearnan Ua Ruaire, 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-Derghdhere; and he took the hostages of Toirdhealbhach Ua Briaín and the Dal-Cais.

The Age of Christ, 1161. Aedh Ua hOissen, Archbishop of Tuam, head of the piety and chastity of Leath-Chuainn; Tadhg Ua Longargain, Bishop of Thomond; Isaac Ua Cuanain, Bishop of Eile and Ros-Cre; a virgin, and chief senior of East Munster; Maelbhreacainn Ua Ronain, Bishop of Ciarrraighe Luachma; and Imhar Ua hInnreachtaigh, airchinneach of Munamh, and [who had been] lord of Ua-Meith for a time, died. Raghnall Ua Dalaigh, ollamh of Desmond in poetry, died. Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, King of Connaught, took the hostages of Toirdhealbhach Ua Briaín. An army was led by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, with the Connaughtmen, and Tighearnan Ua Ruaire, with the men of Breifne, into Meath, and took the hostages of the Ui-Faélain and the Ui-Faélain, and left Faélain, the son of Mac Fhaélain, in the lordship of the

of Scotland, Wales, and the borders of England, the greatest potentate in these parts of Europe, died. Engenius Tertius, the Pope, and Conrad, the Emperor of Allmyne, died. King Mortagh granted the kingdom of Meath, from the river of Synen to the seas, to Moyleaghly, mac Murrogh O'Melaghlyn, and the principality of the O-Byens [the Ui-Briuin-Breifne] to Tyernan O'Royrech, took their hostages, and returned to his own house. St. Bernard, abbot of Clarvall [Chirvaux], died. Melaghlyn mac Murrogh, king of Meath, tooke hostages of Offelan and Offalie, for their obedience to him.”—Ann. Clon.

1 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.

2 Bishop of Ciarrraighe-Luachra : i.e. Bishop of Kerry, or Ardfert.
pichlann Ua Conhobair in tigimnach Ua b'Fhailse. Suanchead la Muinéchtach Ua Laclann 1 Uib bh'ninn, 1 po mór ni ríp pòime so pàime Uis mbhàrama. Tangattar gaill 1 Laoin co na pìgh, Òirpmain mac Mbeada, ma teach comnighe rin. Do phao Ruairí Ua Conhobair ceàire bhràighe dò saor cèin Ua m'òbhrinn, 1 Comhaincne leite Mhinn 1 Mòd, 1 tuic Ua Laclann a 'òcnae in comlan tionn. Do phao ata, coigis Laoin uile do Òirpmain Mac Mbeada. Ri Èpinn an com phhràabha Muinéchtacha Ua Laclann don cuir rin. Do phao ata Òirpmain Ua Maolchlearn bhò Ruigìe do Òinna 1 do [Chaipan]. Slòghaidh uile là hUa Laclann 1 Mòd hi comhail rìp n'Eapinn, laechaib, cleachd co h'Àir Òirpmbe, 1 po nac a mbhràighe uile. Ar phao cuir rin po raonart cealla Cholaith Chille hi Mòd 1 hi Laoinbh la comhapha Còlaith Chille, Muinéchtach Ua b'Poileim, 1 tusaò dò a ceàin, 1 a peat rìgh pròbair riapa póime rin. Cuanart Òirpmbe do tadhailt là Muinéchtach Ua b'Mbòlraidh, 1 aradh ba vòir dìo ract peird sam, aòt a rach po cóigìe dò am prìomh aistrit, teòr. Òrrapa ò Ua Raigallach do maibràd hì c'Chair beàd Ua Maolchealaith Ua Ruairc. Do pochar is, an mac Òillla ìora lár am Maolchealaitheach cònna anabáparach. Teach do gabhal do Charal ò Ua Raigallach, 1 mac Òrrapa, po Maolchlearn Ua Ruairc po líp Òinna, 1 po maibràd am Muinéchtach Ua Ceallaig, tigìma bhre, 1 a bhìn 1. Indearbh, òin Òib Canoealbaim. Tigìma mòrph Maolchealainn ar phao cuir rin. Maitid 2 Uí ÒDhonnainn, Congainn, mac is Muincha, 1 òib Òinndefaileach po Dhallab Loca Capman, òir 1 torpattar le is in Uí ÒDhonnail. Mac anadain, tigìma Cnap-

5 Leaca-Bladhma.—Now Lickblaw, or Leckbla, a well-known place in the barony of Fore, and county of Westmeath.—See note 7, under A. D. 1027, p. 514, ²spòra.
6 Borna-Artochaille: i. e. Artghall'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 Macgoghegan's translation of the Annals of Connachta. Dr. O'Conor translates it very incorrectly as follows:

"Dedit deinde Diarmitius O'Maolsechlan, uxorém Artgal" [Bébh Oideighele] "Deo et ce." It should be: "Contulit tunc Diarmitius O'Maolsechlan Bonn-Artghali" [Pinnam Artghali, pagum terra in Midia] "Deo et sancto Kiarano."

7 Ath-na-Dairbhridhe.—Now Dervor, in Meath. See note 7, under A. D. 1160, ²spòra.
8 Domhnull Caemhanach: anglice Donnell Ka-
Ui-Faclin, and Maeelseachlann Ua Conchochbhair in the lordship of Ui-Failghe. An army was led by Muircheartach Ua Lochlainn into Ui-Briuin, and he plundered the country before him, until he arrived at Leac-Bladhma. The foreigners and the Leinstermen, with their king, Diarmaid Mac Murchadha, came into his house there. Ruaidhri Ua Conchochbhair 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. Muircheartach 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 Maeelseachlann, and the other half was in the possession of Ruaidhri Ua Conchochbhair. After this Ua Lochlainn returned to his house. Diarmaid Ua Maeelseachlann granted Beann-Artghaile to God and [St. Ciaran]. Another army was led by Muircheartach Ua Lochlainn into Meath, to attend a meeting of the men of Ireland, both laity and clergy, at Ath-na-Dairbhrighte; 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, Flaithbhheartach Ua Brolchain; and their tributes and jurisdiction were given him, for they had been previously enslaved. The visitation of Osraighe was made by Flaithbhheartach; 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 Maeelseachlann Ua Ruairc. His son, Gilla-Isa [Ua Raghallaigh], also fell by the same Maeelseachlann, on the following day. A house was [forcibly] taken by Cathal Ua Raghallaigh, i.e. the son of Godfrey, against Maeelseachlann Ua Ruairc, in the middle of Slaine; and there were killed therein Muircheartach Ua Ceallaigh, lord of Breagha, and his wife, i.e. Indearbh, daughter of Ua Caindeallbhan. Maeelseachlann, however, made his escape on this occasion. A victory was gained by Domhnall Caemhanach, son of Mac Murchadha, and the Ui- Ceinnsealaigh, over the foreigners of Loch-Carman [Wexford], where many were slain, together with Ua Domhnall. Matudhan, 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 Leinster. Giralddus Cambrensis states, in his Hibernia Exspugnata, lib. i. c. 3, that this Domhnall was the illegitimate son of Dermot, King of Leinster.—See note 1, under A. D. 1175.
Cairbre-Gabhra.—Now the barony of Granard, in the county of Longford.—See it already mentioned at the years 1103, 1108.

Aedh Ua Cacinh: anglicè Hugh O'Keefe.

Feara-Muighe.—Now the barony of Fermoy, in the county of Cork.—See the years 640, 843, 1013, 1080.

Demon ships.—Dr. O'Conor 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 Chronographical Description of West Connaught:

"Anno 1161. Fantastical ships were seen in the harbour of Galway-Dun to stale 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-
grandson of Cronan, lord of Craibre-Gabhra, fell by the sons of Mac Congeimhle. Domhnall, son of Conghalach, son of Cuanfhe Ua Conchobhair Failge, Tanist of Ua-Failge, was slain by the Clann-MacEuchra. A battle was gained by the people of Thomond over those of Desmond, wherein were slain Maceseachlaimn, son of Ceallachan, grandson of Carthach, and Amhlaicb Ua Domnchadha, and many others. Another battle was gained by the same party over the people of Desmond, wherein were slain Aedh Ua Caeimh, lord of Feara-Muighe, and two of the Ua-Anmchadha. Demon ships 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 Cumeadh Ua Laeghachain, chief of Clann-Suibhne, was slain by Ruimidhri Ua Conchobhair, in fetters, he being under the protection of Ciaran. Fallamhan Finn Ua Fallamhain died in religion.

The Age of Christ, 1162. Greine, Archbishop of the foreigners and Leinster, distinguished for his wisdom and knowledge of various languages, died; and Lorcan Ua Tuathal, successor of Caimhghin, was appointed to his place by the successor of Patrick. Cathasach Mac Comaltain, lector of Doire-Choluim-Chille, died: he was a distinguished scholar. Diarmaid Ua Laighthn, lector of Cluain-Uamha, was killed by the Ua-Ciarmhaic. The relics of Bishop Macnenn and of Cummaine Foda were removed from the earth by the clergy.

Melaghlin escaped. Iver O'Innreghtai, Airchimnech of Mucknoa, and king of Imeth a while, died. Another army by O'Neale, [recte, 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'Brochan, and he had his dutyes and domination; for they were not free before that."

"A.D. 1161. O'Klocan, Cowarb of Saint Columbkell, 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 cowes in their pays, because he employed them before in divers services."

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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 Syllogae, p. 98; and Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 311.

m Lorcan Ua Tuathal: i.e. Laurence O'Toole. —See note 1, 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 Comaltain.—" A.D. 1162. Cathasachus, filius Comaltani, Scholasticus seu professor Theologie Ecclesiae Dorensis, praestantisimus, obit."—Trias Thaum., p. 505.
The clergy of Brenainn: i.e. the clergy of Clonfert, in the county of Galway, where St. Macdinnann was interred in 570, and St. Cumin in 601.—See p. 207, and note 4, under A. D. 681, p. 271, supræ.

4 A separation of the houses.—This passage is translated by Colgan as follows:


A synod.—Thus translated by Colgan:

"A. D. 1162. Concilium Cleri Hibernie presidente Comorbano S. Patricii, Gelasio Roderici filio, servatur in loco Clonuadh dicto: in quo comparuerunt viginti sex Episcopi, et plurimi abbatiae: et prescripta sunt tam Clero quam populo Hibernie constitutiones, bonos mores, et disciplinam concernentes.ILLA etiam vicie Clerus Hibernie sanctivit ut nullus in posterum in ualla Hibernie Ecclesiæ admissatur Fearleginn (id est, Sacra Paginae, seu Theologie professor)
of Brenainn, 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-Chimintrechta 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 from the church of Doire was caused by the successor of Colum-Cille, Fhaithbhheartach Ua Brochlain, and by Muircheartach Ua Lochlainn, King of Ireland; and they removed eighty houses, or more, from the place where they were; and Caiscal-an-urlair was erected by the successor of Colum-Cille, who pronounced a curse against any one that should come over it.

A synod of the clergy of Ireland, with the successor of Patrick, Gillamacliag, son of Ruaidhri, was convened at Clacenadh [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 Cínel-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 Muircheartach Ua Lochlainn, accompanied by the people of the north of Ireland, the men of Meath, and a battalion of the Connaughtmen, to Ath-cliath, 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 Diarmait Ua Maeleachlainn to Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair for West Meath. "Cill Ua Nilucaín and Ros-Mide"
The churches, Do the Leinster, nCile, Coarb nUpmumain, him Muinlir-Maehnordha, copcaip Ireland churches 162. greate eangnarh 162. Ireland Bishops, of name Daoine Cpeacli TTlac Cpeacli mac tagh Colum-Kill, Cavan. Cpeacli Cliuinn, mac Moccaip fillim, Do the gillamacliag Gillamacliag, like Persuading they to burn, they were killed, they were staying a whole week burning of corn 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 great sway of them, the like was not 3 for] "a greate while before. Green, Bishop of Dublin and Archbishop of Leinster, quiert. The Coarb of Patrick ordained Lorkan OTooole in his place] "from") "being Coarb of Coegmin."


Some of the same events are noticed in the Annals of Clonmacnois, under the years 1162 and 1163, as follows:

"A. D. 1162. Meaghlyn mac Morrogh O'Melahly, king of Meath, and the most part of
were freed by Diarmaid Ua Maeldhainn, for God and Cieran, from regal coigny [cess] for ever. Conchobhar, son of Tadhg Ua Briain, was slain by Muircheartach, grandson of Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain. Cathal, grandson of Cathal Ua Mughrain, lord of Clann-Cathail for a time, died. Donnchadh, son of Mac Gillaphadraig, lord of Osraige, died. Cathal Ua Raghamailagh, lord of Muintir-Maelmordha, head of the hospitality and prowess of the Ui-Briuin, was drowned. A predatory incursion was made by Maelseachlainn Ua Ruaire 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 Ruaire, royal heir of Breifne, lamp of the chivalry and hospitality of Leath-Chruinn, was slain by Muintir-Maelmordha and the son of Annadh Ua Ruaire. A predatory irruption was made by Diarmaid Ua Maelsceachlainn, King of Meath, upon the men of Breifne; and Tadhg, grandson of Carrghamhain Ua Gilla-Uteain, was slain by the men of Breifne. A predatory irruption was made by Tighearnan Ua Ruaire upon the Cairbre-Ua-Ciardha, on which occasion the grandson of Finnbhair Ua Gearadhain was slain by the Cairbre. 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-Failhe 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 Inneoyin at the foord of Dongolan, and there took hostages of all the country of Teaffa, and established Donnogh O'Melaghlyn in the government of Meath, as king thereof. Tyernan O'Royrck took prisoner Donnogh O'Kervell, King of Uriell, and fettered him with irons on his heels. Soone after Godfrey, or Geoffrey O'Reilye, 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 Murrogh O'Fynnollan, King of Delvin-more, and by his sons, for the great and extortionist dealings of the said Donnogh continually used against them.

"A. D. 1163. King Mortagh mac Neale went to Tyrbryn, prayed and spoyleyd that contrey, where Dermott mac Morrogh, 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 Mtorogh. He gave the one-halfe of Meath to Dermott O'Melaghlyn, and the other halfe 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 Oinnchaích mac meic Cánéas vo elúo a gheanéal. Uí Òinmuraig. Ceallaí, Cúiboga, Cuiléin vo màphba la Maolpschloinn Ua cCóochoán, tìsghna Ua Ficolga, pop lár Cille hachair. An Cómpamaí mac Dáhba, tìsghna Ua n'úinlæab do màphba la a nérphine.

Aor Ùrít, mite cén reaccaid a turi. Maolitha Ua Lainnán, eppcro pho Imleaca, cómargha Aille, Maolitha Ua Córpaín, cómargha Comgaill, abb cananach Úiníchar, Ghiollaispaíin Ua Òrógdnén, cómargha Fecchin, Maolaispaín, anpìthtfn peap Mòic, raiu eacna ù crìbain, ùcch. Ghiollaispaíin Ua Òinmuraig, cómargha an t-a Sinneall, Gaillechdoimnaill, mgín Naomanaí, ban òg Ua Óronaí, cáomhba Sàiptainne, ùcch. Gilean vò loca vo lòrpaíc m Cró Chapaín, m Cró Chaomhín, m pecclefr an t-a Sinneall. Tene aon l pàide ùcch traìgfr ap úzìt leòn ù do nèinn la cómargha Cholaíam Chille, la Òtarbhantach Ua Òpolcain, lá rìamh Cholum Chille mìr ù crìste la. Comnnó, póghaíaina la Niaill, mac Muindeirí mac Lachlann la mac pìg Òreann mìr Leòr Chunn. Òreann vò ùnaccaid co hùirbeic airtír co Cill pídhe. Làuirn a n'Àiríghlaíth, m'Òir Òibhirn, m'Àilic, co nófna ecene ionda ltrítaidh 1 celltai, ù do pòine ùctur 1 cConchait 1 nAro òrapcain, 1 Pobair pècin, 1 m Eacarpu Lobhrám, hì cCúguan mic Nóir. Òo eòid aor mìr dàir Àvd lainh hi cConcaitaír vò pìste ùcch a lion ù do pòm- pàt a còmmìneád pop Uib Mòne, m po màbhaít mite la Òonóchoán Ua Ceallai, l la Conchoán Maomnaíge, l la hUib Mòne trua ùceil 1 màbhaíl cén mòt trèolung ùtùr elùs, ù pop ghaba Niaill, mac Muindeirí mac Lòcklann, ù po hmoanaichfùn plan ù via tìg trua òcomplie a nàreacht. Muindeirí Ua Maolpecclainn, m mac Òinmnaill, póghaíaina Temprac, do éitum vo ÒroìcSì Còmpamaí, ù a tòdó ùm Sabharnò. Mac Òin Uí Chearbhall, tìsghna Èile Tuaiscirt, ù vo màphba la Òinmnaill, mac Toíphnealbaí.
son of Donnchadh, grandson of Carthach, escaped from fetters. The Ui-Dimasaigh, i.e. Ceallach, Cubrogha, and Cuilen, were slain by Macelseachlainn Ua Conchobhair, lord of Ui-Failghe, in the middle of Cill-achaidh. Cosnahaigh Ua Dubhda, lord of Ui-Amhalghadhla, was slain by his own tribe.

The Age of Christ, 1163. Maelisa Ua Laighmain, Bishop of Imleach, and successor of Ailbhe; Maelisa Ua Corcrain, successor of Comghall; Gillachiarain Ua Draighnen, successor of Fechin; and Maeilcharain, chief senior of the men of Meath, a paragon of wisdom and piety, died. Gillabrighde Ua Dimusaigh, successor of the two Sinchells\(^a\); and Caillechdomhnaill, daughter of Naeneanaigh, abbess of Cluain-Bronaigh, and successor of Samhthann, died. Gleann-da-locha was burned, together with Cro-Chiarain\(^b\) and Cro-Chacimhghin, and the church of the two Sinchells. A lime-kihn, measuring seventy feet every way, was made by the successor of Colum-Cille, Flaithbheartach Ua Brolchain, and the clergy of Colum-Cille, in the space of twenty days. A royal heir’s feasting visitation was made by Niall, son of Muircheartach Ua Lochlann, the son of the King of Ireland, through Leath-Chuin. 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, and Cluain-mic-Nois. He afterwards proceeded across Ath-Luain, into Connaught, with a force of twelve score men; and they feasted upon the Uí-Maine, but they were all killed by Conchobhar Ua Ceallaigh, Conchobhar Maenmhaighe, and the Uí-Maine, through treachery and guile, except some deserters and fugitives; and Niall, son of Muircheartach Ua Lochlann, was taken prisoner, and conducted in safety to his house, by advice of their meeting. Muircheartach Ua Maelseachlainn, i.e. the son of Domhnall, royal heir of Teamhair, fell off the bridge of Corcach, and was drowned in the Sabharran. The son of Finn Ua Cearbhaill, lord of North Eile, was slain by Domhnall, son of Toirdheal-

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\(^a\) The Sabharran.—This was the ancient name of the River Lee, in the county of Cork.

\(^b\) The son of Finn Ua Cearbhaill.—He was probably Macruanaidh, son of Finn, who was son of Domhnall Ua Cearbhaill, lord of Ely-O’Carroll, who was slain by the Ui-Máine in A. D. 1071.

The Annals of Ulster notice a few of the same events under this year, as follows:

Meylisa O'Corkran, Coarb of Congall, the head of Ulster devotion, quiét. A lyme-kill made 60 foote on each side by the Coarb of Columkille, Flathvertagh O'Brochlan, and Columkille his *sumba* [clergy] "for" [root; in] "the space of 20 dayes."—Cod. Claren.; tom. 49.

* The great church of Doire.—From this church the parish of Templemore, which contains the city of Londonderry, derived its name.—See the Ordinance Memoir of that parish. This passage is translated by Colgan as follows:


* Muirechtaech Ua Tuathail.—He was the father of the celebrated St. Lorcan, or Laurence O'Toole, Archbishop of Dublin.—See note 1, under A. D. 1180; and note 5, under A. D. 1590. This Muirechtaech was son of Gillaconghaill, son of Donncean, son of Gillaconghgin, son of Gillaconghaill, son of Donncean, the son of Dunlaing, who died A. D. 1103.—See note 1, under that year, p. 77, suprà.
bhach Ua Briain. Diarmaid Ua Maelceachlairn was deposed by the men of Meath, and five score ounces of gold were given to Muireartach Mac Lochlainn for the kingdom of Westmeath. Cuaisil Ua Finnallain was slain by Aedh Ua Ruaire 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 Maelceimhghin Ua Gormain, master of Lughmhadh, chief doctor of Ireland, and [who had been] Abbot of the monastery of the canons of Tearmann-Feilhin for a time, died. The great church of Doire\(^c\), which is eighty feet [long], was erected by the successor of Colum-Cille, Flaitheartach Ua Brolchain, by the clergy of Colum-Cille, and Muireartach 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 Muireartach, son of Niall, King of Aileach, and the chiefstains 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 Fegra-Manach and the Ui-Fiachrach of Ard-sratha, in Tir-Eoghain. Ua Crichein, lord of Ui-Fiachrach of Ard-sratha, fell by the son of Niall Ua Lochlainn. Muireartach Ua Tuathail\(^d\), lord of Ui-Muircedhaigh, and chief of Leinster in hospitality and prowess, died after penance. Tuaim-Greine and Tir-da-ghlas were burned. David, son of Donnsliebhe Ua h'Eochadha, was killed by the Ul-Eathach-Uladh, by treachery. Maelceachlairn Ua Conchobhair Failghe, was slain by the Clann-Macleaghra. Amhilacibh, son of Gillacacacimghin Ua Ceinncidigh, lord of Ormond, was blinded by Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain.

The Annals of Ulster give a few of the events of this year as follows:


—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'Connor. In Harris's edition of Ware's Antiquities, p. 181, it is stated that this
wonderful castle was erected in the year 1161.
—See Hardiman's edition of O'Flaherty's Chronological Description of West Connaught, p. 25, note 7.
7 Inis-Lochlain.—Now Inisloughan, a remarkable earthen fort in the barony of Upper Magarey, county of Antrim, near the boundary of the county of Down. This fort is called Enishlaglin by Fynes Moryson, who describes it as in Killultagh: "The fort of Enishlaghin, 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 palisadoes, a very high and thick rampart of earth and timber, and well flanked with bullworks."—History of Ireland, vol. ii. p. 190.
8 The sword of the son of the Earl.—This was
The Age of Christ, 1165. Magnus 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 Ruairc, Tanist of Breifne, was killed by Ua Cirdha and the Cairbri. A great depredation was committed by Ruaidhri Ua Con-chobhair, 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 Muircheartach 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 Muircheartach [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. Muircheartach Ua Lochlainn proceeded with the Cinel-Eoghain to Inis-Lochain, 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 Muircheartach, 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. He also gave up [the territory of] Bairech 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. Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain was deposed by Muircheartach, son of Toirdhealbhach, 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.

& *Bairech.—* Now the barony of Mourne, in the south of the county of Down.

7 II 2
Ruainim Ua Conchobair go Connacht go Dinnle cathair mac Conchobair mac Crochuim Mac Conchobair, mac Conchobair mac Conchobair, mac Conchobair mac Conchobair, mac Conchobair mac Conchobair, mac Conchobair mac Conchobair, mac Conchobair mac Conchobair, mac Conchobair mac Conchobair, mac Conchobair mac Conchobair, mac Conchobair mac Conchobair, mac Conchobair mac Conchobair, mac Conchobair mac Conchobair, mac Conchobair mac Conchobair, mac Conchobair mac Conchobair, mac Conchobair mac Conchobair, mac Conchobair mac Conchobair, mac Conchobair mac Conchobair, mac Conchobair mac Conchobair, mac Conchobair mac Conchobair, mac Conchobair mac Conchobair, mac Conchobair mac Conchobair, mac Conchobair mac Conchobair, mac Conchobair mac Conchobair, mac Conchobair mac Conchobair, mac Conchobair mac Conchobair, mac Conchobair mac Conchobair, mac Conchobair mac Conchobair, mac Conchobair mac Conchobair, mac Conchobair mac Conchobair, mac Conchobair mac Conchobair, mac Conchobair mac Conchobair, mac Conchobair mac Conchobair, mac Conchobair mac Conchobair, mac Conchobair mac Conchobair, mac Conchobair mac Conchobair, mac Conchobair mac Conchobair, mac Conchobair mac Conchobair, mac Conchobair ma...
O'Loughlin came home with great triumph, many shippes, and great booties. O'Neale" [recte, Mac Neale] "from thence to Ardagh, whither came Donogh O'Caroll, Archking of Argiall, and Eochay Mac Dunleve, to meete O'Neale" [recte, Mac Neale], "to persuade him to give his kinglydome to Mak Dunleve, all which O'Neale" [recte, Mac Neale] "granted for pledges of all Ulster, so that Mac Dunleve gave every chieftaine's son, and his owne daughter, as pledges to O'Loughlin, and gave him many jewells, together with the Earl's son's sword, and bestowed the land of Barcha upon him, and O'Neill" [recte, Mac Nele O'Loughlin] "gave it to O'Caroll, and a towne was given to the Clearkes of Savall to prosper O'Loughlin's reigne."

—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

1 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.

2 The chair of the Conmhaicne: i.e. the bishopric of Ardagh. —See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 250.

1 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.

a Doire-Cholum-Chille.— A. D. 1166. Doria Divo Columbae usque ad Ecclesiam que Dubh-
lopecaũ. Lugiðaũ, Sinuũ Cholann Chille, Ḟ Aru bò, vo lorpcaũ. Aed Ua Maelpaũall, tigšna Caipprce òphachaide, vo macbhad lā mac Néll Uí Loélaun. Eochair mac Dunmplehe Uí Eochraid, ni Uaí, tuim ganecn, Ḟ emig na n'Gáowicel, vo dalañ lā Muiphícraích Ua Loélaun, Ḟ an tigú hr bá riapti vo áhál Aishe. I. Úa mac Longáig. Ḟ mac mac Caí PEOPLE Úi Pla- Pae, vo macbhad lār an piñ ceitia vár comainse comainba Phatpaice, Ḟ baclla lóya, Óhmnaide Uí Chiptbaill, tigšna Órígnall, Ḟ vár comainse mño, laeçon, Ḟ clıkec tuairceirt Éipum uile. Sluaigθo lā Domnaide Ua e Ceapbaíall lār piñ lī Ḟtí ÚiOceain vo bágcag cemig Phatpaice, Ḟ a eimig pèm. Ḟ tr bic caíta comainóp caí lín a ploig, cát Órígnall, céát Ua mënna beípne, cát Comaininae. Rangataip na plóig piñ vo Leitip Lúim ; Plothai Ua n'Cácc🙏 i Ḟtí ÚiEóïan, inna comáip maci bòb Ḟ vo Ua Loélaun, Ḟ vo Chènél ÚiEóïan co muataí plóig. Péctap cát aïiçur eitriçán úttoppa tûblina, Ḟ vo ìeòdbain Ḟ rop Chènél ÚiEóïan, Ḟ vo macbhad Muiphícraích Ua Lachlaun, ìiùnir Ópínn uile, an canneal saile, Ḟ ìuigec, eimig, Ḟ ìuganina iàpçain doimain ma pè, pís ap nár bhróg cát ná comáinn mían 50 piñ, Ḟ vo bhróg solçata. Ḟ bo macbhad na rapiðaí piñ cát lī piñ hUa Ólíitlalamna, Ḟ hUa hAm÷uall, vá còireac ùiòghaide iàpçáide, Ḟ Mac Òílemaipitain, còireac Chènél Òeápàdíag co pochaídbi oile. Ḟi acc tàpmhípe caíta Leòí camm, Ḟ an caíta vo po páù Óàiptíopc I. naom a hAmíccal : 

Lethi Camm, 
Do færíup mòp ìémpatt anú, 
Tàmpurçain oc Leitip Lúim, 
Ció cian, cói cùin, áp còi mall.

regles appelilatur, incendio devastatur."—Trias Thaum., p. 505.

The preposition co in this sentence is doubtful, for it may signify either with, or together with, or as far as. Colgan has taken it in the latter sense; but it is clear from the Annals of Ulster that he is in error.

* Ardh-bo.—Now Arboe, in the barony of Dun- gaunnon, county of Tyrone, and about two miles west from Lough Neagh.—See note under A. D. 1103.

* Leitir-Luin.—This name is now obsolete; but it is mentioned in an Inquisition (Utonia, No. 4, Jac. 1) as situated in le Fries, and as having belonged to the abbey of Peter and Paul, Armagh. It was granted to Sir Toby Caulfield (Utonia, Armagh, 40 Car. 1. and 10 Car. II.), and from the denominations mentioned in connexion with it we may safely infer that it is situated in the parish of Newtown-Hamilton, barony of Upper Fews, and county of Armagh. See the Ordnance Map, Armagh, sheet 28.
Chille, and Ard-bo\textsuperscript{a}, were burned. Aedh Ua Macelfabhaill, lord of Carrag-Brachaidhe, was slain by the son of Niall Ua Lochlainn. Eochaidh Mac Duinnessleibhe 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 Flatrach, 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 Connhaicne. These hosts arrived at Leitir-Luin\textsuperscript{a}, in the Feadha of Ui-Eachdhaich, in Tir-Eoghain\textsuperscript{a}. 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 Leithi-Caimm and this battle, Dachiarog\textsuperscript{a}, i.e. the saint of Airegal, said:

\begin{quote}
Lethi-Cam!
Great heroes shall perish there,
They shall be caught at Leitir-Luin,
Though far, though late, though slow.
\end{quote}

\textsuperscript{a} 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.

\textsuperscript{a} Dachiarog.—He is the patron saint of Erigal-Keeroge, in Tyrone.—See this quatrain already quoted under the year 825, p. 429, \textit{supra}. 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-Eachdhaich, now the Fews.
Sluaigio la Ruaoini Ua Concoabair co hEarp Ruaoini, 7 mo ghab gell Ceinil Conaill. Slugio la Ruaoini Ua Concoabair 50 Conaacta an bhfearaib Mide, 7 50 brshpaib Tioba co hAt chaet, 7 mo rigaon aoin Ruaoini Ua Concoabair feab ap onopiaig ro rigai n mi riam vo Slaindealaib, 7 mo ioinnac riom a theampartal vo na Gallab vo bairt iontha, nuar mo rineait sa rioc céo bó roth rearaib Ereann voib. Do beacatt a sill coine ropraitte don cuit pm la Ruaoini co Oonplo aca, 7 taimc Donnoca Ua Cipbaill 7 naithe Aprailial ma teac, 7 vo berpap a nsialla do. Lorgaib Rfnna la Mac Murchaoda, aip oima Conaact vo lorgaib a chaipcteil 7 7 a tais. Do lidh oin a 7 Ruaoini gur an rodeain cuitina lair ar scula hi Laigin, 7 mo ghab a nsialla, 7 vo luid iarpuin 50 ro peineab Fiod noorpa, 7 iarom 1 nUib Cemnpealaibr, 7 mo ghab bripeaie Oihamada mac Murchaoda 7 Ua Cemnpealaibr arpeina. Slugio m6n vo nim ci la Ruaoini Ua Concoabair 50 Conaactaib 50 brshpaib breipne 7 50 brshpaib Mide 1 Laigin 7 1 Oppagib, 7 1 Mumain iarpeaib, 7 tangattar muigraib Leite Moga uile ma teac. Ro pano tra an Mhunam ar Ód 1, a le te roth m6m, 7 7 an le te aile vo Oihamada mac Corpmain. Sluaigio la Tigimnan Ua Ruainc co brshpaib breipne, 50 brshpaib Mide, 50 nGallab Aet chaet, 7 7 Laigin in Uib Cemnpealaibr, 7 7 hrom-

Footnotes:
1. Fearn. — Now Ferns, in the county of Wexford. The present ruin of 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.
2. Fidh-dorchata: i.e. the Dark Wood. This is probably the place now called Fidnarghy, situated near Graguenamanagh, in the county of Kilkenny.—See Inuigi's, Kilkenny, No. S, Car. II.
3. The Annals of Ulster record the events of this year as follows:
4. A.D. 1166. Hugh O'Moillfavaill, king of Carrickbrachy, killed by Murtagh O'Loghlin, per dolun. Armagh burnt on St. Senan's day, from Colum Kill's Crosse on both sides to Bishop 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 westery from Seghannah's Cross to St. Bright's Cross, but a little. Kells, Lugna, Inskynueda, and many other churchesland, burnt. Dyrie-Colum-Kille, for the most part, burnt. The Black Regles burnt, quod non audidum est ab antiquis temporibus. And Ardbo by Nors Ma-kany Makillimori O'Morna and Crotryes. Eohe mac Dunleve blinded by Murtagh O'Neall' [recte, Mac Neale O'Loghlin], "contrary to the warrants of the Corab of Patrick, Jesus's Staff, and Donogh O'Carroll, archking of Argialls. An army by Rory O'Conner into Meath, from thence to Dublin, and tooke the pledges of Galls, Mac Moreboa's, and all Leinster; from thence to Drogheda to come to Argall; 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-cliath; and Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair was there inaugurated king as honourably as any king of the Gaedhil 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 chief-tains of Airghialla came into his house, and gave him their hostages. Fearna 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 Fidh-dorchadh, 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 Osraighc, 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 Carthnaigh]. An army, composed of the men of Breifne and Meath, and of the foreigners of Ath-cliath and the Leinstermen, was led by Tighearnan Ua Ruaire into Ui-Ceinnsealaigh; and Diarmaid Mac Murchadha

house, and gave him pledges, and went safe home, having banished Dermott Mac Murchua, king of Leinster, beyond seas. An army by Donogh O'Carroll, with Argialls, O-Brinins, and Conanmacne, to Tirone, to set upon O'Loughlin, at the draught" [i.e. instance] "of Kindred-Owen, themselves having forsaken O'Neali" [recte, Mac Neale O'Loughlin], "archking of Ireland. O'Neale" [recte, Mac Neale O'Loughlin] "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'Loughlin, king of Ireland, was slayne, who was Augustus of the north-west part of Europe all, in all virtues, 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 carrying him to any burial. 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 cows, beside gould and cloathes."—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.
aithd le Dothanmao Mac Murchada var muir 7 po mupn a captaill hi Reann. Riosd te Do Murchad mac meac Murchada var eisn scit ndraigat decc do tabhairt do Ruaini Ua Conchobair go tir Pracach Anail. Maiom ma ndraigait, 7 ma meac Domnaill Ui Ruain ac Phbaib Luipce, 7 ari eunac raia, u i tsepepatop rochanoe. An bail Ua Conaltra. Doilamaire, piz drup Epann de. Do Uib bhrin a cenel. Mac Domnaill bpa-
canaig meac Capiad, do marba la Corpmac meac meac Capthagh.

Apir Sprort, mile eeo pearecat a peate. Torgephh eppcob Uimagh, hUa Plannam, eppcob Cluna hUaima, Cionae Ua Cetipmaig, rasaire Ipir Cloeann, mop ngs Domnaill Ui ghobobair Phailaih, banabb Cille var, Moelmaed Mac Oceaacain varal raccac, 7 arn ecnaib, 7 tuir cripaib do muintir Arip Maac, 7 hUa Bubucan, i. Doillalgo, comarba Enve Ainpe, decc. Tippobleabac, mac Dothanmaa Ua bhphair, pft Muain, 7 Lette Mogha, pph po trompaig Eipno mule, pph ir pearp taimc ira aipn-
nacal rho 7 maene do borsaib 7 dairdhigneaibh an comode, decc. Mup-
cipteach, mac Laomann Ua Oliubuiopma, tiphna Pop oirpma, tuir aipncaip
naireseint Epann mule, do marbaid 1 meabail la Domnaa Ua hOubuiopma,
7 lap an mbpvedaig poí lap Maige bile, 7 a dx meac do marbao amnabipaic, 
7 mac oile do baila. Com Ua Moelmaadach, torpeac mupnpe hEolait, 
decc. Móp comme la Ruaidhi Ua eConcoabair 30 mairb Leite Chum laep
laeíc 7 clépepec, 7 50 mairb Táll Ate chat occ At bunor Talctga. Taimc
ann comarba Phatpaice, Cuail Ua Dubea, aprroperc Connae, Lopcan
Ua Tuaclair, aprroperc Uaigfi, tiphipnán Ua Ruain, tiphipna breiphe,
Domnaal Ua Cloibail, tiphipna Ophigal, 7 Mac Doillplo Ua Eoceaa, pft
Ulao, 7 Domnaal Ua Maitnleabann, pft Teanmae, Raipgaal mac Ragnall,
tiphipna Táll. 7a hé leon a tiphnaippec 7 a tiphome trí mule decc mairce,
tri picit céo do Chomaitaib cá picit céo im Ua Ruain, picé céo im

1 Torgepli.—He was an Ostman, and his real
name was Torgest, or Torgesius.—See Harris’s
edition of Ware’s Bishops, p. 505.
2 Macmichael Ua Dothanchoain.—1 A. D. 1167.
Moel-Michaol O’donchoein, egregios presbyter
ex Clero Ardnoch, vir sapientissimus, et
religionis specimen, decessit.3—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 Moville, 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 Farna 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 Ruaire, over the men of Larg 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 Cormac, grandson of Carthach.

The Age of Christ, 1167. Torgelsi, Bishop of Luimneach; Ua Flannain, Bishop of Cluain-Uamha; Cinaeth Ua Cethearnaigh, priest of Inis-Clothann; Mor, daughter of Domhnall Ua Conchobhair Failghe, Abbess of Cill-dara; Maelmichael Mac Dotheachlaim, 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 Diarmait 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. Muireheartach, son of Ladhmann Ua Duibhdhiorma, lord of Fordruin, pillar of the magnificence of all the north of Ireland, was treacherously slain by Donnchadh Ua Duibhdhirma, and by all the people of Bredach, in the middle of Magh-bile; 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. 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 Orghialla; Mac Duinsleibhe Ua hEochadha, King of Ulidia; Diarmait Ua Maelachlainn, King of Teamhair; Raghnall, son of Raghnall, 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'Ruaire, two thousand with Ua Maelachlainn, four

* 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 *, under A. D. 903; and note †, under A. D. 1172.
Ua Maonleachlaíin, de píosíte céd lá hUa cCifbail, lá hUa nÉocaí, píos céd lá Dnomhchao Mac Paolain, ní céd lá Sallabh Acla chlú. Ro cinnre tра neisg cíointe ionná 1m cionadál hi rí in eitir cáóir cead 1 cleithpeach, rínef trecáb 1 tuath, go mbeidh í na haoi ína emid, t uiscidh tairche a cónaí i dcoimhshlacht Pádraic lá hUib Paile ag láimhi na póig péimháite. Ro scéapraí réim an páin pó ríú, 1 rí có aom loiri gan ugha gan agra gan áth-chóirióin aghaidh do ríú na maite rí 1 na mblógaig go haon ionaí. Sliainsh, rí tocaipéal ríí nÉireann, imme píos- páirt lá Rúaidhrí Ua cConocbair. Táim am Díarmaí mac Cópbaic, tighrtha Deamhaim, Muintir ítharí ál Ua mBhríain, tighrtha Tuaimhaim, Díarmaí Ua Mhaoilpeachlann, pi Múd, Dnomhchao Ua Sibbail, tighrtha Oiribail, rí maite Laithin árpísh. Rainghíthram iarnaí hi eTip Éogain, 1 ré mpan Ua Conocbair an tiip 1 onú. 1 Tip Éogain o Shleib Chiallam, po éanta do Níall Ua Lachlann náir eisín a bhraíadh 1. Ua Cásaim na Ctraobh, 1 nac an Shall Uí Bhríain, 1 Cnúidh Éogain o píde bheara do Aed Ua Néill ean eisín a bhraíadh oile 1. Ua Maolalaí sao Chanél Aongusa, hUa hUíphéile do hUíph Tómpaire, coimhtha Uí Néill pídeirpin. Lóthar ríí nÉireann ar ealaí pídeir bheara Shleib Práiríí 1 rí ceip Éogain 1 Conall, uair Eairí an chomha eochlaír muireide, 1 ré iomáic Ua Conocbair tighrtha Deamhaim, eochlaír a dhéanadh Ua Maolalaí e nion bheara do Thuaimhaim iní dha Phar 50 hAine cia lai 50 réidh 1 mární ionná leó. Táim am Díarmaí Mac Mupchaí a Saéile do rochpairt Swall, 1 ré ghab ghéi Ua cCemneallach. Sliainsh oile lá Rúaidhrí Ua cConocbair, lá Tighrthaí Ua Ruain 1 nUíb cCemneallach, 50 rainghíthram Ceall Oinnaí. Rínchean neabhaí eitirem spoing iní gcealairí, 1 do marcroiluaí Conaí in, marcroiluaí Ua cCemneallach, 1 toircneacht spadhis iní Chomnachtaí in Dúinnlall mac Táin i ní Mhaoilmúnaí iní céd muínaí. Dó rainghíthram thairiala, Mac Phadain.-He was chief of Ui-Paelain, 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 Thum., p. 310, and as Mr. Moore believes.—See his History of Ireland, vol. ii. p. 199.

b Callain.-Now Slieve Gallion, a mountain in the barony of Loughinsholin, county of Londonderry, and on the borders of the county of Tyrone. The reader is to bear in mind that at this period Tir-Eoghan, or the country of the Cinel-Eoghan, 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.

Cnoc-Aine.—Now Knockany, near Bruff, in
thousand with Ua Cearbhaill and Ua hEochadha, two thousand with Donnchadh Mac Fhachain, one thousand with the Danes of Ath-cliath. 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 Diarmait, son of Cormac, lord of Desmond; Muirechertach Ua Briain, lord of Thomond; Diarmaid Ua Maelachlainn, 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, 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, with many jewels and riches. Diarmaid Mac Murchadha returned from England with a force of Gallski and he took the kingdom of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh. Another army was led by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair and Tighearnan Ua Ruairi into Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, until they arrived at Gill-Osmadh. 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.

Galls.—Hitherto the word Geill, or Gaill, foreigners, is invariably applied to the Norsemen, or Scandinavians; but henceforward it is applied to the English.

Gill-Osmadh.—Now Kellistown, in the barony of Forth, county of Carlow.—See note *, under the year 489, p. 152, super.
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.

For his cineach: i.e. as an atonement for the wrong done him by Dermot.

The church of the nuns at Cluain-mis-Nois.—The ruins of this church are still extant and in tolerable preservation at Clonmacnoise. Dearbh-forgaill, the foundress, was the celebrated wife of Tighearnan O'Ruairce, who eloped with the King of Leinster in the forty-fourth year of her age.

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 *Trías Thumain*, pp. 89, 139; O'Flaherty's *Oengus*, 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'Durdisina, king of Fordrom, the upholder of the
slain in the second conflict, by Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, twenty-five of the 
Ul-UiCeinnsealaigh, together with the son of the King of Britain, who was the 
battle-prop of the island of Britain, who had come across the sea in the army 
of Mac Murchadha. Diarmuid Mac Murchadha afterwards came to Ua Con-
chobhair, and gave him seven hostages for ten cantreds of his own native terri-
tory, and one hundred ounces of gold to Tighearnan Ua Ruairc for his einneacht. 
Dearbhail, daughter of Donnchadh Ua Macleachlaíin, died at Cluain-mic-Nois, 
after the victory of will and confession. Uada Ua Conceanainn [who had been] 
lord of Ul-Diarmada at first, and afterwards in religion, died at Cluain-mic-Nois. 
The church of the Nuns at Cluain-mic-Nois was finished by Dearbhforgaill, 
doughter of Murchadha Ua Macleachlaíin. Fabhar-Fechine, Ailfní, 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 Cellaigh and the Ul-Maine.

The Age of Christ, 1168. Flannagan Ua Dubhthaigh, bishop and chief 
director 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 Dubh-
thaigh, 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-sailithir, died. 
Murchadha Ua Muireadhhaigh, 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 Daimhinis; and Galbhrat, son of 
Duairic Ua Tadhgain, great priest of Chluain-mic-Nois, died. Muircheartach, 

commonwealth of the north, falsely killed by 
Donogh O’Duvdirmna and Bredagh, in the mid-
dest 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 Ardmaigh, from thence to 
Belagh-greene, and from thence to Fertna-
mevla; and Kindred-Owen gathered about Nell 
Mac Loghlin in tattle 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 
uppon 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 Esra, 
and came safe home. Mureagh MacCanay killed 
Mac Loghlin’s son, through Patrick and the 
Bachall-Isa, also by the draught” [instance or 
procurement] “of his own brothers.” — Cod. 
Clarend., tom. 49.
pi Muian, 1 mroidina Epeann (mac mar ap do Ruain Ui Conchoibh eorp) do marba l a maic mac Chonchoibh Ui Dhian, 1 a marba fom po chfuibr co na luic eoccaid la hUa pPaelan eiciar na nDeir Muian, 1 ba do Ruain Ui eConchoibh vo poine rium an gmoi hirn. Ro marba ro eowej mac mac Conchoibh ma dioial la Diarmait pem, 1 la hUa pPaelan, 1 piit meic eorpeach co na muintiop. RiSe Muian do sibail do Domhall, mac Toippnealbaig Ui Bhrians vap eiri Murphcheartatig, a hraitap. Murchadh Ui Mheallaim, tigidina Docalba maup, do marba la Diarmait mac Dommchauid Ui Maolpeacleann in dioigail a ata tarp comainse eoigead Conaict 1 Anpiall. Eorna mac Murphchauid, mroidina Laigsn, do balla la hUa nGrillapaterac i. Dommchauid, tigidina Oppairse. Conne de Ruain Ui eConchoibh, la piig Epeann go eoigead Conaict uile, 1 la Tigidina Ui Ruairp, tigidina breipn, 1 la Dommchauid eCearball, co anpiallaib do Ceainn, do cinniod a nemig ap Diarmait Ui Maolpeacleann, 1 ap mearb Midhe ap marba Ui Mheallaim lea vap comainse eoigead Conaict 1 Anpiall. Do marpa am, piig Midhe co na piig ocet ceid bo ma nimeach udh, 1 epaic orle vo Dedhna. Aonaic Tailltin impo do deain la piig Epeann, 1 la Le Chum aon cup rin 1 p o leicfaet a piperne 1 a murphiug o Mullac aoi go Mullac taiten. Diarmait Ui Maolpleacleann vo ar| mroida la hAnpil Midhe a nioe na ndi peimaithe. Maiom ata an eomair occ Dhrum Cuilf via hUa Maolpeacleann co naptap Midhe pop cat Tuat Liyne, o dh truprataet pochaide im mac Gairbhid Ui Sipte vo Shanluigse, 1 po marba Conchoibh mac Mic Carraigna aon 1 mnoitzum an muama. Dubheolaig, tigidina Le Chum, bun Mic Carraigna, vece tan mbaio

1 Enna Mac Murchudha.—He was the son of Diarmaid, King of Leinster, and the ancestor of the family of Kinselagh.

2 Ochaimn.—Generally written Ocha. This was the name of a place near Tara, in Meath.—See note 4, under A. D. 478, p. 150, supra.

3 The fair of Tailltin.—This was the last time the national fair of Tailltin, now Telltown, near the River Sene or Blackwater in Meath, was celebrated.—See note 5, under A. M. 3370, p. 22, supra.

4 Mullach-Aiti.—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.

5 Mullach-Taiten.—This is evidently an error for Mullagh-Tailten, i. e. the summit of Tailtin, or Telltown. A straight line drawn from Mullagh-Aiti to Mullagh-Tailten 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 Faclain, lord of the Deisi-Munhan, who did this deed for Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair. The grandson of Conchobhar was killed immediately in revenge of him by Diarmaid Finn and Ua Faclain, 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 Deabhna-mor, was slain by Diarmaid, son of Donnchadh Ua Maelseachlainn, in revenge of his father, in violation of the protection of the people of the province of Connaught, and the Airghialla. Enna Mac Murchadha^a, royal heir of Leinster, was blinded by the grandson of Gillaphadraig, i.e. Dunchadh, 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; to demand their eric from Diarmaid Ua Maelseachlainn 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 Deabhna. On this occasion the fair of Tailltin^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-Aiti^a to Mullach-Taiten^n. Diarmaid Ua Maelsechlainn 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 Gairbheith Ua Sirten, of the Gaileanga; and Conchobhar, the son of Mac Carrghamhna, was killed in the heat of the conflict. Dubhchobhlaigh, daughter of Ua Cuinn, and wife of Mac Carrghamhna,

\^a \textit{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.

\^b \textit{Druim-criaigh}. — More usually written Druim-Criaidh, now Drumeree, a townland in the parish of Kilecumny, barony of Delvin, and county of Westmeath. This place is mentioned in the Diannsenchus, and celebrated in a romantic tale called the Battle of Druim-Criaidh.

\^c \textit{Tuath-Luighne}. — Now the barony of Lune, in the county of Meath.
\[\text{Donnchadh \ Up Ceabhail;}\] was anglicized Donough O'Carroll. For a curious notice of acts performed by this distinguished chieftain, see Patrick's Inquiry into the Origin and Uses of the Round Towers of Ireland, p. 389.

1 Dubhchobhlaic. — This was Turlough O'Connor's second son; his first wife was Tailltín, daughter of Murrough O'Melaghlin. — See note 2, under A. D. 1151, p. 1096, supra.

The Annals of Ulster give the events of this year as follows:

"A. D. 1164. Murtagh mac Donell O'Brien, king of Iulgais, killed at Dúnmaschath by" [mac Conner's son, and] "Morogh Mac Carthy his son, king of Desmond; and mac Conner's son was killed for that soon after by Dermot Fyn and by O'Faelan, and seven of his nobility with them elphin men. Flannagan O'Dubhthay, Bishop of the Tuathos, chief chronicler 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-crogha into Munster, and himself over at Athlone to Maglenay" [Moynlana] "to meet the rest of Ireland, until they came to Gereelagh; and Mac Carthy came to his house and gave nine pledges
died after the victory of unction and penance, and was interred in Inis-Clothrann. Donnchadh Ua Cearbhallach, 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 Ainc-Claich [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] Muireartacht Ua Briain. Conchobhar Lethdhearg, son of Maelseachlainn Ua Conchobhair, lord of Conca-Modhruaadh, was killed by the son of his brother. Domhnall Ua Sleibhin, chief poet of Oirghialla, died. Amhlacibh Mac Innaighneorach, chief ollamh of Ireland in harp-playing, died. Dubhechobhlach, 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-eo of the Saxons, with its church, Fobhar-Fechine, and Daimhliag-Chia-nain, 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-Macha6, in honour of to him; and Mounster was divided in twanye between Cormack7 [MacCarthy] "and Donell O'Brien; and he took 140 cows by force, for Morogh O'Brian'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."

6 Lector of Ard-Macha.—This passage is translated by Colgan as follows:

"A. D. 1169. Rodericus Rex summoperè epiens in Academiá Ardmachaná studia promovere, honoraria annuaque decem bootum pensione, stipendium Archimagistri illius scholarum ad auxit, et dato diplome suos successores ad eandem pensionem quotannis solvendam obstrinxit, eâ conditione ut studium generale pro scholaribus, tam ex Hibernia undeque, quam ex Albania adventantibus Ardmacchae continuaretur." — Trias Thaum., p. 310.

7 K 2
"Ath-na-rinach.—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 Fonth 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 Fonth 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. Diarmait Ua Maelseachlainn, King of Meath, of the foreigners of Ath-cliath, of Ui-Faile, and Ui-Faelain, head of the prosperity and affluence of his tribe, was killed by Domhnall Breaghach, son of Maelseachlainn Crosach, and Donnchadh Ceinealacha Ua Ceallaigh, and the men of Breaghach. An army was led by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair to Ath-na-riach; 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. Raghnall Ua Maelmhiaidhaigh, chief of Muintir-Eolais, died after penance. The fleet of the Flemings came from England in the army of Mac Murchadha, i.e. Diarmait, 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 Teamhair; and the chiefs of the north of Ireland came to meet him, together with Maghnus Ua hEochadha, King of Ulidia, and Murchadha Ua Ceartbhaill, lord of Oirghialla; and they went from thence to Ath-cliath, and returned home again. The King of Ireland, Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, afterwards proceeded into Leinster; and Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, lord of Breifne, and Diarmait Ua Maelseachlainn, King of Teamhair, and the foreigners of Ath-cliath, went to meet the men of Munster, Leinster, and Osraigh; and they set nothing by the Flemings; and Diarmait Mac Murchadha gave his son, as a hostage, to Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair. The kingdom of Cinel-Eoghalain 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.

7 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. Demot O'Melaghlin, king of Meath, killed by his brother's son, Donell Bregagh (i.e. Liar)" [recte, the Bregian,—Ed.], "and Donagh Kinselagh O'Kelly. In the same year Rory O'Connor,
King of Ireland, granted ten cows yearly from him and every king after him for ever, to the Lector of Armagh, in honor of Patrick, for learning to the strollers" [i. e. poor scholars] "of Ireland and England." — Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

Commnn, 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, Commnn (son of Faelchu, son of Drethlan, of the race of Rudraigh), 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.

Bishop of Luigne-Chonnacht: i.e. of Achomy.

The Ui-Caraccain. — A sept seated in the parish of Killyman, in the diocese of Armagh.—See note 7, under A. D. 1044, p. 845, suprā.

Fitz-Stephen.—He was the maternal brother of Maurice Fitz Gerald, they being sons of Nesta, mistress of Henry L, 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, Geraldus Cambrensis, in his Hibernia Exiguata, lib. i. c. 26:

"O virum virtutis unicum, verique laboris exemplum, fortune variae, sortique adversae plusquam prosperæ semper obnoxium. O virum toties tam in Hibernia quam Cambria utrasque
The Age of Christ, 1170. - The relics of Comman, son of Faelchu, were removed from the earth by Gilla-Iarlaithie 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, 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 Lumlui, lector of Cluain-searta-Brenainn, the remnant of the sages of Ireland in his time, died. Diarmaid Ua Bracin, successor of Comman, and chief senior of East Connaught, died at Inis-Clothrann, after the ninety-fifth year of his age. Conchobhar, son of Muircheartach Ua Lochlann, lord of Cinel-Eoghain, and royal heir of Ireland, was slain by Aedh Beg Mac Cana and the Ui-Carcainn, 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. Tailtfe, daughter of Muircheartach Ua Maileachlainn, and wife of Domhnall, son of Murchadha 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 Dal-gCais. Robert Fitz Stephen and Richard, son of Gilbert, i.e. Earl Strongbow, came from England into Ireland with a numerous force, and many knights and

rote circumferentias aquanimitur expertum, et onmis passum.

"Quae pejor fortuna potest, atque omnia usum, Quae melior.


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 Montemarisca, or Mountmaurice, the paternal uncle of the Earl Strongbow.

a Earl Strongbow.—He was Richard de Clare, Earl of Pembroke and Strigul. He was sur-named Strongbow, as had been his father, from his strength in discharging arrows. For Giral-dus's character of this Earl, see note ̉, 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.
so Ionan Ríoghachta Eireann, [1170.

Loch Garman: i.e. Wexford. For the English account of the taking of Wexford, see Hibernia Expungnata, 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 Mac 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 Expungnata, 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 Dubhniensis princeps” by Cambrensis, in Hib. Expug.; and Hereculph Mac Turkill, in the work attributed to Maurice Regan, lib. i. c. 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', and entered Port-Lairge by force; and they took Gillemaire, the officer of the fortress, and Ua Faelain, lord of the Deisi, and his son, and they killed seven hundred persons there. Domhnall Breaghach Ua Maelachlaimn, with numbers of the men of Breaghach along with him, proceeded into Leinster; and Domnchadh Ua Ceallaigh, lord of Breaghach, fell by the Leinstermen on that occasion. An army was led by Ruaidhir Ua Conchobhair, King of Ireland; Tighearanan Ua Ruairc, lord of Breifine; Murchadh Ua Cearbhall, 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-Chuin 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, son of Raghnall, 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 Breifine; and they plundered Chuan-Iraird, and burned Ceannannus, Cill-Tailtean, Dubhadhla, Slaine, Tuilen, Cill-Seire, and Disert-Chiarain; and they afterwards made a predatory incursion into Tir-Brinn, and carried off many prisoners and cows to their camp. The hostages of Diarmait Mac Murchadha were put to death by Ruaidhir Ua Conchobhair, King of Ire-

1 Chuan-Iraird, &c.—These churches are all in Meath, and are now called in English Clonard, Kells, Teltown, Dowth, Slane, Dulane, Kilkeeley, and Castlekieran. They have been already often referred to in these Annals.

k The hostages of Diarmait Mac Murchadha.—Dermot O’Conor, the translator of Keating’s History of Ireland, and some modern Irish antiquists, 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 ci (supra, c. 10)
obsidem dederat, capitali sententiâ condemna-
vit."—Hib. Eresp., lib. i. c. 17. See also Stan-
hurst, De Rebus in Hibernia Gestis, lib. 3.
The Kavanaghs of Leinster are descended from
Domnall Cenamhanach, said by Giraldus Cam-
brensis 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 6.
1 O’Ceallaigh.—This name is still very nume-
rous in the county of Kilkenny, but always
incorrectly anglicised Kelly. It is to be distin-
guished from O’Ceallaigh, O’Celt, O’Caile, and
O’Cadhla, which will soon be all anglicised to
Kelly, and become thus confounded for ever
after the extinction of the native language.
2 Diarmaid Ua Ceinn.—Now anglicised Dermot,
Darby, or Jeremiah Quinn, the O’ being never
prefixed, even by the Dunraven family.—See
note 1, under A. D. 1013, p. 774, supra.
3 Cenel-Aedha of Echtge : i.e. the O’Shaughn-
nessys 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'Caellaigh. Domhnall Breaghach and the people of East Meath turned against O'Ruaire 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 Ruaidhrí. 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 hEch-thighearna was slain by the sons of Mac Conmara and the Ui-Caisin. Diarmaid Ua Cuinn, chief of Clann-Ifleannain, was slain by the Cinel-Aedha of Echtghe. Diarmaid Ua hAinbhfeth, lord of Ui-Meith, and leader of the cavalry of the lord of Oileach, was slain on Inis-Lachain, by a fleet which came from the Inishmore [Orkney Islands]. A predatory incursion was made by Tighearnan Ua Ruaire 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, was slain by Ua Fischrach, lord of Ui-Fineachlahis. 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 Maclisa, bishop,

* Inis-lochain.—See note *, under A. D. 1165. There is another Inis-lochain in the River Bann, near the town of Coleraine.—See note *, under A. D. 1544.

* Fortuatha.—A territory in the present county of Wicklow, comprising Glendalough and the Glen of Imaile.

* Uí-Feineachlaí.—A tribe seated to the east of Fortuatha, in the present barony of Arklow, in the same county.
Maoliosa eppcor, 1 Σιόλλαομανάγνιπτ mac Copbmac, coimabha Comhail, 2 Macmaertain, coimabha Flmén co na muimeir) i. comhionol manach maigulra co na nabbaí go orraís Maolmaodocc Ua Mongair, léagaí coimabha Risair, 1 Saibh Pháirtiocc do ionnabhaí ar an maîtreirí i. eógaíreach, 3 ro éimhnaigíte réin, 1 a nairíin go léir eithi leibhidh 1 ainimid ecclaireasta, bá, eoca, 1 caoréda, 3 na huile ro tionsólite ó ainnír an léagaí remmete go réin. Mairi Tiúinna, 1 toirígo ro poine an gnoíomh hírin tríra coimaille an ti go dteagmhíne managh Oraíot áta ar an abhainne tríra na cionnaí réin. Mairíce trí a náiomhaí, aet in ndeechaí gan moochaí in ecomide, uair go marbaí in aomplac la haugheá námaí na toirígo ro poine an gnoíomh réin, 1 po níobain an pí, 1 po marbaí gair bhce iarreann co haumpléth naíomh baire 1 náiomhaí an coimaille amphíppín hírin trí 1 nóimí. Dia maítre ro tí éimeaí an comhionol. Dia maítre trí 1 ceinno bláona ro marbaí maíte Ulad, 1 po níobain a pí. Dia maítre gair uair iarreann ro marbaí e 1 nóimí lá a coimhstaí.

Aoir Sáiré, míle céo ríchtmaíóga a haon. Petruí Ua Mórda, eppcor Cluana bítha órínann, manach crúbhneachtu cóitna, do bód naímión hionann an 27 do Deceambair. Saibh, inísh Slúinneair Míc Muraíbba, balíomairbh 1ír, véig iar naírííse. Cloíteach Telca árho do leorraíd lá Tiúinna

1 Sabhall-Phadraigh.—Now Saul, in the barony of Lexale, and county of Down.—See A. D. 493, 1011, 1020, 1149.
2 Dun.—Now Downpatrick. The Annals of Ulster record the events of this year as follows:

"A. D. 1170. Conor mac Murtagh O'Neill [recte, O'Loghlin], "king of Kindred-Owen, and hishe apparent of all Ireland, killed by Hugh Begg Mac Canna, and the Uíbhe-Caragan, on Easter Saturday, in the midst of the great Tryan, in Ardmagh. Donogh Kyneadhach O'Kelly killed by Leinster. Dublin spoiled by Dermot Mac Muircha and the forreneris that he brought out of Great Britain to spoyle Ireland, in revenge of his banishment over seas out of his owne land, and the killing of his son. They had the slaughter of the Galls of Dublin and Waterford, and many slaughterers were of them also. Leinster and men of Meath were spoyled both spirituall and temporall; and they tooke Dublin and Waterford. A very indecent act committed by the monke, i. Aulyv, son to the Coarb of Finen-Moilye, and by Manus Mac Dunleve, king of Ulster, with the principals of Ulster and Ulstermen also, together with" [recte, with the exception of] "Moilyse, and Gilladoman-gart mac Donell mie Cormac, Coarb of Comgall, and Myolmarten, Coarb of Finen, with their people, i. a Convent of Regular Canons, with their abbot, ordained by Myloemoag O'Morgair, Legat of the Coarb of Peter, in St. Patrick's Savall, i. sanctuary, were banished out of the abby built by themselves, and were spoyled altogether, books, stuff, cowes, men, horses, sheeepe, and all that ever they gathered there first coming in the tyne of the said Legat.
and Gilladombhangairt, 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 Maelmadhog Ua Morgair, legate of the successor of Peter, had appointed at Sabbhall-Phadraig, 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-atla [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. 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 Chlain-fearta-Brenainn, who had been first a pious monk, was drowned in the Sinainn, on the 27th of December. Sadhbh, daughter of Gluniarm Mac Murchadh, successor of Bright, died after penance. The Cloictheach of Telach-aidt was untiill 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 principals that committed this act. The king was wounded and Garbeg [recte, in a short time] "unfortunately after in the towne, where this was devisd by an unconscionable counsel, i.e. in Dun. Uppon Tuesday was the Convent banished: uppon Tuesday, at a yeares end, were the best of Ulster killed, and the king wounded. This Dermot [recte, 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 Oreadia, in an Iland made by themselves upon Loch Ney, called Inishlaghlin." Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

Telach-aid.—A townland in the barony of Upper Navan, about two miles to the north-east of Trim. The name Tealch-ard, which was originally applied to a ballybetagh, or ancient Irish townland, containing the seat of O'Coindealbhain, 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 Ruairc, cui na lán do bás domh. Díaprónaí Mac Murchadha, pí Laìghín, an phí lar a n-ainmín ráth crích i dÉiginn uile, iar etochuirtal Sasaín, g iar nádham ule Suancheal 50 liomna, iar napccan g lorcúil ceall molpóta, Clannnair, Cluain Ériprio, Íe, do éec pí aí comh bhuain do chalap eteain- ngeac anairn, uair po bhé an bhíthaoi tria ripheabait Dé, Cholum Chille, g Finnein, g naom Éireann iara cealla po rápait, g po lorcce réit maith, g i Bhí ona mán atáit gan tíonna, gan atéinse, gan corp chuirp, gan ongaí, amad po tuit a órpaipailleád. Maolcroíon mac Tiolla Seachnall tigfinsa Tíreipt oíph, do éec. Tailltín, mhíin Concóban Uí Maolchaisláin, bhí liomnaí Uí Chéitirfag, tigfinsa Saíthe, dêig. Doimíall, mac mac Ruainir Uí Mhaoilínnaidh, tigfinsa Reap Cceall, do marrbaí lá Muintir Munimneacha. Doimíall Ua Fósanta, tigfinsa Éile téiseéipt, do marrbaí lá Doimíall mac Domhnaíba Opartíse, g po éirp an an lá Eile, do i corpachar réite ar traid céadaib. Creadh cóthlaí lá hUaltaíb hí clí Eóghain, via níscprat ba imída leó. Creadh lá Naill mac Mac Lacláino 50 cCénesil Eóghain n Ualtaíb, g po marrbaí rochaidhe leó, g po bhíprat buair umhíne. Bhráiac sé Aithiail taimh do ghabaí lá Naill Ua Lacláinn. Creadh móp lá Maighnir mac Dúnmpleibe Uí Coíchaí o nólltaíb i cCúil an tuarceipt, g po aithiopet Cuil paítain, g cealla oile, g muighat uasachta bea do Cénesil Eóghain roimh in Choncóban Uí Chaítain, g po phích an oinmairsce stóorra, g po meabhaí ro nó Ualtaíb, g top- cáin phí an réit do corpachait, g do inídeif corpachait do rochaidb imóda oile o Ualtaíb, g po zonáid Maighnir pein, g tigfinsa an an cáitgháin doin éip phn. Ro marrbaí taimh lá a udhríteain pein, lá Dúnmpleibe, g lá Tiolla Aengus.
burned by Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, 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 Ceanamus, Chlain-Iraird, &c., —died before the end of a year [after this plundering], of an insufferable and unknown disease; for he became putrid while living, through the miracle of God, Colum-Cille, and Fimin, and the other saints of Ireland, whose churches he had profaned and burned some time before; and he died at Fearna-mor, without [making] a will, without penance, without the body of Christ, without unction, as his evil deeds deserved. Macercon Mac Gillaseachnaill, lord of South Breagh, died. Tailltin, daughter of Conchobhar Ua Macleachlainn, and wife of Imhar Ua Cathasaigh, lord of Saithne, 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 Cineal-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 Duimsleibhe Ua hEochadha and the Ulidians into Cuil-an-tuais-ceirt; and they plundered Cuil-rathain [Coleraine] and other churches. A small party of the Cineal-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, Donnsleibhe, and Gilla-Aenghusa, son of Mac Gillaepsoic, ruler

contra ipsum, et ipse contrarius omni.”

"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 cuilt, 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 Diollaeppeirc, peacaipe Manaigh, i n'Dún, iap nóénain uile iomóa. Creach an Saínti la Tírmpáin Ua Ruairc go bhfuil a bhuair. Ro marbhai leó pochaspe, go bhfuil a bhuair iomóa. Creach oile la Tírmpáin 1 nOibrceap éisi, go marbhai laic Diolla Nénáin Mac Lúisbáin, 1. taoinch Cúircene, 1 Mac Diollaeppeacip (1. taoinche Oibrceap Oibrce.) Topéim la bhfuil Mide don cúl in Ua Laimbub. Doimnall bregnac, tighrí Mide, do chaibh ùall la Tírmpáin Ua Ruairc. Seacht cepeachta do vóinam la hUíb Maine pop Unúinim ó doinnach na humpine co doinnach moncpsi. Creach Doimhnaich Chúchán 1 do vóinam la puipéidh Mhi Chocain, 1 toipéatai apoide díob amhabhápa la gallaib Aca chl a in meac a Chúchán. Cac Aca chl a eith Mhi Cocain, 1 Aisgal, 1. mac Racénnail, pi gáll nÉireann reite murain. Topéaip a nár cearta ma a mn, 1 anall eithip puipéidh Séacain 1 Galla Aca chl a. Do pocheap am Aisgal mac Raigiall, 1. Eoan lochlan-faic a hlnph hOpe, co pochanta 1. eile cinnch. Sluaigh la Ruairi Ua Concoibh, la Tírmpáin Ua Ruairc, 1 la Muirchaib Ua Sírbaill go ùall chl a, ùirphab air an laipla a. Seapánbhu, 1 a Mhi Cocain. Úlaí trá ocabhaio 1 uimhúm 1oporra fhi pé cionndóir. Do coído iarpo O Concoibh 1 cionm Lasga, 1 maicipluaig fhi mórphine 1 Aisgal 1 do bhuais 1 do lopeaco amban na Sírbaill. Do occaibh iarpaím an laipla 1 Mhi Cocain co na mide airhillemport Leite Cunn, po marbhait pochaspe na muaipuaip plaig, 1 tucr á lón, a neasa, 1 a saipmbh. Mairim laí mac Conmnaic Meic Conna 1 a. Shallab Lumin. Ro marbhait pochaspe nóis díob laif in Boinne mac Diollaeppeacip, 1. im Topéim 1 mac Tréim, 1 po lópse a marpeaco, 1 lè an tuine ampeabó. Slógtha la Tírmpáin Ua Ruairc co bhfuil

* Manaigh.—Otherwise called Mancha Mo- naigh-Uladh, and Cath-Monaigh.—See note *, under A. D. 1173; Reeves's Ecclesiastical Antiquities, 2., p. 556; and Leabhar-na-gCearr, p. 172, note *. This sept was seated near Moira, in the barony of Lower Iveragh, and county of Down. Doctor O'Conor prints this Reochtair Mna, which he translates Gabernatore Mononie, but he is decidedly in error.

* Aisgal.—For a curious account of the deaths of this prince and Moira, see Hibernia Erpqnata, lib. i. cap. 21. After a long struggle with his assailants, Hoan, or John, called The- woodo Vehemem by Giraldus, and le Dene by Maurice Regan, was at length felled to the ground, and slain by Walter de Riddlesford, assisted by others. Aisgal, or Hesphalus, 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 at Dun [Downpatrick], after having perpetrated many evil deeds. A predatory incursion was made upon the Saithni by Tighearnan Ua Ruaire, 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 Cuircene, and Mac Gillascachlainn, chief of South Breagha. Ua Lambahuibh was slain by the men of Meath on this occasion. Domhnall Breaghach, lord of Meath, delivered hostages to Tighearnan Ua Ruaire. Seven predatory incursions were made by the Ui-Maine into Ormond, from Palm-Sunday till Low-Sunday. Daimhliag-Chiamain [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, son of Raghnall, fell therein, as did Eoan, a Dane from the Insi-hOrc [Orkney Islands], and many others besides them. An army was led by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, Tighearnan Ua Ruaire, 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. OConchobhair 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, 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 Treii; and he burned the market and half the fortress to its centre. An army was led by Tighearnan Ua Ruaire\\nbeginning of our labours. If I live, far other and greater things shall follow." Upon hearing which the governor ordered him immediately to be beheaded.

\* 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.

\* Tighearnan Ua Ruaire.—Compare with *Hibernia Expugnata*, lib. i. c. 29; and Regan's account in Harris's *Hibernica*, pp. 25, 26.
breifne borioup, 7 lá hAlpíalbaib co hAt chaé, 7 po éipitve beabain pri Mili Cocan co na rímpoib, 50 pæepin pop péaraib brefie ne 7 pop Api-
ziab. Oo pochain amh AoO mac Tióbinnán Ui Ruairc, tanauri brefine,
7 mac mac Dárna Ua Chinn, 7 poche de oile iminille ring. Creach
lá tipéim do Shiol Muiriadóib t Tuaómmain, 7 po oipceat Spréacán
Ua Léinoida, 7 po maphrát é buódéin i eculchait. Creach lá píol n'Anmchaba
7 lá Munasa Chionaéta i nÉile, 7 do bheagrat bu íomòa. Creach lá mac an
lapla 50 po oipeca cealla Maige Láisn 7 tómp mop do Ub Paolán. Creach
ló hlanach Connacht, 7 lá vreim do Shiol Muiriadóib 50 po oipeceat Iammiúa,
Copecumpríu, 7 tuacraib buair tipimé. Creach lá munrei mac an lapla via
po oipeceat Cluain Conaip, nalam, 7 Uaprac mòribbon. Ingin Ui Eochaíta,
bhú Munchaíta Ui Ceapbal, tiobhga O mpiialba, néce. Coblac Connacht
ó Shaimin co òedelaine pop Sioannain, 7 pop Loc n'Depaèrce. Sith do dénaim
do Óhommall Ípsach lá Tióbinnán Ua Ruairc, 7 anrpc Mide do tóct via
ti. Ri Sasan an dúng henni Úice na Noptemann, 7 Aqmáne lapla An-
véagaim, 7 tiobhga ar mopán do éipib oile, do tóct in Éimhin an bliúán, dá
fícíd ar o dá céo tios a long, 7 ar amh po ghabrát i Póntlaimpe.

b Una Luitlidha : i. e. O'Liddy ; now Liddy,
without the prefix Ua or O'.

"The King of England."—Henry II. landed at
Crook, in the county of Waterford, on the 18th
of October, 1171. He was accompanied by
Strongbow, William Fitz-Adelm, Humphrey de
Bohun, Hugh de Lacy, Robert Fitz-Barnard,
and many other lords. His whole force, which,
according to the most authentic English ac-
counts, was distributed in 400 ships, consisted
of 500 knights and about 4000 men at arms.—
See Harris's _Ibernicia_, p. 36.

The Annals of Ulster give the events of this
year as follows :

"A. D. 1171. Diermot Mac Murcha, king of
Leinster, after spoiling many churches and
temporall" [property], "died in Ferna, without
Uection, the body of Christ, repentance, or will,
in satisfaction of Colum-Kill, Fínen, and the
saints that he spoyle" [i. e. dishonoured] "in
their churches. Askall mac Toraíll, king of
Dublin, and John of the Orcadian Ies," [were]
"killed of" [by] "the said Galls. Sawy, daugh-
ter of Gláunóin Mac Mura, Coarb of Brigit,
died in repentance. A great army by Magnus
Mac Dunleve, with all Ulstermen, into the
northern nookes, preyed Cuiltrahan, and other
churches; but a few of Kindred-Owen followed
them, about Conner O'Cahan, and fought with
them, and killed 21 of their chief men, and
chiefe men's children, and another number to-
gether with them; and Manus himself was
wounded, and that Manus himselfe was soon
after killed by Dunleve, his own brother, and
by Gillanus Mac Gillespuig, _by the Monks' heard
or servant}_ [recte, by the lawgiver, or chief
steward of the monachs, or Cath-Monagh],
"in Dun, after committing many great evils,
viz., after putting away his wife from his fos-
terer, Cumoy mac Fleinn, who was his own
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-Muiredhaigh
into Thomond, and they plundered Sirtheachan Ua Litiudhā⁴, and slew himself
in a battle. A predatory incursion was made by the Sil-Anmhadha 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 Uí-Faelain. A predatory incursion was made by the
people of West Connaught and some of the Sil-Muiredhaigh, and they plun-
dered the west of Corcumduadh, and carried off countless cows. A predatory
incursion was made by the people of the son of the Earl, in which he plundered
Chlain-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 Alhallowtide to May-day, upon the Sinainn and
Loch Deirmidheire. A peace was made by Domhnaill Breaghach with Tighearnan
Ua Ruairc, and the people of East Meath came into his house. The King of
England⁴, the second Henry, Duke of Normandy and Aquitaine, Earl of Ande-
gavia, and lord of many other countries, came to Ireland this year. Two hun-
dred and forty was the number of his ships, and he put in at Port-Lairge.

brother Hugh's wife before; having ravished his brother Eocha his wife before, after abusing
bells, baehalls, clerks, and churches. Dunleve
raigned after him. Anne, daughter to Dunleve,
Queen of Argiall, died. Slaughter committed
upon Tiernan O'Reirk, men of Meath, men of
Fermoy, by Myles Gogan, and his" [knights],
"where fell a great many about Hugh O'Reirk,
king of Maghary-Galeng, and that should be
king of O'Briuins and Connacne. There were
there killed some of the best of Fermoy, i.e.
Moylmoghta Mac Conleva, and Conor, his bro-
ther: the two chiefs of Kindred Feriaig. Tenney
O'Congale, the splendor of Argiall for liberality
and martial feats, died. Venit in Hiberniam
Henricus potentissimus Rex Anglie, et idem in
Normannia et Aquitania, et Comes Andegavia, et
aliarum multarum terrarum, cum ducentis et xi
navibus, and came to shore in Waterford, and
took pledges from Munster. He came after
to Dublin, and took hostages from Leinster
and Meath, from Ibruin, Argiaills, and Ulster.
Petrus, bishop of O-Mane, in Connaught, a di-
vine monk 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 "Tultuine," insert "now modernized to Tonn tuine, or Tounthinna, and situated in the parish of Templochala, 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 Bleary, 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 Connhael was buried at Feart-Connhaeil, near Aenach-Macha. His grave was on the hill of Druim-Chomhaeil, 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 Ballysonman, near Killcullen Bridge, in the county of Kildare."

P. 40, at the end of note 10, add: "Dubbloe 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 Salach, now Loughsalagh, 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."
ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA.

P. 75, note 1, for “Magh-Aeife, otherwise called Magh-Feimheann,” read “Magh-Aeife was the name of a plain in the ancient Ui-Failghe, adjoining Tuath-Leighe, near Portarlington.”

P. 79, A. M. 4702, for “Aenghus Ollamh, son of Labhraidh,” read “Aenghus Ollamh, son of Oilioll, son of Labhraidh.”

P. 89, A. M. 5085, for “Ederscel, son of Oilioll,” read “Ederscel, son of Eoghan, son of Oilioll.”

P. 104, at the end of note 1, on Slighe-Dala, add: “The townland of Bealach-mor, i.e. the Great Road or Pass, now Ballaghmore, adjoining the parishes of Ballyadams and Timogue, in the barony of Stradbally, Queen’s County, marks the direction of the great pass of Slighe-Dala, in the territory of Laeighis, or Leix.”

P. 104, A. D. 157. At the end of this paragraph add: “Oi the ponecainn an €aimri Conn, cor ba cuiteoha €c. Oi the ponecainn na craon ni the scipri pe a linn, i.e. Conn was a prosperous monarch, because he was a righteous judge. The trees and the river-mouths were productive during his reign.”

P. 107, A. D. 165, for “Cairbre Riada,” read “Cairbre Riada.”

P. 108, col. 2, line 9, for “the Munster sept called Deirgthine,” read “the Munster sept called Daire.”

P. 111, A. D. 226, for “his hand did not fail Laighe,” read “his hand did not conceal Laighe,” and add: Lughaideh Lagha had slain seven kings, in token of which he wore seven rings on his fingers, by which he was easily recognised.—See the Book of Lecan, fol. 124, a, a.”

P. 112, note 1, for “Suithair, or Shrule, in the south-east of the county of Louth,” read “Suithair, or Shrule, in the south-east of the county of Longford.”

P. 114, A. D. 248. “The battle of Crinna-Fregabhall.—In the Annals of Tigernach this battle is entered under A. D. 251; and in the Stowe copy of the Annals of the Four Masters it is noticed under A. D. 262. It is to be distinguished from the battle of Crinna-Breagh, fought A. D. 226.”

P. 120, A. D. 284, for “Froicorp mae Cormace Car,” read “Froicorp mae Mogha Cump, mae Cormace Car, i.e. Fearcroib, son of Moghoerb, son of Cormac Cas.”

P. 124, at the end of note 1, add: “It is very probable that Fincarn, in the parish of Donaghmore, county of Monaghan, marks the battle field of Aedhail-leithdherg. It is stated in very old accounts of this battle that its site was marked by a carn.”

P. 137, at the end of note 1, on St. Laebhan, add: “The principal church of this saint would appear to be Cill-Laebhain, now Killevan, in the barony of Dartry, and county of Monaghan.”

P. 140, note 1, on Dinh-Aichir, for “Not identified,” read “Dinh-Aichir was in Loch nEn, near the town of Roscommon.—See Annals of Tigernach, A. D. 1066.”

P. 150, A. D. 177. To this year add: “Criedeann, mac Enna Cinnsealch, m. Laigean bo sulaim la h€ochoin nSune€ bo UlB 4uapp€, € la hPra€€€ Cia€. Muireadha€ Munsearc€, m. Ulad, o€€€, i.e. Creamlutharn, son of Enna Cinnsealach, King of Leinster, fell by Eochaidh Guinech, one of the Ui-Bairreche, and the people of Ara-Cliach. Muireadhach Muindearc, King of Ulidia, died.”

P. 159, last line, for “A. D. 432,” read “A. D. 448.”
P. 178, line 4. The reading of these two lines in the Leabhar Breac is, “Ní mo thá ógán comhghaol, tu rudphéireachn tuateacha.”

P. 190, line 3 of note *, for “county of Longford,” read “county of Galway.”

P. 213, line 8 of note *, for “ó Sliabh Óg,” read “ó Sliabh Éag.”

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 Slaney, in the parish of Rathmore, barony of Rathvilly, and county of Carlow.”

P. 242, A. D. 620, after “Colman mac Congellum òcch,” add: “Aodh mac Cumaraigh, òcch, i.e. Aedh, son of Cunmasch, died.”

P. 282, at the end of note ?, add: “Aporcrossan, the church of St. Malrubhla, is evidently the place in Ross-shire, in Scotland, now called anglicé 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, Éc., 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: “Reoárdain Ua Coitgail, Coireac Ua Tuircce, òcch. Tuilecleoch, mac Cumaraighch, Coireac Luiigne, òcch. Camaraighch, mac Cailloch Cudaim, òcch, i.e. Reachtabra Ua Cathasaigh, chief of Ui-Tuirtre, died. Taichleach, son of Cennfaeladh, chief of Luighne, died. Caintighearna, daughter of Ceallach Cualann, died.”

P. 331, for “Tola, son of Dunchadh, bishop,” read “Tola, Bishop of Chuan-Iraird.”

P. 346, A. D. 743. To this year add: “Inreachtach Ua Conaing, Coireac Cianacht, òcch. Óc Òg í n-éirí an laora i bhforbairt, i.e. Inreachtach Ua Conaing, chief of Cianachta, died. Ships with their crews were plainly seen in the sky this year.”

ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA.

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 "μπρεσιάς, &c., μέ Λογέαν, οίνοι;" add : "Ευκλείος Λα Τεμήν, ἀρχιεπίσκοπος Κοινάκες Σιμίν Σιμήν, οίνοι, i.e. Conchobar, son of Tadhg Teimhin, lord of Cianachta-Glinne-Geimhin, died."

P. 360, line 2 of note f, 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 1, on Carn-Finach, for "barony of Moycashel," read "parish of Conry, barony of Rathcomratb."

P. 368, A. D. 765, line 5, for "Ηαργαλ," read "Υαργαλ."

line 12, for "Αμτριχή," read "Αμτριχή."

P. 376, A. D. 773, after "ο να ποκα κοντά κοντά Ωοννχαλ τον ταλακονον, mac Ωοννχαλ τον ταλακονον, i.e. the battle of Forcaladh between Donnchadh, son of Domhnall, and Conchulach." 

P. 389, note 1, on Rath-Oenbo, for "Not identified," read "There is a place of this name, now anglicised Rahenabo, in the townland of Milltown Upper, parish of Churchtown, barony of Rathcomratb, and county of Westmeath, and close to the road leading from Ballymore to Mullingar."

P. 390, A. D. 784, after "Σιουνενολάος, οίνοιοι Σοινελ, &c.," add : "Σιουνενολάος, οίνοιοι Σοινελ, &c., i.e. Suibhe, son of Adhnan, died."

P. 407, note 2, on Rubha-Chonail, for "now Rowe," read "still distinctly called by the natives, in Irish, Rúba Chonail, but anglicised to Rathconnell, which is the name of a townland and parish of Moyashel and Magheradernon, in the county Westmeath, one mile and a half east of Mullingar."


P. 462, note 3, for "about A. D. 500," read "about A. D. 800," and add : "This Diarmaid of Desert-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 2, under A. D. 823, p. 435. Archdall is, therefore, incorrect in stating that he founded Desert-Diarmada, about the year 500."

P. 472, A. D. 845. At the beginning of this year insert : "Σεσπαίγ, mac Φροσοείναγ, obb Ωοννχαλ τράπανος δ'έες, i.e. Cnaing, son of Feardomhach, Abbot of Domhnach-Padraig, died."

P. 494, line 3 of note 1, after Cill-Finche, add : "Now Cill Phuno, or Killiany, a townland in the parish and barony of Kells, and county of Kilkenny. This fixes the position of Magh-Roigheal; and it may be now added, that it is more than probable that Cennamus, or Kells, which was made a place of considerable strength after the English invasion, was in ancient times the principal seat of Righ Roigheal, which was a usual designation of the King of Ossory."

P. 533, note 3, for "hλα λακτον.," read "hλα λακτον."

P. 578, note 1, line 12, for "Linacu Crudeli," read "in Lacu Crudeli," and add : "This is
probably the small lough now called Loughnashade, situated near the Navan fort, about two miles to the west of the city of Armagh."

P. 425, note *, 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. 612, col. 1, line 1, for “O’Braie,” read “O’Braein, or O’Braoin.”

P. 750, note *, 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-Chuircne,” read “Magh-Teathbha and Macaire-Chuirene were plundered.”

Tú an obair-phi air na críochnugá, scr móir íodúsr úgur dúrraí, a mbóith Úcc a chri Ubh Dubhlinne, in é-óctáinó lá oide is am go tháileachta, an bhliain 1850, le Scuain, mac Úamonn Úir, mac Úamonn Uí Ólloonáin, ó Cuir an tigé móir a b-popáite Chille Colma, a n-Uh Ólählen, a n-Oppuilib.

Do g-cumró Óra críoč máirí oppauin ute.

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