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 nataitur; nec aliud adversus validissimas gentes pro nobis utilius, quam quod in commune non consulant. Rarum duabus tribusve civitates ad propulsandum commune periculum convenerunt; ita dum singuli pugnant universi vincuntur."—TACITUS, AGRIOLA, 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'Connor of Belanagare, by Hugh O'Molloy, who was an excellent and well qualified scribe. The other is in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, and was also made at Belanagare, under the inspection of Charles O'Connor, and by his own scribe. These manuscripts, are, therefore, both of them, in all probability, copies of the same autograph original from which Dr. O'Connor, in the third volume of the *Rerum Hibernicarum Scriptores*, has derived his text; and they have enabled the Editor to correct many errors, both in the Irish and in the translation.

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

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

"My Lord and Gentlemen,—Having recently had the good fortune to obtain for the Royal Irish Academy the most important remain of our ancient literature, the original autograph of a portion of the first part or volume, and the whole of the second volume of the work usually designated the Annals of the Four Masters, I feel it incumbent on me to lay before you a statement of the proofs of its authenticity, together with such circumstances connected with its history, as have hitherto come within my knowledge.
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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 Culavinue, 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, tigheans (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 unceasiness 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'Donnell, Prince of Tirconnell (recte, 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-

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b Prince of Tirconnell.—In consequence of the time-stained condition of this piece of parchment when Dr. Petrie's paper was written, it was not easy to decipher these words, and it was, therefore, very natural that he should rely on the authority of the venerable Charles O'Conor of Belanagare, and that of his grandson, Dr. Charles O'Conor. When Dr. Petrie bought the manuscript, it was a mere unbound roll; its margins worn away by damp. It has been since restored, under Dr. Petrie's direction; and the manuscript, bound in whole Russia, is now in a state of perfect beauty, as well as in a condition to bid defiance to the hand of time for centuries.—Ed.
conary, the son of Torna, who assisted during a month; Fergus O'Maolconary, the son of Lochlan also, and both those antiquaries were of the county of Roscommon; Cucogry O'Clery, another assistant, was of the county of Dunagall, as was Cucogry O'Duigenan, of the county of Leitrim; Conary O'Clery, likewise of the county of Dunagall.

"...The old books they collected were the Annals of Clonmacnoise, an abbey founded by holy Kiaran, son of the Carpenter; the Annals of the Island of Saints, on the Lake of Rive; the Annals of Senat Mac Magnus, on the Lake of Erne (now called the Ulster Annals); the Annals of the O'Maolconarys; the Annals of Kilronan, compiled by the O'Duigenans. These antiquarians had also procured the Annals of Lacan, compiled by the Mac 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 Bruodin, from the year 1588 to 1603; the book, moreover, of Lagad 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 Dunley, &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 Fergallii 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.
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"In each of the volumes of this transcript we find an advertisement by the Chevalier O’Gorman, for whom the copy was made, stating that ‘the original of the first volume was the property of Charles O’Conor, Esq., of Belanagare; and the original of the second, that of the Right Honourable Colonel William Burton Conyngham, who lent it to Chevalier O’Gorman, by whom it was duly returned to Colonel Conyngham, but has been since mislaid.’ Thus far we can trace our manuscript, as being the original from which the Chevalier’s copy, now in our possession, was transcribed; and its ownership to Colonel Burton Conyngham, whose library passed, subsequently, into the hands of the late Mr. Austin Cooper, at whose recent sale the work was acquired. The Chevalier O’Gorman’s advertisement is without date, but a certificate, in the handwriting of Charles O’Conor, Esq., is prefixed, stating that the transcript was made for the use of his friend, the Chevalier O’Gorman, in his house at Belanagare: ‘This,’ he says, ‘I testify in Dublin, May the 10th, 1781.’ Now, it is remarkable that, from a letter written by the Chevalier O’Gorman to Charles O’Conor, dated January 10, 1781, the same year (published in the Testimonia to the first volume of the Annals in the Rerum Hib. Scriptores), we learn that our manuscript was, at that time, ‘the property’ of Charles O’Conor. In this letter the Chevalier says: ‘I have seen Gorman’ (the Scribe) ‘this morning; I find he has copied but the first volume of the Four Masters, which Colonel Burton told me you were pleased to return to him. I expected he would not only have copied the second, but also the Annals of Connaught, both your property.’ From this it appears certain that our manuscript had belonged to Charles O’Conor, previously to its being transferred to the possession of Colonel Conyngham; but for what reason that transfer was made it is not for me to conjecture.

‘Let us now proceed a little earlier, and we shall find that Mr. O’Conor got the original copy of the Annals made for the O’Gara, from the direct representative of that lord, as early as the year 1734. In the Prolegomena to the first volume of the Rerum Hib. Scriptores, p. 51, the following extract is given from a letter written by Charles O’Conor to Doctor Curry, and dated 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 Donchadi, &c., et ejusdem libri possessio tributa fuit ei per Brianum O'Gara, Archiepiscopum 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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1 Mystification.—It is quite clear that there were several copies of these Annals made by the Four Masters; for, besides the copy of the first volume preserved at Stowe, there is another, equally authentic and original, in the College of St. Isidore, at Rome, with the proper attestations, as appears from Dr. Lyons' letters from Rome, addressed to the Editor and to Dr. Todd, now deposited in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy. Dr. Lyons sent a trace of the last page of the first volume of these Annals at Rome, showing the exact size of the page and the character of the writing. This trace contains the entire of the year 1169, and, on comparing it with the Academy and College copies of these Annals, it was found that they do not agree in
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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.’—Mémoire 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 Cucogy 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 Qualnor Magistri had been long previously applied by the medical writers of the middle ages to the four masters of the medical sciences, and that this circumstance probably suggested to Colgan the appellation he has given to the compilers of these Annals.

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

For the general pedigree of the O’Clerys of Ui-Fiachrach-Aidhne and Tireonnell, 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 Archaeological Society in 1844, pp. 71-91.

The O’Clerys were descended from Guaire Aidhne, surnamed the Hospitable, King of Connought 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’Ileilly, 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 Tircconnell, 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 munsera, 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 Carrowmacughtragh, 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-Fincharach, 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. Derinot 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. Cneogry O'Clery, d. 1546.
5. Maccon O'Clery, chief, d. 1595.
6. Lughaidh, or Lewy O'Clery of the Contention, chief, d. 1609.
7. Cneogry, one of the Four Masters, d. 1664.

Teige-an-tsleibhe (i.e. Teige of the Mountain) O'Clery, the chief compiler of the following Annals, was born about the year 1575, in the parish of Kilbarron, near Ballyshannon, in the county of Donegal, and was the fourth son of Donough O'Clery, who was the grandson of Tuathal O'Clery, head of the Tirconnell branch of the family, who died in 1512. On his admission to the religious order of St. Francis, he dropped his original baptismal name, according to the usual practice on such occasions, and assumed the name of Michael. He did not, however, enter into holy orders, but remained a lay brother of the order, continuing to pursue the hereditary profession of an antiquary or historian, which he had followed in secular life. And his pursuits received the full sanction and approbation of his superiors, for, soon after joining his order at Louvain, he was sent to Ireland by the Guardian of the Irish convent there, Hugh Ward (who was then himself employed in writing the lives of Irish saints), to collect Irish manuscripts, and other helps towards this grand undertaking. Brother Michael O'Clery, who was eminently qualified for this task, pursued his inquiry for about fifteen years, during which period he visited the most distinguished scholars and antiquaries then living.
and transcribed from ancient manuscripts many lives of saints, several
genealogies, martyrologies, and other monuments; all which he trans-
mitted 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 Ardnurcher, and county of Westmeath, who was him-
self a learned antiquary. It was carried on under the patronage of
Turlough or Terence Mac Coghlann, Lord of Delvin Mac Coghlann, 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 Leobhar-Gabhala*, or Book of Conquests. This was com-
piled 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 Gil-
lapatrick O'Luinin, of Ard O'Luinin, in the county of Fermanagh,
Maguire's chief chronicler. The *Testimonia* and Approbations to this
work were signed by Francis Magrath, Guardian of Lisgool, on the
22nd of December, 1631, and by Flann, the son of Carbry Mac Egan,
of Bally-mac-Egan, in Lower Ormond, on the 31st of August, 1631.
There is a beautiful copy of this work, in the handwriting of Cucogry
or Peregrine O'Clery, now in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy.
It had been sold, or given away for some consideration in money, or
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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 Magistros* and *Annales Dinnallenses*, 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 Testimonials 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 antiquitatibus apprimus versatus, cuius piis per annos multos laboribus, & hoc, & reliqua quae molimur, opera plurimum debent. Hic enim cum esset in saeculo, professione Antiquarius, & in ea facultate inter primos sui temporis habitus, postquam Seraphicum nostrum institutum in hoc Louainensi Concilium est amplexus, adhibitus est P. Varda coadiutor, & in hunc finem postea cum Superiorum licentia & obedientia in Patriam remissus est ad Sanctorum vitas, aliasque sacras Patriae antiquitates, (quae ut plurimum patri..."
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idiomate, cōque pernetusto, sunt scriptae) vnudique eruendas & conquirendas. In demandata autem provincia indefesso studio laborauit annis circiter quindecim: & intercā ex diuersis pernetustis patrij idiomatis Codicibus descripsit multas Sanctorum vitas, genealogias, tria vel quatuor diuersa & vetusta Martyrologia & plura alia magna antiquitatis monumenta, quae denūo rescripta, hic ad P. Vardeum transmisit. Denuō ex Superiorum mandato ad hoc depu­tatus, adiecit annum ad alias Patriarum cum sacras, tum prophanas Historias & antiquitates expurgandas, & meliori methodo & ordine digerendas: ex quibus cum adiutorio trium aliorum per­torum antiquariorum, (quos pro temporis & loci opportunitate ad id manus visos aptiores, in Collegas adhibuit) compilauit, vel verius, cum ante fuerint prīscis Authoribus compositi, collatione plurium veterum Codicium repurgauit, digessit, & auxit tres reconditas antiquitatis tractatus. Primus est de Regibus Hiberniæ, singulorum genus mortis, annos regni, ordinem successionis, genealogiam, & annum mundi vel Christi, quo singuli dececerrint, succincte referens: qui tractatus ob breuitatem potius eorumdem Regum Cathalogus, quàm Historia nuncupandus videtur. Secundus de genealogia Sanctorum Hiberniæ, quam in triginta septem classes seu capita distribuit, singulos Sanctos longâ atuorum serie ad familias, ex qua descendit, primum Authorem & pro­parentem referens: quod idecirco Sanctilogium genealogicum, & quibusdam Sanctogenesim placuit appellare. Tertius agit de primis Hiberniæ inhabitatoribus, de sucessionibus ejus à diluvio per diversas gentes conquästitibus, sine expugnationibus, de Regibus interea regnantibus, de bellis & prælijs inter hos obortis, aliisque publicis Insulae casibus & eventibus ab anno post diluuiunm 278, vsque ad annum Christi 1171.

"Cum codem etiam Collegio, cui subinde ad tempus vsnum, & aliquando duos alios adiecit ex vetustioribus & probatoribus Patriæ Chronicis & Amnalisibus, & præcipue ex Chuanensibus, Insulensibus, & Senatensisibus; collegit sacros & prophanos Hiberniæ Annales, opus planè nobile, & Patriæ vitæ & Honoriæ, suamque molem aliœquim satis instam, antiquissimarum rerum fecundâ varietate, & succinctâ relatione longè superans. Proponit enim antè oculos non solum rei ciuilis statum, variasque vicissitudines per annos ter mille & amplius, quibus stetit illud antiquissimum regnum, referendo Regum, Principum & hero­num gesta, dissidia, conflictus, praelia, obitus & annum, in quem singula inciderant:
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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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It appears 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 mere Irishman, and not of English or British descent or surname," he was dispossessed, and the lands became forfeited to the King. Shortly after this period he removed, with many other families of Tirconnell, to 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 Carbury as by themselves; and let them instruct them according to the * * * And I request the children of Carbury to teach and instruct their children."

His son Dermot had a son, Carbury, who removed, with his wife and children, to the parish of Drung, in the county of Cavan. Carbury 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 1, 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 Purell, under the direction of the Very Rev. Father Donough Mooney (Donatus Monaeus), Provincial of the Order of St. Francis, Nov. 2, A. D. 1617. The manuscript is now No. 3195, Manuscr. Bibliotheca de Bourgogne, Bruxelles.

"Anno 1600 eramus ibi, scilicet [in] conventu Dunangallensi 40 fratres de familia, et officia divina nocturna et diurna siebant cum cantu et solemnitatibus magnis. Habebam ipse curam sacristiae in qua habui 40 indumenta sacerdotalia cum suis omnibus pertinentiis, et multa erant ex tela aurea et argentea,
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aliquot intertexta et elaborata anro; reliquâ omnia serica. Erant etiam 16 calices argentei, et magni, ex quibus duo tum erant qui non erant deaurati, erant et duo ciboria pro s"ma sacramento. Suppellex satis honesta: ecclesia ne vitro quidem caruit. Sed ingramescente bello, et hereticis aliquid amissum praevalebatur, tandem potuerunt id efficere, ut principe O'Donnello in aliis negotiis occupato ipsi ad oppidum Dunnangall pervenerunt cum exercitu, et anno 1601, in festo S. Laurentii martyris in monasterio praesidium militum collocaverunt. Fratres quidam praemoniti fugerunt ad loca silvestria, inde aliquot milliarii distantiarunt, et supplenessilem monasterii navi impositam ad alium tuitorem transtulerunt: ego ipsus eram ex ultimis qui e conventu egressus sum, et in navi illa fugam cepi. Sed hic erant rerum exitus; conventus in quo erat illud praesidium militum, postea statim a principe obsidione cingitur, et Angli ibi existentes minimum arcantur. Accidit autem illis casus admirable; una eademque bora, ignis, ut putatur divuitus aedificia conventus corripit, et multos militum consumit, tum totum conventum et ecclesiam incendit, et navis quae in portum ingrediebatur victualia illis suppeditans ad scopulum collisae est; casu? Qui superviserunt aediles ex Anglis intra fossas quas fecerunt se continuerunt, et ad deditionem venire disposuerunt, deque articulis tractabant et conditionibus deditionis. Jam nutiatur principi, Hispanos auxiliares duce D. Joanne de Aquila Kinsaliam in Momonia advenisse, et occupato oppido ab haereticis ibi obsidione cingi, tum non cunctandum ratus, re apud Dunnangall infecta, in Momoniam proficiscitur, in itinere principi O'Neillo et aliis occursurus, ut simul omnes Hispanis opem ferret. Sed neque Kinsaliam res bene successerunt, atque ita Hispani ad deditionem coacti sunt; rebusque Catholicorum ita prorogatis, princeps O'Donnell in Hispaniam se contulit, annoque sequenti 1602 omnia loca sui dominii in haereticorum potestatem devenerunt, et inter caetera quae ibi perierunt suppleness illa ecclesiastica conventus de Dunnangall fuit praedicta Olivero Lamberto gubernatori Conaciae ex parte haereticorum; qui calices in cyphos profanos convertit, et vestes sanctas in diversos profanos usus convertendos seindi et delacerati curavit, et sic tum ipse conventus, tum omnis suppleness ejus perierit. 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 máca, mother, into math-oir, which he translates "Duces orientales," to induce the reader to believe that a certain Cical Grigenechosach came to Ireland this year with eastern leaders or chieftains, whereas the undoubted meaning of the passage is, that Cical came into Ireland this year with his mother.—See p. 5, note m. At the year A. D. 743, he turns Reaml, the name of an Irish saint, into the words pe, by, and gail, foreigners, by which he attempts to prove that the Galls, Danes, or Norwegians, had come into Ireland many years earlier than modern Irish historians had stated; but this discovery happens to be a mere blunder of his own, as the passage has no reference whatever to Danes or Norwegians, being a simple notice of a simple fact, that Arasgach, Abbot of Muicinis-Reguil, an island in Lough Derg, in the Shannon, was drowned.—See p. a, 345, note o. At the year 898, he turns the word rapsan, i.e. ramosan, which means a meagre or miserable person, into Turaghun, which he translates turris; whereas the passage is a simple obit of Cosgrach, Anchorite of Inis-Cegaltra, 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 valuable copy of it which the Editor ever saw, and of which he has read every word, is now preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin (H. 5. 26). It was purchased in London for the College, a few years ago, by Dr. Todd. It is in the handwriting of John, son of Torna O'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'Clerijs.—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. In 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 Annals in Irish are not known to be in existence, but the translation accords, in the latter years, with the text of the Annals of Connaught. In many entries it also agrees with the Annals of the Four Masters; but in the eighth, ninth, and tenth centuries the chronology is often antedated by four, five, and sometimes even seven years. This work is of great value, as it contains exact versions in English of all the peculiar idioms and phrases which occur in the various Irish Annals.
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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. lxiv.

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, Ayseough, 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 Erversus* as a distinguished Irish scholar and antiquary. His handwriting and style of English appear in several manuscripts in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, as in Laud, 610, and also in the British Museum, Vesp. E. 11, Cotton, 115.—See the *Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy*, vol. ii. p. 336. Upon a comparison of all these documents with the style and manner of this old English version of the Annals of Ulster, the Editor grounds his opinion. But, whoever was the author, the translation is exceedingly valuable; for it has preserved to posterity the equivalent English of a great portion of the Irish language, as it was understood by one of the hereditary professional seannachies or chroniclers of Ireland, about two centuries ago. The copy of it used by the Editor was made for Dr. Todd, in 1844.
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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 Thannn.: 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; Rechraimm, p. 509; Fahan, p. 510; Drumcliffe, p. 510; Kildare, pp. 628, 629, 630.

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

7. A Portion of the Annals of Lecan, extending from the year 1443 to 1468, translated into English in the year 1666, for the use of Sir James Ware, by Duaul Mac Firbis.—The original manuscript of this translation, in the hand of the translator, is preserved in the Library of the British Museum, Cod. Clarend., tom. 68, Ayscough, 4799; and it has been recently printed from that manuscript, in the Miscellany e 2
of the Irish Archaeological 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 uncorrputed 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 *Rerum Hibernicarum Scriptores*, as by those of others, who have attempted to translate portions of these Annals without possessing the necessary qualifications for the task.

In his letter to the Chevalier O'Gorman, dated July 13th, 1781, when he was in his seventy-first year, O'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.
or explain many of the terms, though they could read them. In the margins of these Annals you will find several notes of mine, and I would caution you against their being transcribed, lest they should be mistaken for any part of the original."

Again, November 14, 1783:

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

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

A few words must here be added to explain the plan adopted for printing the original text and the translation of these Annals, and on the nature and style of the original. The second part of these Annals was the first printed and published, and as the Editor had the use of two autograph copies, and did not wish to take upon himself the responsibility of deciding upon the mode of printing this very heavy work, he requested the Publishers to submit the question to those scholars and antiquaries on whose judgment they had most reliance; and, accordingly, it was submitted, on the 7th of February, 1845, to
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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 ȝ, i. e. ȝaȝ, and; their i, which is sometimes e simple, and sometimes eα; and their ȝ, which is for Ȝa, len. 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
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Boyle, from the original MSS. in the Bodleian and Cotton Libraries. These are finished in like manner, with the exception of Indexes. The Annals of the Four Masters, as far as the first volume extends, that is, to the pretended Anglo-Norman conquest of Ireland, are finished (with the same exception) from the original in this Library. The second volume, in the Dublin Library, is so mutilated, that I leave that fragment to the care of posterity, contented with ending where Giraldus, Hollingshead, Leland, and most of our modern historians, begin. The Annals of Ulster are also printed down to the same time, from the Bodleian MS., so that we have all that is known of ancient Irish history down almost to the death of Henry the Second.

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

"I have the honour to be, dear Sir,

"With sincere esteem and regard,

"Your much obliged and humble Servant,

"Charles O'Connor."

With respect to the chronology of these Annals, from A. M. 2242 down to the period of Cimbaeth, no competent scholar can doubt that it is arbitrary and uncertain. But we are not to suppose that the Four Masters are altogether responsible for it. This early portion of the Annals, it must be borne in mind, was compiled by them from the Annals of Clonmacnoise, and from different other authorities, such as the Synchronisms of Flann, the Poems of Maelmura on the Origin of the Gaeiddhil, the Poems of Gillaecemhain, 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 Ognyin, instead of having his suspicions aroused, does not hesitate to conclude that the Pagan Irish had, from the earliest period, a most accurate system of chronology. But it never seems to have occurred to him to ask the simple question, how were the age of the moon and the day of the week at the landing of Ceasair and Partholan handed down to the Irish writers, seeing that, according to those writers themselves, Ceasair and her followers perished in the flood, and that Partholan and his colony were all carried off by the plague? The bardic historians reply by getting still deeper into fiction, and relating that Fintan, the son of Bochra, who accompanied Ceasair into Ireland, after having passed through various transmigrations, at length assumed the human form in the time of St. Patrick, and lived down to the time of St. Finian of Magh-bile, to whom he narrated all the events that had taken place in Ireland up to that period. O'Flaherty rejects this as a clumsy fable, but finds himself constrained, in order to support his chronological theory, to insist that the Pagan Irish had the use of letters, and an accurate system of chronology, from the earliest period of the colonization of Ireland.

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

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

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 Petavins and Ussher. Polybios says (b. 5, § 33) that Ephoros, the disciple of Bocrates, and the historian of Cuma, 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 12th 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 Polybios 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
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day of the week, as they would retrospectively stand forty days be-
fore 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 fol-
lowers, 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 seanchais of Ireland. But
that a list of Irish monarchs was attempted to be made out at a very
early period is now generally admitted by the best antiquaries.
Mr. Pinkerton, who denies to the Irish the use of letters before their
conversion to Christianity, still admits the antiquity of their list of
kings:

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

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

Alexander. Every discovery, and every vestige
of the history of man, tends to prove that this
planet is not inhabited above 6000 years. The
glaring truth of the recent origin of man is
acknowledged even by Lucretius, l. 3, De Rer. 

Nat.:

"Pratera si nulla fuit genitalis origo,
Terrarum, et Caeli, semperque aeterna fuere,
Cur supra bellum Thebanum, & funera Troja,
Non alias alic quoque rescecinere Poete?
Quae etiam quaedam nunc artes expoliuntur,
Nunc etiam augeant?"
we may safely infer from the words of Tighernach, that the ancient historical documents existing in his time were all regarded by him as uncertain before the period of Cimbaeth, the commencement of whose reign he fixes to the year before Christ 305. His significant words, *omnia monumenta Scotorum usque Cimbaeth incerta erant*, inspire a feeling of confidence in this compiler which commands respect for those facts which he has transmitted to us, even when they relate to the period antecedent to the Christian era. The Annals of Ulster are also free from the objections that have been alleged against the early portion of the Annals of the Four Masters, the compiler beginning with the mission of Palladius to the Scoti, and frequently citing the names of the authors or compilers whose works he had before him, the oldest of which is Mochta, the patron saint of Louth, and Cuana (genitive, Cuanach), who seems to be "Cuana scriba Treoit," whose death is recorded under the year 739; and Dubhdalaethe, 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 hChill Molte. Sic in libro Cuanach inveni.*"

"A. D. 468. *Bellum Omne Aehp pop Othill Molte. Sic inveni in Libro Cuanach.*"

"A. D. 471. *Prolu secunda Saxorum de Hibernia ut alii dicunt in isto anno diducta est, ut Modus dicit. Sic in Libro Cuanach inveni.*"

"A. D. 475. *Bellum 6peg hEnde pe nChill Molte. Sic in Libro Cuanach inveni.*"

"A. D. 482. *Bellum Oche la Cuap mac Caigaphe agup la Minnacap- rach mac Capca, in quo corruit Chill Molte. A Concobaro filio Nesse usque ad Copnae pliun Ani cecevii.; a Copnach usque ad hoc bellum exxi. ut Cuanach scrpisit.*"
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"A. D. 489. Bellum Cunn Loppnaa, ubi cecidit Oengus filius Haéppnaech
mu Chuana, ut Cuana scrispit."

"A. D. 527. Vel hic dormitatio Brigide secundum librum Mochod [Mochtae].
scrispit in Epistola sua 'Macutns pecator presbyter S. Patricii discipulas in
Dno. salutem.' —Ann. Ult.
A. D. 544. Dupa mar regnare incipit, secundum Librum Cuanach.
A. D. 598. Quies Cainn in QcaiD bo, ut Cuana docet.
A. D. 600. Terre motus in baippclii. Mors bjennoainn mic Coippni mic
Peichme. Sic inveni in Libro Cuanach.
A. D. 602. Omnia que scripta sunt in anno sequente inveni in Libro
Cuanach, in isto esse perfecta."

"A. D. 610. Quies Colmam Elo. Sic est in Libro Cuanach."
A. D. 628. Mors Echoaé omic, regis Pictorum, filii AeOan. Sic in
Libro Cuanach inveni. Vel, sicut in Libro Ouiboaleichi narratur."

"A. D. 642. Cellach et Conall Cael regнare incipiant, ut alii dicunt. Hie
dubitatur quis regnavit post Oomnall. Dicunt alii historiographi regnasse qua-
tuor reges 1. Cellach et Conall Cael, et duo filii Aedh Slaine 1. Dupa mar
blaOmac per conunixa regna."

"A. D. 972. Longa la Oomnall hUa Neill de Oabull dap Shab nuair
date Loch naGmonne, quod non factum est ab antiquis temporibus. Sic in Libro
Ouiboaleichi."

"A. D. 1021. Spech la mac Aedh hUa Neill dap hUib Oopramn, &c.
Sic in libro Ouiboaleichi."

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 3, 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 contiguit."
"A. D. 590 [591]. Defectio solis iterum tenebrosa."
"A. D. 613 [614]. Stella [comata] visa est hora octava die."
"A. D. 663 [664]. Tenebrae in Kalendis Maii in ura hora."
"A. D. 673 [674]. Nubes tenues et tremula ad speciem celestis arcus iv. vigilia noctis vi. feria ante pascha ab oriente in occidentem per serenum colum apparuit. Luna in sanguinum versa est."
"A. D. 676 [677]. Stella comata visa in mense September et October."
"A. D. 691 [692]. Luna in sanguineum colorem in Natali S. Martini versa est."
"A. D. 717 [718]. Eclipsis lune in plenilunio."
"A. D. 752 [753]. Sol tenebrosus."
"A. D. 761 [762]. Luna tenebrosa. Nox lucida in Autunno."
"A. D. 762 [763]. Sol tenebrosus in hora tertia."
"A. D. 772 [773]. Luna tenebrosa ii. Novem Decembris."
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"A. D. 806 [807]. *Luna in sanguinem versa est.*"

"A. D. 864 [865]. *Eclipsis solis in Kal. Januarii, et Eclipsis Luna in eodem anno.*"

"A. D. 877 [878]. *Eclipsis Luna Idibus Octobris iv. Lune.*"

"A. D. 884 [885]. *Eclipsis Solis et visce smit stella in Cedor.*"


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

"A. D. 1051. *An Eclipse on the day before the Calends of September.*—Cod. Clarend., torn. 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 Ver. les Dates*, tom. i. pp. 62-69; and from this accuracy it must be acknowledged that they have been obtained by actual observation, and not from scientific calculations; for it is well known that any after calculations, made before the correction of the Dionysian period, would not have given such correct results.

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

"The precision with which the Irish annalists have recorded to the month, day, and hour, an eclipse of the sun, which took place in the year 664, affords both an instance of the exceeding accuracy with which they observed and noted passing events, and also an undeniable proof that the annals for that year, though long since lost, must have been in the hands of those who have transmitted to us that remarkable record. In calculating the period of the same eclipse, the Venerable Bede, led astray, it is plain, by his ignorance of that yet undetected error of the Dionysian cycle, by which the equation of the motions of the sun and moon was affected,—exceeded the true time of the
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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.1

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 patat. Nee intelligit, nimiä stertens vecor-

1 KnJ 7a/)
INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

dià, leges Commentariorum, &c. . . . . nec recordatur stolidissimus, et Scotorum pultibus prae-gravatus, nos in ipso dixerisse opere: non damno diximus imo nee trigamus, et si fieri potest octogamos: plus aliquid inferam etiam scortatorem recipio pœnitentem."

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 præsulæ auriferas, nunc maledicas et patientiam nostram, de Christi humilitate venientem, meae conscientiae signum interpretatur. Ipseque mutus latrat per Alpinum [al. Albinum] canem quandem et corpulentum, et qui calcibus magis possit scevere, quam dentibus. Habet enim progeniem Scotorum gentis, de Britannorum vicinia: qui juxta fabulas Poëtarum, instar Cerberi spirituali percutiendus est clava, 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 Epistolæ in modum libellorum tres, omnibus Deum desiderantibus necessarius. 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."

\footnote{Hieron. Prolog. in lib. i. in Hieremiam. Opp. Ed. Vallarsi, tom. iv.}

\footnote{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.}

\footnote{Gennadius de Script. Eccl. c. 44.}
the close of the fourth century; and it may be added, that a country that produced such able men as Celestius and Albinus could hardly have been an utter stranger to civilization at the time they flourished. On the whole, it may be conjectured, with probability, that letters were known to the Irish about the reign of Cormac, son of Art; and this throws the boundary between what must have been traditional, and what may have been original written records, so far back as to remove all objection on that ground to the authenticity of the following Annals, from at least the second century of the Christian era.

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

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

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 added to by Mr. Moore or others to invalidate this opinion.
INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

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.
EPISTLE DEDICATORY,
FROM
MICHAEL O'CLERY TO FEARGHAL O'GADHIRA, LORD OF MAGH UI GADHIRA, ETC.

Δυνάμει Θεού τι με ταμιεύσει γαχάν

I BESEECH God to bestow every

happiness that may redound to the wel-

fare 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-

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

I, 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
Eighteen rival pear throughout a chieftain is for present, and Charles was not again to be found on record or commemorated to the end and termination of the world. There were collected by me all the best and most copious books of annals that I could find throughout all Ireland (though it was difficult for me to collect them to one place), to write this book in your name, and to your honour, for it was you that gave the reward of their labour to the chroniclers, by whom it was written: and it was the friars of the convent of Donegal that supplied them with food and 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, jealousy 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 Oluim, from whom eighteen of these saints

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

*Eighteen of these saints.*—Charles O'Conor,
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 Luighne-Connacht, from whom ye, the Muintir-Gadhra, the two Uí Eaghra in Connaught, and O'H-Eaghra of the Ruta, O'Carroll of Ely, O'Meachair in Uí-Cairin, and O'Conor of Ciamachta-Glinne-Geimhin, are descended.

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

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

who felt no qualm of conscience in 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; nor should it excite jealousy or envy that you stand foremost in this as in other services you have rendered your country; for, by your birth, you are a descendant of the race of Heber, which gave Ireland thirty monarchs, and sixty-one of which race died in the odour of sanctity."
meic Ruaidhri, 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
Flathius, son of
Taichleach, son of
Ciumfaeladh, son of
Diarmaid, son of
Finnbharr, son of
Brenann, son of
Nadfracech, son of
Fiden, son of
Fidheluir, son of
Art Corb, son of
Niadh Corb, son of
Lui, from whom the Luighne are
named, son of
Tadhig, son of
Cian, son of
Oilloll Olum, son of
Modh Nuadhat, son of
Modh Neid, son of
Derg, son of
Deirdheineadh, son of
Enda Munchaoin, son of
Loich Mor, son of
Mofebis, son of
Muiredhach Muchna, son of
Eochaidh Garv, son of
Duach Dalta Deadhadh, son of
Cairbre Lose, son of
Inmadhmar, son of
Nia Sedhlanuin, son of
Adamar Foltechain, son of
Fercorb, son of
Moith Corb, son of
Cobhthach Caemh, son of
Rechtaidh Righdhearg, son of
Lughaidh Lagha, son of
Eochaidh, son of
Oilioll, son of
Art, son of
Lughaidh Laimheidhearg, son of
Eochaidh Uairebes, son of
Lughaidh Iardhun, son of
Enda Dearg, son of
Duach Finn, son of
Sedha Innairach, son of
Bresrigh, son of
Art Inleach, son of
Feidhiimidh, son of
Rothcachtach, son of
Roam Righailseach, son of
Failde Inleocattach, son of
Cas Cedcointimhneach.
Faildearghoidh, son of
Muineamhion, son of
Cas Clothach, son of
Feranda, son of
Rothcachtach, son of
Ross, son of
Glass, son of
Nuadhat Deaghlaum, son of

meic naic doilce doachath,
meic caippe lupece,
meic sonmaicnair,
meic ma peilamn,
meic sonmaic foltechain,
meic pipempb,
meic moida empb,
meic cobtair eamh,
meic rictaim ribipec,
meic luigide laugad,
meic eachnaich,
meic oilealla,
meic airc,
meic luigide laimpece,
meic eackaice manpeir,
meic luigide riobunno,
meic enna deipce,
meic oamach rim,
meic Sena sonmairp,
meic bpurpgh,
meic airc milih,
meic rihobunno,
meic Roeceain,
meic Roam riwik, 
meic rithbe tomcat, 
meic eairc eidoconigni,
meic baspaerwcdn, 
meic muinmacnion, 
meic eairc clora, 
meic hir aapa, 
meic Roeceain, 
meic Roapp, 
meic g'airp, 
meic muidair oigailn.
EPISTLE DEDICATORY.

On the twenty-second day of the month of January, Anno Domini 1632, this book was commenced in the convent of Dun-na-nGall; 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.
APPORITIONS 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'Clerigh to bring together the chroniclers and learned men, by whom were transcribed the books of history and Annals of Ireland (as much of them as it was possible to find to be transcribed), and that it was the same Fearghal that gave them a reward* for their writing.

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

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

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

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

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 Lismeyny, 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 Lismeyny branch. The Editor has added from this translation many long passages omitted by the Four Masters.

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

Book of Seanadh Mic Maghnusa.—Now called the Annals of Ulster.——See note 2, under the year 1307, p. 489; note 3, under 1408, p. 795; and note 4, under the year 1498, p. 1210, infra.
The book of the Clann Ua Maelchonaire; the book of the O'Duigenens, of Kilronan; the historical book of Lecan Mic Firbisigh, 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.

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

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, II. 2. 11.

The book of the Mainistir-Dubhghennain of Cill-Roinain.—There is a most curious and valuable manuscript volume of Irish annals, which was in the possession of the O'Duigenens, 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'Duigenens 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 Firbisigh.—This book is now unknown; but there is a good abstract of some annals, which belonged to the Mac Firbis, made by the celebrated Duaid Mac Firbis, now preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, H. 1. 18. This abstract is styled Chronicum Scotiae by the transcriber, who states that he shortened or abstracted it from a larger work of the Mac Firbis, omitting every thing, except what relates to the Scoti or Milesians. The same Duaid, or Dudley, also translated, in the year 1666, a portion of the Annals of Ireland, extending from 1443 to 1468, for the use of Sir James Ware. This translation has been recently printed for the Irish 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 Firbis 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.
The second book [volume], which begins with the year 1208, was commenced this year of the age of Christ, 1635, in which Father Christopher Ultach [Donlevy] was guardian, and the other part of it, to the year 1608, was transcribed the first year in which Father Bernardin O'Clerigh, Brother Michael O'Clerigh aforesaid, Cucogry, erie 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'Muleonrys, 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 Seamadh-Mic Maghnusa, which extended to one thousand five hundred thirty-two; a portion of the book of Cucogry, 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 Og) from the year

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*Cucogry, son of Dermot.*—He was the great-grandfather of Cucogry or Peregrine O'Clergy, one of the Four Masters.—See Gealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Ige-Finchrach, p. 83.

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

*The book of Mac Bruaidheadha.*—Unknown to the Editor.
APPROBATIONS OF THE WORK.

Lughach ñí Cépligh, ó Mhile, cuice céò, ochtughrat, a Sé, 50 Mhile, Sé chéin a ní.

Dochonncamop ná leabhar m’innile ag an asp ealaona tair a thangamorph Romann ñ leabhar oímrín oile náth po ba’ éimhle danamagúí. Óo oímbaígc a’e taír rímpobadh aímrín Romann Atamnne ná ríppamna po riör ag cop ag láim ag po lu ecnumnt Óban ña ngeall an díochnaí lé do August, aímr Chnór Mhile, Se chéon, rímpochat a Sé.

Fr. Bernardinus Clery,
Guardianus Dungalensis.

Brother Maurice Ulltach.
Brother Maurice Ulltach.
Brother Bonaventura O’Donnell.

Jubilate Lector.

1 Brother Bonaventura O’Donnell.—This was made O’Donnell (Prince of Tyrconnell) 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 Tibrat-Arann, do testify that,—though many were the books of history of the old books of Ireland which I saw, and though numerous the 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

1 I do testify.—Dr. O’Conor, mistaking the meaning of αεο-ρα, the old form of αεώματε, translates this to—testante.
ÁPPROBATIONS
OF THE WORK.

whatever, of the laity or clergy, or of the professions, who shall read it, can possibly find fault with it. In attestation of which thing aforesaid, I here put my hand on this, at the Baile-Mhic-Aedhagain aforesaid, the 2nd of November, 1636.

Flann Mac 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 Bruaidin-Conchobhar, son of Maeilin Og of Cill-Chaeide [Kilkeedy] and Leitir-Maelain, in the county of Clare, do testify that this book is recommendable, and that we do not remember having seen a book of 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.
APPROBATIONS OF THE WORK.

"Visis testimoniis et approbationibus eorum qui praecipui sunt Antiquarii Rerum nostrarum, et linguæ ac historiae peritissimae ac expertissimae, de fide et integritate fratris Michaelis O'Cleri, Ordinis Seraphici S. Francisci, in opere quod intitulatur, Annales Regni Hiberniarum 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, praefatum opus approbamus et dignissimum ut in lucem reddatur, ad Dei gloriam, Patriæ honorem, et communem utilitatem censemus.

"Datum Galvææ 14 Cal. Decembris, 1636.

"MALACHIAS, ARCHIEPISCOPUS TUAMENSIS"m.

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

"Datum Ros-rield, 27 Novemb. 1636.

"FR. BOETIUS Elphin, Eps."

"Opus cui titulus Annales Regni Hiberniarum a Fr. Michaellem Clery, Laico Ordinis S. Francisci de observantia, summa fide exaratum, prout testantur Synographa Virorum Doctissimorum, quibus merito Nos multum deferentes, illud præleo dignissimum censemus.

"Actum Dublinit, 8 Febr. 1636.

"FR. THOMAS FLEMING, Arch. Dublin, Hibernicæ Primas."

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

m Malachias, Archiepiscopus Tuamensis.—He was Malachy O'Cadhla, or O'Keely, Roman Catholic or titular Archbishop of Tuam.—See Hardman's edition of O'Flaherty's West Connaught, pp. 74, 93.

m Boetius.—He was Boetius Baethghalach Mac Aedhagain, or Mac Egan, Roman Catholic Bishop of Elphin.
APPROBATIONS OF THE WORK.


"Fr. Rochus Kildarens."
annala rioghlachtai eireann.
annala rioghdhacht a eireann.

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 nique ad Diluvium anni sunt MMCCXLII. Secondum Hebraeorum numerum MDCLVI."

According to the Annals of Clogmacnois 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 (Hallow's edition, p. 145), and Dr. O'Connor's Prolegomena ad Annals, p. ii., 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 Mageoghgan's translation of the Annals of Clogmacnois; 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: "Sec fortasse in aliqua materia inscripta, lapidea scilicet vel lateritia (sicut de arte Musica legitur ante diluvium) inventa istorum memoria, fuerat reservata."

O'Flaherty also notices this arrival of Cæsair, "forty days before the Flood, on the 15th day of the Moon, being the Sabbath." In the Chronicle Scotorum, as transcribed by Dudd Mac Firbis, it is stated that this heroine was a daughter of a Grecian. The passage runs as follows:

"Kl. n. 1. l. x. M. ix. c. ix. Anno Mundii. In hoc anno venit filia alienus de Grece ad Hiberniam, cui nomen Herno vel Bereba [Banbha], vel
ANNALS OF THE KINGDOM OF IRELAND.

THE Age of the World\(^1\), to this Year of the Deluge, 2242. Forty days before the Deluge, Cessair\(^2\) came to Ireland\(^3\) with fifty girls and three men; Bith, Ladhra, and Fintain, their names. Ladhra died at Ard-Ladhrann\(^4\), and from him it is named. He was the first that died\(^5\) in Ireland. Bith died at Sliabh Beatha\(^6\), and was interred in the carn of Sliabh Beatha\(^7\), and from him

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\(^{1}\) Cesar, et l. filia, et iii. viri earn ca. Ladhra governor fuit qui primas in Hibernia tumulatus est. Non non warrant Antiquarum Scotorum.

\(^{2}\) Ireland.—According to the Book of Lece, fol. 272, a, the Leabhar-Gabhalta of the O’Clerys, and Keating’s History of Ireland, they put in at Dun-na-mbar, in Corca-Dubline, 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 Dubhne” is an error of transcribers for “Corca-Luighe,” and that the place referred to is Dun-na-m-bare, in Corca-Luighe, now Dunamark, in the parish of Kilcumme, barony of Bantry, and county of Cork.

\(^{3}\) 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 mount near the sea coast.—See Colgan’s Acta Sanctorum, pp. 210, 217, and Duaid Mac Firbis’s Genealogical work (Marquis of Drogheda’s copy, pp. 23, 210, 217). The tribe of Cinel-Cobthaigh were seated at this place.

\(^{4}\) The first that died, &c.—Literally, “the first dead [man] of Ireland.” Dr. O’Conor renders this: “Occisus est Ladhra apud Ard-Ladron, et ab eo nominatur. Erat ista prima occisio in Hibernia.” But this is very incorrect, and shows that this translator had no critical knowledge of the language of these Annals. Connell Maggeoghegan, who translated the Annals of Clonmacnoise in 1627, renders it thus: “He was the first that ever died in Ireland, of whom Ard-Leyrem (where he died, and was interred) took the name.”

\(^{5}\) Sliabh Beatha: i.e. Bith’s Mountain. Now anglicè Sliabh Beagh, a mountain on the confines of the counties of Fermanagh and Monaghan.—See the second part of these Annals, note\(^a\), under the year 1591, p. 2250.

\(^{6}\) Carn of Sliabh Beatha.—This carn still exists, and is situated on that part of the mountain of Sliagh Beagh which extends across a portion of the parish of Clones belonging to the county of Fermanagh.—See note\(^a\), under A. D. 1593.
this mound be ever explored, it may furnish evidences of the true period of the arrival of Bith.

6 Carn-Cesaur, in Connaught. — O'Flaherty states in his Ogygia, part iii. c. i. that Knockmen, a hill in the barony of Clare, and county of Galway, is thought to be this Carn-Cesara, and that Cuil-Cesara was near it. This hill has on its summit a very ancient cairn, or sepulchral heap of stones; but the name of Cesaur is not remembered in connexion with it, for it is believed that this is the cairn of Finnbheara, who is believed by the pannansy to be king of the fairies of Connaught. Giraldus Cambrensis states (ubi supra) that the place where Cesaur was buried was called Cesaru tunalus in his own time: "Littusigitur in quo navis illa primum apperuit, nauticarum littus vocatur, & in quo praefata tumulatus est Cesaura quiesceit loco Cesaru tunalus 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-Cesara is placed "cep gual namh" over the fruitful [River] Boyle. It is distinctly stated in the Leabhar Gabhala of the O'Clyers that Carn-Cesaur was on the bank of the River Boyle [611], and that Cuil-Cesara was in the same neighbourhood. Cuil-Cesara is mentioned in the Annals of Kilronan, at the year 1571, as on the River Boyle.

7 Fiont-Fiont : i.e. Fintain's Grave. This place, which was otherwise called Tuluitine, is described as in the territory of Aradh, over Loch Deirgdheirc, now Lough Dergh, an expansion of the Shannon, between Killaloe and Portumna. According to a wild legend, preserved in Leabhar-na-b-Cuidhir, in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, this Fintan survived the Deluge, and lived till the reign of Dermot, son of Fergus Gribhallo, having during this period undergone various transmigrations; from which O'Flaherty infers that the Irish Druids held the doctrine of the Metempsychosis: "Ex hac antem fabula colligere est Pythagorice ae Platonicæ schola de animarum migratione, sem in quo vis corpora velitum deliramant apud Ethnici nostros virgissim." — Ogygia, p. 4.

This Fintan is still remembered in the tradi-
the mountain is named. Ceasair died at Cuil- Ceasra, in Connaught, and was interred in Carn- Ceasra. From Fintan is [named] Feart-Fintain, over Loch Deirdghire.

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 worldk when Parthalon came into Ireland, 2520 years. These were the chieftains who were with him: Slainge, Laighlinne, and Rudhraide, his three sons; Dealgnat, Nerbla, Ciochbha, and Cerbauad, their four wives.

The Age of the World, 2527. Fca, 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 Gringenchosach, son of Goll, son of Garbh, of the Fomorians, and his motherm, came into Ireland, eight hundred in number, so that a battle was fought between them [and Parthalon's people] at Sleamhna-Maighe-Itlic

\[5\]

\(^{a}\) The age of the world.—The Annals of Con- macnoise synchronize the arrival of Parthalon with the twenty-first year of the age of the Patriarch Abraham, and the twelfth year of the reign of Semiramis, Empress of Assyria, A. M. 1969, or 313 years after the Flood. O'Flaherty adopts this chronology in his Onypa, part iii. c. ii. Giraldus Cambrensis writes that "Bartholomus Sorre filius de stripe Japhet fili Noe" came to Ireland in the three hundredth year after the Deluge.

\(^{1}\) Magh-Fea: i.e. Fca'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 Kells- 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 mór. Dr. O'Connor prints this m. oir, and translates it "Duce Orientsales," 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'Clyrs, and in Keating's History of Ireland, that this Cical and his mother, Lot Luanach, had been in Ireland before Parthalon.—See Walsh's edition, p. 107.

\(^{a}\) Sleamhna Maighe-Itlic.—This was the name of a place near Leigh Swilly, in the barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal; but it is now
The name is that of a plain in the barony of Raploch, along the River Finn. — See Colgan's *Trias Thaum.* pages 114, 181.

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

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

Slieb Shangha.—This was the ancient name of Sliehe-Domhainhairt, or Slieve Donard, in the south-east of the county of Down. Giraldus Cambrensis says that it was called Mons Dominicus in his own time, from a St. Dominicus who built a noble monastery at the foot of it. — Top. Hibern., dist. vii. c. 2. This was St. Domhainhairt, and the monastery is Maghera.—See Colgan's *Trias Thaum.* p. 111 n. 131.; and Acta Synod. rum, at 24th March, pp. 742, 744. The name of Sliehe is still to be seen on the summit of Slieve-Domnair, and forms a very conspicuous object. The hero Sliehe is now forgotten by tradition, but the memory of St. Donard is still held in great veneration throughout the barony of Frenagh and the Mourne mountains. Archdall (Monasticon, p. 733) commits the double error of confounding Sliehe-Domhainhairt 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-Mesc.—Now Lough-Mask, a large and beautiful lake near Ballinrobe, in the county of Mayo.

Loch-Laighline.—This lake is mentioned
where the Fomorians were defeated by Parthalon, so that they were all slain. This is called the battle of Magh-Itthe.

The Age of the World, 2532. The eruption of Loch Con* and Loch Techeat* in this year.

The Age of the World, 2533. Slainge, son of Parthalon, died in this year, and was interred in the cairn of Sliabh Slanghta*. 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* sprang forth in Ui Mac Uais, and from him it is named. The eruption of Loch Eachtra' also.

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

The Age of the World, 2546. An inundation of the sea over the land at Brena* 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* in this year. In the time of Parthalon's invasion these plains were cleared [of wood]; but it is not known in what particular years they were cleared:

in the Leabhar-Gabhadh, 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.

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

* 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.

* Brena.—This is called fretum Brennae in the second and fourth Lives of St. Patrick, published by Colgan. See Trias Thumna, 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.

* Sean-Magh Ealta-Eadair: i.e. the old Plain of the Flocks of Eadar: i.e. on the plain afterwards so called, because Eadar was the name of a chieftain who flourished many centuries later. See Oggyin, part iii. c. 14. The name appears to have been applied to the plain extending from Binn-Eadair, or the Hill of Howth, to Tallaght. Keating states that this was the only plain in Ireland not covered with wood, when the coun-
Magh-Tuiredh, for called Magh-Lii, tuagh TTlas Coch Ireland na Magh-Ithe, nGpinn.

Magh-Lii, of the county Connaught, was discovered by the Rev. William Reeves, M. B., M. R. I. A., pp. 55, 87, 261, 324, 338. For the extent of Dal Ardialie, see the same work, pp. 334 to 348; and the second part of these Annals, 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 etiam adhae hodie, respectu sylvarum, paene sunt hic campestria." Sir Robert Kane, in the nineteenth century, had to complain of the very contrary. — See his Industrial Resources of Ireland, 2nd edition, p. 3. See Boate’s Natural History of Ireland, 8vo, London, 1652, chap. 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 In-Conamh, p. 8, note 9.

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

Magh-a-Eithriige.—In the Chronicon Scotiae, this is called Magh-Tuiredh, alias Magh n-Edara. There are two Magh-Tuiredhs in Connaught, one near Cong, in the county of Mayo, and the other near Lough Arrow, in the county of Sligo.

Magh-Lii, in Leinster.—Not identified.

Magh-Lii, in Ui-Mac-Uais-Breach.—This is a mistake for Magh-Lii in Ui-Mac-Uais. It was the name of a territory extending from Bir to Cumnus, on the west side of the River Bann, where the Fir-Lii, a section of the descendants of Colba Cais, settled at an early period. There was no Magh-Lii in Brecg.

Magh-Leborherna : i. e., the Plain of Lanne.—This was the name of a tounch or district comprised in the present barony of Upper Glenarm, and county of Antrim.—See Eccles. Antiquities of the Dioceses of Down and Connor and Dromore.
Magh-n-Eithrighe⁷, in Connaught; Magh-Ithe, in Leinster⁸; Magh-Liir⁹, in Ui-Mac-Uaile-Breagh; Magh-Latharna⁸, in Dal-Araidihe.

The Age of the World, 2820. Nine thousand of Parthalon's people died in one week on Sean-Mhagh-Falta-Edair, namely, five thousand men, and four thousand women. Whence is [named] Taimhleacht Muinntire Parthaloin⁵. They had passed three hundred years in Ireland.

Ireland was thirty years waste till Neimhidh's arrival.

The Age of the World, 2850. Neimhidh⁶ 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 Leithdieirg, 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 Dairbhreach⁶ and Loch Ainninn⁸ 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 years⁷ are not found for them: Rath-Cimech⁸, in Ui-Niallain; Rath-Cimbaith⁹, 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 commuting, or comunac, signifies a place where a number of persons, cut off by the plague, were interred together.—See Cormac's Glossary, in loco. Comunac. The word frequently enters into the topographical names in Ireland, and is anglicised Tamlaght, Tawlaght, and Tallaght.

⁷ Neimhidh.—In the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Connell Magcoghegan, the arrival of "Nexie with his fewer sonnes into Ireland out of Greece," is synchronized with the latter end of the reign of Altades, monarch of Assyria. O'Flaherty places it in A. M. 2829.

⁸ Loch Dairbhreach.—Now Lough Derryvaragh, a large and beautiful lake, near Castlepollard, in the county of Westmeath.

⁹ Loch Ainninn.—Now Lough Ennell, near Mullingar.—See note ⁸, under the year 1446, p. 949, in the second part of these Annals.

⁷ 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: "quosque experit sint annum pestilentialis contra se," which is not the meaning intended by the Four Masters.

⁸ Rath-Cimech.—There is no place now bearing this name in the baronies of Ui-Niallain or Oneiland, in the county of Armagh.

⁹ Rath-Cimbaith : i.e. Kimbaeth's Fort. This name is now obsolete. The position of the plain of Seimhine is determined by Rinn-Seimhine, i.e. the point or promontory of Seimhine, the ancient name of Island-Magee, in the county of
Magh nEaba, Magh Churle tolaí, 7 Magh Luigí in eCornacht; Magh rochaír i tThe Eogam; Leagannais i Mumain; Magh mórpaí Luígimh; Magh Luigaí nUhí Thuirpe; Magh Sepeó i tTtera; Magh Seine i nDoile Ua Mhe; Magh Muipremne i Conaille; 7 Magh Macha le hAnghallacht. Loch Cal i nUhí Naillán, 7 Loch Mumpanóar i Luígimh in Steb Saipre. Cath Mupbulg i nDoile Rátha. Cath boign, 7 cath Snámprappa, por Pomóridh. Ro bhu Neimh i Mairi.

Achadh Neimh toroí in eaimh i ceapach Luaidim i Mumain trí mile map ann ri m é ollt Aorá Neimh.

Aor Roman, trí m éile m éeres ar é. Togaid túr Conann in mhlachamh le píol Neimh por Conann mac Faochai, 7 por Pomóridh ar é sin a níogaid goé dociadhe na tSaoirse porpa, ainnil ar pollap in éine categories as gnóptéir.

Antrim.—See Reeves’s Eccles. Antiq. of the Dioceses of Down and Connor and Drummorie, p. 270.

k Magh-Cara.—A plain in the barony of Carrar, in the county of Mayo.

l Magh-a-Eabha.—Now Machaire-Eabha, anglicé Magherow, a plain situated between the mountains of Benbulbin and the sea, in the barony of Carbery, and county of Sligo.

m Magh-Caile-Touladh.—A plain in the barony of Kilmaine, and county of Mayo.

n Magh-Loing.—A plain in the barony of Boyle, and county of Roscommon.—See note k, under A. D. 1187.

o Magh-tuathaí; i.e. Plain of the Causeway. This was the name of a plain at the foot of Shlacht-Snaicht, anglicé Sheeve Snaight, in the barony of hishownen, and county of Donegal, which was ancienly a part of Tir-Eoghal or Tyrone. The church of Donmacnamer-Mulchecrench, near the village of Carn-Donaigh, is referred to in the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick as in this plain.

p Leagannais, in Muster.—Not identified.

q Magh n-Brecon.—Unknown.

r Magh-Lughalch; i.e. Lughalch’s Plain, a district near Luagh Neagh; but this name is now obsolete.—See note o, under the year 1218.

s Magh-Scredh.—See the year 738, where this place is said to be Cuanamus, i.e. Kells, between the two Téillis.

t Magh-Seainne.—See Rath-Cimbaoit, note t supra.

u Magh-Muirtheimhne.—A level country, in the present county of Louth, extending from the River Boyne to the mountains of Cualgne or Carlingford. Dundalk, Louth, Drumiskin, F ghard, and Monasterboice, are mentioned as in this plain.—See the Annals of Tigernach, A. D. 1002; Ussher’s Primordia, pp. 627, 705, s. 27, 902. This territory was otherwise called Machaire-Oirghiall, and Conaille-Muirtheimhne.—See A. D. 1434, 1452, 1456, and 1486.

v Magh-Macha.—This was the ancient name of the plain in which the town of Armagh is situated. It is more usually called Machaire-Ard-Macha, i.e. the Plain of Armagh.—See A. D. 1103, 1196, and 1244.

w Loch-Cal.—Now Luagh Gall, a small lake, giving name to a village in the barony of West Omillard (Uis-Niallain), county of Armagh.

x Loch-Maircheimhne.—Now Luagh Ramor, near Virginia, in the barony of Castlerahan, and county of Cavan. Luighine was an extensive territory in ancient Meath. The name is still
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Seimhne; Magh-Ceara, Magh-n-Eabha, Magh-Cuile-Toladhir, and Magh-Luirc, in Connaught; Magh-tochair, in Tir-Eoghan; Leagunlagh, in Munster; Maghn-Brensa, in Leinster; Magh-Lughadhir, in Uí-Tuirtre; Magh-Scredh, in Teirrha; Magh-Seimhne, in Dal-Araidhe; Magh-Muirtheimhne, in Conaille; and Magh-Macha, in Oirghialla; Loch-Cal, in Uí-Niallain; Loch-Muinreamhair, in Luighne, in Sliabh Guaire. The battle of Murgholag, in Dal-Riada; the battle of Baghna; and the battle of Cnambah-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 Crích Liathein, in Munster.

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

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

a Murgholag : i.e. Sea-inlet. Now Murloch 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 Slennish.

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

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

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

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

f Tor-Conaimn.—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 Conaimn, or Conaing, on Tory Island at present; but there are most curious traditions of Balor. Giraldus Cambrensis calls the Fomorians "Gigantes (quibus tune temporis abundabant insula)"; and "pyrati, qui Hiberniam gravior depragulari conquenerunt." In the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Connell Mageoghegan, it is said that these Fiomores were a sept descended from Cham, the sonne of Noach; that they lived by piracy and spoil 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, Í ar muall nae toipéarto ap comhthim bhíbhi gen mo tao
na trí duineaduir téaptatóp do claind Néimh ro aipíb in doinair go rang
atóp Éirim iar téipíl na hBRéach boile. Sé bhíona ta i gce na cén go
car Néimh co na ríol mo Éirim. Ére fáir tarran pe d'ús bhíanna.

Aor doinair, trí múle de éio reocceat aere. Píp boile do gabal Eiríom
a bpeipíom na bhíona ro. Slange, Dána, Ónann, Seangann, Í Ruáinige
a eon toipí. Chuig leic Ocela mae Loich nárom. Ro mioír aí in cípí
mír boile ar é aín Slange náipíb.

6 The Leabhar-Gabhala: i.e. the Book of Inva-
sions. 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'Con-
or 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.

7 Mutually fell by each other: i.e. they
mutually slaughtered each other almost to annihila-
tion. Dr. O'Conor renders this: "Et mirum
est non occisos fuisse simul interfectos ex utra-
quae parte plures quam triginta." But he is
clearly wrong, for in the ancient Irish sp paíl
naí is the same as the modern sp beag naí.
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.

8 Two hundred and sixteen years, Íe—Giraldus
Cambrensis, in his Topreg. Hibo, dist. iii. c. 3,
agrees with this, which shows that this account
of Neimhild was then written: "Ducentis igitur
& 16 annis Nemeli generatio iberciensis tenuit:
& ducentis postmodum annis vacua fuit."

9 The other four, Íe.—Dr. O'Conor translates
this: "Regnaverunt quattuor alií et Firbolgi
similiter Slango supra ipsos regnante." But
he totally mistakes the construction. It should
be: "Regnaverunt quattuor alií et Firbolgi
similiter Slango [regem] supra ipsos." Con-
nell Macgroghegam renders it in his translation
of the Annals of Clonmacnoise as follows:

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

Keating quotes the Book of Dunam-Snachta,
which he says existed before the time of St. Pa-
trick, as authority for these stories concerning
the migration of these Firbolgs from Greece.—

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 fol-
los in the Annals of Clonmacnoise:

"This sept was called Fáirvolge; there were
five brothers that were their chiefains, the
sons of Déala mac Loich, that first divided Ire-
land into five provinces.

1. Síne, their eldest brother, had the pro-
vince of Leinster for his part, which containeth
from Inver Colpe, that is to say, where the River
of Boyne entereth into the sea, now called in
Irish Drogheda, to the meeting of the three
Waters, by Waterford, where the Three Rivers,
Syrue, Ficeur, and Barrow, do meet and run to-
gether into the sea.

2. Gann, the second brother’s part was South
Munster, which is a province extending from
Leabhar-Gabhala\textsuperscript{6}; and they nearly all mutually fell by each other\textsuperscript{b}; 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\textsuperscript{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. Slainghe, Gann, Genann, Seangann, and Rudhraighe, were their five chieftains. These were the five sons of Deala, son of Loich. The other four\textsuperscript{4} and the Firbolgs in general elected Slainge as king over them.

that place to Bealagh-Conглаissy.

“3. Seangann, the third brother’s part was from Bealagh-Conглаissy to Rossellahailagh [Log do ghaile], now called Limbrick, which is the province of North Munster.

“4. Genann, the fourth brother, had the province of Comnaught, containing from Limbrick to Easroe.

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

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

“Firbolgi illi quinque Dinastae Hiberniam universam in quinque partitii sunt portiones. Slanius inter fratres natu primus, qui Slanie flumini Wexfordiae adfluenti nomen fecit, sibi Lageniam ab Inbhercolpa Droghedach alias Vadiponem ad Trium Aquarum Confluivam excur- rentem, et comitum mille viros adsevit. Ganno & Comitis mille, nec non Australis Mononia, quidquid umirum agrorum inter Trium Aqua- rum Confluivam et Belaghetti Limbriatum patet, cessarant. Ad Seangannum tractus a Belach- conglais et Limbrico protens-us in occidentem, cum mille viris sorte devenit. Mille alij Gana- num prosecuti sunt, cum tradite sibi Concie, que Limbriatum ad Astrio, Drovisiam ab Aqui- lone, pro metis habet, possessionem adiit. As-
Annala Rionghachta Eireann.

Ascribo domam, trí mile da céo peacécat a peach. Slănghé mac Óséla do héirt i píge Épinnn pí pe aonbláona, 7 a écc i porpeinn na bhlaona rin 1 nÓinn Ríg pop hru dhúba.

Ascribo domam, trí mile da céo peacécat a hoct. Ruómpúdhe mac Óséla do sáball píge n'épceann. An céo bhlaóidh na píge Ruómpúdhe, 7 a écc 1 briorpóin na bhlaóina po.

Ascribo domam, trí mile da céo pícthmoíat. An céo bhlaóidh na píge Ráim 7 Geánnn 0p Épinnn urpin.

Ascribo domam, trí mile da céo pícthmoíat a trí. An écréanai dhlaóidh na Ráim 7 Geánnn, 7 a nécc do taná a brianbín na bhlaóina po hli cérí bhliain 0c 2éir céo ar aon mhu.

Ascribo domam, trí mile da céo pícthmoíat a éirghe. An céo bhlaóidh na píge Shéangán urpin.

Ascribo domam, trí mile da céo pícthmoíat a hoct. A brianbín an cúinccaibhlaóidh na píge Shéangán tóircíp Lá Piachaidh Ceamtóimaí mac Șíanna.

Ascribo domam, trí mile da céo pícthmoíat aonai. An céo bhlaóidh na píge Piachaidh Ceamtóimaí.

Ascribo domam, trí mile da céo arócthmoíat a trí. An cúinccaibhlaóidh na píge Piachaidh, 7 a bhurum la Rionnnal mac Șíanna an bhlaóiadh.

Ascribo domam, trí mile da céo arócthmoíat a éirghe. An céo bhlaóidh na píge Rionnnal mac Șíanna 0p Épinnn.

Ascribo domam, trí mile da céo arócthmoíat aonai. Aon bhoiriadh an pípaé bhráoin 0d Rionnnal 0p a húg, tóircíp la Porbógen mac Șíangáin.

Ascribo domam, trí mile da céo nochat. An céo bhlaóidh na píge Porbógen.

Ascribo domam, trí mile da céo nochat a trí. A brianbín an écréanai dhlaóidh na píge Porbógen 0d Porbógen 0d píche i leíbnaí dhó hEóinn mac Șípa.

Ascribo domam, trí mile da céo nochat a éirghe. An céo bhlaóidh na píge Eóinn mac Șípa urpin.

Dihur-áigh: i.e. the Hill of the Kings, otherwise called Dumba-Shange, i.e. Shange Mound. This was a very ancient seat of the kings of Leinster. Keating describes its situation as on the brink of the River Barrow [the Barrow], between Carlow and Leighlin. This place is still well known. It is situated in the townland of Ballyknoockan, 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 Geann over Ireland.

The Age of the World, 3273. The fourth year of Gann and Geann; 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 Geann, this year.

The Age of the World, 3284. The first year of the reign of Rinnal, son of Geann, 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.

\[\text{Died}—\text{According to Keating and the Leabhar-Gabhala, he died at Brugh, over the River Boyne.}\]

\[\text{Crich-Liathain}—\text{A district in the county of Cork, containing the village of Castlelyons, and the Great Island near Cork. According to Keating and O'Flaherty, Gann and Geann died of the plague at Freamhain, in Meath, now Freewin, a lofty hill near Mullingar, in Westmeath.}\]
Aon traith, trí mile trí céad atá. An teachmaí bliadhain do ríge Eochaí mac Èirc, i ar mhe bliadhain dhíonach a pláitfiú, náir tangatán Tuatha Dé Danann do gabáil Éireann pop RíPBhóilece co taraifijj cat óna poile pop Máig túirse i Comnaicce Chliúle Tolaíc i eComndachtach, d'fhradh ro marbh do ruig Eochaí mac Èirc le tóidh nacbh Éimhí míc bárbh do Tuatha Dé Danann, Ceapth, Luain, 7 Luacra a nannanna. Ro tóis-eachtain Bhí bóilece ríum éac rí, 7 ro laif a náir. Ro bhfuil bhí a láin do Nuaabat mac Eochaí, míc Eterplám, (oon pó iad pop Tuatha Dé Danann) ríum cat cionna. Aré an techochaí peipdáite Ri dhuibhne PíBe mboilece. Nuair a mah pop ghab ríge bhoil, 7 reacht mhlaíona dèce ar píce ro a bpláitfiúra pop Éirm.

Aon traith, trí mile trí céad a cítrom. An eós bliadhain do ríge breipr.mac Éalaíom pop Éirm, náir do patrai Tuatha Dé Danann ríge do ríap ubhrímuí catá Mhíche tuíseá Conga, an eoses po bain láin Nuaabat acca leiúipa.

Aon traith, trí mile trí céad a chich. An ríteachú bliadhain do Íbre ag Éirm náirín, 7o po ríos i an pop Nuaabat arí nios a laime in Ótran-ceacht, 7 Óraimne cépr ag congnaí bair. Uair do patrai láin náigúirr ríap.

Aon traith, trí mile trí céad a haonn dèce. An eós bliadhain do ríge Nuaabat aghsaílamn tar éir a laime do ríacraí pop ríora amsnéirr anileigde.

Aon traith, trí mile trí céad tríoíc'. A bhraíghscribhoch bliadhín do

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

b War Liddell.—Eochaidh, son of Eirc, is given as the last of the nine Firbolgic kings in the Annals of Clonmacnoise as translated by Magenlogion; and in all the copies of the Leabhar-Gabhala, and by Keating and O'Flaherty. According to the Leabhar-Gabhala, Eochaidh fled from this battle, and was pursued and overtaken on the strand of Traigh-Eothaile, near Ballysadare, in the present county of Sligo, where he was slain, as mentioned in the text. The sign of which he was interred is described as one of the wonders of Ireland in the Misneach Hibernia, in the book of Ballymote ; and also by O'Flaherty, in Oggyin, part iii. cc. 10 and 50. This sign still exists, and although not high above the level of the strand, it is believed that the tide never can cover it.
The Age of the World, 3303. The tenth year of the reign of Eochaidh, son of Ere; 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 Connaicene-Cuile-Toladh, in Connaught, so that the King Eochaidh, son of Ere, was killed by the three sons of Neimhidh, son of Badhrui, of the Tuatha-De-Dananns; Ceasarb, 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 Diancecht, assisted by Creidne, the artificer, for they put a silver hand upon him.

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

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

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4 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 Eireke, 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.

5 The hand.—It is stated in the Battle of Magh-Tuireadh, and various other accounts of the Tuatha-De-Dananns, that Credne Cerd made a silver hand for this Nuadhat, and that Diancecht, the Esculapius 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 Leithbar-Gabhala of the O'Clerys that Diancecht and Credne formed the hand with motion in every finger and joint, and that Miach, the son of Diancecht, to exceed his father, took off this hand, and infused feeling and motion into every joint and vein of it, as if it were a natural hand.—See O'Flaherty's Ogygia, part iii. c. 10. In Cormac's Glossary the name of Diancecht is explained "Dios salutaris," i.e. a name hence, "the God of curing."
μᾶς Ναοίλος Αργαλαμίν τοπέαρ i cceat Muige tuirb na Β'ομοραί ου βαλον mbairchennnoch οφθωμονιμβ.

1. Magh-Tuiréad fh na bh-Fomorach.—This name is still remembered in the country, and is now applied to a townland in the parish of Kilmoreny, 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 9, under A. D. 1398. There was also a long account of this battle of the northern Magh-Tuiréadh, as well as of that of the southern Magh-Tuiréadh, or Magh-Tuiréadh-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 Bannen or Bailebennech, general of the Fomorians, was slain in this battle by a stone thrown at him by the son of his daughter, from a machine called tabhall, which is believed to have been a sling; and that Kethlem, the wife of Balor, fought with desperation, and wounded the Dagda, afterwards king of the Tuatha-De-Dananns, with some missile weapon. This Balor, the general of the Fomorians, is still vividly remembered by tradition throughout Ireland, as βαλον δόμενον, 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:

“1 In days of yore (a period beyond the reach of chronology,—far back in the night of time) flourished three brothers, Gavida, Mac Samhthiann, and Mac Kinley (Mac Cumadélte) the first of whom was a distinguished smith, who held his forge at Drummatinné, a place in the parish of Rath-Finian, which derived its name from that circumstance, for Ógum na ríse in Irish sounds ridge of the fire in English, alluding to Gavida’s furnace. Mac Kinley was lord of that district, comprising the parishes of Rath-Finian and Tullaghobegly, and was possessed of a cow called Gias Gailven [recte Glas Gaibhenn], 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.

“2 At this same remote period flourished on Tory (an island lying in the ocean opposite Drumnatinne, which received that name from its presenting a tovery appearance from the continent of Tir-Connell, and from the many prominent rocks therein, 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 then
reign of Nuadhat of the Silver Hand, he fell in the battle of Magh-Tuirreadh 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 Snid Bhaloir. But, though possessed of such powers of self-defence, it appears that it had been revealed to a Druid that Balor should be killed by his own O, or grandson! At this time Balor had but an only child, a daughter, Ethnea by name, and seeing that she was the only medium through which his destruction could be wrought, he shut her up in an impregnable tower, which he himself, or some of his ancestors, had built some time before on the summit of Tor-more (a lofty and almost inaccessible rock, which, shooting into the blue sky, breaks the roaring waves and confronts the storms at the eastern extremity of Tory Island); and here he also placed a company of twelve matrons, to whom he gave the strictest charge not to allow any man near her, or give her an idea of the existence or nature of that sex. Here the fair Ethnea remained a long time imprisoned; and, though confined within the limits of a tower, tradition says that she expanded into bloom and beauty; and though her female attendants never expressed the sound man in her presence, still would she often question them about the manner in which she herself was brought into existence, and of the nature of the beings that she saw passing up and down the sea in curracha: 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 rape. He achieved many a deed of fame; captured many a vessel; subdued and cast in chains many an adventurous band of sea rovers; and made many a descent upon the opposite continent, carrying with him, to the island, men and property. But his ambition could never be satiated until he should get possession of that most valuable cow, the Glas Gavlin, and to obtain her he, therefore, directed all his powers of strength and stratagem.

"One day Mac Kineely, the chief of the tract opposite the island, repaired to his brother's forge to get some swords made, and took with him the invaluable Glas Gavlin by a halter which he constantly held in his own hand by day, and by which she was tied and secured by night. When he arrived at the forge, he intrusted her to the care of his brother, Mac Samthainn, who, it appears, was there too, on some business connected with war, and entered the forge himself, to see the sword properly shaped and steel. But while he was within, Balor, assuming the form of a red-headed little boy, came to Mac Samthainn 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 Samthainn's) steel in making Mac Kineely's swords, and would make his of iron. 'By the Scorah, then,' says Mac Samthainn, '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
Aon domhain trí mile trí ceo, tìoscat a haon. An cead bhiadain do riogha Lomara ùr Êimh.

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

"Mac Kineely, however, had a Leman-sidhe, or familiar sprite, called Birge 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 waited him, on the wings of the storm, across the Sound, to the airy top of Tarneore, 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 Drummatinne. When the matrons awoke they persuaded Ethne that the appearance of Birge 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 dely or pin), to be cast into a certain whirlpool; but as they were carried across a small harbour, on the way to it, the dely 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 procession, and the harbour is to this day called Port-a-deilig, 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, 3331. The first year of the reign of Lugh Lámbhfhadhá [Lewy of the Long Hand] over Ireland.

The Age of the World, 3370. After the fortieth year of the reign of Lugh Lámbhfhadhá over Ireland, he fell by Mc Cuill at Caendruim'. It was in the the poets, thought it not beneath her dignity to preside over the smiths also.

"Bálor, 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 hand 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 1791, on a pillar sixteen feet high, by Wyby More Olpherts, Esq., and his wife, who had carefully collected all the traditions connected with Balor. It is shewn to the curious traveller as Cloch-an-Neely (the name which Wyby More has committed to the durability of marble, but the Four Masters write it more correctly Cloch Chunphotalo 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. "Fatuma regit homines?"

Some say that this took place at Knocknafola, or Bloody-Ireland, but others, who place the scene of Balor's death at Drummatinni, 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, Luglaedh Lámhfhadhá, in the second battle of Magh-Tuirneadh.—

See Oggyia, part iii. c. 12.

"Cændruim."—This was the ancient name of the hill of Usneach, in Westmeath, situated about four miles south-east of the village of
A Ceithre Mhíle air le Gásara do póna an Aonach Tailtean a bhropaithe 7 i ecumene écc a bume, Tailthe ingin Maighmór óide, ingin píg Éarráine, b'fhi Easchaíc air Éip, pí deoimé Píph muidhe an Éachaidh pm.

A Chóir doinam, trí mile trí earr PCéilmeogat a haon. An earr bhiaoin do ríge Easchaíc Olláchan dá bharr air Éachaidh ór Éiminn porm.

A Chóir doinam, trí mile earr earr air caosa. Iap bhropbaí na hliathanna deo- maigeiri don oícimeogat bhiaoin po earr Éachaidh Olláchar i náropúise na hÉipím, po éce rí an mórphís do saib éipé na zona du pat Cechleach warp hí earr earr Maige cúipó.

A Chóir doinam, trí mile earr earr air caosa a haon. An earr bhiaoin do ríge Dealbaeití mac Osgma ór Éiminn porm.

A Chóir doinam, trí mile earr earr air Suipac. Rí an daoinein bhiaoin do ríge Dealbaeití earrchar do laim a mic pípm, Píacac mac Dealbaeití.

A Chóir doinam, trí mile earr earr air pípm a haon. An earr bhiaoin do Píacac mac Dealbaeití a ríge.

A Chóir doinam, trí mile earr earr air Seachtmeogat. A bhropúcheando an daoinein bhiaoin do ríge Píacac mac Dealbaeití ór Éiminn do éarr la hÉogon pléipí.

A Chóir doinam, trí mile earr earr air peachtmeogat ahaon. An earr bhiaoin

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

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 Kildare O'Conor, the last monarch of Ireland. It was celebrated annually on the first of August, which is still called Lugh-Nasadh, i.e. Lugh's fair, games or sports, by the native Irish.—See Cormac's Glossary, in eac Orbannó. See also O'Flaherty's Ogygia, part iii. c. xiii. lvi. The remains of a large earthen rath, and traces of three artificial lakes, and other remains, are still to be seen there. To the left of the road, as you go from Kells to Donaghpatrick, there is a hollow, called Lag an nomaigh, 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.

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-Danaans preserved in the Book of Leinster, fol. 273, p. b. col. 2, it is stated that Dagda Mor (i.e. the Great Good Fire, so called from his military armament), for eighty years king of Ireland, and that he had three sons, Aenghus, Aedh, and Cormac, who were buried with their father at Brugh-na-Boinne, where the mound called Sidh-an-Bhregha was raised over them, as a monument. It may be further remarked that
The Age of the World, 3371. The first year of the reign of Eochaidh Ollathair, who was named the Daghdha, over Ireland.

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

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

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

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

The Age of the World, 3470. At the end of the tenth year of the reign of Fiacha, son of Dealbhacaeth, over Ireland, he fell by Eogon of Iubher5.

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 Newrange. There are other monuments of them at Cnoc-Aine and Cnoc-Gréine, in the county of Limerick, and on the Pap Mountains, Ou ce Ogamme, 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-Dananns were a real people, though their history is so much wrapped up in fable and obscurity.

* Cethlem.—Dr. O'Conor latinizes this *Cethlenius*, as if it were the name of a man, but, according to the old accounts of the battle of Magh-Tuirraedh, Cethlem, who wounded the Daghdha in the second battle of Magh-Tuiricadl (not the first, as incorrectly stated by the Four Masters), was the wife of Balor Beimeann, and grandmother of Lugh Lamhfada, who slew Balor in the same battle. It is stated in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, that Irishkeelhannah (Enniskillen, in Fermanagh) was called from her.

* Eogon of Iubher.—O'Fiaithry (*Oglogia*, p. iii. c. 14) calls him Eugenius de Ard-inver, or Invermor; Keating calls the place Ard-Bric; but we are not told where it is situated.
According to an old Irish poem, quoted by Keating in his History of Ireland (See Haliday’s edition, p. 212), the real names of these kings were Earthur, Teathur, and Ceathur; and the first was called Mac Cuill, because he worshipped the hazel tree; the second, Mac Ceacht, because he worshipped the plough, evidently alluding to his wish to promote agriculture; and the third, Mac Greine, because he worshipped the sun as his god. For some fanciful dispositions 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 Cennacnosc, it is stated that “this people, Tuatha De Danann, 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 accomplished the diest 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 Scotti, who snatched 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 Da ecic Dananne, a mountain in Kerry, was called; Bunann, the goddess that instructed the heroes in military exercises, the Minerva of the ancient Irish; Badhbh, the Bellona of the ancient Irish; Abhortach, god of music; Ned, the god of war; Nennon, his wife; Manannan, the god of the sea; Dianceecht, the god of physic; Brightit, 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 Coolette Mac Ronain, that there were very many places in Ireland where the Tuatha-De-Dananns were then supposed to live as sprites or fairies, with corporal and material forms, but induced with immortality. The inference naturally to be drawn from these stories is, that the Tuatha-De-Dananns lingered in the country for many centuries after their subjugation by the Gaedhil, and that they lived in retired situations, where they practised abstruse arts, which induced the others to regard them as magicians. So late as the third century, Aine, the daughter of Eogabhal, a lady of this race, was believed to be resident at Cnoco-Aine, in the county of Limerick, where she was ravished by Oilioll Olum, king of Munster. It
Tuatha-De-Danauns, 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-Danauns; and they fought the battle of Sliabh Mis with them on the third day after landing. In this battle fell Scotia, the daughter of Pharaoh, wife of Milidh; and the grave of Scotia is [to be seen] between Sliabh Mis and the sea. Therein also fell Fas, the wife of Un, son of Uige, from whom is [named] Gleann-Faisi. After this the sons of Milidh fought a battle at Tailtin, against the three kings of the Tuatha-De-Danauns, 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 Amhurgin.

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

a The fleet of the sons of Milidh.—Nennius, a British writer who flourished about the year 850, says that they came to Ireland with a fleet of 120 ciaith. 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 “Caolth O’More, who was a very worthy gentleman, and a great searcher of antiquity;” but he adds, that Philip O’Soulevane, in his printed work, dedicated to Philip the Fourth, King of Spain, saith that they came in the year before the birth of our Saviour, 1342, which is from this time present (1627), the number of 2009 years, Laesthenes being then the thirty-third Monarch of the Assyrians.”—See O’Sullivan’s Hist. Cathl. Iver. Compendium, tom. i. lib. iii. c. i. p. 32.

b The grave of Scotia.—This is still pointed out in the valley of Gleann-Scoulthin, townland of Clahane, parish of Annagh, barony of Traughnauney, and county of Kerry.—See Ordnance Map of Kerry, sheet 38. Sliabh Mis, anglicè Sliave Mish, is a mountain in the same barony.

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

d Tailtin.—Now Teltown, in Meath.—See note 9, p. 19. supra.
Topáraig úta a théarma Roigna, Épe la Snipse, Portla la hÉatan, 1 hímba la Cunchéip. Ro mmuinneach an cath ra doin pop Thaitheáib Dhe Oanann, 1 ro machta in gaé maighn i tréapnurthta rao. Topáraig o macob Milléad don leith éle na taomraic amhraig a5plaighe an naodna, Puaic i Sleibh Fuaid, 1 Cualghin i Sliabh Cualghin.

A oip donnaim tui Mile cair co a haon. Ar i ro bhlaobh m i ro gach Epeamion 1 Éineap complaituir op Erin, 1 ro rathopta Épe ar do fioppra. Ar maithe bloi do ponaí na gráoma po riop la hÉhipamion 1 la hÉipern co na taomraochub. Ráth Óirthrúig op Erin i nÁthair Róp, 1 Ráth Oinn i cceach Cualann, la hÉhipamion, toip Ínnp móir, i cceach Ua hEíneachglap Cualann, la hÁinéimein, cumhach Dìmne Náir i Sleibh Moamph, la Conand, Dún Ógaimhip i cceach Cualann la Sceag, Dím Subaipce i Mhubholt Dál Riauá la Subaipce, la Dún Éasa ip la Snipse. La hÉhipamion co na taomraochub do ponaí marpin. Ráth Uaimh i Leaimh la hÉipern. Ráth Éipna Supio la hÉatan mac ndhce, Cappac Péispheige la hión mac ndhce, Cappac blá-

1 Sliabh Fuaid: i.e. Fuaid’s mountain, a mountain near Newtown Hamilton, in the county of Armagh, much celebrated in Irish history.—See note 1, under the year 1607.
2 Sliabh Cualghin:—Now Sliabh Cuailghe, anglicó Cooley mountains, situated near Carlingford, in the north of the county of Louth.
3 Ráth-Bealadh—Now Rathbadg:—Now Rathbadg: a townland on the banks of the River Eire or Eoir, anglicó the Noire, in a parish of the same name, barony of Galway, and county of Kilkenny.—See the Ordnance Map of that county, sheets 9 and 10.
4 Argh-Row: i.e. the Silver Wood, was the name of a woody district on the Noire, in the territory of Ui-Domh. See it referred to as a lordship, under the year 851.
5 Ráth-Oinn:—Now probably Rathdown. Criuch Cualann is included in the present county of Wicklow.
6 Iabhair-mhoir:—This was the ancient name of the mouth of the Abhainn-mhoir, or Oveca, which discharges itself into the sea at the town of Arklow, in the county of Wicklow. This tochar is still traceable, and gives name to a townland near Arklow.
7 Ua-Eíneachglap-Cualann.—This was the name of a territory comprised in the present barony of Arklow. It derived its name from Bresaid Eíneachgla, one of the sons of Catbhair Mor, King of Ireland in the second century.
8 Dún-Nair, in Sliabh Módaigher.—Now obsolete. Sliaibh Modlaigh was the ancient name of a range of heights near Ballybay, in the barony of Cremonne, and county of Monaghan. In Kinfaelch’s poem on the travels, &c. of the Milesians, it is stated that Cymbhâc-Nair was on Sliaibh Mis.
9 Dún-Dúlghine: i.e. the Dun or Fort of Deilginis, which was the ancient name of Dalkey Island, near Dublin, not Delgany, in the county of Wicklow, as is generally supposed. The latter place, which is not an island, was called, in Irish, Deirgne-Mochar.—See O’Clery’s Irish Calendar, at 22nd December.
10 Dun-Sobhairy in Mharghgh in Dal-Riada.—Now Dunseverick, an isolated rock on which are
Their three queens were also slain; Eire by Suirghe, Fodbna 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 Milidh, on the other hand, two illustrious chieftains, in following up the rout, [namely] Fuad at Shlabb Fnaidf, and Cualigne at Shlabb Cualignef.

The Age of the World, 3501. This was the year in which Eremhon and Ember 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 Ember, with their chieftains: Rath-Beothaighg, over the Eoir in Argat-Ros, and Rath-Oinnh in Crich-Cualann, [were erected] by Eremhon. The causeway of Inbher-morh, in the territory of Ui Eicnaelghais-Cualanh, [was made] by Amergin. The erection of Dun Nair, in Shlabb Modhaimh, by Gosten; Dun-Deilginnsi, in the territory of Cualann, by Sedgha; Dun-Sobhairce, in Murbholg Dal-Riada, by Sobhairce; and Dun Edair by Suirghe. By Eremhon and his chieftains these were erected. Rath-Cumhaini, in Leinster, by Emhear; Rath-Ard-a-Suirld by Etan, son of Uige; Carraig-Fetnaighe by Un, son of Uige; some fragments of the ruins of a castle, near the centre of a small bog, three miles east of the Giants' Causeway, in the county of Antrim. No portion of the original dun, or primitive fort, now remains.—See the Dublin Penny Journal, vol. i. p. 361. It should be here remarked that Murbholg of Dal-Riada was the ancient name of the small bay opposite this rock, and that Murlough Bay, in the same county, was also anciently called Murbholg. This fort was not erected during the reign of Eremhon and Emhear, for Sobhairce, after whom it was named, flourished a considerable time after; and in Kinfaeth's poem, though Dun-Sobhairce is given among the forts erected by the sons of Milidh and their followers, it adds, na naidsi, i.e. "after some time."

p Dun-Ebar.—This fort, which was otherwise called Dun-Crinithaum, was situated on the Hill of Howth, near Dublin. Dr. Petrie states that its site is occupied by the Fairlie's Lighthouse.—See Dun-Crinithaum, A. D. 9.

\[Rath-Cumhaini: \] i.e. the Rath or Fort of the Cave. This is probably Rathowen, in Wexford.

—See Inquisition, 38 Car. 1. It is called Rath-Eremhon by Keating.—See his History of Ireland, Haliday's edition, p. 382.

\[Rath-Ard-a-Suirld.—In Kinfaeth'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 Cannaught, in which Rath-Righbaird is situated, fell to the lot of Un and Edan. Fulman was seated in Munster, which was Ember's or Heber's particular portion of the island, and not the northern portion, as Giraldus erroneously states. The fort called Rath-arda-Suird was situated on the hill of Rath-Ard-stir, about half a mile to the north-west of the old church of Doughmore, near the city of Limerick. The site of the rath is now occupied by the ruins of a castle.

\[Carraig-Fetnaighe.—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, anglicized Rahoon, near the town of Galway.—See Chorographical Description of West Connaught, edited by Hardiman, p. 56, note 9.

Carraig-Bliarlaigh.—Called by Keating Cór príomh Coiphe bliarlaigh, the edifice of Carraig-Blyreac. The Editor never met any topographical name in Ireland like Bliahdraidhe, except Blyry in the barony of Brawney, and county of Westmeath.—Ordnance Map, sheet 29.

Dun-Airdinne.—Called Dun-an by Keating (ubh apiúi), who states that it is situated in the west of Ireland. It is now unknown.

Rath-Righheird in Muires.—This fort is mentioned in the Annotations on the Life of St. Patrick, by Tierchán, in the Book of Armagh, in which it is called in Latin Fossa Radbert. The church of Bishop Bronus, now Killassagebrone, near the hill of Knocknarea, in the barony of Carbury and county of Sligo, is referred to as built near this fort.

1. Drum-Baithigh in Meannagib.—This was the ancient name of a remarkable ridge extending across the plain of Meannagh, near the town of Loughrea, in the county of Galway. The name is obsolete, but the ridge is identifiable.

2. Drum-Eaglín in Monaster: i.e. Fineen's ridge. This name is still in use, and applied to a long ridge of high ground dividing the barony of Decies-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 Dunbarvan.

3. Bri-Damh: i.e. the hill of the Oxen. This is referred to in the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, published by Colgan (Trys Thama, p. 160), as Mona Bri-damh; but there is no mountain near Geashill, nor any hill higher than 355 feet. In a description of the site of this battle, preserved in the Dinnseanchus (as given in the
Carraig-Blaraighé by Mantan; Dun-Ardinne by Caicher; Rath-Righbhaird, in Muireog, by Fulman. By Emhear and his chieftains these [were erected].

A dispute arose at the end of this year, between Eremhon and Emhear, about the three celebrated hills, Druim Clasaigh, in Crich-Maine; Druim-Beathaigh, in Maennagh; and Druim Finghin, 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 Emhear, and he fell therein. There fell also three distinguished chieftains of the people of Eremhon in the same battle; Goisten, Setgha, and Suirghhe, [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 Emhear, son of Ir; Munster to the four sons of Emhear Finn; the province of Connaught to Un and Eadan; and the province of Leinster to Crimthann Sciaithbhel of the Damnonians.

Book of Ballymote, fol. 193), it is stated that there were many mounds at this place, in which Emhear, Ever, or Heber, and the other chieftains slain in the battle, were interred. The name Tochar-eter-da-mhagh, denotes the togher or causeway between the two plains, and the name is partly still preserved in that of the townland of Sula an Tochra, anglicized Ballintogher, i.e. the Town of the Causeway, in the parish and barony of Gehill, and near the village of the same name. The territory of the two plains, in Irish, Tochar de nua, and anglicized Toghamoy, was the name of a considerable territory in the ancient Offaly, comprising the baronies of Warrenstown and Coolstown, 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.

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

Crimthann Sciaithbhel.—He was of the Firbolgic colony. Keating, in his History of Ireland, and the O'Clerys, in their Leabhar-Gabhalta, give an account of the arrival of the Cruithniagh or Piets in Ireland, at this time, and of their final settlement in Alba or Scotland, having received from Eremhon, or Heremon, the widows of the Milesian chieftains who had been drowned on the expedition from Spain.—See Keating's History of Ireland; O'Flaherty's Ogygia, part iii. c. 18; O'Halloran, vol. ii. c. 4; and the Irish translation of Neunius's Historie Bretonum, in which Doctor Todd has inserted the various accounts of the arrival of the Piets in Ireland. It is stated in the Irish accounts, that the Piets, 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
Tea, n彷 în Lìnn-deac, mac Íthe, tsùi Eòinmón rìn Eòrám rìn chò Odo, apr i an Tea ro conam'chìtan se hEòinmón tuig' toéan na cionncrec eacn macaigín raeòba, soldaí mara no hainnicti, i no roccadhe a mòp a lìse, i 50 maol aon no baod gac rògòpan no gùnphò na' riol 50 bhrat. Ap 'n i na mara conògasab a'fhe in a comall i. Anhınmorn Òlmseal ò Éinéar Bhòum, l'Earù taram no macghó Òíum Cioarn. A' nan e naite marcat, i apr i mite no hainnicti.

Odo, a'na macadh Mòinnime, ò Lìghne, ò Lìghne dèce 50 ro hainnicti i nOdo.

Càdh Chùile Càcchur, i toir'càid Càcchur lì hAnhínmn Òlmseal an bhàthain, ò pochpì a rìpit rìn macàig rìn cona do wàda do gàfàr Càcchur.

Aon domhain, òr mìle cùise cìo a tru. An dla a bhàthain do rìge Èpl- monn ór Èplím. Anhìnmn Òlmseal mac Mòilean no tùritn ìn ceàc hile tìn òn bhàthain lì hÈrànimon. Tòmaòm naòi mòrphàe ò aòn' àite, female rather than the male line.—See also Bede's Hist. Eccl. Lib. i. c. 1.

a In preference to Odhblat.—It is stated in the Book of Lechán, and in the Leabhar-Gabhala of the ÒChéry, that Heremon, who was otherwise called Gróí Ollgòthaich, had put away his lawful wife, Odhblat, the mother of his elder children, Mòinnime, Lìghne, and Lìghne, and married Tea, the daughter of Lìghnàidh mac Ítha, from whom Tara was named Tear-mùr, i.e. the mound of Tea; that Odhblat followed her children to Ireland, and died of grief from being repudiated by her husband, and was interred at Odhblat, in Meath, where her children raised a mound to her memory.—See note i. inlar.

b Òmar: Ònompera.—The Ònompera was a reword 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 Genealògic, Tribes, and Custom of Hy-Fìachnar, p. 207, note 1.

c Dhàinm-Càcaòin: i.e. the Hill of Càcaòin, a man's name. It was the name of Tara Hill among the Firbolgs.—See Petrie's Antiquities of Tara Hill, p. 108.

d From her it was called: i.e. from her it was called Teamhair. This story is told somewhat better in Mageogibhan's translation of the Anmorn of Clannmaoide, as follows:

"But first, before they landed on this land, Tea, the daughter of Louthús, that was wife of Heremon, desired one request of her said husband and kinsmen, which they accordingly granted, which was, that the place she should most like of in the kingdom should be, for ever after, called by her name; and that the place so called should be ever after the principal seat of her posterity to dwell in; and upon their landing she chose Leytrynn" [Los-òpum], "which is, since that time, called Taragh, where the King's palace stood for many hundred years after, and which she caused to be called Tearmur. Mur, in Irish, is a town or palace in English, and being joyned to Tea, maketh it to be the house, palace, or town of Tea."
Tea, daughter of Lughaidh, son of Ith, whom Eremhón married in Spain, to the repudiation of Odhbbhā, was the Tea who requested of Eremhón 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 Amhargín Glúngeal and Emhär Finn. The hill she selected was Druim-Cacair, i.e. Teamhair. It is from her it was called, and in it was she interred.

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

The battle of Cuil Cacair, in which Caicher was slain by Amhargín Glúngeal, [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 Eremhón over Ireland. Amhargín Glúngeal, son of Milidh, fell in the battle of Bile-tineadh this year by Eremhón. 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 Luaechra, in Kerry, and Teamhair Bhargha-Naide, 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. “Oo ponw aic scrit cuimindet g ronub le m gop Teamhair g dmna na cairp don ouluic g aeropseriu g don oublussa.” “Then was erected a fine, protecting house, and a look-out tower upon the teamhair and dun of the city, to reconnoitre, view, and discharge [weapons].”

1 Odhbbhā.—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 Ó’s-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 Long Mask, in the county of Mayo, generally called Odhbbhā-Ceara, and anglicised Ballovey.

1 Cuil-Cacair: i.e. Caicher’s corner, or angle, now unknown.

Bile-tineadh: i.e. the ancient Tree of the Fire. This is said to be in Cula-Breach, and is the place now called Cuil ’a Bhide, 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.
An Íosa Ríoghadta Éireann.

n Nine Ríghes.—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.

† Three Uíseinns.—Uí-Oiliolla, or Tir-Oiliolla, is the barony of Tirerrill, in the county of Sligo; but there is no river now bearing the name of Uíseinn in this barony.

‡ Breoghan in Feimhin.—Feimhin was the name of a level plain in the south-east of the new county of Tipperary, comprised in the present baronies of Illa and Oilla East; but the name Breoghan is now obsolete.

§ Loch Cúibe: more usually written Loch Cum, now Lough Hackett, in the barony of Clare, and county of Galway.—See O'Flaherty's Óggyin, part iii. c. 17, and part iii. c. 79, where the same lake is called Loch Sealg; but this is a mistake, for Loch Sealg is near Carn-Fraoch, not far from Tulsk, in the county of Roscommon.

§ Loch Baolhaigh: i.e. the lake of the victorious man. Not identified.

§ Loch Banna.—Now Lough Bann, near Castle Plunkett, in the county of Roscommon. Charles O'Connor, of Belanagare, resided near this lake before he succeeded to his father's estate.

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

Loch Fionnhaígh.—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 2, under 1386.

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 Hic-Maig.

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

Loch Da Chuach.—This was the ancient name of Waterford harbour between Leinster and Munster.

Loch Laegh.—This is translated "laus vituli," by Adamnan. The position of this lough is determined by the ancient ecclesiastical Irish writers, who place the church of Cill Ruaith,
of Eile; of the nine Righes, i.e. rivers of Leinster; and of the three Uinsioms of Hy-Oliolla.

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 Bregan, in Feimhin; and the eruption of the following lakes [took place] in the same year: Loch Cimbu; Loch Baudhaigh; Loch Banda; Loch Ren; Loch Fimnhaigh; Loch Greine; Loch Riach; Loch Du-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 Comhraidhe, in Meath. The eruption of Eithne, in Ui-Neill; of the three Soes, in Connaught; and of the Fregabhail, 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.

Comhraidhe.—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 Conmpocpe, which is anglicised Kilcomeragh. It is situated near the hill of Uisneach, in the barony of Moycashel, and county of Westmeath.—See the Filiare Aenquis, at 16th November; the Irish Calendar of O'Clery, at 25th September; and Colgan's Acta Sanctorum, p. 95, col. 2.

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 earlier 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-Bearnain, and is said to have derived its present name from Eithne, daughter of King Eochaidh Feidhleach, and wife of Conchobhar Mac Nessa, King of Ulster in the first century. —See the Book of Leinster, fol. 175, a, b. This river formed the boundary between North and South Temail in St. Patrick's time.—See Oggia, part iii. c. 85.

The three Soes.—Michael Brennan, in his Irish poem on the River Shannon, states that the three Sacks of Connaught are the rivers still called the Suck and its tributaries, the Shielin and the River of Clodbrock, in the county of Galway.—See note a, under A.D. 1263, where the course of the main branch of the Teota Saca is described.

Fregabhail.—Now the Ravel Water, which rises in a small lake called Aganamuscan, on the mountain of Slieveanee, in the parish of Dunaghy, in the county of Antrim, and, flowing through the valley of Glenravel, to which it gives name, joins the Dungonnell River near the old burial ground of Desart, where their united waters flow in a south-east course until they fall into the Maine Water, near Glary ford.—See Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down, Connor, and Dromore, by the Rev. William Reeves, M.B., M.R.I.A., pp. 334, 335. The territory of Dal-Araidhe extended from Newry to this river; and that of Dal-Riada comprised the remainder of the county of Antrim.
Mageoghegan's copaip is a Tenmaith of Ard-Inmhaoith. It was probably called Car Laijine or copaip near copaip i"vy. Leirbbabin Cuil-Marta.—Neill, Car "Connachcaib, Tuai^ Car Cuachain, Feran naoip the liUib Neach. O'Flaherty, Lynch also applied to a place near the hill of Cuicceab, now Knockmoy, six miles south-east of Tuam, in the county of Galway, which is probably the place alluded to in the text.—See Tribes and Customs of Hy-Maung, p. 6.

Ard-Inmahowith.—Would be anglicised Ard-invy, but the name is obsolete.

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

Lochmugh.—This is probably Loughma, near Thurlies, in the county of Tipperary.—See Lochmugh, A. D. 1598.
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 Eor, in Argat-Ross.

The Age of the World, 3517. The first year of the joint reign of Muimhe, Luighme, and Laighme, sons of Eremon, over Ireland.

The Age of the World, 3519. At the end of these three years Muimhe died at Cruachain. Luighme and Laighme fell in the battle of Ard-Ladhron by the sons of Emheur.

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-Martar, 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-Innmaith, in Teatthba, in which fell Stirne, son of Dubh, son of Fomhor; the battle of Tenmaighe, in which fell Eocha Echcheann, 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 Connought; 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-chomar, now the town of Navan. This river is distinctly mentioned as near Taltena, in the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, lib. ii. c. 4, apud Colgan, Trias Thuum, p. 129; and Colgan observes, in a note, p. 173, that it was, in his own time, called Abha-dhùchb.

Magh-n-Ele in Leinster. — Now Moyelly, a townland in the parish of Kilmanagh, barony of Kilcoursey, and King's County, famous as having been the residence of Finn Mac Cumhail in the third century, and of Colonel Grace in the seventeenth—See note a, under A.D. 1475, and note b, under A.D. 1418.

Magh-Reicheat. — Keating adds that this plain is in Laoighlis, i.e. Leix, in the present Queen's County; but in the Preface to the Féilí Ar Guáis it is mentioned as a plain in Ui-Failghe (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.
hnphéma, Magh nDairbhreach i Rotaicta Dairbhreach, Magh Luína i cCianmaic, Magh nInire la hUitich, Magh Chúilte pítha i Pímnas, Magh cinn, Magh Muise, Magh Coba, Magh Cuma la hUibheal, Magh Pímnas la hUpiritallab, 7 Magh Rìatta. Acadh na patha, Rach Eochaidh Morghorm, Rach Cunacoba i Seime, Rach baccain i Látranna, Rach Lochar ì nGòlip-carn, Rach Slainte cilg, na ndao raibh Rach Cionbaiste no Eamhan, Rach Mothaigh 7 Rach Ómaic i Slechtìnean. Na hainne, Stín, Pól, Eipipe lá Mhuine, na trí Pionna, 7 na trí Comóide.

Cuir doinn, trí mile cúise cfo tríocht. An efo bhíomh thar píse Érse, mac lpeol Páid, or Eipipen môrni.

Cuir doinn, trí mile cúise cfo tríocht amháin. An péiteach bhíomh thar píse Érse, mac lpeol Páid, ní Eipipén, i trí píse 50 tríocht lá Comóide mac

1 Magh-teacht, in Ó-Mac-Uaigh. — Unknown. Ó-Mac Úaigh is believed to be the barony of Moyglash, in the county of Westmeath.—See O'Flaherty's Ogygia, part iii. 76.

2 Magh-Faithne, in Aththri. — Called Magh Forinn ìo hUairgprabh ìi a Cheancaigh, which is incorrect. Magh-Faithne is obsolete. Aththri 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 Croghan, in the north of the King's County. The territory of Fodharta Dairbhreach is referred to, in the old Irish authorities, as adjoining this hill, which was anciently called Birí-Eile.—See Ogygia, part iii. c. 61.

4 Magh-Luine. — Keating calls this Magh Luine. 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 Leacar, in the county of Down.—See Tripartite Life of St. Patrick in Trias Thomae, part iii. c. 60, and Colgan's note, p. 185: "Magh-inis hodie Luthernli appellatur, in qua et einitas Dumensis et Subsalium invent."

6 Magh-Cúile-scalla, in Fearnaich, — Fearnacht, i.e. the Alder Plain, is the Irish name of the barony of Farney, in the county of Monaghan. Magh-Cúile-Redhla, i.e. the Plain of the Corner or Angle of the Wood, was probably the ancient name of the district around Loughfeigh, in this barony.

7 Magh-Conaire: i.e. the Plain of the Confluence. Keating places this in Ó-Nóill, i.e. in Meath. It is was probably the plain around Cumna, near Clonard, in Meath. There is another Magh-Conaire, now anglicised Muckamore, near the town of Antrim, in the county of Antrim.

8 Magh-Middhe. — This is placed in Cianachta by Keating.

9 Magh-Coba. — This is placed in Ó-Eathach, i.e. Ivenagh, in Ulster, by Keating.—See note 8, under A. D. 1252.

10 Magh-Cuma, in Ó-Nóill. — Unknown.

11 Magh-Fearnaich. — Now Farney, a barony in the south of the county of Monaghan.

12 Magh-Rinribh. — This was the ancient name of a plain in Laoighis, or Leix, in the present Queen's County, and contained the forts of Leac-Risla and Ruth-Bacain, where the chiefs of Laoighis resided, and the church called Dombach-mor.—See the Tripartite Life of St. Pa-
Mac-Uaio; Macl-Faithne, in Airthearc; Macg-Daurbhreach', in Fotharta Darbhreach; Macgl-Laguina; in Ciamachta; Macgh-inis'; in Uladh; Macgh-Cuilefeda, in Fearumhaigh; Magh-Conarn; Magh-Mide; Magh-Cobhar; Magh-Cuma, in Ul-Neill; Magh-Fearumhaighe; in Oirghialla; and Magh-Riada'. These are the forts: Rath-Croich, in Magh-inis; Rath-Cuinceadh, in Seimhne; Rath-Bacain, in Latharna; Rath-Lochaid, at Glascharn; Rath-Ghluiscuitil, which is called Rath-Giombaoith', at Eamhain; Rath-Mothaigh; Rath-Buirg, in Sleachtmaigh. The rivers were the Siuir, Feil, Erecre, 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 Iriail Faidh, over Ireland.

The Age of the World, 3549. The twentieth year of the reign of Eithrial, son of Iriail Faidh, son of Eremon, when he fell by Connhael, son of Emer, in trick in Trias Thoinn, p. 155.

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

† Rath-Cuinceadh in Seimhne: Island-Magee, in the county of Antrim, was anciently called Rinn-Seimhne, and this fort was probably on it, but the name is obsolete.

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

† Rath-Lochaid, at Glascharn. Both names unknown.

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

† Rath-Mothaigh. Now Rath-Mothaigh, anglice Ryemoghy, in a parish of the same name, in the barony of Raphoe and county of Donegal; and there can be little doubt that Sleachtmaigh was the name of a plain in this parish.


** The Siuir.—Now anglice "The Suir," which rises in Shiabh Alduin, or the Devil's Bit Mountain, in the barony of Kerrin, and county of Tipperary, and, flowing by or through Thurles, Holycross, Golden Bridge, and Cahir, Ardfinnan, and Carrick-on-Suir, and Waterford, finally unites with the Barrow, at Conma-na-dtrini-Uisceadh, about a mile below Waterford.

† Feil. There is a river of this name in the county of Kerry, giving name to the village of Abbeyfeale, by which it passes; but it is quite evident, from the Lethcar-Gobhala of the O'Clerys, that the river Corrane, which flows from Lech Luighdeach, alas Corrane Lough, in the barony of Iveragh, in the west of the same county, was also originally called "Abhainn-Feile," and that is the river here alluded to.

† Erecre. Now unknown.

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

† The three Coimdes. Not identified.
Emm ï cca'f Raiphno. Ir í peacht an Érteol r storm i freely a, Merch a Tha Connacht, Magh Luga o la Luighe, Magh mhealaígh la hUib í Tuirce, Ma ś Géipille la hUib bFealse, Magh Ochtmí la Laigmu, Leoínaigh la Conaille, 7 Mág Roé la hUib eachaich.

Áon domhán, trí míle cca' ag an de. An cce bheagán ca'ige Conmaol, mac Éimin, or Éimpan inimh. Céo Ri Éreas'n a Mumainシンe.

Áon domhán, trí míle cca' reachtgoat aham. Líor níbhre uch mhíthaína piéite do Conmaol, mac Éimin, ir pihe n'Éneas tírceimh 1 cca' Annaích Macha la Tighean na mac Pollaígh. Conmaol trí a phoíl do cceipho cca' gaed po, cat Tírce, 1 tírceimh Patap mac Érama'm, cat Bepp, cat Slebe bisa la hUib Córínaígh, cat Ucha, cat Cnche, cat Slebe Móbaígh 1 tírceimh Sempachi mac Inborth, cat Clepe, cat Cómp móir 1 tírceimh Ollac, cat Loch a Cúin pop Éarpna, Maartine, 7 pop Moú Ruáit, mac Mópeip, Tídihóin bolú, cat Éle.

Áon domhán, trí míle cca' ochtgoat. An cce bheagán ca'ige Tighean na mac Pollaígh or Éimpan.

Áon domhán, trí míle cca' ochtgoat a ham. An dara bheagán ca'ige Tighean na, roinaim na naol loch po. Loch n'Éarpn 1 Mióc, Loch naarpn,

* Raícu. — Géitn, Raíruimh. O’Flaherty says that this is the name of a hill in Hafagla, but does not tell us its exact situation. It is the place now called Rácone mór, in the territory of Eregan, or barony of Tiamaíche, in the Queen's County, which was a part of the ancient Fi-Fáilghne, or Ofáid. There is another place of the name in the territory of Uí-Muireadhaigh, near Athly, in the county of Kildare.

* Tiamaíche. — Unknown.

5 Magh-Loisn. — Unknown.

6 Magh-Geisilé, in Uí-Tiúirce: i.e. plain of the road or path. Uí-Tiúirce was the name of a tribe and territory in the present county of Antrim, but the name of the plain is unknown.

7 Magh-Geisilé, i.e. the plain of Geisilé. This was the ancient name of a plain included in the present barony of Geisilé, in the King's County.

8 Magh-Ochtair, in Láistr. — Unknown.

9 Lochabog, in Conaille. — Keating places this in Connaught.

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

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

* Geisilé. — Now Geshil, in the King's County.

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

* Sliabh-Beatha. — There is no Sliabh Beatha in Ireland but that on the borders of the counties of Fermangh and Monaghan, already mentioned, note 4, under A. M. 2242.

* Uícha. — Not identified.
the battle of Rascirí. It was in the reign of this Ethriall that these plains were cleared: Teannmagh, in Connaught; Magh Luighdhi, in Lughna; Magh-Bealaigh, in Ui-Tuirtre; Magh-Geisille, in Ui-Failghe; Magh-ochtair, in Leinster; Lochmhaigh, in Connaille; Magh-roth, in Ui-Eathach.

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

The Age of the World, 3579. Conmael, son of Emer, having been thirty years in the sovereignty of Ireland, fell, in the battle of Aenach-Macha, by Tighernmas, 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 Siabh Beatha, in Ui Creanmhthaime; the battle of Ucha; the battle of Cuacha; the battle of Siabh Modhaim, in which fell Semroth, son of Inboith; the battle of Clere; the battle of Carnmor, in which fell Ollach; the battle of Loch Lein, against the Ernaí and Martineí, and against Mogh Ruith, son of MóICHus of the Firbolgs; the battle of Ele.

The Age of the World, 3580. The first year of the reign of Tighernmas, son of Follach, 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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*p. 3, suprè.*
in better succession. The Four Masters should have transcribed them in the following order:  
Loch Uair, Loch na-bearn, Loch Naighdegh, Loch Gabhair, and Dubh-loch, in Meath; Loch Ce and Loch Aileanne, 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 na-bearn.*—Now Lough Iron, situated on the western boundary of the barony of Corkaree, in the county of Westmeath.  
*Loch Ce in Connaught.*—Now Lough Key, near Boyle, in the county of Roscommon.  
*Loch Sailann.*—Now Loch Sheelin, on the borders of the counties of Cavan, Longford, and Meath.  
*Loch a-Aileann.*—Now Lough Allen, in the county of Leitrim; by some considered the true source of the Shannon.  
*Loch Feabhail.*—Now Lough Foyle; an arm of the sea between the counties of Londonderry and Donegal. It is stated in the Munsterchus and by Keating, that this lough took its name from Fedhal, son of Lodan, one of the Tuatha-De-Dananns.  
*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-Camachta, now the barony of Ferrard, in the county of Louth.  
*Loch-Dabhall,* in Oirghialla.—This was the ancient name of a lake not far from the town of Armagh, but the name is obsolete. —See note *", on Chuan-Dabhall, under the year 1514.  
*Elle.*—Otherwise Elue or Magh Elue, was the name of a district lying between the rivers Bann and Bush, in the present county of Antrim.  
*Lochmaghe,* i.e. Plain of the Lake; the situation of this lake is uncertain.  
*Col-ard,* in Maghrinis.—In the barony of Lecale, county of Down.  
*Col-Fraochtao,* i.e. the Corner or Angle of the Bilberries; not identified.  
*Magh-Teacht.*—See A. M. 3529.
n-fairn; Loch Ceanoin, in Connaught; Loch Saileann, in Connaught; Loch Feabhail; Loch Gabhail; Dubhiloch; and Loch Dabhall, in Oirghialla.

The Age of the World, 3656. This was the seventeenth year above three score of Tighearnmas, as king over Ireland. It was by him the following battles were gained over the race of 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 Lochnagh, in which fell Daigairne, son of Goll, son of Gollan; the battle of Cul-ard, in Magh-inis; the battle of Cuil Fraechan; the battle of Magh-techt; the battle of Comna; the battle of Cul-Athguirt, in Seimhne; the battle of Ar-Nadadh, in Connaught; the battle of Carn-Fearadhach, in which fell Fearadhach, son of Rochorb, son of Gollan, from whom Carn-Fearadhach is called; the battle of Cuamh-choill, in Connaught; the battle of Cuil-Feadhail; the battle of Reabh; the battle of Congnaidhe, in Tuath-Eabha; the battle of Cluain-Cuaus, in Teathba; the battle of Cluain-Muirse, in Breifne; the two battles of Cuil, in ArgaRoss; the battle of Elle; the battle of Berra; seven battles at Loch Lughdibhach; two other battles at

4 Comnar.—Not identified. There are countless places of the name in Ireland.

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

6 Ar-Nadadh: i.e. Hill of the Hero; not identified.

5 Carn-Fearadhach: 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 Clin-Maire. It was probably the ancient name of Sedin, in the barony of Cosheca, in the south of the county of Limerick.

6 Cuamh-choill: i.e. Wood of the Bones. This was probably the ancient name of a wood in the district of Cului-Cuaus, in the east of the barony of Tireragh, and county of Sligo. There were two other places of this name in Munster.

7 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.

8 Reabh.—Unknown.

1 Congnaidh, in Tuath-Eabha.—Tuath-Eabha is now called Maclaire-Eabha, and is situated at the foot of Binbulbin, in the barony of Carbery, and county of Sligo.

9 Cluain-Cuaus: i.e. the Plain of the Caves, now Cloneoose, in the barony of Granard, county of Longford.—See Inquisitions, Lagenia, Longford, i. Jac. 1.

10 Cluain-Muirse.-Not identified.

11 Cul, in ArgaRoss.—Now Cooe, in the parish of Rathbeagh, on the north county Kilkenny.

12 Elle.—Not identified. There are several places of the name in Ireland.

13 Berra.—Probably Bear, in the county of Cork.

14 Loch Lughdibhach.—Now Loch Lughbeach, or Corran Lough, in the barony of Iveragh, and county of Kerry.
nach, as cat oih am Archa DOR, tri catha por Tiora holg, cat Cuile Fobair por Erin.


Apir doman, tri mite pe efo caoscat a reacht. An efo bliainin bEirini gan ri por Tir Teisignumar por.

Apir doman, tri mite pe efo rioccat a tri. An reachtaigh bliainin por. Daoi Eire gan ri por pe na filte nulbhanin ruis.

Apir doman, tri mite pe efo reaccat a ceair. An ceao bliainin di Cochan Erinach na ruis iar Erinim por. Ap aipe aithripor Cochan Erinach por a pir aip lair tuiscio dhoireachtar gafa data 1 nevizib ar tir

5 Cuile-Fobhair.—This was the name of a place in the district of Muiris-Fathaigh, otherwise called Dealgna-Cuile-Fobhair, on the east side of Lough Corrib, in the county of Galway.

6 Fatharta-Airthir Life.—Keating calls the place Fotharta-Oiver Life, but the true reading is Fotharta-Airthir Life, i.e. the Territory of Fotharta, to the east of the River Life. For the situation of the seven Fothartas, see Oggyg, part iii. c. 61, and Donald Mac Firbis’s genealogical work (Marquis of Drogheda’s copy, p. 130).

7 Feasta-Cuilann.—See A. M. 3501.

8 Goblets and brooches.—In Mageoghegan’s translation of the Annals of Cennachnaise, the following notices are given under the reign of Tighearnmas: “He was the first who caused standing cupps to be made, the refining of gold and silver, and procured his Goldsmith (named Feden), that dwelt near the Liffie, 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 olay (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-Foibhaira, against the Ernai.

It was by Tighearnmas also that gold was first smelted in Ireland, in Foithre-Airthr-Liife. [It was] Uchadan, an artificer of the Feara-Cualann, 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-Slecht in Breifne, at the worshipping of Crom Cruach, which was the chief idol of adoration in Ireland. This happened on the night of Samhain 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 dispose these colours to Eochaidh Eadghadhach.

* Fubhna, now most probably the Umu 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.

a_ Magh-Slecht.—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-Shanbradhain, now Ballymaguran, and the island of Port, are mentioned as situated in this plain.—See note on Baile-Mheg-Shanbradhain, 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 Doimhneachna in the immediate vicinity of the place.—See Vita Triport., lib. ii. c. 31. According to the Dimnechus, this was the principal idol of all the colonies that settled in Ireland from the earliest period to the time of St. Patrick, and they were wont to offer to it the firstlings of animals, and other offerings.—See Rerum Hibernicarum Scriptores, Prolegomena, part i. p. 22.

b_ Night of Samhain.—The eve of All-Hallows is so called by the Irish at the present day. It is compounded of puin, summer, and puin, end.

c_ Genuflections.—Dr. O’Conor translates this “propter excidium quod passi sunt viri Hiberniae”; but this is evidently erroneous.
1 p.Emm, ceannraebhach aonra gae aon ar a roach, eis aerad go huaire. An ainmuim oin ro delis eteopra, cinema 1 fiodhir tosaigh, adh 1 fiodhir ainm, a tru 1 nedhegltha dathlaoch 1 oigeopna, a ceataim 1 nedheglth uimbhach, a cuig 1 nedheglth tigearmaid tuath, a pe 1 nedheglth ollamhan, a ruch 1 nedheglth rios 1 ruighch.

Aoir domhain, tri mile pe efo riyccatt a rieacht. An seafmanai bhfiaim dEochaid. In propeacht an seafmanai bhfiaim tri rige do rochar la Cifranna mae Chbric i seach Teamp.

Aoir domhain, tri mile pe efo riyccatt a hocht. An efo bhfiaim do Sodarse 1 do Cifranna Biond, do mae Chbric, mae Eimpr, mae Ip, mae Mhileadh, or Emm, 1 po ruainr eastrup 1 ar do, Sodarse tuath 1 in Dhn Sodarse, 1 Cifranna tera 1 in Dhn Cifranna. Dha cedrig Eireann do Shoect Ip iorpride.

Aoir domhain, tri mile rieacht cefo a rieacht. Ar mhuitf eftaphacht bhfiaim do na muighdab 1 a composiathur or Emm, do cheap Sodarse la hEochaid Meain opomhan, 1 do rochar Cifranna la hEochaid pRaobhslap mae Connal.

Aoir domhain, tri mile rieacht cefo a hocht. An efo bhfiaim dEochaid pRaobhslap, mae Connal, mae Eimpr, or Emm.

Aoir domhain, tri mile rieacht cefo piche a rieacht. Lap mhuitf moff co dEochaid piche bhfiaim 1 rige Epeam topachur la Picha Labpanne i seach Cifranna 1 niofhot a athar. Utaca amhar na etar ro cannn 1 na maige pe pleachtar la hEochaid pRaobhslap. Cath Uaigh Peasa, cath Peasa do 50. Cath Connal tri mpucc, Cath Cifranna Opeacon 1 in Dhn Emmun oreibphoe, Cath Opeacon Laoath. Utaca na maige, Magh Smf-

* Dun-Sbhairtc.—Now Dunseverick, near the Giants' Causeway, in the north of the county of Antrim.—See A. M. 3301.
* Dun-Cermann: i.e. Cermanna's Dun, or Fort, Keating (Haldy's edition, p. 123) says that this was called Dun-Mhic-Padruig, in his own time. It was the name of an old fort situated on the Old Head of Kinsale, a famous promontory in the south of the county of Cork.—See O'Brien's Irish Dictionary. in ece Dun-Cermann; and Carbad Neitit, a manuscript, written in 1656, which formed No. 591 of the late Lord Kingsborough's Sale Catalogue, where the following notice of this place occurs: "Places of note in this barony" [i.e. Court's] are, 1. Rinorea; 2. Castle-park and Rin- cernan, &c.; 3. The Old Head of Kinsale, a noted promontory anciently called Dun-Cermann, or Down-Cermann, from Cermanna, King of half Ireland, who, upon the division of the kingdom between him and Sovaly, came hither and built his royal seat, and called it after his own name. Of later years it was called Down m' Patrick."
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 Cearrna, 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 Cearrna 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 Cearrna in the south, at Dun-Cearrna. 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 Cearrna fell by Eochaidh Faebharghlas, son of Conmael.

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

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

1 Luachair-Deadhadh.—Now Sliabh-Luachra, anglicè Sheeve Loughra, near Castleisland, in the county of Kerry.
2 Fosadh-da-ghort.—The Habitation of the two Fields. Not identified.
3 Comar-tri-Uisge: i.e. the Meeting of the Three Waters, i.e. of the rivers Suir, Nore, and Barrow, near Waterford.
4 Tuaim-Drecon: i.e. the mount or tumulus of Drecon, now Toonregan, near Ballyconnell, on the borders of the counties of Cavan and Fermanagh.
5 Druim-Liathain.—This is probably intended for Druim-leathan, now Drumulane, or Drumlane, in the county of Cavan.
6 Magh-Smeathrach.—Not identified.
7 Magh-n-Aidlme.—A level district in the present county of Galway, all comprised in the diocese of Kilmacduagh. Keating reads Magh-Leighne.
MAGH-LIARD.—Now the plains of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon.

MAGH-LIOBHNANA.—This plain was well known, and otherwise called Clossach, in the time of O'Leary, who describes it as “Regio campestris Tyrone, Dioecesis Cloharcensis vulgo Magh-Liobh na a lith Clossach dicta.” It is shown on an old map of Ulster, preserved in the State Papers' Office, London, as “the Country of Connac Mac Baron” [O'Nell]. The fort of Anghor and the village of Ballygarley are represented as in this district, the town of Clogher being on its western, and the church of Errigal-Keevige on its northern boundary, and the River Blackwater flowing through it.


MAGH-FULHANA: i.e. the plain of the River Fulhana. This was probably the ancient name of the district through which the River Oona in Tyrone flows.

MAGH-da-ghabhalt: i.e. the Plain of the Two Goats. Keating calls it Magh-da-ghabhalt, i.e. “the Plain of the Two Forks,” which is probably the correct form.—See Magh-da-ghabhalt under the year 1011.

BULGBADAN.—Now Bulgadan, a townland in the parish of Kilbreedy Major, near Kilmaclough, in the county of Limerick.

GATHBACH.—Now probably Gayly, in the barony of Iraghticonor, county of Kerry.

Foirerre.—Not identified.

SHUBH FEINLIN: i.e. the mountain of Feimlin, a territory comprised in the barony of Ila and Ola East, in the county of Tipperary. This mountain is now locally called Shub na m-bon Frea, i.e. the Mountain of the Fair Women, which is evidently a corruption of Shub na m-bon Feimlin, i.e. the Mountain of the Women of Feimlin.—See Leabhar na Girst, p. 18. Ac-
Magh-Luirg, in Connaught; Magh-Leamhna, Magh-n-Inir, Magh-Fubhna, and Magh-da-ghabhar, in Oirghialla.

The Age of the World, 3728. This was the first year of the reign of Fiacha Labhrainne over Ireland.

The Age of the World, 3751. This was the twenty-fourth year, the termination of the reign of Fiacha Labhrainne; and he fell by Eochaidh Mumho, of Munster, in the battle of Bealgadan. It was by this Fiacha Labhrainne the following battles were gained: the battle of Gathlach, in which fell Mofebis, son of Eochaidh Faebharghlas; the battle of Fairrge, against the race of Erin; the battle of Sliabh Feimhin; a battle against the Ernai, [a sept] of the Firbolgs, [on the plain] where Loch Erne [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 Flesc, the Mand, and the Labhrann, 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 Olmacadha, son of Fiacha Labhrainne, in the battle of Cliach.

cording to a local legend, the women of this mountain were enchanted beauties, who were contemporary with Finn Mac Cumhail, the chief of the Irish militia in the third century.  

* Loch-Erne: i.e. Lough Erne, in the county Fermanagh. The same account of the eruption of this lake is given in the Leabhar-Ghabhla, and by Dnait Mac Firbís (Marquis of Drogheda’s copy, p. 9.)

* The Flesc.—Now the Flesk, a river flowing through the barony of Magunihy, in the southeast of the county of Kerry.

* The Mand, rete Mang.—Now the Maine, a river flowing through the barony of Troughanny, in the west of the same county. Keating calls it Inbecap Mangge.

* The Labhrann.—The genitive form is Cabpumme or Cabpumne. Keating, in his History of Ireland, calls this Inbeap Cabpumne, which Haliday (p. 325) anglicizes “the Larne;” but this is incorrect, because the Larne (in the county of Antrim) is called, in Irish, Latharna. We have no direct evidence to prove the situation or modern name of the Labhrann. The River Lee, in the county of Cork, was originally called Sabharran. But the River Labhrann was evidently in the same region with the Flesk and the Mang, and it may not be rash to conjecture that it was the old name of the Casam-Carragh, or Cashen River, in the county of Kerry.

* Cliach.—A territory lying around Knockany, in the county of Limerick.
Aonb domhain, trí mile ríacht eisce ríomhoir a trí. An eisce Bhliain do mhe Aengus Olmacaí, mac Ruadh Chaibinn, óg Éimeann féin.

Aonb domhain, trí mile ríacht eisce nóscár. Is mó bhuí d’Aengus Olmacaí ach ní fháthanna deiche mn amhráin Éireann do chúpal eacch Cappann thá hÉimeann náipsreach. Óp Aengus ro bhí na cátha po, each Círe, each Cupicc, each Sléibhe Cuilge for Mháthaire i céipich Cöpea baipce, each Ruig Bradaich i Muippece i topáich Briaich láthair Ruadh, each Capp Ríchch, each Cúile Raia i nDheachtmhain, each Sléibhe Cua for Éipn, each Aongáin i topáich Súmgholl mac Snaethna, má Pomóir, caoga caig for Cúmpúidhaitheach 7 for Priópa 6olg, ón each ée for Longbhaothac, 7 cúiteach cátha for Colainn. Aitait na locha ro gormbíosach ma pé, Loch Conbúthin la hUbh Éipeitme, Loch Sáileac, Loch na ngiarn i Mag Cuipe la Connaicheat, 7 Mhíophucht eorp Gaba 7 Rop Cettit. Óp la Í Aengus uí na ro pléachtar na mhaig po, Mag gol Meime Decon la Cenél Conaill, Magh Muwmhein la

⁸ Aengus Olmacailba: i.e. Aengus of the large Swine.—See Onggii, part iii, c. 27. In Mageoghegan’s translation of the Annals of Colmannoise, the name of this king is anglicised “Enos Olmore,” and in Irish, in the margin, Congu Olmacaigh, i.e. Aengus the great Destroyer.

⁹ Carnaghna.—See Wexford. See A. M. 3727.

¹⁰ Ceirce.—See A. M. 3579.

¹¹ Cuire.—Not identified. See it again mentioned under A. M. 4981.

¹² Sláibh-Cuille.—There is no mountain in the territory of Corca-Blaíscílim now bearing this name. It appears from the Life of St. Seannus, the territory of Corca-Blaíscílim originally comprised the barony of Brickeen, as well as those of Moyart and Clandebarah, and it may, therefore, be well conjectured that Sláibh Cuille was the ancient name of Sláibh-Cuille, in the barony of Brickeen. The only other elevation that could with propriety be called a mountain is Moville, in the barony of Moyart.

¹³ Ruig-Fhionchum.—Keereghan, in the barony of Murrisk, and county of Mayo.

¹⁴ Caire-Riceada.—Not identified.

¹⁵ Cuil-Ratha: i.e. Corner, or Angle of the Fort.

¹⁶ Sláibh Cua.—Now Sliabh Gua, anglicised Slieve Gua, in the parish of Sheeskin, barony of Decies-without-Drum, and county of Waterford. The more elevated part of this mountain is now called Cnoc Maedhmonnaigh; but the whole range was originally called Slieamb Cua.

¹⁷ Ard-Ardagh.—There are many places of this name in Ireland, now anglicised Ardagh, but that here referred to is probably Ardagh, in the county of Longford.

¹⁸ Cúilbeann-Tuath: i.e. the nation or country of the Fianna.

¹⁹ 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.

²⁰ Coliaite.—Not identified. These foreign
The Age of the World, 3773. This was the first year of the reign of Aengus Olmacadh again Ireland.

The Age of the World, 3790. After Aengus Olmacadh had been eighteen years in the sovereignty of Ireland, he fell in the battle of Carman, by Enna Airegheach. It was Aengus that gained the following battles. The battle of Ceirc; the battle of Cuirce; the battle of Sliabh-Cailge, against the Martini, in the territory of Corea-Bhaiscinn; the battle of Ros-Fraechan, in Muirise, in which fell Fraechan, the prophet; the battle of Carn-Riccadha; the battle of Cuil-ratha, in South Munster; the battle of Sliabh Cua, against the Ernai; the battle of Ard-achadh, in which fell Smiorgall, son of Smeathra, king of the Finorians; fifty battles against the Cruithne-Tuath and the Fir-bolgs; twelve battles against the Longbardi; and four battles against the Colaist. These are the lakes which burst forth in his time: Loch Aenbheithe, in Ui-Cremhthainn; Loch Saileach; Loch-nu-Gasan, in Magh-Luarg, in Connacht; 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 Cine-

tribes are not mentioned by name in Magoge- gan'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 overthrowes, 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-Cremhthainn was known in the time of Colgan, who describes it as a regio inclusa in the barony of Slane in Meath.—See Trias Thaum., p. 181, and O'Flaherty's Ogygia, part iii. c. 76. The most considerable lake now in this territory is Bellew's 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.

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

10 Loch-nu-Gasan: 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.

11 Eabha:—This is otherwise called Magh Eabha, and now always Macaire-Eabha, anglice Maghe-row.—See Magh-n-Eabha, under A. M. 2859.

12 Ros-Cette.—This was the ancient name of a point of land now called "the Roses," lying between the river of Sligo and that of Drumcliff, in the barony of Carbury, and county of Sligo. It is separated from Macaire-Eabha by the creek and river of Drumcliff.

13 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. Mağ Cùile caol la Cenél mboingne, Mağ naO'Flochair la Raighe, Admagh la Cailmairib, Mağ Ancaill la Cruancha Luachra, g Mağ Luacpa Deanhain.

Aor doimain, tri mile pícht céedo noceot a haon. An céed bhíadhán òEmma Anphsteal na mic or Eóinn níorp.

Aor doimain, tri mile ocht céedo a pícht véce. Lap ceaththul pícht mbhlaon prícte òEmma Anphsteal r piGE Eóann no cúla Raiteacair, mac Maom, mac Oisín O'Lainiú, i each Raighe. Ap lap an Ënna Anphsteal po do runaí peacht anphsteal in Anphsteal Dob, go terape òphoib Eóann amaille pe heachain 1 capppetibin.

Aor doimain, tri mile ocht céedo a hocht véce. An céo bhíadhán do Raiteacair mac Maom or Eóinn níorp.

Aor doimain, tri mile ocht céedo eiteapéacot a do. 1 príctean cince mbhlaon prícte do Raiteacair 1 piGE Eóann teochair la Òenla mac Anphsteal 1 Eóinn Chruachain.

Aor doimain, tri mile ocht céedo eiteapéacot a tri. An céo bhíadhán do piGE Òenla, mac Anphsteal, mac Ébhe, mac Éinn, mac Íp.

Aor doimain, tri mile ocht céedo eiteapéacot arpeacht. Lap mbísé cince bhíadhán do Òenla, rpiGE piGE, teochair la Piaca Príonpeothac òla Munnaíon, mac Cap Clothaigh, 1 Eóinn Chruachain.

Aor doimain, tri mile ocht céedo eiteapéacot a hocht. An céo bhíadhán do piGE Príachac Príonpeothac of Eóinn.

Aor doimain, tri mile ocht céedo peapéacot a pícht. Lap mbísé dPríachaigh Príonpeothac piGE bhíadhán 1 piGE Eóinn de cúla la Munnaíon mac Cap.

* Mağh-Mucaiman : i.e. the Plain of the Rooking 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 Ogygios, part iii. c. 67.
* Mağh-Cúile-Ced : i.e. the Narrow Plain of the Corner of Angle. This was the name of a narrow plain in the barony of Banagh, in the west of the county of Donegal.
* Mağh-an-Oineachaith, in Leinster.—Not identified.

[4] Aedhnaigh : i.e. the Plain of the Lime. We are not told in which of the many districts in Ireland called Calragh, this plain was situated. According to O'Clergy's Irish Calendar, there was in this plain a church called Donnmac-Mor, in which seven bishops were interred.
* Mağh-Acnail, in Cruancha-Luachra.—This name is not now applied to any plain in Kerry.
* Mağh-Luachra-Dondhaill.—This was a level tract of Shibh Luachra, near Castelisland, in the county of Kerry.
* Òena Airgheadhach : i.e. Òena the Plunderer.
Conaill; Magh-Mucruimhe\textsuperscript{a}, in Connaught; Magh-Cuile-Cael, in Cineel-Boghaune\textsuperscript{b}; Magh-n-Oensciath, in Leinster\textsuperscript{c}; Aelmhagha, in Cailrainge; Mag-Arcaill, in Ciarraighe-Luachra\textsuperscript{d}; and Magh-Luachra-Deadhaidh\textsuperscript{e}.

The Age of the World, 3791. This was the first year of Enna Airgtheach\textsuperscript{f}, 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 Raitheachtaigh, son of Maen, son of Aengus Olmacadha, in the battle of Raighne\textsuperscript{g}. It was by this Enna Airgtheach that silver shields\textsuperscript{h} were made at Airget-Ros\textsuperscript{i}; so that he gave them to the men of Ireland, together with horses and chariots.

The Age of the World, 3818. This was the first year of Roitheachtaigh, son of Maen, over Ireland.

The Age of the World, 3842. After Roitheachtaigh had been twenty-five years in the sovereignty of Ireland, he fell by Sedna, son of Airtri, at Cruachain\textsuperscript{b}.

The Age of the World, 3843. The first year of the reign of Sedna, son of Airtri, son of Eibhrie, son of Emler, 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'Connor renders it "Enna Argents."  
\textsuperscript{a} Raighne.—This place, from which the King of Ossory was sometimes called R: Rorgne, was also called Magh-Raighne, which was a plain in the ancient Ossory, in which plain was situated the church of Gill-Finche, near the ford of Ath-Duirmbuidhe, at the foot of a great hill called Dornbuidhe.—See the Féilire Aenguis, at 5th February, 17th September, and 5th November.  
\textsuperscript{b} Silver shields.—In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnois, 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."  
\textsuperscript{c} Airget-Ros: i.e. the Silver Wood. This is said to have derived its name from the silver shields made by Enna Airgtheach. It is situated on the River Nore, in the parish of Rathbeagh, barony of Galmoy, and county of Kilkenny.—See the Ordnance Map of that county, sheets 9 and 10. See it already referred to at A. M. 3501, 3516, and 3556.  
\textsuperscript{d} Cruachain.—Now Rathcroghan, near Belanagare, in the county of Roscommon.
...the wine-flowers. Keating gives this cognomen the same interpretation,
but in Connell Mageoghegan's translation of the
Annals of Clonmacnoise it is stated that this
King was named Thimisgothagh of the abundance
of white flowers that were in his time," which
seems more probable, as wine was then
unknown in Ireland.

a Magh-Adlhne.—See A. M. 3727, supra.
b Chain of gold.—Keating has the same, and
in Mageoghegan's Annals of Clonmacnoise it
is expressed as follows: "Mornanan was the
first king that devised gold to be worn in
earns fit to be wore about men's necks, and
rings to be put on their fingers, which was"
[were] "then in great use."

m Faithleargaid.—He is called Aldergeod by
Keating, and Aldergoid in the Annals of Clon-
macnoise. This name is derived from paol, a
ring, or appeal, and od, the hand. "In his
time gold rings were much used on men and
women's fingers in this Realm." —Annals of
Clonmacnoise.

a His own nan at Teamhair: i.e. Mur-Oll-
lanahan, 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 Muineamhan, son of Cas Clothach, over Ireland.

The Age of the World, 3872. At the end of the fifth year of Muineamhan, he died of the plague in Magh-Aidhne. It was Muineamhan that first caused chains of gold [to be worn] on the necks of kings and chiefains in Ireland.

The Age of the World, 3873. The first year of Faidleargdoid.

The Age of the World, 3882. After Faidleargdoid had been ten years in the sovereignty, he fell by Ollamh Fodhla, son of Fiacha Fin-scothach, in the battle of Teamhair. It was by the King Faidleargdoid that gold rings were first worn upon the hands of chiefains in Ireland.

The Age of the World, 3883. The first year of the reign of Ollamh Fodhla, son of Fiacha Fin-scothach.

The Age of the World, 3922. Ollamh Fodhla, after having been forty years in the sovereignty of Ireland, died at his own nua [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-

lations. A similar explanation of Mur-Ollamhan is given by O'Flaherty in his Oggygia, 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 "Temoresia Comitia" by Dr. Lynch, in Cambrensis Eversus, pp. 59, 60, 301, and by O'Flaherty, in Oggygia, part iii. c. 29; but it is called "Cena" [ceona] "Teamra," in the Annals of Tigernach, 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 Fodhla, of the house of Ulster, waking 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: cnuma ceo : i.e. a hundred or barony containing one hundred and twenty quarters of land. It is translated "cantaredus or centivallaria regio" by Colgan.—Trios Thanum, p. 19, n. 51.
"A brughaídh over every townland.—Dr. Lynch renders this passage " singulius agrorum trienariae Dynastum, singulis Burgis prefectum constitit." A brughaídh, 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 8, under the year 1186.

Slane.—Keating derives this name from plúin, health, and ollt, great, and adds that he was so called because all his subjects enjoyed great health in his time. The Annals of Clonmaise contain the same remark:

"During whose reign the kingdom was free from all manner of sickness." And add: "It is unknown to any of what he died, but died
land"; 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 Uladh. 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 Slanuill; 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 Olghothach" over Ireland.

The Age of the World, 3971. The twelfth year of Gedhe Olghothach 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 Olghothach.—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 Olghothach succusat, sic ideo nominatus quod eo regnante voces hominum maximè sonare fuerint, "ol" 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 music, because they lived together in such concord, amity, and attonement among themselves that there was no discord or strife heard to grow between them for any cause whatsoever."

In the Dinnseanchus, as preserved in the Book of Lecan, it is stated that Heremon, the son of Mileius, was also called Gedhe Olghothach, and for a similar reason here ascribed for its application to the present monarch; but these accounts are clearly legendary, because the cognomen Olghothach was evidently applied to these
nece to Síthe Ollochtaí and píshe Écpaan, 7 do éip i bropcán na ríé pin la 
Piaca mac Piomachta.

Aup doinam, trí mile náoi ecé nócat a dó. An cíp bhaíman 
Piacha Piomachtaí, mac Piomachta, i píshe Écpaan. Nach aíbh go sháir 
ma peinnip po la ceannpún.

Aup doinam, trí mile náoi ecé nócat a háon. Iap mberí píche bhaíman 
Piacha Piomachtaí i píshe Écpaan, tochein 1 ceach bptígha la bfpngal, 
mac Síthe Ollochtaí. Ap la Piacha Piomachtaí carphoacht Dún Chuile 
Seachta na Ceanbuí. Ís an na mboch a aup pón la Ceanantu a 
ann. Ap lar an píshe cítpí po rochtar céalam i nÉpinn do cúim merge 
po beirn in cuppaib. Ís neachmaic don connall a roth boimpulain ma pléi.

Aup doinam, trí mile náoi ecé nócat a dó. An cíp bhaíman go bfpngal, 
mac Síthe Ollochtaí, áp Épinn.

Aup doinam, cérpe mile a trí. Iap mberí in bhaíman nece i píshe 
Écpaan go bfpngal mac Síthe Ollochtaí do éip la hOíthl mac Slanull, 
7 la Síopna mac Dén.

Aup doinam, cérpe mile a cítpí. An cíp bhaíman do píse Oíthóla, 
mac Slanull, áp Épinn inpin.

Aup doinam, cérpe mile anach nece. Iap mberí pé bhaína nece doOíthl, 
mac Slanull, bun píshe Écpaan, tochein la Síopna mac Dén.

Aup doinam, ceartpe mile píche. An cíp bhaíman do Síopna mac Dén, 
mac Dénain, bun píshe Écpaan inpin. Ap é an Síopna pa, mac Dén, po 
peap pléainiú Táomha ruh bhiabain a ruh pléit bp. Ap é ina po bho bfpngal poppa 
Róithoraí mac Naom po mairbre i Síopachan, go tochein bfpngal mac 
Síthe Ollochtaí, 7 Oíthl mac Slanull leip.

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

\^{c} Calf: literally cow: ágh a. bò. — O'Chry.

\^{d} White-headed. — The term ceannain, now pronounced ceannam, 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.

\^{e} Dun-Chuile-Sablisha: i.e. Ceanbahu, now Kells, a town in East Meath. The former name denotes are anguli abhilerii; and Maggeoghegan, in his translation of the Annals of Cennnaise, says of it:

"He founded Dun-Cowle Sevrille (or rather Dun-Chuile Sibhirime), now called (for avoiding of soundness) Kells." The latter name, Cean-

bahu, 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-headed7.

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-Sbrinne8, 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 stalk9 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 Ulta9, 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.

9 The stalk.—This word, connact, is still used to denote stalk, and connacta or connacte, 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 pestilentiae mortalitas in ejus regimine,” in which he mistakes the meaning of every word except mortalis.
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58 annála rioghamhtha eireannh. [4169]

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58 annála rioghamhtha eireannh. [4169]

Aoir domam, ceapa mile céo peacht a nai. Lai mbeir céo go lúth do bhainnibh míche n-Eireann do Síona Saoghal, mac Déim, do éan là Roíeachtai, mac Roain a n-Aillinn. Ár é an Síona po po bhre fait Aípecalep roib Ultair, da cat Sliabh Aithbhreach, cat Cinn duin h-nAípair, cat Mona Pochmgh la hUíb Fálige pop Maithime Í Eanna, cath Luain, cath Claire, doin Saimna, doin Cinnne Ochoir. Óg sé do n-romhuih hí ceapach Mhóide. Ár lair h-bro po cuireadh cat Mona Trogainn e Giannacaithe an ean mo Íochair mac Íochair i do wth Emh, pualion uRomhuih h-Eann ma rígh, Ceaptain a amn. Ataighsí Síona Íbh Éireann do chaschagach Ímuid go Móm Trogainn. Re mbeir aí pláide an cát mac oíth do rúmnuin taim róin, co napad Íochair, ceaptaini inr na munríc, í ron úiri fír Ír Íbh Éireann amail Ímuid.

Ár a nAmhain Síona thum totruchtaí Scóiptaí l again, Daoilte hí Éric Roip, Niche i Mhoigh Muiricéin, Leainn i Mhuírín Í Sláine la hUíb Cinnéimh.

Aoir domam, ceapa mile céo peachtúil cat. An céo bhlainn do níche Roíeachtai, mac Roain, Ór Éanna mnufi.
The Age of the World, 4169. Sirna Saeghlach, son of Dian, after having been a century and a half in the sovereignty of Ireland fell by Roitheachtaigh, son of Roan, at Aillimu\(^f\). This was the Sirna who gained the battle of Aircealtair\(^a\) over the Ultonians; the two battles of Sliabh Airbreach\(^c\); the battle of Ceann-duin, in Assal\(^f\); the battle of Moin-Foichnigh, in Ui Failge\(^c\), over the Martini and Eriai; the battle of Luachain\(^b\); the battle of Claire\(^i\); the battle of Samhain\(^b\); the battle of Cnoc-Ochain\(^f\). 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-Troighaidhe\(^m\), in Ciannachta, when Lughair, son of Lughaidh, of the race of Emhearr, 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-Troighaidhe. 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\(^n\), in Leinster; of the Doailt\(^f\), in Crich Rois; of the Nith\(^p\), in Magh-Muirtheimhne; of the Leamhain\(^q\), in Munster; and of the Slaine, in Ui Creamhthainn\(^j\).

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

by Siorna mac Deyn of the sept of Heremon, who was he that violently took the government of the sceptre of this land from the sept of Ulster. Sirna, after slaying this King, was King himself, in whose time Lowgire mac Lowagh brought in Fomoraghs into Ireland. King Siorna went to meet them at the Bog of Trogye in Kyannaghta, with all the forces of the kingdom, where a cruel 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 Lowgire and Kisaime, King of the Fomoraghs, were slain. Others write that King Siorna was slain by Realongh mac Reoyn, 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 Doailt, in Piarra-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 Muirtheimhne, in the county of Louth. —See Combat of Cuchalainn and Ferdiu mac Domain.

\(^d\) 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-Shaine, now Slane, in Meath.
Annáta Ríoghachta Eireann.

A d'fhoirm, ceitri mile céad ríoghmothar a fé. Is mbéin réacht mblaiona in righe nápeann do Roichtaí, do lóige iomram é in náim Solairce. Áir lár an Roichtaí go amach cáprait ceitri níosc aír tug i nÉipín.

A d'fhoirm, ceitri mile céad ríoghmothar a phleachta. Is bhlaoin Nuélim Oillípinneachta, mac Roichtaí, in righe nápeann, go topacht i proinnsein na bhaíd in lá raithleach, mac Oibhollta Oléam. Is íomhár peachta d'fhoirm 50, mhabhrón píosa linn níUBLAídhe.

A d'fhoirm, ceitri mile céad ríoghmothar a phleachta. Is bhlaoin Nuélim Oillípinneachta, mac Oibhollta Oléam, mac Siorna, in righe nápeann.

A d'fhoirm, ceitri mile céad ríoghmothar a phleachta. Is bhlaoin Nuélim Oillípinneachta, mac Oibhollta Oléam, mac Siorna, in righe nápeann, go róin le hAirt Límeach i Móir Mhaoide.

A d'fhoirm, ceitri mile céad ríoghmothar a phleachta. Is bhlaoin Nuélim Oillípinneachta, mac Oibhollta Oléam, mac Siorna, in righe nápeann, go róin le hAirt Límeach, mac Oibhollta Oléam.

A d'fhoirm, ceitri mile céad ríoghmothar a phleachta. Is bhlaoin Nuélim Oillípinneachta, mac Oibhollta Oléam, mac Siorna, in righe nápeann.

A d'fhoirm, ceitri mile céad ríoghmothar a phleachta. Is bhlaoin Nuélim Oillípinneachta, mac Oibhollta Oléam, mac Siorna, in righe nápeann, go róin le hAirt Límeach, mac Oibhollta Oléam, mac Oibhollta Oléam, mac Siorna, in righe nápeann.

A d'fhoirm, ceitri mile céad ríoghmothar a phleachta. Is bhlaoin Nuélim Oillípinneachta, mac Oibhollta Oléam, mac Siorna, in righe nápeann, go róin le hAirt Límeach, mac Oibhollta Oléam, ma
The Age of the World, 4176. After Roitheachtaigh had been seven years in the sovereignty of Ireland, lightning burned him at Dun-Sobhairce [Dunsneverick]. 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 Olchlain. 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 Olchlain, 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 Eochaidh Apthach, at Carn-Conluain.

The Age of the World, 4248. Eochaidh 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 Cnoc-Muaidhe, or Knocknokoy, in the county of Galway.—See A. M. 3529, supra.

* Twelve years.—The Annals of Connacnoise give him but a reign of six years, and add: “he builded seven Dowanes or Pallaces for himself, to dwell in them to recreate himself.” “Septem munimenta fossis vallavit.”—Ogygia, part iii. c. 32.

x Breas.—He is called Breasrighe by Keating, and Breasry in the Annals of Connacnoise, which add: “In whose time Fomorie came again into Ireland; but he overthrew them in many battles, and did quite expel them out of the kingdom.”

y Carn-Conluain.—Not identified.

z Eochaidh Apthach.—“Eochy Ophag, 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
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 Broha. 8

Keating says, that he was called Apach, 9 destroyer, from plagues which visited his subjects every month."

8 sedan InnarraiBe.—Keating says that he was called InnarraiBe, because he was the first that paid stipends to soldiers; or, as Dr. Lynch and Mageoghegan understand it, to people in general. *Cognomentum Innarraeth, quod mer-
sovereignty of Ireland, and he fell, at the end of that year, by Finn, son of Bratha.

The Age of the World, 4249. This was the first year of the reign of Finn, son of Bratha, over Ireland.

The Age of the World, 4270. Finn, son of Bratha, after having been twenty-two years in the sovereignty of Ireland, fell by Sedna, son of Breas, in Munster.

The Age of the World, 4271. The first year of the reign of Sedna Innarraigh, son of Breas, son of Art Imleach, in the sovereignty of Ireland.

The Age of the World, 4290. Sedna Innarraigh, after having been twenty years in the sovereignty of Ireland, fell by Simon Breac.

The Age of the World, 4291. This was the first year of Simon Breac, son of Aedhan Glas, in the sovereignty of Ireland.

The Age of the World, 4296. Simon Breac, the son of Aedhan Glas, after having been six full years in the sovereignty of Ireland, fell by Duach Finn.

The Age of the World, 4297. This was the first year of Duach Finn, son of Sedna Innarraigh, in the sovereignty of Ireland.

The Age of the World, 4306. Duach Finn, son of Sedna Innarraigh, after having been ten years in the sovereignty of Ireland, fell in the battle of Magh, 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, idecirco sortitus, quod eo regnante operae mercedare locari capte fuerint."—Lynch. "This Sedna was a worthy noble king, and the first that rewarded men with chattle in Ireland."—Annals of Clonmacnoise.

b Magh: i.e. the Plain. Not identified.

c Sliabh-Mis.—There are two mountains of this name in Ireland, one in the county of Antrim, anglic 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
Aenae a Riovhachta Eireann. [4320.

Aenae dominum, cetera mile trii ceo piche. An ceo bliathain vo Lughain lapceann, mac Emma Doig, li pize nEpeann nnim.

Aenae dominum, cetera mile trii ceo piche a hoche. Anaoi vo Lughain lapceann li pize nEpeann 50 toropcair la Sioplain li Rate Clochan.

Aenae dominum, cetera mile trii ceo piche a naoi. An ceo bliathain vo Sioplain, mac Pio, mac Breaca, li pize nEpeann nnim.

Aenae dominum, cetera mile trii ceo efpaicet a efrap. Lap mbeir pe bliathna dece vo Sioplain li pize nEpeann vo pochaip la nEochairi nUairc.

Aenae dominum, cetera mile trii ceo efpaicet a cing. An ceo bliathain nEochairi nUaircheip i pize nEpeann.

Aenae dominum, cetera mile trii ceo caogat apet. Lap mbeir vo bliathain dece nEochairi nUairep in pize nEpeann vo pochaip la macoib Conail, li Echaip, 7 Conaing.

Aenae dominum, cetera mile trii ceo caogat a pect. An ceo bliathain vo do mac Conail Copecapal 7. Doach Tchepapal, mac Muiplioic bolgpaip li Echaip Plaimun 7 Conaing beagbhalch, na mozaib or Emma, ufcaip Epeann la nEochair, a tuairiec la Conaing.

Aenae dominum, cetera mile trii ceo peacchet a haon. Lap mbeir cing bliathan in cempoighe or Emma nEochairi Plaimun 7 vo Conaing biseaghalch vo pochaip Echaip la Lugaib Lamioip, mac Eathaich Uairc, 7 vo peapaib an pizeppi Conaing.

Aenae dominum, cetera mile trii ceo pucchet a dob. An ceo bliathain vo Lugaib Lamioip mac Eathaich Uairep i pize nEpeann.

Aenae dominum, cetera mile trii ceo peacchet a hoet. A Sict vo Lugaib i pize nEpeann 50 toropcair la Conaing, mac Conail.

the first time in Ireland in his time, which it was at a place called Aigrigö-Ross, on the River Foeir, in Ossory. "Quo Rege argentum in Hibernia primum Aigrigö-Rossic signari captum." —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.

c Eochaidh Fhearchaes.—Keating understands this as Eochaidh of the Wicker Boats. "Agna-
timeo tracto a scaphis radi vimineum 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 Dearth, 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-Clochar⁴.

The Age of the World, 4329. This was the first year of Sirlamh⁵, 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 Uairechus.

The Age of the World, 4345. The first year of Eochaidh Uairechus⁶ in
the sovereignty of Ireland.

The Age of the World, 4356. Eochaidh Uairechus, after having been
twelve years in the sovereignty of Ireland, fell by the sons of Congal: i.e.
Eochaidh and Conaing.

The Age of the World, 4357. The first year of the two sons of Congal
Cosgarach⁷ [son] of Duach Teanmrach, son of Muireadhaich Bolgrach, namely,
Eochaidh Fiadhmuine⁸ 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 Uairechus, and the sovereignty
was wrested from Conaing.

The Age of the World, 4362. The first year of Lughaidh Laimhdhearg⁹,
son of Eochaidh Uairechus, 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 crataes minùs arte contextus. Eochus biennium Hibernii acce
dere prohibuit, pirateum eget e lentibus, ca., qua dixi ratione, confection epibatas suos in li
tore expositos jubens pradsa a litorum accolis abductas in paronem importare.”—Lynch.

⁴ Congal Cosgarach.—Keating makes Eochaidh Fiadhmuine and Conaing Begeaglach the sons
of Duach Teanmrach. From this it would ap
ppear that Congal Cosgarach was an alias name
for Duach Teanmrach.

⁵ Eochaidh Fiadhmuine, pronounced Eochy
Fiatmuine: i.e. Eochaidh the Huntsman. “As
suetus erat Eochus cervorum venatione multum
indulgere; quod illi cognomen Fiadhmuine fecit,
fiadh nimium cervum interpretunar, et main,
silvam.”

⁶ Lughaidh L aimhdearg: i.e. Lughaidh the
Red-handed. “Regnum deinde potitus est Lugha
dus Eochi Uarchesi filius, cognomento Rubri
manus, a rubra macula qua manum inficbat.”
—Lynch.
Aoír domam, ceitir mile trí céad tríoscra f'n aoide. An céad bliaitan do Conaing do Ísigealach, mac Congail, i ríge n'Éireann uroin súirpin.

Aoír domam, ceitir mile trí céad ochtomáig a h'ocht. Iap mbeire piche bhiaitann u ríge n'Éireann do Conaing Ísigealach do sf n'áArt mac Luigeach. Ap ãirfe do heinerti Conaing Ísigealch fadh ar ní no ghab doman fadh nach aon e cén po mo maír.

Aoír domam, ceitir mile trí céad ochtomáig a h'aoi. An céad bliaitan uÁr, mac Luigeach, mic Earaíc Uaragh, i ríge n'Éireann uroin.

Aoír domam, ceitir mile trí céad nocá a tíseap. Iap mbeire pí bhiaitn u ríge n'Éireann uÁr, mac Luigeach, po rochaip la Muacha Tolgpaí g'łą a mac Óuach Laigpaí.

Aoír domam, ceitir mile trí céad nocht a cúis. An céad bliaitann uPiachaí Tolgpaí f'n ríge n'Éireann.

Aoír domam, ceitir mile ceitir céó a cíist. Iap mbeire dochch mbhiaitn u ríge n'Éireann uPiachaí Tolgpaí, mac Muinefhiaig boicraig, do sf n'áArt i mbúomna.

Aoír domam, ceitir mile ceitir céó a cúis. An céad bliaitan uOítholl Pionn, mac Ár, mac Luigeach Laimdearcy, sf Éinn uroin.

Aoír domam, ceitir mile ceitir céó a cúis doce. Iap mbeire én bhiaitann uÁr u ríge n'Éireann uOítholl Pionn, mac Ár, mac Luigeach Laimdearcy, do rochaip la hAipgsléimair g'łą n'áDuch Laigpaí iocrach Óuîa.

Aoír domam, ceitir mile ceitir céó apé decc. An céad bliaitan uCochann mac Oítholl Pionn u ríge n'Éireann uroin.

Aoír Domam, ceitir mile ceitir céó piché aotó. Iap mbeire pocheach mbhiaitn u ríge n'Éireann, uCochann, mac Oítholl Pionn, do rochaip la nAipgsléimair g'łą n'áDuch Laigpaí i n'áine.

Aoír domam, ceitir mile ceitir céó piché a trí. An céad bliaitan uAipgsléimair, mac Siofaim, i ríge n'Éireann uroin.

Aoír domam, ceitir mile ceitir céó caoccra a dó. An beac'hmaí

k Beoaghlaech: i.e. Little-fearing. "He was so called because he was never known to be afraid in his life."—Ann. Chon.

"Coningus Imperterritus vivint annis regnavit ne minimó interim pavore in quanvis atroci pugná perstrictus; quae 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 Beagaghach, son of Congal, a second time in the sovereignty of Ireland.

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

The Age of the World, 4394. Art, son of Lughaidh, after having been six years in the sovereignty of Ireland, fell by Fiacha Tolgrach and his son, Duach Ladhrach.

The Age of the World, 4395. The first year of Fiacha Tolgrach in the sovereignty of Ireland.

The Age of the World, 4404. Fiacha Tolgrach, son of Muireadhach, after having been ten years in the sovereignty of Ireland, fell by Oilioll, son of Art, in Boirimm¹.

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

The Age of the World, 4415. Oilioll Finn, son of Art, son of Lughaidh Laimhdhearg, after having been eleven years in the sovereignty of Ireland, fell by Airgeatmhar and Duach Ladhragh, in the battle of Odhbbha².

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 Aine³.

The Age of the World, 4423. This was the first year of Airgeatmhar, son of Sirlanh, in the sovereignty of Ireland.

The Age of the World, 4452. The thirtieth year of Airgeatmhar in the

¹ Boirinn.—Now Burrin, a celebrated rocky territory, now a barony, in the north of the county of Clare. The name, which enters largely into the topographical names throughout Ireland, is derived, in a manuscript in Trin. Coll. Dublin, H. 2. 15, p. 180, col. 2, line 23, from bopp, great, and omm, a stone or rock.

² Odhbbha.—See A. M. 302, supra.

³ 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 Knockayne, where Argedwair and Dvagh came unawares upon him, and slew him and many of the nobility of Munster.”
bliadhain ríocht d'Amhatar in píse ní eacnama go tromchaip 'na Duach Ladbreach gíla Laidcata Láithidhe mac Eathach.

Aoir domhan, cúirte mole cúirte céad caosat a trí. An céo bliadhain 'na Duach Ladbreach, mac Piáchac Tolgharach, in píse ní eacnama.

Aoir domhan, cúirte mole cúirte céad peareccait a do. A dteich 'na Duach Ladbreach in píse ní eacnama go tromchaip 'na Láithidhe Laidcata.

Aoir domhan, cúirte mole cúirte céad peareccait a trí. An céo bliadhain 'na Láithidhe Laidcata in píse ní eacnama numhm.

Aoir domhan, cúirte mole cúirte céad peareccait anáin. Iap mhírié peacht mbliathanna in píse ní eacnama 'na Láithidhe Láithidhe 'na ceap 'na hAoí Ruadh, mac bhabháin, mac Cuiromhán.

Aoir domhan, cúirte mole cúirte céad peachtmoget. An céo bliadhain 'na hAoí Ruadh, mac bhabháin, in píse ní eacnama.

Aoir domhan, cúirte mole cúirte céad peachtmoget a' phe. Iap mhírié peacht mbliathanna in píse ní eacnama 'na hAoí Ruadh, mac bhabháin, po magaidh an píse ag Díobhcha, mac Domhann, iar eacainn an cíud pealainn do bhudam, 'por po bhean ríta riam is real de mbliathanna do Díobhcha, 'g ar Díobhcha bpor ma léagair 'na 'na Cionbhaoth iar peacht mbliathanna uile, 'g annfheadh go 'n lorg 50 porbhao a phlaca. 'Ar aipe do pionrait an chrópa ímnum píse ar pobchar naíle trí ní idirpháirta.

Aoir domhan, cúirte mole cúirte céad peachtmoget, ar' aite. An céo bliadhain 'na Díobhcha, mac Domhann, in píse ní eacnama.

Aoir domhan, cúirte mole cúirte céad ochtmoget a' tri. Iap mhírié peacht mbliathanna in píse ní eacnama 'na Díobhcha, mac Domhann, po magaidh an píse ag Cionbhaoth, mac Pinnimthain, naip ba do naíle an peal iar na Díobhcha.

Aoir domhan, cúirte mole cúirte céad ochtmoget a cúir. An céo bliadhain 'na Cionbhaot mac Pinnimthain in píse ní eacnama uimhin.

*Duach Ladhrach:* i.e. Duach the Vindictive, or quick avenger of wrongs. "Appellatus est Ladhrach quasi laethagra, id est præpropera poena repetitio, quod quem in flagranti delicto reprehendisset non eum loco excudere ante datas admittit secloris poenas passis est."—Lynch.

*Injunctions.*—"These were three kings of Ireland at once. All were kinsmen, Hugh, Deochoba, and Kimbov: 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
soverignty 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 Fiachra 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 Bodharn, in the sovereignty of Ireland.

The Age of the World, 4476. Aedh Ruadh, son of Bodharn, 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
Annals of the Four Masters.

Aon unhain, cúirte mile cúirte ceo nochar. Iap mbhí teach mbliainna in pighe nErienn do Gormbaoth, mac Pioinntain, po rásáib an pighe as Aoú Ruad, mac bhadairn.

Aon unhain, cúirte mile cúirte céo nochar a reacht. Iap mhéir teach mbliainna in pighe nErienn an dápa reacht do Aoú Ruadh, mac bhadairn, po rásáib an pighe as Oíochphich do mhir.

Aon unhain, cúirte mile cúirte céo nochar a h ocht. An céo bhí saim do Óíochphich, mac Dómain, an dápa reacht po gab pighe nErienn.

Aon unhain, cúirte mile cúirte ceo as a chéad. Iap mhéir teach mbliainna do Óíochphich in pighe nErienn, an dápa reacht, po rásáib an pighe as Aoú Ruad, mac bhadairn.

Aon unhain, cúirte mile cúirte ceo a do déce. An céo bhí saim do Aoú Ruad, mac bhadairn, in pighe nErienn (an tríph’ reacht po gab an pighe) mhírin.

Aon unhain, cúirte mile cúirte ceo a h ocht déce. Iap mhéir teach mbliainna in pighe nErienn do Aoú Ruadh, mac bhadairn, (an tríph’ reacht po gab pighe) po bánóib i nÉair Ruadh, co po hadhach taim mith óp up in éir, conao ná dha do gabar Sith Aoúa, 7 Éair Aoúa Ruadh.

Aon unhain, cúirte mile cúirte ceo a doo déce. An céo bhí saim do Óíochphich, an tríph’ reacht po gab pighe nErienn.

Aon unhain, cúirte mile cúirte ceo piche a cúig. Iap mhéir teach mbliainna do Óíochphich in pighe nErienn (an tríph’ reacht) po rásáib an pighe as Gormbaoth.

Aon unhain, cúirte mile cúirte céig cért piche apé. An céo bhí saim do Gormbaoth i pighe nErienn an tríph’ reacht po gab an pighe mhírin.

Aon unhain, cúirte mile cúirte ceo tríocait aodó. Iap mhéir teacht for preservation of their agreement, for they did not agree without any square at all, till at last Hugh Roe was drowned in Easroe (of whom of the red hair, or falling of the water, took the name). leaving no issue behind him but one only daughter, Macha Mongroe; in English, Macha of the red hair.”—Annals of Clonmacnoise.

'Síth-Aedha: i.e. hill or tumulus of Aedh,
The Age of the World, 4490. Cimbaeth, son of Fintan, after having been seven years in the sovereignty of Ireland, resigned the kingdom to Aedh Ruadh, son of Badharn.

The Age of the World, 4497. Aedh Ruadh, son of Badharn, after having been, for the second time, seven years in the sovereignty of Ireland, resigned the kingdom to Dithorba again.

The Age of the World, 4498. The first year of Dithorba, son of Deraan, 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 Mullaghshse 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.
mblianna in píse nÉreamh do Cimbaeth an tirse peacht, po mar Moáca ingín Aodha Ruaidh, mac Ónaíma, ba léi peal a hatair do mhíche. Óthuit Óthothbha ã Cimbaeth na tsiobraoch muighe do mhná. Peachtair eath seoptr, bhiarr Macha popra go mór tionann Óthothbha co na cláoin li eConnachtaih co torcaí i eConnu. Do bhiro tárr na Cimbaeth cuisce do ccaith 1, ã do beir 10 muighe 1. Do choípí anroinn na haoisar li eConnachtaih, ã tuis clann Óthothbha lé 1 poipín anulíb a los a náirt, ã do bhiro 10 go traid oimhir go po clainníte Raì Eainna 11, go maib ci thuig ppeoiricéadha Ulaid 10 go téar.

Aog domhan, círípe mille cuí b é céo trinocar aithi. An céo bhíadhm ão Cimbaeth in muighe nÉreamh iar na taidamh cuisce ão Macha mar céile.

Aog domhan, círípe mille cuí b é céo trinocar anuas. Iar mhéire peacht mblianna in píse nÉreamh ão Cimbaeth mac Fiontain, iar na taidamh cuisce ão Macha, aibhilib i nÉaimh Moáca. An é céo ci Eainna an Cimbaeth hiúir.

Aog domhan, círípe mille cuí b é céo círípaí. An céo bhíadhm ão Macha in píse nÉreamh iar nes ão Cimbaeth mac Fiontain.

"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 Díorba 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 yield her battle, which they were ready to do, and did accordingly, where King Kimboye was overthrown, and King Díorba slain. Then she took upon herself the government as Queen," &c.—*Annals of Connacht.*

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 Díorba, who afterwards erected the rath of Eamhain Macha. The same story is also given by Keating; but O'Flaherty (*Ogygias*, part iii. c. 39) rejects as fabulous the captivity of the sons of Díorba, and their having built Eamhain-Macha, or Emania, in atonement for their crimes and for the recovery of their liberty. He says that Cimbaeth was the first founder of Emania, and the first who resided there. Tighernach, who died in the year 1088, and who is the most accurate of the Irish annalists, states that all the monuments of the Scoti, to the time of Cimbaeth, are uncertain. "*Omnia monumenta Scotiae* usque Cimbaeth incerta erat." With this O'Flaherty agrees, and he has shown in the second part of his *Ogygias* 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'Connor's Prolegomen. ad Annales*, pp. xxxviii., xlvi. xxvii., and cii.

*Eamhain.—*Usually latinized *Emania*, now corrupted in English to the Navan Fort (*from the Irish an Cúann*), 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 Ruadhi, son of Badharn, said that her father's turn to the sovereignty was her's. Dithorba and Cimbaeth said that they would not give the sovereignty to a woman. A battle was fought between them; Macha defeated them, and expelled Dithorba, with his sons, into Connaught, so that he was slain in Corann. She afterwards took to her Cimbaeth as husband, and gave him the sovereignty. She afterwards proceeded alone into Connaught, and brought the sons of Dithorba with her in fetters to Ulster, by virtue of her strength, and placed them in great servitude, until they should erect the fort of Eamhain, that it might always be the chief city of Uladh [Ulster].

The Age of the World, 4533. The first year of Cimbaeth in the sovereignty of Ireland, after Macha had taken him to her as husband.

The Age of the World, 4539. Cimbaeth, son of Fintan, having been seven years in the sovereignty of Ireland, after he had been taken to her [as husband] by Macha, died at Eamhain-Macha. This Cimbaeth was the first king of Eamhain.

The Age of the World, 4540. The first year of Macha in the sovereignty of Ireland, after the death of Cimbaeth, son of Fintan.

note 1, under the year 1387. It is stated in Cormac's Glossary, and in various other authorities, that Eamhain was so called because Macha described the outline of the rath by the eo, or pin, which fastened her cloak. Keating's derivation of it is translated by Dr. Lynch as follows:


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 thetranslator's, or a remark by the original compiler of the Chronicle:

"In the same (Rath), she (Macha) and the Kings of Ulster, her successors, kept their palace and place of residence for the space of 855 years after. It was built 450 years before the birth of Jesus Christ, and was raised and broken down again for spight to Clanna-Rowrie by the three brothers, Three Collas, sons of Eochie Dowlen, who was son of King Carbry 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:

"Cem ò òn, cem var male cem ceo pro-chaar a bocht. Cem po òn Cimbaeth. Remar agup cem Collamnanach Cimbaeth fer òm epe unde."

"The Age of the World, 4538. The sixth of
Aon duinn, sitrpe mile cuig ceo eipreach aip. Iap mbuth peache mbhaona hi pişe nEireann do Macha mongpuaid, inín Aoda Ruaidh, mac bhaon, do eóż na Reachtain Rigolpuirc, mac Lioigheach. Ap hí Macha po nopaill rop macoib Uac-puirc (iap na treabhair po uaimhe) Raith Eanna do claodh, gamaí ro mhinicfatain Ulaí do 44 bhrí, ainnil po rómpairfín, 7 ba he Crotmac 7 Macha po uil UganmGOP.

Aon duinn, sitrpe mile cuig ceo eipreach aip. An ceó bhlaóad do Reachtain Rigolpuirc, mac Lioigheach, hi pişe nEireann.

Aon duinn, sitrpe mile cuig ceo eipreach aip. Iap mbuth piiche bhlaóad i pişe nEireann do Reachtain Rigolpuirc, mac Lioigheach, do pochaip la uugane Mop a noimhail a dhuine 1. Maíce Mongpuaid.

Aon duinn, sitrpe mile cuig ceo eipreach aip. An ceó bhlaóad uugane Mop, maíteach bia, hi pişe nEireann uilpín.

Aon duinn, sitrpe mile ré ceo aip. Ioppeóin na bhlaóad po, iap mbuth eipreach bhlaóad comhán uugane Mop na pişe Eireann 7 raptoip Eoppa 50 baimhluin 50 uilpín Toppian, do pochaip la baobhchao, 1 cTeadach.

Cimbaich. The rule and good government of Cimbaich over all Ireland.

8 That fostered Ugaine Mor.—"Owegny More, son of Eochi Seagha, who in and from his childhood was nourished and fostered by King Kimbboy and Queen Macha, as well as if he had been their own natural child."—Annals of Connacnoishe. 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."


Ugaine Mor.—Flann synchronizes Ugaine Mor with Polornois Legible.—See Doctor O’Conor’s Prologyn. ed Annales, p. xlviii. The Annals of Conmacnoishe state: "About this time the monarchy of the Assyrians was destroyed by Arbatius, and translated over to the Medes." The same annals, as well as the O’Clerys, in the Leabhar Gabhaithe, 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. Brugh, or Bregia, to Collumhacht Cael; 2. Marthribhain, in the now county of Louth, to Collumhacht Mihm; 3. to Laighlair Bore, the lands about the River Lifey, in Leinster; 4. Magh-Fra, in the now county of Carlow, to Fughe; 5. Magh-Nair, to Nar; 6. Magh-
The Age of the World, 4546. Macha Mongruadh, daughter of Aeidh 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 Eanhlain, that it might be the chief city of Ulster for ever, as we have said before; and it was Cimbaeth and Macha that fostered Ugain Mol.

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 Ugain Mol, in revenge of his foster-mother, i.e. Macha Mongruadh.

The Age of the World, 4567. This was the first year of Ugain Mol, son of Eochaidh Buadhach, in the sovereignty of Ireland.

The Age of the World, 4606. At the end of this year Ugain Mol, 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 Badhblechadh, at Tealach-an-chosgair, in


* Muir-Toirrian. — O’Flaherty understands this to mean the Mediterranean sea.—See Oggygis, part iii. c. 39; but Mageoghegan, in Annales of Clonmacnoise, renders it Tyrrhian, by which he means that part of the former washing Tuscany. Keating uses the term, throughout his History of Ireland, to denote the Mediterranean sea.—See Haliday’s edition, pp. 256, 258.

* 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.
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 Cobthaíach contrived the murder of Laeghaire Lorc or Laeghaire the Murderer, and of the manner in which Maen, afterwards called Labhraidh Loingséach, 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 Tighernach, preserved in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, Rawlinson, 592, fol. 1, b, col. 1, this fact is also mentioned, and the place is called Dinn-Righ in Magh-Ailbe, and the house or palace Bruidhín Tuama-Teampath, The Annals of Clonmacnoise also mention this burning of “Cobthaíach, 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 Labhraidh, to France, and of the manner in which he was induced to return to Ireland by the lady Moriat, daughter of Secriat, prince of Corcaighin, in Kerry (now the name of a river in that territory). According to this story, Labhraidh returned to Ireland with a force of 2200 men, who brought with them a kind of broad-headed lance or javelin, called lóinge, from which the province of Leinster, which had been previously called Gaillán, received the appellation of Leinigh. With these he landed in the harbour of Wexford, whence he marched to Dinn-righ, on the River Barrow, near Leighlin, where he rushed into the palace, put the king and thirty of his nobility to the sword, and set the palace on fire, &c.

This story, which savours very strongly of romance, is differently told in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, as follows:
Magh-Muiredha, 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.

Badbhchadh, son of Eochaidh Buadhach, was for a day and a half after Ugaine in the sovereignty of Ireland, when Laeghaire Lore, son of Ugaine, slew him, in revenge of his father.

The Age of the World, 4607. This was the first year of Laeghaire Lore, son of Ugaine Mor, in the sovereignty of Ireland.

The Age of the World, 4608. Laeghaire Lore, son of Ugaine, after having been two years in the sovereignty of Ireland, was killed by Cobhthach Cael Breagh, at Carman (Wexford).

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

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

"Also the said Covhagh slew Oilioll Anye, son of the said King Logery, after which foul fact done, Lawry Longseach," [great] "grandchild of king Owgany, and" [grand] "son of Logery Lork, was banished by him, who remained many years beyond seas, seeking to bring into this land foreigners to invade it; and, in the end, after long banishment, his great uncle, the king of Ireland, made friendship with him, and bestowed upon him and his heirs, for ever, the province of Lynster, since which time there hath been mortal hatred, strife, and debate, between those of the province of Connaught, Ulster, and Lynster, the one descendent 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 Deamrye, and divers of the nobility were there murdered as aforesaid.

"Some say that the city of Roome was founded about the beginning of this precedent king's reign.

"Finncha mac Baicedha reigned then in Eawyn-Macha, as king of Ulster.

"Lawry Leyngseagh, after his 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 Leyny, and
Aon domhain, círpe mile p€ céo caogart canaor. An céad bhíodhain do Lathb Ráth Longráedh i mBh. n€p€ann.

Aon domhain, círpe mile p€ céo ríochtmoig'ar aice th. Lain mbuí naor mbhlaona dée do Lathb Ráth Longráedh. Mheen mac Uachtolla Aine, mac Laoagápe Luirce, mac Uachtoll Moth, i mBh. n€p€ann do poicthir la Melg€ Molb€ach, mac Cobh€agh Caol bph€gh.

Aon domhain, círpe mile p€ céo ríochtmoig'ar a hchoir. An céad bhíodhain do Melg€ Molb€ach, mac Cobh€agh Chaol bph€gh, i mBh. n€p€ann hup€n.

Aon domhain, círpe mile p€ céo noacha r a scéar. Lain mbuí ríocht mbhlaona dée i mBh. n€p€ann do Melg€ Molb€ach, mac Cobh€agh Caol bph€gh, do €í€n i ecacht Claípe Ví Mócc€oph. An tan do éaradh a rocht a roimh no meadhbh Loch Melg€ po €í€n i Cc€ópb€pe, comh na€€a amhain€tir.

Aon domhain, círpe mile p€ céo noacha r a cùig. An céad bhíodhain do Mócc€oph mac Cobh€agh Caonú, i mBh. n€p€ann.

Aon domhain, círpe mile ríocht cé€o r a haoi. Lain mbuí ríocht mbhlaona dée i mBh. n€p€ann do Mócc€oph mac Cobh€agh Caonú do poicthir la h€A€€gh€ Ollam.

Aon domhain, círpe mile ríocht cé€o r as. An céad bhíodhain do A€€gh€ Ollam, mac Uachtolla, mac Lathb Ráth, i mBh. n€p€ann.

Aon domhain, círpe mile ríocht cé€o r a:nnaí dée. A hchoir dée do A€€gh€ Ollam mac Uachtolla, mac Lathb Ráth, go tróph€ir do h€hl€peo, mac Melg€, i bpró€€€€h na p€h hup€n.

Aon domhain, círpe mile ríocht cé€o r p€ch€. An céad bhíodhain do h€hl€peo, mac Melg€ Molb€achh, i mBh. n€p€ann.

Aon domhain, círpe mile ríocht cé€o r p€ch€ ár. Lain mbuír ríocht mbhlaona

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

"Connor Moyle Mac Fuhie reigned then king of Ulster twelve years."?  

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

"Claire." — See A. M. 4169.

Loch Melge. — Now Lough Melvin, a beautiful lake situated on the confines of the counties of Fermanagh, Leitrim, and Donegal. — See notes under A. D. 1421, 1555.

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

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 Ugaine Mor, after having been nineteen years in the sovereignty of Ireland, was slain by Melghe Molbhtach, son of Cobhthach Cael Breagh.

The Age of the World, 4678. This was the first year of Melghe Molbhtach, [the Praiseworthy] son of Cobhthach Cael Breagh, in the sovereignty of Ireland.

The Age of the World, 4694. Melghe Molbhtach, son of Gobhthach Gael Breagh, 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, 4702. The first year of Aenghus Ollamh, son of Labhraidh, in the sovereignty of Ireland.

The Age of the World, 4719. The eighteenth[year] of Aenghus Ollamh, son of Oilioll, son of Labhraidh; and he was slain by Irereo, son of Melghe, at the end of that time.

The Age of the World, 4720. The first year of Irereo, son of Melghe Molbhtach, 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."

"Eighteenth."—"Enos was king seven years, and at last was slain by Irereo, son of Melghe, near about the time Pompeius was overcome of Julius Cæsar, and driven to take his flight into Egypt."—Annals of Clonmacnoise.

"Irereo."—Mac Curtin and most manuscript copies of Keating's History of Ireland, call this monarch Iaranglce Farthach, i.e. Iron-fighter the Cautious (i.e. suspice—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 Irecro a reign of only six years.

"Eleven years."—Annals of Clonmacnoise.

"Connla Caisfhiaclach: 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 Cruaidheachach, i.e. Connla, the Hardy-treacherous. Flann synchronizes the Irish monarchs, Fearcorb and Connla, with Ptolemy Philopater.

"Oilioll Cuigfhiachach: 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 Conul Caemh, son of Irereo.

The Age of the World, 4738. The first year of Conul Caemh in the sovereignty of Ireland.

The Age of the World, 4757. Conul 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 Oliloll Caisfhiaclach, son of Conul Caemh, in the sovereignty of Ireland.

The Age of the World, 4782. After Oliloll Caisfhiaclach, son of Conul Caemh, son of Irereo, 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 Oliloll 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. "Oliloll Caisfhiaclach, id est, rugorum dentium."—Lynch.

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

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

8 Eochaidh Ailtleathan; i.e. Eochaidh of the Bread Joints, or of the Bread 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.
Annals of Iona.

Aor sdomain, cinns mile ocht ceo a chuis decc. Iap mbhite i bhliadhain decc i mige n'Eireann do Peadar Portainnach, mac buiphe drn, do pochar la h'Adminn Tuirrmich in eagar Teainnach.

Aor sdomain, cinns mile ocht ceo ari decc. An ceo bhlaean d'Amadh Tuirmeach Teainnach in mige n'Eireann.

Aor sdomain, cinns mile ocht ceo peachtmoar a chuis. Iap mbhite mhic crua bhaiona in mige n'Eireann do Peadar Portainnach, mac Etirecain, in eagar Teainnach. Adminn Tuirmeach do gairim de, ar aip cinece tuimuichear ropar clanna Sile n'Eireannain.

Aor sdomain, cinns mile ocht ceo peachtmoar ari. An ceo bhlaean do Conall Collamach, mac Etirecain, nu mbh ceamh.

Aor sdomain, cinns mile ocht ceo ochtmobog ari. Iap mbhite mhaobh na heam in mige n'Eireann do Conall Collamach, mac Etirecain, Teimnach, mac Earach Artair, do pochar la Nua Sioaimin.

Aor sdomain, cinns mile ocht ceo ochtmobog ari aon. An ceo bhlaean do Nua Sioaimin, mac Guaire, in mige n'Eireann.

Aor sdomain, cinns mile ocht ceo ochtmobog ari. Iap mbhite mbhion oin mige n'Eireann do Nua Sioaimin, mac Guaire, do pochar la h'Emma Airneach. Ar a nampair an mbh Nua Sioaimin do blightea ba iellc po aenchoma.

Aor sdomain, cinns mile ocht ceo ochtmobog ariocht. An ceo bhlaean h'Emma Airneach op Einn.

Aor sdomain, cinns mile naon ceo a riche. Iap mbhite riche bhlaean

1 Farcus Fortunhail: i.e. Fergus the Powerful or Brave. "Qui, quod eum quidem fortitudine pro illa tempestate praecelleret, Fortunhail, id est, Stremins, cognominatus est."—Lynch. The Annals of Clannachoise give Enos Fortnwyde a reign of twelve years. Flann synchronizes him with Ptolemey Philometer.

2 Aonghus Tuirmeach: Keating, and from him Dr. Lynch, explains Tuirmeach, the cognomen of this monarch, by n'imeach, i.e. "Pudibundus, quia pudore suffusus est, quod probem ex filia ebris susceperit; filius ex hae incesto coitus genitus Farcus Farnara, id est, maritus dictus est."—Lynch. The Four Masters, O'Flaherty, and Dr. O'Conor, derive the name differently, namely, from tuimceach, prodigic, because he is the common ancestor of the great families of Leath-Chuinn, Alba or Scotland, Dal-Riada, and Dal-Fiaach. See Oggpia, iii. c. 40. The Annals of Clannachoise make no allusion to Farcus Farnara 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, Emma Aineach and Fiacfh Ferwara. The most part
The Age of the World, 4815. Fearghus Fortamhain, 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. Aenghus 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 Eireamhoun are traced to him.

The Age of the World, 4876. The first year of Conall Collamhrach, son of Ederscel, as king over Ireland.

The Age of the World, 4880. Conall Collamhrach, son of Ederscel Teamhrach, son of Eochaidh Ailtleathan, after having been five years 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 by the Latin Collamhain by the Latin Collammaris.

* 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 Collamhrach by the Latin Collammaris.

* The does.—The cognomen of this monarch has reference to the milking of the peâies, peâie or hind, said to have been effected through the incantations of his mother. “Mater ejus, Flidhisa, sic fasciandi arte fuit instructa, ut filio regis damas effecerit non secus ac cieures vacas, se mulgendas lactarius ultrò prabere.”—Lynch.

* Enna Aighneach.—Anglicised Enna Aymeagh by Mageoghegan in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, in which he is given a reign of only ten years. The cognomen Aighneach is explained oigeno, i.e., perfect hospitality, by Keating.
Triumphant or Victorious.

"Cosgrach, id est, Airget-gleann: i.e. the silver glen or valley, victor,ideo cognominatus, quod in quinquis plurum praefilis victoriam reportaverit."

"Seventy years.—The Annals of Clonmacnoise synchronize Crimhthann Cosgrach, Kudhraighe, ri hy, in the county of Cork. Inntmar, Breasal, and Lughaidh Luaighne, from which it appears that he did not give Rudhraighe so long a reign as seventy years.

"Airget-gleann: i.e. the silver glen or valley. This was the name of a glen in the barony of Farney, in the county of Monaghan.

"Cuirce.—A place in the territory of Garaighe-Chuirshe, now anglicized the barony of Kerrycurry, in the county of Cork.

"Lunchoir: i.e. Slieadh Lunchra in Kerry.

"Clia: i.e. Clu-Mail, a district in the barony of Coshlea, and county of Limerick.—See
meach Teamhrach, after having been twenty years in the sovereignty of Ireland, was slain by Crimhthann Cosgrach, in the battle of Ard-Crimhthann.

The Age of the World, 4908. The first year of Crimhthann Cosgrach, son of Fearchus Fortanmhail, 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; the battle of Gleannamhach; the battle of Sliabh Mis; the battle of Boirimm; the battle of Ren; the battle of Airgeat; the battle of Cuirce; the two battles of Fortrasc.

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

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

[Gleannamhach.—Now Glenworth, in the barony of Fermoyle, and county of Cork.

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

[Boirimm: 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.

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

[Cuir-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.

[Fortrasc.—Not identified.

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

[Mortality of kine.—From this mortality he
received his cognomen of Bodhiobhadh. "Breas-sall Bodivo was king ten years. In his time there was such a morren" [murrain] "as coves 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 Gleana Sawsage."—Annals of Clonmaenoise. Gleana Samhais, or Glen of the Heifer, is the name of a remarkable valley in the county of Kerry, where this tradition is still vividly remembered.

7 Lughaidh Loughnane.—"Loway mac Ionmar reigned 25" [read 15] "years, and was slain by Congal Clarineanach."—Annals of Clonmaenoise.

8 Congal Clarineanach: i.e. Congal of the Flat Face. He is more usually called Clair-ingneach, i.e. of the Broad Nails. "He did many notable acts of chivalry, as there are great volumes of history written of his hardiness and manhood. He was slain by Duach Dalta Dea when he had reigned fifteen years."—Annals of Clonmaenoise. Flann synchronizes Congal Clarineanach with Ptolerny Dionysius.

9 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'Duvergan's Book, fol. 81, a, and from Gilla-
The Age of the World, 5002. The first year of the reign of Lughaidh Lunaigne, son of Innatmar, in the monarchy of Ireland.

The Age of the World, 5016. The fifteenth year of Lughaidh Lunaigne, son of Innatmar, in the sovereignty of Ireland, when he fell by Congal Chlroineach, son of Rudhraighe.

The Age of the World, 5017. The first year of Congal Chlroineach in the sovereignty of Ireland.

The Age of the World, 5031. Congal Chlroineach, son of Rudhraighe, after having been fifteen years in the sovereignty of Ireland, was slain by Duach Dallta Deadhadh.

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

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

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

The Age of the World, 5057. Fachtna Fathach, son of Rossa, son of Rudhraighe, after having been sixteen years in the sovereignty of Ireland, was slain by Eochaithd Feidhleach.

The Age of the World, 5058. The first year of Eochaithd Feidhleach in the sovereignty over Ireland.

Caemhain's poem, written in the twelfth century, that he had no brother of that name, but that he was called Dulta Deaghaidh, i.e. the Alumnus or Foster-son of Deaghaidh, son of Sen, of the Ernaans of Munster.—See Oggyia, part iii. c. 42; and also Dr. O'Conor's Prolegomena ad Annales, p. xxiii. The Annals of Clonmacnoise give this monarch a reign of only seven years, and state that he "was slain by Faghtna Faghtna 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 Ardbrestino.

1 Eochaithd Feidhleach. — Keating explains Feidhleach as "constant sighing." This monarch resided the division of Ireland into twenty-five parts, which had been made three centuries before his time by the monarch Ughane 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: Feargus, son of Leide, King of Uladh or Ulster; Deaghaidh, son of Sen, and his relative Tighernach.
Aonraid, aonra mhe onr aonra. Iar mh’fha de bhlaobh dioc hí mìth p’ré a in ÉOcháin Fhíleach, mac Fhíopa, m’fhionnogha, atbháil i ríghr.  
Aonraid, cínne mile preachmosogat. An cés bhlaobh ÓEocháin Óthoin (ofiarachair Éathach Fhílch) i m’iós Éireann.
Aonraid, cínne mile ochtmosogat a chéan. Iar ceairtín cóig mbhlaobh dioc hí píse p’ré a in ÓEocháin Óthoin pó loircceas la Stogmáil i mbheum.
Aonraid, cínne mile ochtmosogat a cúig. An cés bhlaobh ÓEoppechél, mac Coítm, mac Oiliolla, a píg áit Érim.
Aonraid, cínne mile ochtmosogat an duine. Iar trecachtín cúine mbhlaobh dioc hí píse p’ré a in ÓEoppechél, mac Coítm, mac Oiliolla, do rochtaí la Huabha Neachta, i nGhillín.
Aonraid, cínne mile nochtait. Iar ceairtín leithbhaiona in m’iós p’ré a in ÓEireann do Huabha Néit, mac Seóna Stéibhce, torpáin i m’iós Chlacoin i nGheam Órnaí la Conaire Mór. Leithbhaobh comhchúip cloinne Eimhir Fhiontín uceilte in ccinn na leit bhlaobh po Huabha Néit comhánachf’nocht ag cúig mile bhlaobh i naonra domhan.
Aonraid, cínne mile nochtait a haon. An cés bhlaobh Óo Conaire Mór, mac ÓEoppechél, i múine p’ré a in ÓEireann.

Tedbhannach, Kings of the two Munsters; Rossa Ruaidh, son of Fearghus, King of Leinster; Oilioll, who was married to Meadhliabh, the monarch’s daughter, King of Connacht. Flann synchronises Fearghus, son of Leide, with Octavianus Augustus.—See O’Flaherty’s Óggha, part iii. c. 43. This monarch had three sons, Brosa, Nar, and Lothar, commonly called the three Finns of Eamhain; and six daughters, Mumhain, Eide, Meadhliabh, Deirdre, Cloitha, and Eithne, of whom strange stories are told in ancient Irish manuscripts; but of all his children by far the most celebrated was Meadhliabh or Mah, who is still remembered as the queen of the fairies of the Irish, and the Queen Mah of Spenser’s Faeory Queen, in which this powerful virago, queen and queen of Connacht, 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 idó dóict, quód tumulos effođi primus in Hibernia cura verit."—Lyneh.

Contemporary with Eochaidh was Fearghus Mac Roich, King of Ulster, who being deposed by Conchobhar Mac Nessa, fled to Connaught, and placed himself under the protection of Oilioll and Meadhliabh, 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 Connacht is described in the Irish work called Tain Bo Caillyne, 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 Aircamh (brother of Eochaidh Feidhleach) in the sovereignty of Ireland.

The Age of the World, 5084. Eochaidh Aircamh, after having been fifteen years in the sovereignty of Ireland, was burned by Sighmall, at Freamhainm.

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

The Age of the World, 5089. Ederseel, 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 Sithblaice, after having spent half a year in the sovereignty of Ireland, fell in the battle of Clach, in Uí Drom, by Conaire Mor. The half year of the joint reign of Clann-Eimhir-Finn, being added to this half year of Nuadha Neacht, completes ninety and five thousand years of the age of the world.

The Age of the World, 5091. The first year of Conaire Mor, son of Ederseel, in the sovereignty of Ireland.

other romantic tales, in which the extraordinary valour of the heroes of the Craidh Ruadh, or Red Branch, in Ulster, and of the Firbolgic sept of Connaught called the Gannuar radians 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 Ferdi Mac Domhain, the bravest of the Firbolgic champions of Irras, who was slain by Cuchullainn in single combat. —See O'Flaherty's Oggyia, part iii. cc. 46, 47, 48; and Dr. O'Conor's Prolegom. ad Annales, pp. xii. xiii. xiv. xv.

* Freamhainm.—Keating places this in Teabha. It is now called, anglicè, Frewin, and is applied to a lofty hill rising over the western shore of Lough Owel, anglicè Lough Owel, in the townland of Wattstown, parish of Portlemont, in county of Westmeath.—See the Ordnance Map of that county, sheet 11. The Annals of Clannacnoise give this monarch a reign of twenty-five years. The Leabhar-Gabhula of the O'Clyry, p. 130, states that Sighmall dwelt at Sidh-Neannta, which was the ancient name of Mullaghshue, near Lanesborough, in the county of Roscommon.

* Aillinn.—See A. M. 4169.

* Nuadha Neacht: i.e. Nuadha the Snow-white. "Is inde sortitus agnomen Neacht quod navi (quam neacht significatione refter) censuendo non cesserit."—Lynch.

* Clach, in Ui-Drom: i.e. in the barony of

Aor féin, cuim mile céo reapecca a haon. An céo bhíonn nÉirim gan pígh tóir Conaíre.

Aor féin, cuim mile céo reapecca apré. An céo bhíonn do Lughain Spíob núspece in míse nÉireann.

Aor féin, cuim mile céo nochtar a haon. Lárn mhúth ré bhíonna píche in míshé nÉireann do Lughain Spíob núspece at bheith do éimead.

Aor féin, cuim mile céo nochtar aoí. An bhíadhna do Conaíre.

Idrone, and county of Carlow. After the fall of Nuaitha and the defeat of his people, Conaire levied a fine on the people of Leinster for the killing of his father, and they resigned by a solemn treaty to the kings of Munster that tract of Ossory extending from Gowran to Grian.—*Oggia*, part iii, c. 44.

*b* Brúighcan-da-Dhéarg. — Otherwise called Brúighcan-da-Bhearga. This place is described in *Leabhar na h-Uíbhri*, as situated on the River Dodain, now the Dodder, near Dublin. A part of the name is still preserved in Bothar-na-Brúighine, i.e. the road of the Brúighine, or fort, a well-known place on that river. Flann synchronizes Eochaidh Feádlach, Eochaidh Airccanbh, Eiderscil, Nuaitha Neacht, and Conaire, with Julius Cæsar and Octavianus Augustus. He extends the reign of Conaire over those of the Roman emperors Tiberius, Caligula, and Claudius. The fort or palace of King Conaire was burnt by Aingred Cætch, and other desperadoes, whom he had expelled Ireland on account of their riots and depredations. — See *Oggia*, part iii, c. 45.

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 *Oggia*, part iii, c. 45. We have, however, no evidence of the prosperity of the reign of Conaire older than the twelfth century, and it is to be suspected that the account of the happiness of Ireland during his reign is a mere invention of Christian writers, for the Irish writers do not at all agree as to the reign in which the Redeemer was born. In the *Annals of Clonmacnoise* it is stated that some “affirm that Jesus Christ, the only begotten Son of God Almighty, was born of the spotless Virgin Mary, about the twenty-sixth year of the reign of Faghtna Fáelagh; Connor,
The Age of the World, 5160. Conaire, son of Ederscel, after having been seventy years in the sovereignty of Ireland, was slain at Brathcan-da-Dhearg, by insurgents. It was in the reign of Conaire that the sea annually cast its produce ashore, at Inbhear-Colptha. 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 Oidell mac Rosse King of Connacht.” Keating, however, says that Christ was born in the twelfth year of the reign of Cinnhtann Niaidnair, 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.

1 *Inbhear-Colptha.*—This was and is still the name of the mouth of the River Boyne.

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

3 *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 (Oudogia, 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 concept he took” [grief] “of the death of his wife Dervorgil.” Flann says that this monarch died in the fifth year of the Emperor Vespasian.

4 Conchobhar Abhradhruadh; i.e. Conchobhar, or Conor, of the Reddish Eyelashes, or Eyebrows.

5 Supercilia Conchauri rufa cognomentum Abhraraudh illi fecerunt, abbas enim supercilia, et ruath rufus significant.”—Lynch.

The Annals of Tigermach agree with the Four Masters in giving this monarch a reign of only one year, namely, the 5th of Vespasian, i.e. A.D. 71. From this Dr. O’Conor concludes that those Irish writers err who place the birth of Christ in the reign of Conchobhar of Ulster.—See his Prolegomen. ad Annales, p. lii, and from p. lxxvii. to p. lxxiv.
An céid bhí toaim do Criost, 7 an scéim a bhairi a réidh do pighe Crioimtann Niadháir.

An Criois, a ná go leat é do Crioimtann le pighe hEireann, go nephalte i náin Crioimtann, i náin, iarr súrdeach an eachtra uirthir a mbeadh sé. An réidh do eachtra uirthir a thug sé a mbeadh sé. An réidh do eachtra uirthir a thug sé a mbeadh sé.

Duois Criois.

An céid bhí toaim do Criois, 7 an scéim a bhairi a réidh do pighe Crioimtann Niadháir.

An Criois, a ná an droch toaim hEireann le pighe hEireann, go nephalte i náin Crioimtann, i náin, iarr súrdeach an eachtra uirthir a mbeadh sé. An réidh do eachtra uirthir a thug sé a mbeadh sé. An réidh do eachtra uirthir a thug sé a mbeadh sé.

An Criois, a ná an droch toaim hEireann le pighe hEireann, go nephalte i náin Crioimtann, i náin, iarr súrdeach an eachtra uirthir a mbeadh sé. An réidh do eachtra uirthir a thug sé a mbeadh sé. An réidh do eachtra uirthir a thug sé a mbeadh sé.

\( \text{Nemhnuir.} \) Dr. O'Conor translates this cognomen miles vercamundus; and O'Flaherty understands it to mean "husband of Nair;" but Keating gives it a far different interpretation: "Tracto cognomin aboriginalis pudore, nam Ver simper est ac pigil, et miles ac pulchrosum; et omnium ille maximo profunditate pudore, quod de matriste e filii coitu genitus fuerit."—Lynch.

\( \text{Dom-Crmhtthalain.} \) i.e. Crimththain's Fort. This fort was situated on the hill of Howth, and its site is occupied by the Bailie's lighthouse.

\( \text{Wonderful jewels.} \) 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:

Crmththainus ille pulió ante mortem ab expeditione reversus insignia quaedam cimelia in patriam retulit, nempe currum aureum; alveolum basilium ex auro, trecentas splendentes gemmas pro scrupis habentem; Phrigium indisum auro intextum; ensae capulo decurio sculpiturum varietate decoratum cui ca vis inerat, ut semper victoriam recturerit; sevum baccis argenteis calatum; lanceam vulnus immedicabile semper indigentem; fundum a scopo nunquam aberrantem; duas canes venaticos ligamine argentes astrictos quod centum cumbalta [uncillis] "estimatum est; cum multis alis."—p. 126.

The Lcehhr-Gobhala of the O'Clyer's contains a poem of seventy-two verses, ascribed to King Crimththain himself; in which he describes the previous articles he brought into Ireland on this occasion. It begins, Má thar coth an eachtra
File, son of Rossa Ruadh, son of Fearghus Fairrghe, was one year in the sovereignty of Ireland, when he was slain by Crimthann, son of Lughaidh Sliaha-blundearg.

The Age of the World, 5193. The first year of Crimthann Niadhnair, son of Lughaidh, in the sovereignty of Ireland.

The Age of the World, 5194. The second year of Crimthann.

OF THE AGE OF CHRIST.

The first year of the age of Christ, and the eighth year of the reign of Crimthann Niadhnair.

The Age of Christ, 9. The sixteenth year of Crimthann in the sovereignty of Ireland, when he died at Dun-Crimthann, 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-Crimthann, 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 made; 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 Buadhanná, or female sprite, named Nair, from whom he was called Niadh Nairí, 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 Heromon. The following notice of this expedition of King Crimthann is given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise; but it would appear to have been interpolated by Mageoghegan, who evidently had a copy of a romantic tale of Crimthann'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 Crimthann's queen.—See Oggagt, p. 291.

Cedach-Crimthann.—Michael Ó'Clergy explains the word cedach by breac (a cloak) in his Glossary, and adduces the Cedach Cpinnta as an example. From this it is evident that this cloak was celebrated in Irish romantic stories.
In the Baine, more the general Tibraide fruits and as that fur i.

Copbre Cairbre Murann, was e. which Leabhar-Gabhala massacre, tacots.

Caitcheann, escaped are those who prevailed over nobility, whose history has been recorded in great massacre which they had made of the nobility of Ireland, so that the corn, fruits, and produce of Ireland were barren; there used to be but one grain upon the stalk, one acorn upon the oak, and one nut upon the hazel. Fruitless were her harbours; milkless her cattle; so that a general famine prevailed over Ireland during the five years that Cairbre was in the sovereignty. Cairbre afterwards died, and the Attacotti offered the sovereignty of Ireland to Morann, son of Cairbre. He was a truly intelligent and learned man, and said that he would not accept of it, as it was not his hereditary right; and, moreover, he said that the scarcity and famine would not cease until they should send for the three legitimate heirs, to the foreign countries” [where they were], “namely, Fearladhach Finnachtach, Corb Olum, and Tirbraide Tirach, and erect Fearladhach as king, for to him it was due, because his father” [the last monarch] “had been killed in the massacre we have mentioned, whereas his mother, Bainé, had escaped. This was done at Morann’s suggestion, and it was to invite Fearladhach 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 cumhals; with many other precious articles.

The Age of Christ, 10. The first year of the reign of Cairbre Cínnecht, after he had killed the nobility, except a few who escaped from the massacre in which the nobles were murdered by the Aitheach Tuatha⁵. These are the three nobles who escaped from them at that time: Fearadhach Fínnfeachtúchta, from whom are [sprung] all race of Conn of the Hundred Battles; Tíbraide Tirech, from whom are the Dal-Araide; and Coreb Olum⁶, from whom are the kings of the Eoghanachts, in Munster⁷. And as to these, it was in their mothers’ wombs they escaped. Baine, daughter of the king of Alba, was the mother of Fearadhach Fínnfeachtúchta; Cruife, daughter of the king of Britain, was the mother of Coreb Olum; and Aine, daughter of the king of Saxony, was the mother of Tíbraide Tirech.

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, Tíbraide Tirech, in the east of Ulster; Coreb Olum in the south, over Munster; and Fearadhach Fínnfeachtúchta, at Teampáir of the Kings.”—Page 134.

After this follows, in this work, an anonymous poem of forty-eight verses on the massacre of the Milesian nobility at Magh-Cro, where they were entertained at a feast by the Aitheach-Tuatha or plebeians, and on the restoration of the lawful heir. It begins “SeócBriath Ógiriu nide,” “the nobles of Ireland all.”

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

⁵ *Aitheach-Tuatha.—* This name, usually latinized Attacotti, is interpreted *Gíginteim-Géant* by Dr. O’Conor (Prolep., i. 74), but “Plébeiorum 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 Načghiallach.

⁶ *Fearadhach Fínnfeachtúchta:* i.e. Fearadhach Finn, the Righteous. “Feućen č. a. pipénta.”—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.

⁷ *Tíbraide Tirech.—* He was king of Ulster for thirty years and ancestor of Magennis, Mac Artan, and other families of the east of Ulster; but there are other chieftain families of the race of Ruithraighe, not descended from him, as O’More of Leix, O’Conor Kerry, and O’Conor Corcomroe.

⁸ *Coreb Olum.—* He was otherwise called Deirgtheine, and from him Oidoll Olum, King of Munster, and ancestor of the most powerful families of Munster, was the fourth in descent.

⁹ *Eoghanachts, in Munster.—* He is also the
Apor Cmorte, a cífraí óce. Iap mbíte cúis bhlaiona in míche nEireann ón Champaiche Caireacht actbaí. Ól eipr Má do boi Eire rína remímpíppíóí, amhbríth a hion, ar ní bheá aicte in ghráme ar a eonall, eteóthanach a híon, toipce a eítpe, dethúíomar a mór, ar ní bheá aicte in úibe ar an palat.

Mac thon Campaiche bhrí ar Móraim monpeolach rípe a páire Móraim mac Maom.


Apor Cmorte, triocsa a ré. Iap ceataíin dá bhaíom ar phichtt in míche nEireann díRípaíach Bhomríscheannach, mac Cmportannah Naóíánar, po éecin tTúímpíír.

Apor Cmorte, triocsa a réch. An cío bhlaíom díRípaíach Bhíona, mac Díape, mac Oliúcháí, in míche nEireann.

Apor Cmorte, triocsa annar. Iap múbe trí bhlaíom in míche nEireann don ancestor of the equally powerful and numerous tribe of Dal-gCaíis; but he is not the ancestor of the O'Driscolls, so that we must infer that their ancestor escaped this massacre at Magh-Cro.

"Móraim Mac Misína.—The Leabhar-Ghabhatha states that, after the inauguration of Fearadhach as monarch of Ireland, he appointed Móraim, son of Cairebre-Chúnaide, as his chief brehon or judge. That this Móraim had a sin or claim called Ith Móraíom, 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:

"Moramis ille Carpri filius, judicis ferendis a Rei adhibitus, observantis-inimns agquitatis cultor, auudum habuit ea virtute prædium, ut eipn vis judicis sententiam pronuntiaturi, vel testis testimonium predaturi collo circumdaturas æquae fauces stringeret; si latum unguem ab eipnóo ille, vel hie a veritate discederet. Unde vulgarí diverbió testium collo Morani annyo cingi exoptantum."—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 full of tranquillity as precious as it was rare." But the O'Clerys (ubi supra) assert "that Fearadhach proceeded to extirpate the Aithbeach-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 Cairebre Niallmhair, Cairbre Caítcheann, and Fearadhach Finnfearachtach, with the Roman emperors Titus
The Age of Christ, 14. Cairbre Caitcheann, after having been five years in the sovereignty of Ireland, died. Evil was the state of Ireland during his reign; fruitless her corn, for there used to be but one grain on the stalk; fruitless her rivers; milkless her cattle; 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'f.

The Age of Christ, 15. The first year of Fearadhach Finnfeachtnach as king over Ireland; good was Ireland during his time. The seasons were right tranquil. The earth brought forth its fruit; fishful its river-mouths; milkful the kine; heavy-headed the woods.

The Age of Christ, 36. Fearadhach Finnfeachtnach, son of Crimhthann Niadhnaír, after having spent twenty-two years in the sovereignty of Ireland, died at Teamhair.

The Age of Christ, 37. The first year of Fiacha Finn, son of Daire, son of Duthach, in the sovereignty of Ireland.

The Age of Christ, 39. This Fiacha Finn5 (from whom are the Dal-
Piatach Finn po (o trád Dal Fíatach i nUltain) do rocaip la Fiacha Piompolaí.

Aorp Cnforth, cíirpea bhaodam. An céo bhíodhann do mighhe Piacha Piompolaí or Éimhin.

Aorp Cnforth, caoga a ré. iap mhíthi rícht mhabháin decc in mighhe nEpeann oPiacha Piompolaí po marbhad é iap na cneacachtaí epe comhpailte na nGrischethaeth i nopeccan Mórgh bholg. Atáin na cneccethaigh iap a trupchaigh. Élim mac Conmaic pí Úlaid, Sanbh mac Cúir, mac Magach, migh ConmaeC, poimbre mac Fíne pí Múinian, 7 Éochaí Úacthú pí Lagnáin. Ni pauoirpionúin do eolaim achtmaí an mac boí in mhi corrected Étne mghl pí Alban, Tuathal Tacht naSaúinn.

Aorp Cnforth, caocca peacht. An céo bhíodhann do mighhe Élim mac Conmaic.

Aorp Cnforth, ríchtmoqart a ré. iap mhíthi ríche bhíodhann in migh Eimhin nÉlim mac Conmach do rocaip in ecacht Uachtar la Tuathal Tacht naSaúinn. Do láidh Dicmghla in eonainí a mignnoin rosp Grischethaíthpí maidhnaí Élim iap mi gho mgle 1 Épse do bát gan tocht, gan bhocht, gan míp, gan nápp, 7 gan naíc mac mní aile, o ro máppait Grischethunta Fiacha Piompolaí má organ Mórgh bholg so pí Tuathal Tacht naSaúinn.

Aorp Chnforth, céo a ré. iap mhíthi rícochta bhíodhann in mighhe nEpeann do Tuathal Tacht naSaúinn topéapaí la Med mac Róipraibe pí Úlaid in Mórgh

was a more powerful man than the legitimate soverign.

1 Dal Fíatach: i.e. the tribe or race of Fíatach 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 Fiachraílochaidh: i.e. Fiacha of the white Cattle. "A candore quo Hiberniae borem, illo Rege, insignabantur, cognomen illud adjectum: Finn enim candidum, et lochá borem, significant."—Lynch, p. 129. The Annals of Clonmaenoise give this Fiacha a reign of only seven years.

3 Magh-bolg. — Now Mayboaghe, a parish in the south-east of the county of Cavan, and extending into Meath.—See A. M. 3559.

4 Achill. — Also written Achaill. According to all the copies of the Dinnshenchas, this was the ancient name of the hill of Skreen, near Tara, in the county of Meath.—See O'Flaherty's Ossian, part iii. c. 45. Flann synchronizes Élim and his successor Tuathal with the Roman Emperor Adrian. The Annals of Clonmaenoise agree with the Four Masters, giving him a reign of twenty years.

5 Tuathal Teichtmhth: 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
Fiachta' 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\(^a\), 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\(^a\). These were the provincial kings by whom he was killed: Elim, son of Conra, King of Ulster; Sambh, son of Ceat Mac Magach, King of Connaught; Foirbre, son of Fin, King of Munster; and Eochaidh Aincheann, King of Leinster. He left of children but one son only, who was in the womb of Eithne, daughter of the King of Alba [Scotland]. Tuathal was his [the son's] name.

The Age of Christ, 57. The first year of the reign of Elim, son of Conra.

The Age of Christ, 76. Elim, son of Conra, after having been twenty years in the sovereignty of Ireland, was slain in the battle of Aichill\(^b\), 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\(^b\), after having been thirty years in the sovereignty of Ireland, was slain by Mal, son of Rochraidhe, King

he was slain in the last year of Antoninus Pius by Mal. Now Adrian reigned from the death of Trajan, A.D. 117 to A.D. 138, when he was succeeded by Antoninus Pius, who reigned till 161. Therefore Tuathal's death occurred in 160, which shews that the chronology of the Four Masters is antedated by many years.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise, the Leabhar-Gabhala of the O'Cloys, Keating's History of Ireland, the Book of Lecan, and various other ancient and modern authorities, too numerous to be here particularized, contain detailed accounts of 133 battles fought by him in the different provinces, against the Aitheach-Tuatha, or Attacotti, of Ireland, whom he reduced to obedience in the various provinces; of his formation of Meath as mensal lands for the monarchy; and of his having celebrated the Feis-Teamhrach, at which the princes and chieftains of the kingdom assembled, who all swore by the sun, moon, and all the elements, visible and invisible, that they would never contest the sovereignty of Ireland with him or his race; of his having established solemn conventions at Tlachtgha, Uisneach, and Tailltinn, &c.; imposed a fine on the King of Leinster called the Boruma-Laighean, which was paid by the Leinstermen during the reigns of forty monarchs of Ireland.
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, II. 2. 18, which has been prepared for publication by the Irish Archeological 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 cauldrons, with two passing great cauldrons consisting in breadth and depthness five fists, for the king’s own brewing; one hundred and fifty couples of men and women in servitude, to draw water on their backs for the said brewing; together with one hundred and fifty maids, with the king of Leinster’s own daughter, in like bondage and servitude."

The most ancient authority for the battles of Tuathal is in a poem by Maelmura Othna, beginning "Τριας ὤρ τρατάιδ Τυατάλ Τεατέναπ, i.e. Lord over lords was Tuathal Teachtmaire," 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.

4 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 Ballymuck; the Six-mile Water, in the parish of Ballycoro, a little south-west of Shane's Hill: after a course of about 100 perchs it becomes the boundary between the parish of Kilwaughter, as well as between the baronies of Upper Glenarm and Upper Antrim. Following the
of Ulster, in Magh-Line, at Moin-an-chatha, in Dal-Araidhe, where the two rivers, Ollar and Ollarbha, spring. Ceann-gubha is the name of the hill on which he was killed, as this quatrain proves:

Ollar and Ollarbha,
Ceann-gubha, 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 Freemhainn,—
On the side of the hill of Glean-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 Rechtsnar.

direction of a ravine, which runs down the face of the hill, it arrives at the townland of Head-wood, 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 Lurme 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 Carnhoh, and here, under the brow of the hill, is a pile consisting of several huge stones, ranged in an irregular circle, the space within being chiefly occupied by six upright stones, disposed in pairs, and supporting two blocks above five feet long, and from two to three feet square, laid horizontally upon them.—See Reeves’s Ecclesiastical Antiquities of the Dioceses of Down, Connor, and Dromore, p. 268.

a Ceann-gubha: i.e. Head, or Hill of Grief. This is doubtless Ballyboley hill, and Tuathal’s monument is the pile at Carnhoh above described.

b Freemhainn.—A famous hill, rising over Loch Caur, or Lough Owel, near the town of Mullingar, in Westmeath.

c Glean-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 Rechtsnar 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.
Aor Chlóirt, ceo a haoi nóíce. An ceeó bhí anamnói Reachtmar, mac Tuachail Téachtmar, na mígh op Eimm. Bhain mithí Seal máthair an Reachtmar pi. A fhaite annmúréar Comó móbha na hOirsealla, ar a amn po haoíarchár. Aí le húir po clárá Raíth Móir Uaithe Lainnín a nélleabhair.

Aor Chlóirt, ceo anaoi nóíce. Iar mhírä naon mhíléadha hí mígh nípeainn òFhódhlaí Reachtmar atábal.

Aor Chlóirt, ceo píche. An ceeó bhí anamnói Caíomó Móir, mac Reachtmar Pumpláin, hí mígh nípeainn.

Aor Chlóirt, ceo píche aoná. Iar mithé bhrí bhríona na mígh op Eimm do Caíomó Móir do céad la Comn, 7 la Luainíth Téicnípa, in scáit Moighe b'Agaidh.


* Féalchimithí Reachtmar.—The author of the fourth Life of St. Bridget, published by Colgan, in his Trias Thainna, c. i, says that this monarch was called Reachtmar, because he instituted great laws. "Reacht enna Seoicce Legent sonet." Keating says that he was called Reachtmar, because he was the first that established Lex tulainis 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 erúc.—Ogygia, ii, 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 Tighearnaigh's Annals. Aurelius reigned from A.D. 161 to 180.

* Seul.—O'Flaherty (Ogygia, part iii, c. 56) calls him Seul Balbh, and says that he was King of Finland, the inhabitants of which, as well as those of Denmark and Norway, were called Fomóiríomh by the Irish.

* Cona-Báiné: i.e. Baíné's hill. This was the name of a hill situated in the plain of Magh-Leambh, otherwise called Clossach, in Tyrone; but it is now obsolete.

* Raith-Móir, of Magh-Leambh: i.e. the Great Rath of Magh Leambh. This was also in Clossach.—See A. M. 3727.

* Luainíth of Teamhairé.—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 Domhnaichmor-Moighe Echbaigh in their territory.

* Magh b'Agaidh.—According to the Will of Cathaícair Mor, as preserved in the Books of Lecan and Ballymote, Cathaícair was slain by the Fian or militia of Luaignime in the battle of Tailltin. According to the Annals of Cionnaicnois, "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 Cathaícair 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 Reachtnuhar, son of Tuathal Teachtuachar, as king over Ireland. Baine, daughter of Scal, was the mother of this Feidhlimidh. It was from her Cnoc-Baine, in Oirghialla, for it was there she was interred. It was by her also Rath-mor, of Magh-Leanlainn, in Ulster, was erected.

The Age of Christ, 119. Feidhlimidh Reachtnuhar, 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 Firrughflais, 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 Laiaghni 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 Connaught and Monarch 50 leppæqwbæ, i.e. cum residentibi, 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 Lagenian quarit: quoniam alieni Connactensium aliquando subjecta fuit: Ea ratione et nos Connactam peclimus, quia nostris aliquote cum totus Hibernia subditae fuerat monarchia."—Hibernia Epigrama, lib. i. c. 8.

Dermot here alludes to Dermot, son of Donough, surnamed Machambo, who was his great great grandfather, and who, according to the Annals of Clonmaoise, was King of Ireland, of the Danes of Dublin, and of Wales, in 1069; and to Cathaeir More, from whom he was the twenty-fourth in descent, for he could boast of no other monarch of all Ireland in his family. Roderic O'Conor could reckon his own father only among the monarchs of his line up to the time of Eochaidh Muighmheadhoin in the fourth century; for though his ancestor, Brian, was the eldest son of this King Eochaidh, yet the claims of him and his race were set aside by the more warlike race of Niall of the Nine Hostages, the ancestor of the illustrious family of O'Neill, for nearly 1000 years.

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 Lugaidh O'Clergy, in his poetical controversy with Teige Mac Dury (see Oggyua, iii. c. 60); but the probability is that they were finished by King Feidhlimidh the Lawgiver on the birth-day of his son, Conn.
ANNAL OF IRELAND.

The name Slighe-Cualann, Slighe Mór, Slighe Dála. Slighe Mór 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

This was a western road

tending from the hill of Tara, in the direction of Loch-Uair (Longh Owel), near Mullingar, in
Westmeath. A part of this road is distinctly referred to in Leabhar-aab-Uidhir (Vol. 7, b, a),
as extending from Dun-ma-airbhdeith to the Cross at Tigh-Lomain.

This is often mentioned as a road leading into the north of Ire-
land, but its exact position has not been determined.

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.

Slighe-Mór: i.e. the great way or road. This was a western line, the position of which
is determined by the Eiscéir-Riada.—See note 1.

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.

Slighe-Dála.—This is a continuous line of
gravel hills, extending from Dublin to Clarenbridge, in the county of Galway. It is mentioned in ancient Irish manuscripts as extending from Dublin to Clew, thence to Connacnois and Clonburris, and thence to Meelmore, a
peninsula extending into the bay of Galway.—

This division of Ireland into two nearly equal parts, between Conn of the Hundred Battles and
Eoghan Mór, 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 annalist. The writer of Cath Maigh-Leána, 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 Connacnois, 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 Kedealagh having thus slain King Ca-
hire, succeeded himself, and was more famous
than any of his ancestors for his many victories and
good government. He was called Conn Kedealagh, of” [i.e. from] “a hundred battles
given” [i.e. fought] “by him in his time. He is
the common ancestor, for the most part, of the
north of Ireland, except the Clanna-Rowers, and the sept of Luthins, son of Ithus. He had
three goodly sons, Condy, Cristia, and Art Earne; and three daughters, Meyne” [the mother of
Farghus Dubhhdadhach, King of Ulster, and
monarch of Ireland]. “Sawe” [Sadhbl or Sabbina], “and Sarah” [the queen of Connare II].
Sawe was married to” [Mainiamh, for whom she had Lughaidh Macson, 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'Brien's, O'Ker-
vells, O'Mahonics, 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-Midhluachra, Slighe-Cualama, Slighe-Mor, Slighe-Dala. Slighe-Mor is [that called] Eiseir-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 Nuallat] "warred upon him a long time. He was King of Munster, 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-Cleary Mearie, in Thomond" [recte in Connaught]. "Owen’s share was of the south, and of him took the name Lehmoye or Moye’s half in deale. King Conn’s share stood of the north part of the said Esker, which of him was likewise called Leagh-Conn, or Conn’s 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 Spain’s son, and a great army of Spaniards, picked occasion to quarrel and fall out with the King for the customs of the Shipings of Dublin, alleging that there came more shippes of King Conn’s side, than" [than] "of his side, and that he would needs have the customs in common between them, which King Conn refused; whereupon they were encensed mightly against each other, and met, with their two great armies, at the plains and Heath of Moylena, in the territory of Fercall, where the armies of Owen More were overthrown, himself and Fregus, the King of Spain’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 Fregus."

"The King having thus slain and vanquished his enemies, he reigned peaceably and quietly twenty years, with great increase and plenty of all good things among his subjects throughout the whole kingdom, so as all, in general, had no want, until the King’s brothers, Eochie Finn and Fiacha 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 Tiprady Tyraigh, son of King Mall Mac Roichye, who was slain by Felyn Reaghthwar, the said King Conn’s father; whereupon the said Tibraite, with a very willing heart, came up to Taragh, accompanied with certain other unfaire factors, assaulted the King at unawares, and wilfully killed him, on Tuesday, the 20th of October, in Anno 172 [recte 173], in the 100th year of the King’s age, as he was making great preparations towards the great Feast of Taragh, called Fjéis-Taragh, which yearly, on Hollantide, and for certain days after, was held." 5

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.

Flann synchronizes Feidhlimidh Reachtumhar, Cathair Mor, and Conn of the Hundred Battles, with M. Aurelius: and says that Conn Celechthach gained the battle of Maghdem in the reign
Aoir Chriпорт, cén caocea a hócht. An cén bliadhain do Conaipé, mac Mocha Láinn, in píthe uair Éimhin.

Aoir Chriпорт, cén riarpeaca a chug. Iar mhúthacht mhíliáidh in píthe nÉireann do Conaipé, mac Mocha Láinn, torcaigh le hAnúin mac Spriághain. Tír meic Iar an Conaipé hírin, Cairbré Múrce, ó raibh Múrcraigh, Caoippe Ráce, a chroán, i eCoinn Caoippe Cúinn, 7 Caoippe Ríata, o bhrúil Dál Riata. Sapaíonn níosdon Cuinn Ceocathaí mac aonra Conaipé, mac Mocha Láinn.

Aoir Chriпорт, cén riarpeaca aré. An cén bliadhain do píthe Airt, mac Cuinn Ceocathaí.

Aoir Chriпорт, cén ochtobogar aré. A haois pícle dAirt, mac Cuinn Ceocathaí, in píthe nÉireann. Cath Cúig Ríeadh macaith Oíollach Cúllum, 7 rihe na Cúig Ríeadh (Clanna Conaipé, mac Mocha Láinn, Cairbré Múrce, Caoippe Ríata 7 Caoippe Íarcear) por Úadhra, por Neímí mac

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

1 Cairbre Mus.—He was the ancestor of all the tribes called Musraighe, in Munster, as Musraigh-Breogain, now the barony of Clanwilliam, in the south-west of the county of Tipperary; Musraigh-Miteine, now the barony of Musskerry, in the county of Cork; and Musraigh-Thíre, now the baronies of Upper and Lower Ormond, in the north of the county of Tipperary. — Oggya, iii. c. 63. Dr. O'Brien doubts, in his Irish Dictionary, voce Muscaim, that the existence of these Carbrays rests on any certain historical foundation; but there is as much authority from Irish history for the existence of these Carbrays, as for any other fact belonging to the same period.—See Leabhar na gCóirce, p. 42, note 7.

* Baiscinigh.—This tribe inhabited the district now comprised in the baronies of Moyarta and Clandeborah, in the south-west of the county of Clare, where, after the establishment of surnames, the two chief families of the race were the O'Baiscins and O'Donnells.

* Dal-Riada.—The descendants of Cairbre Riogfhoda, i.e. of the long ubra, 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 Oggia (ubi suprâ), treats, and also Pinkerton and other modern writers. The earliest writer who mentions the settlement of the Dal-Riada in Scotland is Bede, who, in his Eccl. Hist. lib. i. e. i. says: "Scotti, Duce Reuda de Hibernia egressi, annum vel fero sibimet inter Pictos, sedes suas hactenus habent, vindicaverunt." In about three hundred years after the settlement of Cairbre Riada in Scotland, the Dal-Riada of Ulster, who were of the same race, headed by the sons of Ere, son of Eochaidh Mucrseanchar, invaded Scotland, and founded another Dal-Riada in that kingdom. The territory first acquired by the Gaedhil or Scotti, among the Picts, received the name of Airer-Gaeidheal, i.e. the region or district of the Gaedhil, 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 Sruibhghcan. This Conaire had three sons, Cairbre Musc, from whom the Mescraighe are called; Cairbre Baschaein, from whom are the Baiscnigh, in Corca-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 Ceanmeanbrat by the sons of Oilioll Olum and the three Cairbres, i.e. Cairbre Musc, Cairbre Riada, and Cairbre Bascainn, against Dadera, the Druid; Neimhidh, son of

The settlement of the latter colony in Scotland is mentioned by an ancient writer quoted by Camden (Britannia, tit. Scotia) in the following words: "Fergus filius Eric fuit primus qui de semine Chonaire suscepit regnum Albanie: a Brunalan ad mare Hiberniae, et insa gall, et inde reges de semine Fergus regnaverunt in Brunalan, sive Brunchere usque ad Alpinum filium Eochaidh."

The settlement of the Scoti in North Britain is mentioned, in the following words, by the author of the Life of Cadroe, written about the year 1040:


* Ceanmeanbrat.—This was the ancient name of a part of the mountain of Sliabh Riach to the south of Kilnallock, 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 Ceanmeanbrat, 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 Bone, a Briton, and a great number of foreign auxiliaries; and seven days after his arrival (as Tigernach notes) obtained a signal victory over King Art and his forces.

Dr. O’Conor translates this name Ollus Arche-Poeta, but the ancient Irish writers never understood it in that sense, for they never write the word ollus, a chief poet, as Dr. O’Conor wishes to make it, but olum, which they explain "of the bare ear," because his ear was bit off by Aine, the daughter of a Tuatha-De-Dunann, named Eogabhal, as he was ravishing her; "Inde factum est, ut Ollus Olumns quod perinde est ac temporae spoliata auribus, appellaretur."—Lynch. This lady, Aine, whose
Sporobonn, 7 pop d影片 nEpeann, in is topon cair Nemno, mac Sporobonn, 
pi Erna Muinian, 7 Oaofia Orith Onamine, do ceap ina Oaofia la hEogan, 
mac Oilolla, do ceap Nemno, mac Sporobonn, la Camphe Rigpoaca, mac 
Conaire, a nooval a achar 1. Conaire buain. Ro 50n Camphe Mure 
Lughna a. Mac Con na colpea, guin bo bacac hamao. Ip e paé an pop-
anna piin map do in Lughain staíneanac do chom do bi acc biait ac colen 
a teig a oide, do thea ap ballan na con peímara, guin lean Mac 
con de.

Aip Spor, ceo nochat auceac. lap mbith trocha bhadain in piie 
Epeann uArt, mac CuinnCéocathaig, topcap in ceach Moishe Mucpaimne 
la Mac Con 50 na allmaicb. Topreapae beo pín eac deacna macan pe 
Art, mac a Sitap Saothe inxine Cuinn 1. peachac maca Oilolla Olum, 
taigapac lap 1 meago Mac Con a coármatap, Eoghan Mór Dubmicphoch, 
Mucspob, Lughano, Eochaca, Oichob, 7 Taoc a naimma, 7 bémne óirim, 
pi bricain no inu laína pampa. Topcapih hínie a in Lughain Lasha a eocnatai 
a bráigeci. Leachaip naeacasa, mac Meigúir baib, mac Eathach Óm-
father had been killed by Oilioll, resided at and 
gave name to Cuie-Aine, anglice Knokma, 
the county of Limerick, and is 
现代物流 recognized as one of the 
Banishes of the south of Ireland.

*MacCon*: i.e. Son of the Greyhound. 
Kee-
ing gives the same derivation: “Is in Oili-
domo ut eus provignus, ut eus matron 
Sabban Coni Centipradd filiam Oilius uxorem 
habebat, pasiuillus passio versatus, et nomima 
vestigia figere peritus ad Oilih canem venaticum, 
Aquilam Rubram” [Eamh Óg] “nonine 
manibus repens accessit, et annis infantulam 
are sapinus avripnit” [recte, ad uerba sorbenda 
accepit] “nec tamen ab assimuo ad eum accessit 
coerceri potuit, quem res illi nomen Maccon 
pererit, quod periodo est ac annis venatici filius.”

Lynsh.

This, however, is clearly the guess derivation 
and elucidation of a posterior age. The word 
mac con would certainly denote filius canic, 
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 etymo-
ologist of the present day to reject the story 
about the greyhound bitch, and substitute 
a modern conjecture in its place.

This Lughaidh Maccon was the head of the 
Ithian race, and chief of the Munster sept called 
Dairghtine. 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 Dauld Mac 
Firbis in thirty generations. O’Driscoll is not 
accounted of the Milesian race by the Irish gene-
alogists, because he descended from 1h, the 
mele of Milidh, or Milesins.

*Magh-Macornaigh.—This was the name of a 
plain near Athlone, in the county of Galway,
O’Flaherty states (Ogygia, iii. c. 67) that the 
place where King Art was killed, was called 
Turlagh-Airt in his (O’Flaherty’s) time, and 
situated between Moyaica and Kilcornin in
Sroibheimn; and the south of Ireland; where fell Neimhiddh, son of Sroibheimn, King of the Erinai of Munster; and Dadera, the Druid of the Dairrini. Dadera was slain by Eoghain, son of Oilioll; Neimhiddh, son of Sroibheimn, by Cairbre Rioghiadh, son of Comaire, in revenge of his own father, i.e., Comaire. 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 [son of the greyhound] adhered to him [as a soubriquet].

The Age of Christ, 195. After Art, the son of Conn of the Hundred Battles, had been thirty years in the sovereignty of Ireland, he fell in the battle of Magh-Muenrimhe, by Maccon and his foreigners. In the same battle, along with Art, fell also the sons of his sister, Sadhlih, daughter of Conn, namely, the seven sons of Oilioll Olua, who had come with him against Maccon, their brother. Eoghan Mor, Dubhmorechon, Mughcorb, Lughaidh, Eochaidh, Diochorb, 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 of the Long-Check, son of Aenghus Aidhne.—See the Map to Tribes and Customs of Hy-Mana, and Hardiman’s edition of O’Flaherty’s Íar-Connacht, p. 43, note a.

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 Cos, 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 Cianacht, seated in various parts of Ireland.

c Lioghairne.—O’Flaherty calls him Liogairnus. When Art, the son of Conn of the Hundred Battles, succeeded Comaire II. as Monarch of Ireland, he banished his uncle, Eochaith Fian-fothart, and his sons, from Meath, because they had assassinated his brothers, Conla and Crina, and betrayed his father to the Ulstermen. Eochaith, being married to Uchdelbha, the granddaughter of Cathair Mor, proceeded into Leinster, and the king of that province bestowed upon him and his sons certain districts called by posterity Fotharta, from Eochaith’s surname. Of these the two principal were Fotharta-an-Chairna, now the barony of Forth, in the county of Wexford, and Fotharta-Fea, now the barony of Fonth, in the county of Carlow. There were also Fotharta-Airbreach, now the hill of Brit-Eile, now the hill of Croghan, in the King’s County; Fotharta Aithir 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, Lioghairne 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 8, supra.

3 Thirty years.—The Annals of Clonmacnoise
give Maccan 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.

4 He fell.—Keating states that Fercheas, a
poet who resided at Cnocach, killed Maccan, at
the instance of King Cormac, with a kind of
lance called rincne, at Gort-an-oir, near Dear-
grath, in Magh-Feimhean, while he (Maccan)
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. Cormac, called, in the
Leabhar-Gabhala, Ard-Feirchis, is now anglicised
Knockagh, and is situated about three miles
north-east of Cahir.

5 Cronin.—Keating calls this place Crionna-
Chinn Chumain, 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.

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

7 Cianachta, 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 Maiciadhh, in the sovereignty of Ireland.

The Age of Christ, 225. After Lughaidh, i. e. Maccon, son of Maiciadhh, had been thirty years\(^4\) in the sovereignty of Ireland, he fell by the hand of Feircis, son of Coman Eces, after he had been expelled from Teamhair [Tara] by Cormac, the grandson of Conn.

The Age of Christ, 226. Fearghus Duibhheadach, son of Imchadhh, was king over Ireland for the space of a year, when he fell in the battle of Crinna\(^1\), 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 Caisfhiachach [of the Crooked Teeth]. Of them was said:

Upon the one stone at Rathcro\(^5\)
Were slain the three Fearghus's;
Cormac said this is fine,
His hand did not fail Laighe.

In the army of Cormac came Tadhg, son of Cian, and Lughaidh, to that battle; and it was as a territorial reward for the battle that Cormac gave to Tadhg the land on which are the Ciannachta, in Magh-Breagh\(^6\), as is celebrated in other books.

The Age of Christ, 227. The first year of Cormac, son of Art, son of Conn of the Hundred Battles, as king over Ireland.

of this tribe extended from the River Liffey to near Drumiskin, in the county of Louth. Duleek, in the county of Meath, is mentioned as in it. Keating gives a curious story about Tadhg mac Cein, from the historical tale called Cath Crinna, but some of its details are rather legendary. It is, however, true as to the main facts; for it is stated in the Annals of Tigheernach that Tadhg obtained as a reward for defeating the Ulstermen on this occasion, the whole region extending from Glais-Naara, near Druim-Inaschlunn (now Drumiskin, in the present county of Louth), to the Cooca Macielid, at the River Liffey.—See Ann. Tigher., p. 45; Keating’s History of Ireland, in the reign of Fearghus Duibhheadach; and O’Flaherty’s Oggya, iii. c. 68. This Tadhg is the ancestor of O’Carroll of Ely, in the south of the King’s County; of O’Mengher 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
Aor Cnapt, na chéad trimochar a ceachair. A hocht do Chobhmac.

Aor Cnapt, na chéad trimochar a ré. A thocht do Chobhmac. Cath

Cnapanu mac cCobhmac na Cunn pop Ultóib an bhlaóaimi. Cath in hÉu

in Moigh Ceit pop Ceit, mac Eacbóach, mac Connaí, pi Connacht. Cath

i nÉith, cath Cunn Déirpe, cat Sputha pop Ultóib, cath Slieche Cualnge.

Aor Cnapt, na chéad trimochar a ré. A thocht do Chobhmac. Cath

Atha beatha Cath Raitha Oinna an bhlaóaimi na cCobhmac.

Aor Cnapt, na chéad trimochar a hocht. A do thocht do Chobhmac. Cath

Cill Dea in ré, 7 ré catha in nDúbanar na Ccobhmac.

Aor Cnapt, na chéad trimochar a hocht. A thocht do Chobhmac. Cath

Altamnaic, 7 récht catha Eile òi cCobhmac.

Aor Cnapt, na chéad cithpaíter. A cithpaíter do Chobhmac. Cath

Moigh Thocht, 7 longíph Chobhmac tar maig Ren (i.e. tar an roppa, an

bhlaóaimi, como dhon chup ri pop ganairtharíom ríghhe nAlban.

Aor Cnapt, na chéad trimochar a hain. A cain do thocht do Chobhmac.

Athaí aonrath is Catha Chobhmac pop Múannan an bhlaóaimi. Cath Déirpe,

cath Locha Léin, cath Conaí, cath Donn, cath Fen, cath Claí, cath Muppe,

cath Slíabh Cuiligné; i.e. the road or pass of Cualigne, which is a mountainous district still

so called, in the north of the county of Louth.

9 Alt-Beatha: i.e. Ford of the Birch. This

was probably the ancient name of Ballybay

(Ógul éa beata), in the county of Monaghan.

6 Dúnba: i.e. tumulus. There are countless

places of this name in Ireland.

7 Cuid-tochair: i.e. Corner or Angle of the

Causeway. Not identified.

8 Dubhaith:—Now Dowth, on the Boyne, in

the county of Meath, where there is a remark-

able mound, 286 feet high, which is one of the

monuments of the Tuatha-De-Dannans. In

the Annals of Tighernach the reading is, in Dhubh.

9 Altamnagh,—Probably intended for Edad-

mágh, i.e. the plain of the River Allo, in the

county of Cork.

8 Elec.—Now Sliebh Eilbhe, anglicé Slive-

Ilva, a mountain in the parish of Kilmomohan,
The Age of Christ, 234. The eighth year of Cormac. Oilioll Olum, son of Mogh Nuadhat, King of Munster, died.

The Age of Christ, 235. The tenth year of Cormac. The battle of Gra-nard by Cormac, the grandson of Conn, against the Ulstermen this year. A battle at En, in Magh-Aec, against Aedh, son of Eochedh, son of Conall, King of Connaught. A battle at Eith; the battle of Ceann-Daire; the battle of Sruth against the Ulstermen; the battle of Slige-Cuailgne.

The Age of Christ, 236. The eleventh year of Cormac. The battle of Ath-Beatha; the battle of Dunla this year by Cormac.

The Age of Christ, 238. The twelfth year of Cormac. A battle at Cuiltochair thrice, and three battles at Dubhladh by Cormac.

The Age of Christ, 239. The thirteenth year of Cormac. The battle of Allamagh; 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 Muiresce; the battle of Fearta, in which fell Eochaidh barony of Burren, and county of Clare.

1 Magh-Techt.—See A. M. 3529, 3656.
2 Magh-Rein; i.e. the Plain of the Sea. Reim, gen. peim, 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 classam trans maric in septentrionali Britanniam misit, qua triennii spacio cas oras inestante imperium in Albania exigit." But the word longcor, in ancient Irish, means expulsion or banishment (longcor a long ce a lonnabao—O’Clery), and the passage might be translated thus: "The expulsion of Cormac across the sea this year, and it was on this occasion that he obtained the sovereignty of Alba."

3 Loch Lein.—See A. M. 3579, supra.
4 Luimneach.—Now Limerick. This was originally the name of the Lower Shannon. See Acta Sanctorum, by the Bollandists, 3rd May, p. 380, and Life of St. Senanus by Colgan.

5 Grian.—There are several places of this name in Ireland, but the place here alluded to is probably the hill of Cnoc-Greine, i.e. the Hill of Grian, over the village of Pallagrean, in the barony of Coonagh, and county of Limerick.

6 Classach.—Not identified. There are many places of the name in Ireland.

7 Muiresce.—See A. M. 3501, 3790.
8 Fearta.—Not identified. There are several places so called.
cath Píopa hi torchoip Cochaiti Taobroma, mac O'Guailla Ollum, cat Saimna hi torepair Cian, mac Cilealla Ollum, ã cat Aitria cam.

Oipgam na hingidípaice, iom Chaoihipita hi Tíimpair, la Ónlaín, mac Óma Óisín, pi Lúshín. Tíochta píosín a lioin, ã céo inic la gach inic niob. Óa piús deos na Lúshín borp bi Copbmac ar sálair aomph, i noigialt na hingidípa húm, amallí pe poíphainí na boinaí co na thorhach iar Túathal.

Aoir Cúíopt, óa chéo ã cúepachae a híocht. Ó aí p'chícte ó Chopbmac. Cath hi Pocharro Mupéinéine mpr eCopbmac an bhaspaim.

Aoir Cúíopt, óa céo píosca a òdó. Óa ré tiocha ó Chopbmac. Cath Cúiponna Pregabhal mpr eCopbmac por Ulleát, ón hi torcoip Anngur Píonn, mac Píospíra Ónnaobasaí, pi Óluin, go nár Óluin mímne.

Aoir Cúíopt, óa chéo pearsa a cuig. Ó naoí tiocha ó Chopbmac. Óinn Chéalrach, mce Chopbmac, ã Réchéape Chopbmac, ã púil Chopbmac bunún ó hóipróf oacn poiccor la hAengur Thabnaibéech, mac Fiaíchach Sngó, mce Ydúnrhmu Yachtaí. Ro hóip iarain Chopbmac ríuos cóo tráca porc na Dóirí a ecoinál an súmaí mh, 50 por tóann ó a tróph, coinró pilio in Moomin.

Aoir Cúíopt, óa céo pearsa a pé. Cúepachae bluaidíin ó Chopbmac, mac Úirt, mce Cúinno, hi piúg nÉipéin go bhfáir cír ce Cúíopte iar leurmhain cnám

5 Samhain.—Now Cnoc-Sandina, near Bru- re, in the county of Limerick.—See A. M. 4169, supra.
6 Ardcom : i.e. Crooked Height or Hill. Not identified.
7 Chuapata.—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 Óggo, iii, c. 69.
8 Dunloundis Einní Niadhil filius Cathirií Regis Hiberniae ab episcopos rex Lageniae Temorensae apud Coenfertam gynececum immuni feritate adhorris, trignita regias puellas cum trecentis amillis famulanibus ad unum interiunctione delivit. Quocitum Cormanus rex duodecin Lageniae dynastas parthenicidii conscios morte
plexit, et Bearian Tuathalii regis nuletam Lagennis cum accessione imperavit.
9 Boruma.—See an account of this impost under the reign of Tuathal Teachtmaír, supra, A. D. 106.
10 Fochord Muirtheimhne.—Now Faughard, in the county of Louth, about two miles to the north of Dundalk.—See A. D. 1595, 1596.
11 Cúimna-Fregabhail.—Dr. O'Conor renders this Cúimna partum, taking plegabdhul to be a verb, from balvul; but it was certainly the ancient name of a place on the River Fregabhail, now the Ravel Water, in the county Antrim.—See A. M. 3510, supra. Tighernach places this battle in the year 251.
12 Aenghus Cúithbhainhbeoch : i.e. Aenghus of the terrible Spear.
Taebhfada [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-cam.

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 Boruma with an increase after Tuatha.

The Age of Christ, 248. The twenty-second year of Cormac. A battle at Fochard Múrrtheimhne by Cormac this year. The battle of Crionna-Fregaibhal [was fought] by Cormac against the Ulstermen, where fell Aenghus Finn, son of Fearghus Dubhdeadach [i.e. the Black-toothed], King of Ulster, with the slaughter of the Ulstermen about him.

The Age of Christ, 265. The thirty-ninth year of Cormac. Ceallach, son of Cormac, and Cormac's lawgiver, were mortally wounded, and the eye of Cormac himself was destroyed with one thrust [of a lance] by Aenghus Gaibh-uaibhtheach, 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

* * * * *

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 Deese, 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 effect no permanent settlement anywhere until they went to Munster, where Oilioll Olum, king of that province, who was married to Sadhba (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 Nadrfinech, King of Munster, afterwards gave them the plain of Magh-Feinheann, now the barony of Ella and Olla, 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 4, under A.D. 1205.

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

"Éad a mair púcháig i dTír Oile, óp ar na hómna fhrádmháig beúmerle, óp ár am árboga bápp-prinde."
brádáin ma bhroin,骋 an rudhna ro imr Mailgenn tríu raip, iar níom-
roí do Copbmec ar na dhrainín ro bhití aóchar Dó do tairbh. Conaibh
aire m‘fh an aimhriuiuial eipriu the púmpaleam na níomhá go tse an bhrá
donhain do. A pé Copbmec do ríphaic teagusa na níog do coimh ma, bhe
er, ‘g pollamainnse na ri. Úsáide uimhirce eipriu ‘ndolgribh, in ccomgabh,
‘g in fúisc, air aip ‘ro ‘n dhuine ‘ruacht, maíl, ‘g anuas aí nacha haon, ‘g cícha
ceang an ceap, conaibhe an udhsean ro ríphaic roch chíoch baon roch cong-
baill leo ‘n bhr an aimhriu imacinlige.

A pé an Copbmec ro, mac Aipt, beor ro ‘nionóil eipriceidh Epeann co
haon mar gheall ro Tímpach, scéip ro ropcopaí roppach eiprice id Epeann ro
peasbhaí in nenh luabhaí do huaim príth strict Tempach. Dá híor luabhaí
rín baistí comgnéasaí ‘g comhainm ghráimide Epeann ‘ri ‘riogair ‘g ‘imp-
reacha an oimhna, ‘g ‘riog ‘na comcaice ‘ri ‘riogair Epeann. Ar an bhí ro
peasbhaí ma ndíreach ‘ri Epeann ro na comcaiceachad ‘ri cuir ‘g ‘diúg ‘na
comcaice ‘a ‘a comhainmighidh ‘a ‘tha ‘uair ‘co hipéal. Dá hao thara bhaí ‘ruph
‘co na Dó ‘obair Epeann leis an or, ‘o ‘tha ‘cuimhne ‘co ‘tráit, ‘ó ‘tráit ‘co ‘baile, ‘g

“Good, indeed, was the situation of that
house (sc. of Chíticech) 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.

6 Tímpach or Righ.—“‘Cornac was absolutely
the best king that ever reigned in Ireland before
himself. He wrote a book entitled Princely
Institutions, which, in Irish, is called Tímpach
Rí, which book contains as gooodly precepts and
moral documents as Cato or Aristotle did ever
write.”—Iom. Chu.

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.

7 Lom.—For an account of the laws insti-
tuted by King Cormac, see the Stowe Catalogue,
and Petrie’s History and Antiquities of Tara Hill,
pp. 16-20.

8 Psalter of Teamhair.—This Psalter is re-
ferred to in a poem by Cuan O’Lochlain, who
flourished in the eleventh century, but no frag-
ment of it has been identified as now remaining.
A copy, indeed, of the Book of Ballymote, with
some additions made by Tóighe O’Naghten, now
preserved in the Library of Trinity College,
Dublin, H. 1. 15, bears the title of Siolmú
na Teamhair; but this name was given it by
O’Naghten himself, for no reason except that it
contains articles relating to Irish laws, gene-
alogy, history, topography, &c.

O’Flaherty quotes a poem beginning Team-
hair na mugh parth Copmac, i.e. Teamhair
of the Kings, fort of Cormac, which, among other
things, he says, describes three schools insti-
tuted by King Cormac at Tara, namely, one for
teaching military discipline, another for history,
and the third for jurisprudence. This was
preserved in O’Dunegan’s Book of Hy-Many,
fol. 173; but no copy of it has been discovered
salmon sticking in his throat, on account of the siabhroth [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 Teagus-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 Tigernach make any special mention of Cormac's expedition into Munster, against Fiacha Muileathan, king of that province, of which expedition the historical tale called Forbsais-Droma-Damhghaire (i.e. the encampment of Druim-Damhghaire, now Knocklong, in the county of Limerick), preserved in the Book of Lismore, fol. 169; and Keating, in his History of Ireland; and the Book of Lecan, fol. 133, a., give such minute particulars. On this occasion the Druid, Mogh Ruith, the ancestor of the O'Dugans of Fermoy, displayed wondrous magical powers in supplying the Munster forces with water, and a spring well which he caused to issue from the earth by discharging a magical javelin is still pointed out. The inhabitants of this neighbourhood also believe that he caused the sun to stand still for a whole hour, to enable the forces of Leath-Chuinn to dislodge Cormac from his entrenchment at Knocklong. Cormac was completely routed and pursued into Ossory, where he was obliged to deliver up pledges or hostages to Fiacha, as security for making reparation for the injuries done to Munster by this expedition.

"Tum Fiachus valido impetu Cormaci exercitum aggressus, eum fudit et fugavit. Imo adeo acriter fugientium tergis ad Ossiriam usque institit, ut Cormaicus adegerit puisci obsides se Teamoia missurum ad Fiachum tandiu quod eum mansuros, donec illatum Monomia-damnum cumulatve ressoriet."—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 Oilioll Olum.

9 Trigaldh of land.—O'Flaherty translates this passage as follows:

"Ex hac Schola proliit liber, qued Psalterium Tomorese dictum, in quo congetis in unum patria archivis, supremorum, et provincialium regum series, ac tempora eum exteris Synchonensis principibus collata, tributa quoque, et vectigalia provincialium monarchis debita, nec non metae, ac limites enjusque regionis a provincia ad territoria, a territorio ad pagos, a pago ad pagi particulam" [epigio do ti] "continuabantur." —Oggpin. iii. c. 6.

10 Leabhar na-h-Othli.—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-Othli is now preserved in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy.

*Leabhar Dinnechusa.*—Of this work, which gives derivations of the names of remarkable hills, forts, and plains in Ireland, there are copies in the Books of Lecan and Ballymote, and in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, H. 2. 15, and H. 3. 3.

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

12 *Cuirbe Lifchochair.*—Keating says that he was so called because he was fostered near the River Liffey.

13 *Eochaidh Dougala.*—He is the ancestor of all the Oirghialla, in Ulster, and of the O'Kellys of Connoracht and their correlative families.

14 *Finn, gnomos of Baiyse.*—This passage is also given by Tigernach. The Finn here mentioned is the celebrated champion called Fingal by Mac Pherson, and Finn Mac Cumhail by the Irish, of whom Mr. Moore has the following
from the townland to the traighidh of land. [These things are celebrated in Leabhar na-n-Uidhri. They are evident in the Leabhar Dimshenchusa.]

The Age of Christ, 267. Eochaidh Gomnat 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 Liffleachair, 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 Gaibunaibhteach was killed this year by the sons of Cairbre Lifflechair, namely, Fiacha Sraibhtime and Eochaidh Doimhlen.

The Age of Christ, 283. The sixteenth year of Cairbre. Finn, grandson of Baisgne, fell by Aichleach, son of Duibhdreann, and the sons of Uirgreann of the Luaighni Teamhrach, at Ath-Brea, upon the Boinn [Boyne], of which was said:

remarks in his History of Ireland, vol. i. p. 133:

"It has been the fate of this popular Irish hero, after a long course of traditional renown in his country, where his name still lives, not only in legends and songs, but in the yet more indelible record of scenery connected with his memory, to have been all at once transferred by adoption to another country" [Scotland], "and start, under a new but false shape, in a fresh career of fame."

This celebrated warrior, who had two grand residences in Leinster, one at Almahau, now the hill of Allen, in the county of Kildare, and the other at Magh-Elle, now Moylally, 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 galloglaighs 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 bhith Finn, ba do gabh,  
so ní nach gum,  
ño all Aichleach mac Ómbópreno  
a cinn do mac Mochtamum.

Mhínbhá Cailte coípeach,  
ño bu buach a'p eich píolgáin,  
Ro bhith coípeach làr in tráip  
ach im chum nó píg maith.

A'or Crioir, d'á céad ochtmoigat a cítaigh. Làn mhitre reict mhílaíonta  
becc hli eireann do Caithre Úmpfeachta ngi cír i ceat Gabhá Aicle,  
ño láin Semoim, mac Círbh, nó Róertoireb, iá tabairt na pene Ómpeorph,  
mac Cormac Cai, làr nó aghaidh an pígh ño cormnaí Leitir Moga rís.

A'or Crioir, d'á céad ochtmoigat a cíuic. Én bhliadhnam dón d'á Róthair  
ó Erin, go stóipcaí Rótháí Ómpbearnach  
la Rótháí Úmpfeachta. Dó cítaigh  
Rótháí Ómpbearnach làr mn in ceat Ollapba in tuine la Corkte.

\[284.\]

a With darts.—The following words are interlined in the text: “a do ná gápaí Ómpbearnach nó go maoin é,” i.e. “by the fishing gaffs he was wounded.” It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen that Finn Mac Cumhaill, the celebrated general of the Irish militia, fell by the hands of Aithch, son of Duibhdream, a treacherous fisherman, who [fired with the love of everlasting notoriety] slew him with his gaff at Rath-Breagha, near the Boyne, whither he had retired in his old age to pass the remainder of his life in tranquillity. That Aithch was soon after beheaded by Caílte Mac Ronain, the relative and faithful follower of Finn.

b Gabhra-Aicidhe: 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, anghluad Cathair, is now the name of a stream which rises in a bog in the townland of Pratts-town, in the parish of Skreen, receives a tribute from the well of Nuaabhacht 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 Osceal, the son of Oisin, slew King Cairbre, with a thrust of a lance. This is partly true, but Osceal himself was also slain in the combat; and, according to other accounts, Semoim, one of the Fotharta of Leinster, was the person who despatched Cairbre.

\[284.\]

c Móghcoid, son of Cormac Cas.—This prince was the principal opponent of the monarch, and not the Channa-Báisgne, or Irish militia, as stated by modern popular writers. Since Eoghan Taidleach, or Mógh Nuadhat, the grandfather of Cormac Cas, had been murdered in his tent by Golf, the son of Morna, at the battle of Magh-Leana, the kings of Munster cherished the most rancorous hatred against the Channa-Morna, who were a military tribe of the Firbolgs of Connaught; and in order to be revenged of them they formed an alliance with the Channa-Báisgne, 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 lancetable wound;  
Aichleach, son of Duibhdreamn, cut off  
The head of the son of Mochtamuin.  

Were it not that Caelite 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; Fearcorb, 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 Airctheach. Fothadh Airctheach was afterwards slain in the battle of Ollarba, in Magh-Line, by Caelite.

Finn Mac Cumhail. Cormac Cas, King of Munster, married Samhair, the daughter of this warrior, and had by her three sons: Tine and Conula, of whose issue no account is preserved, and Moghrorb, the ancestor of the celebrated Brian Boru, 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 Moghrorb, who retained them in his service contrary to the orders of the monarch. This led to the bloody battle of Gabhra, in which the two rival military tribes slaughtered each other almost to extermination. In this battle Osgar, the son of 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 Osgar, and despatched him at a blow.

\[Ollarba, \text{ in } \text{Magh-Line}.\] Now the River Larne, 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 Airctheach, 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 Fothadh as monarchs of Ireland, evidently because he regarded them as usurpers, but makes Fiacha Rolbitine [Sraibhtine] succeed Cairbre Liffeachair, at Tara. They are, however, mentioned as joint monarchs in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, but it is added that “these Fothadh 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-Mucruimhe, and from their brother, Aenghus Gaillilech, or Aenghus of the Bloody Dart, O'Driscoll is descended.

\[Caelite: \text{i.e. Caelite mac Ronain, the fos-}\]
Aon Céidre, da céad oíche an aiar.
An ceid bhiadain do rióga Réachtaí Spáiteim i gÉirinn.

Aon Céidre, da céad nociat a haon.
An riépeadh bhiadain o Réachtaí Spáiteim.
Cath Dunblainn ma Réachtaí pop Leigimh.
Tri catha in Sléib Toasch, cach Smeach, g ea' craíarme ma Réachtaí Spáiteim theóir.

Aon Céidre, tri céad piche a bhá.
Laith mbúth feachadh mbliadhna an tréanoch at na ribh i gÉirinn o Réachtaí Spáiteim do ceap lair na Collaithe i ceath Dubhchomair in éCéidb. Roip 'a mhotreagadh.

Aon Céidre, tri céad piche a thri.
An céad bhiadain do Colla Uair ma e Eachach Dúilimn na ribh i gÉirinn.

Aon Céidre, tri céad piche an aird.
An féinmaumh bhiadain do Colla Uair in ribh nÉireann go ribh taimpeach Típseach éirinn co na hbraitéidh i nAlban go cear ribh ceadab maraon mim.

Aon Céidre, tri céad piche a reacht.
An céad bhiadain do Típseach Típseach nÉireann. A bhroinseas na bhiadain ro tangatair na tri Colla go hÉirinn, g ní ro mair na rochraíe a sheeth trí anodhar inama. Do deochatair tri go Típseaighach arpa na tteagairc do braith. Ro baigite mhr, g ro reatrait urochbhratra coirp marbaí, g coirboi faig thuigteair na piogaill. Onaet eacairt eraigiti oca, g pivotar gopa do.

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

1 Céide-Sraibhtine. —Keating says he was called Sraibhthine from his having been fostered at Dun-Sraibhtine, in Connacht; but others assert that he received this cognomen from the showers of fire, i.e. the thunder-storms, which occurred during his reign.

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

3 Slíogh Tuath.—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 Siúr: i.e. a place abounding in blackberries or blackberry briars. There are several places of the name in Ireland.

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

6 Dubhchomair: i.e. the Confluent of the River Dubh. Tighearnaigh 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 Croich 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 Dubhlium [was fought] by Fiacha against the Leinstermen; three battles at Sliabh Toadh; the battle of Scutar; and also the battle of Ciarnmghagh, 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 Dubhechoman, in Crioch-Rois, in Breagh.

The Age of Christ, 323. The first year of Colla Uais, son of Eochaidh Doimhilen, 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 fighal should alight. As he did not oppose them, they tarried with him, and were faithful to him.

\[n\] Might kill them.—The word forget signifies the murder of a relative or clansman, and was considered to be so great a crime among the ancient Irish, that a curse was believed to alight on the murderer and his race. A druid had informed the Collas that if they could exasperate the king so as that he would kill them, or any of them, the sovereignty would be wrested from him and his line, and transferred to their descendants. The king, perceiving that this was their wish, bore patiently with all their taunting words. Keating says that when the Collas came into the presence of the king at Tara, he asked them what news, and that they replied, “We have no news more mournful than that thy father was killed by us.” “That is news which we have already known,” said the king, “but it is of no consequence to you now, for no revenge shall follow you, except that the misfortune which has already attended you will follow you.” “This is the reply of a coward,” said the Collas, “Be not sorry for it,” replied the king, “Ye are welcome.”

\[o\] Faithful to him.—The language of this passage is very ancient, and seems to have been copied from Tigernach. According to Keating and the Leabhar-Gabhalta 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

Aor  Crioirt, trí céad caoce a ríte. Láir mhúth tríocha bhíodháin hí hiç nÉpaíann do Muiréadhach Típeáí do caear la Caolbaí, mac Ceinn, in Ulaí, ac Dóirt píghe war Daball.

Aor  Crioirt, trí céad caoce a ríte. Láir mhúth aon bhíodháin i píghe nÉpaíann do Caolbaí, mac Ceinn bághaí, do caear lÉochaidh Muighmeáin.

Aor  Crioirt, trí céad caoce a húchta. An dá SSiscead ÚiOchaidh Muighmeáin hí píghe óp Éimin.

Aor  Crioirt, trí céad roathce a cúic. An tochtmaí bhíodháin ÚiOchaidh Muighmeáin, mac Muiríosaí, Tírís óp Éimin 50 nepballt i T naïrpaí.

Aor  Crioirt, trí céad roathce a ríte. An dá SSiscead do Chrioiméinn, mac Fhaothlaí, mac Dáithí Cáb, 9íp Éimin.

Aor  Crioirt, trí céad roathmhoic a húchta. Láir mhúth 9íph bhíodháin

palace of Eamhain-Macha or Emania, and conquered vast territories for themselves in Ulster. Dr. O’Conor thinks that the overturning of Emania should be ascribed to A.D. 331.

6 Achiadh-litthaíri. This place, situated in the territory of Farnamagh, now the barony of Farney, in the county of Monaghan, has not yet been identified.

7 The Righe. — Now the Newry river, which is called “Owen Glencoe fluvius” on an old map of a part of Ulster preserved in the State Papers’ Office, London.—See note 6, under A.D. 1178.

8 Loch n-Eathach: i.e. the Lake of Eochaidh, now Lough Neagh, a large and celebrated lake between the counties of Antrim, Londonderry, Down, Armagh, and Tyrone.

9 Colla Meanann. — He was the ancestor of the ancient inhabitants of Crioch-Muidhdharn, now Cremorne, in the county of Monaghan. Colla Uais, the eldest of the brothers, is the ancestor of the Mac Donnells, Mac Allisters, and Mac Dugalds of Scotland; and Colla 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.

Portigh, over Daball.—Daball was the ancient name of the River Abhainn-mhor, or Blackwater, in the counties of Tyrone and Armagh; and Portrighe, the King’s Fort, was probably the ancient name of Benbragh. The Annals of Clonmacnoise give Muiréadhach Tíreach but a reign of thirteen years, but Fr. O’Conor
The Age of Christ, 331. The fifth year of Muireadhach. The battle of Achadh-leithdheirg⁸, in Fearann na hEamhain, was fought by the three Collas against the Ulstermen, in which fell Fearghus Fogha, son of Fraechar Foirtrium, 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 Righe⁹ and Loch n-Eathach westwards. Colla Meann¹ fell in this battle.

The Age of Christ, 336. After Muireadhach Tíreach had been thirty years in the sovereignty of Ireland, he was slain by Caelbhadh, son of Crunn, King of Uladh, at Portrigh, over Dabhail⁹.

The Age of Christ, 337. After Caelbhadh*, son of Crunn Badhrai, had been one year in the sovereignty of Ireland, he was slain by Eochaidh Muighmheadhoin.

The Age of Christ, 338. The first year of Eochaidh Muighmheadhoin in sovereignty over Ireland.

The Age of Christ, 339. The eighth year of Eochaidh Muighmheadhoin*, son of Muireadhach Tíreach, over Ireland, when he died at Teamhair.

The Age of Christ, 336. The first year of Crimhthann, son of Fidhach, son of Daire Cearb, over Ireland.

The Age of Christ, 338. After Crimhthann, son of Fidhach⁷, had been

thinks that thirty is the number borne out by the more ancient authorities.

* Caelbhadh.—He was of the Rudrician race of Ulster. Tighernach does not mention him among the monarchs of Ireland; but in all the other authorities he is set down as monarch of Ireland for one year.

* Eochaidh Muighmheadhoin.—Dr. O'Conor translates the cognomen Muighmheadhoin by "Camoruma cultor;" and Keating asserts that he was so called because his meannah, 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 "Moynuoyn; in English, moyst-middle (i.e. mea-

un moest boor age), because he was much troubled with the flux of the belly."

This monarch had two wives: Mongfionn, 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. Oifili, whose race were anciently seated in Tir-Olíolla, now the barony of Tirerrill, in the county of Sligo. He had also a second wife, Carianna, 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
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 Clonmaisnoe, and in the Book of Ballymote, fol. 145, b, a, that Mongfiin poisoned her brother in the hope that her oldest 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 Eochaio, by his second wife, succeeded as monarch immediately after the poisoning of Crimhthann; and that none of her descendants ever attained to the monarchy except Turleagh Mor 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:

"Capessivit postea imperium Cnunbanus Fidogni filius, Dairi Cearbhi nepos, Oili Flannbegi pronepos, Fiachi Mullechni abnegos, Eogan Magni abnegos, Oili Illumi trinepos, qui matrimonio Fidogii Connachtici regis filio copulatus septemdecem annos regnavit, et Albanii, Britanniai, et Gallii victorias retulisse illarumque regionum incolas perdonuisse vestita docimata produnt. Ili in alnum summ Conallum Echluachum, Lugshli Mornrubri filium Mominii regnum contulit. Pro-pago vero Fiachi Mullechni honorem sibi debitus alii deferri iniquo animo ferentes de illata sibi injuriis gravissimis spargunt usqueaque queres in ingratiudinis seopultum non leviter impegisse Conallum dietitantes quod nulli cogenatorum habitabat ratione que illos ob atatis prioritatem potiori jurae, spectabat prudens et sciens involaret; presertim cum ex ipsorum genere vir eae dignitate dignissimus Coircus Lughach filius tum in vivis esset. Conallus ne ipse macula ejusmodi notaretur, rem integram ad eos qui in ipsa Momonia eruditionis nomine clarioros habebantur decidendum, alio detulit sancte pollicitique quidquid illi decreverint se ad amissim expleretur. Arbitri, re accuratissim discussa, Coircus Lughach filio; ut qui a Fiachi Mullechni stirpe oriundus est, quo stirpem Cormaci Caissii atate praeceperet, regni habebat primi committendas: Ilue autem mortuo Conallum si superistes esset sin minus ejus filium substituendum esse censerunt. Ubi hujus decreti capta, datis vobis, se observarum Coircus recepit, cum dignitatem regiam inire Coircus facile patitum; cum presertim Oilli Olumus omnem constituerit, ut Fiachi Muillechni, et Cormaci Caissii prosapia regnandi vicissitudine semper in Momoniæ utentur.

"Demum Coircus fato fungitur, et Conallus Echluachus regiem capessit: cujus in custodia nonnes quis in Hiberniæ, Albanii, Britanniai, et Galliæ capitis, tradisset bis Cormaci Cel-lemani 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 Ceinnseallach, at Muir n-Icht, i.e. the sea between France and England.


Femenæ Fertoconum, latifundia Aini, Dungarium, Dunmoremacum, validumque Rathlemnum, Duncarmunum egregium Feoharmaighnumque decorum.

Caesilæque urbis celebris pomæria lata Sub ditione suæ strenuos Conallus habebat.

"Manfinna Crimhthona soror, filii sui Briani, quem ex Eocho Muighmheano suscepit, et praeceteris liberis in deliciis habuit, amore ninio, et regiae dignitatis ad eum deveniendae velamenti desiderio accensâ, venenum Crimhthoni fratri hauriendum porrexit in Dornleighse insulâ, poculo antea ab ipsa propinato, ut lectus fratri jecum facerit, et in maleficii suspicionem minus ei veniret; sed ubi visceræ paulatim rodente, illa in Dornleighse insula, ille vero ad montem Oighenrigllum, Lymbrico ab aquilone adjacentem interit, Anno Domini 378."

From Fiacha Fidligheinte, the uncle of Crimthann Mor, descended the tribe of Úi-Fiadhgheinte, formerly seated in the plains of the county of Limerick, and who, after the establishment of surnames, branched into the families of O'Donovan, Ó'Cahan (now Collins) MacEirn, O'Kinealy, and others.

*Muiri n-Icht.*—This sea is supposed to have taken its name from the Portus Icitus 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 Ierun against me, and the sea foamed with his hostile oars:

"Totum cum Scotus Ierun
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:
Apor Cruite, ciste ceo rihe a hocht. Iar nu ait tri bhlaiona richi 3. righe nEireann do Oath, mac Piachpach, mac Eathach Mioshiadain, tombail do muiig gealan as Sleib Earpa.

Apor Cruite, ciste ceo riucha. An tarih bhlaoid in Uachtar Leacaire. Is m n-athair nghi bao in aithi Ceceltimor Papa Padomh a tcrch dor ocm nEireann do piole eamhain tEirichinacht, 3 taime 1 tri 1 ceric Liazin, na pib locc a lioc. Ro duit Nathi mac gaopion nuiine, ar a ai ro bheirt udait naoine 1 tri nEireann, 3 po rouiseach teora heccalpir cromain laip, Cell Phuin, Teac na Romair, Doineac Apta. A cail Chhine ro peascab a huidhir, 7 an comha 30 taiste Poiil, 7 Pholuir, 7 maraiteach moma Nuid. Ro peascab an cearda ro 11 na heccalpir iomd na eir. Augustimor, benoituir, Siluerter, 7 Solomon. Ag triomach do Phallamor rup ceul do Rom (a ro rumair cinniain 1 Eumun) do rup ro gathor 1 trih Cruitech co nepbhaithe ve.

Apor Cruite, ciste ceo riucha a haois. An trih bhlaoid in Uachtar Leacaire. Ro hoinneach naoini Papaice 1 neprucein iapa naoin Papa, an ceo

"Venit et extremis Legio praetenta Britannia, Quae Scoto dat fama truci, ferroque notatae. Perlegit examines Picto meriante figuris."—

De Bello Gotico.

It would appear from certain passages in the Notitia Imperii that Niall on these occasions had many tribes of the Aithneach-Tuatha, or Attacotti, in his army, who, being the natural enemies of his family, deserted to the enemy, and were incorporated with the Roman legions:

"The Attacotti make a distinguished figure in the Notitia Imperii, where numerous bodies of them appear in the list of the Roman army. One body was in Illyricum, their ensign a kind of mullet; another at Rome, their badge a circle; the Attacotti Honoriani were in Italy."—

Pinkerton's Inquiry into the History of Scotland, part iv. c. 2; see also O'Conor's Prologum, 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'Connellibhains or Kendlellans of Ui-Laeghaire; 2. Conall Crimhthainne, ancestor of the O'Melaghlinis; 3. Ficha, a quo the Magoeaghghans and O'Molloys; 4. Maine, a quo O'Caharney, now Fox, O'Breen and Magawley, and their correlatives in Teilia. 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 Gulban, the ancestor of O'Donnell, &c.; 3. Caire, whose posterity settled in the barony of Carbury, in the new county of Sligo, and in the barony of Granard, in the county of Longford; 4. Enda Finn, whose race settled in Tir-Enda, in Tirconell, and in Kinel-Enda, near the hill of Uisneach, in Westmeath.

It was on the occasion of one of the descents of this monarch on the coast of 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 Finchra, son of Eochaith Muighmheadhoin, had been twenty-three years in the sovereignty of Ireland, he was killed by a flash of lightning, at Sliaabh Ealpa.

The Age of Christ, 430. The second year of Laeghaire. In this year Pope Celestinus the First sent Palladius⁶ 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 churches⁷ were erected by him, [namely], Cell-Fhine, Teach-na-Romhan, and Domhnach-Arta. At Cell-Fhine he left his books, and a shrine with the relics of Paul and Peter, and many martyrs besides. He left these four in these churches: Augustinus, Benedictus, Silvester, and Solinus. Palladius, on his returning back to Rome (as he did not receive respect in Ireland), contracted a disease in the country of the Cruithnigh, and died thereof.

The Age of Christ, 431. The third year of Laeghaire. Saint Patrick was ordained bishop by the holy Pope, Celestine the First, who ordered him to go

Celestius, 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. 1, 6.

⁶ Sliaabh-Ealpa: i.e. the Alps. For curious notices of King Dathi, see Tribes and Customs of Ui-Finachra, pp. 17 to 27. Dandl 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.

⁷ Palladius.—From the notice of this missionary in Prosper's Chronicle, it is evident that there were some communities of Christians among the Scotti in Ireland. His words are:

"Ad Scottos in Christian erudentes ordinatus a Papa Celestino Palladius primus Episcopus mittitur." The same writer boasts that this new missionary to the British isles, while endeavouring to keep the Roman island of Britain Catholic, had made the barbarous [i.e. not Romanized] island Christian, "Et ordinate 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 Magli-Geargin, or Mearns.—See Book of Armagh, fol. 2, p. 2; and Colgan's Trias Thaum., p. 248, vol. 2.

⁸ Three wooden churches.—These churches were situated in the territory of Ui-Garchu, which was washed by the River Iobhber-Dea, in the east of the present county of Wicklow. Cellfine is unknown; Teach-na-Romhan, House of the Romans, is probably the place called Tigrone; 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.
An Óghachta Eireann.

Cælestippe, no pupal pap toét tocc nEpeann, do ðuimóirr do proicept creomn, a cradhó do dhaowéilab, gai dui mbairtreachaí uír.

Aoir EorpÁE, cuthrÁE cse ðuocha aú. An ceatrhamaí bliadhna do Laoishe. Patrpaice do theacht i nEpuin an bhlaobhaí, go po gab pop bairtreao gai beannachaí Epeann, riopa, mna, macc, ði mhína, cén mò tâ uachtat na po daoí bairtreoí na creideamn uaid, ainnit áirmheasr a beata.

Ach Òpúin do rothúghadh la Patrpaice rap na fuidhráth do Òileann, mac Laegshapa, mic Nell, do Òlíin, do Conman, gai do Portchess. Òlam Mântuirc eccevit.

Páipug, ab Epeann uile, mac Colpainn, mac Roatai, mac Òtte, rap doig do hló, mac Cummic Thóin, mac Leibruit, mac Óita, mac Oppuc marÉ, mac Móruc, mac leo in lampaí, mac Móiin, marig na plóin, mac Eolreta aípo abard, mac Pildre i e perinan aig saic, mac Péreim gan anpar, mac órtaim, dobra in marpa, o tait órtaim brúimeara, Cogman a macar malta, Nemthep a bainle baiga, doin Muíin in cael a cin, po mair ap rutair Páipug.

4 "Come to Ireland."—The place where St. Patrick landed is the subject of much dispute among the Irish writers. Mageoghegan, in his Annals of Clonmacnoise, states that he landed at Wicklow, where he was opposed by the Leinstermen, one of whom struck one of his companions on the mouth with a stone, and knocked out four of his teeth, by which reason he was afterwards called Mantanus, or the toothless, and the church of Gil-Mantain, now Wicklow, is said to have taken its name from him.—See also Ósscher's Primordia, pp. 845, 846. Mr. Moore thinks that Inibhearn-Dee was the harbour of Dublin, but this opinion is founded on a misreading of Ecolonomos for Codonomos by Ósscher, in Probus's Life of St. Patrick, which the Book of Armagh enables us to correct. From the situation of Cualann and Ui-Garchon, in which Inibhearn Dee was, it is more than probable that it was at Bray Patrick landed.

5 "His Life."—Seven Lives of St. Patrick have been published by Colgan in his Trías Tháinm, of which the seventh, which is called Vita Tripartita, and is ascribed to St. Evin, is the most copious. Ósscher had another life, divided into three parts, which, from the several quotations he gives from it, appears to be very different from the Tripartite Life published by Colgan. It appears, from the various Lives of this saint, that several tribes of the Irish not only refused to be converted, but attempted to murder St. Patrick. Giraldus Cambrensis says that Ireland never produced a single martyr, and all the modern Irish historians have asserted that, "by a singular blessing of Providence, not a single drop of blood was shed, on account of religion, through the entire course of the conversion of the Pagan Irish to Christianity." But whoever will read the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, as published by Colgan, will find that the
to Ireland, to preach and teach faith and piety to the 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-Truin 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 Lebrith, 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 Eneretti, 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; Nenuthur 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 engravened 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.

§ Son of Calphrann.—St. Patrick himself gives us two generations of his pedigree, in his Confessio, as follows: “Pateru habui Calpurnium dacunna, filium quondam Patiti presbyteri, qui fuit in vice Bonaveum Tabaniae: villulam Emon proprie habuit ubi captaram dedi.”

h Britan.—This pedigree is clearly legendary, because Britan, from whom the Britons are said to have derived their name and origin, is said, by all the Irish writers, to have flourished before the arrival of the Tuatha-De-Dananns in Ireland; and, therefore, to deduce the Irish apostle's pedigree from him in fifteen generations, cannot now, for a moment, stand the test of criticism.—See this pedigree given from various authorities in Colgan's Trias Thaum., pp. 4, 224.

After this quotation from Flann, the Stowe copy has the following observation: “Samarq djuile un maq aev on cwe e eon moduq n, mar a brul ‘Mainistrech na Par-
Aoibr Cnopft, cúthpe céo triochat a cíthap. An peipead bhiahain do Laoghaire. Loain mac Eachach Munchánap do genci.

Aoibr Cnopft, cúthpe céo triochta a cúig. An peacktain bhiahain do Laoghaire. Ópeapal delach, mac Fiacha Cícfotha, mac Cathaoir Mór, (pì Laigheadh) dèg.

Aoibr Cnopft, cíthpe céo triochta a per. An toitain bhiahain do plathap Laoghaire.

Aoibr Cnopft, cíthpe chéad triochta a peact. An naomh a bhiahain do Laoghaire. Phiobabhair mac na baipsene bhece.

Aoibr Cnopft, cíthpe céo triochta a hocht. An udchlain bhiahain do Laoghaire. Seancúip Ó Bhaicheach na hÉireann do glanaí na peaidh, ar téitlaim aichearphairg Ó múineabhar nÉireann co haon mairim, ar imre ó Naom Patrascu. Aithi an t- a ro nao intse pochaitreacha lár a ndúin naoimh. Laoghaire (i. pì Éireann), Cúpe Ó Dáire an tríum tríogh, Páirc, Dáine, Cúpe Ó Seanchus an tríum naomh, Roi, Dúbhchath, Ó Fhíospa an tríum peachphao, ainneal bocairp aon rann.

rep,” i.e. “On the second leaf following the rest of this poem is [given], i.e. where occurs “Muintir Padruig nu Patter;” which Dr. O’Conor translates, ridiculously, as follows: “In Schoolarum librís de robús divínis extat pars reliquá hujus carminís, i.e. de mirabilibus famílicí Patriæ orationum.”—See the poem so beginning, p. 134, line 13, infra. The object of the note by the Four Masters is simply to inform the reader that the lines beginning “Muintir Padruig” are a continuation of the poem of Flann Mainistreach.

1 Leara.—He was one of the Dol-Riada of Ulster who settled in Alba or Scotland.

2 Birsiaul Bealacht.—He is called Rex Lygnoir in the Annals of Ulster.—He is the common ancestor of the Kavanaghs, O’Byrnes, O’Tooles, and other families of Leinster.—See Leadhair an érain, p. 203.

3 Mac Ó Cnairche.—This Finnebharr 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 Ubard the Irish writers meant Longobardus, or a Lombard. Thus Restitutus, the husband of Lienamia, 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 Primoradlia, p. 825; Colgan’s Trís Íthaom., p. 226, col. 2; Dr. O’Conor’s Prolegomena ad Annála, pp. 1. lxiv.

4 The Scathachus and Feinechus: i.e. the History and Laws. The work said to have been compiled on this occasion is usually called the Scathachus Mor, and in the Annals of Ulster Chronicum Magnum. There are fragments of a work so called in the manuscript Library of Trinity College, Dublin, Nos. 3, 17, and No. 3, 18, and a more perfect one in the British Museum. Jocelyn also refers to it (as if he had seen it) under
The Age of Christ, 434. The sixth year of Laeghaire. Loarí, son of Eochuidh Muinreamhar, was born.

The Age of Christ, 435. The seventh year of Laeghaire. Breasal Bealachí, son of Fiacha Aiceadh, son of Cathacir Mór (King of Leinster), died.

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

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

The Age of Christ, 438. The tenth year of Laeghaire. The Seanchus and Feinechus of Ireland were purified and written, the writings and old books of Ireland having been collected [and brought] to one place, at the request of Saint Patrick. These were the nine supporting props by whom this was done: Laeghaire, i.e. King of Ireland, Core, and Daire, the three kings; Patrick, Benen, and Cairnneach, the three saints; Ross, Dubhlthach, 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 scriptis; quod enlibet persona, seu seculari, seu etiam Ecclesiasticæ, ad justiciam exercendam, et salutem animam obtinendam, satis congrue convenit."—Trias Thaum., pp. 214, col. 1. See Petrie’s Antiquities of Tara Hill, in which (pp. 47–54) long extracts are given from the preatory 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 "magnun volumen," containing civil and ecclesiastical laws, by the name of Canoin Phadruig, for that
Laoisair, Cope, Oaire dub, Patrice, benen, Cairnich corp,
Rop, Dubhach, Peapac 50 pe, naoi paiige ren rincair mo.

Aoir Sliuort, ci'tre ceo ci'hpacha. An dapa bhiaim vece do Laoisair.
Mane, mac Nell Naoriadallg, vece.

Aoir Sliuort, ci'tre ceo ci'hpacha a ci'tar. An peorth bhiaim vece
do Laoisair mac Nell uin Right.

Aoir Sliuort, ci'tre ceo, ci'hpacha aipeacht. Anaoi vece do Laoisair.
Seachnall, mac na hairo, mac gcath Patrice a Daiperca,
erreor Apro Macha, sicce bhiaona ri'temogat a aoir an tan po raoi a
pript a. 27 November.

Aoir Sliuort, ci'tre ceo ci'hpacha a hochte. An ri'temogh bhiaam do
Laoisair.

Mumnter Pheaqna na patep, aca raite po Laiten,
Mecabra lim, m cimt cpanma, a nuirt ir a namamna.
Seachnall a eppog gan aet, Mocta ap ren a phapt,

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

m Corc.—This quotation is evidently apocrifyphal. He was not contemporary with King
Laeghaire or St. Patrick's mission, for he was
the grandfather of Aenghus Mac Nadtraich, the
first Christian King of Munster.—Opp gia, 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 Benon was
but a boy in 438.—See Leabhar na-g-Cear, Introduc
tion, p. iii. et sequent.

a Maine, son of Niall.—He was the ancestor
of the O'Caharnys, O'Breens, Magawleys, and
other families of Teidla, which was sometimes
called Tir-Maine from him.

b Seachnall Mac Ua Baird.—According to all
the ancient Irish authorities, he was the son of
Liamhain or Lemana, otherwise called Darerca,
one of the sisters of St. Patrick, by Restitutus
the Lombard, and the author of a hymn in
praise of St. Patrick, published by Colgan in
Trias Thana, p. 211.—See Ussher's Primordia,
pp. 239, 271, where it is shown from various authorities that he was a suffragan bishop to St.
Patrick, and that his principal church was Dombh-
nach 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
1448. Dr. Lanigan scolded the idea of Darerca,
the sister of St. Patrick, being married to Resti-
tutus, a Lombard. In the Annals of Ulster, ad
ann. 439, it is stated that Sechnall, or Secun-
dimus, was sent to Ireland, along with two other
bishops, Auxilius and Isernian, to assist St. Pat-
rick. 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
Læghaire, Core\textsuperscript{a}, Daire the stern, Patrick, Benen, Cairneach\textsuperscript{a} the just, Ross, Dubhtach, Fearghus with goodness, the nine props these of the Scanchus Mor.

The Age of Christ, 440. The twelfth year of Læghaire. Maine, son of Niall\textsuperscript{b} of the Nine Hostages, died.

The Age of Christ, 444. The sixteenth year of Læghaire, son of Niall, in the sovereignty.

The Age of Christ, 447. The nineteenth year of Læghaire. Secundinus, i.e. Seachnall Mac Ua Baird\textsuperscript{b}, 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 Læghaire.

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; Mochta\textsuperscript{a} after him his priest; of Armagh and the primacy of Ireland; but it is very clear, from the whole tenor of Patrick’s proceedings, that he did not go to Rome on this occasion; and it is equally clear that Secundinus was never Archbishop of Armagh, though he might have resided there while Patrick was preaching in other parts of Ireland.

\textsuperscript{a} 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, fol. 44, b, and from a prose list of the twenty-four persons constituting the household of St. Patrick prefixed to it. A list of the principal persons mentioned in this poem is also given by Evinus, in the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, lib. iii. c. 98; \textit{Trias Thaum.}, p. 167, col. i.

\textsuperscript{b} Sechnall.—\textit{Sanctus enim Secondinianus Episcopus, fuit ipsius Vicarius in spiritualibus et suffraganeus.}—Evinus, \textit{Trias Thaum.}, p. 167, col. i.

5 Mochta.—“Sanctus Mocteus fuit ejus Archipresbyter.”—Evinus. This is Mocteus of Louth, whose acts are given by Colgan at 24th March. In the Calendar of Cashel and Martyrology of Donegal, as quoted by Colgan, he is called bishop, and Ware also gives him this title; yet Adamnan, in his second preface to the Life of St. Columba, does not style him bishop; but merely calls him “Proselytus Brito. homo sanctus, Sancti Patrizii episcopi discipulus, Moctheus nomine.” An epistle, referred to by most of the Irish annalists, as written by Mocteus himself, was headed with these words: “Mauchtens peccator presbyter, sancti Patrizii 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.
Bishop Erc.—“Sanctus Ercus Episcopus, Cancellarius, et supremus iudex in spiritualibus.”—Evinus. He was the first Bishop of Slane, which is described in the Irish Calendar of O'Clery at 2nd November, and in a note in the Féilire Aengus, at 15th November, as Fortai Fer Feca, by the side of Sidi-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.

Maccaríthimn—Although he is not given in Evinus's list of St. Patrick's household, he is mentioned by him, in part iii, c. 3, as "baculus senectutis ipsius, qui cum in humeris gestabat." In the Book of Lecan he is called "a têmpeaep," i.e. "his mighty man, or champion." He was the first Bishop of Clougher, 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 Aoell, and that he was called Feodachrioch when he was abbot of Dairinis. His acts are given by Colgan, in his Acta Sanctorum, at 21st March, pp. 737-742.

Benne, 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 Leodhar mac-Certa.—See the edition of that work printed for the Celtic Society, Introduction, pp. ii. to xi.

Cocanba.—"Sanctus Cocemail de Killa-Cocemain, 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 "Cocemain Chilli Raon, Caemhan of Killready." Dr. O'Conor thinks that he was the same as Cocemhn 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.

Sinell, his bell-ringer.—This is incorrectly printed "Sribhall fear bunadaig," by Dr. O'Conor. In the list of St. Patrick's household, preserved in the Book of Lecan, this line reads, "Sinell a fep bem an cluic, i.e. Sinell was his Bell-ringer." Evinus calls him "Sinelli de Kill-dareis, Campanarius," on which Colgan writes the following note in his Trias Thaum., p. 188, n. 120: "Cum Cill-dareis idem sit ac cella duarum palmarum, sive duabus palmaribus; forte uex colla, est, que aliter Caroer Sinell, i.e. reclusorium Sinelli, numeapatur. jacebat in insula lacus, Loch Melge apppellati, in finibus septentrionalis Connamarae." In the prose list preserved in the Book of Lecan he is called "Sinell Chilli cupp a cappe, i.e. Sinell of Killarris, his Ostiarinus."
Bishop Ere\textsuperscript{a}, his sweet-spoken Judge; his champion, Bishop Maccacirthim\textsuperscript{a}; Benen, his psalmist\textsuperscript{b}; and Coemhan\textsuperscript{b}, his chamberlain; Sinell\textsuperscript{b} his bell-ringer, and Aithcen\textsuperscript{b} his true cook; The priest Mescan\textsuperscript{b}, without evil, his friend and his brewer; The priest Besca\textsuperscript{a}, sweet his verses, the chaplain of the son of Alprann. His three smiths\textsuperscript{a}, expert at shaping, Macecht, Laebhan\textsuperscript{b}, and Fortchern\textsuperscript{b}. His three artificers\textsuperscript{b}, 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 Baloney, in the valley of Gleann-Aichle, near Strabane, in Tyrone.—See Trias Thaum., p. 188, n. 121. His pedigree is thus given by O'Clery: "Aithgen, of Both-Domnach, son of Dael, son of Maisin, son of Fearghus, son of Dnaech, son of Brensal, son of Cola Meann, son of Eochaidh Doinhlen."

\textsuperscript{b} Mescan.—Evinnus calls him "Sanctus Mesclanus de Domnach" [Mescain] "juxta Fochmhuine 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 Fochmhuine, now the Fanghan, in the county of Londonderry, but it has not been yet identified.

\textsuperscript{e} Besca.—"Sanctus Bescaha presbyter de Domnach-dala, Sacellannus." — Evinnus. This church, which is called Domnhach-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.

\textsuperscript{d} His three smiths.—Evinnus, as edited by Colgan, mentions but two smiths of St. Patrick, thus: "Sanctus Maccacetus de Domnach-lochlain, qui reliquiarium illud famosum Finn-faidheach munecupatum fabricavit, et Sanctus Fortchernus de Rath-aedme duo fabri ferrarii." But this is obviously a blunder of Colgan's, as Laebhan was unquestionably the saint of Domnach-Lochlain. In the prose list in the Book of Lecan the former is called Macccecht o Domnach Arnoin, i. e. Macecht of Domnach Arnoin. The text of Evinnus should stand corrected thus: "Sanctus Macccestus [de Domnach-Arnoin, et Sanctus Lochen] de Domnach-lochlain, qui reliquiarium illud famosum Finn-faidheach munecupatum fabricavit; et Sanctus Fortchernus de Rath-Semni, tres fabri ferrarii." The words in brackets show what has been evidently omitted in Colgan's edition of the Tripartite Life.

\textsuperscript{a} 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-Egnis, and the other on the 9th of August. Colgan states that Domnach-Loebhan was called Cill-Loebhan in his own time, and that it was a parish church in the diocese of Confurt.—Trias Thaum., p. 188, n. 129. It is evidently the church now called Killian.

\textsuperscript{b} Fortchern.—"Sanctus Fortchernus de Rath-aedme, faber ferrarius." — Evinnus. In the prose list in the Book of Lecan he is called "Fopcheirn Ruar Semi." i. e. Fortchern of Rath-Semni. He was the son of the Monarch Laeghaire mac Noll, and had a church at Ath-Truin, now Trim, in Meath, and another at Cill-Fortchern, in Droime, in the present county of Carlow. His festival was celebrated at both places on the 11th of October.

\textsuperscript{a} His three artificers.—Evinnus names them as follows: "Sanctus Essa, Sanctus Bitus, ac Sanctus Tassa, tres fabri ferrarii, vasorumque sacrorum fabricatores." In the prose list in the
Amhac rioghadhcha eireann.

A thri opumnecha na hic, Lupaun, Epca, Cumi. Bhirp, Qupan a apsan od, Rocaun, mac thri dhuacut, Lepig, Tigrig, hic Epca, aigh Laigim la Esbeata, Pricunig por roppun an deapa, doicle por ba tascar rearta, Cumneac porate por baarte, Seman a oide caa airg, Cumi. Bhirp Manac por mor na, a rep cor por conacnu. Mac dba rup banban co ndhlanb, Marcan braitair amaitar. Rapa por gort air olaic, Moconnoc a conagarnaic.

Book of Lecan, they are called Epca 7 bit 7 Tupaun, and nevertheless in Flann's poem, which is given as the authority for that list, they are called Gymmace, Tupil, Tupi. The last only has been identified. He was the patron saint of Rath-Cholphna, now Raloop village, near Saul, in the county of Down. The other two names have been so corrupted by transcribers that they are difficult to determine. Colgan thinks that Essa should be Osee, or Ossan, as Patrick had a disciple of that name, whose memory was venerated at Trim, in Meath. He makes no attempt at identifying Bite, or Bitues. The Irish Calendar of O'Ciey gives a saint of that name at 22nd July, as Bitues, abbot of Inis-Cumh-seraidhe, now Inisheerney, near Downpatrick. Taifiil is found in Flann's poem only.

His three embrothers." Sancta Lupita, Tigrida, et Cumi. Bhirpex tres trices et sacorum literarum centum consecrifices."—Evins.

In the prose list in the Book of Lecan they are named thus: "A thri opumnecha a, Lupaun, 7 Espe, aigh Oupa, 7 Cumnechepip, i.e. Lupad, and Erse, daughter of Dairi, and Cumi. Bhirpex."

The Lupad here mentioned was Lupita, Patrick's own sister. Erse, the daughter of Dairi, was no other than Erguna, the daughter of Dairi, King of Orithor, who granted Armagh to Saint Patrick.—See a very strange story about her in the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, lib. iii. c. 72. Cumi. Bhirpex was a lady of royal birth, who lived in solitude on the hill of Kenegoiba, to the east of Armagh.—See Vf. Trip., lib. iii. c. 74; Trias Thuan., p. 163.

1 Odhran.—Evins calls him "Sanctus Odranus de Disert-Odhrain in Hifalgin, auriga," which perfectly agrees with the prose list in the Book of Lecan: "Odhan ó Dhepe Odhan a gilla o.a." He is mentioned in all the Lives of St. Patrick published by Colgan.—See Vf. Trip., part iii. c. 56, where there is a curious story told about an attempt made by an Irish chieftain to murder St. Patrick.

1 Rocaun.—Dr. O'Conor prints this Rocaun, Evins calls him "Sanctus Rodanus, Armentarius." In the prose list in the Book of Lecan, he is called "Roaun a huacut."
His three embroiderers, not despicable, Lupaid, Erca, and Cruinthiris. Odhran, his charioteer, without blemish, Rodan, son of Braga, his shepherd. Ippis, Tigris, and Erca, and Liamhain, with Eibeacha: 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 Bannan, of fame; Martin his mother's brother. Most sapient 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: "Sophprep in pacrep po Boupe, i.e. Gornias the priest who baptized him."

German.—All the Lives of Patrick agree that St. Germanus was his tutor. Colgan attempts to show 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 presbyter fecarius lignorumque provisor." In the prose list in the Book of Lecan he is called "Crumetip Manach a prep aennia connovit, i.e. Cruinthirr Manach his provider of wood."

His sister's son.—In the copy of Flann's poem, in the Book of Lecan, the reading is, "Seannan a ta-encoded co-mutad, i.e. Seannan was his brother" [or cousin] "of fame". Neither name has been identified with true history, and it is more probable that both owe their existence to the errors of the transcribers.

Martin.—In the Tripartite Lite, apud Colgan (Trias Thum., 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 Catanus presbyter, et Ocanotus presbyter duo hospitalarii, sive hospitum ministri."—Evinus.

In the prose list in the Book of Lecan the reading is: "Crumetip Catanus o Tamlahard Catanus, Crumetip Catanus o Tamlaeip; i.e. Priest Catan of Tamlahard, and Priest Brogan, his two waiters."

The memory of St. Catan, or Catamus, is still held in great veneration in the parish of Tamlahard, or Ardmagilligan, in the barony of Keenaghan, and county of Londoerry. Colgan gives the acts of Mochonnoc at 11th February, and states that he flourished about A.D. 402; but Dr. Lanigan shows 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. 120, 136.

_Cribri and Lasra._—These are called Crebrea and Lassera in the Tripartite (Trias Thaum.,
p. 141), where it is stated that they were the
dughters of Gléannus, son of Cúmaineus, and
lived at the church of Kill-Folaun, near Kil-
lalla. Dr. O'Conor, with this evidence before
him, translates _Gleannann_ by _candida_ as if it
were an epithet of the virgin, and not their
father's name.

_Muircíth, &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.

_Brocan._—He was the Brocanus, nephew of
St. Patrick, mentioned by Dodein in c. 50, and
by Eivins (abi supræ).

_Logba._—In the copy of Flann's poem in the
Book of Lecan he is called _Cuannech Logba_,
which is more correct. His tombstone is still
preserved near Templepatrick, or Patrick's
church, on the island of Inis Goill, in Lough
Corrib, with the following inscription: “_La-
gnaeocon macc Imenuch, i.e. the stone of_
Lugna Don, son of Lemenuch._” This inscrip-
tion, 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 Ire-
land_, p. 162, is the oldest literal monument yet
discovered in Ireland. It establishes the exis-
tence of Lugna and Lemenuch beyond dispute,
but nothing of a similar antiquity has been
discovered to prove their relationship to the
Irish Apostle.

_Machai._—He was St. Machai, of Endrom,
in Loch Cuan, one of St. Patrick's earliest con-
verts, to whom he gave a copy of the Gospels
and what was called a _Ministeir_, or portable re-
liquary: “_Baptizavit eam ac totendit, et dedi-
eti Evangelium et Ministeir._”—_Vita Sec._, c. 32.

_Mug the Trinity._—In the book of Lecan, the
poem of Flann on St. Patrick's household con-
cludes thus:
Cribri and Lasma', of mantles, beautiful daughters of Glenglann.
Macraith the wise, and Ere',—he prophesied in his three wills.
Brogan', the scribe of his school; the priest Logha', his helmsman,—
It is not a thing unsung,—and Machui' his true fosterson.
Good the man whose great family they were, to whom God gave a crozier
without sorrow;
Chiefs with whom the bells are heard, a good family was the family of Patrick.
May the Trinity*, 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. Amhal-
ghaidh³, son of Fiachra, son of Eochaith Muighmaedhoin, died. From him
Tir-Amhalghaidh [is named].

The Age of Christ, 453. The twenty-fifth year of Laeghaire. A great
defeat [was given] by Laeghaire to the Leinstermen.

The Age of Christ, 454. The twenty-sixth year of Laeghaire. The feast
of Teamhair [was celebrated] by Laeghaire, son of Niall.

"Clann ar thuile Flann, co pua pochpace can
impall,
Co mme izep plairbh nuine, ac maucht na
nuimeen,"

"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
whereas 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
Lecan, fol. 44, b., is much better and more copious,
and contains the names of several officers of
Patrick's household not mentioned in Erin's
list, or even in the prose list prefixed to the poem
itself in the Book of Lecan, such as Cruinniambhan,
his mucuré, or swineherd; his three builders,
Caemhain, Cruithnech, and Luchraidi; his three
physicians, Sechman, Ogna, Aithemait; his libra-
rian, Seto, the Pious, son of Corcan, &c., &c.
Ussher quotes this poem (Primordia, p. 865), as
written in very ancient Irish verses, giving a
catalogue of St. Patrick's domestic, as authority
for the existence of a Senex Patricius, ceon an
pípurchU penapach, who died, according to the
Annals of Connaught, in the year 454.

³ Amhalghaidh.—He was King of Connaught
about the year 431, when he was converted
to Christianity by St. Patrick, together with
12,000 men.—See Genalogies, &c., of Hy-Fincha-
rack, 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-Amhalghaidh, now the barony
of Tirawley, on the west of the River Moy, in
the county of Mayo, derived its name from him.
Ann Úaile, eithre cégo caocea ané. A hucht picheò do laoghaire, Eòin, mac Cathaisa, déce.

Ann Úaile, eithre cégo caoça a peacht. A raoi picheò do laoghaire, Cathl Íthi oapa mi laignib por laoghaire, mac Nell. Ro séabao ina laoghaire inm catn pm, t do paíla laoghaire rathra éiríne t súaithe, t na noul do laignib na nósoaí porra trír bitha, ar a leagad uada.

Ar ó Macha òroctheacaí lá Naomh Patracoce ná na folhaire do ó Dhaire mac Pionneasta mac Coisaim mac Hallám. Ro háirimh do rí náce laip pm cumada an báile. Ro thionchoirice oúbh cfeù, cathair arpeppair do óibním iomáé, t eillip do manactar, t do chaileachta, t órpaithe aile archála uasg por mòrpuim combaí mi buí cinn, t buí clúthi teacachtìb fhein a coitcheime.

Sean Patracoce do mórpoibh a ppiroinid.

["Cill-Uasille ; i.e. the Church of Auxilius, now Killossy, near Naas, in the county of Kildare. No part of the old church of Killossy now remains, but there is a part of an ancient round tower, with a square base, attached to the modern church, which bespeaks the antiquity of the place.—See Usher's Primordia, pp. 825, 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 Bórmhna-Leigheam, this ford is described as on the River Bearbhla, [Barrow] in the plain of Magh-Ailbhe. There was a cairn erected on the brink of the river, in which the heads of the slaughtered forces of Leath-Chuinn were interred. The notice of this battle is entered in the Annals of Ulster, under the year 518, as follows:

"Ann. 158, Cuir Géantaí por laoghaire pe Tugnúi, in qui et ipse captus est, sed tunc dimissus est, jurans pro Solio et Ventura sa bores eis dimissum, 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." Macgooghgan gives it as follows, in English, in his Annals of Clonmacnoise : 

"The Lyuestermen fought the battle of Athdara against King Lageric, wherein King Lageric 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 Macgooghgan translated this last clause, "to restore them their cows," from a Latin original: "se bores eis dimissum." But this is clearly not the meaning intended by the original anamist. In the account of this battle preserved in Leabhar na hUíthri, 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 Boromaean tribute of the Leinstermen. "Connó
Saint Usaille, Bishop of Cill Usaille, in Lille, [died] on the twenty-seventh of August.


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 Nialian. 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.
Aoir Ciproct, cifter ceo, caoecca a hocht. Tn mbhicht uic nfhaidhna riche lu rige n'fDepann o Laoipe mac Nell Haugiuallag aitin i teabo Caippi euir Eppn.1 Altam i. an scoi taoide phlch in Ubh Paulam.1 guram g yaoth pop macbponn ap ra rapha5 nao. Conm do um aitbhir an pil,

Laoipe mac Nell
taob Caippi glap a tip
unil ve aphae-sar paich
tiapat ual mbalr poppan righ.

Aoir Ciproct, cifter ceo caoecca anaoi. An ceo bhaoidh uOhill Molt, mac Dath, mac Biaochpach, lu rige n'fDepenn.

Aoir Ciproct, cifter ceo rpairca a vo. An cfternao bhaoidh uOhill.

Domhangaip mac Hppi uce.

Aoir Ciproct, cifter ece rapedca ate. An cuoceasoid bhaoidh uOhill.

Peip Tessaip la uOhill Molt an bhaoidh.

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. 305 a) ina Latin explicatur: Triginta annis regnum Hiberniae post adventum Patricii tenuit."

2 Ogygia, p. 249. With this account the curious computation of Tirichian, in the Book of Armagh, very nearly accords, as follows:

A passio autem Christi collocatur anni 436, asque ad mortem Patricii. Domus autem vel e. annis regnavit Legepates post mortem Patricii. Omnis autem regni illius tempus excipit, ut potuit.

—fol. 9, a. 2.

2 He died—According to the historical tract called the Boromha Leaghna, Leaghaire, in two years and a half after swearing by the elements that he would never again demand the Boromha, 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 Lageric died an ill death. Some say he sunk down in the Earth between the two hills, near the River of Liffy, called Ireland and Scotland, but the most part agree that he was stroke dead at a place called Taev Caisy, near the Liffy, by the Wynde and Sun, for forswearing himself to the Lynstermen, for the restitution of the Coves, which he was sworn to performe at the time of his captivity. He died about the year 458."

The Annals of Tigernach and the Annals of Ulster state that Leaghaire met his death at Greallach Gathil [or Daphill], in Campo-Liue, between the hills Ere and Alba, and that the Leinstermen asserted that the Sun and the Wind killed him.

In the very curious account of the death of Leaghaire, preserved in the Leabhar-na hUilhri,
The Age of Christ, 458. After Laeghaire, the son of Niall of the Nine
Hostages, had been thirty years¹ in the sovereignty of Ireland, he died² by the
side of Caissi, between Eire and Alba, i.e. two hills which are in Ui-Faichain;
and [it was] the Sun and the Wind that killed him, because he had violated
them. Concerning which the poet said:

Laeghaire, son of Niall³, 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. Domhangort⁴, son
of Nissi, died.

The Age of Christ, 463. The fifth year of Oilioll. The feast of Teamhair⁵
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
Borumaen tribute; but that, when he reached
Greallach-Daphill, by the side of Cassi, in Magh
Liphi, 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 men-
tioned in the Annotations of Tirechlan, 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 dicere: Nam Niel
pater meus non sinivit mihi credere, sed ut
sepelier in cacuminibus Teara, quasi viris con-
sistentibus in bello: quia utuntur Gentiles in
sepulchris armati prunaptis armis facie ad faciem
usque ad diem Erdathe apud Magos, id est,
judicii diem Domini."—fol. 10.a.2. See Petrie's
Antiquities of Tara Hill, pp. 145, 146.

¹ Laeghaire, son of Niall.—This quatrain is
also quoted in Leabhar-na-hUidhri, but the
author's name is nowhere mentioned.

² Domhangort.—He was King of Alba, or
Scotland, according to the Ann. of Clon.

³ The feast of Teamhair.—Thus noticed in the
Annals of Ulster: "Cena Temra la hAlill Molt,
Sic in Libro Cuanach inventi." And in the
Annals of Clonmacnoise, as follows: "King
Oillill Molt made the Great Feast of Taraghe,
called Feis-Taraghe."
A hír Cúirt, ceithre chéad rípeaca a chéan. An peipeadh bhí anam uOhill.

Conall Gulban, mac Neill Naóighalláis, (ót éipce Conall) do mhaith fear in uasal na poiblí in mbaoil, γ a aonacaí i nPiobaic Mháisce Réin, la Naom Caillín, amaí aipnéidh beatha an naomh réimhse.

A hír Cúirt, ceithre chéad rípeaca a cúise. An peacaimh bhí anam uOhill Molt. Peip Teampa la hOíthill Molt.

Eogán, mac Neill Naóighalláis, (ót éipce Naóighalláis), deac a chuimhne Chonaill Ghulban, mac Neill Naóighalláis, γ a aonacaí i nUíphe éaoin i nUír Eogán, i na nebhaid.

Ar bain Eogán, mac Néill, pe deopai, bá mait a máim, 
tré écc Chonaill na lá eilear cósmaí,
so ppnail a naí a nUípece éaoin.

Croméimm, mac Étha Cenpelai, πí Laíghín, do mhaith lá má naí bhuíodh, τ. Cochaidh Érainn do Uib Íóscaip.

A hír Cúirt, cethrú aon aon i nUípheca a rípe. A lócht uOíthill. Peip Teampa la hOíthill Molt.

A hír Cúirt, cethrú aon aon i nUípheca a rípe. An aon uOíthill Molt. Deach, mac Seipseinein, eippce Aíosa Mháca, do pháidh a príopeata.

Dumha-Aichir: i.e. Aicher's or Heber's mound. Not identified.

The Cinel-Conall: i.e. the Race of Conall, i.e. the O'Donnells, and their correlative families in Tirconnell, or the county of Donegal.

Maghs-Cleacht,—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 Maghs-Cleacht (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 3, at A. M. 3656, p. 43, supra.

St. 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 461, much less abbot of Fenagh in Maghs-Rein.

Cinel-Eoghan: i.e. the Race of Eoghan. These were the O'Neills, Mac Longhins, and their correlatives in Tyrone.

Uisce-Chain.—Now anglicised Eshaheen. This is the name of an old chapel near a beautiful well from which the name is derived, in a town-
The Age of Christ, 464. The sixth year of Oilioll. The battle of Dunha-Aichir² [was fought] by the Leinstermen, against Oilioll Molt.

Conall Gulban, son of Niall of the Nine Hostages (from whom are descended the Cinel-Conaill⁴), was slain by the old tribes of Magh-Slecht⁶, he having been found unprotected, and was buried at Fidhnach-Maige-Rein, by Saint Caillin, 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-Eoghain⁸), died of grief for Conall Gulban, son of Niall of the Nine Hostages, and was buried at Uisce-Chain⁴, 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.

Críththann⁴, son of Enda Censelach, King of Leinster, was killed by the son of his own daughter, i.e. Eochaidh Guinneach, [one] of the Ui-Bairrche⁵.

The Age of Christ, 466. The eighth year of Oilioll Molt.

The Age of Christ, 467. The ninth year of Oilioll Molt. Benen⁴, son of Sesce, Bishop of Ard-Macha [Armagh], resigned his spirit.

land of the same name, in the barony of Inish-Eoghain [Inishowen], in the county of Donegal. The grave of Eoghain is not known there at present. Colgan says that Uske-chatin was, in his own time, a chapel, but that it was anciently a monastery.—See Trias Thauan, p. 435, col. 1. It is the birth-place of the celebrated Janus Januus Esponius, 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.

⁴ Críththann.—According to the Annals of Clonmacnoise he was killed in the battle of Ardcorran; but this is clearly a mistake, for, it will be shewn from authorities of great antiquity, he fought at the battle of Ocha in 482 or 483, q. v.

⁵ Ui-Bairrche: i.e. the descendants of Daire Barrach, the second son of Cathalair Mor, Monarch of Ireland in the second century. They were seated in the barony of Slewmarry, in the Queen's County, and possessed also some of the adjoining districts.—See Leabhar-na-gCruit, p. 212, note ⁸.

⁶ Benen: i.e. Benignus. The death of Benignus is entered in the Annals of Ulster at the same year: "Quies Benigni Episcopi, succosoris Patricii."—See note ⁵, under the year 432, p. 136, infra.


Aorp Cnort, cnitére chéad pheac'mogàrt anó. An cléaraíoch bliadhain dééce dOilill. Toca, mac Aodia, mac Siuic, tampeac Cnire Cualann in Luainb dééce.

Aorp Cnort, cútire céad pheac'mogàrt a cútirp. A ré dééce dOilill. Éipe, mac Eachach Munnpianairp, dééce.

Aorp Cnort, cútire céad pheac'mogàrt a cútirp. A pheac dééce dOilill. Conall Cnireanann, mac Nell Naomgallaire, op cútiré clama Colman n Síol Aodia Saimne dééce.

Aorp Cnort, cútire céad pheac'mogàrt anó. A hócht dééce dOilill. Cae Dmaípnd prn nEochair, mac Cúpppe, mac Oililla, mac Ómblain, mac Ènna Níad, pop mgh Luainb, Pétec, mac Pionnícata, mac Òappión, mac Porcho, mac Eachach Lámanna, mac Meinn Cúpbh, n dso có Pétoch impa.n.

Aorp Cnort, cútire céad pheac'mogàrt a hócht. Iap mbeith piche bliadhain

* 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 “Dornigal òm Éile;” but it is again entered under the year 475, as, “Belbaim Bri-Éle, sic in Libro Cumach inventi,” 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, Clarke, tom. 49, Ayscough, 1735, the term Dornigal 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 Dornigal.

* Bri-Éle.—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 Lein, fol. 175, p. a, col. b, that this hill received its name from Éile, daughter of Eochaidh Feidhallach, Monarch of Ireland, and wife, first of Ferghal, son of Magach, and afterwards of Staibhgeann, son of Nul, one of the Ernaans of Munster.

* Dumbai-Aichir.—This is a repetition. See A. D. 461. In the Annals of Ulster it is entered under the year 468, thus: “Dumbai Dunai-Aichir, pop Oilill Molt, sic in Libro Cumach.” And again under the years 474 and 476.

* Crioch-Cualann.—A territory included, for the most part, in the present county of Wicklow. The territory of Fearn-Cualann, or Ferconen, the limits of which are defined in an Inquisition
The Age of Christ, 468. The eleventh year of Oilioll. The boxing-battle⁴ of Bri-Ele⁵ against the Leinstermen, by Oilioll Molt.

The Age of Christ, 470. The twelfth year of Oilioll. The battle of Dunha-Aichir⁶ against Oilioll Molt, by the Leinstermen.


The Age of Christ, 474. The sixteenth year of Oilioll. Eire⁸, son of Eochaidh Muinreamhach, died.

The Age of Christ, 475. The seventeenth year of Oilioll. Conall Cremhthoinn⁹, son of Niall of the Nine Hostages, from whom are sprung the Clann Colmain, and race of Aedh Slaine⁸, died.

The Age of Christ, 476. The eighteenth year of Oilioll. The battle of Granard⁹ 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 Lamhdothach, son of Mesincorb; and Fraech fell therein.

The Age of Christ, 478. After Oilioll Molt, son of Dathi, son of Fiachra.

taken at Wicklow on the 26th of April, 1636, appears to have been coextensive with the manor of Powerscourt, in the barony of Half-Rathdown, in the north of the county of Wicklow; but anciently the territory of Cualann was more extensive. It appears from the Feilire-Angus that the churches of Tigh-Conaill (Stagonnell), Tigh-mic-Dumnaí, and Dunmor, and from the Leabhar-Laghach, preserved in the Book of Leenan, fol. 93-109, that Senchill, now Shankhill, near Bray, were situated in this territory.

*Eire.*—He is the ancestor of the Dalriadic kings of Scotland.—See Ussher's Primord., Ind.Chron., and O'Flaherty's Ogygia, p. 465.

Conall Cremhthoinn.—He is the ancestor of the O'Melaghins, who bore the tribe-name of Clann-Colmain, and of other families formerly powerful in Meath. From this Conall seventeen Irish monarchs descended. The Annals of Ulster record his death at the year 470, under which Dr. O'Connor observes in a note that the territory of Tirconail 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 Gulaeni.—Ogygia, iii. c. 85.

Race of Aedh Slaine.—There were nine Monarchs of Ireland of the race of this Aedh Slaine, who was himself Monarch of Ireland from A. D. 599 to 605. After the establishment of surnames, the chief family of his race took the surname of O'Kelly Breagh, and were seated in the great plain of Bregia, in the east of ancient Meath.—See Ogygia, iii. c. 93, p. 430.

Granard. —This is the Granard in the county of Longford; but the Four Masters have evidently given Cairbre a wrong genealogy. In the Annals of Ulster, "Bellum primum Granarad" is entered under the year 485, and it is stated that "Cairbre mac Niall Naigiallaig victor euit." In the Clarendon copy the reading is:

"Bellum primum circa Granarad. Cairbre mac
Mór chath Ocha reappartrí
imporata catha ite
pop Othill Molt, mac Náthá, meabard mui nó Dál Amaide.

Aithre Crioíte, éit' eó m'fheaimnóis açaan. An eó bhlaí'dam go Lughaidh, mac Laogaire, ór Emnín m'Píge.

Aithre Crioíte, éit' eó ochtrimóis. An dath bhlaí'dam go Lughaidh. Cath Ceanapo a lár Lughaidh car Lughaidh cúga, do in mac h'Mhor Fomáchaidh, tigh'ma Na Cempreadaigh, la Coirpice.


Neill Naigiallaig victor creit; in quo evidet Finghine filius Erec; et victor creit, ut dí deinaí, Crimthain mac Ema Cineal.íag."

*The battle of Ocha.*—Animusus, author of the fourth Life of St. Bridget, published by Colgan, states (lib. ii. c. 12), that Dúnadh, son of Dunbhuing, King of Leinster, slew Othill Molt, King of Ireland, near Theamor 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 Ema Con-selaich, Regis Lueonic, mic Bressail Bealaich, mic Cárthach Móir. Et hoc anno the battle [called] Cath Ocha, secundum altius, by Lugad and by Murtadh mac Erc, and by Fergus Cervail, mac Connell Crimthain, and by Fiachra Lou, the King of Dal-Arbaile.*"

The accounts of the death of this monarch are various and conflicting, for which see Colgan's *Triais Thannr*, p. 365, col. 1, not. 8, 9. The Life of St. Kieran states, that Othill Molt was slain in the battle of Ocha, in Meath, by Crimthann, King of Leinster: "Ex his obter adventendum eos graviter errare, qui scribunt hunc Crimthannum occubuisse anno 465, cum multis postea revoluitur annis predicto proelio inter-fuit."—Colgan. To this it may be added that, according to the ancient historical tract called *Bocanba-Laighcein*, Crimthain, son of Ema,
had been twenty years in the sovereignty of Ireland, he was slain in the battle of Ocha, by Lughaidh, son of Laeghaire, Muirheartach Mac Earca, Fearghus Cerrbhel, son of Conall Creimththainne, Fiachra, son of Laeghaire, King of Dal-Araidhe, and Creimththann, son of Emna Cenmsealach, King of Leinster. It was on this occasion that the Lee and Cairloegh 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 Oiioll 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 Finnchadh, Lord of Ul-Cenmsealaigh, 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 Oiioll Molt in the battle of Ocha.

* Lee and Cairloegh.—This is probably a mistake for Lee and Ard-Eolairg. The territory of Lee was on the west side of the River Bann, and included in the present county of Co. Louth, in the county of Londonderry; but that called Cairloegh, or Ard-Eolairg, is unknown to the Editor.—See note under the year 557.

† Beg Mac De; i.e. Beccus, the son of Dea or Dagaus, a celebrated Irish prophet, who died in the year 557, q. e.

‡ The first year of Lughaidh. —“ A. D. 484. Iniicium regni Lugaid mac 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 Breandha-Laithche, and from the Annals of Clonmacnoise, in which the two battles fought there are entered thus:

A. D. 497. The battle of Graine, where Morricteragh mac Erka had the victory. There was another battle of Graine, between Leinstermen themselves, fought, where Finnchadh, King of O'Keansely, was slain, and Carbrey had the victory.

In the Annals of Ulster “Bellum primium Graecarad” is entered first under the year 485, and again under 486, “Vel hic, primium bellum Graine?,” and under A. D. 492, “Bellum secundum Graecarad.” The place is now called Graice, 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.


Clun Cuniq, sithe ceo ochtmoaet aman. An nannuaa blaaan neg do Lugba. Maccailli eppoc vece. Aongur, mac Naftriach, pi Muinan, do eutinn in ceach Chelltpma la Munchbreoch Mac Capca, la htoillam mac Dunlang, la hAhill, mac Dunlang, 1 la hEochaio neumuch via nebpaol,

Atbath epaol, dophile nopa.

Aongur molbtabach, mac Naftriach,
Faccba la hillaon a path
In ceat Cell Quaoha clawn.

k Mel, Bishop of Ard-achadh.—He was the first bishop of Ardagh, in the county of Longford, and a disciple of St. Patrick.

l Cianin, Bishop of Dauling: i.e. of Duleek, in Meath. It is stated in the Annals of Tigheb-achadh, and in those of Ulster, that St. Patrick presented him with a copy of the Gospels: "A. D. 488.—Quios Sancti Ciananii, cui Sanctus Patricius Evangelion hagitus est." The name Dauling or Dauling 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 Dauling was a common name for a stone church, still it has not entered into the topographical names like Cell or trampl, this of Duleek, in Meath, being the only instance now to be found.—See Petrie’s Inquiry into the Origin and Uses of the Round Towers of Ireland, pp. 138 to 141.

m Bishop Maccaille.—He is said to have been one of the nephews of St. Patrick, by his sister Barerca. Tirechael states that St. Bridget of Killare received the veil from his hands at Cineach, in Meath; and the Calendar of Cachtel, as quoted by Colgan (Triona Thauna,
p. 525), that his festival was kept on the 25th of April, at “Cnacach-an-Bri-Eile, in Italgia.” This place is still well known, and the ruins of the church of St. Maccaille are to be seen on the eastern side of the conspicuous hill of Croghan, near Tyrrel’s Pass, on the confines of the King’s County and the county of Westmeath.

n Battle of Cell-Osmada.—The notice of this battle is entered in the Annals of Ulster thus: “A. D. 489. Bellura Cinn Losnada, ubi eccidit Aengus, plios Natraech, rig Monuan, ut Cuna scripsit.” The place called Cell-Osma, or Conn-Losnada, is described by Keating (in regimine Oiliollii Molt) as situated in the plain of Magh-Faca, four miles east of Leighlin, in the county of Carlow. This place is now called Kellistown, and is situated in the barony of Firth, in the county of Carlow; and there exists among the old natives of the place a most curious and remarkably vivid tradition of this battle, which explains the Irish name of the place as denoting “church of the groans,” and which it received, according to this tradition, from the lamentations of the Munster-women after the loss of their husbands and brothers in the battle. This, however, though a very na-

The Age of Christ, 488. The tenth year of Lughaiddh. Cianan, Bishop of Doimhlig, died.

The Age of Christ, 489. The eleventh year of Lughaiddh. Bishop Maccaille, died. Aenghus, son of Nadfraech, King of Munster, fell in the battle of Cell-Osnadha [fought against him] by Muircheartach Mac Eara, by Ilaum, son of Dunlaing, by Aillill, son of Dunlaing, and by Eochaidh Guineach, of which was said:

Died the branch, the spreading tree° of gold.
Aenghus the laudable, son of Nadfraech,
His prosperity was cut off by Ilaum.
In the battle of Cell-Osnadha the foul.

**tural turn for tradition to have given it, is not the true form of the name, for it appears, from an ancient historical tale preserved in *Leabhar na h-Uaithi*, that it was first written *Cenn-Laus-nada*, 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 Cloigtlieach, or round tower, but which are now all ploughed.—See the *Anthologia Hibernica*, vol. iv, p. 105.

St. Kieran, the patron of the men of Osery, is said to have predicted to Ethne, 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 eimi, filia, et Dominus noster Rex, uno die, occideremini ab inimicis vestris: sed det Dominus nobis mericordiam." But the writer of the Saint's Life (apud Colgan, *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 460) goes to show that it was fulfilled in the battle of Cell-Osnadha, as follows:

"Quod vaticinatus est sanctus Pontifex Kieran, ita contigit: Ipee eimi Rex Aenghus in bello quod commissum est in campo Fec, in provincia Lageniensiuma juxta grandem villam Cell-Osnadha, cum sum uxore Regina, occisus est a Rege Aquilonalium Lageniensium, Ilaum filio Dunlaingh, 8 Idus Octobris. Et hae cedem maxima abuisio erat, et ipsa Regina Ethnea Huathach vocatur, que erat filia Crynthaedi filii Enderki Kissadriagh; qui Cryntham multum subjugarvit Aquilonales Lagenienses, accepto Rege magnno Hiberniae, postquam ille in gravi bello Ocha, in regione Medio, occidit Albildum Molt, Regem Hiberniae."

°*Spreading tree.—This Aenghus, who was the first Christian King of Munster, is the common ancestor of the families of Mac Carthy, O'Keefe, O'Callaghan, and O'Sullivan, now so widely spread in Ireland, England, and America, and even on the Continent of Europe, where some of them bear coronets. If the saplings of this spreading tree of gold," Aenghus Mac Nadfraich, could now be reckoned in the different countries in which they have pullulated, it would appear that they are vastly numerous, and that, as the multiplication of a race is a blessing, King X.
This Deo Tunc Cairbre, the DO Aenghus take, towns tricius recusavit ipsum. "Abha-dhubh, Qoip convenit is semini raachinabatur the him Kells the autem regia; vir Uaillcfn the benefit of that "alma beneficito" 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.

Talitiae.—Now Teltown, on the River Sce or Abha-dhubh, nearly midway between the towns of Kells and Navan, in Meath. In the Annals of Ulster the battle of Taltuin, fought against the Loinshtaran 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. 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 [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 Potaire, 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, who conquered and de-

Apostle upon Cairbre, he had a grandson, Tuathal Macgarbh, who became monarch of Ireland in 533, and reigned till 544; and his descendants, who, after the establishment of surnames, took that of O'Ronain, remained chiefs of Cairbre-Gabhra till the English invasion.—See the Miscellany of the Irish Archaeological Society, p. 144, note 5.

3 Sleumhain, 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, buald Stúne; but is situated in Westmeath, as appears from the Annals of Clonmacnoise at the year 417. The word pleumion 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 leumion, is called pleumion in the North.

5 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 8, 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, (Ogygia, iii. c. 22.) from the Scholia of Callaidh dus Maguire on the Féilire-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 Patrick'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 Eivins, who states that when he approached the royal city of Cashel all the idols fell prostrate.

"Dum vir apostolorum Regie appropinquaret, omnia urbis idola in faciem prostrata simul in terram corruber." —Vita. Tripart., part iii. c. 29.

According to a tradition in the county of Waterford, a certain rock near Killmaethomas, 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 horrified at the iniquity of a wicked woman in defending her character, that it trembled with horror, and split in twain! From this and other legends about certain speaking stones in some parts of Ireland, it would appear that the Pagan Druids had recourse to a similar delusion to that practised at Delphi, the famous oracle of which is also said to have been struck dumb at the birth of Christ.

The arrachta or spectres worshipped by the Pagan Irish are now little known. In Tire-
Euchus's Annotations, the Sidhe or Dei terreni are referred to, which were clearly our present fairies; but we have no materials left us to determine what the Pagan Irish exactly believed about them. From stories written in Christian times, it would appear that the Sidhe were believed to be the spirits of the Tuatha-de-Dananns, who haunted the different forts and hills where they had held their residences while living.

5 Expelled daemon, &c.—For an account of St. Patrick's expulsion of the demons from Cruachan-Achille, or Craigpatrick, see the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, apud Colgan, part ii. cc. 62, 63, 64, 65, 66; Trias Thamae, p. 138. Some of the evil spirits expelled by St. Patrick on this occasion flew across the bay of Donegal, and settled in the Pagan region of Seanghlemna, in Tireconnell, where they remained secure from all the attacks of Christians till St. Columbkille finally dislodged them.

7 Seven hundred churches.—The same number is given in a quotation from St. Elenanus, in the Lebor-Bracc, fol. 99, b. 1, and the same number is attributed to him by Jocelyn and the Tripartite Life, apud Colgan: Trias Thamae, p. 167. See also Ussher's Primordia, p. 913.

8 Seven hundred bishops and three thousand priests.—"Episcopos enim trecentos et septuaginta; sacerdotum quinquemilia, et clericorum inferioris ordinis numerum sine numero, propria manti ordinasse legitur. Numerum autem Monachorum atque Monialium, quos divino consecravit obsequio, solus Deus novit. Sacras eiam sedes, sedes Episcopales, Monasterium, Ecclesias, sedec, promiscue communemur, fundavit septingenta."—V. Tripartit. S. Patricki, part. ii. c. 97; Trias Thamae, p. 167.

9 The human mind.—Dr. O'Connor renders this: "Facit miracula et mirabilia plura, simulque informat intellectum populum ad communioneum, vel ad memoriam ejus. Facit regulas vabiles 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 cels, 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 Úi Neill and the
50. The descendants of the Colas, who, at this time, possessed a vast territory in Ulster, lying west of the River Bann and Glenna-Righe.

51. Ulster. Called by Colgan, in his translation of the Tripartite Life, Ulili. At this time they possessed only that portion of the province of Ulster lying east of the River Bann and Glenna-Righe.

52. Down-baithhegas: i.e. the dun or fort of the two broken locks or fleters, now Downpatrick.

53. It was not night. This also stated by the author of the Tripartite Life:

"Et alia non visa est, nisi in tempore luctus Patriæ."  

It is stated in Fiechi's Hymn that the light continued for a whole year after Patrick's death, on which Colgan has the following note:

"Quod in morte Patrickii dierum duodecim naturalium spatium transcisit sine noctis interpellatione tradunt Jocelinus c. 193. Author operis Tripartiti, p. 3, c. 106, Probus, l. 2, c. 34, et alii communiter actuarum Patrickii Scriptores, et quod toto sequenti anno tempus nocturnum in illa qua obiit Regionem fuerit extraordinarium quodam et culitum missum respersum lumbire, alia indicant testimonia et argumenta. Hanc enim indicat Probus loco citato, dicens: "Plebi etiam illius loci in quo septuas et certissima confertat attestatione, quod usque ad finem totius anni, in quo obiit, mensanum nocturnae tenacere quales ctitissent, tales ante illos, quod nimirum ad tantü viro meritum non dubium est. Item Author operis Triparti, p. 3, c. 106: 'Et ferunt ali de quo anno integro post Patrickii mortem fuerit continua lux in
Oirghialla\(^5\) attempting to bring it to Armagh; the Ulta\(^4\) to keep it with themselves. And the Ui-Neill and the Oirghialla came to a certain water, and the river swelled against them so that they were not able to cross it in consequence of the greatness of the flood. When the flood had subsided these hosts united on terms of peace, i.e. the Ui-Neill and the Ulta, to bring the body of Patrick with them. It appeared to each of them that each had the body conveying it to their respective territories, so that God separated them in this manner, without a fight or battle. The body of Patrick was afterwards interred at Dun-da-lethglas\(^5\) 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-inis or the neighbouring lands, as they thought, but as if it were the full undarkened light of day. Of the year of Patrick's death was said:

Since Christ was born, a correct enumeration.
Four hundred and fair ninety,
Three years add to these,
Till the death of Patrick, chief Apostle.

The Age of Christ, 494. The sixteenth year of Lughaidh. The battle of Ceann-Ailbhe\(^8\) by Cairbre, son of Niall, against the Leinstermen.

The Age of Christ, 496. Mochaoi\(^6\), Abbot of Aendruim, died on the twenty-

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\(^5\) Oirghialla, Abbot of Aendruim.—He was a disciple of St. Patrick, and abbot of the island of Aendruim, now Mahee Island, in Loch Cuan, or Strangford Lough, in the county of Down. The situation of Aendruim appears from a gloss on the Feilire-Aengus, at 23rd June: “Oenopuim \(i.e.\) oen cutech an map uide, \(\gamma\) pop Loch Cuan aru.” “Oendruim, i.e. all the island is \(i.e.\) forms” one hill, and in Loch Cuan it is \(\text{-situated}\).” — See Description of Aendruim, by the Rev. William Reeves, pp. 30 to 34. The death of this saint is entered in the Annals of Tigernach 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.

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\(^6\) Mochaoi, Abbot of Aendruim.

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\(^8\) Ceann-Ailbhe.—In the Annals of Clonmacnoise the “battle of Kinliffe” is entered under the year 501. In the Ulster Annals it is called the battle of Cnoc-Ailbhe. It was probably the name of a hill in Magh-Ailbhe, in the south of the county of Kildare.
an treas tra phichead do mi lun. Cath Droma Lochmaignhe ma Laigheb pop Ubh Nell.

Coibhna Cripein epine du erceor Arsa Maца, comptha Patrhace, do paonaibh a propropette.

Aoir Cripott, ciste ceo nochat a reacht. A naoi decc de Lughain. Carch maoc Moirein ecCripe na nGabella pop Laignib, 7 pop lollann, mac Dunlang, la Muicpeitacht mac Eipca.

Aoir Cripott, ciste ceo nochat a reacht. An iuchaimh bhadam do Lughain. Perspap Mop, mac Eipe, mac Cathach Muppeainap, co na bigritib do bhal mac Albain.

Aoir Cripott, ciste ceo nochat a naoi. A haon pichte do Lughain. Ceapban eappoo, o Briot Cripban oc Teaimpait, decc.

Cear Seagpa ma Muicpeitacht mac Eipe pop Oiach Thuigna, mi Connacht. Ireap pochann an Catha la Muicpeitacht pa bai in rathaighir eithi ni mi agur Eochain Tuirrneapna, a brathair, go pop cacha Eochain pop comapuce Muicpeitort. Ceampeolad arfeit na decharba.

\[a\] Deinba-Lochmaignhe.—See A. M. 3549, where it is stated that Lochmaignh is in the territory of Conaille, i.e. in the level portion of the county of Louth.

\[b\] Courn of Criocch-an-Earnaidhe: i.e. the Territory of the Oratory or little Church, thus translated by Colgan in Trior Thana, p. 293: "S. Corbanas de Crioch-indermidhe, successor S. Patrieci, Ep. Ardmac, quiavit in domino." He gives his acts at 17th of February, from which it would appear that he was the nephew of the monarch Laeghaire, by his brother Eada; 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 Felire-Aonghais preserved in the Leabhar Bheinn, he is set down as "Cripne comheph Baerpna maich eapna Longaput," and the Editor is of opinion that Crioch an eapane may be a conversion of Crip Longapet.

\[c\] Baenbol, in Crioch-Feo-gabala.—Crioch-Feo-gabala, 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 Lecon, fol. 93-109, from Ath-Cuilechinge to Dubhuithe, near the hill of Mullaghmast; and from Ath-glas-erchib, at Clonmacnoise, to Ushs, in Leix; and from the ford of Ath-leathuacht to Glenam-Ussen, in Ui-Bairche. In the Annals of Clonmaoise the "battle of Inne" is entered under the year 504.

\[d\] Fearghas Mor.—The Annals of the Four Masters are here antedated by at least five years, as Dr. O'Conor shews (Proleg. ad Ann., p. lxxvii). The Annals of Tighernach place the migration of the sons of Erc to Alba (Scotland) during the pontificate of Symmachus, the Calends of January being on firin primam. Now Symmachus succeeded Anastasius the Second on the 10th of the Calends of December, A. D. 498; and died on the 14th of the Calends of August, A. D. 514, and during this whole period the
third day of the month of June. The battle of Druim-Lochmaigh\textsuperscript{c} [was gained] by the Leinstermen over the Uí-Néill.

Cormac, of Chrioch-in-Ernaidh\textsuperscript{a}, successor of Patrick, resigned his spirit.

The Age of Christ, 497. The nineteenth year of Lughaidh. The battle of Inde-Mor, in Crioch-Ua-nGabhla\textsuperscript{b}, [was gained] over the Leinstermen and Ilann, son of Dunhaing, by Muirechertach mac Eara.

The Age of Christ, 498 [\textit{recte} 503]. The twentieth year of Lughaidh. Fearghus Mor\textsuperscript{m}, son of Ere, son of Eochaidh Muircheartach, with his brothers, went to Alba [Scotland].

The Age of Christ, 499 [\textit{recte} 504]. The twenty-first year of Lughaidh. Cerban, a bishop of Feart-Cearbain\textsuperscript{a}, at Teanhai, died.

The battle of Seaghais\textsuperscript{c} [was fought] by Muirechertach mac Eara against Duach Teangumha\textsuperscript{n}, King of Connaught. The cause of the battle was this, viz.: Muirechertach was a guarantee between the King and Eochaidh Tirmcharna, his brother, and Eochaidh was taken prisoner against the protection of Muirechertach. In proof of which Ceannfacladh\textsuperscript{a} said:

Calends of January did not fall on \textit{firma prima}, except twice, viz. A. D. 506, and 516; and, as Flann refers this emigration of the sons of Erec to the fifteenth year after the battle of O'cha, 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.

\textit{Feart-Cearbain}: i.e. the Grave of Bishop Cerban, who was one of St. Patrick's converts. His death is entered in the Annals of Ulster at the year 503, and in the Annals of Tighernach at 503, and again at 504, which is the true year, and that under which it is entered in the Annals of Clonmacnoise. Feart-Cearbain was the name of a church situated to the northeast of Tara hill, but it is now totally effaced. See Petrie's \textit{History and Antiquities of Tara Hill}, p. 200, and plate 7 (facing p. 128), on which the position of this church is marked.

\textit{Seaghais}.—This was the ancient name of the Curlici 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.

\textit{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'Connors of Connaught, as well as of the O'Rourke and O'Reillys, and various other correlative families.

\textit{Ceannfacladh} : i.e. Ceannfacladh-na-leghlanna, or the Learned, of Downoran, in Tyrone, who died, according to the Annals of Tighernach, in the year 679. He wrote a work on the synchronism of the Irish monarchs with the Roman Emperors.
Cath Seaghra bhen no mnab hadhruap, po boi epr othg dar cormugh, 
la Ompch, ingin Uaach.

cath Dealecha, cath Muireann aig cith Tuama Uruia, 
la cath Seigha, hi toircap Uaach Thigumhia.

Pop Connachtadh po pnaomead na cata lirin.

Cath Lochmanyhe mna Laigniu pop Uibh Nell.

In pi ate arnhipaio Priacha, mac Nell, ni celto.
Ar pap, tap crithla cile, cat Peaimna Mide meabail.

Aon Ciopt, cuice ced a tri. Lar mbuth cuig bhiaadh piched i picehe Creadn vo Lughair, mac Laogair,TOPchaio i nAchaio popcha, tap na bem

*A certain woman*: i.e. Duineadh. She was the wife of Muireachtach mac Earea, whom she incited to fight this battle against her father, Duach Teangumhia, because he had made a prisoner of her foster-father, Ercaidh Tirmcharna, in violation of her husband's guarantee.—See Book of Lecan, fol. 195, b.

*Against the Connachtadh*: i.e. these battles were gained by the race of Niall over the Connachtadh. The Editor has never seen a full copy of the poem of Connachtadh, from which the above verses are quoted. They are also quoted in O'Conor's printed Annals of Tighearnaigh, in which the battle of Scghais is twice mentioned as in the text of the Four Masters.

*St. Ibar.*—The death of Bishop Iver, in the 393rd 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 Ibar 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. 791, 901, 1002; Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, pp. 50, 450, 610; and Archdale's *Monasticon*, p. 733. In the *Felline-Aengus*, at 23rd April, Bishop Ibar is noticed:

“Lochir eppoe Ibar, apoe ced e ci epr,
An bpeo dar tamh i epur, i meabh bhe be.fiug.”

“A lamp was Bishop Ibar, who attained to the head of every piety.
The flame over the wave in brightness, in Erin Beg he died.”

Dr. O'Conor says that the great age ascribed to this and other saints is owing to the error of transcribers, in mistaking *ept.* i. thrice fifty, for *ept.* i.c. three hundred.

*Lochmanyhe.*—See A.M.3549-3656; A.D.496.
The battle of Scaghais; 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 Scaghais, wherein fell Duach Teangunna.

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 Úi-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 Berraidhe, concerning which this quatrain was composed:

The other king whom I shall mention was Fiacha, son of Niall, I shall not conceal him;
It was against him, contrary to a false prophecy, the battle of Freamhain, in Meath, was gained.

The Age of Christ, 503. After Lughaidh, son of Laeghaire, had been twenty-five years in the sovereignty of Ireland, he was killed at Achadh-farcha.

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* Freamhain.—See A.M. 5084, p. 89, note w, supra.

* 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” [Lagadius] “ad locum quondam Achadh-farcha appellatam; ubi conspiciens quondam Ecclesiam in collo postam, ait; nunquid illa est Ecclesia istius cleriici, qui inquit prophetiae spiritu, praeditum nullum de Leogarii patris mei senine Regem vel principem prediturum? Et statim ne haec profutit, fulminis eculo missi, et in verticum ejus cadentis, itut extinctus illico interrit. Unde et locus nomen abinde sortitus, Achadh-farcha, i.e. collis fulminis appellatur.”—Part ii. c. 77. Colgan adds in a note, Trius Thaum., p. 172, n. 44:

“Et loci illius Achadh-farcha, id est collis fulminis, appellati, nomen quod usque in hunc dieum retinet conformat. Est autem in finibus Dioecesis et Comitatus Orientalis Medici.”

It is stated in the Life of St. Patrick preserved in the Leabhar Breac, fol. 14, n. 2, that Achadh-farcha is situated in the territory of Ua-Creimthainne. This territory is now included in the baronies of Shane, in East Meath. In the Annals of Clonmacnoise the death of Lughaidh, son of Laeghaire, is entered under the year 509.
Annals of the Four Masters. [504.

Ufpocha temtighe, the mopbalibh De, trep an obniaid tucsculpor do Patpnaice, amait a deir an pann ro:

A nAchad raphca urchach, bár mac Laighe Leann, 
Gan molléa call na ponn, de do ropcha trom temtighe.

Eochaid, mac Muirendhaig Muirdeipce, pi Ulaid, decc.

Aop Criost, cúice céc a setar. An céc bhaian do Muirechtaich, mac Muirendhaig, mac Goigh, mac Neil, na righ ór Éirinn.


Cet lohn Luanra, napa tna, ancfir urch, in μπε πά, 
πλανικτ Fionnboirac ba huap im copp nolliain rap na bár.

Aop Criost, cuig céc aropct. An ctirnian bhaian do Muirechtaich, Cetb Opoma Fpirage pop Fálse mbeppaine, pi μIachair mac Neil.

x King of Ulad: i.e. of Ulidia; bounded on the west by Glenn-Righie, Lower Neagh, and the Lower Bann.

y Muirechtaich, son of Muireadhaigh.—He is otherwise called Muirechtaich Mor Mac Eara. After the death of the monarch Luighadh, O'Flaherty introduces, in his Catalogue of the Christian Kings of Ireland (Oggyin, iii. 93), an interregnum of five years, that is, from the year 508 till 513, which he makes the year of Muirechtaich's accession. The Annals of Ulster place the death of Luighadh in 507, and again, according to another authority, in 511, and the accession of Muirechtaich in the year 512. The probability is that there was no interregnum, for Muirechtaich, who was the Hecret of the Ui-Nell, was too powerful in Ireland to be kept from the throne after the death of Luighadh.

z Lainceair: i.e. a Ra-bhry 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 Fionnbohair. — Now Fennor, near Kildare. — See Inquisitions, Lagenia, Kildare, 8, 40 Jac. i.

b About the body of Illain.—It is stated in the second Life of St. Bridget, published by Colgan (Trias Thuma, pp. 546 to 563), that after the death of Illain, King of Leinster, the Nepotes Neill, or race of Neill 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 :

c Factum est autem post mortem Illand, qui vivit annis exx, congregantes nepotes Neill excrecitum fines devastare Lagennium; inermunt lagennienses consilium, dicentes ponamus corpus mortuum Regis nostri conditum ante nos in currum contra hostes, et pugnaeons contra circa
being struck by a flash of lightning, by the miracles of God, on account of the insult which he had offered to Patrick, as this quatrain states:

At Achadh-farcha warlike, the death of Laeghaire's son, Lughaith [occurred], Without praise in heaven or here, a heavy flash of lightning smote him.

Eochaidh, son of Muireadhaich Muinlearg, King of Uladh, died.

The Age of Christ, 504. The first year of Muireheartach, son of Muireadhach, son of Eoghan, as king over Ireland.

The Age of Christ, 506. The third year of Muireheartach. Illann, son of Dunlaing, King of Leinster, died. The battle of Luachair [was fought] by Cucorb against the Ui-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 Muireheartach. The battle of Druim-Dearghair [was gained] against Foilge Berraidhe, by Fiacha, son of

cadaver ejus. Et illis sic facientibus illico nepotes Neill in fugam versi sunt, et eae fata est in eis. Domum enim victorie per S. Brigidam adhuc in corpore Regis mansit."—Trias Thaum., pp. 551, 552.

The following battles are mentioned in the ancient historical tale called Berradha Laighean, as having been fought by the race of Neill against the Leinstermen, who opposed the payment of the Boruanean tribute, from the period of the death of Oilioll Molt to that of the present monarch:

"The battle of Graani; the battle of Torton; the battle of Druim Ladigaimn; the battle of Bri-Eile; the battle of Crecbainh, in Meath, by Fiacha Rot, son of Cathach (non illius Magni Regis); twenty-eight battles by the son of Dunlaing, in consideration of the word" [curse] "of St. Bridget; the battle of Magh-Ochtair, against Lughaith, son of Laeghaire; the battle of Druim-da-mhaingh; the battle of Dun-Mase [Dunamase]; the second battle of Osca; the battle of Slabir; the battle of Cumbrathi; the battle of Finnabhair; the battle of Fiacha, son of Dunlaing; the battle around the body of Illann."

Druim-Dearghair.—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 derga le Fiacha mac Neill for Failge in-Bearagh, imb Magh Midhe a Lageneis sabbatus est, at Cummaicadh eirīmit, &c." It is also given in the Annals of Tigernach, in which the part of Meath recovered from Leinster is thus mentioned: "μην αυτον απατησαι η με μη δοκιμασαι αυτον. Illice μη ητησιον εκ εαυτου, i.e. "It was by this
Ar la cinel Fiacach òr rinn o Cluain in ribair oc huinnich arin ille, annal arphert Cnópaolaí.

Odhadh Dhin reacht uibhriann, ba rí uíthe a cine, cath i dhoíinn uibhriann, ba d'eo e cér mar Moic.

Aodh Cruort, cum céa a haon moécc, A hocht na Muirpéíprach. S. ìron eirciop o Cúil lopphae, i eCnópaolaibh, òccé, an toichtma la to mi lìn.

Aodh Cruort, cum céa a dò dèis, A naon na Muirpéíprach. S. Eara Slae eirciop Ulcais, g'ò Prítha m'fh'. Feig i traoch Sìde Thùinn anear, to òccé, an tara la to mi NàomhMhí. Óeich uibhrianna ar cheithre pichiub a

battle that its part of Meath was separated from Leinster, as far as Uisneach.

In the Annals of Connaught it is noticed as follows:

"A.D. 515. The battle of Drumclargie was fought by Fingh mae Neale, in which he recovered Usnagh to be of the land of Kyanabagh, where Failge Merry was overcome." 

4 Cluain-in-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 813, 938, 942.

5 Uisneach.—Now Usnagh hill, in the parish of Killare, barony of Rathcomratb, and county of Westmeath.—See note 8, under A.D. 1414, p. 818, infra. The territory of Cind-Fiachrach, which originally comprised the countries of O'Malley, now in the King's County, and of Mageoghegan, now the barony of Moycashel, in Westmeath, originally extended from Birr to the hill of Uisneach. This hill is also remarkable in Irish history as being the point at which the five provinces met, and a stone situated on his summit, now called Cat-Uisneagh, and by Keating "Id-raphairinn, i.e. "the Rock of the Divisions," is called "plablicitus Hiberniae" by Giraldus Cambrensis. "In quinque portiones equeales inter se divisurar, quarum capita in lapide quodiam conveniunt apud Mediam iuxtà castrum de Kyllari, qui lapis et ambilicus Hiberniae dictur: quasi in medio et meditullio terrae positus."—Topographia Hiberniae, Dist. iii. c. 4.

6 The vengeance of God.—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 Cind-Fiachrach, who recovered from Failge Bearraidhe, chief of Offally, a tract of country extending from Cluain-an-dobhair to the hill of Uisneach, after the battle of Druim-Dearghaighe. The Failge 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, Failge Ros, or, more correctly, Failge Rot, who received St. Patrick with honour, and, therefore, prospered in the land.

6 Cúil-Irra.—A district in the south-west of
of Niall. From that time forward the land [extending] from Cluain-in-dibhair to Uisneach belongs to the Cincel-Fiaachach, as Cennfaeladhi said:

The vengeance of God lasted for seven years;
But the joy of his heart was
The battle of Drum-Deargaigh,
By which the plain of Meath was detached.

The Age of Christ, 511. The eighth year of Muircheartach. Saint Bron, Bishop of Cuil-Irri, 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 Licech 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 Kilmacnoney. It is stated in the Annotations of Tírechán, in the Book of Armagh, that St. Patrick passed from Forach-mac-na-Maghaidh to Ros Filiorum Caitui, where he built a church, and, crossing the Munidh [Moy] at Bertriga [Bartragh], he raised a cross there, and proceeded thence to the mound of Riabarti, near which he built a church for his disciple Bishop Brontus, the son of lencus. This is called the church of Cassel-irra in the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick (part ii. c. 97), and now Cill corthun Ópsin, anglicized Killaspugbrone from this Bishop.

—See Genealogies, Tribes, &c., of Hy-Finechach, p. 470, and the map to the same work. In Michael O'Clery's Irish Calendar the festival of this bishop is entered at 8th of June.

1 St. Erc. — See note 1, under the year 448, p. 136, supra.

Licech. — 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 Trinuin ad Occidentem, obit die 2do Mensis Novembris." But it certainly mistakes the meaning. Colgan renders it: "Ercus Episcopus Libiciensis et Farta-feggiensis a Slanensis 2 Novembris mortuus est anno etatis 90."—Acta SS., p. 190.

Fearta-fear-Feig, i.e. the Graves of the Men of Feig, is the ancient name of Shone 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 Shone. The situation of Fearta-fear-Feig is described by Colgan as follows:

"Est locus ad septentrionalem maritimam fluminis Boyndi, hodie Shone dictus. Dicetur Ferta-fer-Feig a fossa, sive sepulchra virorum Feig, ex co quod servi ejusdem dynastie nomine Feig, ibi altas fercient fossas pro occisorum corporibus humanis."—Trias Thron., 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.
annala rioghachta eireann.

Bishop Erc.—This quatrain is also quoted by Tigernach, who ascribes it to St. Patrick, in the Book of Lecan, fol. 306, a, 1; and in the Leabhar-Breac, fol. 11, a.

10 Drum-Dearbh.—This is probably the place called Dervor, in the county of Louth. Dubhtach succeeded in 497.—See Harris’s edition of Ware’s Bishops, p. 36.

11 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. O’Cneise, the daughter of Conchobhar, 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, according to the Foillire-Aenghus and O’Clery’s Irish Calendar, in which it is stated that his first name was Aenghus, and that he was also called Caithbhe Brea.

12 Dedua, in Droim-Breach.—This was the name of a place in the north of the county of Meath, adjoining that of Cavan. The fort of Rath-Ochtair-Cuilinn is also referred to as in-Opumamh Òraceanga.—See Leabhar-na-gCeart, p. 12.

13 Cill-Shibe-Cuillinn; i.e. the Church of Slieve Gullion, now Kilkeavy, 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 Cúileann, 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 quatrains:

\[
\text{Bishop Ere—}
\]
\[
\text{Every thing he adjudged was just;}
\]
\[
\text{Every one that passes a just judgment}
\]
\[
\text{Shall receive the blessing of Bishop Ere.}
\]

Dubhthach, i.e. of Druim-Dearbh, Bishop of Ard-Macha [Armagh], resigned his spirit.

The Age of Christ, 513. The tenth year of Muircheartach. Saint Macnisi, i.e. Aenghus, Bishop of Coinmene [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 Duchtrich], 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 Darerca, of Cill-Sleibhe-Cuillin, 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'Clergy, in his Irish Calendar, have confounded this Darerca with Darerea, the sister of St. Patrick; but they were clearly different persons, for the festival of Darerea, the sister [or supposed sister] of Patrick, was held on the 22nd of March, whereas that of Moninne, of Cill-Sleibhe-Cuillin, was held on the 6th of July. On this mistake of Ussher Colgan has the following note in his Life of Darerea, at 22nd March, which shews the high esteem he had for Ussher's veracity as a historian:


St. Moninne, of Cill-Sleibhe-Cuillin, founded seven churches in Scotland, as Ussher shows from Conchubhranus: one called Chilmacase, in Galloway; another on the summit of the mountain of Dunvegan, in Landa; the third on the mountain of Dunbreten; the fourth at the castle of Strivelin; the fifth at Dun-Eden; now
Anna la ríoghachta Éireann.


óití bhratha bpi có mblain, ci céé trátha dom eochair, seal glac go aighnphá uisgann uisg, tíg mac Óromaigh, mac hóilí.

Aor Cnóise, cuíce céó piche a trí. An ríchítíomh bhostaí do Mhuireóbraithe. beocann, epprec Órda caipna, déce, an tócmhá la do Márta. Éochaí, mac Amarna, píg Múintí, déce.

Aor Cnóise, cuíg céó piche a éití. A haoín pichít do Mhuireóbraithe. Cath Atha Síge má Mhuireóbraithe por Loigíub, dú in po marbaíá Síge, mac Óím, conaí ní a nímar Att Síge.

Aor Cnóise, cuíg céó píce a cúcce. A dó picít do Mhuireóbraithe. S. Úití, ioscó badhChille dara [déce]. Ap úrísí setúb do hoobréacht Cill Edinburgh; the sixth on the mountain of Dumper; and the seventh at Lamlotin, near Dundee, where she died. Some ruins of her church, near which stood a round tower, are still to be seen at Killevy.

"Conlaedu."—"A. D. 520. Conlaedu Eps. Cille-dara dormivit."—Tighernach. He was the first Bishop of Kirkbride, and his festival was there celebrated on the 3rd of May, according to all the Irish martyrologies. In a note on the Fethirc-Aenach, at this day, it is stated that Ronneham was his first name, and that he was also called Mochanna Daire; that he was Bishop of Kirkbride, 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 Conlaedu's episcopal dress:

"Secundum enim beatissimam lob exemplum munquam imposa se recedere sint vacuo passa est; nav vestimenta transmarina et peregina Episcopi Conlaedhi decorati lumbis, quibus in sobennitatiibus Domini et vigiliiis Apostolorum vivra in altairibus offerent, mysterioria ut debaris, pauperibus largita est."—Trias Thomae, c. 39, p. 522.

"Beóle mac Branaigh.—He is the patron saint of Mainistir Beóle, now Monasterboice, in the barony of Ferrard, and county of Louth, where his festival was celebrated on the 7th of December, according to the Feilire-Aenach.—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 Beóle died.

"A. D. 518. Natus est Colum Cille, cum die quo Beóle (Boehtus) mac Branaigh dormivit." His death is also entered in the same Annals, under the year 522.

"Beóthu, Bishop of Ard-carra; i.e. Beo-Aedh, Aidhis Vivens, or Vitalis, of Ardcarne, a church in the barony of Boyle, and county of Roscommon, and about four miles due east of the town of Boyle.—See note", under the year 1224. Colgan, who puts together, at the 8th of March, all the scattered notices of this saint that he could find, states (Acta SS., p. 563) that his bell was preserved at Beóthu-mac-Boehtus, in Breifhy
ANNALS OF THE KINGDOM OF IRELAND.

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 Buite mac Bronaigh, bishop of Mainister, died on the 7th of December.

Let Buite, the virtuous judge of fame, come each day to my aid,
The fair hand with the glories of clean deeds, the good son of Bronach, son of Bolar.

The Age of Christ, 523. The twentieth year of Muircheartach. Beoaidh, 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):

"Ejus nola Ceolan Beoaidh a nola Beoaidi, appellata, ad instar pretiosarum reliquiarum gemmis et argento tegumento edata in ecclesia de Baile-na-cclereach, in regione Bredliniae asservatur in magna veneratione, ob multa, que in dies per illum fuit miracula."

"Ath-Sighe: i.e. the Ford of Sighe, now Assey, a parish in the barony of Deece, and county of Meath. It was originally the name of a ford on the River Boyne, but afterwards the name extended to a church and castle erected near it. This battle is entered in the Annals of Ulster under the year 527:


"Bright. — This name is explained by epo-juage, i.e. fiery Dart, in Cormac's Glossary and by Keating. The death of St. Bridget is entered from various authorities in the Annals of Ulster, as follows:

"A. D. 523. Quies S. Brigide an. lxx etatis suc."

"A. D. 525. Dormitatio Sancte Brigide an. lxx etatis suc."

"A. D. 527. Vel hic Dormitatio Brigide secundum librum Maccolch."

Dr. O'Conor thinks that the true year is 523.

—See his edition of the Annals of Ulster, p. 13, note 3, where he writes:


"Cill-dara. — Now Kildare. This is called Cella Roboris by Ultanus, in the third Life of St. Bridget published by Colgan, Trias Thaurii, p. 531, c. 47; and in the fourth Life, which is attributed to Animusus, the name is explained as follows:

"Hic jam cella Scotice dicitur Kildara. In-
tine vero sonat collegis quercus. Quercus enim altissima ibi erat quam multum S. Brigida diligebat et benedixit eam: cujus stipes adhaec manet."—See also Usher’s Primordia, p. 627.

*Her own Life.—* Colgan has published six Lives of St. Bridget in his *Trias Thuma.* The first, a metrical Irish one, attributed to St. Bregan Coen, who flourished in the time of Lugnaeth, the son of Laeghain; the second, a Latin Life, ascribed to Cogitosus, who is supposed by Colgan to have flourished in the sixth century, but who is now believed to have written in the eighth or ninth century; the third, which is said to have been written by Ultainne, a bishop; the fourth, attributed to Annochadh, or Animusus, Bishop of Kildare, who flourished in the tenth century; the fifth by Laurentius Dunelimos; and the sixth, which is in Latin metre, by Coitanus of Inis-Cealtra.

*The first day of the month of February.—* This day is still called *poite Gogar* throughout the Irish-speaking parts of Ireland, and the month of February is called *Bealtaine* or *poite Gogar.*

*At Dun;* i.e. Downpatrick. This is not true, for we learn from Cogitosus that the bodies of Bishop Conleath and St. Bridget were placed on the right and left side of the decorated altar of the church of Kildare, being deposited in monuments adorned with various embellishments of gold and silver, and gems and precious stones, with crowns of gold and silver depending from above."—*Trias Thuma.*, 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 reliquies of the *Trias Thuma* at Down in 1185, was an invention by Sir John De Courcy and his adherents, for the purpose of exalting the character of Down, then recently acquired by the English.—See note 5, under the year 1293, pp. 456, 457. The author of the fourth Life says that St. Bridget was buried along with Patrick immediately after her death, but this is evidently an interpolation since De Courcy’s time.

*Uí Breasail;* i.e. the Race of Breasal. These
was she who never turned her mind or attention from the Lord for the space of one hour, but was constantly meditating and thinking of him in her heart and mind, as is evident in her own Life, and in the Life of St. Bremainn, Bishop of Chuain-fearta. She spent her time diligently serving the Lord, performing wonders and miracles, healing every disease and every malady, as her Life relates, until she resigned her spirit to heaven, the first day of the month of February; 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 Bresail, son of Feallim, 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 Clannbrazil 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 Dubhaltach in the year 513.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 37.

a I am fearful.—These verses are also quoted by Tighernach. They are taken from a very old tragic tale entitled "Oighridh Muircheartach Mhoir mac Eara, i.e. the Death of Muircheartach Mor Mac Eara, of which there is a copy on vellum, preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, H. 2. 16, p. 316. According to this story Muircheartach fell a victim to the revenge of a concubine named Sin (Sheen), for whom he had abandoned his lawful queen, but whom he afterwards consented to put away at the command of St. 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 wrecking her vengeance upon him with the greater facility. And the story states that she burned the house of Cleity 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.

b Daughter of Sighe.—See note t, under A. D. 524, p. 171, supra.
The Annals of Tigernach as follows:

“...the death of Murchertaig, 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

...in the Annals of Ulster:

“A. D. 533. Dimersio Murchertaig filii Erca in dolio pleno vino, in arce Cleitig, supra Boin.”

And thus in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Mageoghegan, it is noticed as follows:

“A. D. 533. King Moricertagh having had
The battle of Eibhlinne 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 Aidhne against the Connaughtmen; of which battles Ceannfaeladh said:

The battle of Ceann-eich, the battle of Almhain,—
It was an illustrious famous period,
The devastation of the Cliachs, the battle of Aidhne.
And the battle of Magh-Ailbhe.

Cairell, son of Muireadhach Maindearg, 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 Cleitagh, 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 Mo-ricertagh, who was both killed, drowned, and burned together, through his own folly, that trusted this woman, contrary to the advice of St. Carneagh."

1 Gannadaigh. — In the Leabhar-Geabhadh of the O'Clyrs, the reading is Gannadhaigh. 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, Ochraid, 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; Ochraid, a groan; lachtadh, lamentation.

2 Blood reached the girdles.—This is a hyperbolical mode of expressing great slaughter: "Ut
annals rioghachta eireann.

Po peace pípaír do cáippeir, acup biú cia in bpr cuman.
Do bhéir gialla Ua Néill, la gialla mórse Munam.

Apor Croíp, cuine céo ríce a hoíth. An céo bhabhain do Tuatual Maolgarb, mac Cophmac Caoich, mac Corpphe, mac Néill, i ruige nÉireann.
Cath i Ubhachna mórse eirp na mbair, frpp a raithe cath Aibhe in mbóipshaíbh, ma e Tuatual Maolgarb, pop Chinnachtairbh Mhóir.

Apor Croíp, cuide céo triocha a haon. An ceapataíadh bhaoisín do Tuatual. Cath Claonlocha in eCenel Aodha nu thuaidhneam, taom pioc Ua Pháircach Ógónaí, airm mna maráth na Mbraight, mac Clióphail, ag cormaathan seilvine Ua Mhainne Comóirth.

Apor Croíp, cuine céo triocha a éanair. An peachtúinadh bhaoisín do Tuatual. S. Mochta, eirpce Luínaí, veríepul Racaígh, an naomaid tice nu m'Aspi po raoib a gprípat do cum mne an, ar raip tucaoi an tuairpsebain pi.

Piacaí Mochta ba mar fhir, tri chidh bhabhain, bhuain an cíp, san gur monnphal pece rípaí gan mur monnphal pece rípaí.

hostes ad genua corradiam fusó ermore natráent. In the Leabhar-Ghabhlaí of the O'Clearys the reading is as follows:

"Patipan pi, Mac Eora, dleir Ua Néill, poente patpenn in ceic ni, borgshain Criche Cein.
Po poente beinpp nui echoppe, acup ba cia in bup cuimn.
Do bepaí gialla Ua Néill, la gialla marghe Munum."

The king, Mac Eora, returns to the side of the Uí-Néill.
Blood reached the gridles in each battle, an enerece to Cricch-Clain!
Seven times he brought nine chariots, and long shall it be remembered.
He bore away the hostages of the Uí-Néill, with the hostages of the plain of Munster."

Tuathal Maolgarb.—O'Flaherty places the accession of Tuathalus Calvusasper in the year 533, which agrees with the Annals of Ulster. Animosus, in the fourth Life of St. Bridget, published by Colgan, e. 199, has the following notice of the accession of King Tuathal:

"Anno XXX. post obitum S. Patricii, regnante in Thememia Regnum Hiberniae Murcharta in terri. Eor, cui successit in regno Tuathal Maolgarb obiit S. Brigida."—Trias Thaum., p. 652.

"Aibhe, in Brega.—This is the place now called Chan-Aibhe situated in the barony of Upper Duleek, and county of Meath. Luachairmor der du Ibhber denotes "large rushy land between two streams or estuaries." The territory of Cianachta-Breach comprised the baronies of Upper and Lower Duleek.—See note under Battle of Crinna, A.D. 226, supra.

"Cianachta, in Cinel-Aedha.—The name Cianachta is now obsolete. Cinel-Aedha, anglice Kinele, 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 Ul-Neill, with the hostages of the plain of
Munster.

The Age of Christ, 528. The first year of Tuathal Maelgarbh, son of
Cormac Cacch, son of Cairbre, son of Niall, in the sovereignty of Ireland.

The battle of Luachair-mor between the two Invers, which is called the
battle of Ailbh, in Breagh, by Tuathal Maelgarbh, against the Gimanacht of
Meath.

The Age of Christ, 531. The fourth year of Tuathal. The battle of
Claenloch, in Cine-Adh, by Goibhneann, chief of Ui-Fiachrach-Ailime, where
Maine, son of Ceardhall, was killed, in defending the hostages of Ui-Maine
of Connaught.

The Age of Christ, 534. The seventh year of Tuathal. Saint Mochta,
Bishop of Lughmabh, 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 Mochtai of good morals, for three hundred years, lasting the rigour !
Were without [emitting] an erring word out from them, without [admitting]
a morsel of obsonium inside them.

Goibhneann.—This Goibhneann was the great
grandfather of the celebrated Guaire Ailime,
King of Connaught, who died in the year 662.
He was the son of Conall, son of Eoghan Ailime,
son of Eochaidh Breac, who was the third son
of Dathi, the last Pagan monarch of Ireland.
He is the ancestor of the Ui-Fiachrach-Ailime,
whose county was coextensive with the diocese
of Kilmaclough.—See Genealogies, Tribes, and
Customs of Hy-Fiachrach, pp. 373, 374, and the
large genealogical table in the same work.

Ui-Maine, of Connaught.—The people of Hy-
Many, seated in the present counties of Galway
and Roscommon. These were an offset of the
Oirghialla or Clann-Colla, and are here called
"of Connaught," to distinguish them from the
Ui-Maine of Teltia, in Westmeath, who were
descended from Maine, son of Niall of the Nine
Hostages. After the establishment of surnames
O'Kelly was chief of Ui-Maine, in Connaught,
and O'Catharnaigh, now Fox, chief of Tir-Mainy,
or Teltia.

Mochtai, Bishop of Lughmabh; i.e. Mocctus,
Bishop of Louth.—See note 4, under A.D. 448;
and note 8, under A.D. 1176.

The teeth of Mochtai.—These verses are also
quoted, with some slight variations of reading,
in the gloss on the Felire-Aengius, preserved in
the Leabhar-Breae, after 15th April, and in
O'Clery's Irish Calendar, at 19th August, which
is one of the festivals of St. Mochtai. They are
also given (excepting the last quatrain), with a
Latin translation, by Colgan, Acta Sanctorum,
24 Mart., as follows:

2 A
Triplicis potestatem psalmam, a teglat hospita peneann,
San ap, san buam, san toipa, san gnompar, actum tu légionem.
Peap triplicem pip trip ced, aqcapum ap pean an oed,
Ni mó cin ógam po gail, uir atriùde an píniacael.

A衲 Cripœt, cúisce céd tríocha a cuig. An tochtean bhuadam na Tuacal.
Eaclair Doine Calgaic go rothushaí la Cómab Colibe, uir neobairt an baile
nuila nepbèine pén la. Céneil eConail Cúilbain mic Néll.

Corbbac, mac Oibilla, m Laigu, decc.

Oíll, eppcor Ápna Macba, vo écc. Vo Uib únpípal dréipde heor.

A衲 Cripœt, cúisce céd tríocha a peachte. An reached bhuadam na Tuacal. S. Lughuida, eppcc Connepe, decc.

Céac Sligíshe pia Úbhigiq 7 pia nOínnall, vo mac Muirechtaic, mic
Éapeca, pia nÁmpeca, gu Siona, 7 pia nÁmna, mac Óuach, pop Eogam
bél, m Connacht. Ro meabhaio an cadh pímpa, vo pochacr Eogam bél, uir
nebhrad inta.

Piccheap each Ua Fiaachaigh, la pínce paobair, taep mibél,
Dépar buair namat mpu pligha, mecha in cáth Úgnaep.

"Piccaill Moctai, ba maic léir! trí céo bhuth
San ghar mnompail reice puig! san nép
Moccha! Luigiach u! Trí céo púgape, um céo neppeu! maithe
cin.
Trí réic peanóip palaic! a ñeaglaic poig-
dá pemenó:
San ap, san buan, san toipa, san gnompar,
áta mao légena."

"Dentes Moctai, qui fuit moribus integer, spat-
tio trecentorum annorum (quantus rigor!)
Nec verbum otiosum extra emiserit, nec quid-
quam obscurum intro admiserit.
Non fuit angusta familia Moctai, Lugmagensis
Monasterii:
Trecenti praebieteri, et centum Episcopii, erant
via ipsa.

Sexaginta seniores psalmicani, choristo ejus
familia angusta et magnifica.
Qui nec abusant, nec metebant, nec triturab-
vant, nec alius faciebant, quam studiis in-
cumbere."—Acta Sanctorum, p. 734.

Colgan then goes on to show that tri céo
bludam is an error for tripél céo bludâm, or
tripél céo bludam, i.e. for a period of one
hundred years; and he quotes four lines from a
poem by Cuminus of Connor, to show that
Mocha lived only one hundred years in this
state of austerity.

5 Doire-Chalgaigh.—Now Derry or London-
derry. The name Doire-Chalgaigh is translated
Roberta Czalgachi by Adamnan, in his Life
of Columba, lib. i. c. 20. According to the
Annals of Ulster this monastery was founded
in 515, which is evidently the true year.

6 A. D. 515. Doire Coluim Cille fündata 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 was founded by Colum Cille, the place having been granted to him by his own tribe, i.e. the race of Conall Gulban, son of Niall.
Cormac, son of Ailill, King of Leinster, died.
Oilill, Bishop of Armagh, died. He was also of the Ui-Breasail.

The Age of Christ, 537. The tenth year of Tuathal. St. Lughaíd, Bishop of Connor, died.
The battle of Sligeach by Fearghus and Domhnall, the two sons of Muircheartach mac Earca; by Aínmire, son of Sedna; and Aínmidh, 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.

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. Columbkillle was born in the year 516 [recte 518].—See Tríos Thaum., p. 502.

His own tribe.—St. Columbkillle was the son of Feidhlim, son of Fearghus Ceanamada, who was son of Conall Gulban, the ancestor of Kinel-Connell, the most distinguished families of whom were the O'Cuanamans, O'Muldorrys, O'Donnells, O'Doherty, O'Boyles, and O'Gallaghers, who always regarded St. Columbkillle as their relative and patron.

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.

Sligeach: i.e. the River Sligo, which rises in Lough Gill, and washes the town of Sligo.

At Crider.—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. Cellaach, 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
ANNALIA RIOGNACHTA EIREANN.

Up celt Sliucha do mhar mór mille phe a peidhertait ilag tar Eala, m'fhios iEoghan heail.

Aon Cnupte, cuice céad triocha a hocht. Lapa mbfirt aon bliadhain véce in píse iEoann do Tuathal Magghab, mac Coppppe, mac Neill, toichoain i nGpealláig eilte la Maolmór, mac Connaught, amh Dhiamchaidhe mac Cepbail aiiighe, 7 do rochaip Maolmór mho ro chéadúm, tra nêupróth.

Eacht Maolé mór nád mál, ní gníom cóip po cinó.
Morfáid Tuathol tréim, aonochaip pein mn.

his son Ceallach, who was at Clonmacnoise, under the tuition of St. Kieran, to be prepared for holy orders, and entrant 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 deplored 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 Sliucha, buried it, with the face under, at the cemetery of Archair-Lochta Gilc, on the north side of the river, and thus restored their natural courage to the Ulstermen.—See note c, under the year 548, 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, ëc., of Hy- Fiachrach, pp. 472, 473.

Eubha.—Now Machaire-Eubha, a plain at the foot of the mountain of Binbulbin, to the north of the River Sligo, through which the Ulster army generally marched on their incursions into Connaught.

Greallach-Daphill: i.e., the Miry Place of the Does. According to the Book of Lecan, this place is situated at the foot of Shabb, Ban. In the Annals of Ulster the death of Tuathal Madgarbh is entered under the year 543, as follows:

"A. D. 543. Tuathal Madgarbh jugulatus est a nGreallach-Alia la Macmorea, cui succedit Diarmait mac Carbhail, Rex Hiberniae,"

"A. D. 548. Vel hoc anno Tuathal Madgarbh interit in Grellacli Elte, Rex Tomoric jugulatus per Macmore, qui et ipse statim occisus est; unde dictur, the Great act of Macmore."—Cod. Clar.

In the Annals of Clonmacnoise, however, it is stated that he was killed at Grellach-Daphill [which is situated on the River Lifey, in the present county of Kildare], in the year 547, but the true year is 544, as appears from Tighearnach. 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 Eabhal, together with the head of Eoghan Bel.

The Age of Christ, 538. After Tuathal Maelgarb, son of Cormac Caech, son of Cairbre, son of Niall, had been eleven years in the sovereignty of Ireland, he was slain, at Greallach-caille, by Macnorn, son of Airgeadan, who was the tutor of Diarmaid mac Cearbhall; and Macnorn fell in revenge of it thereof immediately, of which was said:

The fate of Macnorn 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. Tuathal Moylegarve began his reign, and reigned eleven years. He was son of Cormack Keigh, who was son of Cairbre, who was son of Neall of the Nine Hostages. He caused Dermot Mac Kervel to live in exile, and in desert places, because he claimed to have a right to the crown.”

“A. D. 547 [recte 541]. King Tuathal having proclaimed throughout the whole kingdom the banishment of Dermot Mac Kervel, with a great reward to him that would bring him his heart, the said Dermot, for fear of his life, lived in the deserts of Clonricknose (then called Artlara); and meeting with the abbot St. Keyran, in the place where the church of Clonricknose now stands, who was but newly come hither to dwell from Inis-Angin” [now Inis Gogain, alias Hare’s Island, in the Shannon], “and having no house or place to reside and dwell in, the said Dermot gave him his assistance to make a house there; and in thrusting down in the earth one of the peers of the 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’Harghude, 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 Tuathal 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, listening to the words of his foster-brother, was among [between] “two extremities, leath to refuse him, and far more leath to lend it him, fearing he should miscarry, and be killed; but between both he granted him his request; whereupon he prepared himself, and went as he resolved, mounted on the black horse, a heart besprinkled with blood on his spear, to the place where he heard the King to be. The King and people, seeing him come in that manner, supposed that it was Dermot’s heart that was to be presented by the man that rode in 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
Aenl Scrópt, cinn ccho cipha a trai. An eith bhíadann go Dhiarnaíte, mac Fhírghuá Conmbeol, i mhe n-éirinnn. 1 Deichnach Abnaic i naonach Tachtin the monarchíb De 7 Ciarapain l., luige néitig do paoimí po lámh Ciarapain, co po 5ab aille pop a múnél (i. ar pop a múnél po phínim Ciarapain a lámh) co torcمار a céann do.

Aenl Scrópt, cinn ccho cipha a lámh. An tsearabh bhíadann go Dhiarnaíte.

S. Ailbe, aropeppse Imli chuibh, décc an sapa la décc do September.

Aenl Scrópt, cinn ccho cipha a tri. An cuiseadh bhíadann go Dhiarnaíte. Plaíc eicnaid cóiscóim ar píó na cprinne, gup Dhomh go tmain b' anrámthaíonn don cinntianna.

Aenl Scrópt, cinn ccho cipha a cipha. An rpeareadh bhíadann go Dhiarnaíte. S. Moib, Ciarapaneach l., bhríchan ó Glaír Naiden, pop bhrí abhainn Lirpe, don litir i tusaí, décc, an sapa la décc do m' October.

Cath Cinte Connafe i eCitra mha bPhéipsear 7 mha nDóinnail dá mac

dead in the midst of his people; whereas the man was upon all sides beset, and at last taken and killed; so as speedy news came to Dermot, who immediately went to Taragh, and there was crowned King, as St. Keyran" [had] "prayed and prophesied before." — See also Ussher's Primordia, pp. 947, 954, 957, 1064, 1065, 1139.

a The first year of Diarmaid.—The accession of Diarmaid is entered in the Clarendon copy of the translation of the Annals of Ulster, tom. 49, under the year 511, 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 Duangart, King of Scotland, by a mistake of his own, or of his original. This error, he observes, is in the Clarendon and Bodleian copies; but this is not true, for the passage is correct, and as above printed, in the Clarendon manuscript, tom. 49.

b Abacac.—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.

c Imli chuibh: i.e. the Holm or Strath of the Yew, now Emily, in the county of Tipperary. — See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, pp. 489, 491. In the Annals of Ulster, and the Bodleian copy of the Annals of Inisfallen, the death of Ailbe is entered under the year 526, which seems the true year; but it is repeated in the Annals of Ulster at 541. Ware quotes the Life of St. Declan, and the Life of St. Ailbe, to show that Emily was made the seat of the archbishopric of Munster, in the lifetime of St. Patrick, and that St. Ailbe was constituted archbishop; and Ussher (Primordia, p. 866) quotes an old Irish distich from Declan's
The Age of Christ, 539. The first year of Diarmuid, son of Fearghus Ceirrbheoil, in the sovereignty of Ireland. The decapitation of Abacuc at the fair of Tailtin, 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 Diarmuid. St. Ailbhe, Archbishop of Inleach-Iubhair, died on the twelfth day of September.

The Age of Christ, 543. The fifth year of Diarmuid. 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 Diarmuid. St. Mobhi Clarainech, i.e. Berchan of Glais-Naidhen, on the brink of the Lifey, 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-

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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.

3 Universal plague.—This plague, which was called by the Irish Blefid, is entered in the Annals of Ulster under the year 544, and in the Annals of Clonmaenoise under 546. In most chronological tables it is noticed under the year 543, as having passed from Africa into Europe. It is thus entered in Tighernach’s Annals:

“Kal. Jan. for. 1, anno postquam Papa Vigilius obit, Mortalitas magna pro Blefid dicitur, in qua Mobhi Clarainach, cui nomen est Berchan, obit.”

5 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 Lifey, because it was in the territory of Galenga; but this generally acute and honest writer is imposed on in this instance by the fabrications of Beauford and Rawson. The Four Masters should have described it as “near the Lifey to the north,” or “Fota Bhi Pomhach e ppo Éite a oceano, on the brink of the Finglass, to the north of the Lifey,” and not “on the margin of the Lifey.” —See Colgan’s Trias Thaum., p. 613, where Glais-Naidhen is described as “in regione Galenga, et juxta Lifceanum fluvium in Lagenia.”

Mageoghegan states, in his Annals of Clonmaenoise, that he “is supposed to be” [the same as the prophet] “called in English Merlin.”

6 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:
Muircheartaigh m'c Eapce, s'op Cuill Inbanna, m' Connacht, 'f'op Cuilh
p'Oriolla, 'f'op Cuilh 1 Aodh ann.

Aorp Crioirt, cúis cé'n có'tächá a cíug. An reacht' máth bhídhain do Triannaerc. S. Ailbe Sínchua úa nOriolla vece.


Aorp Crioirt, cúis cé'n có'táchá a rí. An námaíd bhídhain do Triannaerc. Ri Ultadh, Cothaí, mac Condall, m'c Cuilhe haoi, vece.

Túrnec Teathba, Cípnítauen, mac Ópínn, vece.

S. Oubéach, abh Aedh Maca, 1 vece. Do píol Cola Uair oibride.

Aorp Crioirt, cúis cé'n có'táchá a hóiche. A díchech do Triannaerc. S. Cinnain mac an t'aire, ab Cluana mac Nóir, vece an námaíd lá do Seaptember. Tha bhídhain tríocha por a ríocht.

1 "A. D. 549. Bellam Cuilne Comair i gCeara, 1b ioc liit Cuill Inbanna, m' Connacht acus Aed Fortobal, a brathair. Fergus et Donnall, da ma Meic Muirechertagh m'c Eara, victores cruent.

2 "A. D. 549. The battle of Cull-Conaire in Garra [was fought] where fell Ailill Inbanna, King of Connacht, and his brother, Aedh the Brave. Fearghus and Donnall, the two sons of Muirechertagh mac Eara, were the victors."

—See Géalogicas, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-
Foirchadh, p. 313.

3 Sceachta-Ua noiOiliolla. —Now Shancoc, a parish in the barony of Tir-Oiriolla, or Tirerrill, in the county of Sligo. This church is mentioned in the Annotations of Tircchan, in the Book of Armagh, fol. 15, a. a; and in the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, part ii. c. 35; Trias Thumna, p. 131.

4 Cuilne. —Not identified. This passage is entered in the Annals of Ulster at the year 551, thus:

"A. D. 551. Bellam Cuilne, in quo ecclesiant
Coren Oche Muman, orationibus Ica Chauna."

5 Cocciche. —These were a sept of the Ui-
Fhilgeinte, seated in the present county of Limerick, in the barony of Lower Connello, of whom, after the establishment of surnames, Ó Macassy was the chieftain. The celebrated St. Molua, of Clunian-farta Molua, in the Queen's County, was of this sept, but St. Isda was their patron.—See O'Flaherty's Oggig, iii. c. 81.

6 Cluain-Creadhail. —Now Killkeedy, an ancient church in a parish of the same name, in the barony of Upper Connello and county of Limerick, and about five miles to the south of Newcastle. This monastery is described in the Life of St. Ita, as well as in that of St. Brendan, as situated at the foot of Shabb-Luachra, in the west of the territory of Ui-Connell-Gabhra; and the writer of the Life of St. Brendan states that it was Kill-Ite in his own time.—See Life of
St. Ita apud Colgan, 15th Jan.

7 Fothadh, son of Connall. —Some of these events are misplaced in the Annals of the Four Masters,
nall, two sons of Muircheartach mac Eara, against Ailill Inbhandla, King of Connaught, and Aedh Fortanmail; and Ailill and Aedh were slain.

The Age of Christ, 545. The seventh year of Diarmaid. St. Ailbhe, of Sennchu-Ua-n-Oiliolla, 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 Conail, died. Cuirbre, son of Cormac, King of Leinster, died.

The Age of Christ, 547. The ninth year of Diarmaid. The King of Ulidia, Eochaidh, son of Councla, son of Caelbladh, son of Crunn Badhrain, died.

The chief of Teathbha, Crimhthann, 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 Clonmacnois:


"A. D. 550. Ailagh mac Conlay, King of Ulster, of whom Fechagh is called."—Ann. Clon.


"A. D. 550. Criowhan mac Briwyn, King of Teaffa, died."—

This Crimhthann (Criollan) was the brother of Brendan, chief of Teaffa, who granted the site of Durrowghagh, now Durrow, to St. Columbkille. He was son of Brian, son of Man, the ancestor of the U-Maine, Meath, otherwise called the men of Teaffa), who was son of the monarch Niall of the Nine Hostages.

"Dubhthach.—In the Annals of Ulster he is called Duach:

"A. D. 547. Duach, abbas Arda Macha, diel Colla Uais, quiueh."—

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. Keyvan died in Clonvicknoise, where 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 Comnaughtman, and a carpenter. His mother, Darerca, of the issue of Corek, mac Fergus Mac Roye, of the Clan Mac-Rowies, &c., &c. His body was buried in the little church of Clonvicknoise."—Ann. Clon.

"Cluain-mic-Nois.—Now Clonmacnois, otherwise called the "seven churches," situated on
S. Tigarnach, eappos Cluana beoar, do boll dece an eshrainaoi 1April.
S. Mac Tail Cille Culin nu Eoghan mac Coirepani) dece, an taomnaibh
la dece do mi lumn. S. Colum mac Criorigmhan dece.
S. Sincheall pinn, mac Cianbain, ab Cille acha Croma poa, do boll
dece an repetait la rautical do Maftata, tromcha ar tri cdeo bhuan riu a
raogait.
S. Oothyin, o Leipnochab Ooaghat, dece an barra la do mi October.
S. Pindhen, ab Ciauna hEarpai, abe narni Epaan, dece, 12 December.
S. Colain Imam Cealtbra dece. Dom mortua up do hamn an Chpim
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
Oinain-cois.—Now Clones, in the barony of
Lartrim, and county of Monaghan. The Annals
of Ulster agree in placing his death in this year.
Cill-Culinan.—Now old Kilcullen, in the
county of Kildare. The Annals of Ulster agree
with this date, but the Annals of Clonmacnois
place the death of Mac Tail in the year 550.
Colum, son of Crimthann.—According to
the Feilice-Accipios and the Calendar and Gen
alogies of the Irish Saints, compiled by Michael
O’Clergy, he was abbess of Tir-aoghabais
(now Terryglass, near the Shannon, in the
barony of Lower Ormond, and county of Tippe
racy), where his festival was celebrated on the
13th of December. O’Clergy remarks that, al
though he was called Mac Crimthann, he was
really the son of Nimhla, who was the fifth in
descent from Crimthann. He should, there
therefore, be called Colain An-Crimthann, and in
the Annals of Ulster he is called “Colum upos
Crimthann.” Thus:
“A. D. 548. Mortalitas magna in qua inti pan
sent Colom upos Crimthann, et Mac Tail Cille
Culinan,” &c.
Cill-a-chuald Bhrean-fidhla.—Now Killleigh, in
the barony of Geshill, King’s County.—See notes
under A. D. 1393 and 1447. St. Sincheall, the
elder, was the son of Cennbrian, who was the
ninth in descent from Cathaic Mor, mon
arch of Ireland. His festival was celebrated
at Killenagh, on the 26th of March. St. Sin
cheall, junior, was his relative, and his festival
was celebrated on the 25th of June.—See Col
gan’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 Quatuor Mag. in Annalibus ad eundum
 annum dicentes: ’S. Severullus senior, frilio Cen
namani, Abbas de Kill-auchulth-Drumfloda, obiit
26 Martii cecit anni 330.” Et idem quod an
nos ebat egit in Magari an 26 Martin, et Scholastic Festilogii .Engussiani, ex cujus
 depravato (ut reor) testum hic error videatur
originem duixisse. In eo enim legitur, trichal
blindan & trilech, i. trecenti anni, et triginta,
ubi legendum putius videatur et chel blindan &
trilech i. spatio centum annorum, & triginta.
Nam qui anno 548 obiit, si trecentis triginta
annis vixisset, debit natu fuisse anno 219,
quod plane est incredibile; cum nulhus author
induit ipsum hortuise ante temporar S. Patricii,
quison anno 432 in Hiberniam venit.”—Acta San
ctorum, p. 748, not. 10.
Leitreach-Olhrain.—Now Latteragh, in the
barony of Upper Ormond, and county of Tippe—
St. Tighearnach, Bishop of Cluain-cois\(^3\), died on the 4th of April.

St. Mac Tail of Cill-Cuiinn\(^4\) (i.e. Eoghan, son of Coreran), died on the eleventh day of the month of June. St. Colum, son of Crimthann\(^5\), died.

St. Sinchecall the elder, son of Ceanannman, Abbot of Cill-achaidh Droma-foda\(^6\), died on the twenty-sixth day of March. Thirty and three hundred years\(^7\) was the length of his life.

St. Odhran, of Leitrioch-Odhrain\(^8\), died on the second day of the month of October.

St. Finnen, Abbot of Cluain-Eraird\(^9\), tutor of the saints of Ireland, died. St. Colam, of Inis-Cealtra\(^a\), died. Of the mortality which was called the Cron-

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See Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 191. His festival is set down in O'Clery's Irish Calendar at 22nd October, and again at 26th October. His church of Letracha is referred to, in the *Feilire-Aenguis*, at 27th October, as in the territory of Museraigne-Throe.

\(^{1}\) *Cluain-Eraird*: i.e. Erard's Lawn or Meadow. Erard or Irard was a man's proper name, very common amongst the ancient Irish, signifying lofty or noble:

"Erard idem quod *nobilis altus vel crinis*: Erat autem hoc nomen inter Hibernos ob illum non infrequens, ut patet ex illo a quo Chlain Eraird nomen accepit." — Colgan's *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 28, not. 4.

Colgan has published all that is known of this tutor of the Irish saints in his *Acta Sanctorum*, at 23rd February, where he shews that he lived till the year 563. His festival is set down at 12th of December in the *Feilire-Aenguis*, in which he is called Finnia; and in O'Clery's Irish Calendar, in which the following notice of him is given:

"St. Finnen, abbot of Clonard, son of Finlough, son of Fintan, of the Clanna-Radhraighhe. Sir James Ware calls him Finian or Fian, son of Fintan (placing the grandfather in place of the father). He was a philosopher and an eminent divine, who first founded the College of Clonard, in Meath, near the Boyne, where there were one hundred Bishops, and where, with great care and labour, he instructed many celebrated saints, among whom were the two Kierans, the two Brendans, the two Columbs, viz., Columbkille and Columb Mac Crimthann, Lasserian, son of Nadfraech, Canice, Molbeus, Rodanus, and many others not here enumerated. His school was, in quality, a holy city, full of wisdom and virtue, according to the writer of his life, and he himself obtained the name of Finnen the Wise. He died on the 12th of December, in the year of our Lord 552. or, according to others, 563, and was buried in his own church at Clonard."

\(^{a}\) *Inis-Cealtra*: An island in the north-west of Loch Deigileaire, now Lough Derg, near the village of Scariff, in the county of Clare. It formerly belonged to Kinel-Donnghaile, the territory of the O'Gradys, in Thomond, or the county of Clare, but is now considered a part of the county of Galway.

"Colun of Inis-Cealtra" is also mentioned in the Annals of Ulster as dying of the *Mortalitas magna* in 548, and in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, at 550, as dying of the great pestilence called "The Boye Connall;" but the Editor has not been able to discover any further account of him.
Chonaill, a ba hipoide an chéad duine Chonaill, atheaghat na naomh vin, aic Ui-Eathach, Ui-Eathach, Ui-Eathach.

bair ÍEathach, mac Comhla, pi Úa Úa, a quo Ui Eatae Úa Úa. — Tighiameac.

Aor Cronfor, cúng céo caoeca. A d'ól dece do Diarmait. Damo mac Dhupare UiForganum, círceap Arda Macha, g Legatur na hEireann uile, do écc.

Aor Cronfor, cúng céo caoeca a haon. A cín dece do Diarmait. S. Neapáin Loba dece. Peirnna, mac Aongbra, pi Úa Úa, do marbaí la eceath Oroma cleite la Dibman, mac Cappi, g la hUib ÍEathach naomh.

Aor Cronfor, cúng céo caoeca a d'ól. A cín ÍEce do Diarmait. Eacelbrigh duineacn do rothas na Comsail duineacn. Feir Tímpa do súil na pi Eireann, Diarmait, mac Péipresa Cepnbeol. Marbaí Colmann Mór, mac Diarmata, ma cappart i Dhubhrónt Rí Úa Thriá, do Chruinéacaithe.

¹ Cron Chonaill. — This is translated Flava Ictericia, the yellow jaundice, by Colgan. — Acta Sanctorum, p. 831, col. 2: “Mortalitate Cronchonaill (id est flava ictericia) appellata, hi omnes sancti, prater S. Kieranum et S. Tigernachum extincti sunt.”

Ultha. — The Editor shall henceforward use Ulidia. when it denotes the portion of the province of Ulidia, or Ulster, lying east of the River Ban, and Glenam-Righe, to distinguish it from the whole province.

² Uí-Eathach-Ulthaid: i.e. nepotes Eochodii Ulthin. These were the inhabitants of the baronies of Ivagh, 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.

³ Guita. — In the old translation of the Annals of Ulster, this passage is given as follows: “A. D. 550. Quies Docile filii Guirae I-Foramain. Episcopi Ardchacht et Legati totius Hiberniae.”

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 Thum, p. 293; and Harris Ware's Bishops, p. 38.

⁴ Neasun, the leper. — This is Nessan, the patron saint of Munret, near Limerick, whose festival was celebrated on the 25th of July. — See Vita Tripartita, S. Patrick, part iii. c. 62; Trias Thum, p. 157, 185. The death of Nessan, the Leper, is given, in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, under the year 561.

⁵ Duaine-Cleithne. — This was probably the name of the place on which the church of Cill-Cleithne, or Kildelic, in the barony of Locale, and county of Down, was afterwards built. This entry is given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise under the year 561.

⁶ Uí-Eathach-Arda: i.e. nepotes Eochodii of Ardes, in the county of Down.

⁷ Beanchaer. — 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 Beanchaer fundata est.” Ussher approves of the latter date in his Chronological Index; and the Annals of Clonmacnoise mention the erection of the Abbey of Beanchoir under the year 561.
Chonaill

and that was the first Buidhe-Chonaill,—these saints died, except Ciaran and Tighearnaich.

The death of Echunni, son of Connlu, King of Ulidia, from whom are the Ul-Eaithch-Uladh.—Tighearnaich.


The Age of Christ, 551. The thirteenth year of Diarmaid. St. Neasan, the leper, died. Feargna, son of Aenghus, King of Ulidia, was slain in the battle of Druim-cleithe, by Diarmaid, son of Caireall, and by the Ul-Eaithch-Arda.

The Age of Christ, 552. The church of Bennchar was founded by Comghall of Beannchar. The feast of Teamhair was made by the King of Ireland, Diarmaid, son of Fearghus Ceirbheoil. The killing of Colman Mor, son of Diarmaid, in his chariot, by Dubhshlatt Ua Trecna, [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. Columbkillle. It is given as follows in the old English translation:

"A. D. 552. The relics of St. Patrick brought by Columbkillle to [a] shrine six years after his death. Three precious swearing relics [epi munda unple] were found in the tombe, viz., the relique Coach, the Angell's Gospel, and the bell called Cog midlechita. The Angell thus shewed to Columbkillle how to divide those, viz., the Coach to Down, the bell to Armagh, and the Gospel to Columbkillle himself; and it is called the Gospel of the Angell, because Columbkillle received it at the Angell's hand.


"A. D. 557. The Feast of Tarach by Dermott nae Cerbail."—Cod. Clog., tom. 49.

"A. D. 560. Feis Temra la Diarmait."—O'Conor's Edit.

Colman Mor.—He was the second son of King Diarmaid, and the ancestor of the Clan-Colman 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 Derc, mic Fergus Cerboil, mic Conail Creathain, mic Neill Naigiallach, quaen Dubhshlatt jugheart.

"A. D. 557. Jugulatio Colman Mor, mic Diarmata, quaen Dubhshlatt jugheart."

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 Coach [in curr suo.—Tighearnaich], by Dubhshlatt O'Trecna."

Cruithni: i.e. the inhabitants of Dal-Araidhe, who were called Cruithni, i.e. Peirs, as being descended from Lomadha, the daughter of Echunni Eichbheoil of the Cruithni, or Peirs of North Britain.—See Adamnan's Vita Columb., lib. i, c. 36; O'Flaherty's Oiggist, ii, c. 18 a.; Lib. Lec. fol. 194, a; Cluain eile an Ol Cruithe a Cruithne. Duald Mac Firbis.—See also Reeves's Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down and Connor, &c., p. 337.
Aor Ciprot, cuig seo caoeca a thuin. A cuig decc do Diarmaid. Ateig breacanamh dhonna a9 vol 11 roch n-im ariu an bhliain ri. Chlaim rihta go rochtaidh la nuoic breacanm.

Aor Ciprot, cuig seo caoiga a cithar. An deirfeadh bhliain decc do Diarmaid. S. Caichub, mac Piope, abh Achain cimm, decc 6. April. Caocca ar e c6 bhliain ro6 a maogul.

Pep iodeananach Teama na di duinai la Diarmaid, righ Eireann.

Cuprain, mac Aotha, mac Caithach Tormeacha, i. mac piig Connacht do barougha la Diarmaid, mac Gipbail, tap planaidh i conasghe Column Cille,

"Breviaria of Birra: i.e. St. Brendan of Brrr, now Parsonstown. The ascension of St. Brendan is entered under the year 562, in the Anmals of Clonmacnoise, as follows:

"A.D. 562. The ascension of St. Brandon of Brrr to the skies, in his chariot or coach."

"Clonfertiana, 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 Clonfert, under the years 557 and 564; the Annals of Clonmacnoise, under the year 562, as follows:


These saints should not be confounded. Brendan of Brrr was the son of Neman, of the race of Ccor-dhum, son of Forus, and his festival was celebrated on the 29th of May. See Adamnan's Vita Columbri, lib. iii. e. 3. St. Brendan, first Bishop of Clonfert, was the son of Finnloga, of the race of Car, 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 cuipis septemani navigations prodigioso formatur fabula."—Ussher, Primaed., p. 565. In O'Clergy'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 confounded to listen to any earthly music, except one Easter Sunday, when he permitted a student of his people to play for him on his harp. He endured him with difficulty; but, giving him his blessing, he procured two balls of wax, which he put into his ears whenever he came within hearing of earthly music, and in this manner he shut out all human melody, (which to him was discord) for nearly fourteen years, and admitted the harmonics of the angels only.

Under this year (553) the Annals of Ulster, Tigernach, and Clonmacnoise, record the existence of a plague called Samthrusce, which is translated "Leprosy."

"A.D. 553. Postis que vacata est in Samthrusce, i.e. Leprosy."—Ann. Uir. edit. O'Conor.

"A.D. 553. Postis que vacata est Samthrusce. i.e. the Leprosy."—Cod. Colm., tom. 49

"A.D. 551. This year there grew a sickness called a Sawthruse."—Ann. Chon.

"Achadh-сшірі. Colgan thinks that this may be Achadha-na-cille, in Dalrinda (Trias Thaum,
The Age of Christ, 553. The fifteenth year of Diarmaid. Brenmain of Birnin was seen ascending in a chariot into the sky this year. Chlaírn-Scarta was founded by St. Brenmain.

The Age of Christ, 554. The sixteenth year of Diarmaid. St. Cathub, son of Fearghus, Abbot of Achadh-cimm, 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.

Curnan, son of Aedh, son of Eochaidh Tirmcharma, i.e. the son of the King of Connaught, was put to death by Diarmaid, son of Cearbhall, in violation of p. 182), now Aughnakilly, a part of the townland of Craigs, in the barony of Kilconway, and county of Antrim, and on the road from Ahoghill to Rasharkin. See Reeves’s Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down and Connor, &c., p. 89, note 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 annum. 554, he is called “Cathal mac Fergusu Episcopus Achadh-cinn.”

The feast of Teamhair, by Diarmaid, and the death of Gabhran, son of Donbhangart, 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. Rodanu, of Lothra or Lorka, 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 Kilkenensis, 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 malédiction of Rodanus, with the consequent desertion of the place as a royal residence, is referred to by the ancient scholiast on Fiach’s Hymn in the Life of St. Patrick, preserved in the Liber Hymnorum; and an ancient Icelandic work called the Konungs-Skuggsjá, or Royal Mirror, states that it had been abandoned and utterly destroyed, in revenue of an unjust judgment pronounced by a king who had once ruled over it.—See Johnstone’s Antiq. Celtico-Sound., 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 reside chiefly at their ancient fortress of Aileach, in the barony of Inishowen, near Derry; and those of the southern Ui Neill, first at Dun-Targie, near Castlepollard, in Westmeath, and afterwards at Dun-na-Sgaidh, at the north-western margin of Loch-Ainnuin or Lough Ennell, near Mullingar.

Curnan.—This is entered in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at the year 562. “Curnan mac Eahagh Tyrnacarna was killed by King Dermot.”—See O’Donnell’s Vita Columba, lib. ii. c. 2, in Tiris Thumon., p. 100, for some curious particulars about Curnan’s death and the battle of Cul-Dreimhe.
Col-Dreimlac.—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 Thronum, p. 452:


The sentence.—A circumstantial account is given of this literary barony of St. Columbckille, 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 Columbckille should belong to Finnen's original, in the same way as, among tame and domestic animals, the breed belongs to the owner of the dam or mother, "parvus sequitur centum."

"Causa utrinque audita Rex, seu partium rationes male persuas, seu in alterum privato affectu magis propendens, pro Finmneo sententiam pronuntiat, et sententiam ipse Hibernico versu abnde in hanc usque diem inter Hibernos tamino in hanc medium expressit: Le gach boin a boian, mens le gach le仇ar a le仇arun, id est, Bucelus est matris libri minus estlibellus."—Trias Thronum, p. 499.

Columbkille, who seems to have been more liberal and industrious in circulating the written Scriptures than Finnen, had pleaded before the King, that he had not in the slightest degree injured St. Finnen's manuscript by transcribing it; and that Finnen should not for any reason oppose the multiplying of the Scriptures for the instruction of the people. His words are as follows, as translated by Colgan:

"Fateor," inquit, "librum de quo controvertitur, ex Finneni codice exscriptum; sed per mea meaque industria, labore, vigiliis exscriptum est; et ea cautelæ exscriptus, ut proprius Finnen liber in hullo factus sit; et exscriptione deterior; eo fine, ut qua præchra in alieno codice pereramur, securius ad meum usum reverandum, et communum in alios ad Dei gloriam derivarem; proinde me nec me Finnenio injuriam, nec restitutionem obnoxium, nec culpam cujusquam in hae parte renum agnoscere; ut qui sine cujusquam damno, multorum consulti spirituali commodo, quod nemo debuit, aut justè potuit impedire."

Shortly after this King Diarmaid forced Corman, the son of the King of Connacht, from the arms of Columbckille, to whom he had fled for protection, and put him instantly to death. Columbckille, exasperated at these insults, said to the King: "I will go unto my brethren, the Race 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 Ainmithe, son of Sedna; and by Aimild, 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

thee battle in revenge for this unjust judgment thou hast given against me respecting the book, and in revenge for the killing of the son of the King of Connaught, while under my protection.” Then the King commanded that not one of the men of Ireland should convey Columbkille out of the palace, or join him. Columb then proceeded to Monasterboice, and remained there for one night. In the morning he was informed that the King had sent a force to intercept his passage into Ulster, and take him prisoner. Columbkille, therefore, went over a solitary part of Sliabh Breach, and as he passed along, he composed the poem beginning “manu- thea battle in revenge for this unjust judgment mupon som up in phub,” which has been printed in the Miscellaneous of the Irish Archæological Society, pp. 3 to 15. When he arrived in Ulster he applied to his relatives, the northern Ui-Neill, who entered into his feelings of revenge against the Monarch who threatened to overrun their territories with fire and sword. They mustered their forces, to the number of 3000 men, and being joined by the Connaughtmen, came to a pitched battle with the Monarch at Cul-Dreimhne, in the barony of Carbury, in the county of Sligo, where the Monarch, who had a force of 2300 charioteers, cavalry, and pedestrians, was defeated with terrible slaughter.—See Ussher's Primordia, pp. 902-904, where he gives an account of this battle from an unpublished manuscript of Adamnan's Vita 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 Cuthbach. 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. 213, that “it has been shown 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
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 Ter-
connell, in which Columbkille was born, is evi-
dent from the Life compiled by O'Donellin in1529, 
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 Cull-
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 enu-
meration 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 inadvert-
tence, 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 
Naghibhach and Conall Gulban; and these, in 
their rude simplicity, have left us more mate-
rials for forming a true estimate of his charac-
ter than are supplied by the more artful de-
scriptions 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 cars!1
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 Baedan2 before the host;
Power by Baedan of the yellow hair will be borne from Ireland on him [the steed].

Fraechan3, 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.4

"Sanctus igitur Columba nobilibus fuerat orundus genitalibus" [i.e. genitoribus]; "pat-
trem habens Fedilantitum, filium Ferguso;
Marem vero Ethneam nomine, enus pater
latine Filius Navis dici potest, Scotia veró
lingua Mac Nerve. Hic anno secundo post
Col-Dhreitine bellum, atavis veró sua xliii, de
Scotia ad Britanniam, pro Christo peregrinari
voles, enavigavit; qui et a pueri, Christiano
deditus tyrocinio, et sapientiae studis inte-
gritatatem corporis et animae puritatem, Deo
donante, custodien, quamvis in terris positus,
cadestibus se aptum moribus ostendebat. Erat
ein aspectu Angelicus, sermo nitidus, opere
sanctus, ingenio optimus, consilio magnus, per
annos xxxiv, insulam miles conversatus.
Nulam etiam unus hora intervallum transire poterat, quo non aut ortioni, aut lectioni,
vel scripitioni, vel etiam alibi operationi jejun-
nationumque queque et vigiliorum indefessi labo-
ribus sine ulla intermissione die noctuque ita

occupatus, ut suprahumanam possibilitatem
uniqueque pondus specialis videtur operis.
Et inter haec omnibus charus, bilarem semper
fatione ostendens sanctam Spiritus sancti gaudio
intimis latentibus potestis."—Trias Thama.,
p. 337.

1 Around the cars.—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-Bhuidhe of the Mac
Firbises of Lecan, in the Library of Trinity
College, Dublin, II. 2. 16, p. 873. Fraechan,
son of Teniunsan, is called the Druid of King
Darmaid, and the person who made the Aikbi
Druadh, or druidical charm [Smpbe i. unum
opae.—O'Cleary] between the two armies.

4 That passed beyond the Erbhe Druadh.—In
Aon Crioib, cing eis caogat a r". A hootc becc do Diapmant. Cat Chuln humamam i Teatha, pop Diapmant, ma nAodh, mac mOranann, taomh= Teatha, i mo meadain pop Diapmant a hiono an rimearige.

Aon Crioib, cing eis caogat a r"auch. A nna n"ecc do Diapmant. S. bece mac Oe, paith anphoere, bece. Colom Cille do vol mo Albam 50 po rothean weimin ecclip; i ar weith annaister. S. Aodh O Piachpach

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 tenerer transiliit." But this is intentionally suppressing the reference to the *Aerob Dreddh*, 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 Diarmid 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:


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, emhie, or emhie, *carman*, and of the verb, po chung, *transiliit*. It will be observed that the Christian writer gives the *Aerob Dreddh* its own magical power (i.e. a power derived from the Devil); for though Columbkilli'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.

3 *Caei-Uinnsean*: i.e. the Corner or Angle of the Ash Trees. The Editor has not been able to find any name like this in Telfia. Aedh, chief of Telfia, is mentioned in the Life of St. Berach, published by Colgan, *Acta SS.*, p. 342, c. 14, and in note 20, p. 317, in which Colgan is wrong in making Telfia the same as the county Longford. According to Mageoghegan's Annals of Cumannacoise, this Aedh or "Hugh mac Bre- nan, king of Telfia, gave St. Columbkille the place where the church of Dorowe" [Durrow] "stands."

4 *Bec, son of De*: i.e. Bec, son of Deaghaidh or Dagenis. Colgan translates this entry: "A. D. 557. S. Beccess cognomento Mac De celebris prophetae, 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 Clonmacnois at the year 550:

"A. D. 550. The prophet, Beg mac De, began his prophesies. He prophesized that Lords would lose their chiefries and seignories, 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 (Scumb *Pimono)._
The Age of Christ, 556. The eighteenth year of Diarmaid. The battle of Cuil-Uinsenn, 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. Bee, son of Deo, a celebrated prophet, died. Colum Cille went to Scotland, where he afterwards founded a church, which was named from him. St. Aedhann

1 Named from him.—This was I-Columbkille or Iona. St. Columbkille, after he had excited his relatives to fight the king at Cuil-Ureimhine, in 560, was excommunicated by a synod of the Irish clergy (as Adamnan inadvertently acknowledges, to introduce an angelic vision, in lib. iii. c. 3); after which he appears to have been in had or with the Irish clergy till 562, when the Annals record the “Navigatio S. Columbae de Hibernia ad insulam Ir. anno duodecimo sexto.” 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, Caman 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, “whatever 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 [en] that book of them which is at Dornow, 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 thereon; and saw also cattle return thereby to their former state, and the book
to receive no loss." Superstitions of this kind have probably been the destruction of many of our ancient books.


Moin-Doire-lothair.—Adamnan calls this the battle of Moine-mor, as does Caenfachad 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, u. 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 Derryforn, 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 beliam Cal Drohene, sicut nobis tradition est, duobus transactis annis (quo tempore vir batus de Scotia peregrinatus primitus emigravit) quamdam die, hoc est, eadem hora, quae in Scotia committitur, et bellin quem Scotii evocaverunt Monom rupture, idem homo Fiachrach Conall, filio Conaill in Britannia conversatus, per omnia emigravit, tam de bello, quorum proprium vocabula Adamnani filius Sesti, et duo filii Maic Erec, Donullus et Fergus. Sed et de Regi Cruithnorg, qui Echodus Laib vocabatur quemadmodum victus currui insedens, evaserit; similiter sanctus prophetizavit."—Vita Columbar, lib. i. c. 7; Trias Thaum., p. 340.

Cruithnigh.—These were the inhabitants of Dalaradia, who were called Cruithnigh or Picts, as being descended from a Pictish mother. Columgan 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 Albinense) ubi postea extrit Eclesiam Illensem. Sanctus Adamnus Huia Fachrach obiit. Pradim de Moine-mor juxta Doire-Lorain contra Cruitheños (id est Pictos) commissum est per Nepotes Neill Septentrionales; id est, per Kinell-Conaill (hoc est, stirpem Conall); Duice Ammiiro filio Selene, et Kinell-Eoguin (id est, stirpem Uerni) Dueibus Donallabo, et Fergusio, et filius Murcheartach, filii Erec. In eo praedicto occurrunt septem principes Cruithenorum (id est Pictorum) cum Aido Breccio ecum Rege."

He remarks on this passage: "Habemus ergo ex his Adamnani praelium filii commissum esse codem anno, quo sanctus Columba in Albaniam, sem Britanniam venit, ut revert Sanctus Adamnanus in hoc capite, licet male annum 557 pro
O'Fiaichrach\(^b\) died. The battle of Moin-Doire-lothair\(^c\) [was gained] over the Cruithmigh\(^d\), by the Ui-Seill of the North, i.e. by the Cinell-Conaill and Cinell-Eoghain, wherein fell seven chieftains of the Cruithmigh, together with Aedh Breac; and it was on this occasion that the Lee\(^e\) and Carn-Eolaig\(^f\) were forfeited to the Clanna-Neill of the North. Cennfachadh composed the following:

Sharp weapons were strewn, men were strewn, in Moin-mor-Doire-lothair,
Because of a partition\(^g\) not just; the seven kings of the Cruithini, with Aedh Breac, [were in the slaughter].
The battle of all the Cruithni\(^h\) was fought, and Elne\(^i\) was burned.
The battle of Ghabra-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. Charred., 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. Bredan mac Cin, with two of the Cruhens, fought it against the rest of the Cruhens. The battle and booty of the Eolaighs" [recte the Lee and Ard Eolaig] "were given to them of Tireconnell and Tirowen, conductors, for their leading, as wages.

\(^c\) The Lee: i.e. the territory of Fir-Lii or Magh-Lii, in the barony of Coleraine, county of Londonderry.

\(^d\) Carn-Eolaig. — See note \(^e\), under the year 478, battle of Ochta, supra, p. 151. This place is mentioned by Tirechan, as near Lee Bendrigi. Colgan, in his notes on O'Donnell's Life of Columbkille, mentions Carraig Eolaig, as a place in the diocese of Derry, "ad marginem Eurypi Fevoli."—Tract Thalam., p. 450, n. 49.

\(^e\) 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 Cruithni themselves, the race of Niall assisting one party of them for hire.

\(^h\) The battle of all the Cruithni: i.e. the battle in which all the Irish Cruithni or Ulad-radians fought.

\(^i\) Elne. — Dr. O'Conor translates this "pro-\(\text{feant,}" 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 Annal., ii. p. 57, as flowing between the plains of Lee and Eile or Elne; and Tirechan, in describing St. Patrick's journey eastwards from Ard-Eolaig and Ailech, near Derry, writes as follows:


Adomnan, speaking, in the fiftieth chapter of the first book of his Vita Columbae, of that saint's
...and reception at Coleraine, also mentions this plain in the following words: "Eodem in tempore Conallus Episcopus Culerathin, collectis a populo campi Eliae penes 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 Elue priscis Magh Elue videtur regio amena et empestris, ex adversa Bannce fluminis ripa, Culrathinae Civitatis adjacentes versus Occidentem, quae hodie vulgo Machoic, id est, planitiae vocatur." —Trias Thaum., p. 384, n. 106.

That this opinion of Colgan is erroneous is clear from the passage above quoted from Tyrconnel, which places Elia on the east side of the River Bann, and between it and the Bush. It must, however, be confessed that the people called Fir-Li, 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 Kind-Owen, and that this is what led Colgan astray. But he should have known that the church of Aedh Dubh, now called Agladowey, which all the martyrologists place in the plain of Magh-Li, and which retained its name in its own time, is on the west side of the Bann.

\[1\] Aedh Dubh.—Adamnan mentions this fact, and calls the slayer of the King: "Aedh nomen revocavit Nigrum, regio genere ortum, Cruithini gente, &c. qui et Dernitum illum Cermuill totius Scotiae Regnatorum Deo antecessorum ordinationem, interfecerat." —Lib. i, c. 36; Trias Thaum., p. 346. See note on this Aedh Dubh, under the year 592.

The death of King Diarmaid is entered under the year 564, in the Annals of Ulster, as follows:

"A.D. 564. Occisio Diarmato mac Ceithruill mac h-Aed Dubh lu Suidhe." But by Tighearnach under 565, which is the true year:

"A.D. 565. Occupato mac Ceithruill occyp ept lu Mac luch mac h-Geo noDubi mac Suidhe Gpance, pu Ultub."

"A.D. 565. Diarmaid mac Ceithruill was slain at Rath-bec in Magh-Line, by Aedh Dubh, son of Suidhe Araillice, King of Ulidia."
They bore away hostages after conflict, thence westwards towards Cuanas-Nuach, Fearghus, Domhnall, Ainmire, and Naimidhi, son of Duach.
The two sons of Mac Eara returned to the same battle,
And the king, Ainmire, returned into the possessions of [his father] Seadna.

The Age of Christ, 558. After Diarmait, the son of Fearghus Cerrbheoil, had been twenty years in sovereignty over Ireland, he was slain by Aedh Dubh, son of Suibhne, King of Dal-Araidhe, 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;
Muirfiosa, pop tracht Ollapha, in lin deoam, mic inh, iarcarpe Connall bidheach.


Cath Šadra, Ʉ cath Óamha Aéan,
Athaacht aímh i ceictheap, Colgu acuir a aítair.
Cath Šadra, in cath tuine ná dá cét
Athaacht piche ó Paolan, ó Cilell piche pícert.


Aorp Crioire, cúis cét reapecat a haon. Iap mbeir trí bliadhna Ʉ ríghi nÉireann do Domnall Ʉ Peairig, na mac Muirciértaiš, mic Muireadhaig mic Eogain, mic Neill, po éercat apan.

Aorp Crioire, cúis cét reapecat a do. An cét bliadhain ÓEochaid, mac Domnall, mic Muirciértaiš, Ʉ do baoaan, mac Muireadhaig, i ríghi nÉireann.

Aorp Crioire, cúis cét reapecat anph. 8. Molaire, abb Domhnaigtr, décc an dapa la décc do Septembar. Iap mbeirthe dá bliadhna Ʉ ríghi nÉireann

i.e. traverser of the sea. Another name for her was *Friaich*.—See Reeves's *Antiquities of Down and Connor*, i.e., pp. 377, 378.

* Ollapha.—Now called the Larne, or river
River, which rises about four miles south-west
of the town of Larne, in the county of Antrim.
See note 4, under A.D. 255, p. 121, supra.

* Gabbhra-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 575, and again under 572, and in the
Annals of Clonmacnoise at 569:

"A.D. 575. *Bellum Gabbhra-Liphi.* Fergus
et Domnnall Victorcs."—Ann, Uit.

"A. D. 572. *Vel hoc Bellum Gabbhra Liphi
for Laighin.*"—Ann, Uit.

"A. D. 569. The battle of Gawra-Liffe was
given by the Lynstermen, where Fergus and
King Donall were victors."—Ann, Clon.

* Damha-Aechir.—See note 1, under the year
461, p. 146, supra.

* Diannain Domhairgtr; i.e. the Little Silver
Ox. In the Life of St. Maiboc he is called
"Lateine Bos et Hibernice Domin seu Domhna." He
is the ancestor of the Mac Mahons of Oighi-
alla, but not of all the septs of the Oighialla.
See Shirley's *Account of the Territory or Domi-
son of Muireadhach, on the strand of Ollarbhalt; in the net of Beoan, son of Inli, the fisherman of Comghall of Beannchair.

The Age of Christ, 559. The first year of the two sons of Muirecheartach, son of Muireadhach, in the kingdom of Ireland, i.e. Domhnall and Fearghus. The battle of Gabhra-Liflé, and the battle of Dumha-Aichir, by Domhnall and Fearghus, against the Leinstermen, of which was said:

The battle of Gabhra and the battle of Dumha-Achuir. Ilustrious 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. Daimhin Dunhaigiti, i.e. Cairebre, died. From him are the Airghialla.

The Age of Christ, 561. After Domhnall and Fearghus, the two sons of Muircheartach, 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 Muircheartach, and of Baedan, son of Muircheartach, son of Muireadhach, in the sovereignty of Ireland.

The Age of Christ, 563. St. Molaise, Abbot of Daimhinis, died on the twelfth of September. After Eochaidh and Baedan had been two years in

union of Farney, p. 148; and Colgan's Trias Thana, 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. 565. More Domhnail filli Muircheartaig ic Erca, cui successit Ainnuire mac Setnai."

"A. D. 572. Vel hic Bas Domhnail ic Muircheartaig, ic Erca, cui successit Ainnuire mac Setnai."

'Daimhinis: i.e. Ox-island, now Devenish, an island in Lough Erne, near the town of Enniskillen, in the county of Fermanagh. In a Life of St. Aedan, quoted by Ussher (Primaedia, p. 962), the name of this island is translated Beoix insula, and Baruma insula in a Life of St. Aedus. St. Molaise, or Laisren, the patron of this island, was the son of Nadraech, and is to be distinguished from Molaise, or Laisren, of Leiglin, who was son of Cairell. The Life of St. Aedan has the following notice of the former:

"Beatissimus Lasreanus ad aquilonalem partem Hiberniae exivit, et construxit clarissimum monasterium in Stagno Erne nomine Daimhinis, quod solum Latine Bevis insula."

And the Life of St. Aedus: "Regelat pluris monachos in insula positam in Stagno Erne,
annals riothacht-eireann. [564.

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-Gilme-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 4, 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 descendants of Muireadhach, i.e. Baetan, son of Muireheartach, and Eochaidh, son of Donnall, son of Muireheartach Mac Era, in the third year of their reign. Cronan, son of Tighearnaig, King of Cianachta of Glenn-Geimhine, was their slayer."

"Aimire.—O'Flaherty says that he succeeded in the year 568.


"Boireann: i.e. a rocky District. "Boireann, a bop-lain a do in mór."—MS. T. C. D., H. 2, 15, p. 180. There are two townlands of this name in the county of Down, one in the parish of Dromara, and the other in that of Chain-Dallain, or Cionallum. The latter is probably the place here alluded to.

"Sol.—This island, which is now called Col, is styled Colossa by Adamnan in his Vit. Columb., lib. i. e. 41, and lib. ii. e. 22.

"Ile.—Now Illa, or Ileay. It is called Ille by Adamnan, lib. ii. e. 23, Tiris Thann., p. 355. This expedition is noticed in the Annals of
the sovereignty of Ireland, they were slain by Cronan, chief of Cianachta-Glinne-Gemhlin\(^\text{a}\).

The Age of Christ, 564. The first year of Ainmire\(^\text{a}\), son of Sedna, son of Fearghus Ceannfhoda, in the sovereignty of Ireland.

The Age of Christ, 565. The second year of Ainmire. Denan, son of Cairell\(^\text{b}\), King of Ulidia, son of Muireadhach Muintearg, was killed by the shepherds of Boireum\(^\text{c}\). A sea fleet [was brought] by Colman Beg, son of Diarmaid, son of Fearghus Cerrbbleoic, and by Conall, son of Comghall, chief of Dal-Riada, to Sol\(^\text{d}\) and He\(^\text{d}\), and they carried off many spoils from them.

The Age of Christ, 566. After Ainmire, son of Sedna\(^\text{e}\), was three years in the sovereignty of Ireland, he was slain by Fearghus, son of Nellin, of which was said:

Feimuth, while he was king\(^\text{e}\), was not a place without bravery.

To-day dark-red its aspect, [being set on fire] by Ainmire, son of Scadna.

The Age of Christ, 567. After Baedan, son of Nimmidh, son of Fearghus Ceannfhoda, had been one year in the sovereignty of Ireland, he was slain at Leim-an-eich\(^\text{a}\), in a battle, by the two Comains; i.e. Comain, son of Colman Beg, Ulster under the year 567, thus:

> Feacht i nardomhain la Colman mBecce, mac Diarmata, agus Conall mac Comgaill, i.e. an expedition into Iardomhan” [the Western Isles] “by Colman Beg, son of Diarmaid, and by Conall, son of Comgall.”

\(^\text{b}\) 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 “Ainmericus filius Setnu” 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. 954, he is called Ainmericus:

> “Eo tempore regnabat Ainmericus Rex per totum Hiberniam, qui et ipse misit ad B. Giliam, regans ut ad se veniret.”

> While he was king.—This is evidently quoted from a poem on one of the kings of Munster (probably Crimthann Sreth), after whose death Magh-Feinmhen was laid waste with fire and sword by the monarch Ainmire, son of Sedna.

\(^\text{a}\) 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-muiridh, anglicum Lemnarey, near Maghera, in the county of Londonderry. O'Flaherty places the accession of “Bataus filius Nimmidii” in 571, and that of “Aidus Ainmirei filius” in 572.—Oggijii, iii. c. 93. In the Annals of Ulster his death is entered under the year 585, as follows:

> “A. D. 585. Occisio Baetain mac Nimmidh, filii Duach, filii Conaill, mac Fergusui Cenntanada,
Annals of the Four Masters [508]

bice, mac Cépbaill, 7 Comanna, mac Ubréne, mac Iollaíonn, mac Cépbaill. 

Aoer Cépre, cing céo reachtaet a hocht. An céo bhánaíom moine, mac Annipech, ór Éanna. Reader, mac Helvine, ón marbhao la hAoé, mac Annipech. i mianait a athar.


Aoer Cépre, cing céo reachtaet a hocht. An tréapt bhánaíom do Aoé. S. Muireadh, epruice Cluana pearta bhríonn, véce an céo ló do Marta.


Aoer Cépre, cing céo reachtaet a hocht. An cúccead bhánaíom moine. Cath Íoeste, iain bhanm bealach Peatha, mai nAoé, mac Annipech, pop

*regis Tenne, qui uno anno regnavit, Cumacine mac Colmáin. Big mac Ubréne, a Cumaíne mac Líshren, filii Illannon, mac Cépbail occident unne canilla Colmáin 3, os Leim níl eich."*

"Mac Ua Laighsi.—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 established so early as this period), and there is no such name as O'Lacy in Ireland. There is Lacy or De Lacy, but this name is not of Irish origin. This writer is also wrong in saying that the family of O'Laghis-gorm is mentioned by Adamnan, Lib. iii. 12.

"Cluain-Creidheal.—Now Killdeedy, in the south of the county of Limerick.—See note 4, under the year 516.

"Mór. i.e. Meath; i.e. Mac Hlae.—See Colman's Acta SS., p. 71, n. 2. The churches called Kilnedy, in Munster, are named after this virgin.

1 Breannan, Abbot of Bire.-His death is entered in the Annals of Ulster at the year 564, and again at 571, which is the true year. It is entered in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at 570.

2 Tula.—New 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 Osore, which is between Confort-Molwa and Sayer, where Fiachra mac Boydan was victor."
son of Cearbhall, and Comain, son of Libren, son of Illadhan, son of Cearbhall. [It was] at the instance of Colman Beg they perpetrated this deed.

The Age of Christ, 568. The first year of Aedh, son of Ainnire, over Ireland. Fearghus, son of Nelin, was slain by Aedh, son of Ainnire, in revenge of his father.

The Age of Christ, 569. The second year of Aedh. St. Oema Mac Ua Laighisi, Abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. St. Itc, virgin, of Cluain-Creadhail, died on the 15th of January. She was also called Mide.

The Age of Christ, 570. The third year of Aedh. St. Macineann, Bishop of Cluain-fearta-Breanainn [Clonfert], died on the first of March.

The Age of Christ, 571. St. Breamainn, Abbot of Birra, died on the twenty-ninth day of November. The battle of Tola, by Finachna, son of Baedan, son of Cairell, against the [people of] Osraighe 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 Docte, which is called Bealach-feadhar, by Aedh, son of Ainnire, against the men of

"A. D. 572. Bollum Tola & Fortola i.e. nomina consortum etir Eile cens Osraighe, cens etir Cluain-ferta cens Saigher."[207]

"A. D. 573. Bollum Tola & Fortola in regionibus Cruithne."[264]

"Cluain-ferta-Molua."—"Et in ipso loco clara civitas qua veautur Cluain-ferta-Molua, id est, Latibulum mirabile S. Molua (co quod ipse in sua vita multa miracula in ea fecit, et adhuc gratiam Dei per eum patrantur) in honore S. Molua crevit: et ipsa est in continui Laginensium et Muneniensium, inter regiones Osraig et Hele et Lages."—Vita Molua, quoted in Ussher's Primordia, p. 943. This place is now called Clonfertmulloe, alias Kyle, and is situated at the foot of Slieve Bloom, in the barony of Upper Osory, in the Queen's County.—See Ogygia, iii. c. 81.

"Saighir."—Now Serkleran, 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 Lifa and Olfa 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. Bollum Feimhin, in quae vicus est Colman Medene [Beg] filius Diarmaita, et ipse crevit." It is also given at the year 572, in Doctor O'Conor's edition, p. 32, but not in the Col. Clonmac., i. 30.

"Bealach-feadhar; i.e. the Woody Road. This place is called Bealach an Fheadhla, in the pedigree of O'Reilly, preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, I. 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 Clonmacnoise, ed. Ann., 587, Maggeoghegan 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:


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 Clonmacnoise at 569, as follows:


A.D. 569. Conaill, son of Cowgal, that gave the island of Hugh [i.e. lom] "to St. Columbkille, died in the 16th year of his reign, of Dairinity."—Ann. Chan. See also Colgan's Tria Thaum., pp. 195, 196.

Breonna, son of Brian.—According to Colgan (Tria Thaum., p. 507), this Brenna, or "Brendanus princeps Teltiae," granted Darragh to St. Columbkille; but see note 1, under the year 556, supra, and note 2, under 585, infra.

Eochaidh Ternachana.—He was King of Connaught. The Ui-Bruinn were the descendants of Brian, son of the Monarch, Eochaidh Muighneachain, and were Echth's own tribe. The killing of Aedh is entered in the Annals of Ulster at the year 576. Under the year 573 the Annals of Ulster record: "Magnam spectabat, i.e. Conventio Dromma Cheta" [now Daisy Hill, near the River Roe, not far from Newton Limavady, in the county of Londonderry], "in quo erat Colum Cille et Mac Aínirrech." And the same Convention is noticed in the Annals of Clonmacnoise under the year 587, which is nearer to the true date, which was 590. It looks very strange that the Four Masters should make no reference to this convention, which is so celebrated in Irish history, and particularly by Keating, in the reign of Aedh Mac Ainireach, and in the Lives of St. Columbkille, with
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. Breannain, son of Brian, chief of Teathbha [Tesslin], died.

The Age of Christ, 574. The seventh year of Aedh. The killing of Aedh, son of Eochaidh Tirmacharna, by the Ui-Briuin.

The Age of Christ, 576. The ninth year of Aedh. St. Breannain, Abbot of Cluain-ferta-Breannain [Clonfert], died on the 16th of May. He died at Eanach-duin, and his body was interred at Cluain-ferta-Breannain. Colman, son of Cairbre, King of Leinster, died at Sliaabh-Maige.


which they were so well acquainted.—See O'Donnell's Vita Columbae, lib. i. c. 93; ii. 10, 110; iii. 1, 2, 4, 5. It is also mentioned by Adamnan, in his Vita Columbae, under the name of Dorsum Cetto, lib. i. cc. 10, 49; lib. ii. e. 6; Trias Therum, pp. 341, 349, 352.

Under the year 575, which is totally omitted by the Four Masters, the Annals of Ulster record: "Scientilla Leprae, et abundabat macna inaudita. Illudam Telesco in quo ecclésia Ducenu mac Conaill nie Comgall et alii multú de sociis filiorum Gaurain."

The Annals of Clonmacnoise also record: "Diseases of the Leporsie and knobbes," but under the year 569, which is incorrect.

1 St. Breannain.—St. Breannain, 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.

1 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.

1 Sliebe-Muirge.—Now Sliabhmarry, or Slewmarry, a barony in the south-east of the Queen's County.—See A. D. 1398.

1 Cluain-foda Baetain-abha: i.e. the Long Lawn or Meadow of Baetain Abba, now Clohthead, in the barony of Farbh, and county of Westmeath.—See Colgan's Acta Sanctorum, pp. 304-306; Archdall's Monasticus Hib., p. 708; and Olds and Martynology of Christ Church, Dublin, Introduction, p. lxi.

1 Cluain-Boircam.—Now Cloonbarren, on the west side of the Shannon, in the parish of Moore, barony of Moycarkey, and county of Roscommon, and nearly opposite Clonmacnoise. That part of the River Shannon lying between this church and Clonmacnoise was anciently called Súadh-clúíén.—See Bulle Shambur, MS., R. I. A., p. 141; and Colgan's Trias Thrainn, p. 134, e. 33; Tribes and Customs of Hy-Mang, p. 82, note 5, and the map to the same work. St. Cairech of this place was the sister of St. Eamy, or Endews, of Aran.

1 Feidhlumidh Finn.—He is set down as Primate in the list of the Archbishops of Armagh
Aon Cripht, cine céo reachtmhozat amo. A nó déce oAoth. Céith Ópomna mic Earcse pia nAoth, mac Ainnirech, pop Cenel nÈogam, ú m ro mairba Colca, mac Domhnaill, mic Mhírréarmaigh, mic Mhureadóigh.

Aon Cripht, cine céo ochtmhozat. A tri déce oAoth. Rìghnr Scannal, pì Muimhan, ùo mairba.

Aon Cripht, cine céo ochtmhozat a haon. A cítar déce oAoth. Óeoth, mac Subne, toireac Mhóannaigh, ncece.

Aon Cripht, cine céo ochtmhozat a do. A cine déce oAoth. Phìdheach, mac Òuach, tigúna Òppaigh, ùo mairba ¹a a mìnigh rípm.

Aon Cripht, cine céo ochtmhozat atpi. A pé déce oAoth. S. Rìghnr, earrois Ópomna Úmhglaipe, ùo ñ¢¢ an 30 do Muarba, 7 agé an Rìghnr pìm po rathain Cill mìbain.

Aon Cripht, cine céo ochtmhozat a cítar. A reacht déce oAoth. 
S. Niccanime, abh Tíre óa glaep, bpaetal Coimíin, ùo ñ¢¢ an céo lio do Mna.

Aon Cripht, cine céo ochtmhozat a cine. An tochtmho bhlaobh déce oAoth. Òphainn tigúna Teaetha, déce. A[r] eip@ r[a] mb[a] (m[a] r[a] c[a]n
given in the Psalter of Cashel, published by Colgan in Tríos Thama, p. 293; and in the Bohemian MS., Land, 610.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 38.

Under this year the Annals of Ulster record, "Recensio Ulot de Emannia;" 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 Ulti, or ancient Ultonians of the race of Rury, made an effort to recover their ancient fort of Eumania in that year, but that they were repulsed by Colmcille, or Oirgialla:

"A. D. 576. Primam periodum Ulot in Eumania;"

Droma Mic Érca; i.e. the Ridge or Long Hill of Mac Érca.—Not identified. This battle is recorded in the Annals of Ulster at the years 579 and 590, and in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at 580, as follows:


"A. D. 580. The battle of Drom mac Eircke was given, where Colga mac Donell mic Murthough was slain, and Hugh mac Ainnireagh was victor."—Ann. Chnm.

Fearghus Scannal.—According to the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, "Fearghus Scannal succeeded his brother Cairbre Crom as King of Desmond, in 578, and died in 584. But the testimony of these Annals, which were largely interpolated in 1760, should be received with great caution.

Muannaigh.—A level territory lying around the town of Loughrea, in the county of Galway. —See A. M. 3501, and note s, 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 Ainnmire, 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 Scannal, King of Munster, was slain.


The Age of Christ, 582. The fifteenth year of Aedh. Fearadhach, son of Duach, Lord of Osraigh, was slain by his own people.

The Age of Christ, 583. The sixteenth year of Aedh. St. Fearghus, Bishop of Druin-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. Nathaneimhe, Abbot of Tir-da-ghlas, the brother of Ceanmhigh, died on the first day of May.

The Age of Christ, 585. The eighteenth year of Aedh. Breannaimh, Lord of Teathbha [Telfia], died. It was he that had, some time before, granted

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5 Osraigh.—Now anglicised Ossory. This territory formerly comprised the whole of the present diocese so called.—See note 3, under the year 1175.

6 Druim-Leathglaise.—More generally called Dun-da-leath-ghlas; i.e. "aru duram mediarum catenarn," now Downpatrick.—See Collgan's Trias Thum., p. 110, n. 39; also Acta SS., p. 193, where this passage is translated thus:


7 Cill mBian.—This name, which might be anglicised Kilbean or Kilcan, is now obsolete. —See Reeves's Antiquities of Down and Connor, v. c., p. 144. This bishop would appear to have been a distinguished person, for his death, and the fact of his having founded Cill-mBian, are mentioned in the Annals of Tigernach at 584, and in those of Ulster at 583 and 589.

8 Tir-de-ghlas.—Now Terryglass, a small village in the barony of Lower Ormond, in the county of Tipperary, and about four miles to the north-west of Barrisokeane. In the Life of St. Fintan of Clonenagh, the situation of this place is described as follows: "Jaecet [Colum Mac Cinnathain] in sua civitate qua dicitur Tir-daglas in terrâ Munonie juxta flavium Sinna."—See Ussher's Primord., p. 962, and Lanigan's Ecc. Hist., vol. ii., p. 76. No part of the ancient church of Terryglass now remains.

9 Ceenmhigh : i.e. St. Kevin of Glendalough, in the county of Wicklow.

10 Breannaimh.—See his death already mentioned under the year 573. It is entered in the Annals of Clonmonisco, under 588, as follows:

"A.D. 588. Hugh mac Brenyn, King of the country of Telfia, that granted Dorowce to St. Columbkille, died. The same year there was much frost and wind."


Aon Chriost, cuig ceo ochtmoigat a hoacht. A hain picheart u Aoibh. S. Aoibh, mac brice, erpproc o Cill An, 1 Meic, vecc 10 do November. Luachair Ar inni decc.

Aon Chriost, cuig ceo ochtmoigat amae. A bhao picheart u Aoibh. S. Macmipe, abh Cillana mac Nip, rpi pe pe mbliadan, vecc, 7 a ecce an 13 do mi lun.

"Dearnadh : i.e. Cuanas robhann (Bede, Hist. lib. iii. c. 4), now Druin, in the north of the King's County.—See note 1, under A. D. 1186, p. 71.

1 Baetain, son of Caillet.—His death is entered in the Annals of Ulster under the year 580, and again under 586, thus:

"A. D. 580. Mars Baetain mic Carrill."

"A. D. 586. Fel hic Mars Baetain mic Carill, regis Ulad."

2 Doigh, son of Caillet.—In the Irish Calendar of Office, at 18th August, he is called Bishop of Inis-caein-Degha, in Connaile Muinteinni, now Neskeen, in the county of Louth, adjoining the county of Meath. See Colgan's Acta SS., pp. 318, 374. He was the fourth in descent from Eoghan, or Owen, the ancestor of the Kind-Ohw, and the person from whose hands Mochtia, of Louth, received the vitricum. The Calendar of Cashel calls him "faber tam in foro quam in aere, et scriba insignis."

3 Feidhlimidh, son of Tighearnach.—His death is entered in the Annals of Ulster, at the year 589, as follows:

"A. D. 589. Mars Feidhlimidh, mic Tigearnaigh, Regis Munhan."

In the interpolated Dublin copy of the Annals of Innis-fallen 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.

4 Muigh-Ochtair.—A plain in the barony of Bealaty and Uachtar-fhine or Oughteranny, in the north of the county of Kildare.

5 Cluain-Coneire: i.e. Coneire's Lawn or Meadow: now Cloneerry, in the same barony. In the Annals of Ulster this battle is noticed, under the year 589, as follows:

"A. D. 589. Ithlima Maighe Ochtair re Uisli dhubh, mac Eachtach pop Uibh Neill."

6 Caerlan.—He was Archbishop of Armagh, "ex regione de Oxlianan orimadus," succeeded Feidhlimidh in 578, and died in 588. See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, pp. 38, 39; and Colgan's Acta SS., p. 193. In the Annals of
The Age of Christ, 586. The nineteenth year of Aedh. St. Duigh, bishop, son of Cairell, died on the 18th of August. Feidhlimidh, son of Tighernacht, King of Munster, died. The battle of Magh-Ochtairn [was gained] by Bran Dubh, son of Eochaidh, over the Ui-Neill, at the hill over Cluain-Conaire, to the south.


The Age of Christ, 588. St. Aedh, son of Breac, Bishop of Cill-Air, in Meath, on the 10th of November. Lughaidh, of Lis-mor, died.


Clonmacnoise his death is entered under the year 587.

*Cluain-Iraird,* now Clonard, in the southwest of the county of Meath.

*Cill-Air.—* Now Killare, an old church giving name to a parish near the hill of Uisnach, in the barony of Rathconrath, and county of Westmeath.—See note, under A. D. 1184, in O'Clery's Irish Calendar the festival of Aedh Mac Bric is marked at 10th November, thus:

"Cois mac Bric i Meath, (a) Sliabh Darg, (b) Tag o' Brógainne, (c) Connell. Coip chirte, cum mo thuro a mhion do chum naice, 588."

"Aedh Mac Bric, Bishop of Killare, in Meath, and of Sliabh Liag, in Tir-Boghaime, in Kind-Monnell. 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 Sleevauch, 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 Rathlugh, near Kilbeggan, in Westmeath.

*Lismore: i.e. Adtran munain,* Now Lismore, in the county of Waterford, where St. Carthach, or Mochuda, of Rathain, formed a great religious establishment about the year 633; but there seems to have been a church there at an earlier period. Tighernacht 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.

*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 Clonicknoise, 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 Clonicknoise 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
annals rioghachta eireann.


An peacht nóile do peáa mian mic baetan in míbhéighe, bhíad Ciannachta i prout i b'art porpí do pout.

Seanchas, mac Colman moir, do marbhao. S. Ùmh, belóir do oiriúneadh a scéapaorma ù a geonarphuir Bhaolg approcht tso anaiméim.

Aorp Cnapr, cuis cé nóochat a haon. A círth pichite údó. A do Cipp. mac Colman, mac Coppie, ri Láinin, deac.

Aorp Cnapr, cuis cé nóochat a do. A cúit pichite údó. Colum Cille, mac Peacmuine, aipat Albam, ceann eilisi em naoimh Eireann. Sé Albam a' Bhaile preach, deac mac cealbar rín in hli m'Albam, rarp an eilisi cioc diabhaim trimnach a tabh, deac nóimmaigh do rinneadh an 9 lá lunna. Seacht mbhíonna peachtimoisgatt a aorp úile an tan do poróth a príoracht dochum òime, aintim aráppar rín pann,

Teopa bhíonna bai gan lep, Colum mac Ùmhpeiléir,
Eúith sé hainch ara chacht, aip peacht mbhíonna peachtimoisgatt.

these Annals, that the true year was 591, namely.
" Defectio satis, i.e. name tenchoroman."—See Art de Ver. le Doute, tom. i, p. 63.
1 Eschat-morn: i.e. the Great Bawn 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 Edernath, near Navan.—See Inquisitions, Lycia, Meath 6, fac. 1. This entry is given in the Annals of Ulster under the year 593, thus:
"A.D. 593. Bullam Geradatt, ri Ciannachta or Endonn mór ro mbaulbadh. Finduma mac Baitain, mac Caill, mic Muireadhoga Muintíirpe, version cert."—
Ciannachta: i.e. Ciannachta-Breach, in the east of Meath.
Seanchas.—This agrees with the Annals of O'murchaínse, or Gregroy of the Golden Month.—Dr. O'Conor translates this, "S. Gregorius valde sapiens;" but this is one of his innumerable childish mistakes, which are beneath criticism. The memory of this Pope was anciently much revered in Ireland, and he was honoured with the title of Belair, i.e. of the Golden Mouth, as we learn from Cummianus, in his letter to Segemus, abbot of Iona, on the Paschal controversy:

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-mor¹ [was gained] by Fiachna, son of Baedan, son of Cairell, son of Muireadhach Muindearg, over Gerthidhe, son of Roman, Lord of Cianachta².

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.

Seanchan³, son of Colman Mor, was slain. St. Gregory of the Golden Mouth⁴ 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 Carr, son of Colman, son of Cairbre, King of Leinster, died.

The Age of Christ, 592. The twenty-fifth year of Aedh. Colum Cille⁵, 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 Daibh-regles⁶.
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 Carr, son of Conn, son of Cormac, son of Corca Duibhne" [the ancestor of the Corca Duibhne, in Kerry], "son of Cairbre Mase, 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.

¹ Colum Cille.—His death is entered in the Annals of Ulster, under the year 594, as follows:

"A. D. 594. Quid Colum Cille a. Ibis Junii, anno datis sue belli."

It is entered in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, under 590, thus:

"A. D. 590. St. Columbkill died at" [on]

Whitsun tide, the 5th of the Ides of June, in the island of Hugh [Hy or Ion], "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."

² Daibh-regles.—This was the name of a church erected by St. Columbkill at Derry.—See note ⁶, under A. D. 1173.
Odaiai Popugall vor to by aip Cholum Cille:

1 leigec lega gan lep, 1p adnaif rimea pn pimarp,
1p abpan pe ciput gan cip, pnuv dep ap nargam nap.

Aon Dub, mac Suidhe, pi Ulva, vo marbhan la Praia, mac bactam.
Aip lap an Aoon hDub rin aignoap Onamait mac Ceapbhill.

Aip Caliam, enag edo nochat atm. A pe richat uChuoh. Cumseach, 
mac Aoonha, mac Aumpech, vo marbhan la lap Dun, mac Eathach, i nDun
bacar, amair ap leit naom Aedan erpeop.

Tunam in common comachtach. i paol Cille panduapech
Robla tiogael Cumseach, gurn Aoonha me Aumpech.

1 Dallan Forgall.—He was a disciple of St. Columbkille, and wrote the poem called Andra
Cholum Cille in praise of that saint.—Acta
Sanctorum, p. 202; and O'Reilly's Irish Writers,
p. 39.

1 The Ces.—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 episcopus, or
bass string of the harp. Another writer states
that it was the name of a small harp which ac-
 companied a large harp. "Cipu manc bo erpe
boc bap ce na muse ce ceume mope."—See Andra
Cholum Cille, in Leabhar na Ciide.

Aedh Dubh: i.e. Hugh the Black. His death
is entered in the Annals of Ulster, at the year
587, as follows:

"A. D. 587. Níche maigiu, et jubilatio Aedha
Njgri, mac Suidhe en mere."

This event is recorded by Adamnan in his
Triad Columbair, lib. 1, c. 36, where he gives the
following character of this slayer of King Dair-
nmed:

"Findiana Aidhae cognomente Njgrum,
Regnographorum Cuthimanum gentem, Scotiae"
(i.e. Hiberna] "at Britanniam sub dieritiatus
Iadum secum adduxit, qui Aidha, valde saugimi-
narius homo, et mulorum fuerat trucidator, et
Diermittion filium Cerbuill totius Scotiae Reg-
natorum. Deo aute re ordinatione adductus,
&c. Ordinatus vero incolit, dolo lancea trans-
fixus, de prora ratis in aquam lapsus stagnum
disperit.""

Colgan, in a note on this passage, in his
edition of Adamnan's Vit. Columba, says, Trias
Thurum, 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 ("Aedus Niger, filius Suidhe, Rex
Ultoniae, qui Diermittion, filium Kervall, inte-
renuit") was slain by the Cruitheni in a ship.

2 Dun-Broin.—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 Taltotstown, and county of
Wicklow. In the Annals of Ulster the death
of this Cumseach is entered under the year
596, thus:

"A. D. 596. Occisio Cumseach, miu Aeda,
la Bran Dubh mac fEchach i nDun-Bachat."

According to the ancient historical tract
called the Borsumb-Laighuma, this Cumseach
set out on his royal, free-quarter, juvenile visi-
tion of Ireland, on which he was resolved to
have the wise of every king or chiefman in Ire-
land for a night! He first set out for Leinster,
Dallan Forgaill\(^a\) composed this on the death of Colum Cille:

Like the cure of a physician without light, like the separation of marrow from the bone,
Like a song to a harp without the Ceis\(^b\), are we after being deprived of our noble.

Aedh Dubh\(^c\), son of Suibhne, King of Ulidia, was slain by Fiachna, son of Baedan. It was by this Aedh Dubh Diarmaid Mac Cearbhall had been slain.

The Age of Christ, 593. The twenty-sixth year of Aedh. Cumuscach, son of Aedh, son of Ainmire, was slain by Bran Dubh, son of Eochaidh, at Dun-Bucat\(^d\), as the Bishop St. Aedhain\(^e\) said:

I implore the powerful Lord, near Cill-Rannairech\(^f\),

It was he that took revenge of Cumuscach, that slew Aedh mac Ainmirech.

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 Baltinglass, where Bran Dubh, King of Leinster, resided (at Rathbran, near Baltinglas). He sent for the wife of Bran Dubh, who came to him, and requested that he would not detain her until she had exhibited her hospitality in distributing food among his attendants. This request was granted; but the Queen of Leinster, instead of remaining to wait on his hosts, fled, like an honest woman, from her palace, and betook herself to the fastnesses of the lonely forest of Dun-Buichet. After this the King of Leinster, attired in the garb of a mendicant, set fire to the house in which was the young libertine, Cumuscach, who, dressing himself in the clothes of one of his satirical poets, climbed to the ridge-pole of the roof, and, making his way out, escaped the flames, and fled to Monadh-Cumascagh, at the end of the Green of Cill-Rannairech (now Kilranelagh), where Loichine Lunn, Erenagh of that church, and ancestor of the family of O'Louain, 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 Ainmirech, hearing of the fate of his son, marched an army into Leinster, and fought the battle of Dunbolg.

\(^d\) Cumuscach: i.e. Maedhóg, or Mogue, Bishop of Ferns, who died in the year 624.

\(^e\) Cill-Rannairech.—Now Kilranelagh, near Baltinglass, in the county of Wicklow. Dr. O'Conor translates Cill-Rannairech, "ecclesia ad manifestandum supra omnes," but this is absurd, for it is the name of a church even at the present day, signifying cell or church of Rannaire, a man's name. In the ancient historical tract called Erennha-Leigheth, two lines of this quatrain are given thus: "Suntum comòdú cumascáld, comòdú cille Rannairecé." "I pray the [al]mighty Lord, the principal incumbent of Cill-Rannairech?" and it is added that the whole poem was written in another part of the book: "Alibi in hoc libro scripsimus?" but it is not now to be found in any of the copies.
Cath Slebe Cuae, in Munann, pop Muninschaib, lPhachna pia mac mbaosam. Tiobratae, mac Calgar, becc.

Aor Gnoart, cuig cce nochat a ctair. Iap mbat reacht mhlioda rieic i righe ngruim iOocht, mac Uimmipech, mac Seatae, torcain la Uann Dubh, mac Eathach, in cceath Uim bolce i Uaigmh, ar noll uAon uO eabach na

\[ A Shaun-Cua. \]—Now Sliave-Gunn, in the north-west of the county of Waterford.—See note 1, under A. M. 3790, p. 48, supra.

\[ Dun-bolg: \] i.e. Fort of the Sacks. This place is described in the historical tract called the 
Boromhla-Liagheam, as situated to the south of Dun-Buchat \( \text{[now Dunboyne, near Hollywood, in the county of Wicklow]} \) 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-bolgh, as given, with varieties of most curious fabulous details, in this ancient historical story.

When the monarch Aedh, son of Aluinire, heard, at his palace of Aileach, in Ulster, that his son Connachadh had been killed at Dun-Buchat, he assembled the forces of Leath-Chuinn, and marched at their head to the River Righa, 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 Baadh-Eala, close to Dun-Buchat. When Bran Dubh, King of Leinster, who was staying at a place called Scailaire \( \text{[Skerk]} \), in the south of Uí-Ceinn-scaialg, heard of the monarch's arrival with his army at the Righa, he moved northwards for his principal fort of Rath-Brain Dubh \( \text{[now Rathbran]} \), near Bealach Conghaile, or Baltinglass, and passed over Moinechadh, Mainchain, Baininhe \( \text{[the Deeps]} \), Etar, Ard-Choillidh, and Ard-inBrasta, and, crossing the River Slane \( \text{[Slaney]} \), proceeded over the land of Fe to Bealach-Dubhthaire, now Bealach-Chonghaile. 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-Buchat. 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-bolgh, which evidently extended along Hollywood Glen, and over the great, flat, rocky surface called \text{Lee Comairgh-eamh} \( \text{[Flag of the broken Bones]} \), and onward through Bearnam-sceith, i.e. the Gap of the Shields, at Kilbelat \( \text{[Kilbaylet]} \), 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 Cealaigh, 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 Uí-Neill,
The battle of Sliaabh-Cua, in Munster, [was gained] over the Munstermen by Fiachna, son of Baedan. Tibraidhe, son of Calgach, died.

The Age of Christ, 594. After Aedh, son of Aimni, 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\(^a\), 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 Sliaabh 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, Diarnaid, 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 Sliaabh Neachtain, i.e. Nechtan's Mountain, to Sliaabh Cadaigh, i.e. the Mountain of the Covenant (which name it retains to this day, though somewhat disguised under the anglicised form of Sliabh Gadoc). Then Bran Dubh told the Ulidians to separate from the monarch, and they retired to the insulated piece of land ever since called Inis-Uladh, i.e. the Island of the Ulidians. After this the King of Leinster asked who would go to spy the camp of the monarch of Ireland for a rich reward, and Ron Kerr, son of the chief Imail, undertook the difficult task, in the garb of a leper. He rubbed his body and face all over with rye dough, moistened with the blood of a calf; fixed his knee into the socket of a wooden leg, which he borrowed from a cripple, and put on an ample cloak, under which he concealed his sword; and, to complete the deception, he carried with him a begging wallet. In this plight he repaired to the royal camp, and presented himself at the door of the monarch's pavilion. He was asked for tidings, and he replied: "I come from Kilbehlty; this morning I went to the camp of the Leinster men, 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 toic, 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-dün, chief of Orghialla, with the forces of his territory, to Bun-Asie [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 banngers, 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,
They 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-Ceannell 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 Bearnas-na-sCheath. 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-Cosaigh-cnamh. 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 Dubhmanach, chief of Luaidhe, presented Bran Dubh with
gone to exact the Borumha, and to avenge his son Cunn-gach upon them. Some nobles fell in this battle of Bealch Duin-bolg, together with Beg, son of Cuanach, Lord of Oirghialla. Of the death of Aedh was said:

At Buac, the wave buffet's the brink,

News were heard, who, in weariness, slew Aedh, son of Airmire.

The wife of Aedh cecinit:

Three sides were dear, from which to change is [affords] no hope,
The side of Tailltin, the side of Teamhair, and the side of Aedh, son of Airmire.

The Age of Christ, 595. The first year of Aedh Slaine, son of the son of Diarmaid, son of Fearghus Cerrbheoil, and of Colman Rimith, in the sovereignty of Ireland. St. Baeithin, son of Brenann, Abbot of In-Choluim Cille [Iona], died on the 9th of June. Ailithin, Abbot of Cluan-mic-Nois, died.

the head of the monarch, Aedh, son of Airmire; and he obtained from the king the privilege of dining at the royal table, and his paternal inheritance free of tribute to him and his representatives for ever. In the very ancient Life of St. Aidan, or Maidocus, published by Colgan, at 31st January, we find the following passage, which very curiously agrees with this historical tale:

"Iste [Brandubh] vir astutissimus et valde probus in militia est, et apud eum estate, intravit audacter in castra inimicorum, et occidit ipsum regem Hiberniae. Edum filium Airmirech; et maximum caedem nobilium virorum totius Hiberniae cum eo fecit."—Trias Thamae, 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 L., son of Airmire, King of Ireland, in the battle of Dunbolg, Brandubh, King of Leinster, is said to have bestowed his seat at Ferns upon Aedh, but also that he made it the metropolis of all Leinster.—Primoirdia, p. 965.

The wife of Aedh.—Written on Oeola by Cneogry O'Clory in his copy of the Leabhar Gabhala, p. 181. Dr. O'Connor translates this "Bertus Aedh," in his edition of these Annals, p. 178.

1 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. Columkille. He was the son of Brenann, who was son of Muireadhach, who was St. Columbkille's uncle. His principal church was Teach Baithein, now Taughboune, in the barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal, where his festival was kept on the 9th of June, which was also St. Columbkille's day. Ussher places his death in the year 598, but Colgan places it in 600, because he finds that he lived four years after the death of St. Columbkille, who died in 596. Adamnan makes special mention of him in his Vita Columbhi, 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.

Annals of the Four Masters [596.]

Aedh Griomna, cuinn ced nochaet ar pe. An dara bhurad am aU Slaine, i do Colman. S. Sinche, a eog do Cluan lech tunsid, ucede, an noimio ld do November Sinhine, mac Colman uisce, tiaghna Mhode, do marba la hAOo Slaine i uothan.


* Sinche.—This name is more usually written Sineach, in the nominative form. The memory of this virgin is still venerated at Coll-Sinche, now Kilshine, near Navan, in East Meath, and at Teach-Sinche, now T万股hinny, near Balynaheen, 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 Sinuin, in the parish and barony of Geshill, King’s County.—See note *, under A. M. 3501, p. 28. supra. Dr. O’Conor translates this as follows:

"Sublacus filius Colmam Parvi Princeps Mhine occisus per Aodhum Slaneensem tgrand-ice.

But tyran-ice is incorrect, as Dr. O’Conor might have learned from Colgan, who translates it thus:

"Annae Chri-ti 596. Sublacus filius Colmam son Columbani regnamenti parvi" (Magni ut rerum rectius) "Princeps Medias, intercictus est per Aedhum Slaine in loco qui Bri-damh appellatur."—Triges Thomae, p. 376, n. 51.

This entry is given in the Annals of Ulster at the year 596, and in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at 597, as follows:

"A. D. 596. Injugulatio Sublacus, mic Colmam Mor, mic Diarmata Derg, mic Fergus Cerbheoil, mic Connall Cremhthaine, mic Neill Nigiallaig, la hAed Slaine, i Briダdarn, over the Suainiu i.e. ricyldus.*

"A. D. 597. The killing of Sublacus, son of Colman Mor, son of Diarmait Derg, son of Fearghus Cerbhoil, son of Connall Cremhthaine, son of Niall of the Nine Hostages, by Aedh Slaine, at Briダdarn, over the Suainiu, a stream."—Ann. Ulr.

"A. D. 597. Swayne mic Colman was killed by King Hugh Slane, at the river called Swainiu."—Ann. Cloin.

Adamnan has a distinct notice of the killing of this Sublacus by the King Aedh Slaine, in his Vita Columh, lib. i. c. 14, where he says that St. Columcille had forewarned him not to be guilty of fratricide, for that if he should his reign would be brief. His words are as follows:

"Prophetia beni viri de filio Demittii Regis, qui Aidus Slane lingna nominatus est Scotica.

"Alio in tempore, cum vir beatus in Scotia per aliquot demonstratum dies, ad supradictum Aidum ad se venientem, sic propheticie loquatur,
The Age of Christ, 596. The second year of Aedh Slaine and of Colman. St. Sinche, virgin, of Chuin-leiththecangadh, died on the ninth day of November. Suibhne, son of Colman Beg, Lord of Meath, was slain by Aedh Slaine, at Bri- damh.


The battle of Sleamhain, 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 Baedan, against Fiachna, son of Deman; and the battle was gained against Fiachna, son of Deman. Uata, son of Aedh, son of Eochaidh Tirmcharna, King of Connaught, died. Eochaidh, son of Diarmuid, Bishop and Abbot of Ard-Macha [Armagh], died.

a; Praecavere debo, fili me tibi à Deo totius Berniae Regni praerogatum Monarchie predestinatum parricidali fiacente pecato amittas; nam si quandóque idum commiseris, non toto Patris Regno, sed eius aliqua parte in gente tua, brevi frueris tempore. Quae verba Sancti sic sunt expleta secundum eius vaticinationem: nam post Suibnem filium Columbani dolo ab eo interfectum, non plus (vt furtur) quas- tnor annis et tribus mensibus regni concessa potitus est parte."—See death of Aedh Slaine, A.D. 600.

\* Sword-blows.—This means that Bran Dubh, King of Leinster, overran Bregia in East Meath with the sword.


\* Sleamhain.—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, under the year 492. See also the published Inquisitions, Legenda, Westmeath, No. 6*, 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. 601. The Battle of Sleawyn in Meath was given, where King Colman River was victor, and Conall Cowe, son of King Hugh Ainmireach, put to flight."—Ann. Clon.

" Conall Cu.—Colgan thinks that he was the same as Conall Clogach, who insulted St. Columbkillie at the Convention of Drum-Ceat.—See Triae Thurna, pp. 131, 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 Diarmuid.—According to Ware, this prelate succeeded in 588, and died in 598.—See Harris’s edition of Ware’s Bishops, p. 39.

Aorp Cnórt, ré cónt. S. Conall Fhínaíochta, ma thniúil ma' Uladh, d'fhéidir, an beadhaim léi go m'fhan, 'n bhith caoga bhídhain tar m'gh deich le 1 nábairme bínúchta. Nócháich bhídhain á aúr. S. Colman, mac Lennín, déicc. S. Cannech, i ab Mhína Fhógaich, déicc.

1. Aonhachbe. — Translated "campus haec," by Adamnan, in his Vita Columba, lib. ii, e. 31; ápód Colgan, Tribus Thurnam, p. 345; and "ogia homn" 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 Osory, 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. Quidem Canicin in Achnid bo, cu Cúanna duxit."
"A. D. 599. Quidem Canicin Sancti, et Bellum Scenomum in quo victus est Abs."
"A. D. 597. Canicinách Acha Boe, námaa Sainkenny, in the 84th year of his age, died."

Ann. Coll.

This saint is mentioned by Adamnan in his Vita Columba, lib. i, e. 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 Achnad-bo, and that he had another church at Gill-Righmonadh (now St. Andrews) in Altn. From this saint, according to Archbishop Ussher, Primordia, p. 957, the town of Killkenny, which is at this day pronounced in Irish Cill Fhionn, i.e. cattle place, from Caninc. Caninc’s cell or church, takes its name. But Dr. Ledwich has attempted to show, without any authority, that Killkenny is compounded of Kyle-ken-ue, which he interprets waved 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.

2. Eochairos; 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 Tireragh, and county of Sligo. — See Genealogies, Tribes, &c., of Hy-Finchraic, p. 138.

3. Maíos; i.e. the Sea-plain, a district in the barony of Tireragh, and county of Sligo, extending from the River Lascagh (Easkey) eastwards to the stream which flows into the sea between the townlands of Ballyskeen and Dunmackey. — See Ordinance Map of the county of Sligo, sheet 12. — See also Genealogies, Tribes, &c., of Hy-Finchraic, p. 257, note 8, and the map to the same work.

4. Cuid-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-Finchraic, p. 279, line 1.

5. Cuid-Finchraic of Maios. — These were the
The Age of Christ, 598. The fourth year of Aedh and Colman. St. Cainen- 
chech, Abbot of Achadh-bor³, died on the 11th of October, after having been 
eighty-four years in [this] life. The battle of Eachros⁴, in Muirisé⁵, by Colman, 
chief of Cinel-Cairbre⁶, against Maclethaigh, chief of Cinel-Fiachrach, of Muiri- 
se⁶; and the battle was gained over Maclethaigh.

The Age of Christ, 600. St. Comhagall, of Beanchair, abbot of Beanchair-
Uladh⁷, 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 Leinin⁸, died. St. Laistren, abbot of men-
droichit⁹, died.

Inhabitants of the barony of Tir-Fiachrach, 
now Tirrachagh, in the county of Sligo.

Beanchair-Uladh : i.e. Beanchair of Uldia, 
now Bangor, in the north-east of the county of Down. The word Beanchair, 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. Comhagall, who was a 
disciple of St. Fintan of Clonenagh, and the 
tutor of the celebrated Columbauns of Bodbio, 
and the founder of the great monastery of 
Beanchair, 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 Monas-
ticon Hiber, pp. 106-110; and Lanigan’s Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, vol. ii, pp. 60, 65, 
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 Tighearnach, ad ann. 538); 
and, though Colgan and De Burgo seem to ap-
prove of this interpretation, it is quite certain 
that it is nothing more than an ingenious con-
jecture.

The Annals of Ulster record, “Quies Comgnul 
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.”

¹ St. Colman, son of Leisen.—He was the first 
founder of the church of Clain-Uniha, 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. Semanus 
of Inis-Cathaigh, of which he (Colgan) had a 
fragment, “ stylo extus et peculiari patrio ser-
nome conscriptum.”—Acta Sanctorum, p. 339, 
n. 15. Ware says that this saint died on the 
4th of November, A. D. 608: and hence Harris 
ow doubts whether “one Colman, the son of Lenin, 
whose festival was kept at Cloyne on the 24th 
of November, was the same as this bishop;” 
but he should have learned that the Fedire 
Acquis, 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 inadvert-
ent mistake of Ware.

Menadroitchit : i.e. Men Bridge. “ Men no-
men annis, ãi Cogní seo, i.e. Men, is the name
of a river which is in Laighis [Leix].—Féillire-Aenagh in the Leabhar Breac, at 16th September.

"Meana is name of a river which is in Laighis, or it is from a bridge which is on that river the place is called."—O'Clergy's Calendar, 16th September.

The place is now called Monadhchid, and is a townland in the south-west end of the plain of Magh-Tuathat, or parish of Offerrilad, about one mile north-east of Borriss-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-Sindaladilhe, now Lough Seelwy, adjoining the ruined village of Ballymore-Loughsewly, situated nearly midway between Athlone and Mullingar, in the county of Westmeath.—See note 1, 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 Clonmaenoise at 604, as follows:


"A. D. 604. King Colman Ríve was killed by one of his own near kinsmen named Lochan Dialeanna; and also King Hugh Slane was likewise killed by one Conall Guaireyn mac Swyne, Hugh Rón, prince of Offalley, and Hugh, prince of Ulamine, were killed the same day by the self-same man."—Ann. Cond.
After Aedh Slaine, son of Diarmaid, and Colman Rimidh, son of Baedan, son of Muirechertach, son of Muireachtae, son of Eoghan, son of Niall, had been six years in the sovereignty of Ireland, Colman Rimidh was slain by Lochan Dilmhana, [and] Aedh Slaine was slain by Conall Guithbhim, son of Suibhne, son of Colman Mor, or Beg, son of Diarmaid, son of Ceardball, 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 Dilmhana 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 Columbae, lib. i. e. 14, where it is said to have been predicted by St. Columbkille.—See note under A. D. 596, supra:

“Nam post Suibnecum filium Columbani dolo ab eo interfectum, non plus (ut furtur) quam quatuor annis et tribus mensibus regni concesso potitus est parte.” On this Colgan writes the following note in Trias Thaum., p. 376, note 54:

“Mirā consentione veritatem hujus propheticae indicat et confirmant Quatuor Magistri in Annalibus: in quibus ista leguntur. *Anno Christi 596. Subnecum filiam Colmani, seu Columbani cognomento parci (Magni ut recor rectius) Princps Medici, interfectus est per Aidum Slane (Hibernia Regem) in loco qui Bri-thum appellatur. Et postea; Anno Christi sexcentesimo, Aidus Slane filius Diermitii, et Colmanus Rianed, filius Slane, filii Murchechta, filii Mercedachi, filii Eugenii; postquam sex annis repassent occubuerunt: Colmanus interfectus per Lochana Dildhmhan: Aidus vero, cognomano Slane, per Conalum Guthbhim filium Subnei justa harena scandidhe: Sic ergo fecelo parriodio a sancto Columba hi prae dicto; Subneum cognatum suum (erant enim duorum fratrum filli) anno 596, interfecti; sic et ipse non amplius postea quam quatuor annis, et aliquot mensibus parte regni interea potitus (ut sanctus Columba prae dixit) supervixit; jus tæque a Conallo predicti Subnei filio, paternae caedis altore, interemptus est.”

* Tuath-Tuirbhe: i.e. Turvey’s Territory. This is a bardic name for Bregia, from Tuirbhe or Turvey, near Swords, in the county of Dublin.—See Petrie’s Inquiry into the Origin and Uses of the Round Towers of Ireland, pp. 380, 381.

# Faithche mic Mencnain: i.e. the Green of the Son of Mencnain. This is called Faetgi Mae nae in the Annals of Ulster (ubi supra), where it is stated that it is on the brink of Loch-Sem-
Cúi gan mac hui, pi Muiian, dècc. Conail Cu, mac Aodu, mac Aimriep, dècc.

Aon Cnorte, re céito a hanu. An céito bhuaidh d'Acadh Uaimhóinach, mac Domnaill liéelaigh, mac Mhuréirteach, mac Mhuréasaigh, mac Eogain, in nur ní Eachu. S. Lappen, i. mac Bighain, ab lac Colum Cille, dèg an 16 do September. Cath Slainne pia nUib Nell pop Óran Dubh, mac Eathach, pi Laisín, Í bríonadh, i. mac Eachu, do maighd la harpóincaí Sen-bharthe Sine, Í la a dhrifniu luaim, amhair abhara,

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 Cúi-gan-mathair Íre, diad.—This is a mistake of the Four Masters, for this King of Munster lived till the year 664, y. c. 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 Íen mac tsaip m. c. an evident error of transcribers for Cúi Íen mac tsaip n. c. I. natus est.

2 Conall Cu.—Colgan thinks that this Conall Cu, i. e. Conallus Canis vel Caninus, was Conall Cogach, who insulted St. Columbkille and his attendant at the National Convention at Drum-Cent.—See more of him in O'Donnell's Life of Columbkille, lib. iii. p. 31; Tréas Thathum, p. 131; and in Keating's History of Ireland, in the reign of Arth mac Aimiéinech.

Aadh Úairchdhan : i. e. Hugh of the Svering Diocese (the agnate). The name is explained in Dr. Lynch's translation of Keating's History of Ireland, as follows:

"Uairchdhan cognominis inde est affectus, quod adeo velermanti maligni frigoris imputa, per intervalla, correctus fuerit, ut si orbis universi dominio furorat, eo non gravai ecederit, ea lega, ut morbi vis se, vel molié, remitteret. Vox enim Uairchdhanach perinde est ac resoluhytra faedor, quod reciprocum frigoris paroxysnum significat."

30 Laisren.—He was the third abbot of Iona, and is mentioned by Adamnan lib. i. c. 12, as son of Fedaichdachus, and one of the companions of St. Columbkille; on this Colgan has the following note in Tréas Thathum, 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 Fergnans the third abbot.

5 Stálhber.—The situation of this place is not defined in any of the Irish Annals, or in the historical tract called Boimhhe-Lugdheam. The notice of Bran Dubh's death is given in the Annals of Tigernach (Col. Boll. fol. 10, col. 2), and in
Cui-gan-mathair, King of Munster, died. Conall Cuf, son of Aedh, son of Ainnire, died.

The Age of Christ, 601. The first year of Aedh Uairidhnaích, son of Domhnall Hechcalgach, son of Muircheartach, son of Muireadhach, son of Eoghan, in the sovereignty of Ireland. St. Laisren, abbot of In-Coluin Cille, died on the 16th of September. The battle of Slaibhre [was gained] by the Ui Neill over Bran Dubh, son of Eochaithd, King of Leinster; and Bran Dubh, i.e. son of Eochaith, was killed by the Airchinneach of Senboithe-Sine, and his own tribe, as is said:

the Annals of Ulster, under the year 604, evidently from two different authorities, as follows:

“... 601. Bellam Sleibhe, in quo victus est Brandub mae Ethach. nepotis Neill victores erant. Jugulatio Brandub (mic Ethach, mic Muireadhach, mic Aedh, mic Feithdhidh, mic Kama Ceinnsealaig, mic Labradh, mic Breasail Behagh, mic Fiacha Baiicellia, mic Cathair Moir) Regis Laign, a gente suo per duum, xxx annis requirat in Lagenia; oen a cath na Danuchanna ro marbhadh; no go madh 'e Saran Saeberd i. Oirinneach Seain boithe Sine ro mairfedh" [and in the battle of Danuchunan he was slain; or it was Saran Saeberd, i.e. Oirinneach of Seain boithe Sine, that killed him] “ut poeta dicit; “

“Saran Saeberd Seal co se, Oirinneach Seain boithe Sine E, ui dbah gan brandal brech, ro marbh Brandub mae Ethach.”

In the Life of St. Maidoc of Ferns, published by Colgan at 31st of June, the slayer of Bran Dubh is called “Quidam Comes Laginisius.” The passage runs as follows:

“Quidam Comes Laginisius evertit fidem suam contra dominum suum, et jugulavit regem Laginisium, ino totus Hiberniae Brandubum filium Ethach, et illico inde rex obit sine confessione, et divino viatico.”

On this passage Colgan has the following note, Aeta Sanctorum, p. 29, note 43:

“Quo ad jugulationem Brandubii per Sarana Archenacum de Scasbhido consecravit Nehemia O'Duinn in Catalogo Regum Lageniae, et tres alii Anonymi, qui ne eisdem Regibus scripserunt. Brandubium autem esse primum in pazna devictum ab O'Neillis, et mov a Sarana interiectum tradunt Quattur, Magistri in Annibus ad annum 601, quo ita loquuntur; O'Nelli diecercunt Brandubium filium Eschodi, Lagmna Regem, in prudia Sabransi, qui et mov occasios est per Saranum Seain boithe Archenacum de Scasbhido-Sena, et per propios suos cognatos.”

“Airchinneach: i.e. the hereditary warden of the church, usually anglicised Erenagh or Horneagh.

"Seain boithe-Sine."—Now Templecai-Seainboithe, anglicised Templeshanbo, at the foot of Suilche-Laigneagh, now Stralagh-Laigneagh, or Mount Leinster, in the barony of Searawash, and county of Wexford. Its situation is described in the Life of St. Maidoc, e. xxvi., as follows:

“Monasterium quod dicitur Seainboitha juncta radices montis qui dicitur Scatrici Suighie Lagen, id est, Sessio Laginisium.”

On this passage Colgan writes the following note (Aeta Sanctorum, p. 217, note 26):

“Est hanc Ecclesiam in regione de Hy-Kinselach in diocesi Fennensi: in die quam 27 Octobris editur S. Colmanus Hu-Fiachrach, ut patronus juncta, Engussium, Marianum et alios.”
Sarán Shechóer, real 50 pe, arpinneach Síduíre Sine, E lá baill, gan bramou braith, po marb bramouib, mac Eairchach.

Laighneach rannseac po raid iu po,

Man i mbfuath mac Eairchach, tom hipad an tuarpeartach,

In ceth nua inarrach, ar cian o do fhuarpeartach.

Dia căn in treb tuarnaíi mac Eairchach mac Muireadhaí

Nocha bpronn mo bolg láin do cill ar an Aotha Allán.

Colman, mac Peapainse, toinse Òppaise, décc.

Aor Cnórp, pe céo a dho. An cara bhaídaína dAoth. 5. Uill, ercop Meagh bile, décc an cèo lè October.

Aor Cnórp, pe céo a cítair. An cterainn bhaídaína dAoth. Macchra Caech, mac boadain, do máighba la Cruimhnu.


1 Saran Shechóer: i.e. Saran of the crooked, foul, or evil Eye.

2 Foll eac, òg.—Dr. O'Conor translates this “Hibernum name ventrem plenum usque ad os!” But this is evidently incorrect. The poem from which this extract is taken is ascribed by Tigernach to Caileach Laighneach. It alludes to tribute unwillingly paid by the Leinstermen to the Monarch, Aedh Allan; for the author regrets that Brian Dubh was not alive to resist the incursion of that northern potentate.

Colman, son of Feradhac.—He was the father of Scannlan, who is mentioned by Adamnan, lib. i. c. 11, as a prisoner in the hands of Aedh, son of Ainnibe, Monarch of Ireland, but liberated at the period of the Convention of Drumceat, after which he reigned, according to his contemporary, Adamnan, for thirty years and three months. From Cinneacha, the brother of this Colman, the family of Mac Gillaphadruig, anglicæ Fitzpatrick, are descended.

3 Meagh 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 Ulach, 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 Soebladhocrine, a guide indeed; Aircimneach of Scanboith Sine,
Was he, it is no falsehood without bright judgment, who killed Bran Dubh, son
of Eochaith.

A certain Leinsterman said the following:
Were it in the time of the son of Eochaith 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 Eochaith, son of Muireadhchon,
I would not bring my full sack to a church for the sake of Aedh Allan.

Colman, son of Fearadhchon, chief of Osraighe [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 Ceach, son
of Baedan, was slain by the Cruithni.

The Age of Christ, 605. The fifth year of Aedh. St. Beogha, Abbot of
Baedan, i.e. Lughaith 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-Maccha.

to have been adhered to by Harris."

In this observation Dr. Lanigan places too
great a reliance on the authority of Ware; for
Colgan states that Magh-bile, in his Eochain,
which is the Donnach-bile of the Tripartite
Life of St. Patrick, lib. ii. c. 122, "Fuit olim
monasterium hanc ignobile."—Trias Thaum.,
p. 181.

In Colgan's time the latter was a parish
curch in the diocese of Derry. There are
considerable ruins of this church still to be seen,
and near it a high plain stone cross traditionally
said to have been erected by St. Patrick, the
original founder and patron of this church.
The name of St. Finian is not now remembered in
connexion with this church, and it is highly
probable that Magh-bile, in the county of
Down only belonged to this saint.

* Fiachra Ceach.—He was evidently the son of Baedan, King of Ulidia, who died in 585.
The death of Fiachra is entered in the Annals of Ulster at the year 607.

* Beannchair : i.e. Bangor, in the county of
Down.

* Chaini-fennta-Molua.—See note 
, under the
year 571. The death of Lughaith-mace-Ochae
is given in the Annals of Ulster at the year 608.

* Cinel-Boghaime: i.e. the Race of Emna Boghaime,
second son of Conall Gulban, son of Niall
of the Nine Hostages, who were seated in
the present barony of Banagh, in the west of the
county of Donegal.—See Battle of Magh-Beth,
p.156, note 
3. The death of this Seachmasach
is entered in the Annals of Ulster at the year 608.

* Ui-Meith-Maccha.—These, who were other-
wise called the Ui-Meith-Tire, were the descen-

Ro bao han, ba lind opean Locha na tain. Na bhi an loch aet ba hoimhan, in plain Aoibh, mac Colgan. Cumua ba hain mac cairp roimh cup Cebhe ro ceap triub trieab, tepe mir Locha na tain.


Aor Cypript, pe cedo a peacht. Is mbuile peacht mbhiaona ! mbe dants of Muireadhach Meith, son of Imeacull, son of Cola Daechrich, and were seated in the present barony of Monaghan, in the county of Monaghan.—See Colgan's Teics Thauma, p. 184, n. 16; and Leabhar-negh-Ceart, pp. 148, 149, note 4. The death of Conall mac Dannin is entered in the Annals of Ulster at the year 548. 5 Sillan.—His death is entered in the Annals of Ulster, in which he is called Sillan mac Cumain, and the Annals of Connemara, in which he is called Sillan mac Conyn, 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:


"Aithorea; i.e. Orientalis or the inhabitants of the eastern part of Orighialla. The name is still preserved in that of the baronies of Orior in the cast of the county of Armagh. The chieftain Aedh, son of Colgan, is referred to in c. 16 of the Life of St. Mocheitus, published by Colgan, at 24 Marti., on which Colgan has the following note in his Acta SS., p. 732:

The Age of Christ, 606. The sixth year of Aedh Uairidhmach. St. Silkan, son of Caimin, Abbot of Beannchair [Bangor], and successor of Conligull, 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 Cluainmic-Nois. 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.

Machumha, son of Baedan, died. Colgan Doilene, son of Fiachna, died. Maedhuin, son of Ailen, chief of Mughdorn Maighean, died.

The Age of Christ, 607. After Aedh Uairidhmach had been seven years...
Annales Ríoga Chaitlin Eireann.

nErenann Ógbo Ómaonach atbath a5 Ath na mhíta. Ceth Ógba gia
nAengus, mac Colman, nú in po marbaon Conall Laoi bpí, mac Uadbha, go
rochaide mon ro mac, mac nErenann.

An pece immullach Ógba, cea a cha dofra in laer
Dofhchipt, ci nde mac in de, po baí meur ceim na mhead.

Aoir Cnoirt, pe céo a hocht. An cédh bhaobh na Mdrochba, mac
Aad, mac Anmuireach in réite nErenann.

Aoir Cnoirt, p. céo anas. An taoa bhaobh na Mdrochba. S. Tola
Rota, abb Cluana mac Nóip, nds. Seannach, abb Apáa Macha, nd Cluain
Ua ní ocurtna go pin, 7 a ece.

Aoir Cnoirt, p. céo a deich. S. Colman Eala, abb dé, 26 in Sep-
trema suim fuiret extinctus."—Triae Thuma,
p. 379. n. 91.

Ath-baod-Softa: i.e. Ford of the two Graves.
ors of the two Miracles. This place is unknown
70 the Editor. In the Annals of Ulster and
the Annals of Connachtnoise the death of this
Monarch is given thus:
A. D. 611. More Aedo filii Domhnaill regis
Temro."—Ann. Uíc.

A. D. 609 [recte 611]. "Hugh Orinagh
reigned seven years and then died."

Odlbha.—See note 4, under A. M. 3502,
P. 31, supra.

Aengus, son of Columb.—This is the person
called Oengusus filius Aido Comain, in the
printed editions of Adamnan’s Vita Columba,
lit. i.e. 13.—See note 4, 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 Laidh Breagh
thrown upon the whitethorn bush on the
summit of the mound of Odlbha, 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 Ógba, gió a cha dofra in
Dofhchipt, ci nde mac in de, po baí meur ceim ap a cha.

"Thou lonely thorn on Ódhibhla’s top, although
thy javelins thou dost not throw.
Still is thy aspect truly hideous, thou pierced
once a lordly head with thy spears."

The battle of Ódhibhla is noticed in the Annals
of Connachtnoise at the year 609, and in the
Annals of Ulster at 611.

Mdrochba.—In the Annals of Ulster his
accession is mentioned under the year 611, and
in the Annals of Connachtnoise at 609, thus:
A. D. 611. Béllum Ódhibh re nOengus mac
Colmán, in qua accédit Conall Laidbhræg filius
Aedo Shaine. Mdrochba regnare incipit hoc annum."

A. D. 609. Moyle Cova succeeded next and
reigned five years. The battle of Ovba was given,
where Conall Loybrey mac Hugh Shaine was
killed by Enos mac Colman."—Ann. Uíc.
O’Flaherty places the accession of Malcovus
Cleriens in 612, which is the true year.—See
Ogygifi, p. 181.
in the sovereignty of Ireland, he died at Ath-da-fearta. The battle of Odhbhha, by Aenghus, son of Colman, 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 Odhbhha, though its sharp darts it throws not, Lawful for it that its aspect should be evil: there was a great head in its mouth.

The Age of Christ. 608. The first year of Macleobhla, son of Aedh, son of Ainmire, in the sovereignty of Ireland.


The Age of Christ, 610. St. Colman Eala, i.e. Mac-Ui-Selli, abbot, died

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This Tolu or Tolfa succeeded Aedhlithir, third abbot of Clonmacnoise, who was living in the year that Columbkillle attended the Synod of Drum-Ceart. See Adamnan's Vita Columb., lib. i. e. 3.

"Seancha." 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 Caisel. 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 Thamin, p. 293), and makes Mac Lasrissu succeed Enochius, who died in 597 [598].—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 39.

"Cluain-Ua-uGrici": i.e. the Lawn, Meadow, or insulated Pasturage of the [tribe of] Ua-Grici. This place, which would be called in the anglicised form Cloonygreek, is unknown to the Editor.

"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 Eala mac Wilhelma, in the 35th year of his age, died."—Ann. Chon.

The festival of this saint is set down in the Feileire-Acum, and in O'Clery's Irish Calendar, at 26th September; in the latter as follows:

"Colman Eala, abb ò Lanna Eala. Se bhfuair clawsn a claiocaí a náth sa tsa pe riasna a príopú na cum amne amn doirm 610."

"Colman Eala, abbot of Lanna-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 Columba, lib. i. c. 5, where he calls him "Colmannus Episcopus Mac-U-Saline," from his tribe 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 Thamin., not. 32:

"S. Colmann Episcopi Mac-U-Saline, c. 5. Eundem mox vocat Columbanus filiun Beogna. Est hic Colmannus a loco Lanna-Elt dicto (in
Inter clauos sanctorum virorum (ut in fine vitae illius additur) sanctissimas sexae Sexto Kalendas Novembris [Octobris?] feliciter ad Christum emisit spiritum: anno salutis, ut ex Conachro Chronographo Hibernico Ultoniensis Annales referunt, DEXXVIII.

For the situation of Land-Ella or Lynally, in the King's County, see note 6, under A. D. 1533, p. 1414.

6 Lismore.—Now Lismore, on the River Blackwater, in the west of the county Waterford. This is the second Abbot of Lismore mentioned in these Annals before St. Carthach or Machuda.

See note under the year 588, and Archdall's Monasticon Hibernicum, p. 691.

6 Shabb Tauth.—See note 6, 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. Jugulatio Maelcobho mac Aoela in bello montis Belgodain, alias etsi Slæbe epuma caro" [in the battle of Shabb Truin Tauth], "Suidhe Manto victor erat." "A. D. 613. King Moycorwa was slain in Shew-Twa by Sywyne Meann."
on the 26th of September, in the fifty-sixth year of his age. Neman, Abbot of Lis-mor, died.

After Macelcobha, son of Aedh, son of Ainnire, had been three years in the sovereignty of Ireland, he was slain by Suibhne Meann, in the battle of Sliabh Toadh. Ronan, son of Colman, King of Leinster, died. Gormar, [one] of the Mughdhorina, from whom are the Mac Cuiins, and who was a year [living] on the water of Tibraid-Finghin, on his pilgrimage at Cluain-mic-Nois, died.

The Age of Christ, 611. The first year of Suibhne Meann, son of Fencena, son of Fearadhach, in sovereignty over Ireland. The church of Beannchair-Uladh was burned.


For the situation of Sliabh Truim see note 7, under A.D. 1275, p. 424.

* Gorman.—He was of the sept of Mughdhorina, who were seated in the present barony of Cremona, in the county of Monaghan, and was the ancestor of the family of Mac Gorman, otherwise called Mac Cuinn ua Mbocht, Ere-naghls of Clonmacnoise, in the King's County. In the Annals of Tighearmach, the death of this Gorman is entered under the year 758.

* Tibraid-Finghin: i.e. St. Finghin's Well. This well still bears this name, and is situated near Teampall 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 Magoghegar's Annals of Clonmacnoise, this passage about Gorman is given as follows:

"A. D. 613. This year came in pilgrimage to Clonvicknoise one Gorman, and remained there a year, and fasted that space on bread and the water of Fyfin's well. He is ancestor to Mic Connebolloght and Muynter-Gorman, and died in Clone aboresaid."

Under this year (610) the Annals of Ulster contain the following passage, omitted by the Four Masters:

"A. D. 610. Fulminatus est exercitus Uladh i. mbaire fidoine terribilis."

"A. D. 610. The army of Uladh was smote in Baire" [the Mourne Mountains] "with terrible thunder."

* Beannchair-Uladh.—Now Bangor, in the county of Down. "Combustio Benchair" is entered in the Annals of Ulster under the year 611; but in the Annals of Clonmacnoise under 613.

* 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 Oenadruin, which was the ancient name of Malhe 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 Oentralh, Abbatis Benchair," is entered under the year 612; and in the Annals of Clonmacnoise the death of Fyntan of Intreive is entered under 613.

* Connor.—"A. D. 616. Leipcal Conopi, i.e. the burning of Connor."—Ann. Ul.

* Torach: i.e. towery, or consisting of towers
Aorph Crechte, pé céó a trí déce. An tseap bhaohan do Suibne. Colecu, mac Suibne, to mápbhao, y bair Riachach, mac Conaill, m bhaohan gmh. Fhigur, mac Colman Mór, plaith Muine, to mápbhao la hAnceptach Ua Mhícan do Muintir Blaithne. A pró do mhn ar phrubad mhrd:

Ma dm hamhpa com teach, Ua Mhícan Anceptach, Uisce dòpbach do bhé do, po bhith gona Peapach.
Cer tao do copat bunóe cencol Colmáin pech Cúine, lâr mi pòirte do ruine, Sil Mhícan in Blaithne.

Aorph Crechte, pé céó a círfe déce. An círpaíadha bhaohan do Suibne. S. Caeman hísc, ó Rop each, déce, an círpaíadha la déce do September. Aodh Uíbdna, mí larnúinán, déce. A pró do Conamhi a bair ar phrubad:

Aodh Uíbdna, don Eoganaíét laipluachair.

A pró maith peòsa thannaí m, cemarla thiu thannaí buachail.
A rachadh ar tao po cruitha, a híbhóínaír putbótha,
Síra beccan [be ñ aet] po a mun, ar thion do larnúinán.

Fhigur, mac Riachach, déig.


or tower-like rocks, now Tory Island, off the north-west coast of Donegal.—See note 6, A. M. 3096, and note 7, under A. M. 3330.

Codpa. 40.—These entries are given in the Annals of Ulster at the year 617, as follows:

"A. D. 617. Jugulatio Colggen fic Suibne, et mac Fiacrach hic Conaill, et jugulatio Fer

Ratha: i.e. Wood of the Horses, now Renvyle, near the village of Street, in the bar

Resach: i.e. Wood of the Horses, now Renvyle, near the village of Street, in the bar

Rath. 614. In the Folline-Arcquis and O'Cerly's Irish Calendar the festival of Colman Breac is given at 14th September; and it is stated that his church is situated in Caille-Follamha, in Meath. There are some ruins of this church still extant.

6 Aodh Beanana.—He is the ancestor of the family of O'Muircheartaigh, now anglicè Morain, who, previously to the English invasion, were seated to the west of Shaibh Luachra, in the present county of Kerry.—See note 7, 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 Meascain, of Muintir-Blaitine, of which these lines were composed:

If he should come to my house, Ua Meascain Anfartach,
Poisoned water I will give to him, for the slaying of Fearghus.
Whatever time the forces of the race of Colman shall march by Cuilne,
After a month they will put from their seat the Sil-Meascain, with the Blaitine.

The Age of Christ, 614. The fourth year of Suibhne. St. Caemhan Breac, of Ros-each, died on the fourteenth day of September. Aedh Beannan, King of West Munster, died. To commemorate his death was said:

Aedh Beannan, of Eoghanacht-Iar-Luachair,—
Woe to the wealth of which he was king! Happy the land of which he was guardian.
His shield when he would shake, his foes would be subdued;
Though it were but on his back, it was shelter to West Munster.

Finghin, son of Fiachra, died.

The Age of Christ, 615. The fifth year of Suibhne. Ailill, son of Baedan; Macduin, 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 Muireheartach. Fiachra, son of Ciaran, son of Ainuire, son of Sedna, died. The battle of Ceann-gabha.

the Annals of Ulster under the year 618, and in the Annals of Chonmacnoise under 619, which is the true year.

* Finghin, son of Fiachra.—In the Annals of Ulster the death of Aedh Beannain and of Finghin mac Fiachrach are entered under the year 618.

* Magh-Slecht.—A plain in the barony of Tullyhaw, and county of Cavan.—See note *3, 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. A. Ailille hic Baetain, oc Magh-Sleucht hic Connacht, ocis Macduin hic Fergus hic Baetain, ocis aec Fiachrach, hic Ciaran, filii Ainnirech hic Setni."

"A.D. 619. The killing of the Race of Baetain, i.e. of Ailill, son of Baetain, at Magh-Sleucht, in Connacht, and of Macduin, son of Fearghus, son of Baetain; and the death of Fiachra, son of Ciaran, son of Ainmore, son of Sedna."

* Ceann-gabha.—This is probably a mistake
40 ANHAVA RISGHACHA EIREANN.


Cúnaigh eolairg Tómpaigh la Cenél gConaill, le loch mar thairtí mar ghearr an laoch, do thug mac Eogainn, Neachtain mac Cathan, Aedh [déce].


Cath Cínhdeach (no Cinn braigha) mac Raíollach, mac Uachtach, pop Colman mac Cobhí (achtaigh Guine Éirinne) arpm in po maitis Colman bhuí. Colga, mac Cíllthí, dég. Cíllthí, mac Cíllthí, dég.


dhup Cíprí, pé céó a hanach déce. An réachtmaí bhíoinn do Slainbre. S. Siollán, eppers T Ógman bliu, déce an 25 do August. Liben, abb


* Aengus, son of Colman More.—This prince is mentioned by Adamnan in his Vita Columba, lib. i. c. 13, but in the printed copies of Adamnan's work his name is incorrectly given, "De Oengusio filio Aidi Commann."—See Colgan's note on this passage (Trias Thunn, p. 376, n. 52), where he thinks that Commann 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:

* "Inqubatio Aengusa mac Colman Magpí, Regis Nepotam Neill.—Ann. Ul.

* A. D. 619. Einos, son of Colman More, was killed. He was called King of the O'Neals."—Ann. Chron.

* Tuaimh: i.e. Tory Island.—See note under the year 612.

* Donegalh, &c.—The obits of these three persons, which are left imperfect in the two Dublin copies, and in Ó Conór's edition, are given in the Annals of Ulster under the year

620, as follows:

* "A. D. 620. Duncath mac Engain, Neachtain mac Canon, et Aed obierant."—Ussher, Primar., p. 956. This name is now usually anglicised Kerin. His death is entered in the Annals of Tigernach at the year 618: "c.e. anno attis suo;" and in the Annals of Ulster at 617. The Life of this saint has been published by the Bollandists at 3rd June.

* Gleann-da-locha: i.e. the Valley of the Two Lakes, now Glendalough, in the barony of North Ballinacor, and county of Wicklow. For a description of the churches and other remains at Glendalough, the reader is referred to Patrick's Inquiry into the Origin and Uses of the Round Towers of Ireland, pp. 168-183, and p. 445.

* Rath-Síthe: i.e. Fort of the Fairy Hill, now Rathlee, a parish in the barony and county of Antrim.—See the Ordnance Map of that county, sheet 45. In the Trispartite 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 Toradh by the Cineal-Conaill, it having been destroyed some time before. Dunchadhu, son of Eoghanain; Xeachtan, 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-Sithc, died. The battle of Ceann-Delgtean by Conall, son of Suibhne, and Domhnall Breac, wherein were slain the two sons of Liberen, son of Illann, son of Cearbhhall. Macbrachta, 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. Colga, son of Ceallach, died. Ailill, 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-Sithc, are entered under the year 618; in the Annals of Ulster at 617. In the Annals of Clonmacnoise Eoghan is called "Owen, Bishop of Ardstrathy" (Ardstratha, 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-Delgteen. Conall, son of Suibhne, was the conqueror. Connaing, son of Aedhan, was drowned."
Achaidh bo Caimigh. Ráth Íoghalta do lopecead la Fiachna, mac baotain, conain ann abhfeart Fiachna:

Ro saib tene Ráth Íoghalta, taca bhrucca tan huath, Suarthnión nimeopt ar aabá, ni bunm dia congebádh.
Ro saib tene Ráth Íoghalta taca bhrucca tan huain
Ar gian aibamhat mo ulc temhí i Ráth Aóda locl.

Aorp Cnopht, pé céad anaoi doéce. A naoi do Súilne. Dúgh mac Aodha Bálann do mábrad la Paille Plám Píobáid, annal abhfeart fárin,

Ce chama oaima gum Dáip, ar ní puíla Dáipene,
Ar ann po oipe each a aobail, ó po oipe a súilene.

Ro mábrad aon Íapáin a nágochail Dáip. Aabhfeart a mátaon aca éiscaine:
Ba gum raip, ní ba tosail luir Ceál,
Dír aonar gáip na mbuidh, in éis Paille Plám Píobáid.

Rónán, mac Colman, doéce.


"Achadh-be-Caisnigh."—Pronounced Aghabo-Kenny, i.e. Aghabo of St. Canice, or Kenny, now Aghabo, in the Queen's County.—See note 4, under the year 508. In the Annals of Ulster the deaths of these abbots are entered under this year, but in the Annals of Clonmacnoise 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 Rathgailé, near the town of Donaghadee, in the county of Down. In the Annals of Ulster this event is entered under the year 622: “Epagniatio Ratha Gaula [per] Fiachna mac Baedain.”

"Aodh Bóich.-He was probably the owner of Rath-Guala.

"Bóich.-"A. D. 623. Impláthúil Bair mac Aedá


This Dóir was the son of Aodh Allann, or Aedh Uairidhnaich, 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-Caéil, where Failbhe Plann Fidhridhadh was killed in revenge of Dóir.

"Inis-Caéil: i.e. the island of Conall Caéil, now Iniskeed, an island near the mouth of Gweebarra Bay, in the barony of Boylagh, and county of Donegal.—See note 5, under A. D. 1611, p. 2372.


"A. D. 619. Rómain mac Colman and Colman.
of Achadh-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 Fidhibhaadh, as he [Failbhe] himself said:

What advantage to me is the slaying of Doir, 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 Fidhibhaadh.

Ronan, son of Colman, died.

The Age of Christ, 620. The tenth year of Suibhne. Seanach Garbh, Abbot of Cuain-ferata-Breanna[M[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 puér iste magnus coram Domino, et in divinis litteris sublimiter eruditus, Hibernorum Albanorumque dissipita de jure Dalrendiae ditionis e thinner in Conitiis de Drumechett sapienti consilio compunct."—Trias Thutum, p. 411.

The Airtheara: i.e. the Orientales or inhabitants of the eastern part of Oirghialla.—See note under A. D. 606.

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:


In the Annals of Clonmacnoise the death of Mongan, son of Fiachna Lurgan, is also entered under the year 624, thus:

"A. D. 624. Mongan mac Fiachna, 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, pi Muimian, decc.

Celt Cnoproc, pe eod piche ao. An uapra bhiaan decc do Sunhne. 67. Mhigna 0rig, abs lab aep cop, dgo ana uapra li do Marta. S. Lachtnain, mac Tobhain, abs Achaod ur, decc 10 do Marta. Cath Cnaph Mhiaunlag ma Pailhe Plann pop Conachtcaib, tu in m po marba Cualt, torgach Ul Macne, Maolub, Maolpinn, Maolpuain, Maolcal55aigh,7 Maolshpaill, 7 aapale paoinclama, 7 radaone cem no etaptie, 7 po mechaio pop Guapre Aong, a liocan an catangthe, conaif bopto aepbiapa:

77. Conachtcaib, lic eth cuma in treipp, Maolpinn, Maolpuain, Maolcal55aigh, Conall, Maoloub, Maolbpeipit.

' Reg Boirche.—He was King of Uladh or Ulidia 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.

' Hr.—Now Islay, near Cantire, in Scotland.

' Conn-ctire: i.e. Head of the Land, now Cantire in Scotland.

' Cladun-Airthir: i.e. the Eastern Lawn or Meadow. Not identified.


' St. Feargna Beith.—“S. Fergna cognomento Britannicus Episcoopus et Albas Hicientis obiit 2 Martii.—Quot. Mag.” Colgan, Trias Thumun, p. 488. See also Ussher, Primord., p. 702.

' Achadhu-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 aiter viridis seu mollis propter humiditatem rivulorum qui transunt ibi.” There is a holy well called Tobar-Lachta, and there are some curious remains of an old church at the place. In the Peilire-Aengus his festival is marked at 19th of March; and, at the same day, the following notice of him is given in O’Clery’s Calendar:

“Cacuma, mac Tombein, abb Achaoi ur, 1 n-Oppe 56, agup e theadas Pedheur Cluain Anno Dowain, 622.”
with a stone by Arthur, son of Bicar, [one] of the Britons, of which Beg Boirchec said:
Cold is the wind across ilea, which they have at Ceann-tilc; They shall commit a cruel deed in consequence, they shall kill Mongan, son of Fiachna.
Where the church of Cluain-Airthir was at this day, renowned were the four there executed, Cormae Caemh with shouting, and Illann, son of Fiachra; And the other two,—to whom many territories paid tribute,—Mongan, son of Fiachna Largan, and Ronan, son of Tuathal.

Cathal, son of Aedh, King of Munster, died.
The Age of Christ, 622. The twelfth year of Suibhne. St Feargna Brit, Abbot of Ia, and a bishop, died on the second day of March. St. Laichtain, son of Torben, Abbot of Achadh-Iurc, died on the 10th [recte 19th] of March. The battle of Carn-Fearadhaigh [was gained] by Failbhe Flann over the Connaughtmen, wherein were slain Conall, chief of Ui-Maine, Maeldubh, Maelduin, Maeuruin, Maelcalgaigh, and Maebreasail, 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,
Maelduin, Maeuruin, Maelcalgaigh, Conall, Maeldubh, Maebreasail.

"Laichtain, son of Torben, abbot of Achadh-Iur, in Ossoy, and of Bealach-Feabhrath, A. D. 622."

Colgan gives a short Life of this saint at 19 Martii. He was a native of Muscaigh [Mus-kerry], 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 Oirbhairghe, or Orrery, and county of Cork.

― Carn-Fearadhaigh.—A mountain in the territory of Cliu-Mail, in the south of the county of Limerick.—See note 8, 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 Clannmaoinos under 624, as follows:


"A. D. 624. The battle of Carnarifey, where Falvy Flynn had the victory, and Gavoric Aymie took his flight,—Conell mac Moylelduffe, prince of Imain, Moyleldoyne, Moylealge, and Moylebressal, with many other nobles, were slain,—was fought this year."—Ann. Clon.

― Ath-cuma-an-tseisir: i.e. the Ford of the Slaughtering of the Six. This name is now obsolete.
Cath Letheo Midian, i ndium, ma bhiachna, mac Deaimin, ríghna Dui bhiachna, pop Fiachna, mac mbaobam, ri Ulaó. Ro meadain an cath pop Fiachna mac baobam, 7 cír ann. Mac Laphpe, eppcop 7 abh Anu Maaca, decc.

Aúr Cripo, pé céo piche atri. Colman mac Ua banann (i. do Dui bannann a cénel) abh Cluana mac Noip decc. Iap mbeith trí bhíadóta decc do Suibhne Meann i píllachar Eireann do cír la Congal Claen, mac Scanblam, i Traigh Ópeána. Conas i na amhrú atrubháid:

Suibne ce lósheab thu fai, do tarragáth inaoidh Ópenai, Ro mbráda an gcath 50 ngail, la Congal caech mac Scanblam.

Aúr Cripo, pé céo piche a eában. An céo bhíadóta do Dúinnall, mac Cluima, mic Cúmpich, hi pígha nefhéan. S. Colman Scéllam ó Tip na gheog dég, 56 Man. S. Mafaodce, epp cú Saína, décc 31 lúnaimh. Rónan,
The battle of Lethed-Midinn, at Drung, [was fought] by Fiachna, son of Deman, Lord of Dal-Fiatach, against Fiachna, son of Baedan, King of Ulidia. The battle was gained over Fiachna, son of Baedan, and he fell therein. Mac Laisre, Bishop and Abbot of Ard-Macha, died.

The Age of Christ, 623. Colman Mac Ua Bardhain, of the tribe of Dal-Barrdaine, 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 Claein; of which was said:

Suibhne, with hosts attending him, the destructive people of Brena overtook him;
The valorous sage was slain by Congal Caech, son of Scannal.

The Age of Christ, 624. The first year of Domhnall, son of Aedbh, son of Ainnire, 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 cun Sanctus benedixisset, continuo ait; hic post super omnes suos fratres superstes erit, et Rex valde famosus; nec unquam in manus inanimalor tradetur, sed morte placida in senectute, et intra domum suam coram amicorum familiarium turba super suum morticur lectum. Quae omnia secundum beatit vaticinum viri de eo adimpleta sunt."—Trius Thaum., p. 311.

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 Dunbog, A. D. 594; see also Usher’s Primordia, p. 564; and Colgan’s edition of the Life of St. Maedog at 31st January, Acta Sanctorum, p. 208, et seq. This saint is now usually called Mogue throughout the diocese of Ferns, and in the parishes of Drumlane and Templeport, in the county of Cavan, and in that of Rossinver, in the county of Leitrim, where his memory is still held in the highest 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 Aedbh, of which Aedhan, Aidan, and Aedloch, are diminutive forms; and the pronoun no, 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:

"Scribitur quidem in Hibernico veterario Monacho, Monacho, Aedhan, Oedjan, Oedhec, Aedh, in recentiori Modley, Aedhan, Aedh, Aedlie; et hine latiniis Codicibus variis Aidus, Aidanus, Monacho; apud Capgravinum Mariobius; in Codice Insulæ sanctorum Aedhanus, Monacho, in hac vita; in albis Codicibus et præsertim martyrlogiis Oedus, Aedhus, et Monacho. Censura tam variæ lectionis in notis ad vitam S. Iuc 15 Januarii assignaviimus triplicem. Prima est quod ubi Hiberni nunc passim scribunt A apertus scribent O ed. et ubi illi litteram
mac Colman, ëc. Cath Dunn Ceithern mï n Donnall, mac Aoitha, mac Aunupech, pop Congal Caoch, no Clamon, mac Scandoaim, u in po marbae Guaire Hallrach, mac Popanam, à apoi de riachae, à po meathar iarpâ pop Congal, ña nebrâf : 

Cath Dunn Ceithern nà labhe éru riuà labhe glàra, 
baar pop phocht Congal eurim collo mmhphnpà mappa.

Cath Añla Copanla la Conanà Cepp, ñjépna ìarl Raeda, arm in po marbae Prachna, mac Démam, ñi ìlara.

Aop Criobot, pé éèo piche a cin. An napa bhiaam ùo Doimall, Ponn- 
tam Moulbì ùë éc. Moba, mac ùi ìala. Cath ñtaripe etp Maol- 
rìmh, toipeach cenel mac eaceta, À Ername mac Patréac, toipeach Cenel Pùncadairch, ùu in po marbae Maolrìmh, mac Aoitha ñapnannaigh. Ùpand- 
tbh, mac Maolcoba, véi.

Aop Criobot, pé éèo piche apearach. An ñtampânaó bhiaam ùo Doimall. 
Cath ñtha ñbla, ùu in po marbae ìosaìl, mac Ðìtëuìa Tùili ìà Munam. 
Img Meocort òpòtecchàn ùa heppcor Aedhain.

9. hic e scribère consuerint. Secunda est, 
quel solébat diminutiva, loco nominum pro- 
riorum ponere, ut loco Paulus Paulianus, et 
quod diminutiva ordinaria quod eos desinant in 
an. en. in, vel oc: seu ag: et bine loco Aedh, 
sepe Aedhain, Aodh, seu Aedhig. Tertia qua 
venerationis et amoris causa, solébat nominis 
bus propriis prædiger syllabam mò quod meum 
sonat ; vel ubi incipiebat nomina a vocali 
solam præflebat litteram m, et bine Aedhig, 
Aodh, appellabant Mundhag et Macdhig. Qui 
adhære attentet, non solam predictæ variationis, 
sed et multorum simulium originem et causas 
facile sciet."—Acta Sanctorum, p. 216, n. 5.

Dem-Ciithin. — Translated " munitio Ciithrin " by Adamnan in his Vite Columba, lib. i. 
e. 40. This fort is still known, but called in 
English " the Giant's Scenery. " It is a stone 
fort, built in the Cyclopean style, on the sum- 
mit of a conspicuous hill in the parish of Dun- 
bac, in the north of the county of Londonderry. 
The earliest writer who mentions this battle is 
Adamnan, who states that it had been predicted 
by St. Columbkille that it would be fought be- 
tween " Nelli nepotes et Crucihini populi," i. e. 
between the northern Ui-Neill and the Irish 
Cruthinigh 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 normat populi) Don- 
nallus Aedh filius victor sublimatus est, et in 
codem, secundum Sancti variecinui viri, fonti- 
culo, quidam de parenteli ejus interfecus est 
home. Alias mihi, Adamannano, Christi miles, 
Finannus, nomine, qui vitam multitibus anchore- 
ticam annis juxta Roboreti monasterium campi 
irreprehensibiliter ducebat, de cœodem bello se 
presente commiso aliqua narrans protestatus 
est in supradicto fonte truncum cadaverinum se
on the 31st of January. Rouan, son of Colman, died. The battle of Dun-
Ceithern° [was gained] by Domhnall, son of Aedh, son of Aunnuire, over Congal 
Caech, or Caein, 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-Seeithrin, 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° [was gained] by Connradh Cerr, Lord of Dal-
Riada, where Fiachna, son of Domnan, King of Ulidia, was slain.

The Age of Christ, 626. The second year of Domhnall. Finnian Mac-
dubh died. Mobhais mac Ui Aldai [died]. The battle of Leathairibhe° between 
Maellithigh, chief of Cinel-Mic-Earca, and Ernaine, son of Fiachra, chief of 
Cinel-Fearadhagh, where Maellithigh, son of Aedh Uairidlnach, was slain. 
Brandubh°, son of Maelcobha, died.

The Age of Christ, 627. The fourth year of Domhnall. The battle of 
Ath-Abla°, where Dicul, son of Feargus, was slain by the Munstermen. [The 
monastery of] Inis-Medcoit° was founded by Bishop Aedhan.

† Leathairibhe. — Not identified. “A. D. 628. More Echdach Buidhe, regis Pictorum, filii Aed-
dain. Sr in libro Cuanach inrecit. Vel sient in Libro Dubhdalachi the narratur. Bellum Letirbe 
inter Cenel-Mic-Erca et Cenel Feradaig, in quo 
Macelltric cecidit. Ernaime mac Fiachna victor 

“Bellum Lethirbe inter Genus 
Engain inrecitum, in quo Macelltric cecidit.” — 
Ibid.

“A. D. 629. Bellum Lethirbe inter Genus 
Engain inrecitum, in quo Macelltric cecidit.” — 
Ibid.

“A. D. 629. Bellum Lethirbe inter Genus 
Engain inrecitum, in quo Macelltric cecidit.” — 
Ibid.

“A. D. 631. Bellum Atho Aulba, in quo cecidit Dicul mac Fer-

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dain. Sr in libro Cuanach inrecit. Vel sient in Libro Dubhdalachi the narratur. Bellum Letirbe 
inter Cenel-Mic-Erca et Cenel Feradaig, in quo 
Macelltric cecidit. Ernaime mac Fiachna victor 

“A. D. 628. More Echdach Buidhe, regis Pictorum, filii Aed-
dain. Sr in libro Cuanach inrecit. Vel sient in Libro Dubhdalachi the narratur. Bellum Letirbe 
inter Cenel-Mic-Erca et Cenel Feradaig, in quo 
Macelltric cecidit. Ernaime mac Fiachna victor 

“A. D. 631. Bellum Atho Aulba, in quo cecidit Dicul mac Fer-

“Inis-Medcoit° — This island is described in the 
Feilir-Aenguis, at 31st August, as “a nd scrpa 
puigc or Suyon m-bic,” “in the north-west of Little 
Saxon-land, where Aedan, son of Lu-
gain, son of Ernin, was interred.” The festival 
of this Aedan is also entered in O’Chery’s Irish 
Calendar at 31st August, and it is added that 
he went on a pilgrimage to Inis-Medcoit, in 
the north-west of Saxon-Beg. It was probably 
the British name of the Island of Lindisfarne,
Aun Creighe, pē céó fiche a hocht. An cúiseach bhí aonam do Doimhne. Cath Aicha Gaoi, i mairéar Liffe, nu hPaolain, mac Colman;7 pina Conall, mac Suidhe, toigech Miode;7 pina hPaile (nu hPaile) Flann, pí Muiman, ar aí in do mparó Céimisaim, mac Aotua, με Seanaidh, pí Liath, co rochaíce oile maraire muir. Mòr Muiman bódh.


Cath Cuile Caolín came, po bo saonbás co nóite,
Meabhadh pí nOirparain Ósala, ret ríoma muba Miode,
In ribua Colgan cúbaba, agus bliailuma nu ollgáin,
Úa mac Aongasa airghloí, με cputóglain calmoír Colmán.

Seagair, abh the Colm Cille, po reicéacht eícile Raipmann. Conall,
The Age of Christ, 628. The fifth year of Domhnall. The battle of Ath-Goana, in Iarhar-Lifé, by Baedlan, son of Colman; by Conall, son of Suibhne, chief of Meath; and by Failge, or Failbhe Flann, King of Munster, wherein was slain Crimhthann, son of Aedh, son of Seanach, King of Leinster, with many others along with him. Mor-Munhan 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, at Freamhain, namely, Congal, chief of Breagh, ancestor of the Ui-Conaing, and Ailill Cruitire [i.e. the Harper], ancestor of the Sil-Dluthaigh. The battle of Seaghais, wherein were slain Loichen, son of Neachtain Cennfoda, and Comasgach, son of Aenghus. The battle of Cuil-Caethain, by Diarmaid, son of Aedh Slaine, where the two sons of Aenghus, son of Colman Mor, namely, Macchumha and Colga, and some others along with them, were slain; of which was said:

The battle of the fair Cuil-Caethain, it was [fought] on one side with devotedness, Was gained by Diarmaid, of Deala, over the mead-drinking men of Meath, In which the white-headed Colgan was pierced, and Macchumha of great dignity, Two sons of Aenghus of glorious arms, the son of fine-shaped, great-voiced Colman.

Segene, Abbot of Ia-Coluin Cille founded the church of Rechraim. Conall.


"Seaghais.—See note a, under A. D. 499, p. 161, supra. This battle is entered in the Annals of Ulster under the year 634.

Cuil-Caethain: i.e. Caethain's Corner, or Angle. Not identified. This battle is entered in the Annals of Ulster under the year 634, and in the Annals of Clonmacnoise under 632, thus:


"A. D. 632. The battle of Cowle-Kellan was fought, where Dermot mac Hugh Slane killed Moyloowa mac Enos, and his brother, Colga."—Ann. Clon.

"Rechraim.—Now Ragharee, or Rathlin Island, situated off the north coast of the county of Antrim.—See note c, under A. D. 1551, p. 1521. The erection of the church of Rechraim is entered in the Annals of Ulster at the year 634, and in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at 632. Dr. O'Conor says that Segenius should be considered rather the restorer than the original founder of the church of Rechraim, inasmuch as it appears from Adamnan's Vita Columba, lib. ii. c. 11, that this church was erected by St. Columbkill. But it appears from O'Donnell's Life of St. Columbkill (lib. i. c. 65), and various other authorities, that the island of Rachraim, on
mac Suthe, tigech Mide, 7 Maolui, mac Ruanuan, to marba la Trignacht, mac Codha Slane.


Cen Cenort, pe 7 e7i tr niche a tr. An oichina bha6am to Donnall. Failbe Plann, pi Munun, dece.

Cen Cenort, pe 7 e7i tr niche aice tr. An taimna bha6am dece to Donnall. S. Coashan, abb Lir mar, dece an 17 d'Aprill. S. Piona6am, mac Telcham, dece an 21 d'October. Ceth Mainhe Rat pi a Donnall, mac

which St. Columbkille erected a church, belonged to the east of Bregia, in Meath. It was the ancient name of the present island of Lambay, near Dublin. Segians, 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 Coglan's Tribus Thana., p. 374, n. 30.


"A. D. 632. Conall mac Swayne, King of Meath, was slain by Dermot mac Hugh Slane, or rather by Moyleesa mac Formannin." — Ann, Clon.

2 Cenl-Firannabhagh. — A tribe of the Cind-Eoghaigh, 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: "Iogabadn Ermian mic Fiacue, qui cedit Macfri tin filium Acolo Adbhan, in bello Letirbe."

3 Rathain: otherwise spelled Raithin, i.e., Filicetun, or Ferny Land, now Rahen, a townland containing the remains of two ancient churches situated in the barony of Ballycowan, in the King's County. — See Petrie's Round Towers, where these remains are described. Archdall, and from him Lanigan (Ecc. Hist., vol. ii. p. 353) erroneously state that the place whence Carthach was expelled is Rathyne in the barony of Fertullagh, and county of Westmeath. — See Ussher's Primord., p. 910. In the Annals of Tigernach, the "Eltigation" of St. Carthach from Rathin "in ddbus pactes," is entered at A. D. 636, in the Annals of Ulster at 635, and in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at 632."

"Failbe Plann. — He was the younger brother of Finghin, the husband of Mor Munhan, from whom the O'Sullivans are descended. This Failbe, 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:

"Otheir gan Fingin, bain gan Midn; To Coshel n' amain bhion, Lf toim na is bain gan ni; Midn & Failbe Plann bup pi?"

"To be without Finghin, to be without Mor, To Coshel is cause of sorrow, It is the same as to be without anything If Failbe Plann be the King." From these lines, which are well known to the shamaghies of Munster, it is contended that the O'Sullivans are of a senior branch of the
son of Suibhne, chief of Meath, and Machanba, son of Foranann, were slain by Diarmaid, son of Aceth Slaine.

The Age of Christ, 631. The eighth year of Domhnall. Ernaime, son of Fiacna, chief of Cínel-Fearadhakh, was slain. It was by him Maelfitrig, son of Aceth Uaridhmach, was slain in the battle of Letherbhe. Carthach, i.e. Mochuda, son of Finnall, was banished from Rathaín.

The Age of Christ, 633. The tenth year of Domhnall. Faillbe Flann, King of Munster, died.

The Age of Christ, 634. The eleventh year of Domhnall. St. Eochaidh, Abbot of Lis-mor, died on the 17th of April. St. Finntan, son of Telechan, died on the 21st of October. The battle of Magh-Rath was gained by the royal family of Munster than the Mac Carthys; and indeed there can be little doubt of the fact, as their ancestor, Finghin, son of Aceth Duff, died in 619, when he was succeeded by his brother, Faillbe Flann. In the Annals of Ulster the death of “Faillbe 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.

1 Finntan, son of Telechan.—This saint was otherwise called Mumna, 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 calculating Easter against the new Roman method.—See Cummianus's Epistle to Segniuns, Abbot of Iona, on the Paschal controversy, in Ussher's Synopsis, 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, Adaman, gives a very curious account of this Finnannus hinnis Tailclain in his Vita Columba, lib. i. c. 2, where he calls him “Sanctus Fintanus per universas Scotorum Ecclesias vable nosciabilis, &c. &c. studiis dialix sophie dedimus, &c.” In the Feilire-Aenguis, at his festival (21st October), it is stated that his father, Taulchan, was a Druid.

Magh Rith.—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 Columba., lib. iii. c. 5, says that St. Columbkille had warned Aidan and his descendants, the Kings of Alba, not to attack his relatives in Ireland, for so surely as they should, the power of their enemies would prevail over them. Adamnan, who was about thirteen years old when this battle was fought, says that a prophecy of St. Columbkille's was fulfilled in the consequences of it. His words are:

"Hoc autem varieinum temporibus nostris completum est in bello Rath, Donnallo Brecco; nepote Aidani sine causa vastante provinciam Domnuil nepotis Annuiirch: et a die illa, usque hodie adhuc in proelio sunt ab extremis, quod suspicior doloris pectora incutit."—Tract Thurn., p. 365.

This battle is noticed in the Annals of Ulster and the Chronicon Scotorum at the year 636, and in the Annals of Tighernach at 637, which is the true year.—See the romantic story on
Annals of Ireland.

The subject of this battle, printed for the Irish Archaeological Society in 1842.

"Saothair."—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.


"Aedh, son of Aedh Roin."—His death is entered in the Annals of Ulster at the year 638.


"A. D. 637. The death of Dowines, wife of King Domnall, and Queen of Ireland."—Ann. Clon.

"Mochuda."—The death of this bishop is entered in the Annals of Ulster under the year 637, and in the Annals of Tighernach and those of Clannaemoise under 637 (2 Id. Mai), which is the true date.—See Lanigan's Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, vol. ii, pp. 353, 355.

*Lis-mor*: i.e. the Great Lios 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 Cricha-na-Deise. 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 Rathin, in Firball, in 636; but it was remodelled and erected into a bishopric by him a short time before his death. Maelochtride, prince of Nandes (i. e. the Desies), made him a grant of a considerable tract of land lying round the atrium called Lis-mor, which was originally a mere earthen enclosure, but in a short time the place acquired an extraordinary celebrity, and was visited by scholars and holy men from all parts of Ireland, as well as from England and Wales, as we learn from the following passage in his *Life*:

"Egregia et Sancta civitas Less-mor: cujus dominium est asylum, in qua nulla mulier audet intrare, sed plenum est cellis et monasteriis
Domhnull, 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 Saeltire [was gained] by Conall Cael, son of Maccobha, over the Cinel-Eoghain.

The Age of Christ, 635. The twelfth year of Domhnull. Ailill, son of Aedh Roin, Congal, son of Dunchadha, died. Duinseach, wife of Domhnull, son of Aedh, King of Ireland, died.

The Age of Christ, 636. The thirteenth year of Domhnull. St. Mochuda, Bishop of Lis-mor and Abbot of Raithlin [Rahen], died on the 14th of May. The battle of Cathair-Chimcon, in Munster, [was gained] by Aenghus Liath, over Macduin, son of Aedh Beanna. Maelodhar Macha, chief of Oirghialla, died. Macduin, son of Aedh, was burned at Inis-caein. Macduin, son of Fearghus, and Macduin, son of Colman, died.


sanctis, et multitudo virorum sanctorum semper illic manet. Viri enim religiosi ex omni parte Hiberniae, et non solus, sed ex Angliâ et Britanniâ confluunt ad eam, volentes ibi migrare ad Christum. Et est ipsa civitas posita super ripam fluminis quandam dicti Nem, modò autem Aban-mor, id est, annis magnus, in plaga regionis Nandesi."—Ussher's Præsid., p. 943; see also the same work, pp. 910, 919. St. Carthack or Mochna's festival is entered in the Felíirae-Aenguis and O'Cleery's Irish Calendar, at 14th May.

1 Cathair-Chimcon. This was the name of a stone fort near Rockarton, 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:


* Maelodhar Macha.—In the Annals of Tigh-ernach and the Annals of Ulster he is called "rex Orientalium," which is intended for μνο αν οφθεθ, i.e. King of the Oriors, two baronies in the east of the present county of Armagh; but in the Battle of Magh-Rath (p. 28), he is called μνο τερίδο οφθεθ, i.e. King of the Nine Cantreds of Oriol, a territory which comprised, at this period, the present counties of Louth, Armagh, Monaghan, and parts of Tyrone.


* Inis-Cæcin.—Now Inishkeen, in the county of Louth, on the borders of Monaghan.


* Balha.—Now Balla or Bal, a village in the
Aor Cnort, pé édd trocha a hochte. S. Cnort in Conorriuim ûecc an reachtaind ûecc do Man. Clon Oub, abb í eþcop Cille trapa, ûecc, ñ ba pi Laighinn pr òtor erpoe. Dal rape, mac hU Imoac, abb Lethghlinne, ûecc.

Aor Cnort, pé édd trocha aman. S. Ougan nibh Doale vo ûecc 13 September. Do naebre nth bhaona ûecc, uighe nErocin do Doimmall, mac Clon Oub, mac Clannpech, mnaub bár do Aro Fochadh, dTip Clon Oub, do rumpaod uap imhuac naumpige, uap bnaor bhaoram n ugalr a ûecc, ñ do caiteach aor Cnort gacá doîmaí. Oilll, mac Colmán, topreach Cenel Cnapaire [ûecc].

Aor Cnort, pé édd eþpáca. An édd bhaoram vo Chonall Caol ñ vo Cheallach, vá mac Maolcobha, mac Clon, mac Clannpech, or Épim ñ uighe.

barony of Clannmorris, but anciently in the territory of Ceara, in the now county of Mayo.—See note 1, under the year 1179. The death of this Mocho is also given in the Annals of Clonmaconos at the same year. Colgan gives the Life of this saint as translated from an Irish manuscripts 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. Conchall of Ranga.

1 Antrim.—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 612. The death of Cridan is entered under 638 in the Annals of Ulster and the Annals of Clonmaconos.

2 Ardt Lubb.—The death of this royal abbot and bishop is entered in the Annals of Ulster and in the Annals of Clonmaconos at the year 638.


St. Dolaise, of Leighlin, was otherwise called Molaise and Larten. He was present at the Synod held at Leighlin in 630, to debate on the proper time for celebrating Easter.—See Cumanus's epistle to Segnius, Abbot of Iona, in Ussher's Syllenge, No. xi. His festival was celebrated on the 18th April, according to the Febile Acnghis and the Irish Calendar of O'Clery.

4 Inhber-Doile: 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 Dael is now called the Pennycomequick River. In the Febile-Acnghis, at 13th September, Inhber-Doil is described as in the territory of Dal-Mescorb, in Leinster, and Dael, as "nomen annis," in the east of Leinster.

5 Ard-Feithbu, in Tir-Aedha.—This was the name of a fort on a hill near Ballymagrorty, in the barony of Tir-Aedha, now Tiringlu, 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 Thiona., p. 375), where he translates this passage from the Irish of the Four Masters, thus:
The Age of Christ, 638. St. Critan, of Aendruin, died on the seventeenth of May. Aedh Dubh, Abbot and Bishop of Cill-dara [Kildare], died. He had been at first King of Leinster. Dalaise Mac hU-Imada, Abbot of Leithglinn, died.

The Age of Christ, 639. St. Dagan, of Inbher-Daicle, died on the 13th of September. After Domhnull, son of Aedh, son of Ainmire, had been sixteen years in the sovereignty of Ireland, he died at Ard-Atladh, in Tir-Aedha, 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. Oiliill, son of Colman, chief of Cinel-Laeghaire, [died].

The Age of Christ, 640. The first year of Conall Cael and Ceallach, two sons of Maelcobha, son of Aedh, son of Ainmire, over Ireland, in [joint] sovereignty. Scannlan Mor, son of Cennfaeladh, chief of Osraige [Ossory], died.

"Anno Christi sexcentesimo trigessimo anno postquam Hiberniae monarchiam sex decem annis administrasset, Domnaldus, filius Aidi filii Ainmirii, descessit in Ard-Atladhe regnum de Tir-Aedha, post prædicator palamum. Integro eam anno in sui lehadi infradacte, singulis ibus Dominicii commans Corporis Christi refectus, interiit." He then remarks on the Chronology: "Verum non anno 639 (ut Quatuor Magistri referunt); sed anno 642, ex Annalibus Ultoniensibus refert Jacobus Usserus de Ecclesiis Battantibus Primordiis pagina 712 ipsum obiisse; et postea in Indice Chronologicus, dicens Anno 642. Domnaldus filius Aidi Rex Hiberniae, in fine mensis Januarii moritur; succeditibus ilii in regno Conallo et Kellach, filiiis Maccobhi, annis xvi." The death of King Domhnull 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 Ardfóigh, in the latter end of January."—Ann. Clon.

"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 Tachtgla, the ford of Ath-Truim, and the church of Tlachtgha, were in their territory. The death of Ailill, son of Colman, is entered in the Annals of Ulster at 641, and in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at 642.

"Conall Cael and Ceallach.—The Annals of Ulster contain the following curious remarks under the year 642: "Ceallach et Conall Cael regnaverunt, ut alii dicitur. Hic doctior quia regnavit post Domhnull. Dicent alii historiographi regnavisse quattuor reges, i. Colbach et Conall Cael, et duo filii Aedo Saine i. Diarmait et Blathmae, per commista regna:"

"Scannlan Mor, son of Cennfaeladh.—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 Cennfaeladh, son of Ruanann, whose brother, Feradhach, was the grandfather of the other Scannlan. This Scannlan Mor, son of Cennfaeladh, is the ancestor of all the septs
of the Mac Gillapatricks, or Fitzpatricks, of Ossory. In the Annals of Clonmacnoise the death of Scannlan More mac Keamfoyle is entered under A.D. 642.

Laoch Liathmhuine: i.e. the Hero of Liathmhuine. There are several places in the county of Cork called Liathmhuine, but the place here referred to is Cloch-Liathmhuine, in the parish of Kilcullen, in the barony of Fermoy. This Cunna is called Mac Cailechnae by Keating, and in the Life of St. Molagga, published by Colgan at 20th January, who describes him as a chief-tain of unbounded hospitality, and the rival in that quality of his half-brother, Guaire Ailhne, King of Connacht:

"Regni deinde" [i.e. post Donaldum] "socia-
tatem inuerent Conallus Temuis, et Cellaclus, Maccobli filii, nepotes Uaconis son Aidi, An-
nerti praeponetes: quibus parti regnandi post-
emtäre gaudentibus, fatce concessit Cunna Caile-
cheni filius, Ceu Cuicca, Fennarein Rex, qui Guario Colman filio coetanetus, parrem
cum eo liberalitatem, et in egenos cestionem
exeruit."—Lynch. See a curious reference to
this contest of generosity between Cunna and

This Cunna was the descendant of the cele-
brated Druid and hero, Mogh Roth, who
received a grant of the territory of Fennu-Muigh-
feine, now Fermoy, from Fiacha Muilleathain,
King of Munster, for the extraordinary services
which he had rendered to the Munster forces in
driving the monarch. Cornae Mac Art, from
Munster.—See Colgan's Acta SS., p. 148, n. 2,
and note 4, under A.D. 266, p. 117, supra.
Colgan refers to various authorities for this
context of generosity between Cuna and his
half-brother, Guaire Ailhne, and, among others,
to an ancient manuscript of Clonmacnoise called
Lobhar-maith Uilhre (a fragment of which is now
preserved in the Library of the Royal Irish Aca-
demy). His words are: "Celebris est hae com-
petentia in mostris historiis, de qua Ketanus in
Cuana, son of Ailcen, chief of F Keara-Maighe [Fermoy], died. He was [the person who was called] Laech Liathmhuine.

The Age of Christ, 641. The second year of Conall and Ceallach. Macbreasaile and Maclannfadh died; and Flann Emaigh 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 Aemduim, died on the 7th of January. Furadhran, son of Bec, son of Cuanach, chief of Ui-Mic-Uais, died. Uaisle, daughter of Suibhne, son of Colman, wife of Faelan, 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 Beanachair [Bangor], died on the 16th of May. Raghallach,
allach, mac Uarach, pí Conach. do niapba ò la Maolbrighte, mac Moá-
laam, mac domnaig ò no pumphach, mac nebrach:

Raghallach, mac Uarach, goeta ò inim geilech,
Muura nechmon po cié, Ceal ò nechmon nechich.
In gréip ann ò Caíal, cia constala rtó muogábl,
Cúipa Carabal òn aghaip, ní a aghaip òn muogáil.
Muor bích aeroc tígaíl, a-atr pitro a rõnneac,
Tíona pe rímu coigáit, oirgdí pé oipflne ócach.
Ní o airpi i cemna caach, muogáil Raghallaig òn fear,
Pit a ulcha léith in lám, Maolbríght, mac Moálaam.

Cath Caírp Oonail na Oídrampain, mac Aochta Slainn, pop Túaire, úi ò in
po niapba ò na Cúan, 1. Cúan, mac Éibhna, pí Muímn, 2. Cúan, mac Conail, 
r-aigrech Óa Rípínte, 3. Tolarnach, r-aigrech Óa Uírtain, 7. po meábaír pop 
Túaire a hionáí an catha. 1. aed aitir ò na hain Òídrampain òo thabairt in 
catha po trí Cúan mac Nóir. 2. po ríoghra òn maim Cathail òna 
Óa rípaip, co tòisí plan mmaim ò a scórapáicte roim. 3. rípaip maim 
in rígh po eolbháir Cúain nÉirc ò na podáib rípinm (1. Cíar Míicnaam)

translators adds that the O'Reillys are descended
from this Raghallach.

*A.D. 612 [ed. 619]. Raghallach mac Fad-
daghil, King of Connacht, was badly wounded
and killed by one Moyle-Bride O'Moithlan. Of
this King Raghallach lieted the O'Reillys."

This interpolation is, however, incorrect, for
the O'Reillys (of East Breifney or Cavan) are
descended from Raghallach, son of Cathalan, son
of Dubhcan, son of Macmadra, the eleventh
descendant from Fearghas, the common ancestor
of the O'Reillys, O'Rourke's, and O'Conors of
Connacht. But this Raghallach, son of Uarach,
is the ancestor of the O'Conors, Kings of
Connacht. He had three sons: 1. Fearghas, the
father of Muireadhach, Múllbeardna, the ancestor
of the O'Conors; 2. Cathail, who is mentioned
in the text as the avenger of his father; and
3. Céllach.--See Hardiman's edition of
O'Flaherty's *Lae Connacht*, p. 130.

* Muireadhach.—It is stated in an interlined gloss
that she was the wife of Raghallach.

* Lamented.—The verb po cié is glossed, *inter
liners, "a. po cuin."

* Arovéd, aephech.—This is glossed po one,
which, in the Brehon laws, signifies to punish,
thus, fine, revenge. *Aochta nan-each na
meach na comó o Conaigher; no one was fined for
his real crime by Conchobhar.*—MS. T. C. D.,
II. 4. 22, p. 67.

* Cona-Connall.—It appears from an account
of this battle, preserved in *Leabhar na hEidhri*,
in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, that
Cona-Conall is situated in the territory of
Ailtna, which was coextensive with the diocese
of Kilmore, in the county of Galway. This
place is probably that now called Ballyconna, 
in the parish of Kilbceanty, near Gort. The
battle is noticed in the Annals of Ulster, under
the year 618; and in the Annals of Connac-
son of Uatach, King of Connaught, was killed by Macbrighide, son of Mothlachan, on Sunday precisely, of which was said:

Raghallach, son of Uatach, was pierced on the back of a white steed; Muireann had 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 Macbrighide, son of Mothlachán.

The battle of Carn Conailin was gained] by Diarmait, son of Aedh Slane, against Guaire, wherein were slain the two Cuan, namely, Cuan, son of Enda, King of Munster; and Cuan, son of Conail, chief of Úi Fidhgléiinté; and Tolanhach, chief of Úi Liathain; and Guaire was routed from the battle field. Diarmaid, on his way to this battle, went first through Cluain-mic-Nois. The congregation of St. Ciaran made supplication to God that he might return safe, through the merits of their guarantee. After the king's return, he granted Tuaim ñEire (i.e. Liath-Manchain), with its subdivisions of land, as altar-sod,

noise under 612, as follows:


"A. D. 612 [recte 649]. The battle of Carn Conail, in the Feast of Pentecost, was given by Dermot mac Hugh Slane; and going to meet his enemies went to Conwicknose to make his devotion to St. Keyran, was met by the abbot, prelates, and clergy of Conwicknose 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 Cuan, King of Munster, and Cuan mac Conail, King of I-Foiginty, and so giving the foyle to his enemies returned to Conwicknose again, to congratulate the clergy by whose intercession he gained that victory, and bestowed on them for ever Toymenercke, with the appurtenances, now called Lyavanagh, 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 then without challenge a draught of water thereout by way of any charge."—Ann. Chron.

1 Úi Fidhgléiinté.—A large territory in the present county of Limerick.—See note 8, under A. D. 1178, p. 44.

2 Úi Liathain.—A territory in the county of Cork.—See note 9, under A. M. 2839, p. 17, and note 9, under A. D. 1579, p. 1722.

3 Tuaim ñEire: i.e. Eire's Mound, or tumulus. This was the original name of the place where the old church of Lemanagh, in the barony of Garrycastle, and King's County, now stands in ruins.—See note 8, under A. D. 1531, p. 1402.

4 Alt ñEer.—Literally land on the altar, i.e. land belonging to the altar, i.e. church-land.
This document is a historical text discussing the location and historical events involving a mill situated in Dublin. The text is a transcription of an ancient Irish text, discussing the setting, events, and historical significance of the mill located near the city of Dublin. The text refers to various historical figures and events, including the killing of sons of Blathmac, a prominent figure in the annals of Ulster. The language used is Old Irish, and the transcription includes references to other annals and historical texts that provide context for the location and events mentioned in the mill's vicinity.
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 Diarmuid ordered his burial-place at Cluain-ni-chean-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 Maedhobha, over Aenghus, son of Domhnall; and Aenghus was slain in that battle; and there was also slain in this same battle Cathasach, son of Domhnall Breac. Maedhobha, son of Fiachna, son of Deman, King of Ulidia, was slain by Congal Ceannfoda, son of Duinechadha.

The Age of Christ, 647. The eighth year of Conall and Ceallach. Dunchadhal and Conall, two sons of Blathmac, son of Aedh Slaine, were slain by the Leinstermen, in the mill-race of the mill of Maedhobhain, son of Dina Cron. Marcan and Maedhobhan mortally wounded the two; of which Maedhobhan said:

O mill! which grindest so much of wheat!
It was not grinding oats thou wert, when thou didst grind the seed of Ceallbhall.
The grain which the mill has ground is not oats, but red wheat,
With the scions of the great tree Maedhobhan's mill was fed.

The Age of Christ, 648. The ninth year of Conall and Ceallach. Maincheni, Abbot of Meanadrochit, died. The battle of Cuilcorra: by Aeddeith

1 Grinding oats.—In the Annals of Tighernach the reading is: "ni po comete peppepmu, apo mete pep Uib Ceapbuill," which is the true reading.

2 The great tree.—This great tree was Ceallbhall.
In the Annals of Tighernach the reading is: "Ip othroga in ceuma mare poa sa mohtan a Matoopomu."

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 Gullah, 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 Lismanullen.

b Meanadrochit. — For the situation of this place see note 1. under the year 600, p. 225. supra. In the Annals of Ulster these entries are given under the year 651, as follows:


In the Annals of Clonmacnoise the death of "Manchynus, Abbot of Menadrochet," is entered under the year 649, which is certainly antedated.

Cuil-corra: i.e. the Corner or Angle of the Weir or Dam, now Coeorna, near Galtrim, in the county of Meath.
Coppa pia Meicse 1 pia Monaim, ub m po marbaub Cillne, mac Popannam, topech Ua Bpaige. Cugainna, mac Subne, dece.

Aorp Cnrof, pe céo cétprcha ainai. An teachnain bhaedam do Chonall 7 do Cheallach. S. Cronan Mhagh locale dece, an teachtain la so m Úigorth. Cath airthep Shcola, 1 Connachtaih, pia eCennpaolaoin, mac Colgam, 1 pia Monach, mac baoin, topech Ua nubiuin, m po marbaub Macain, mac Toname, topech Ua Maire. Anigair mac Donnall, 7 Anigair, mac Raigallach, 7 Coibh Úibra, mac Cummain, do marbaub tu Ultach Paipach Clone. Coibh Róm, mac Maolcoba, dece. Maeloro, mac Subne, plait Milne, dece.


Aorp Cnrof, pe céo caoceat a to. An treap bhaedam dece do na piogáb peipamaste. S. Colman, epcop, mac Cúelmbi, abb Chuana hlopaip, dece 8 Febraim. S. Oirpene Pota, ab Chuana hlopaip, dece Man 1. S. Da-chura Cuachpa, abb Péima, dece.


2 Athair-Scola : i.e., the eastern side or part of Magbh-Shcola, 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 Clognaoneise at 649, thus:

"A. D. 652. _Bollum Conamacht, in qua ecceit Marcan, filium Tomain._" —_Ann. Uíth._

"A. D. 649. The battle of Conamacht, wherein Marcan mac Tomain, Prince of Imain, in the province of Connaught, was slain, and Cean-folay mac Colgan, and Moynagh, son of Bawlyn, had the upper hand."—_Ann. Clon._


7 Muileodain.—"A. D. 650. Moyledoy mac Swyne, King of Meath, died."—_Ann. Clon._


"A. D. 652. Ailggiom, Abbot of Tierlaglass, and Caillke at Lehra, died."—_Ann. Clon._
and Onchu, where Cillene, son of Forannan, chief of Ui-Failghe [Ofly], was slain. Cugamhna, son of Suibhne, died.

The Age of Christ, 649. The tenth year of Conall and Ceallach. St. Cronan of Magh-bile\(^3\) died on the seventh day of the month of August. The battle of Airther-Seola\(^1\), in Connaught, by Cemnfacladh, son of Colgan and Macnach, son of Bacithin, chief of Uí-Bruitin, in which was slain Marean, son of Toimen, chief of Uí-Maine. Fearghus, son of Domhnall\(^3\), and Fearghus, son of Raghallach, and Aedh Beatha, son of Cuimin, were killed by the Uí-Fiachrach-Ailbhe. Aedh Roín, son of Macleobha, died. Maeldoid\(^5\), son of Suibhne, chief of Meath, died.

The Age of Christ, 650. The eleventh year of Conall and Ceallach. Aithchen\(^2\), Abbot of Tir-da-gglas [Terryglass], died. Cúilene, of Lothra, died. The battle of Fleascach\(^2\), by Crumnael, son of Suibhne, chief of Cínél-Eoghain, in which was slain Cumascach, son of Oilioll, chief of Uí-Cernílthaín. Crumnael\(^4\) Erbult, son of Román, chief of South Leinster\(^6\), died. St. Bearaidh, Abbot of Duibhlinn\(^5\), died.

The Age of Christ, 651. The twelfth year of Conall and Ceallach. St. Aedhïlog\(^1\), son of Cummain, Abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, [died] on the 26th of February.

The Age of Christ, 652. The thirteenth year of the kings aforesaid. St. Colman\(^8\), the bishop, son of Aiteldubh, Abbot of Cluain-Iaird [Clonard], died on the 8th of February. St. Ossene Fota, Abbot of Cluain-Iaird, died on the 1st of May. St. Dachu Luachra, Abbot of Fearn [Ferns], died.

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\(^1\) Fleascach.—Not identified. In the Annals of Ulster this battle is called “Bellum Cumascaig,” thus:

“A.D. 655. Bellum Cumascaig mic Ailella, in quo [ille, i.e. Cumascaig] ‘occidit ; Cruimnael mac Suilone victor erat.”


\(^3\) South Leinster.—Laiginh Deagabhair, This was the name of the country of the Uí-Céimsealaigh, for the extent of which see note under A.D. 1183.

\(^4\) Duibhlinn.—Now Dublin, but it was originally the name of the estuary of the River Liffey.

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Aorp Cnipr, pé céo caoccat a cùcc. An peireadh bhaoidh decc do Chonall γ do Cheallach. S. Mochoemogóc, abb Leth móir, decc an tpeap lá déce do Mhuire. Tpi bhíonna déce ap ciste céo pod a paolgail, amail bearb É in pann:

Saogal Mochoemogóc Léir, nocha cealat treon na treith, Tpi bhíonna déce ap ciste céo, ni baoigal ni húnaíp bheag.


1 Eime, of Aro: i.e. St. Eudens or Eany of Aranmore, an island in the Bay of Galway. The church of this saint was situated at the small village of Killeney, on this island.—See Colgan’s Acta SS., p. 714, and Hardiman’s edition of O’Flaherty’s Iber-Connought, p. 74, et seq.


Cill-Sléibe: i.e. Cill-Sléibe-Cuillinn, now Killavey, situated at the foot of Slieve Gullion, near Newry, in the county of Armaghe.—See note 1, under the year 517, p. 168, supra. In the Annals of Cloonmacnoish the death of this Connachton is entered under the year 634.

Delem.—This is probably Telem, in the west of the county of Donegal. In the Annals of Ulter this battle is entered under the year 656:


Mochoemog.—Called in Latin Pulcherius, His death is entered in the Annals of Ulter under A. D. 655. Colgan has published a Life of this saint at 13th March, from the Codex Kilconniensis, from which it appears that his father, Becon, who was of the Connaicne of Connaght, fled to Munster, and settled in Ui-Conail Gabhra in Munster, where he married Nessa (the sister of the celebrated St. Ita, of Killeedy, in the present county of Limerick), who became the mother of this saint. His first name was Coemghlin, but St. Ita afterwards changed this to Mochoemog, which the writer of his life interpreted “Mens pulcher juvenis.”

Unde meruit Beconus ut haberet talem filium, qui coram Deo et hominibus magnum erit, cujus memoria erit in aeternum. Et addidit, diceas; ipse erit pulcher et senex. Inde dederunt ei nomen primum i.e. Coemghlin: sed hoc nomen evertit ipsa Sancta Dei [Ita] “voceans cum per dictionem nomine, quo vulgo nominatur i.e. Mochoemog: quod latiné dicitur mens pulcher juvenis.”—Acta Sanctorum, p. 590

The principal church of this saint, called Liath-mor, or Liath-Mochoemog, is described in the gloss to the Feilire-Iompair, as in the southern Ely, in Munster. It is now called Liath Mochoemog (umhlié Leampeokevoge), and is situated in the parish of Two-Mile-Burris, in the barony of Elygarty, and county of Tipperary. This barony was anciently called the territory of South Ely (Eile ocqcpe) to distinguish it from Ely-O’Carroll, which is included in the present King’s County. The
The Age of Christ, 654. The fifteenth year of Conall and Ccallaich. 
St. Nenni Mac Ua-Birn, successor of Eune, of Arae, died on the 14th of June. 
Suibhne, son of Cuirtre, Abbot of Ia, died. Colgan.
Coincenn, of Cill-Sleibhe, died. 
The battle of Decenn, in which Maeldoid, son of Cionalg, was slain. 

The Age of Christ, 655. The sixteenth year of Conall and Ccallaich. 
St. Mochaemhog, Abbot of Liath-mor, died on the third day of March. 
Thirteen years and four hundred was the length of his life, as this quatrain proves:

The age of Mochaemhog of Liath, which the great or poor deny not, 
Thirteen years four hundred, 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 Coll Mochaemh engaged, from this saint, in the barony of Ida, and county of Kilkenney; but the peasantry are beginning to corrupt it to Kill-Ivory, from a false notion that Cacemhog denotes ivory! Colgan's valuable note on the signification of the name of this saint is well worth the attention of the reader, and the Editor is tempted to lay the whole of it before him in this place:

"Meus pulcher juvenis, &c. Pro his et aliis similibus intelligendis adverto tria: Primum quod dictio Hibernica concub pront veteres scribunt, seu, ut hodie scribitur concub, idem sit quod pulcher, speciosus, vel defectans, et gen idem quod genitus vel natus, ita ut Concubhiae, idem sit quod pulcher genitus, seu natus. 2. Quod ma, idem sit quod mi vel meus; estque particula indicans affectum possessionem vel observantium rei cui praëigitur. Unde quid Priscos Hibernes praëfigatur et conjungebatur nominibus propriis, maximè sanctorum, ita quod ex utraque collocavit una dictio, quod postea in nomen proprium celebat. Quand autem nomen istud incipit aut vocali tune littera o elisa, littera m conjungebatur vocali sequenti. Tertium quid quod oe vel e, an, en, et ia in fine dictionum apud Hibernos maximè priscos indicent quandam diminutionem, seu nomina desinentia, saltem prorsus esse dimensionem. Et hic contingit censend numera personam in nostris Hagiologis aliasque historias variis secundum apparentiam nominium appellari, v.g. idem Lua, Lominus, Molua, Moluann scribunt. Item Cnuan, Mochaunus, Euchenious, Erenchus, Meranus, Morrisonus, et Meruocus; Elicius, Mellianus, et Melcoinas Dinamus, Molbainos, Lachieus, Lochenus, Lochanus. Et ad propositum nostrum idem Mochaemo, Mochaemagus, Coincannus, et respiciendo ad vocis significationem Pulcherius, quam appellationem quia faciunt et Latinis gratior ductus plerunque in hac vita retinendum, licet in vetusto Codice cjuus autographum haberamus sanctus hie passim vocetur Mochaemhoce."—


*Four hundred, cæpe cæo.*—This is clearly a mistake for op cœm céo, above one hundred; but with whom it originated it would be now difficult to determine. Colgan has the following remarks upon it:

Aonr Criotr, pé céo caoccat a pé. S. Ulltan Mac U Concobair, ó Ára Órfaicceann, déce an edhaimh lá ón September, napp an ochtmoccát bhlaíom ap eit a aonr.

Iap mhór peacht mhíbhioin déce óp 'Cúnn to Chonnall 7 to Cheallach, da mac Maolcoba, míc Aodhba, míc Aínnpeich, do éip Connall la Diapmaid, mac Aodhba Slane, 7 arbaíd Ceallach i mbórt Mic an Og blaiimac, mac Maolcoba, pí Úllan, a écc.


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, “Oidhch Ulltán mac U-Concobair,” is entered twice, first under the year 656, and again under 652, “secundum aliam libram.” The Annotations of Trefchian 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 Conchubhuicce, i.e. of the Dal Conchubhthinair Ardirbaecum. The festival of this saint is set down in the Felicier-Anguis, and in O'Clergy'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.

Ard-Breacain; i.e. Breacon'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. Breacon, 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.

Brough-Mic-an-óg; i.e. the Brugh, or Fort of Aenghus uG, commonly called Aenghus an Bhrogha, son of Daghda, King of the Tuatha De Dannans. 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. Ultan, Mac-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 Macelcobha, son of Aedh, son of Ainnmire, had been seventeen years over Ireland, Conall was slain by Diarmait, son of Aedh Slaine; and Ceallach died at Brugh-Mic-an-Og. Blathmac, son of Macelcobha, King of Ulidia, died.


The Age of Christ, 659. The third year of Diarmait and Blathmac. Daniel, Bishop of Ceann-garadh, died on the 18th of February. Finan, son of Mic Maceloba" is noticed under the year 657, but no mention is made of the killing of Conall.

"Othan-mor.—Now Fahan, near Lough Swilly, in the barony of Lunshoven, and county of Donegal.


"Daimhinis: i.e. Devenish, in Lough Erne, near the town of Enniskillen, in the county of Fermanagh.


"Fiacan, chief of Ossorie.—"A D. 656. Foylan, King of Osorie, was killed by the Lantstermen."—Ann. Con.

"Ceann-garadh.—This church is described in the Forlire-Angus, at 10th August, as in Gallgadhela, in Alba or Scotland. Three saints of this place are set down in O'Clery's Irish Calendar; 1. Daniel, Bishop, at 18th February; 2. Colum, at 1st March, and 3. Blaun, at 10th August. See also Colgan's Acta Sanctorum, p. 231.

"Finan, &c.—"A D. 659. Obitas Finanum,
mac Rímíša, eppcop, Óccce. Colman  thởne da locha Ócece an Óapa la do December.


Maolmhin, mac Conaing Ó bhiú, Óccce. Maonach, mac Pínín, m. Múmain, Ócece. Maolmhin, mac Páppa, tóirceach Órúta, Ócece. Maolmhatás, mac Óainme, tóirceach Órúta, Ó Sláine, mac Cinn Gháin, mac Ó Sláine, Ómargh fí m na mairbh Conaing, mac Conaighe, mac Ógámac, Ciiannachta, no mairbh. S. Ciamhch, eppcop Aóin Macadh, Óccce.

Aorp Crompt, rí Óce eo Óreccoar a bhaon. An cóisceó bhíbhí in Óiraí mac a bhí Ólthmac. S. Ciamhch Ó Boda, mac Óacht, eppcop Colman Óílta

*Episcopi,* filii Rímena; et Colman Ghinne da locha quercé; et Daniel *Episcopus* Cingaradum, —Ann. Ult.


The festival of this Laiddhenn is set down in the *Feilim-Angulis* 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'Curry's Irish Calendar, that he died in 660, and was buried at Chaimh-féarta-Molua [now Confort-mulle or Kyte, at the foot of Slieve Bloom, in Upper Osory].

*Ogandhain et Colm-Caraibhain.* Not identified.

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 Blathmaic. St. Laidhgeann1, son of Baeth, of Chuinfearta-Moluin, died on the 12th of January. Cumaing Ua Daint, Abbot of Inleach Idrain [Emly], died. A battle [was gained] at Ogamhain, at Ceann-Corbadhain, by the people of Diarmaid, son of Aedh Slaine, namely, Onchut, son of Saran, Macnialchou, and Cathasach, son of Eimhin, over Blathmaic, son of Aedh Slaine, in which were slain Cumaing, son of Conall, son of Aedh Slaine; Ultan, son of Ermaine, chief of Cianachta; Ceannfaeladh, son of Geirtidi, chief of Cianachta-Arda; and Faechlu, son of Macluina.

Maedhui'n, son of Aedh Benma, died. Maenach2, son of Finghin, King of Munster, died. Macduinn, son of Furadhrian3, chief of Durlas4, died. Maelfuaiteigh5, son of Ermaine, chief of Cianachta, was slain. St. Tomene6, son of Ronan, Bishop of Ard-Macha [Armagh], died.

The Age of Christ, 661. The fifth year of Diarmaid and Blathmaic. St. Cummine Foda7, son of Fiachna, Bishop of Chuinfearta-Breanainn [Clonfert],

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2. Durlas.—This, which is otherwise written Derlas or Dearlas, was the name of a fort and district in the county of Antrim.—See note *, 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. 638. Comyn Foda, in the 72nd year of his age, died. St. Saran mac Cridan (Sapan 6 cheg Suapum), died."—Ann. Clon.

The festival of Cummine Foda, who was born in the year 532 (Ussher, Primord., p. 972), is marked in the Féilioc-Aeguis, and the O'Clerys' Irish Calendar at 12th November. He was of the tribe of Eoghanacht Lochna Lein in Kerry. Colgan has the following note upon him in his Annotations on the Life of St. Molagan, at 29th January, Acta Sanctorum, p. 119, n. 7:

"S. Cumminus Foda seu Longus, c. 3. Fuit vir celebrata sanctitatis et genere illustrissimo; fuit enim filius Fiachna, filii Fiachrii Occidentalis Momonii Principis, discipulus S. Ite ab infantia, postea a Guarnio filio Colmuni Comnaicon-Rege, et extr parte matris fratris, juxta dicta, n. 4, accersitus in Connaciam, factus ibi est Episcopus..."
Colman Ua Chuapaiz, hoc
Cummine, po pead na poimhi:

Hi beir Cummech pop o tÚrum, deiri Munimech ilLeth Cunn,
Muirhcin m no bi na o, do Cummine mac Fiachn.

Ma do teig-haigh nach tapr mhin, peirfeadh li muidhe neimhadh.
Ma o hic no niba do, nge Cummine Rodo.

Mo cumairpa tair cCumme, on lo po polgead a ápe,
Coi macuil m maghni, dofo gaill tarp nospach a mbé.

S. Colman Ua Chuapaiz doce. S. Senan Ua Cruitctine doce.

Aoi' Cruirt, pe céo peirfeadh a do. An peirfeadh bhian am do Diarmait
5 do olamhac. Segan Mac illi Cunn, abh dúnachar. Tuaenoc, mac Pion-
tam, abh Piarna. Hanpearcaep eppcor, Ónana eppcor. Ógape (l. Áine) mac Colman, pi Connacht döcc. Rob ionann macair do Ógape 7 do Cam-
nane lir Céltrna, amhaí arbhear:

Cumman, nse fé Dallbronaiz, macair Cummin nO'Gape,
Mhórpeair ar peachtnamóir, ar leo po ghnign unare.

Chuainfortensis, quo numeré praelaré functus
lac viti piissimi defunctus est an, Christi 661,
2 Decembris" [recte, 12 Novembris] "juxta
Annales Dunlewwenses. Verum S. Ængusius
in suo festinam, Maranias, et Ængusius anctus
dieitnt ejus Natatale celebrari 22 Novembris","[recte, 12 Novembris]. "Ejus acta, secu potus
panegyricum de e censit S. Colmanus O-Chau-
saiz ejus magister. Vide ejus genealogiam apud
Menologium Genealogicum, e. 34, et plura de
ipso in actis Conwalhats et Conall Ibiatarum; in
quibus in apographo, quasi vivi, inter plura vera,
qudran apochrypham et fabulosam, maximè de
S. Declano et Melachga referuntur, &c."

"The Leinseacht. This was the old name of
the Lower Shannon. These verses, which are
very obscure, seem to allude to the fact of St.
Cummine Foda having died in Munster, and his
body having been conveyed in a boat up the
Shannon to his episcopal church of Cloonfort, in
the county of Galway, to be there interred. Dr.
O'Connor says that his Acts, written in Irish
metre by his tutor, O'Sesnain, who died in 661
[665], are extant in an old vellum manuscript
in the Stowe Library.

"Coluna in Clonseach. He was the tutor of
St. Cummenn Foda, and the author of the
panegyric just referred to. See O'Reilly's Cal-
ologue of Irish Writers, p. 45.

"Senan. He is the patron saint of Tisaran,
in the barony of Garrycastle, in the King's
County. See note 5, under the year 1541,
p. 1-351.

"Seiran. "A. D. 662. Quies Segain mic
U Chlind, Abbatis Bennechairs. Mors Guaire
Aidhme. Tuaern, jilins Fintain, Abbots Fernonn;
Inderrach Episcopus, Dima Episcopus quiescent."

-Amm. VII.

"A. D. 659. Segain Mac Ilwind, Abbots of
Branchor, died. Tuaern, Abbots of Fernes,
Dorky; and Dima, two Bishops, died."-Amm.
Clon.
died on the twelfth day of November. Colman-Ua-Clasaigh, the tutor of Cummine, composed these verses:

The Luimnreach b did not bear on its bosom, of the race of Munster, into Leath-Chuinn,

A corpse in a boat so precious as he, as Cummine, son of Fiacha.

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 Chusaigh c, died. St. Sarah d Ua Critain died.

The Age of Christ, 662. The sixth year of Diarmaid and Blathmac.

Segun Mac hUi-Chuinn, Abbot of Beamchain [Bangor]; Tuenog, son of Fintan, Abbot of Farna; Indearcaigh, a bishop; Dimma, a bishop; Guaire e (i.e. Aidhne), son of Colman, King of Connaught, died. Guaire and Caimin, of Inis-Cealtra f, had the same mother, as is said:

Cumann, daughter of Dallbronach g, was the mother of Caimin and Guaire:

Seven and seventy was the number born of her.

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1 Guaire.—This King of Connaught, who is so celebrated by the Irish poets for his unbounded hospitality and munificence, is the common ancestor of the families of O'Heyne, O'Clery, Mac Gillakelly, and other families of Aidhne, in the county of Galway; but not of O'Sullivan, as is usually asserted.—See Genealogies, Tribes, &c., of Hibernia, p. 54; and the Genealogical Table in the same work.

2 Inis-Cealtra.—See note e, under 548, p. 187, supra. Colgan says that the name of the mother of Guaire Aidhne was Mugania; but he quotes the tract on the Mothers of the Irish Saints, written by Aengus Ceile De, in which she is called Rima filia Fiacha, and in which it is stated that she was the mother of Cumne Foda, of Condan mac Clearda, of Brecan, of Dairinis, of Guaire, son of Colman, King of Connaught, of Crimthann, son of Aedh, King of Leinster, and of Canna, son of Cailechine, chief of Fernoy.—See Acta Sanctorum, p. 148, n. 4. In the Life of St. Caimin, at 24th March, Colgan states that Caimin and Guaire were half-brothers, and quotes the above passage from the Four Masters, as follows:

"Fratrem habuit germanam Guairem, &c. Ita Quatuor Magistri in Annalibus ad annum 662, dicit: Guaire Adhneus, filius Colmani, Rex Connaucie obiit. Cumania filia Dalbronii fuit mater ipsius et S. Camini de Inis-Cealtra; de qua vetus author scribit Cumania filia Dalbronii, mater Camini et Guarit: et ex ejus semine proditam feruntur septuaginta septem utique sancti. ut colligitur ex Vita S. Feramani data 15 Febrar."


b 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. Farman at 15th February (Acta Sanctorum, p. 339. n. 17), where he translates it:

"Et solo semine Cuimhine, &c. Alis Cummine, fuit filia Dallbronii, et Soror Brothsechae, matris S. Brigidae, feminae ob progeniem numerosam et sanctam, nostris hystoriis, valde celebratam: in quibus lego septuaginta septem Sanctorum albo adscriptos, ex semine profidisse feminae, juxta vulgatum carmen a Mariano Gormano, eujse Scholastae compositum:

"Cumann in dume Dallbronigh, mathair Chaimin is Guairce
Mairbhoch ar shcachtainn, ascadh genair naide.
Cumhne filia Dallbronii mater Cum Caini et Guair, Septum et Septuaginta ex ea prodiuerant. Ex ejus mempe semine."

Connall nd Colgan.—" A. D. 662. Jugulatio


1 Connance-ware: i.e. the inhabitants of Connamara, or the barony of Ballynahinch, in the north-west of the county of Galway.—See O'Flaherty's Oggy, part iii. c. 46; and Hardiman's edition of O'Flaherty's Tar-Connaught, pp. 31, 92, &c.


He was probably the brother of Maiirchu Macuithennius, who wrote a Life of St. Patrick from the dictation of Aidnus, Bishop of Sletty, as stated in the Book of Armagh, fol. 20, b. 1.


4 Cearnach Sotad: 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 Clonmaenoise enter it under 660.

5 Magh-Ria, in Fotharta.—This was a plain in the barony of Forth, in the south-east of the county of Wexford.—See note *; 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 Clonmaenoise, as follows:

" A. D. 663. Téadh in Kalendis Maii in is.
Conall and Colgu, two sons of Domhnall, son of Aedh, son of Ammire, were slain by Ceirre Cann.

The Age of Christ, 663. The seventh year of Diarmaid and Blathmac Beatae Mac-Ua-Cormaic, Abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. He was of the sept of Conmaicne-mara; Conudiant Maccuthecanne; Beurach, Abbot of Beanachair; Carnach Sotal, 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 Connail, 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. Chon.

"Buidhe-Connail. — This term is explained "icteritia vel aurigo, id est abundantia flavo bilis per corpus effusa, homine lenque pallidum reddentis," by Philip O'Sullivan Beare, in his translation of the Life of St. Modhna, 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 Connail, which is translated Flava Icteridin: "Hac enn infirmitas in hibernico dictur Buidhe Connail. Hae enn pestilentia mortui sunt homines, quod non remansit terrae pars populi."—Acta Sanctorum, p. 601, c. 13. To this Colgan writes the following note:

"De viris sanctis, Regibus, multisque aliis hae mortalitate extinctis ita scribunt Quarron Magistri in Annalibus ad annum 664: Ingress hoc anno fuit in Hibernia mortalitas quae Builhe Chonuill (i. flava Icteridin, sive Ictericides) vulgo appellatur, qua plurimi ex ebro et populo, et inter alios sequentes sancto extincti sunt: St. Flolivan, Abbas Evericanis; St. Romannus filius Berachi; St. Ailbronnus caugamanto suipens; St. Cremannus, filius Silevi; St. Monachas de Lith; St. Planni filius Hina Conger, abbas de Cluain-cerind; St. Calumannus Cassin, Abbas de Cluain-mic-Nois; et St. Cunianus, Abbas de Cluain-mic-Nois. Item Bernnitus et Blathmacus, duo filii Aili Shion, postquam annis ece in Hibernia correge-


rant, cadem extracti sunt ; item Macbresail, òlub Macbresail : Calix, cognomento Gannmathair, Rin Monomie : Aquennius Ultonii, et prater hos òlub innumeri du clero et populo Hibernia interiértunt."—Trioses Thomai, p. 603, n. 14. Concerning this mortality, "que nostri temporibus terrarum orbem, bis ex parte vastaverat maiore," see Vit. Columb., lxii. c. 46, where Adamnan remarks that the Picts and Scotti 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.

'Fechair.—Now Fore, in the county of Westmeath.—See note 5, 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.

'S. Aislan the Wise.—He is supposed by Colgan to be the author of the fourth Life of St. Patrick, published in Trioses Thomai, pp. 35 to 47.

'S. Manchan of Liath : i.e. of Liath-Manchain, now Lemanaghan, in the barony of Garraycastle, King's County.—See note on Tuaim neire, A. D. 645, and note on Liath-Manchain, under 1531. The death of St. Manchan is entered in the Annals of Clonmacnoise under the year 661, where the translator interpolates the following remark:

"And because the Cowborbes of Saint Manchan say that he was a Webhman, 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 allegations. Manchan was son of Failve, who was son of Anigue, who was son of Boganwy, who was son of Conell Goilian, the ancestor of O'Donnell, as is confidently laid down among the Genealogies of the Saints of Ireland."

In the Genealogies of the Irish Saints, compiled by the O'Cherys, there is given the pedigree of a St. Manchan of the race of Conall Goilian, the ancestor of O'Donnell; but he was not Manchan of Leath-Manchain, for the pedigree of the latter is traced to Macdoroich, son of Rudhraighe Mor of Ulster.

'Cu-ygan-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. Ultan Mac hU-Cunga, Abbot of Cluain-Iraird [Clonard]; Colman Cas, Abbot of Cluain-mic Nois; and Cummine, Abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois. After Diarmaid and Blathmac, the two sons of Aedh Slaine, had been eight years in the sovereignty of Ireland, they died of the same plague. There died also Maelbrasail, son of Maelduin, 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 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 29th of March, the name of this king is written Caig gan mathair, which Colgan translates vagitus seu lutos 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 Cantis sine matre.

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'Conor writes the following remark in the Annals of Ulster, p. 55:


"At quanavis magni astanti sint propter puritatem lingue Hibernicae, et propter veterum Hibernorum fragmenta metrica, quae ex codicibus antiquis excerpta servaverunt, tamen in rebus Chronologicis valde difficile dolendum est; neque erit aliquis carum rerum estimatarum iniquus, qui a nostra sententia dissentiat, si modo, a partium studios aliquos, notas quas huius annalibus apposimus, quae quse fusius in Dissert. Praem. explicavit diligenter perpendat."

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 Blathmac, began his reign, and was king five years."—Ann. Clon.


Aoir Cruiort, pé céo pearceat apearacht. An tréar bhaoann do Seach-urach. Colman eccesor, 50 naomhaid aile maílle ppr, tu o úil go hímpr bo mhe, 50 po rothain ecclap mhte, conaib naithlaimhightear rom. Pearüpar mac Muccédo [úéce].

Aoir Cruiort, pé céo pearceat a hocht. An cèbrainnai bhaoann do Seachnaipach. S. Cumminne Finn, abb laca Colum Cille, tèce an 24 Fébr-

1. *Ui-Briuin.*—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 Maighmheadhoin, seated in the plain of Magh-Ai, now Machaire-Chonnacht, in the county of Roscommon.

2. *Fearsait:* i.e. a Ford. The word fearsait 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 fearsait 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 *Guata:* i.e. Guaire Aildhine, King of Connaught. This entry is given in the Annals of Ulster under 665.


6. "A.D. 663. There was a great mortality, whereby four abbotts" [of Benchor] "died one after another this year, namely, Bearagh, Comynuo, Colum, and Aidon."—Ann. Clon.

7. *Aine:* i.e. Choe 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-Fidheinte* and the Aradha 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. *Linnis-Beo:in:* i.e. the Island of the White Cow, now Bophin Island, situated off the west coast of the barony of Murrisk, in the county of Mayo. The earliest writer who mentions this church is Venerable Bede, who gives a curious account of it in his Ecclesiastical History, lib. iv. c. 4.—See Ussher’s *Primordia,*
died; Eochaidh Iarkhidh, King of the Cruithne, also died. Maedduin, son of Scannal, chief of Cinel-Coirbre, died. Duibhitheach, 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 Seachmasach. A great plague [raged] in this year, of which died four abbots at Beamhchair-Uladh [Bangor], namely, Bearach, Cummineus, Colun, and Aedhan, their names. The battle of Aine, between the Aradha and Ui-Fidhgeinte, where Eoghan, son of Cruinnac, was slain. Bran Finn, son of Macbochtraigh, chief of the Deisi of Munster, was slain. Blathmae, son of Maelcobha, King of Ulidia, died.

The Age of Christ, 667. The third year of Seachmasach. Colman, the bishop, with other saints accompanying him, went to Inis-Bo-finne, and he founded a church thereon, from which he is called. Fearghus, son of Mucceadh [died].

The Age of Christ, 668. The fourth year of Seachmasach. St. Cummineus, pp. 825, 964, 1164; and Hardiman's edition of O'Flaherty's Lar-Connought, p. 115, and 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 Bo-foinne, 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-Be-fime. 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-fime, i.e. the Lake of the White Cow; and it is still believed that the enchanted white cow, or Bo-fime, which gave name to the island, is periodically seen emerging from its waters.


This was the celebrated Cummineus Albus, who is mentioned by Adamnan in his Vita Columbae, lib. iii, c. 5, as the author of a book on the virtues of St. Columbkille.—See Colgan's Trias Thumana, pp. 325 to 331. He was also the author of a very curious letter to Seguisus, Abbot of Iona, on the Paschal Controversy, published by Ussher in his Syllogy, No. xi.—See his Life in Colgan's Acta Sanctorum, at 24th February, p. 408—111.
Maolpothaptaig, mac Suidhe, torpé Cenél Tuirtre, vécc. Cennpaolda po riu:

Ní dúile, nach m'hompa alaile
O do bhretha Maolpothaptaig, má ghabhainn do Doire.


Aon Chroíort, pé éd peáccait anaoi. lár mbúe cúirc bhlaíona ór Éimh in mhe as Seachnachpa, mac Ólaimne, do ceap go Dhubh, plaír Cenacal Coimphre. Up rop Seechnach do pártaí an teitímente.

ba príneach, ba beaghlacpas, mteach in mhbó Seachnachpa,
ba húmba puíseall rop plaír Írtraigh in mhbó mac Ólaimne.

Íran Pion, mac Maolreochpaig, torpé na nDéiri Múian. Maolmuin Ua Ronán do mhabá. Ólaimne, mac Maolcoba, vécc. Cuína, mac Cellaigh, do mharbá. Íran Pion, mac Maolpothaptaig, vécc. Ónaichd Ua Ronán dég.

Aon Chroíort, pé éd peachtnaíogat. An céad bhlaíon do Cennpaolda, mac Ólaimne, in mhe ní croímuin. Ónaichd, mac Maoléitile, torpé Cenacal

1 Cenél-Tuirtre.—Otherwise called Uí-Tuirtre, a tribe descended from Fiacha Torr, 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 Thumh, 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 2, under A. D. 1176, p. 25, where the Editor of these Annals, misled by Colgan, erroneously places the parishes of Ramaone, Donnagorra, and Killead, in this territory. The parish of Ramaone was in the territory of Tuaisceart, and the others in Magh-Lime.

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 Nepotus 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.

10 Critan.—“A. D. 668, Orbán Critani abblatis Benchair et Mochnu Maccaust.”—Ann. Ul.
Finn, abbot of Ia-Coluin Cille, died on the 24th of February. Maelfothartaigh, son of Suibhne, chief of Cinel-Tuirtre, died. Ceannfacladh said:

Not dearer is one king to me than another,
Since Maelfothartaigh was borne in his couch to Doire.

Maelduin, son of Maenach, was slain. Critan, Abbot of Beannchair [Bangor], died. Mochua, son of Ust, [died].

The Age of Christ, 669. After Seachnasach, son of Blathmac, had been five years in sovereignty over Ireland, he was slain by Dubhduin, chief of Cinel-Cairbre. It was of Seachnasach this testimony was given:

Full of bridles and horsewhips was the house in which dwelt Seachnasach, Many were the leavings of plunder in the house in which dwelt the son of Blathmac.

Bran Finn, son of Maelochtraigh, chief of Deisi-Mumhan [died]. Maelduin O'Ronain was slain. Blathmac, son of Maelcobha, died. Cuanna, son of Ceallach, died. Bran Finn, son of Maelfothartaigh, died. Dunchadha Ua Ronain died.

The Age of Christ, 670. The first year of Ceannfacladh, son of Blathmac, in the sovereignty of Ireland. Dungal, son of Maeltuile, chief of Cinel-Boghaime,

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"A.D. 667. King Seachnasach, in the beginning of Winter, was killed by Duffedoyne, prince of the race of Carbre, in the King's pallace of Taragh."—Ann. Clon.

"Cinel-Cairbre: i.e. the race of Cairbre, son of Niall of the Nine Hostages, who were at this period seated in the barony of Granard, in the county of Longford, but whose descendants afterwards settled in and gave their name to the present barony of Carbury, in the county of Kildare, and the barony of Carbury, in the county of Sligo.—See note p, under A.D. 492, p. 154, supra.


"Cinel-Boghaime.—See note under A.D. 605.

*Teach-Telii: i.e. the House of Teilli, son of Segenus, who was contemporary with St. Finnian 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 Teach-Telii, is situated in Westmeath; and in the Gloss to the *Feilic-Angus* it is described in the vicinity of Darbach, 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. Langan (Eccles. Hist. vol. iii. p. 130) states that Teach Teilli is in the now King's County, but he does not tell us where. It is the place now called Tehelly, situated in the parish of Durrow, in the north of the King's County.

*Commauccia.* —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:


*Apocrorossan.* —This would be anglicised Abercorossan, but the modern form of the name is unknown to the Editor. The word Aber, which frequently enters into the topographical names in Wales and Scotland, is synonymous with the Irish *Ibber*, 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:


was slain by Loingseach, son of Aenghus, chief of Cinel-Conaill. Ard-Macha [Armagh] and Teagh-Telle were burned. Beannchair was burned. Cumas-
cach, son of Ronan, died.

The Age of Christ, 671. The second year of Cenmafachadh. Maedrubha, Abbot of Beannchair, went to Alba [Scotland], and founded the church of Aporcrosean. The burning of Magh Lunge. Faibhe, Abbot of In-Colum Cille [Iona], came to Ireland from Ia.

The Age of Christ, 672. The third year of Cenmafachadh. Scannlan, son of Fingin, chief of Ui-Meith, died.

The Age of Christ, 673. After Cenmafachadh, son of Blathmac, son of Diarmait, had been four years in the sovereignty of Ireland, he was slain by Finnachta Fleadhach, in the battle of Airecaltair, at Tigh-Ua-Maine. Congal Ceannfoda, son of Dunchad, King of Ulidia, was slain by Beag Borrche.

The Age of Christ, 674. The first year of Finnachta Fleadhach, son of

"A. D. 669. Moyclonge 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 Thosa., p. 126), as situated on the island of Eithica, and under the government of St. Baithenus.


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-marra, seated in Cuailgne, in the north of the county of Louth.—See Leabhar na gCear, p. 148, note 4.

"Muras Scannhus, nie Fingin, Regis h'Ua (aco-
petun) Meith," is entered in the Annals of Ulster under the year 673, and immediately after it the following passage occurs: "Nubat

tenus et tremula ad speciem ecletis aequo ir, cip pint

motis, vi, ferox ante posa, ab oriente in occidentem,

per serenam celem apparuit. Luna in sanctuam
corem est." The death of Scannhan is also en-
tered in the same Annals under 674.

"Airdealtair 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 Arty-

many, situated in the parish of Clonkeen-Kerrill, barony of Tinquin, and county of Galway. The killing of this monarch is noticed in the Annals of Ulster at the year 674: "Bellum Cinnfaelad filii Blathmac, filii Aedon Shaine, in quo Cinnfaelad interfecit est. Finnachtae mac Duncha victor erat."


Aor Cnosc, ré éedo reachtmoigat a reacht. An símpinnaí bhuaóin i Fhionnachtá. S. Paillhe, abb lae COLUM Cille, oécc an 22 do Márta. Neach-

"A. D. 670. Congall Keamfoda, King of Ulster, was killed by one Beag Boyrice."—Ann. Clon.


See note on Insis-Bofyn, under the year 367, supra.

"Finan, son of Airenni.—The festival of "Finan mac Eaimain" is entered in Ó Clery's Irish Calendar at 12th February, and it is added that he died in 577, but this is obviously an error for 677. Dr. O'Conor suggests that this may be the person referred to by Adamnan, lib. i. c. 19, as "Christi miles Finanos, qui vitam multis anchoetricam annis, juxta Roberci Monasterium campi [kardi Dornach] irreprehensibiliter ducabant."—Rev. Hibern. Script., tom. iv. p. 69.


Dr. O'Conor translates Frigreinn by funidius, in the Annals of the Four Masters (p. 227), and "a fundamentis," in the Annals of Ulster; but, according to the Dúsanachus, the royal fort of Aileach was sometimes called Aileach Frigreinn, from Frigreinn, the architect who built it. —See the Ordnance Memoir of the parish of Templemore.


Loch-Gabhail.—Now Loughgower, or Logore, near Dunshanghai, in the county of Meath.

"Jacet autem hic lacus in regione Bregensi in finibus Medias juxta nostros hystericos."—Colgan's Acta Sanctorum, p. 412, n. 14. This lake is now dried up, and many curious antiquities have been found at the place.—See Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy, vol. i. p. 424.

In the Annals of Ulster this entry is given
Dunchadl, in sovereignty over Ireland. St. Colman, Bishop of Inis-bo-finne, died on the 8th day of August. Finan, son of Aircman, died. The destruction of Aileach Frigreinn, by Finnnachta, son of Dunchadl. Failbhe, Abbot of la, returned back from Ireland.

The Age of Christ, 675. The second year of Finnachta. Becan Ruirimni, died in Britain on the 17th of March. A battle [was fought] between Finnnachta and the Leinstermen, by the side of Loch- Gabhair; and the battle was gained over the Leinstermen. Dunchadl, son of Uilan, chief of Oirghialla, was slain at Dun-Forgo, by Maedduin, son of Maelfithrigh.

The Age of Christ, 676. The third year of Finnachta. Dairechell, son of Curetain, Bishop of Gleann-da-locha, [died] on the 3rd of March. Colgan, bishop; Maedoghar, Bishop of Fearna [Ferns]; Tuaimsnamha, chief of Osraighe [Ossory], was slain by Faclan Scanchostol. Colgenn, son of Failbhe Flann, King of Munster, died.

The Age of Christ, 677. The fourth year of Finnachta. St. Failbhe, Abbot of In-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. 676. Bellum inter Finsneachta et La-
genios, in loco proximo Loch Gabhar, in quo Fins-
nechta victor victor est."—Ann. Ult.

"A. D. 673. The Lysternmen gave a battle to King Fynnaghty in a place hard by Loghga-
war, where King Fynnaghty was victor."—Ann. Clon.

-Dun-Forgo.—Situation unknown. "A. D. 676. Stella cometa visua luminosa in mense Sep-
tember et October. Duncha mac Ultain occisus est in Dun-Fergo."—Ann. Ult.

-Dairechell.—The death of this bishop, and of Colgan, is noticed in the Annals of Ulster under the year 677, and in the Annals of Clon-
macnoise at 674:

"A. D. 677. Dairechell mac Curetain Episcopus
Gline-da-locha, et Coman Episcopus Fenni-

"A. D. 677. Darchill mac Cuyletty, Bishop of Glendalough, died. Coman, Bishop, and Moyg-
leboyc, Bishop, died."—Ann. Clon.

Tuaimsnamha,—"A. D. 677. Tuaimsnamha
Re Osraiga quievit."—Ann. Ult.


"A. D. 674. Colgan mac Falye Flyn, King of
Munster, died."—Ann. Clon.

-Failbhe.—"A. D. 678. Quies Failbhe, Abba-
tis Ic."—Ann. Ult.


He was succeeded by the celebrated Adamnan, who wrote the Life of St. Columbkille.—See Vita Columbar in Colgan's Trans Thomae, pp. 340-
498, where Adamnan makes the following reference to this Failbhe: "Meo decreto Failbhe
intentius audiebre, qui et ipsa cum Segineo
prae se merit."—Lib. i. c. 3.

Neachtain Neir,—"A. D. 678. Dormatatio
The text is too fragmented and difficult to interpret accurately in its current state. It appears to be a mix of Latin and Irish, possibly a historical or religious text, but the quality of the transcription is insufficient to provide a meaningful translation or analysis. The text contains numerous errors and does not form coherent sentences.
Ceannfaeladh\textsuperscript{a}, son of Oilioll, a paragon in wisdom, died. The battle of Tailltin\textsuperscript{a} [was gained] by Finsneachta Fleadhach over Becc Boirche.

The Age of Christ, 678. The fifth year of Finsacha. Colman\textsuperscript{g}, Abbot of Beannchair, died. Maelphosartaigh, Bishop of Ard-sratha, died. Fianandail, son of Maetuile, King of Leinster, was mortally wounded by Fioscceachan, [one] of his own people, at the instigation of Finsneachta Fleadhach. Cathal, son of Ragallach, died. The battle of Bodhlbhgina\textsuperscript{b}, where Conall Oirgueach, chief of Cinel-Cairbre, was slain.

The Age of Christ, 679. The sixth year of Finsneachta. St Ciar\textsuperscript{c}, virgin, daughter of Duibhrean, died on the 5th of January. Dunghal, son of Seanmil, chief of the Cruithni, and Ceannfaeladh, son of Suibhne, chief of Cianachta-Glinne-Geimhin, were burned by Mackdun, son of Maelfeartigh, at Dun-Ceithirn\textsuperscript{d}. Conall, son of Dunchal, was slain at Ceann-tire\textsuperscript{e}. Seachnasach\textsuperscript{f}, son of Airmeadhach, and Conaing, son of Coghal, were slain.

The Age of Christ, 680. The seventh year of Finsacha. Suibhne, son of Maclunha, successor of Bairre of Corcach\textsuperscript{g} [St. Barry, of Cork], died. Ceannfaeladh\textsuperscript{h}, son of Colgan, King of Connaught, was slain after the house in which is described as Cill-Clere in Musraigh-Theire. It is now called Kilkerry, 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 out that he could collect of the Life of this virgin in his Acta SS., at 5th January, pp. 14-16.

\textit{Dun-Ceithirn.}—Now the Giant's Sconce, in the parish of Dunbeg, in the north of the county of Londonderry.—See note under the year 624.


\textit{Ceann-tire:} i. e. Head of the Land, now Cantyre, in Scotland.

A. D. 680. \textit{Fregulatio Conall Coile, filii Duncho i gCiann-tire.}—\textit{Ann. Urt.}

A. D. 676. Conell mac Domnough was killed in Kyntyre."—\textit{Ann. Clon.}


A. D. 676. Seachnasach mac Arvey and Conaing mac Conoyle were killed."—\textit{Ann. Clon.}

\textit{Corcach.}—Now Cork, the chief city of Munster. This name signifies moor, marsh, or low, swampy ground; and Barry's or Finneragh's original church at Cork was erected in or on the margin of a marsh.—See Lanigan's \textit{Ecclesiastical History of Ireland}, vol. ii, pp. 208, 316. In the Annals of Ulster the death of Suibhne is entered at the year 681, and in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at 677, as follows:

A. D. 681. \textit{Obitus Suibhne, filii Maelduin, Principis Corcoige.}—\textit{Ann. Urt.}

A. D. 677. Swynie mac Moyle-uaire, Bishop of Corke, died."—\textit{Ann. Clon.} The true year is 682, as marked by Tighernach.

\textit{Ceannfaeladh, \textsuperscript{g}c.—These entries are given...}
In the Annals of Ulster at the year 678, and in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at 677, thus:


"A. D. 677, Kinboyle mac Colgan, King of Connacht, died. The battle of Rathmore was given against the Britons, where Cahasagh mac Moyleduyn, King of the Piets, and Ulman mac Dicollia, were slain."—*Ann. Chan.*

Connamara-Caille.—A sept of the race of Fergus mac Roich (ex-king of Ulster in the first century), seated in the present barony of Kilmaine, in the county of Mayo. — See O’Flaherty’s *Oggyin,* part iii. c. 46.

Rathmore-Magi-Line.—Now Rathmore, a township containing the remains of an ancient rath, or earthen fort, in the parish of Donnegore, in the plain of Moylinny, in the county of Antrim. — See Reeves’ *Ecclesiastical Antiquities of the Dioceses of Drom and Connor,* &c., pp. 620, 70. See also note on Rathmore in Magie-Line, under the year 558, p. 200, supra.

Craibh-Laisre: i.e. Laire’s Bush or Branch, i.e. of the Old Tree; the name of a place near Clonmacnoise. The festival of Airmheadach, Abbot of Craibh-Laisre, is set down in the Martyrology of Tamlacht and O’Clergy’s Irish Calendar at 1st January; and it is stated in the latter that he died in 678. — See Colgan’s *Trias Thaum.,* p. 172, n. 49. See this place again referred to at the year 882. In the Annals of Ulster "Dormitatio Airmheada na Craibhe," i.e. the decease of Airmheadach of Craibh, is entered in the Annals of Ulster under the year 682; but Dr. O’Conor translates it, "Dormitatio Airmadogii Duis Cnyscorum," which is totally incorrect, and the less to be excused because the old translation in the Clarendon Manuscript, which he had before him, gives the entry very correctly as follows:

"A. D. 682. Dormitatio Airmadha na Craive i. of the Bush or Branch."

Airtach: i.e. of Carraighe-Airtich, a sept seated between the Rivers Lugg and Bredhog, in the old barony of Boyle, and county of Roscommon. — See note under the year 1297. The death of the Abbot Colman is entered in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at the year 678, which is incorrect.
he was taken. Ulcha-dearg [Redbeard] Ua-Caillidhe, [one] of the Conmaicne-Cuile, [was the person that] killed him. The battle of Rath-mor-Maighhe-Line [was gained] over the Britons, wherein were slain Cathasach, son of Maelduin, chief of the Cruithni [Dal-Araidhe], and Ultan, son of Dicolla.

The Age of Christ, 681. The eighth year of Finachta. St. Eirmbeadhach, Abbot of Craebl-Laisre, died on the first day of January. Colmman, Abbot of Chuain-mic-Nois, died; he was of Airteach. Dunchadh Muirsce, son of Maeldubh, King of Connought, was slain. The battle of Coram, wherein were slain Colga, son of Blathmac, and Fearghus, son of Maelduin, chief of Cinel-Cairbre.

The Age of Christ, 682. The ninth year of Finachta. Maine, Abbot of Aendruim [Nendrum], died. Loch nEathach was turned into blood. The battle of Caissil-Finnbhair.

The Age of Christ, 683. The tenth year of Finachta. The devastation of Magh-Breagh, both churches and territories, by the Saxons, in the month of

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2 *Dunchadh Muirsce.*—Dr. O'Conor incorrectly translates this, "Dunca Dux maritimus," in his edition of the Annals of Ulster, in which these entries are given under the year 682, thus: "Duncha Muirse, filius Macduib iugulatus. Bellum Corainum, in quo excidit Colga, filius Blaimic, et Fergus, maec Macduin, rex Generis Coirpri." Dunchadh Muirse, who was of the Ui-Fiachrach Mummide, was called Muirse from his having lived, or been fostered, in the territory of Muirse (i.e. the marshes or fen), in the north of the barony of Tírach, in the now county of Sligo.—See Genealogies, Tribes, &c., of *Ips-Fiachrach*, p. 314.


4 *Loch nEathach.*—Now Lough Neagh.—See note *f*, under A. D. 331, p. 124, *supra*.


6 "The lake called Loghcaugh turned into blood this year."—Ann. Uit. Col. Clarentom. 49.

7 "A. D. 680. Logh Neaagh was turned into blood this year."—Ann. Clon.

8 *Caisel-Finnbhair:* i.e. Finnbhair's Stone Fort. Situation unknown.


Under the year 682 the Annals of Ulster record "Initium mortalitatis percorva in morti Octobris;" and under 683, "Mortalitas percorba." The Annals of Chumanesce mention the beginning of the mortality of children under the year 678.

9 *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 *g*, under A. D. 1292, pp. 455, 456. Colgan translates this passage as follows, in *Tras Thaum.*, p. 385: "Anno Christi 683, et Finmater decimo. Devastator regio Maghregensis in mense Junio, per Saxones, qui nec populo nec clero perecerunt; sed et multos captivos et multas praeclaram et suas naves retulerunt."

The devastation of Magh-Breagh by the Saxons, is noticed in the Annals of Ulster under the
year 684, and in the Annals of Clogmacnoyse at 680, thus:


"A. D. 680. There was an extream great wind and Earthquake in Ireland. The Saxons, the plains of Moylegray, with divers churches, wasted and destroyed in the month of June, for the allaysence 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 Berctus, his general, with an army, into Ireland [Hiberniam], miserably wasted that inoffensive nation, which had always been most friendly to the English [natiuni Anglorum semper amissimani]; 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. Uit. 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 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 Piets recovered their own lands, which had been held by the English and the Scotti that were in Britain, and some of the Britons their liberty, which they have now enjoyed for about forty-six years."—See also
June precisely; and they carried off with them many hostages from every place which they left, throughout Magh-Breagh, together with many other spoils, and afterwards went to their ships. Congal, son of Guaire, died. Breasal, son of Fearghus, chief of Cobhain, died.

The Age of Christ, 684. The eleventh year of Finachta. Forcron, Abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. A mortality upon all animals in general, throughout the whole world, for the space of three years, so that there escaped not one out of the thousand of any kind of animals. There was great frost in this year, so that the lakes and rivers of Ireland were frozen; and the sea between Ireland and Scotland was frozen, so that there was a communication between them on the ice. Adamnan went to Saxon-land, to request [a restoration] of the pri-

Adamnan’s Vita Columb., lib. ii. c. 46; Triés Thaum., p. 363.

Footnotes:
2. Of Cobhain; i. e. of Ui-Eithach-Cobha, 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 Egfrid, swept the whole world except the Picts and Scots of Britain, who, he says, were protected against it by the intercession of their patron, St. Columba:

De Mortalitate. Et hoc etiam, ut existimo, non inter minora virtutum miracula communerandum videtur de mortalitate, quae nostris temporibus terrarum orbem, bis ex parte vastavit majore. Nam ut de ceteris taceam latioribus Europae regionibus. hoc est Italia, et ipsa Romana Civitate, et Cisalpinis Galliarum [i. e. Gallorum] “provinciis, Hispanis quoque Pirinici montis interjecta determinatis, occani insulae per totum videlicet Scotia et Britannia et in unius vicibus vastata sunt dira pestilentia, exceptis duobus populis, hoc est, Pictorurn plebe et Scotiae Britanniae, inter quos utroque Dorsi montes Britannici determini, &c. &c. Nos verò Deo agimus crebras grates, qui nos, et in his nostris Insulis, orante pro nobis nostro venerabili Patrone a mortalitatu invasionibus defendit: et in Saxonia Regem Aldfridum visitantes aniacum adhibuit non cessante pestilentia et multos hinc inde vicos devastante, ita tamen nos Dominus, et in prima post bellum Ecfridi visitatione, et in secunda interiectis duobus annis, in tali mortalitatis medio deambulantes, periculo liberavit, ut ne unus etiam de nostris comitibus morercetur, nec aliquis ex eis aliquo molestatur morbo.”—Triés Thaum., p. 363.

Florence of Winchester notices this plague in his Annales at the year 685: “Magna pestilentialis procella Britanniam corripiens lata necavastavit.”

5. Great frost.—There is no reference to this frost in the Annals of Ulster or Clonmacnoise.
6. Adamnan.—Colgan, in a note on this passage, translates the above passage from the Four Masters, as follows:

“Anno Chri. 684. Finnochta Regis unde sumus. S. Adamnanus Legatus missus erat ad Saxones, et proros et spectros quos Septentrionales Saxones (hoc est Northumbrii) ex suprer memorato regiae Bregvorni die percutit, spectabundus. Et ob eis


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annalai riogheadh eireann.

ofógh an bhádaithe píomhate. ‘Pnáir a haírpe uathu iar nuairí eíth i mhoirhdh rua na plochaidh, ’go bhiobat onóir i amhrain món in aírainn inmhi pe hoághanaceeach gach neacht po cumhacht cucca.


Aor Cléort, pé ééo ocht-omghat apé. An tara bhádaithe dèce UPhion-aínta. Cacht Imleachach Phích pí na Niall mac Cípnach Sotul, pop Congailte, mac Conamh, arpin in go márdhab Ódubaimh, toparé Arda Ciamachta, ġ bhUaerfínne bhua Ópane, toparé Congallte Múrphéinne, ġ po rnaíneáin an each pop Congailte iarainn. Ē ar na nosadhnaíb po raideáin:

íronaé Congailte anuim, ufhéir duibh iar nUaerphéinín, 
Ni na heallta bheir séin, i nAbro iar nÓdubaimh.

S. Canbért, eppcéap Bóinna, a Sácois, décc.

honorificē scriptus, et coram nonnullis signis et 
micrulis perpetuis omnin quod petit impetravit.”
—Trias Thaum., p. 385, n. 40.
“A. D. 666. Adamannus captivos reduxit ad
“A. D. 682. Adamannus brought 60 captives to
Ireland.”—Ann. Clon. See Bode’s Ecclesiastical
History, lib. v. c. 15, where it is stated that
Adamann made some stay in England on this
occasion with King Alfred, the successor of
Egfríd, and that he conformed to the Catholic
or Roman mode of keeping Easter, and incul-
ciated 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 refrained to conform.

Documáachtain.—These entries are given in
the Annals of Ulster under the year 686, as
follows:

Quies Documai Conoc. Abbatis Vallis da locha”
[Glendalough]. “Dormitatio Rosseni Abbatis
Corcasci Moire. More Ossei Episcopi Monas-
trii. Fintain nae Fingaine” [quiævit].
“Corcach-mor: i.e. the great Corcach or
Marsh, now Cork, the chief city of Munster. It
is also frequently called Corcach-mor-Mumhan,
i.e. the great Cork of Munster.

Imleach Phích. — This, which is otherwise
called Imleach-Fhia and Imleach-Fia, is the pre-
sent 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:
“A. D. 657. Bellam Imlecho-Pic, uti eccedit
Dubhinair, rex Ardia-Cianachta, et Huaraid-
neros Ossei, et Congailhe, mac Cúnaigh, figh-
Uil.

Ard-Cianachta. — Now the barony of Fer-
soners which the North Saxons had carried off from Magh-Breagh the year before mentioned. He obtained a restoration of them, after having performed wonders and miracles before the hosts; and they afterwards gave him great honour and respect, together with a full restoration of everything he asked of them.

The Age of Christ, 685. The twelfth year of Finachta. Docummaich-omnog, Abbot of Gleann-da-locha, died. Rosseni, Abbot of Coreach-mor, died. Osseni, Bishop of Mainistir; Fintan, son of Tulchan [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 Phichi [was fought] by Niall, son of Cearnaich Sotal, against Conghalach, 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 Conghalach. Of their deaths was said:

Sorrowful are the Conaili 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-claidhibir. St. Cuthbert, Bishop of Fearn, 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 Ardee, 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 ; under A. M. 2839, 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 Uaircridhin is a man's name.

* Ard: i.e. in Ard-Cianachta. Dr. O'Conor translates this "inter Nobiles," which is incorrect.

* Achadh-claidhibir. — Situation unknown to the Editor. The festival of this holy bishop is marked in O'Clery's Irish Calendar at 24th of May, and it is added that he died in the year 687, which agrees with the Annals of Ulster. Ware places his death in 688, which is the true year.—See Colgan's Trias Thum., p. 294, and Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 49.

* Of Fearn: i.e. of Farne, a small island in the parish of Holy Island, Durham, about two miles eastward of Bambrugh Castle, and about nine from Lindisfarne.—See Bede's Eccl. Hist., lib. iii. ce. 3, 16, 27. This bishop was the illegitimate son of an Irish king, as appears from a Life of him given by John of Tinnouth, and from him by Capgrave at 20th March. — See Ussher's Primordia, pp. 944, 945.
Annals of the Four Masters.—This is a mistake for Beccan of Chain-ard.—See note on Dabeccog, 689. These entries are given in the Annals of Ulster, under the year 659, except that relating to the death of Bran, King of Leinster, and Gmac-Neachtain, abbeis, which they omit altogether.


In the Annals of Clonnaemoise the deaths of the Bran mac Connell, King of Leinster, and of "Gmac-Neachtain, abbeis of Killclare," are noticed under the year 685.


d Ceannparadl.—See note under the year 659.

“A.D. 688. Iolam, Episcopus Cinngarat, obit.”

"Doire-Behcaisi.—Now Derrybrughis, alias Killyman, in the county of Armaug. According to O’Clery’s Irish Calendar, the memory of St. Aidan was venerated at this church on the 29th of March.

"Chain-ard: i.e. the High Lawn or Meadow. This was the ancient name of the place on which stands Kilpeakeen old church, at the foot of Shilib gCroét, in the barony of Clanwilliam, and county of Tipperary. Dabeccog, in this entry, is the same person as Beccan, incorrectly called of Chain-ard, whose death is entered by the Four Masters under the year 688. In the Féileire Ausgais, and in O’Clery’s Irish Calendar, at 26th May, it is stated that Beccan of Chain-ard
The Age of Christ, 687. The fourteenth year of Finachta. Beccan, of Cluain-Irraid, died. Guannah, Abbess of Cill-dara, died. Congal, son of Mac-Duain, son of Aedh Beannan, King of West Munster, was slain. Ard-Macha was burned. Bran, son of Conall, King of Leinster, died. Fingnine Foda died. Feradhach Meith, son of Nechtlig, died.


The Age of Christ, 689. The sixteenth year of Finachneachta. Dabhsceog, of Cluain-ard, died. Fearghus, son of Lodan, King of Ulidia, was slain by the Ui-Eachtadh [people of Ivecagh].

The Age of Christ, 690. The seventeenth year of Finachneachta. Dirnith, Bishop of Ferna, died on the 27th of July. Bran Ua Fachain, King of Leinster, died. A battle between the Osraighil and the Leinstermen, wherein Faelchar Ua Maclodhra was slain. It rained a shower of blood in Leinster this year.

was otherwise called Mobecoc (synonymous with Dabecoc), and that his church is situated in Musraige-Breogain, in Munster, or at Tigh Ua Conaill, in Ui-Birim-Cualann. Kening, speaking of the same saint (reginae Diarnada mic Fearghusa Ceirdhealla), states that he consecrated the church of Cill-Bheacain, in Musraige-Chaire, 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 on, en, or, or, see note on Mochaechnog, under the year 655.


Dirnith.—"A. D. 492. Dirath, Episcopus Fernan a Bran necos Fachain rex Logainceaimn et Colla, mac Ronain, mortui sunt."—Ann. Uit.


The festival of Dirnith, 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.

"Osraighil: 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.

"A shower of blood.—This is not given in the Annals of Ulster, but it is entered in the Annals of Tigernach 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 Osorii, wherein Foylan O'Moyloyer was slain. It rained [rained] Blood in Lynder this year; but it 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 Ttor, King of the Britons, who began his reign A.D. 680, showers of blood fell in Britain and Ireland, which caused the milk and the butter to be turned into a sanguine colour. — See Caradoci Hist. Brit. Lond., 1702, p. 45, and also the Philosophical Transactions, vol. xix. p. 221. Giraldus, in his Topographia Hiberniae, 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 Meath, two of whom were turned into wolves every seventh year, in consequence of a curse pronounced against that territory by St. Natalis.


" 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 Clonmacnoise 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 Finshneaclita. Cronan Beogna, abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, died on the 6th of April. Cronan Bannac [i.e. of Balla], died.

The Age of Christ, 693. Gaimide of Lugluhanadal, died. Meann Boirne, abbot of Aghadh-bo, died. After Finshneaclita Flendhach, son of Dunchadh, had been twenty years in the sovereignty of Ireland, he was slain by Aedh, son of Duthach, son of Ailill, son of Aedh Slaine, chief of Feara-Cul, and Congalach, son of Conaing, son of Congal, son of Aedh Slaine, in a battle at Greallach-Dollaith. 

Breachal, son of Finacha, 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 Loingsceach, son of Aenghus, in the sovereignty of Ireland. Loichene Meann, the Wise, Abbot of Kildare, died. Cummeni of Mughdhorna [Cremorne] died. Finguine, son of Cugan-

"A.D. 690. King Finaghty was killed by Hugh mac Dhunio, son of Hugh Slaine, at a place called Greallagh Tallye, and Prince Breasal, the king's son."—Ann. Clon.

7 Feara-Cul.—This, which is otherwise called Feara-Cul-Breagha, 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 25th November.

a Greallach-Dollaith.—This is probably the place called, in Irish, Greallach, and angliciz Girley, situated about two miles to the south of the town of Kells, in Meath.

7 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-Gaincheim, but it has no connexion with Pelipar Manor, in this territory, which is not older than the plantation of Ulster.


"A.D. 690. Longceach mac Énos 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.


Aor Crompt, pé céo nochat a peacht. An círpháid bhíadáin do Longpeac. Póitneam, abb Cíle nára, déce.

Aor Crompt, pé céo nochat a hoche. An címpcealáid bhíadáin do Longpeac.

"Lusca.—Now Lusk, in the barony of Balmoral, about twelve miles north of the city of Dublin. The word Lúirce signifies a cave, crypt, or subterranean habitation, and is explained reoí rathain [a house in the earth] by O’Clery. These events, and others, totally omitted by the Four Masters, are given in the Annals of Ulster as follows, under the year 696:


"Craonach: 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 Rossbroe, now Tigh-Moling, anglicè St. Mullin’s, on the River Barrow, in the Kavanaghs’ country, in the county of Carlow, where his festival was celebrated on the 17th of June. In the Annals of Clonmacnoise the death of St. Moling is entered under the year 692, as follows:

"A. D. 692. Moling Luachra, a man for whose holiness and sanctity King Finaghty remitted the great taxation of the Borowe of the Leinstermen, died."

According to the ancient historical tale called Boromha-Leighchean, St. Moling obtained a remission of this taxation while the celebrated Adhnan was in Ireland (for some account of which see Bole, lib. v. e. 15), and contrary to the latter’s will, who wished that the Leinstermen should pay it to the race of Tuatha Teachtmhar for ever. It appears, however, that Moling’s sanctity prevailed against the representative of Tuatha and his aristocratic relative, Adhnan, Abbot of Iona; for by a singular use of the ambiguity of the Irish word tuan (which means Monday, and also the day of
mathair, King of Munster, died. Fearghal Aedhne, King of Connaught, died; he was the son of Guaire Aedhne. Finnghail, son of Maenach, died. Congalach, son of Conaing, son of Conghal, son of Aedh Shaine, died.

The Age of Christ, 695. The second year of Loingseach. Cuisin, scribe of Lusca, died. Macfhartaigh, Lord of the Oirghialla, died. The devastation of Magh-Muirtheimhne by the Britons and Ulidians. The battle of Cran-nach, wherein Fearadhach, son of Macelldith, was slain.

The Age of Christ, 696. The third year of Loingseach. St. Moling Luchra, bishop, died on the 13th of May. A battle [was fought] at Tulach-Garraisg, in Fearmnhagh, wherein were slain Conchobhair Macha, son of Maedduin, chief of the Airtheara [Oriors], and Aedh Aired, chief of Dal-Araidhe. Muirghius, son of Maelduin, Lord of Cinc-Cairbre, died.

The Age of Christ, 697. The fourth year of Loingseach. Forannain, 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. 223, says that "it would have been better for the people of Leinster to have continued to pay the Boromean 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 Boromhach-Laidhecan, who displays his own, not to the events with which he embellishes the simple events of history. We may very easily believe that Adamnan wished that the race of Tuathal Teachtuimal 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 nobilissimae instaurator."—Evel. Hist. lib. v. c. 15.

3 Tulach-Garraisg, in Fearmnhagh. This name would be anglicised Tullygarrisk, but there is no place now bearing the name in Fearmnhagh, or the barony of Farney, in the county of Monaghan.


Aedh, Anchorite.—This was the Aidus of
Sleibhto mentioned in Tirechan’s Annotations on the Life of St. Patrick, preserved in the Book of Armagh.

Sleibhte.—Now Sleaty, or Sletsy, 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 (Primaeonia, p. 864), the situation of Civitas Sleibhtei is described as “juxta dument Barrha in Campo Alba.” This church was called from its situation near Sleibht Maurge. These obits are entered in the Annals of Ulster under the year 690: “Quæs. Anno Anachorite a [de] Sleibhina. Dormabilis hanc etiam Abbatis Linae, Fiannain, nepos Dunche, ser Dalriati, et Flann, mac Ginnheal, mac Sibine, jugabati sunt. Anacharite, nepos Cruinnain, de cepos capelas, in Retractationem pergit. Flann Albus mac Maedtuide, nepos Cruinnail, de Gener Engain motitur.” The same annals contain the following important notices, totally omitted by the Four Masters:

“A. D. 690. Accissa est horum mortalitas in Hibernia in Kalendis Februario in Campo Trægo i. Tæthlai” [Moytra, in the county of Longford].

“Fames et pestilentia tribus annis in Hibernia facta est, ut homo hominem consideraret.”

In the Annals of Clonmacnoise, which are very meagre about this period, the notices of the murrain and famine, &c., are entered under the years 694 and 695, thus:

“A. D. 694. A great mornen of cows throughout all England.”

“A. D. 695. The same mornen of cows came into Ireland next year, and began in Moyhrea in Trafla. Hugh of Slewhyve, Anchorite, died. There was such famine and scarcitie in Ireland for three years together, that men and women did eat one another for want.”


“Linn-Duachaillia, now Magheralin, on the River Lagan, (which was anciently called Casan-Linnc as well as Abdain-Locha, the River of the Long), 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 Luanae, of the royal house of Niall of the Nine Hostages. He quotes the Annotations
of Sleibhte, died. Turla, Abbot of Lis-mor, died. Finnmhuil Ua Dunadhla, chief of Dal-Riada, and Flann, son of Cuannachath, son of Suibhne, chief of Cinel-Eoghain, were slain. Aurthuile Ua Crummaeil, chief of Cinel-Eoghain, was driven from his chieftainy into Britain. Flann Finn, son of Macmuile Ua Crummaeil, chief of Cinel-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. Ailill, son of Cugannamhair, King of Munster, died. Conall, son of Doineannamh, chief of Ui-Fidhegnine, [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-Claire, Abbot of Chlaim-Iraird [Clonard], died. Muireadhach of Magh-Atri, King of Connaught, son of Fearghus, from whom are the Sil-Muireadhach, of Cathalduis Maguire on the Fellige-Longonis, to show that Uachtairl, or Dunadhla, was the name of a demon who infested this place before St. Colman's time: "Quod est nonum, demononis in Casuan-Linnne, qui necobat multis ante Colmanam." —Acta Sanctonum, p. 793, n. 10.


"Droman-Ua-Casan.—The Ridge or Long Hill of the Ui-Casain. Not identified.

"Irgalch-Ua-Conaing.—It is stated in a poem describing the remains at Tana, that Adamann cursed this chieftain at a synod held in the Rath of the Synods on Tana Hill.—See Petrie's History and Antiquities of Tana Hill, pp. 122, 148. Adamann came to Ireland in the year 697, according to the Annals of Tighernach. It appears from Bede, lib. v. c. 15, that his principal object in visiting Ireland on this occasion was to preach to the people about the proper time of keeping Easter.—See note under the year 704.

"Magh-Atri.—Now Macnaire-Chomnaicht, a large plain in the county of Roscommon, lying between the towns of Roscommon and Elphin and Castlerea and Strokestown.—See note a, under A. D. 1189, p. 87. The people called the Sil-Muireadhach were the O'Connors 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'Bornes, O'Hareans, Mage raghyys, O'Finghyys.—See note b, 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:


annals rioghachta ireann. [701.
ang òn maolbh ñi ëmheann. Ê£ò, mac òluimé, dég. Conall, mac Sinubh, tigfána na n'òir, òc. Ceallach, mac Mailepoca eireop, Óuacuill, abb Cluana hEpe, òc. 

Aoir Éipíort, peacht ecéad a baon. Paolodóchar Clocair òc. 29 hín, lап mhiich ocht mhéimpan ñi mhie Eipíort mac Conalp, mac Òingí, mac Òomnaill, òc pochaip, òc earch Conann, la Ceallach Locha Cime, mac Raightha, annaí urgníop Cearlach riùn pànn,

Heading Longpect a nùn òc chaile (annair Eipíort ma cùip) i. ma eipírt, 
Tógéip tòira a ùir ñó macaint mhuil, Arglad, Connachtach, g Plàn na gÉip. 
Ro maíbra òn òa mac Colcín ann, g Òuabhi, mac Òongái, g Òip aithin' 
Cearchristach, g Conall Òabha, g aipile pàepcìanna ccnmucaireich. Conall Ileann, mac Cearpbe, po páid na pàimh, òa haghaidh pocham an catha,

Dá iù Longpect òn hAmann, òa òn éipocha eòd mòme, 
Ciaillpaí, òiú leàip a báich, Ciallach Òaich Locha Cime. 
Téipamh Ceallach ceàple eòmòne, òro ùir òmòne boòd mòr ùmòe 
la ùìg Céimòipce Locha Cime. 

Aoir Éipíort, peacht ecéad a bò. An eòd bhíom ña òn Conalp 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 Clochar, i.e. golden-stone, at which the pagan Irish worshipped a false god called Kernan Kellach. — See O'Flaherty's Oppug, part iii. c. 22. The Annals of Ulster also place the death of Fuchloho Clochar in this year.


"A. D. 699. King Loynseagh, with his three sons, named Arighall, Connachtach, and Flann Georg, were slain in the battle of Conann, the 4th of the Ides of July, the 6th hour of Saturday." — Ann. Clon.

3 Conann.—A famous ancient territory, now a barony in the county of Sligo.—See O'Flaherty's Oppug, part iii. c. 60.

4 Loth 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 Testigé.—It is stated in the Leabhar-Gobhanta of the O'Clerys, p. 191, that Ceallach composed these lines to boast of his triumph over Longpect. From Fearghus, the brother of this Ceallach, all the O'Conors of Connaught, and other septs, are descended.
died. Irgalach Ua Conaing was killed by the Britons. Aedh, son of Dhulthach, died. Conall, son of Suibhne, Lord of the Deisi, died. Ceallach, son of Maelroca, bishop, [and] Diuceill, Abbot of Cluan-Eois [Clones], died.

The Age of Christ, 701. Fachdoddhair of Clochar\(^6\) died on the 29th of June. After Loingseach\(^1\), son of Aenghus, son of Domhnull, had been eight years in the sovereignty of Ireland, he was slain in the battle of Corann\(^8\), by Ceallach of Loch Cime\(^9\), the son of Raghallach, as Ceallach himself testifies\(^8\) in this quatrain:

For his deeds of ambition, on the morning he was slain at Glais-Chuilib; I wounded Loingseach there with a sword, the monarch of [all] Ireland round.

There were slain also his three sons along with him, Artghal, Connachtach, and Flann Gearg. There were also slain there the two sons of Colcen, and Dubhdibhearg, son of Dunghal, and Fearchus Forcuith, 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\(^6\) 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\(^8\), son

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\(^6\) *If* Loingseach.—This quatrain is quoted by Michael O'Clery, in his Glossary, under the word *bhuic*; but the reading he gives there is different from that in the Annals, and is as follows:

> "Dá ort Ceallac don banna, gonn próíom céo ime
>  Ceallac croibh leoba a bhuid, Ceallac ba é móda Cime?"

> "If Ceallach should come to the Banna, with his thirty hundred about him,
He should submit, though long his penis, Ceallach the Grey of Loch Cime."

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\(^8\) *Ceann-Maghair.—*This place is still so called in Irish, and anglicised Kinnavee, and is situated at the head of Mulroy Lough, in the barony of Kinmacraun, and county of Donegal. —See note \(^8\), under A.D. 1302, p. 723. In the old translation of the Annals of Ulster, preserved in Col. Clarens, tom. 49, the accession of Congal is thus noticed under 704, which is the true year: "Congal mac Fergusa reipent incipit in Ceann-Maghair i. Fanad." In the Annals of Clonmacnoise it is noticed under 701: "Congall Cennmayor reigned King of Ireland 19 years, and died of a sudden sickness."—See O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, part ii, c. 93, p. 43.

"Cloenath.—Now Cloenad, or Clane, in the county of Kildare :


"Adamnan, son of Româin.—The pedigree of this illustrious man is given in the Genealogies of the Saints compiled by the O'Clerys, up to Heremon, son of Mileshins. He was the seventh in descent from Conall Gulban, the common ancestor of the tribes of Tireconnell. Adamnan was the son of Româin, who was son of Tine, who was son of Aedh, son of Colman, son of Seada, son of Fearghlis Cennudla, son of Conall Gulban.—See Colgan's Trias Thamna, p. 480.

"St. Boda.—Venerable Bede calls Adamnan, "Vir bonum et sapientem scientia scripturarum nobis simul insttuebat," in his Ecc. Hist., lib. v. c. 15. He says, in the same chapter, that after his return from England, whither he had been sent by his nation, as an ambassador to King Alfred, he endeavoured to bring his people of Hibernia to the true observance 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 by that modesty declaring the legal time of Easter he reduced many of them, and almost all that were not under the dominion of Hli, 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 Bormleann tribute to the Leinstermen, in proof of which the O'Clerys have inserted in their Leabhar-Ghabhada an Irish poem commemorative of Fiacbhta Feachadh, by whom it was remitted. In this poem Adamnan is made to say, that, were he Fiachtha, and King of Tara, he would not do what Fiachtha had done; and adds, "maimp pí po maung cíopa,"" two to the king who forgave his rents,"" ap maung beannn ao baru,"" 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 Cín Adhamhain, and lex innovation 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 Lecon, fol. 166, p. a. col. 4. After having established this law at a synod held at Tara, and
of Fearghus of Fanaid, in sovereignty over Ireland. Colman, son of Finnbhráth, abbot of Lis-mor, died. A battle [was fought] at Cluain-sath by Ccalleach Cuilann, against Fogartach Ua-Cearnaigh, who was afterwards King of Ireland, wherein Bodhblíbhchadh 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-Colninn 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 III or Iona, where he most earnestly inculcated the observance of the Catholic or Roman time of Easter in his monastery, but without being able to prevail; and Bede remarks that it so happened that he departed this life before the next year came round, the divine goodness so ordaining it, that, as he was a great lover of peace and unity, he should be taken away to everlasting life before he should be obliged, on the return of the time of Easter, to quarrel still more seriously with those that would not follow him in the truth.

Of Adamnan's works we have still remaining, 1. his Vita 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 whole middle ages." 2. His account of the holy places in Judea, from the relation of Arculph, a French bishop, and which he presented to King Alfred. An abridgment of this was given by Beo, 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. Adawannus, Abbott of Hugh, in the 78th year of his age, died; of whom Syoman, in Kynealeagh, is named in Irish [Suins Gomnàin], which is as much in English as the seat of Adamnan; but no church land, as I take it."—Ann. Clon.

The Syoman, here referred to, is the name of a townland containing the ruins of a castle, in the parish of Ardsmuir, barony of Moyenshel, and county of Westmeath.—See the Ordnance Map of that county, sheet 31, and also the Miscellany of the Irish Archeological Society, vol. i. p. 197, note ".

According to the tradition in the country, St. Adamnan, on his visit to Ireland, preached to his relatives, the race of Fiacha, son of Niall, on a hill in this townland, which has ever since been dignified by his name. The churches at which the memory of St. Adamnan was particularly venerated are those of Raphoe and Drumhonne, in Tirconnell, Dunbo, in Kienachta, and Skreen, in Tireragh, in Connaught. According to O'Clery's
Irish Calendar, his body was buried at Iona,
but his relics were afterwards removed to
Ireland.

Cenelach.—"A.D. 704. Cenelach mac Ral-
ghaigh. He set Connacht, post clerici-
tum obit."  

Corcomolrdina.—Now Corcomroe, a barony
in the west of the county of Clare.

"A.D. 704. Balbin Corcomolrdina, abi-
ieceid Celandar, mac Conain."—Ann. Ult.

Connacht.—"A.D. 704. Cenfach, nepos
Aedl Bric, Abbas Bouchair, dormiit."—Ann. Ult.

Duchman of Doier: i.e. of Doire-Mochonta:

"A.D. 705. Duchman, et Os-sene filius Gal-
hlaist, Abbas Clanna-mac-Noir, paustral. Brude,
mac Derili moritar. Connalbar mac Maelchum,
Rea Gomeris Coipre jugalbair. Celandar, mac
Seachnaic, sangus, obit."—Ann. Ult.

Cordrighe-Toathibba. — A territory in
the county of Longford, the position of which is
determined by Shabh gCalraighe, now Slieve
Goly, near the village of Ardagh.—See note
on Shabh Cialraighe Bri-Leith under A.D.
1444, p. 937.

b) Beg Boirche.—"A.D. 706. The Crosthall
[Cross-staff] of Bee Bairech."—Ann. Ult.; Cod.
Clarens., 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 au-
thorities to show that persons were enjoined
various penances for crimes, before the seventh
century: "Clericus si generis filium vii annis
peniteat, vel exul portet eucleium et virgam.
Civilia De Mancio praejuditata, e. 3. Si
quis Laicos per cupiditatem perjurat, totas
res suas vendat, et domin Deo in pauperibus,
et conversus in Monasterio usque ad mortem
serviat Deo. Si autem non per cupiditatem,
sed quia mortis persecutione incurrit, tribus annis
incurrit exul pacientem in pacem et aqua."—ib., e. 6.
of himself to these virtues; and, moreover, he was wise and learned in the clear understanding of the holy Scriptures of God. Ceallach", son of Raghallach, King of Connaught, died, after having gone under the yoke of priesthood. The battle of Corenmodhratadh", in which Celechar, son of Comann, was slain.

The Age of Christ, 704. The third year of Congal. Ceannachadh", grand-son of Aedh Breac, Abbot of Beinnchair [Bangor], died, on the 8th of April. Dachonna of Dairi", and Ceall. son of Seachmasach, a wise man, died. Oissene of Freamhainn [Frewin], son of Gallust, Abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. He was of the tribe of Calraighe-Teathbha". Conchubhar, son of Macduin, chief of Cinel Cairbre [died]. Beg Boireche", King of Ulidia, took a [pilgrim's] staff, and died on his pilgrimage at the end of twelve years afterwards. Flann Feabhla", son of Scanlan, Abbot of Ard-Macha [Armagh], died.

The Age of Christ, 705. The fourth year of Congal. Coibhdeannach", bishop of Ard-sratha, died on the 26th of November. Conodhar, abbot of Foibhar, died on the third of November. Inreachtaich, son of Duncaidh Muirisce, King of the tripartite Connaught, was slain by Fearghal, son of Macduin, and Fearghal, son of Loingseach, son of Aenghus, and Conall Meann, chief of Cinel-Cairbre. A hosting" was made by Congal of Ceann-Maghair, son of Fearghus of Fanaid, against the Leinstermen, and he obtained his demand from them. On returning from this expedition Congal composed these lines:

"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 Thum., 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.


"A hosting, ploc-Coo.—This is the first occurrence of the word ploc-Coo, 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 "crecitus ductus," by Dr. O'Conor, and "an army led," by the old translator of the Annals of Ulster, in Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

"His own demand.—This would seem to mean
that he renewed the Bornean tribute. It is stated in the *Leabhar Gabhla* of the O’Clerys, that Congal made this excursion to wreak his vengeance on the Leinstermen for the death of his great grandfather, Aoibh mac Ainnirech, whom the Leinstermen had slain in the battle of Dúnboig; but that he obtained his *sighreir*, or full demand, from them without any opposition.

*Bid me farewell.*—These lines are also quoted by the O’Clerys, in their *Leabhar Gabhla*, p. 194.

*Leathairbhic.*—Not identified. This entry is not in the Annals of Ulster.


*Dola, in Magh-Eile.*—Magh Eile, which should be Magh Elle, or Magh Eilne, is a plain on the east side of the River Bann, near the town of Coderine.—See Reeves’s *Ecclieiastical Antiquities of the Diocese of Down and Connor*, &c., p. 330. In the Annals of Ulster this battle is noticed under the year 708:

*A. D. 708. Bollum Dolo in Campo Elini, ubi jugulati sunt Leithabii mac Echdalch, Cual-
Bid me farewell, O Liffé! Long enough have I been in thy lap;
Beautiful the fleece that is [was] on thee; thou wert safe, except thy roof.
    O fort of Nas!
The plain of Liffé was so till now, to-day it is a scorched plain;
I will come to research it, that it may know a change.

The battle of Leathairbhé [was gained] by Congal, son of Fearghus-Fanad, over the Cinel-Eoghain, where Maelduin, son of Maeilithrigh, Lord of the Cinel-Eoghain, was slain.

The Age of Christ, 706. The fifth year of Congal. Cucuaraí, King of the Cruithni and of Ulidia, was killed by Finnchu hUa Ronain. Fiachra⁴, son of Dunghal, was mortally wounded by the Cruithni.

The Age of Christ, 707. The sixth year of Congal. Maeldobharchont, Bishop of Kildare, died on the 19th of February. The battle of Dola⁵, in Magh-Ele, where Leathlobhar, son of Eochaidh, Cu-alaidh, and Cu-dinaise, were slain. The battle of Selgge⁴, in Fortuatha-Laighean, wherein were slain the two sons of Ccallach Cualann, Fiachra and Fianamhail, and some of the Britons, who had joined the army of Ccallach.

The Age of Christ, 708. Conamhail⁴, son of Fàilbe, Abbot of Ia, [died]. Colman, son of Seachnasach, Abbot of Lothra [Lorlaí], died. After Congal⁴ of Ceann-Maghair, son of Fearghus-Fanad, had been seven years in the sovereignty of Ireland, he died of one hour's sickness. Cill-dara was burned.

The Age of Christ, 709. The first year of Fàrghaí⁴, son of Maelduin, son of Maeilithrigh, in sovereignty over Ireland. Ceannfachadh⁴, Abbot of Folbhár [Fore], died. Diccolan the Wise [died]. Tethghal, Bishop of Lann-Ela [Ly-

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[Notes and references omitted for brevity.]

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1. *Selgge*: i.e. a Place of Hunting. This was the name of a place near Glenalough, in the county of Wicklow. In the Annals of Ulster this battle is noticed under the year 708, thus:


Ultan, mac Cummien, ñéce. Éprenc Telca-Olaim [ñosce]. Cath Scile Ruadh 161, pe Rennad eal poth Ult Meir, m po maithin Thuchach, mac Mocho-
lon, topoec Ua Meir, ñ Cupn, mac Aoda, mac Ulathaig.

Aon Chomhr, reacht cecch a 16. An baptha bhàchain ñfadh. Coenai, ëprenc Iac, ñcece. Dubgnalai, abbrev ñme na Locha, ñcéce. Ro nepos top-
ocece eimi phioche Aoda Stame, m po maithin Naol, mac Cúinnaic, la Plann, mac Aoda, mac Ulathaig. Cucipa, topoec Oppaise, ñcece. Ímaepece la
Cuirn ñhathachban, ñi m po maithin ñpam Ua Maothûin ñ mac. Ùthaich, mac Òrtcaillt, ñ lopecaic. Cath Comhr ñpeaching lac an Òr
cuanarcti, m po maithin Comric, mac Fingin, ñ Miuain.


tigfina Oppaise, ñcece.

Aon Chomhr, reacht cecch a thao ñcece. An ceilfiamaic bhàchain ñfadh. Lomaepce eimi ñd ñfice bo-pcach ñ clain ñpecaic, topoec ñh Uacht Ulic, ñ po maithic ñpam clóinn ñpecaic. Pogaptach ñh Cernig ñomana-

ban 1, m Belfast na la ñfadh po ñpecaic, ñ ñpecaic.


1 Telca-Olaim.—This place is mentioned in the Irish Calendar of O'Clergy, 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 Synodalia, p. 151, note 32. It is sometimes written Tulach-Uadann.

2 Slieve-Foirt.—A mountain near Newtown-

Hamilton, in the county of Armagh. —See note 7, under A. M. 3500; and note 1, under A. D.

1607. In the Annals of Ulster this battle is noticed under the year 710, as follows:

"A. D. 710. Bellam inter duas nepotes Aed Scadna in quo Main, mac Neill, fue-

loicus est. Finna, mac Aedo, mac Dluthaig, victor erat. Uilte prostrior, ubi Dhalach, filus

Bocca Bairche, meubhit. Dau filii Feradaig mac Maclech in cede Ceninos Lucaire perierunt.

Bellam apud Lugainn naus Detereus" [Laighinighe Dsghaidhain] "ubi bran apos Maclechun, et filii

ejus excludant. Dluthach, mac Fietcellaig, igne

moritur."—Ann. Ul.

1 Cucceaca.—His death is again entered under the year 711.

"The northern Ds : i.e. Deis-Beg, a territory
nally], died on the 16th of April. Ultan, son of Cummine, Bishop of Telach Olum*. The battle of Sliabh Fuaid* [was gained] by Fearghal over the Ui-Meith, wherein were slain Tnuthach, son of Mochoingi, chief of Ui-Meith, and Curoi, son of Aedh, son of Dluthach.

The Age of Christ, 710. The second year of Fearghal. Coeddi", Bishop of La, died. Dubhghualai", Abbot of Gleann-da-locha, died. A battle was fought between [two parties of] the race of Slaine, wherein Niall, son of Carnach, was slain by Flann, son of Aedh, son of Dluthach. Cucerca", chief of O-raighe, died. A battle by the south Leinstermen, wherein Bran Ua Maelduin and his son were slain. Dluthach, son of Fithecellach, was burned. The battle of Carn-Fearadhaigh by the northern Des", wherein Cormac, son of Finghin, King of Munster, was slain.

The Age of Christ, 711. The third year of Fearghal. Baetan, Bishop of Inis-Bo-finne*, died. Failbhe Beg, Abbot of Chnain-mic-Nois, died; he was of the Gailenga" of Corann. Cormac, son of Oilioll, King of Munster, was killed in a battle. Seachnasach, chief of Ui-Maine, [died]. Cucerca", Lord of Ossory, died.

The Age of Christ, 712. The fourth year of Fearghal. A battle [was fought] between the two sons of Beg Boireche and the sons of Breasal, chief of Ui-Eathach Uladh [Iveagh]; and the victory was gained over the sons of Breasal. Fogartach* Ua Carnaigh 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-Fearadhaigh see note *, under A. M. 3656, p. 41, supra. In Dr. O'Conor's edition of these Annals some lines are here left out by mistake.

* Inis-bo-finne.—Now Boylin, or Bophin Island, off the south-west coast of the county of Mayo.


b Gaeilge.—These were a sept of the race of Oilioll Olum, King of Munster, seated in the diocese of Achenry, in the province of Connought. Corann is now the name of a barony in the county of Sligo.

* Cucerca.—See his death before entered under the year 710, which is the wrong year.


* Fogartach.—Dr. O'Conor says that it is interpolated in a more modern hand in the copy


at Stowe, and that this Fogartach was afterwards King of Ireland: “An Pogaptach pu nuqpum anu pu g'nepeam.” 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.:

“Coscraid a Garbsaclea in Midin” [the massacre of Garbhshalach] “in quo curdit Forbasach, apas Conzacile, res hUa Failgi, aqud rivos Mide, ma di et bellum predictum. Sviceus magnae. In hoc anno interfecit Pecregial apud Munanos i. in chairineach cum tua familia sua. Nor laeiba in Antoniana.”

The slaying of the pilgrims in Munster is noticed in the Annals of Chonmacoise under the year 710. as follows:

“There were certain pilgrims killed by the Munstermen, viz., Claranach, with all his family. There was a shining and extram 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 Chonmacoise under the year 712, thus:


Cluain-airde.—The festival of Mochonna of Cluan-airne is set down in O’Clery’s Irish
The Age of Christ, 713. St. Durbain 1 Foda, Abbot of In, died on the 28th of October. Mochumna, of Cluain Airdhne 2, died on the 30th of September. Bishop Cillene, Abbot of Ferna [Ferns], died. Flaitlima the Wise, son of Colgan, died. Ceallach Cualann 3, son of Gerrtide, King of Leinster, died. Murchadh, son of Diarmaid, son of Airmeadhach Caeche, chief of Ui-Neill of Clann-Colmain, was slain by Conall Grant 4 Ua Cearnaigh. Aedh Dubh, chief of Ui-Fidhgeinte 5, died.

The Age of Christ, 714. The sixth year of Fearghal. Cele-Tighearnaigh 1, Abbot of Cluain-Eois [Clones], died. Ternog 6, son of Ciaran, died. Flann Foribth, son of Fogartach, died. Fogartach Ua Cearnaigh returned from his exile in Britain. Faelchu, son of Dorbene, was appointed to the abbacy of In, 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 6 was celebrated by Fearghal, son of Maelduin; and Fogartach Ua Cearraigh disturbed the fair, for he killed Maclrubha, and the son of Dubhgleibhe.

Calendar at 30th September. Colgan conjectures that Cluain-airdhne may be the church of Cluain-aird, in the territory of Airteach, in the diocese of Elphin.—See Trias Thum, 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.

b Ceallach Cualann.—He was the ancestor of a tribe called Ui-Ceallaigh Cualann, seated in the north of the present county of Wicklow. Duhl Mac Firbis gives the names of twelve generations of his lineal descendants as follows: "Cathal" [chief of Ui-Ceallaigh Cualann] "son of Amhalgaidh, son of Tuathal, son of Culochair, son of Madudan, son of Raghallach, son of Flann, son of Dubhdaithreach, son of Madudan, son of Cathal, son of Ceallach, son of Edersged, son of Ceallach Cualann." 2

1 Cele-Tighearnaigh : i.e. Servant of St. Tighearnaig. In the Annals of Ulster these, and other entries omitted by the Four Masters, are given under the year 715, as follows:


6 Tailltin.—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, Ternoc mac Ceapam.

a Ui-Fidhgeinte.—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.
Aon Céprite, reacht ceic ápē déce. An tachtma thlaíomn ÓPearrgal.
S. Dunchaith, mac Cinnfaelia, abb Iac Colum Cille, déce an 25 Man.
Cronín Ua Eamain, abb Ua móir Moctis, déce 1 lún. Dubhún Ua Paulain,
errcor ñ abb Cluana hÉamair, déce. Déce boipeo déce. Riomaíom Minister.
Dobaí, mac [Plum, [décc]. Cath Crémpa mac Conal Ógriuch.
in po mairbhach Tuathal Ua Paulcon, Í Chaithim, mac Áoda, mac Dúíhr-
át, Í Amalgo Ua Conamh. Í Bhíghal a bráthar. Ro mairbhach/ns Conall
óghach a fein iap máth mórath lap in grió, la ÓPearrgal. Trí mppri mghna-
achta ãm bhlaíomn, mpr opp ortochi pop Óthain móir, mpp opp neallae pop Óthain
méice, Í fíopa pòla in Laij^nib.
Aon Céprite, reacht ceic a reacht déce. An naimhaidh thlaíomn ÓPearr-
gal. S. Cuanna Í Rop eo déce an 10 April. ÓPríomha Dárange déce i
Cinnfachadh, Abbas Iac, Ódaitt. ÓPríomhaicc Riomaíomach la Laij^nib, in po mairbhach Áoda,
mac Ceallain. ÓPríomhaicc mac Taid, Í Gymchao, ÓPórech Ua Mhac
óghach. Ráthú Laij^nib po cinece in naom bhlaíomn in Laij^nib Néll.
Cath étpr Chonnacatai Í Coppe Óarpmu, mpr mairbhach mac Dalaimhain.

or Aibha-blath, near Naxan, in the county of
Mearth.—See note *, under A.M. 3370, p. 22.
sepét. “A.D. 716. Connachtio Aginis Taltach
la Fosgairch, ubi occidit filius Ruabi et filius
Duíbléide.”

“St. Dunchaith.—” A.D. 716. Duncha mac
Cinnbíthadh, Abbas Iac, Ódaitt.—Ann. Ul.

v Connm. etc. — These entries, and others omitted
by the Four Masters, are given in the Annals
of Ulster, under the year 717, as follows:

“A.D. 717. Filios Cuilime, ro Saromm,
nuitor. Bece Bairech Ódaitt, Bellam Cenimbu, ubi
occidit Tuanthal, nepos Faelcm, et Cellach Diath-
raibh, et Corgnal, mac Aedo, mic Duthuig, et
Amalgat hUa Conam, et Fergal, fínter áges,
occidit. Conall Grant victor erat; et Conall
Grant, nepos Conamu, in fína doanna mcrecrum
post bellam interfectis est lo [nor “Fergal mac
Machadain. Connmu Ila Ecam, Abbas Lis-
more, nuitor. Flannmain, nepos Begaine mic
Finn Mochle princeps Maiga Sam” [Inni-macain],
“et Dubhlim, nepos Facalm, Episcopus Abbas
Cluana-Irardo. Conri mac Conagile Cennfoci, et
Aillil mac Finsneachta, jagdlati sunt. Pluit tres
melo pop Otain Big; plurit tres sangenis supra
fossam Layenvorun, et inco vocatur Niall Frossach
mac Fergale, qui tunc natas est. Eclipsis tene in
pedunculo suo.”

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
homic on Olindog, a shower of money on Ol-
more, and a shower of Blood upon the flosses of
Lynster, for which cause Neil Frossagh, who
then was born, was called Neil Frossagh.”—See
the Philosophical Transactions, t. xviii. No. 139,
April, May, June, 1677, 1678, p. 976, &c.

* Othaín-mor.—This was another form of
the name of Fathan, now anglic Fahan, near
Lough Swilly, in the barony of Inishowen, and
county of Donegal.—See note under the year
657. O’tain-beg was probably in the same
The Age of Christ, 716. The eighth year of Fearghal. St. Dunchadha, son of Ceannfacladh, Abbot of In-Coluim Cille, died on the 25th of May. Cronan Ua Eoan, Abbot of Lis-mor, died on the 1st of June. Dubhduinn Ua Faelain, Bishop and Abbot of Cluain-Iraird, died. Becc Boirche died. Fianamhail Ua Boghaine, son of Einn, [died]. The battle of Ceannamus [Kells, in Meath] by Conall Grant (i.e. the Grey) Ua Cearnaigh, wherein were slain Tuathal Ua Faelchon, and Gormghal, son of Aedh, son of Dluthach, and Amhal-gaidh 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-eo, died on the 10th of April. Drostan Dairthighe died at Ard-Breacain. The battle of Finnabhair by the Leinstermen, in which Aedh, son of Ceallach, was slain. Airmeadhach, son of Tadhg, and Crichan, chief of Ui-Mac-Uais, were slain. Leinster was five times devastated in one year by the Ui-Neill. A battle [was fought] between the Connaughtmen and the Corea-Baiscinn, wherein the son of Talamnaigh was slain. Magh-Breagh was devastated by

neighbourhood.

1 Ros-eo: i.e. the Wood of the Yews, now Rush, a village to the north of Lusk, in the county of Dublin. In O’Clery’s Irish Calendar, Ros-eo, where the festival of St. Cuanna was celebrated on the 10th of April, is described as in Magh Laech, in the east of Magh Breagh. In the Annals of Ulster “Mors Cuannae Ros-eo” is entered at the year 720.


3 Finnabhair.—There are several places of this name in Leinster, anglicised Finny, or Fenno. The place here referred to is, in all probability, Fenno, in the parish of Duncany, 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 Lyster was five times wasted and prey’d in one year by the O’Neals.”

Corea-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 Clonderlaw, Moyarta, and Ibrickan: “A. D. 720. Bellum inter Connachta et Corea-Baiscinn, ubi eccidit Mac Talamnaigh. Fastatit Maigi Breagh ou”[per] “Cathal mac Fingsine, & ou Murecha, mac Brain. Inred Laigheen firi Fergal & maidun”[maid] “ina Boraine & maidun”[maid] “na ggiailne Laigen firi Fergal mac Maelduin.”
uccead Maige ibrig la Caisal, mac Piontuna, g la Munchoa, mac ibrain.
Infor Maighe; g naioim na bhonnacht ibrighe, g na sialla na Piugal.

Aicd Cnes, reacht ceo a hothch d'eece. Iap mbeir deir mbliadhra h
ruge up Epinn Pug, mac Mointiuim, mac Maoluirr, vo poitain h
ecath Anmna la Dunchaoid, mac Munchoa, g la hAidh mac Colgan, amna
piug. Aonad lion tauagach piol Cumn don cae pm 1, mile ap piuc. Aonad
lion tauagach Laisin, don leit' ele, noai mile. Ap vo bar Piugal vo paide, O
Dunchaoid mac Muncaida muin, Aido mac Colgan chlaoin muin, Mac
Piugal Piugal ream nseala, in ecath eplain Anmna.

Aonad ampo na hajpig y na toipg toreacpr ibr pm eath ibr pm, marpaen la
Piugal, vo Liche Cumn, Conall Meim, toipee Ceneol Coippe, Pobpaachtach,
toipee Ceneol mbogunan, Piugal Ua Aithicte, Piugal, mac Eachoic
Uainna, toipee Taimna, Conalaic, mac Conaing gecene mac Colgan,
toipee na hAithir, Cogbanach, mac Piachpach, Munpist, mac Connall,
Leataic, mac Conacap, Anmaic, mac Concap, Cenign bUa Mar-
gaime, Naoida mac Ce, toipee Quill g haghail, gdeinebair vo hSiol
Maidirg. Battar iupbhae eapbha aripig y toipee an toipee. Tighba
Ua Riall an toipee, Plann, mac Rasailbaig, Uileall, mac
Piugal, Surbhe mac Congalas, Aido Laghean Ua Ceapnag, Nia mac
Copbanach, Cemgineoch, mac Durfoicnpeacht, Gribh mac Conaill Spaine,
Plantaic, mac Oulag, Piugal Ua hCognam. Toreacpr um rpi pich
ar ceo rampadh Piugal amaille pu na rofiondaob pm, cemno gao

*Battle of Mulaime*: i.e. of Allen, a celebrated
hill in the county of Kildare, about five miles
north of the town of Kildare. This battle
was noticed in the Annals of Ulster at the year 721,
in the Annals of Tigernach at 722, which
is the true year, as indicated by the criteria
which he furnishes, *iii. Id. Dec. f. 6*, *Cyclo
Solis* *iii. Lawa* *i*. The Annals of Chomannaice
notice it under the year 720, as follows:

"A.D. 717. Before King Fohartagh began
his reign, the battle of Allan was fought,
wherein King Ferall was slain by the Lystermen,
on Friday the 3rd of the Ides of December,
in the year of our Lord, 720. King Ferall had
in his army twenty-one thousand men well
armed, and the Lystermen 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
Meana, prince of the race of Curvey Forba-
sagh, prince of the race of Bowyne; Ferall
O'Haghneathy; Ferall mac Eaghagh Leawna,
prince of Tawn; Conallagh mac Conyng;
Eigheen mac Colgan, prince of the Naribs" [re: *Orientalium*-*Ann. Ulr.]*; "Cowdenagh
mac Finghragh; Morgies mac Conoll; Leaba-
Cathal, son of Finmmuine, 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 Maechhain, son of Maeldithrigh, had been ten years in sovereignty over Ireland, he was slain in the battle of Almhair\(^1\), 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 Almhair.

The following were the chieftains and leaders of Leath-Chuimh who fell in this battle together with Fearghal: Conall Menn, chief of Cincl-Cairbre; Forbasach, chief of Cincl-Boghain; Fearghal Ua Aithheachda; Fearghal, son of Eochaidh Leamhna, chief of Tamhach; Connachta; sculpture; and Egan, son of Colgan, chief of the Airthera [the Orios]; Coibhdeanach, son of Fiachra; Muirghins, son of Conall; Leathaitheach, son of Concarat; Aedhachd, son of Concharat; Aedhgen Ua Mathghamhnae; Nuada, son of Eirc, chief of Gull and Ingul\(^2\); and ten of the race of Maeldithrigh. These were the losses of the chieftains and leaders of the North. The losses of the South were: Flann, son of Raghallach; Ailecall, son of Fearadhia; Suibhne, son of Congalach; Aedh Laighghan Ua Cearnaigh; Nia, son of Cormac; Dubhdachrich, son of Dubhdainbh; Ailecall, son of Connall Grant; Flaitheamhail, son of Duthach; Fearghus Ua Eoghaí. One hundred and sixty of Fearghal's satellites, and numbers

\(^1\) Gull and Ingull.—Mageoghegan renders this by "the Oreades," but he is decidedly in error, as Gull is the district now called Ros-Guill, and situated in the parish of Movagh, in the north of the county of Donegal; and Ingull was the old name of Hornhead, opposite Rosguill, on the west side of Sheephaven.
pochantce oile. NaomhaIr trp aigglo loteap lu racket g i ngatlaic ar in cath pm. Seet mile aseuio tongcap lina g anall etoppac. [InniClothumm, mac DonnchaAn Muirpee, pi Connacht vo miabao pan gomnlobar pm Ulumme maB pior.]


Aor Clurc, peacht ceo piche a hann. An vapa bhiaam vo Choraøt.

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* Panic and lumuy.—Mageoghegan translates this: "There were nine persons that died in the air as if they were winged fowles;" but this is not exactly correct.—See *Battle of Magh Roth*, p. 231, and p. 231, note 9.

* Larachbach.—This entry is inserted in a more modern hand in the Stowe copy. According to Dunbl Mac Fibris, Duancaith Muirseg, son of Tilbrade, King of Connacht, was slain by Fearghal, son of Loingsceach, Lord of the Kind-Collenn, and Fearghal, son of Macduin, Lord of the Kind-Owen.—See *Genealogies*, &c., of *Hys-Firchach*, p. 315.


* Innis-Clothurn.—Now Inisheologhran, 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. Fogartach, son of Niall, son of Cennach Sotal, [was] in the sovereignty of Ireland this year, until he fell in the battle of Dalgean, by Cinaeth, son of Irgalach. St. Sinach, of Innis-Clothran, died on the 20th day of the month of April. Aelchu, of Mainistir Buite, [died]. Indreachtach, son of Muireadhach, King of Connaught, died. Cluain-mic-Nois was burned. Seabhlach, 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. Faclach, son of Dorbhe, Abbot of In; St. Cuinidles, Abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois; and Sinach, of Tailtin, died. The battle of Cenn-Delgen, by Cinaeth, son of Irgalach, in which Foghartach Ua Cearnaigh was slain. St. Caeccscuile, scribe of Doire-Chalgainn, 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 Conmaid, [chief] scribe of Munster, [died]; he was son of Brocan, of Tigh-Telle. Ulidia was taken possession of by Cinaeth, son of Congalach.

The Age of Christ, 721. The second year of Cinaeth. St. Maclrubha, in the Leabhar-Breac, at 25th June, it is stated that "cig Telli" is "i rutil Duppamauyg," i.e. "in the vicinity of Durrrow." Mageoghegan, in his translation of the Annals of Cumnaucheise, anglicises this name Tehill:

"A. D. 723. Rubyn, chief scribe of Munster, 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 Durrrow, in the north of the King's County, is still called cig Theille in Irish, and anglicised Tyhilly, or Tyhelly.—See the published Inquisitions, Lagennin, Com. Regis, No. 16, Car. 1.—See also note under the year 670.
S. Maelrubha, abb dúncairn, iap nouth na Alban, dēcc ma cill rēinn, i n'Arup-cropan, on 21 April. O'ctomatar bhfadam air trí mírfaith por naoid láisib, por a rianfalt. S. Cēltecmròt dēcc. S. Connall, mac Mounan, do ghluacái cormáin mairtre. Pháthach, mac Conalait, dēcc. Cuiman o Chill Dederce, Déiridh Dáinn agus uil Colára iorde, Cuana Ó Homna Cúllainn, g Cillene Locha Grecc, dēcc. Cat Óromna roinoch ior pPlairbhírcat, mac Comain, g. f ma Cēneal CConall, por Ioigh nAlain, mac Pēgáile, g por Cēneal nEogam. Ro mcranbó por Aoigh nAlain. Atha na maire po marsha o Aoigh.—Plann mac Òiridh, g Sheogar Òirce Ua Breachaime. Murnchaí, mac Órain, pi Lāigín, dēcc. Cēniecallam, mac Ceallait Cualann, no marbaí i ceath dubhag Liece. Aill, mac binnbána Mhíne, dēcc. Cat ma Cavanaer, mac Ioighalaig, por Lāigníb, g do bhuí a réini. Cat hirn Órígam por Páalan, bair in po marsha Éiregígen, mac Ceallait Cualann, g Contail, mac Órain. Catal Cipp, toirec deicrept Óríg, dēcc.

Cohir Cēniecall, reacáit cceó ríche a do. S. Plann o Contai, Abb dúncairn, dēcc. Iap mbuth trí bhlaíona do Cionnáer, mac Ioighalaig, por Émnin in ríche, toirc hain in ceath Óromna Contaim, la Plairbhírcat mac Comain.

1 Apacrosos. — See note 1, under the year 671. It is stated in the gloss to the Feilíne Araguis, at 21st April, that Macrubha was of the Cind-Eogain, and that his mother was Subtair, daughter of Setna, and the sister [or kinswoman] of St. Connugall of Branchair, and that his church is at Abur-Chresen, in Alba [Scotland].

2 St. Cēlechrist: 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. 726. Maor Ailchom, Abbotas Cuana Iraird. Belium Droma-tormocht, inter Genus Co-

naíll et Eugain, ubi Flann mac Aurtbile, et Suedgus Derg, nespus Inrachali, jugulati sunt Congressio Irrois foiche, ubi quidam eciderant den dibb Airgiallairi, inter Selkacum et fami-

liam Echdach, nespis Domhnaíl. Conall mac Moudian marcyro coronatus, Adomnan reliquie transeruntur in Hibernam, et lex renovator. Bel-

lum Moín inter dína Bulaigmuin, in quo ecidit Laidgno mac Comnaíle; Dunca victor finit. Murchadh, mac Brain. Rex Lagenienium morir. Dub afterwards, mac Connag, Rex Cuithne jugula-
tus est. Belium Bairen ve Inse Bregaim, in quo eciderant Ederseck, mac Cellaig Cualann, et Con-

gal mac Brain. Fachan victor finit. Dormitatio Cel-Christi?"

3 Cill-Delge. — Now called, in Irish, Cill-Dealg, and anglicised Kildalkey. This was the name of an old church, now totally destroyed, giving name to a parish situated between the parish of Trum, in East Meath, and the boundary of Westmeath. It was dedicated to St. Dunmat,
Abbot of Beamhair [Bangor], after having gone to Alba [Scotland], died in his own church at Aمبررس, 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 Mundan, received the crown of martyrdom. Fearadhach, son of Conghalach, died. Cuanan, of Cill-Delge; Deirir, of Daimhinis [Devenish], of the Ul-Colla; Cuana, of Druim Cuilim; and Gillene, of Loch Gerg, died. The battle of Druim-fornocht [was fought] by Faithbheartach, son of Loingscach, and the Cineal-Conaill, against Aedh Allan, son of Fearghal, and the Cineal-Eoghain. Aedh Allan was defeated. These chieftains were slain on the side of Aedh, [namely] Flann, son of Erthaile, and Snedgus Dearg Ua Brachaidhe. Murchadhu, son of Bran, King of Leinster, died. Crimhthann, son of Ceallach Cualann, was slain in the battle of Bealach-liec. Ailill, son of Bodhblicha, 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, Chief of the south of Breagh, died.

The Age of Christ, 722. St. Flann, of Aentreabh, Abbot of Beamhair [Bangor], died. After Cinaeth, son of Irgalach, had been three years in sovereignty over Ireland, he fell in the battle of Druim-Corcrain, by Faithbheartach or Dynmla, whose festival was celebrated there on the fifteenth of May. Near the site of the church was a holy well called Tobair-Damhata, nearly dried up when the Editor examined the locality.

* Druim-Cuilim: i.e. Ridge or long Hill of the Holly, now Drumcullen, an old church in ruins, situated in the south of the barony of Edlish, 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 Tirghugh, and county of Donegal.

* Druim-fornocht: i.e. the Naked or Exposed Ridge or Long Hill. There are several places of this name, but there can be little doubt that this is the Druim-fornocht mentioned in the foundation charter of the abbey of Newry, and which comprises the present townlands of Croom and Creaghe, in the lordship of Newry.

* Bealach-liec: i.e. the Road of the Flag or Flat Rocky Surface. Not identified.

* Inis-Breagain.—Now obsolete.

* Aentreabh.—Also written Oentrebh, Oontrabh, Oentrabh, and Oentrabh. This was the ancient name of the town of Antrim, and is to be distinguished from Aenadrum, Oenadrum, which is the old name of Nendrum Island, now Irishtowne in Loch Cuan, or Strangford Lough, in the county of Down.—See Ecclesiastical Antiquities of the Diocese of Down and Connor, &c., p. 63, note b, and pp. 277, 278.

* Druim-Corcrain: i.e. Corcran’s Ridge, or Long Hill. Not identified.
Topchaoi Ewpo, mac Ailella, τ Μαλτουν, mac Ríabain, i彭 ceth rin la Duncha, mac Cogmbac. Cath Ailime etip da mac Mucadhao, me bhan, in po maitho Dunchaí píonp. Domnall, mac Ceallain ri Connacht, [625].

Aor Cnupt, peacht cceo piche a epi. An ceto bhaedán do Plaithbíteac, mac Loingsic, mac Congupa, uap Èninn hi píthe. S. Gall Lileagh déce. S. Faithna, mac Polachraim, abb Cluana píte oráinam, déce.


E. Flaithbíteach. O’Flaherty places the accession of this monarch in the year 727.—See Ogygian, p. 133.

“St. Gall Lileagh.—See notes i, k, under the year 512, p. 167, supra. The death of “Gall of Lileach” is entered in the Annals of Ulster at the year 729.


St. Dochna.—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. Cozulodcor Cille-rathlum, Bellam inter Cruithni et Dalriata, in Murbuld, ubi
tach, son of Loingseach. Eudus, son of Ailell, and Maelduin, son of Fearadhach, fell in that battle by Dunchadh, son of Cormac. The battle of Aillinn [was fought] between the two sons of Murchadh, son of Bran, in which Dunchadh, the senior, was slain. Domhnall, son of Ceallach, King of Connaught, died.

The Age of Christ, 723. The first year of Flaithbheartach, son of Loingseach, son of Aenghus, in sovereignty over Ireland. St. Gall Lilecaigh died. St. Fachtna, son of Folachtan, Abbot of Cluain-fearta-Breannain [Clonfert], died.

The Age of Christ, 724. The second year of Flaithbheartach. Mac Ouchon, scribe of Cill-dara [Kildare]; Mac Concumba, scribe of Cluain-mic-Nois; Cochall-odhar, scribe of Beannchair, died.

The Age of Christ, 725. The third year of Flaithbheartach. St. Daemia, the Pious, Bishop of Conder [Conon], died on the 15th of May. St. Cillene Foda, Abbot of Ia [Iona], died. St. Adamnan, Abbot of Rath-Maighle hAenigh, [and] St. Mainchin, of Leithghlinn, died. St. Fachdubhar Beg the Wise, of Fobair, 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, ancho-rite of Ard-Macha; St. Colman, of Tealach Ualann; and Breac-Bearbha, died. Cobhlith, daughter of Ceallach Cualann, died.

The Age of Christ, 726. The fourth year of Flaithbheartach. Aedchun, Abbot of Cluain-Iraird [Clonard]; Flann Simna Úa-Colla, Abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, [one] of the Ui-Creamhthainn, [died]. Gerald, of Magh-eco, died on the 13th of March. Sebhdainn, daughter of Core, Abbess of Cill-dara, died.


1 Rath-Maighle hAenigh.—A church situated in Tir-Enna, in Tirconnell. —See note under 779.

A up Cnop, peacht ceap piche a peacht. An cúisean bhaíom do Plaidheptaí. Iompaíce eírinn Aoí, mac Míchgar, 7 Cenel eí Conaill, 1 Mac Lochaí, báit m in po mórbaí Conang, mac Conaglaí, mac Míchgar, 7 rócaíde ele do Cenel Coínam. Eocharí, mac Eatháic, toipíe Oáil Riata, íde. Conaill, mac Conéubhan, íde. 9. Óoichunna bolgian, ancoipe Aíoa Mácgh, íde. Aoí, mac Conang, toipíe loithiacha, do mórbaí. Aiteú bó 7 nOéilíng Múanam, aonfhoin 7 aon còp le 50 a phionasai, dá chopp ó a phionasai

macha, obceart Congaléach Cruócha moráin.”—
Ann. Uíth.

Bishop of Magh-co.—This is clearly a mistake of the Four Masters. Doctor O’Conor, in his Revisus Hibernicarum Scriptores, denies that the Annals of Ulster and Tighearnach record the death of St. Gerald at 732. He says that at this year they record the death of Muiredachh, 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 Tighearnach 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 Tighearnach, in which the passage stands as follows, without any punctuation:

“A.D. 732. Cúth Connacht, in quo ecceat Muireadhch Mac Isráechtaích, Pontifex Muide h-Eo Sconum, Conaill, obir;” i.e. “A.D. 732. The battle of Connacht, in which fell Muiredach, son of Indrachtaích. The Pontiff of Mayo of the Saxons, Gerald, dies,” i.e. “Gerald, Pontiff of Mayo of the Saxons, dies.” It is quite clear that Muireadhch was a chieftain, not a bishop, and it is more than probable that he was the son of the Indrachtaích. King of Connacht, who is said to have been slain in the year 718.—Vide supra, p. 315, note b.

Colgan also, at Mart. xiii. seems to think that St. Gerald of Mayo died earlier than 732; and Usner 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 Tighearnach. But it should be confessed here that Mageoghegan has mistaken the construc-
Timmen, of Cill-Garadh [in Scotland]; Neachtan, son of Derili, [died]. The mortal wounding of Duedhghus, son of Baeth, chief of the Deisi. Muircadhlaich, son of Indreachtach, was slain; he was Bishop of Magh-coh. A battle [was fought] between the South Leinstermen and the Munstermen; and the victory was gained by Aedh, son of Colgan. Feardomhainch, scribe of Ard-Macha, [died]. Fearghus, son of Conall Oircneach, died. Congalach, of Cnech, died. Ceallach, daughter of Dunchadh, of the Ui-Liathain, died.

The Age of Christ, 727. The fifth year of Fialtbheartach. A battle was fought between Aedh, son of Fearghal, and the Cinel-Conaill, at Magh-Ithna, 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 Conchubhhar, died. St. Dachonna Bolgan, Anchorite of Ard-Macha, died. Aedh, son of Conaing, chief of Irluachair, was slain. There was a cow seen at Deilginis-Cualann, having one head and one body as far as her

tion of his original, which he renders thus:

"A. D. 729. The battle of Connaught was fought, wherein Moriegh MacInbreaghty, Bishop of Moyoe of the English, was slain. Geralt died." It should be: "The battle of Connaught was fought, wherein Moriegh Mac Inbreaghty was slain. The Bishop of Moyoe of the English, Garalt, died."—See Genealogies, Tribes, &c., of Hy-Finchach, pp. 452, 453.

4 Cnechta.—Now Caislean-Cnechta, or Castle-knock, near Dublin. See note 6, under A. M. 3579, p. 30, supra; and, in fine 4, col. 1, for "probably" read "certainly." "A. D. 729. Konolagh of Castle-Cnock, died."—Ann. Clon.

A battle. These entries are given in a different order in the Annals of Ulster as follows, under the year 732:


Irluachair.—The position of this territory is marked by Da Chich Dainime, or the Pap Mountains, in the south-east of the county of Kerry.—See Leabhar-na-gCista, pp. 74, 75.

A cow seen; os os. bo.—This phrase is translated "Vuca visi est" in the Annals of Ulster. Mageoghegan gives the passage as follows, in his translation of the Annals of Commainoise:

"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."

Deilginis-Cualann.—Now Dalkey Island.
near Dublin.—See note 2, under A. M. 3501, p 26. supra.

1 Her milk was greater: that is, she yielded more milk at noon than in the morning, and in the evening than at noon. Dr. O'Conor renders this: “et magna erat veraeae ejus duma mul- 
generatur,” which is incorrect.

1 Magh-Liho. — A. D. 733. *Congressio in *Campana *libro inter Flaithebertach filiam *Loing- 
sigh, et *Aed Allan *mac *Fergus, ubi *Nepotis *Echbach *ess *sunt.”

8 Inis hOine.—In the Annals of Clonmacnoise this is called Inis-Owen, which is probably cor- 
rect.

A. D. 730. *Fergus* brought an army out of *Dálraidh*, into Inis-Owen, in *Ulster*, upon whom there was great slaughter made, among whom *Connor*, son of *Lochney*, and *Branchowe*, the son of *Bran*, were slain, and many others drowned in the *River Bann.”

1 *Clannacha*: i.e. the Clanachta Gilmne-Geimhlin, who were seated in the present barony of *Keenaght*, in the county of *Londonderry.

The Banna: i.e. the River Bann, rising in *Beaná Boirce*, in the county of *Down*, flowing by a circuitous course through the county of *Down*, falls into *Lough Neagh*, from which it escapes at *Tooma 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 ancien- 
tly called *Magh-Liho* and *Magh-Elbhe*, and falls into the sea below the town of *Coleraine.

A *monastic life.*—*Clépeceit* or *cleireitus* 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\(^4\) 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 Flaihbeartach. A battle [was fought] in Magh-Itha\(^1\), between the sons of Loingscach, son of Aenghus, and the sons of Fearghal, son of Maelduin, where numbers of the Cinel-Eoghan were slain. Flaihbeartach sent for a marine fleet of Dal-Riada to Ireland, and on their arrival they made no delay till they arrived in Iuis hOmae\(^5\); and there was a battle fought between Flaihbeartach with his guards and the Cianachta, and others of the Ulidians and the Cinel-Eoghan; and a countless number of the Ulidians, Cinel-Eoghan, and Cianachta\(^6\), 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\(^7\), after their having been defeated.

The Age of Christ, 729. After Flaihbeartach, 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\(^8\). Saibhne, son of Crommael, son of Ronan, Bishop of Ard-Macha, died on the 21st of June; he was of the Ui-Niallain\(^9\).


\(^1\) 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 Triones Thaum., p. 294, and Harris’s edition of Ware’s Bishops, p. 40.


\(^4\) Bealach-Fele.—Not identified. The obit of this Mobrigiu is not given in the Annals of Ulster or Clonmacnoise.


\(^6\) “ Cill-mor-Dithraibh.—” Colgan, in note 10—on the fifteenth chapter of Adamnan’s Vita Columba, asserts that this was the old name of
chap, episcop n Hispaniae, vece. Car bealasle etip Caral, mac Fium- 
nume, pi Munan, & Lagnih, arnu in po marba pochane vo Lagnih. Do 
pochar vo Munimeachais ann, Ceallach, mac Paolcar, torpe Oppaige, & 
oa mac Copurae, pi Roma, torech na nDina, co tru mihb amallbe ppri. 
Caral, mac Munemadhog, pi Connacht, vece. Aipdeach Ua Duncahna 
Murpe, torpe Ua Phriacac, vece.

Aep Cnapr, peacht ccevo triocha a haon. An uara bhaAdam uAdh 
Allan. Piaimaimid, mac Qeartide, abb Cluana leaparto, vece. Crrummaol, 
mac Colgan, abb Lupea, & Danel, mac Colman, abb Apo brecam, vece. 
Colman, mac Mupcon, abb Maige bile, vece. Maolpochartaig, mac Maol-
leuthe, vo Lagnih, & bodbea, mac Connall Gabra, torpev Carpppe, vece.

Aep Cnapr, pecht ccev triocha a do. An torpe bhaAdam uAdh Allan. 
Roma, abb Cinn Tapaoh, Connaild Ua Lorchene, abb Cluana mac Nop, 
ob Clannactai breae, & Staiphmi, abb Imleacha Fia, vece. Failbe, mac 
Suanm, comampa Maolleubha, do batao go brrun am langhe amallbe ppri. 
Dnap pecht allion. Piainalach, mac Mupchaha, torpev Ua Madl, [vece]. 
Scannip etip Shol Aoda Slaine, in po marba vo Caral, mac Aona, don taoi 
ror vo Lice Ailbe, la Conang, mac Amalgana. Mupat, mac Cimpura

Kilmore: "Sedes Episcopalis in regione Brefi-
niae, seu comitatu de Cavan."—Trias Thom. , 
p. 381. But the Editor thinks that it is Kilmore, 
neat the Shannon, in the territory of Tir-Briuin, 
in the county of Roscommon.

1 Bedach-Ele. — " Locus in Elia (Carolina) 
Regione Memoriae."— Colgan, Acta SS., Ind. 
Topogr., p. 573.

2 Firmambl, &c.— A.D. 375. Mors Fian-
numhla, mei Gertrude, Abbatis Channa-braide ; et 
Mors Grunmaill, filii Colgyn, Abbatis Laseain. 
Daniel, mei Colman Colinuin, Abbas Ardbreccain, 
et Colman mac Murchen, Abbas Magibelle qua-
cerent. Jughabit Muceldothartaig, filii Mucel-
tuile di Lagnih, vir copius et memorabilis Insula 
Tir-eis Alba." [Insi-Bo-Finne] " Dublitter et 
Samson nepos Conrain, domnarein. Bodhstach 
mac Connall Gabria, rex Congp maritum."—Ann. 
Ell.

"Cairbre : i.e. of Cairbre-Gabhrn, a sept 
descended from Cairbre, son of Niall Naighallach, 
and seated in the present barony of Granard, 
in the north of the county of Longford, the 
mountainous portion of which is still called 
Slabh Cairbre.

3 Roman.—" A.D. 736. Mors Romain, Abbatis 
Cingearaid. Faili, mei Gaire, Maelrubi heces 
[Alvar] cresain, in profundu pelagi dimensus est 
cun, suis multis numero xxii. Conrail, nepos 
Lochene, Abbas Clonmacnois, primus. Con-
gressio in vici com, inter nepos Aedo Shaine, ubi 
Coning, mac Amalgaid, munitur; Cornach cieit; 
et Cathail mac Aedo evicta iuxta Lapidem Albe, 
averindati parte, gesta est. Muirgis, mei Fergus 
Ferriard, jugulator. Breasal, mei Concolair Airl, 
evictus est. Oengus, mei Ailhelio, ri Airildae 
Cinnachta, munitur. Mors Grafini, Abbatis 
Indeco Fia. Dal ('a parles' Cod. Clarend. 49)
Bishop of Aendruim [Nendrum], died. The battle of Bealach-Eile [was fought] between Cathal, son of Finguine, King of Munster, and the Leinstermen, where many of the Leinstermen were slain. There fell of the Munstermen here Ceallach, son of Faelchair, chief of Ossory, and the two sons of Cormac, son of Rossa, chief of the Deisi, with three thousand along with them. Cathal, son of Muireadhach, King of Connaught, died. Airechtach, grandson of Dunchadh Muirsce, chief of Ui-Fiachrach, died.


The Age of Christ. 732. The third year of Aedh Allan. Ronan, Abbot of Ceann-Garadh [in Scotland]; Conamhail Ua-Loichene, Abbot of Chlain-mic-Nois, of [the sept of] Cianachta-Breagh; and Graiphniidh, Abbot of Imleach-Fia, died. Failbhe, son of Guaire, successor of Maelfothartaigh, was drowned, and the crew of his ship along with him; they were twenty-two in number. Fian-galach, son of Murchadh, 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-Ailbhe, by Conaing, son of Amhalgaidh.


Ann. Uit.

Imleach-Fia.—Now Enalagh, an old church giving name to a parish lying to the northeast of the town of Kells, in the county of Meath.

Of Maelfothartaigh, i.e., Abbot of the Monastery erected by Maelfoth, Abbot of Bangor, at Aporcrossan, 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

Carb of] "Opercroosann was sunk in the dept of the sea, and certain seafarers men to the number of 22."

Ui-Mail.—The position of this territory is determined by the Glen of Imail, near Glendalough, in the barony of Upper Talbotstown, and county of Wicklow.—See note 4, under A. D. 1376, p. 664.

Lic-Ailbhe.—This was the name of a large stone which stood at Moynalvy in the barony of Deece, and county of Meath, till the year 992, when, according to these Annals, it fell, and was formed into four mill-stones by Macseachlanna, or Malachi II., Monarch of Ireland.
Cath Pocharpa i Maing Murpóenime, ma n'Aoibh Allán, 7 ma cianadnaí Néll an troupeacht rop Ultair, in rop marbhao Aoibh Róm, pi Ulaí, 7 pi bhíad a cíon do rop Cloíé an cómmadh 7 noopaí teampaill Pocharpa, 7 rop marbhao Concaí, mac Cuanaich, torpech Coba, go pochuí达 orte amaille mu. Do he pochum an chathla Cill Cumna do rúpaí a?id la Ua Segán, do múintir Aoda Róm, ma nebaíd AOdh Ron peipín, ni peappam a conn rup an Tarpa, uair taobh de taobhs caill Cumna 7 Caill Tarpa. Congá, comairba Patraice, do pí$íme an pann po do gnéaipéct Aoda Allán a nioganí páipaithe na cille, a$ pob eiriúin amnácapa Aoda, co nebaipéct,

Abair pe hAodh Allán naip, dom pí$acht poppán la phluas púil,
Rom nela£t Aodh Róm aipair, in Chonna Cill an caíin ciúil.

Tionólíth Aodh Allán a phága 50 Pocharpa, conaí ann arbpspe Aodh Allán oce marbaill in catha :

Im Chonna in cill manamairr, cí$ímu amú cí$ím aip conaí,
Ráipri Aodh Róm a cí$ín lim, no punpí$trta laphdaí.

Ar dop eadh cennai at mhpáa$:p

Ar nUlaí im Aodh Rómne la hAodh Allán pi Epe,
Ar conaí mi Chilla Chonna cuipriom bona pi mí$éé.

Amp Cmporé, pí$acht cceí ripo pua a ripi. An eitríghaón bhí$ánaí tDí$áth.
S. Tola, mac Dunchaíthe, ñempor Chuna ñapri, mihí $in$gínala do Cmporé,
á$g. Aipri dip, mac Aodh Róm, pi Ulaí, do marbhao ace Dúin Céitchaíp.

1 Ard-Cionnachta.—Now the barony of Fer-
lard, in the county of Louth.
2 Fcubart.—Now Faughart, in the county of
Louth.—See note 1, under A.D. 248, p. 114, sup.
3 Chcech-an-chomaígh; i.e. the Stone of Break-
ing or Decapitation. This is still pointed out
at the doorway of the church of Faughart. Dr.
O'Conor translates this "Saxum circuith con-
voniumis Seniornum," which is incorrect.—See
Lee-cumoigh-cumach, note 1, under the year 591.
4 Coba.—Otherwise called Magh-Coba, a
plain in Bregaigh, in the county of Down.
5 Cill-Cumna.—Now Kilooney, in the parish
of Ballycloog, barony of Dunmano, and county
of Tyrone.—See the Ordnance Map, sheet 39.
6 Íe Conn.—This is a pun on the names of the
churches, but in what sense the witty king in-
tended cona and bair to be taken, it is not easy
to determine. Conn means sense or reason, and
Tairr is probably the name of the patron saint
of Ceall-Tairre; or he might have intended by
"ni peappam a cona rup an connp," to mean
"ni peappam a ceam rupin codauna," i.e.
"I will not separate the head from the body,"
Muirgheas, son of Fearchus Forcradhab, 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 Cuamach, 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 Seglain, one of the people of Aedh Roin, of which Aedh Roin himself said: "I will not take its Conn 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 Dunchadh, 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 Conn and Tairr a similar profane treatment.

1 Ceall Tairre.—Now Cill-Thairre; anglicised 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.

3 Sela 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.

4 Tol._—"A. D. 737._Tolus, Episcopus Cumana-liard, dignus Dei uides, paxvat."—Ann. Ul.

5 Dun-Celtchair: i.e. the Fort of Celtchar, son
Anhla Rioghachtta eireann.

Aod Ollan, pi Epane, do tionaol Leite Chunn, do oth i Laigin go paime Ar Sinur. Ro taocheann uæ Laigin in lioin conpanaistar do cormain a cirt ppm. Ro fheag cat amhain eotropa air maighgin pm. Do theacha in pi Aod Ollan pheiren pm ceat go napceab an taobhchear a mathr ppm. Tan-
gatar toipz Laigín mo naogadh pm ceat, copba pulec roinntata ra fheag an gleo pm eotropa dhuiti. Ro maicte lagú, 7 go tanmaid colta leò. Ino coimheall u Aod Ollan 7 u Cionh mac Colgan, do pi5 Laigín, 7 torpcaiph Aod, mac Colgan u hAod Ollan. Ro marbhao 7 go mianaccéit, go iost-
acéacán, 7 go dhiolacéaca Laigín go haonforl pm caigtleo pm, cona eotma an po dh aetmaid thimeap an bhac, 7 peaccolaing eotpa. Batair naor na toipz, 7 na haon is torpcaiph an Laigín 7. Aodh mac Colgan, pi Ua cCenn-
pelaic, bran Úice mac Muincha, an banna pi5 beo pop Laigín, pi5 mac Maenaig 7 Dubhcaéir an tighfna Roapt, mac hU Celltar, mac Tarem, Bhaingalach u Maileaini, Conall u Aechta, ceirpe mac Ploim Uí Congail, Elaach u Maolmór, 7 poeiad an de mo buid cionthair.

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 Trion Thosain, p. 566, n. 52, and Battle of Magh-Bath, pp. 206, 206, note 7.

Aith-Senain.—Called Ath-Senach in the Annals of Ulster, now Ballyshannon, in the county of Kildare, four miles south-west of Killenher Bridge. Ballyshannon, in Ulster, is also called Ath-Senait, or Ath-Senach, in Irish. The Bally prefixed in both instances is a corruption of Bel-atha, i.e. 'beo wall,' ford-mouth. This place was otherwise called Uchbahal. In the Annals of Ulster this battle is noticed at the year 737, and in the Annals of Clonmacnois at 735, as follows:

"A. D. 737. Fellaht Aith-Senait int iet Aipp.
Raipés Neall et Pageinseas, i. Ceth Peitha, 53i. Septembris, a dui, fér, crumbilte gothen, est in quo haic. Rija evit vigoris potioris, armis altérati-um congregati sunt, i. Aed Abdhan, rex Tornoric, et Aed mac Colggen, ri Laigín; e quibus unus superest valurator, i. Aed Abdhan vicit, alius cum militari suorum copio truncatus est. Tunc nepotes Cuinn inacese victoria dilatát sunt, cum Legemos, suas caudos, insilito more in fregam milit- tram, calent, sternunt, subsectant, conscidunt, ut ut asper ad intercensionem aerius hostilis pont dolibus cerecitas, praeciscumines remanentibus, et in tallo bello tumus edidisse ferverat, quando per transacta prae buddet, in uno succumbisse impetu, et feroci eccidisse conficiit non conspersam. Cebhringin in hoc ante bello optimi decres i. Aed mac Colggen, et Bran Beec, mac Murendo, i. da ri Laigín, Fergus, mac Moine, et Dubhcarich, mac Ainedhlaig, mit Tribun [deos magnates regiones Felitiae], "et Fingalch hUa Maileaitcean, Conall hUa Aitechda; uethr mic Fluma, Auí Congail; Elaach Auí Maeldubhir, et corri multa quo compendii causa omnium."—Ann. Ult.

"A. D. 735. The battle of Athsean; on the 14th day of the Kalends of September, was cruelly and bloody 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 Ceinn-sealaigh; Bran Beg, son of Murchaith, the second king who was over the Leinstermen; Fearghus, son of Maenach, and Dubhdarach, two lords of Fotharta; the son of Ua Cellaigh; the son of Triain; Fiangaibh Ua Maelaidighin; Conall Ua Aithchechdai; the four sons of Flann Ua Conghaile; Eladhach Ua Maelaidhinn; 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 Lyntser, whereof the one was sore hurt, and lived after; the other, by a deadly blow, lost his head from the shoulders. The O'Neales, with their King, behaved themselves so valiantly in the pursuit of their enemies, and killed them so fast in such manner, as they made great heapes in the fields of their carcases, so as none or very few of the Lyntsermen escaped to bring tyding to their friends home. In this battle the two joynt Kings of Lyntser, Hugh Mac Colgan, and Bran Beg Mac Murchow; Fergus Mac Moyaill, and Dowdachrich, the two Lords of Fotharta; Mac O'Kelly; MacTrey; Fiangaibh O'Moyleaghthean; the four sons of Flann O'Conoyle; Eala-gach O'Moyleoyer; and many others, which my Author omitteth to relate, for brevity's sake, were slain, and sayeth that this was the greatest slaughter for a long time seen in Ireland.'—Ann. Chron.

* Two Lords of Fotharta. — The Fotharta at this period appear to have constituted two lordships, namely, Fotharta-Fea, afterwards Fotharta-Ua Nuillhain, 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 Maelaidhinn. — O'Moyleer, or, as the name is now generally anglicised, Myler. He was probably the chief of Sil-Maelaidhinn, now the barony of Shelmalier, in the county of Wexford.
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batap raíth Le Chumm rann an ecceipeap at, náir po níosgalpóat a nain-
ninne, t a naimpióide pop Luzini. Naí mule air tóipéap díb, amal arfrap:

O cat Uchbaíd co naíne, mhiúí tríúdlam Píú Péine,
Ní soinn po gípem gil ganmuíg pil nach Luzini in hépe.
Naí mule po rospádrap, i ceat Uchbaíd co naíne,
Do píog Gailbain gíp gúm, nóí po náimh Píú Péine.

Aos Allán cecmir,
An tAos íom ún, an phí íom pháthu,
An tenaí ní dhitló [m ténáí níl dínom, Lib. Lect. fol. 311], la Ciapán i cCluam.
Santhainn cecmir prap an eath,

Ma comhprap na ú Aos, biú móiprad a nepgáine,
Maí co úl baíp aq prap Aos la hAos mac Píúgaile.

Paolán, mac bhum, Pí Luzínín, déece tip nóisghéadain. Ceannach, mac Ródaptaigh, mac Neill, mac Cínpnaigh Shotail, mac Ónairmattá, mac Aosa Slane, do mórbaíd. Píúgaí mac Cœimcann do mórbaíd. Slúiteadh la Caéal, mac Píongun, co Luzínín, co Úg sialla ó bhum íime mac Múoida, co Úg náine nóra.

Aofr Cnap, peacht cceod tríúche aisteap. An cóisead bhialdám ti Aos. S. Santhainn och, ó Cluam bponaigh i rEdtha, déece an 19 do Déceembre. Ár púipu nóg Aos Allán an triúp pr.

* Eio-Féini: i.e. populi Feniorum. "A Fenicio Faranclid Hiberní nominantur Feniú. Unde spad nos Ona-Flaí postéri Feniú, in plurali numero dicentur ab illo."—Fách's Scholeast, in Tírís Thainn, p. 5, not. 23. Féine is also explained Pinguainó, a farmer, or yeoman.

The posterity of.—In this and the battle of Alshumín, fought in 718, the Leinstermen were nearly extirpated by the race of Conm of the Hundred Battles, so that the remission of the Bórumean tribute, through the intercession of St. Moling, was but of little advantage to the Leinstermen.

* Cluain: i.e. Cluain-mic-Nois, now anglo-

Clunnaicnoise, of which St. Ciaran is the patron saint.

* Santhainn.—According to the Leabhar-

Gabhala of the O'Clerys, the Santhainn who composed this quatrain was the virgin saint of Cluain-Bonnaigh.—See her death noticed under the year 731, infra.

* Fadlan, éit.—"A D. 737. Fadlan, nepos

Brain. Legeniamus rer, immatura data, et inap-

nata morte perit. Cernach, filius Fogartaig, a

saís sechtan scóth duibhie jugálat, quem vacua-
rum vitam, et infini aedibus mulieres facilis flecteat,

Jugulatio Fergus, mic Crenthainn, &c. Slog-

naith Cathail, mic Finguine, co Laiguin, co rnce
their vengeance and their animosity upon the Leinster men. 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 Creamhthann, was slain. A hosting was made by Cathal, son of Finguine, into Leinster; and he obtained hostages from Bran Breac, son of Murchadh, and carried off much property.

The Age of Christ, 734. The fifth year of Aedh. St. Samhthann, virgin, of Cluain-Bronaigh, in Teabhtha, died on the 19th of December. It was of her Aedh Allan gave this testimony:

gialln O Facain, oens co ruce maine mara.”
[An armie by Cathal mac Finguine into Leinster, and he brought pledges, with great booties, from I-Facain.—Cod. Clarend., 49.—Ann. Ult.]

*A.D. 735. Cahall mac Finguine prepared a great army and went to Lynster, and thence brought hostages from Bran Brick mac Murchowe, with many rich bootys.”—Ann. Clon.

* St. Samddhan, virgin, of Cluain-Bronaigh.—


She was abbess of Clounbroney, in the barony of Granard, and county of Longford.—See Colgan's Acta SS., p. 347, n. 26, and Archdall's Monast. Hibern., p. 438. In the Féilire Aenguis, and O'Clery's Irish Calendar, the festival of Samthann Cluana-Bronaigh is marked at 19th December, and it is added in the latter that she died in 739, which is the true year.

* Aedh Allan.—That some Irish verses were believed to have been composed by this monarch appears from the Leabhar-Gabhala of the
Samthain μπορέρερε παραλόγω, μονα ροσαίν γεαρά γλυμβον, Τραίν καί μίε μινά μνήμαιλ, μορ παεθ ρο πο μαντάμαι.
Ρο γαμ αυ να ονα αρα, αμε ρπι ρίζε ρόρα;
Ονα μιναμ μπο τερέα τανάρι, ταταρ ερμπακ α ερρα.
Αραι μπι μνει μεθιν, γλωι α μπολμα μπι βαεθα,
Μμαμτ παεστ μπο γλυμβον, αυ πο λα Μαντάμαι παεθα.

Plann, mac Cealltaích, μεν Κομμανναλ, μεροιν Ρελαπαμε, νεες. Κομα Να βερθαμ, ρεκθειον Τρελιθ [νεες]. Ρίγερ Σκατε τορεκ Κοβα [νεες]. Αςλερ δερπεν μερ ολ α 6 αεινιλεκ 15 τελαοτζε επαντζελσ ιν πο λατζη ποραδα μα αμιο πραπ, ονας 6 ροχαμ α βαρ. Αλιλη, μακ Ταλλαθ, τιζίμαια Να Ιε Κομμανναλ, νεες.

Αυρ Σμαρτ, ρεκετε ρεράο τροοέ αί είνας. Αυ ρερελάν Μπαλαμ ντόλο, S. Μπαν, Ναμε Νέκατα, νεες. Μεραειμεν Κομα Ενειμ, νεες. Πλασμ Ρελιθα, αω γορτον οναζ, ι Μιζκοοπναβ κεμίλο, νεες. Κελταθ, μακ Σεκθο, ιον Ομποιακμαθ, αβ Κομα μυε Νοιπ, νεες. Ομποκιομπο, αω Ροβαμ, νεες. Ροπβαμαθ, μακ Νειθαλα, τιζίμαια Ορρπμαζ, ιο μαρβαθ.

Αυρ Σμαρτ, ρεκετε ρεράο τροοέ αρε. Αυ ρεκχετεμαμ Μπαλαμ ντόλο, Κολνάλα, τιζίμαια Τελαθα, νεες. Αμαλαζαθ, μακ Καταραθ, τορεκ Κοναλκέ, νεες. Μπορμαθ, μακ Περθαηκλε, μυε Μαλουμ, ιο μαρβαθ. Καθ Σαμπν

O'Clerys, p. 198, and in these Annals at the year 738, where the last quatrain composed by him is quoted.

Reclainn.—The Editor is not able to decide whether this is the Reclainn in the east of Brega, where St. Columbkillle erected a church, or Reclainn, now Rathlin, or Raghane Island, off the north coast of Antrim.

Trebli.—Otherwise written Trebli, now Trealt, in the barony of Screen, and county of Meath. In the Felicre Leaghe the festival of St. Loman mne Tighnleach, of Trealt, is marked at 15th November, but in O'Clery's Irish Calendar it is marked at 1st November, thus, "Loman o Treblí o mbrengub," i.e. "Loman of Treboit, in Brega." It is stated in the ancient Irish tract called Senelus na Relec, i.e. the History of the Cemeteries, preserved in Leabhar-mhFathair, fol. 41, b., that Art, son of Conn Ceda­thachtach, monarch of Ireland, was interred here; and it is added, in the historical story called Cath Muighe Muirainn, that the place was called Trebli, i.e. Three Sols, because "three sols were dug there in honour of the Trinity, when the grave of Art was being dug there." It is stated in this story that Art, who believed in Christianity, predicted that a Christian church would be afterwards erected over his grave. These passages are given in the Annals of Ulster, under the year 738, as follows:

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 Crumnael, Bishop of Reachraimh, died. Cuanna Ua Bessain, scribe of Treoit, [died]. Fearghlas 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-Crimthainn, died.

The Age of Christ, 735. The sixth year of Aedh. St. Bran, of Lann-Eala [Lynally], died. Maincheine, of Tuaim-Greine, died. Flann Feabhla, Abbot of Gort-conaigh, in Mughdhorn-Maighen [Creorme], died. Ceallach, son of Sechdi, one of the Connaicne. Abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Dubhhaboirreann, 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. Conula, Lord of Teabhtha, died. Amhalgaidh, son of Cathasach, chief of Conaille, died. Murchadh, son of Fearghal, son of Maedduin, was slain. The battle of Carn-Fear-

in domo cœnu. Mors Ailella, mic Tuathail, regis nepotum Crementhaimn. Flann mac Ceallach, filius Crumnael, Episcopus Reachraimh, moritur." In the Annals of Clonmacnoise, which are very meagre at this period, the notice of Fergus Glut is given under the year 736, thus:

"A.D. 736. Fergus Glubh, prince of the Race of Cova [i.e. of Eochie Cova], with the spittle of men and witchcraft, died."

Tuaim-Greine : i.e. the mound or tumulus of Grian, a woman’s name, now Tonnagraney, in the barony of Upper Tullagh, and county of Clare.

Gort-conaigh : i.e. Field of the Fire-Wood. This was the name of a monastery in the barony of Creorme, 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:


The given text is a transcription of an old Irish text, and it discusses various historical and geographical references related to the province of Connacht in Ireland. It mentions places such as Clew Bay, the county of Galway, and the barony of Brackan. The text refers to historical events and places, such as the monastery of Kildare, the island of Inishkeel, and the town of Galway. It also mentions the names of several historical figures and events, including the year 737 AD, which is noted for a significant event in the history of the region.

Footnotes:
1 *Inis Ceal*—Now Inishkeel, an island off the west coast of Boylagh, and county of Dunseal.—See note under the year 679.
2 *Echallabunia*: i.e. Equin Mons vel Collis [Colgal, *Acta Sanctorum*, p. 632], now Anghlin, a village in the county of Galway, about four miles west of Ballinasloe.
3 *Cille-Foibhrigh*—Archdall (*Monast. Hibern.,* p. 52) identifies this with Kilfarrasy, in the barony of Brackan, and county of Clare; but it is more probably Kilbrew in Meath.—See note under the year 768; and see it again referred to at the years 782, 809, 837.
4 *Coire Móthairnach*—A territory in the county of Clare, the name of which is still preserved in that of the barony of Corcomroe.—See note *2*, under A.D. 1175. The most of these entries are given in the Annals of Ulster at the year 741:


The transcribed text is rich in historical context and provides insight into the historical geography and events of the period. It is written in a style typical of early Irish manuscripts, and it reflects the cultural and linguistic heritage of the time.
adhaigh, in which Torcan Tinereidh, was slain. Fuireachtach, Airchinneach of Inis Cael[i], [and] Flann Aighle, Bishop of Eachdruim', died.

The Age of Christ, 737. The eighth year of Aedh. Aireachtach, son of Cuana, Abbot of Fearna [Ferns], died. Maechohraigh, Abbot of Cille-Foirbrigh[i], died. Feardachrich, Abbot of Imleach and of Leithghallum, died. Dacha, son of Indaighe, an anchorite, died; and Cuidgheal, Abbot and Scribe of Lughmhadh [Louth], died. The devastation of Cinel-Fiachach and of Dealgna by the Osraighhe. Cathal, son of Finguine, King of Munster, died. Flann Feorna, Lord of Core Modhruadh[i], died. Aedh Balbh, son of Imreachtach, King of Connaught, died. Artrach, son of Aitrechlda, Lord of Ul-Meith, died.

The Age of Christ, 738. Affliath, Abbot of Magh-bile [Movilla], died. Affrica, Abbess of Cill-dara [Kildare], died. Cunmcan Ua Ciarain, Abbot of Rechtshein, died. Aedh Allan, son of Maeduin, fell in the battle of Magh-Seirighb (i.e. Ceannamus), between the two Teablithas, by Donnhall, 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 Sailchedaim,
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 Cunacach, son of Conchubhar, Lord of the Airtheara [the Oriors]; Maenach, son of Connalach, Lord of Ul-Creamh-thaim; and Muireadhach, son of Fearghus Forcraidh, Lord of Ul-Tuirtre. The battle of Damb-deargb, in Breagh, by Indreachtach Ua Conaing, in which were slain Dungal, son of Flann, Lord of Feora-Cul[i]; and Fearghus, son of Oisteach, with many others. Ceallach, son of Raghallach, King of Connaught.

b Magn-Seirigh.—This was the name of the plain lying round Dun-Choluille Sibrimne, now Ceanndus, or Kells, in the county of Meath.—See note 1, under A. M. 3991, p. 56, supra.

1 Loch Sailchedaim.—This is called Loch Sailcheach in these Annals at A. M. 3790, but Loch Sailchedaim 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 Longsallagh, 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.

b Damb-dearg: i.e. the Red Ox. Not identified.

1 Feara-Cul[i].—See note under A. D. 693. The entries given by the Four Masters under this year (738), are given, with a few others totally
pi Connacht, uisce. Ólachach, mac Pitéallaí, tigína Ua Mhane, uisce. Dubhnoëpne, tigína Ua mórún Cualann, bo ãim. Concheanna, ingin Céallaí Cualann, uisce.


The Age of Christ, 739. The first year of Domhnall, son of Murchad", son of Diarmaid, over Ireland; [he was the first king of the Clann-Colmain"]. Colman, Bishop of Laessan", died. Laidhghuen, son of Doineannach, Abbot of Saighir, [died]. Fergus, son of Colman Cuthach, a celebrated philosopher, died. Reachtabhrat, son of Fearghal, one of the Connaughtmen, died. The battle of Ailiun-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 Uidia, and Eochaith, son of Breasal, chief of Uí-Eathach [Iveagh], sent a tooth of them to Beannchair, where it remained for a long time on the altar, to be seen by all in general.


1 Ailiun-da-bernach: i. e. Island of the Two Gaps. Situation unknown.

2 Boirche.—This was the ancient name of the Mourne mountains, in the south of the county of Down. Giraldus Cambrensis, referring to this wonderful fish, says that it was cast ashore at Carlingford, now Carlingford, which is opposite the Mourne mountains; but Giraldus, who only knew the whereabouts, marks the place by the nearest English castle. Topographia Hibern., dist. ii. c. 10:

"In Ultonia apud Carlenfordiani inventus est pecis tam quantitatis immanus, quam qualitatis inasitatus. Inter alia sui prodigia, tres dantes, ut fertur, aureos habens, quinqueginta unciorum pondus continentes. Quos aureos quidem exteriore quodam similitudine, antiquo nitore, potius quam natura crediderim, &c. Nos tris quoque dices in Britannia majori, foresta sedec Dunelmensis, inventa et capta est cerva, omnes in ore dantes 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.

1 For a long time; ppp pe crom.—An alias reading is inserted in a more modern hand: "no ppp pe macém."
Annals of the Four Masters

Aon Cnórt, peacht cceo círpaíachat.

An tair bhliain do Domnall. Pórandan, abb Cluana hÉarap, déce. Cumme, hUa Maenaig, abb Lanné léire, dég. Congur, ac combh Cluana Tíbrinne, déce. Ceantpaoláin, com-
aptha Orlaith Cuilinn, déce.

Aon Cnórt, peacht cceo círpaíchat a haon. An tsear bhliain do Domnall. Comhmac, eppcoc Atha Taighm, déce. Dhubhchomh Úa Deccán, abb Cluana hÉarap, Congur, mac Tiobrata, abb Cluana Róta baodtan Aíla, Cialtroce, abb Úa Naomé, beoacail Apachair, Piongal Úr móir, Maolpáir Cille achaí Dromoru, Seachnata, mac Colgaí, tígnia Úa eCenpealai, déce. Lomnaítece Raitha cúile ma nAnncaí, i tóirce, hUapair, mac Pactha.


Cucumme, nó leig puiche cÍ Ópumme, Allíth aple appatha pó lece aí a chaillecha.

* Forannán, sp.—These entries, and a few others omitted by the Four Masters, are given in the Annals of Ulster under the year 744:

"In mure signa haeribile et mirabile visum est in stella. Forannán, Abbas Cluana Traíre, abit, et Congur anchoirda Cluana-Tíbrinne; Cum-

máine Aina Maenaig, Abbas Lamna-leirc, mortuus est. Belbar inter Nápete Tuaidh A na hAí-

thern. Congal mac Eignich victor fut, et Cu-

congalt, pítis nepatis Cathaisig, fugitum erat, et succid hatáin, mac Conchobair, et Aíthil, nepos

Cathaisig; in hinnas itir da Dubhail gestam est" [at this between the two Dutals it was fought.


* Lomna-Leirce.—Now the old church of Lyn, on the east side of Lough Ennell, in the barony of Fartullagh, and county of Westmeath. Cum-

nine hUa Maenaig is anglicised "Conyng O'Mooney" by Connell Mageoghegan, in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise at the year 741.

* Cluain-Tíbrinne.—Now Clontivrin, a town-

land in the barony of Cankelly, 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'Chlory's Irish Calendar, at 21th October, the church of "Cluain Tíbrinne" is placed in the territory of "Clann Cealláig."

* Droma-Chuilinn.—Now Drumcullen, in the

The Age of Christ, 741. Cormac, Bishop of Ath-Truin [Trim], died. Dubhdhaboireann Ua Beccain, Abbot of Cluain-Eois [Clones]; Aenghus, son of Tibride, Abbot of Cluain-Bacaidn-abha [Clonfad]; Cialtrog, Abbot of Glas-Naicidhe [Glasnevin]; Beochail, of Ard-achadh [Ardagh]; Finghal, of Lis-mor; Maclanfaidh, of Cill-achaidh-Droma-foda [Killeigh]; and Seachmasach, son of Colgan, Lord of Ui-Ceinnsealgaigh, died. The battle of Rath-ceile, by Anmchadh, in which Uargus, son of Fachta, was slain.

The Age of Christ, 742. The fourth year of Domhnall. St. Cuaman, Abbot of Magh-bile [Movilla], died on the 3rd of April. Abel, Abbot of Inleach-Fia, died. Saran, Abbot of Beaumchair [Bangor], died. Commcan of Ross, who was Abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, and eke a man full of the grace of God was he, died. Feardacrich, Abbot of Dairinis, died. Cucummne, a select philosopher, died. It was for him Adamnan composed a quatrain, to stimulate him to learning:

Cucummne read the authors half through,
The other half of his career he abandoned for his hags.

south of the barony of Fircal, or English, in the King's County.—See note under the year 721.

*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: “Dracoensis in celo visum sunt. Saraghadh Domhnaigh Phadraig; vii Cummhid cruicnisi.” [The forcible entry of Donaghpatrick, and six prisoners crucified or tortured.]—Ann. Ul. Ed. O'Conor, et Cod. Clarend., 49.

*Rath-cuile.—This is probably the Rath-cuile, anglice 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. Thomn., p. 151.

St. Cuaman, &c.—These entries are given in the Annals of Ulster under the year 746.

Commcan of Ross.—According to Colgan (Acta Sanctorum, p. 791, n. 12) this was the patron saint of Roscommon.—See note under the year 746.

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 Yonghal, in the county of Waterford. The place is now called Melana, 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 Lisnor-Mochuda, now Lismore, in the county of Waterford; and in the Gloss to the Feilire-

Aobh Cúnto, peacht cece a tíiracht a trí. An cuimceadh bliadhain do Óomnall. Tómuinne a bhí in úl. Óomnall, a bhí in úl. Aonair, abhí i úl. Aonair, abhí i úl.
Cucuinne replied:

Cucuinne read the authors half through,

During the other half of his career he will read till he will become an adept.

Tuathalain, Abbot of Cennam-Righmonaidh, died. Aidhmheach, of Baisleach, died. Jacob Ua Foramain, a learned preacher in his time, died. Rumann, son of Colman, an adept in wisdom, chronology, and poetry, died. Muireadhach Meann, chief of Ui-Meith, was slain at Cuil-Cumnaisg by the Ulidians. Aedh Muindearg, son of Flaithbheartach, lord of Tuaiscirt, died. Scachnasach, son of Colgan, King of South Leinster, died. The battle of Carn-Ailech [was fought] by the Munstermen, in which Cairbre, son of Cudinaisg, was slain. A battle [was fought] by Annuchadh, in which Cairbre, Fearghus, and Caicher, sons of Cumascrach, were slain, and sixteen chieftains along with them. Fiachra, son of Gaphran, of Meath, was drowned in Loch Ribh. 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-

O’Conor translates this passage in the Annals of the Four Masters, p. 268, “Arasgachus Abbas Muicinisensis ab Alienigenis dierens;” and in the Annals of Ulster, where a parallel passage occurs under the year 717, p. 92, he renders it, “Dierensio Arascach Abbatis insula pororum ab alienigenisy” to which he appends the following note: “Hic Domi vel Norvegi, 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. 717 the date of this attack upon Rechbrai by the Danes, and record, as the first achievement of these marauders, the drowning of the Abbot of Rechbrai’s pigs. Badubh Arascach ab Muicinisce re guill.” Thus has Irish history been manufactured! Dr. O’Conor mistranslates the Irish of the Annals, and Mr. Moore mistranslates.
Dr. O'Conor's Latin! That Muicinis-Rigail is the name of an island in Lough Derg, and that it received that name from St. Rigail or Regulus, its patron saint, will appear from the Federe-Aenguis, and O'Clery's Irish Calendar, at 16th October, in which he is called, "Rigail Mucinni-earc, fort Leigheanmhair," i.e. Rigail of Mackininish or Hog-Island, in Loich-Deirgdheire." Had Dr. O'Conor, and his humble follower, Mr. Moore, studied Colgan's Acta SS., they would have learned that Rigail or Regulus was the name of a saint whose festival was celebrated on Muicinis, i.e. Hog-Island, in Loich Deirgdheire, in Dal Cois, 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 Cois, c. 7. Ejus natalis celebratur 16 Octobris in insula lacus Deirgdheire, quae Muicinis appellatur, ut docet Martyrolog. Tamhi. et Aenguisius auctus ad eundem dictum."—Acta SS., p. 339, n. 21. This mistake is the less excusable in Dr. O'Conor, because the old translator of the Annals of Ulster (Cod. Clarend. 49) renders the passage correctly: "The drowning of Arascagh Abbas Muicinseo-Rigail," 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 Muicinis, in Lough-Derg, bordering the county of Galway, where his festival is held on the 16th of October."—Monast. Hibern., p. 294.

By what process of reasoning Mr. Moore came to the conclusion that the abbot referred to in this passage, at A. D. 747, was abbot of Rechmunn (a place which was not attacked by the Danes till the year 795), the Editor cannot even imagine, and whence he inferred that it was the abbot's pigs that were drowned, and not the abbot himself, looks still stranger, for O'Conor's Latin, literally translated, means "The drowning of Arascagh, abbot of Pig-island, by the foreigners." The name of St. Regnill or Regulus has been, by O'Conor, split in two, and, by a false analysis, converted into the preposition pe, and pie, and galluab, "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 Lileach, died. Muireann, daughter of Cealach Cualann, [and] wife of Irgalach, died. Congal, son of Eigneach, lord of the Arthcara [the Orions], was slain at Rath-Esclair, by Dommoo, son of Cubcreatan. 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 Fearna [Ferm], died. Liber, Abbot of Magh-bile, died. Conall, Abbot of Tuain-Greine, died. Seigeine of Clarach died. Mac Cunanach the Wise [one] of the Cincel-Cairbre, died. Chuan-scarta-Brenaimn [Clonfert] was burned. A great storm occurred in this year, so that a great number of the family of Ia-Coluin Cille [Iona], were drowned. Conmach, son of Oendnog, died. The battle of Ard-Cianachta by Dungal, son of Anhaltgaidh, in which was slain Ailill, son of Dubhdaichrich 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 Beecbaile, son of Eochaidh.

year 743, are entered in the Annals of Ulster under 747, together with a few others totally omitted by the Four Masters, as follows:


The Annals of Clonmaenoe, which are very meagre at this period, notice the great snow, and the drought which caused it, and the establishment of the Rules of O'Suanaigh, under the year 744.

*Lileach.—See notes †, ‡, under A. D. 512, p. 167, supra.
† 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.
§ Breasal, &c.—These entries are given in the Annals of Ulster, at the year 748.
—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.


*Suanbheach, dé.-* 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 580, is Kilkearey, 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 *Feilire-Aengus*, and in O'Clery's Irish Calendar, at the 21th of March.—See Colgan's *Trías Thaum.,* p. 129.

*Musraighche.*—There were many territories of this name in Munster, but the one here referred to is probably Musraighche Míthe, now the barony of Muskerry, in the county of Cork. This would appear from its contiguity to Uí-Fhiallgente, the plains of the now county of Limerick, and Uí-Liathain, in the county of Cork.—See notes under the years A. M. 2859, 3273, and A. D. 1579 and 1583.

*Gille-mon-Eair.*—Called in the Annals of Ulster Gille-mon-Eair. This is the church of Kilmore, situated about three Irish miles east of the city of Armagh.—See Magh-Eair at A. D. 825, and Gille-mon-Maigh-Eair at A. D. 872.

*Dumhach-Padraigh:* i.e. Patrick's Church, now Donaghpatrick, a townland giving name to a small parish situated near Tailtin, midway between the towns of Kells and Navan, in the county of Meath.—See Colgan's *Trías Thaum.,* p. 129.

*Musraighche.*—There were many territories of this name in Munster, but the one here referred to is probably Musraighche Míthe, now the barony of Muskerry, in the county of Cork. This would appear from its contiguity to Uí-Fhiallgente, the plains of the now county of Limerick, and Uí-Liathain, in the county of Cork.—See notes under the years A. M. 2859, 3273, and A. D. 1579 and 1583.

*Annochaidh.*—He was the ancestor of O'Nannachadh, chief of Uí-Liathain, before the English Invasion.

*Inis-Snaigh.*—Now Inishlagh, 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 Criche-Mughdhorna, now the barony of Cremanoe, 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 Bumburna, in the barony of Corkaree, and county of Westmeath. This church was built by St. Cruinan, 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, 221. In the Annotations to the Fidiire-Aengus, preserved in the Leabhar-Breac, this church is called Leacain-mor Midhe, and placed in the territory of Ui-Mic-Uais Midhe. It is not in the modern barony of Ui-Mic-Uais, or Moygoish, but lies a short distance from its eastern boundary, in the adjoining barony of Corkaree, which shows that in forming the baronies the exact boundaries of the territories were not preserved.

* Cill-Tomna.—Now Kiltown, 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. 794, note 12), the Coman, whose death, as abbot of Clonmacnoise, is mentioned by the Four Masters at the year 712, was the saint after whom Ros-Chomain, now Roscommon, was named. His
death is entered in the Annals of Ulster at the
year 746. According to O’Clery’s Irish Calendar,
at 26th December, the Coman, who was the
founder and first Abbot of Roscommon, was a
disciple of St. Finnian 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. 1096;
so that, if we may rely upon these authorities,
it is quite evident that the Coman who died in
742, or 746, was not the Coman who founded
Roscommon.

* Gillan Draithch : reta, Droithch, i.e. Gillan the Bridge-maker. These entries are
given in the Annals of Ulster at the year 651.

Fiachna, son of Acli Roin, King of Ulidia, was
called Fiachna Dubh Droithch, i.e. Black
Fiachna of the Bridges, because he built Droi-
ch-ed-na-Fuirse and Droch-ed-Mona-Damh.—
See Reeves’s Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down
and Coman, e. p. 359.

1 Inis-Muircedhthaigh : i.e. Muircedhch’s Is-
land, 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 Cluana-creannn : i.e. the Lawn or Meadow
of the Wild Garlic, now Cloonerafl, 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, 749. The eleventh year of Domhnall. Cearban, of Dainnliag [Duleek], died. Abel, of Ath-Oirne, died. Loingseach, son of
Congus.

In pfeblia, a remarkable cropc, of the chiefain, Rath-Bethch. and the Cluain Do piairnia, piaill, Ard-Naescan. Inis-Bo-Jinne Fotliarta-Fea.

Dec. ciipaic, name mac Ua baechallac, Oomnall. Uunuchaij, 352 Daolgiip, mac lomaipecc inncc miles stone under A.

The Book Ath-fadhat, territory "Gal August. JI. Grace's Ctoip QoipCpiopc, niaine, now Qilealla, of and way. QnmcaDa, of the Port-Omna, do in

This on the county, the territory of Fotharta-Fea, near the ford of Ath-fadhat, on the bank of the River Slaney. In Grace's Annals and Anglo-Irish records this territory is called Fohart O'Nolan, from O'No-

lan, its chieftain, after the establishment of surnames.—See O'Flaherty's Oggio, part iii. c. 64.

Rath-Bethch.—Now Rathbeagh, a townland on the Nore, in the barony of Galway, and county of Kilkenny.—See note 1, under A. M. 3501, p. 26, supra.

Congus.—He succeeded in 730. See Colgan's Tribes Thania, p. 291, and Harris's Ware's Bishops, p. 41.

Anic-Bo-fine : i.e. the Island of the White Cow, now Inishbofin, an island in that part of Loch Ribh or Lough Ree, which belongs to the county of Longford, where St. Rocco erected a monastery in the sixth century.—See Colgan's Acta SS., pp. 206 and 208, nn. 6, 7, and the Map to Tribes and Customs of H'ir-Maig. The most of these passages are given in the Annals of Ulster.
Flathbheartach, lord of Cinel-Conaill, died. Flann, son of Conchubhar, lord of Magh-Ai, died. Tuathlaith, daughter of Cathal, wife of the King of Leinster, died. The battle of Ard-Naescen, between the Ui-Briuin and Cinel-Cairbre, wherein many were slain. The devastation of Fotharta-Fea by the men of Osraighhe [Ossory]. Cathasach, son of Ailell, King of Ulidia, was slain at Rath-Betchech. Congus, the scribe, Bishop of Ard-Macna [Armagh], died; he was of the race of Ainnire.

The Age of Christ, 750. The twelfth year of Domhnall. Daelgus, Abbot of Cill-Seire [Kilskeery], died. Fiangalach, son of Annchadh, son of Maclaurich, Abbot of Inis-Bo-fhume, in Loch Ribh, [died]. Sceithechsest, Abbot of Aendraum [Nendrum, in Loch Cuan], died. Fidhmuinte Ua Suanaligh, anchorite of Raithin, died. Cluain-mic-Nois was burned on the 21st of March. Cathal, son of Diarmait, a wise man, died. Fiaithniadh, son of Tuathach, lord of Ui-Meith, died. Inreachtach, son of Dhuthach, lord of Ui-Maine, died. Flaithean, son of Flann, son of Congal, chief of Ui-Failghe, died. The battle of Ceann-Fheabhraitb, in which Badlibhghal, son of Fearghal, was slain. Fiangalach, son of Annchadh, died.


* Raithin.—Now Rahen, in the King's County.
  —See Petrie's Round Towers, pp. 240, 241. In the Annals of Ulster the death of Fidhmuinte, nepos Suanaich, Anchorita Raithin, is entered under the year 756. In the Annals of Clonmacnoise it is entered under the year 751:
  "A.D. 751. Luanasalas Finnyone O'Swanaye of Rahin, died."


  * Ceann-Fheabhrait.—See note 1, under A.D. 186, p. 107, supra.

  * Imleach-Fordeorach.—Not identified. In the Annals of Ulster, at the year 755, Ailgal is called "Anchorita Chuana-Cormaic."


The shipwreck of the Dealbhna-Nuadhat is
annala rioghalta eireann. [752.


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 Synnain), on Loch Rye, against their Capitaine, Dimasach."

"Beannchuir-nur: i.e. the Great Beamchair, i.e. the Great Monastery of Bangor, in the county of Down.

"Gamharnaighfe of Loch Ribh. — These were a sept of the Firbolgs, who were seated in that part of the now county of Roscommon lying between the River Suck and that expansion of the Shannon called Loch Ribh or Lough Ree. These had been subdued, but not expelled, at an early period, by a sept of the Dal-Cais of Thomond, called Dealbhna, and both were subdued by the Ui-Maine, in the ninth century."

See Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many, p. 83, note," and the map to that work.

"Dealbhna-cro: i.e. the Pool or small Lough of the Bloody Pass. This name, which would be anglicised Ballagheroe, is now obsolete.

"Finn, son of Arbh. — He was chief of Dealbhna-Nuadhat and of the race of Lughaidh Deallh-Aedh, third son of Cas, the ancestor of the Dal-Cais of Thomond. The Gamharnaighe were his sons.

"Lochabr-Dealbhna-cro: i.e. the Pool or small Lough of the Bloody Pass. This may be the lough now called Longheroe, situated near Turrock, in the barony of Athlone, which is a part of Dealbhna-Nuadhat, lying between the Suck and the Shannon.

"Tbrec-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 Domhnull, 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 Gamhanraige of Loch Ribh;
There escaped of them with life except alone the crew of one vessel.

The battle of Bealach-cro [was gained] by Crumphthann 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.

Crumthann 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 Domhnull. Sinchú, Abbot of Lis-mor, died. Siadhail, Abbot of Linn-Duachail, died. Cill-mor-Dithraibh was burned by the Ui-Crumnaírinn. 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.

2 Linn-Duachail.—Now Magheralin, in the county of Down.—See note 1, under the year 699, p. 300, supra.

3 Cill-mor-Dithraibh.—See notes under the year 730, p. 327, supra.

4 Ui-Crumnaírinn.—A sept descended from Crunthann Caol, son of Breasal, son of Maine Mor, seated in and giving name to Crunthann, now anglicised Crussion, 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 1.
The Reaclíobhap, Connaught, the Deisi-Breagh, i.e. but 'i. TluiTian, of buobjal the 'Qpcbpan, Breaghagh "A. of Ulster Torbach. Oonnbo. under Caclipannacli.Cachmiij, 1.


was slain by Macduin, son of Aedh Beammain, King of Munster. Domn, son of Cumasgach, lord of the southern Ui-Briuin, died. Bodhbhghal, son of Fearghal, Abbot of Munghairid, died. Tomaltach, Lord of Cianachta-Glinme-Geimh, died.

The Age of Christ, 753. The fifteenth year of Domhnall. Muireadhach, son of Cormac Slaine, Abbot of Lughmhagh [Louth], died. Elpin, of Glais-Naidhean [Glasnevin], died. Fidhlhbadhach of Cill-Delge [Kildalky], died. Martha, daughter of Dubhan, Abbess of Cill-dara [Kildare], died. Gorman, successor of Mocha of Lughmhagh, died at Cluin-mic-Nois, 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-Beinsealghaigh, died. The battle of Druim-robraich, which is called the battle of Breach- mhagh, [was fought] between the Ui-Fiachrach and Ui-Briuin, in which were slain the three Ui-Dealbhghaigh, i.e. the three sons of Fearghus, son of Roghallach, i.e. Catharnach, Cathmugh, and Artbran, their names.

The Age of Christ, 754. The sixteenth year of Domhnall. Eochaidh, son of Conall Meann, Abbot of Faebhran, 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 Lughmhagh [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 Annchaidh, 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 Fiachraces and the O’Briwnes, where Teige mac Murdevour and three O’Kellies were slain, viz., Cathramagh, Caffry, and Ardonan. 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. Cairneach.—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 ⁹, 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:

Aorí Cruiort, peacht ecéo caogát a ṣeche. An tochtmaí bhaíbhmí déce do Donimall. Donimall, mac Muiréiríte, tigínna hÚa Nell, déce. Fúnneachta, mac Robairtai Úth Cuinna, déce. Lomairceass bealaí Úabhráin etir Laigín ṣi Óppairbhí, co phóini múa mac Concripa, ṣi po máighao Donighal, mac Láognim, tigínna Úa Címeálmaí, ṣi apóite toirí maitle ṣruir. Lomairceass Úatha suína etir Úatai ṣi Úth Eachtach, ṣi po máighao Aibill, mac Peðbí, tigínna Úa nEachtach.

Aorí Cruiort, peacht ecéo caogát a peacht. Anaoí déce do Donimall. Coirbmac, abb Cluana mac Núp, déce. Ód Cencel Corphihe Cruin do. Roibachtach, mac Cuanach, abb Úinne mópe ; Subne, abb Cluana rípta, Ómonaíoach, abb Imleac each ; Peappo, mac Paibre, eccnaío, abb Compaípe

"Exvs pluvialis. Bena Muit dchaid annaem cum piscibus."

3 Echtighern.—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 Tigernach:


"A. D. 756. Echtighern, Bishop, was killed by a priest at Saint Bridgett'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 Bishop."—Ann. Chon.

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 Clonvickenose and the inhabitants of Byrne, in a place called in Irish Moyne-Koyse-Bloy."

The parallel entries to these are found in the Annals of Ulster at the year 759: "Fames at Mess mar, Belina etar" [inter] "Mainin Clono et Biroir in Moin Coise Blue."

7 Croiningel.—Dr. O'Conor translates this, "inter Cneecn maximam et altare;" but this is incorrect, for the Croiningel is defined in Cormac's Glossary as the latticed partition which divided the laity from the clergy, after the manner of the veil of Solomon's Temple.—See Petrie's Inquiry into the Origin and Use of
The Age of Christ, 755. The seventeenth year of Domhnall. Condath, Abbot of Lis-mor, died. Suairleach, Abbot of Beamchair [Bangor], died. Ailgniú, son of Gno, Prior-Abbot of Chlain-Iairid [Clonard], died. Gaimdibhla, Abbot of Ara [Aran], died. Fulartach, son of Breac, an anchorite, [died]. Muireadhach, son of Murcaidh, or grandson of Bran, King of Leinster, died. Flann, son of Erc, lord of Ui-Fidhigeinte, died. Eutighern, a bishop, was killed by a priest at the altar of [St.] Brightit, 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 Ua Neill, died. Finsneachtta, son of Fogartach Ua Cearnaigh, died. The battle of Bealach Gabhrain [was fought] between the men of Leinster and Osraige [Ossory], in which the son of Cicerca had the victory, and Donnagal, son of Laithdhuin, lord of Ui-Ceinscaal [Clonard], and other chiefstains along with him, were slain. The battle of Ath-dumha [was fought] between the Ulidians and Ui-Eathanach [people of Iveagh], in which Ailill, son of Feidhlimidh, lord of Ui-Eathanach, was slain.

The Age of Christ, 757. The nineteenth year of Domhnall. Cormac, Abbot of Chlain-mic-Nois, died. He was of the race of Cairbre Crom. Robhtrachtach, son of Cuanu, Abbot of Athaim-mor [Fahan]; Suibhne, Abbot of Chlain-fearta [Clonfort]; Domhgnasach, Abbot of Imleach-each; Ferfio, son of Faibhre, a


1 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 Bealach-Gabhran, ad reges Mumunienium; et occurrit ei in Campo Femin Oengus, filius Naftraich, Rex Mumunienium, et ille gavisus est in adventu Patricii, et adduxit eum secum ad habituenum suum, qui dicitur Caissel."—Trias Thaum., p. 26, c. 60.

The battle of Bealach Gabhrain is noticed in the Annals of Ulster at the year 760 [recte, 761]: “The battle of Gavran’s Pace, where Dungal mac Laiguen, rex Nepotum Cinselai, was slain, and other kings.”—Col. Clar., tom. 49.

2 Ath-dumha: i.e. Ford of the Tumulus, or Sepulchral Mound. Not identified.


4 Cairbre Crom.—He was chief of Ui-Maine, or Hy-Mayn, in Connaught, and contemporary with St. Ciaran of Clonmacnoise.—See Tribes and Customs of Hy-Mayn, 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.

5 Imleach-each: i.e. the Strath or Marsh of
the Horses, now Ennagh, 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. Brocaidius, is described as in “Kierraga Connauce regione;” and in O’Clery’s Irish Calendar, at 9th July, it is called Innleac-Brocaidia, and described as in Mayo. Archdall (Monast. Hib. p. 610) is wrong in placing it in the county of Roscommon.

Countraire-Midhe.—Now Kilconbrergagh, near the hill of Uisneach, in the county of Westmeath.—See note 4, under A. M. 3510, p. 33, supra. Dr. O’Conor translates this, “Abbas Coinditio Midia,” in the Annals of the Four Masters (p. 278), and “predicator Midia” 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 Clonmacnoise, which he ought to have consulted, thus:


“A. D. 758. Fearfin, the son of a smith, abbott of Cowaran” [Comnup], “in Meath, die.”—Ann. Clon.

1 Caille-Taidbig: i.e. the Wood of Taidbig. This is probably the place now called Kiltubeg, situated near Kiltucker, in the county of Longford. The septs between whom the battle was fought were seated in the ancient Meath; the Cind-Cairire in Tellia, 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:


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 iun [victoriam] accepit.” It should be: “The battle of the wood called Caille-Taidbig, where the Luigni” [of Meath] “were overthrown, and Generatio Cairibre victoriam accepit.”

2 Cela-Peadair: i.e. the Servant of Peter.
wise man, Abbot of Couthraire-Midhe, died. The battle of Calla-Taidbig, in which the Luighme were defeated by the Cineal-Cairbre. Fogartach, son of Eochaidh, lord of Eile [died]. Ceol-Peadair, Abbot of Ard-Macha, died. He was of the Ul-Breasail.

The Age of Christ, 758. Beclaitnae, Abbot of Cluain-Iraird [Clonard], died. Fithairle Ua Suanaigh, Abbot of Rathlin, died on the first of October. Reoddailhe, Abbot of Ferns [Ferns], died. Anfadan, Abbot of Linn-Duachail, [died]. Faelchu, of Finghlaigh, died. After Domhnall, son of Murcadh, 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 Dearmghagh [Durrow] with honour and veneration. Of him was said:

Until the hour that Domhnall was brought to Dearmghagh
There was no avenging conflict or battle on the plain of Breaghmlagh.
Aip Cruort, peacht ceo caogat anaoi. An ceo bladon do Niall Rropaic, mac Bheaghale, uap Eminn in fughe. Ruippa, mac Poataf, abb haip-
peace, decc. Ronan, abb Cluna mic Nois, decc. Do Luighmib uo. Copb-
mac, mac Chilla, abb Maumtpreach bunte, decc. Domair, mac Tohence, 
abb Concaife, decc. Phipur, mac Ceallai5, pi Connacht [decc]. Scanlan 
Peimn, mac Aebgale, decc. Plann Garna6, tigrima Cenel mic Earca, decc.
Lomnapeacc Dumn bile mac Doimchoa7, mac Ooinmail, por Rropa tulach.
Oinchoa, mac Eogam, tigrima na ndedi, decc. Mupchoa, mac Macpeip-
Rai, do muid in Connachtaiib. Tpi Rropa do peatpeam in Cpick Mun-
peadaig i plnp Coigan 1. Rpp 10 apecce 11, Rpp do cripineach, 1 Rpp 
do inl. Conaof doibhie po mathean:

Tpi Rpppa Ampp utlumme, ap zpa Oe do inl
Rppp apace, Rppp tvimme, agup Rppp do inl.

Aip Cruort, peacht ceo peapace. An varpa bladon do Niall Rropaic.

1 Niall Frosach: i.e. Niall of the Showers.—See the year 716. “A.D. 762” [recte 763].
2 Niall Frosagh requere incipit.—Ann. Uit.
3 Baidece.—Now Baslick, near Ballintober,
in the county of Roscommon.—See note under the year 742.
4 Dun-bile: i.e. the Fort of the Ancient Tree. This was probably the name of a fort in the
barony of Farbil, in the county of Westmeath, but the name is now obsolete. There is a Bile-rath, 
which is nearly synonymous with Dun-bile, in the barony of Rathcomrath, in the same county. 
The events which the Four Masters give under the year 739 are given in the Annals of Ulster 
at 763, with other curious notices totally and
intentionally omitted by the Four Masters:
5 A.D. 763. Niv magnu tribas fere mundibus, Ascal et fames. Belliam Argamain inter 
 familiae Chunase-Nois et Dermaiga, ubi eceidit 
Diarmuid Dub, mac Dorna鉴定, et Digbac, mac 
Dubbs et ce vidi de familia Dermaiga. Brasal, 
mac Muncthe victor fird, cum familia Chunae 
Nois. Sedebas magnu alta modam. Ruith folia” 
[bloody flux] “in tota Hibernia.”
6 Three showers.—These showers are noticed 
in the Annals of Ulster at the year 763, in the 
same Irish words used by the Four Masters, 
and thus translated in Cod. Clarend., tom. 49: 
“The shedding of three showers in Muireach 
his land, at Inis-Owen, viz., a shower of bright 
silver, a shower of wheat, and a shower of 
hony.”—See a notice of three similar showers 
at the year 716. The famine, the falling of the 
three showers, and other events, are noticed in 
the Annals of Clonmacnoise under the year 759, 
as follows:
7 A.D. 739. Nealle Frassagh, son of King 
Ferall, began his reign immediately after the 
death of King Donell, and reigned seven years.
8 There was a great famyne 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 Bishops, 
fell upon their knees, where the King very 
pitifully before them all besought God of his
The Age of Christ, 759. The first year of Niall Frosach in sovereignty over Ireland. Fiachra, son of Fothadh, Abbot of Baisleac, died. Ronan, Abbot of Chuain-mic-Nois, died. He was of the Lualhne. Cormac, son of Ailill, Abbot of Mainistir-Buite [Monasterboice], died. Donnait, son of Tohence, Abbot of Corcach [Cork], died. Fearghus, son of Ceallach, King of Connaught, [died]. Scanlan Feimhin, son of Aodghal, died. Flann Garadh, lord of Cinele-Mic-Earca, died. The battle of Dun-bile [was gained] by Donnchadh, son of Domhimall, over the Feara-Tulach [Fartullagh]. Dunchadh, son of Eoghan, lord of the Deisi, died. Murchadh, son of Muireheartach, 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 appease’d, before he saw the destruction of so many thousands of his subjects and Friends, that then were helpless of relief, and ready to perish, to take him to himself, otherwise to send him and them some relieve for maintenance of his service; which request was no sooner made, than a great Shower of Silver fell from heaven, whereat the King greatly rejoiced; and yet (said he) this is not the thing that can deliver us from this famyne and imminent danger; with that he fell to his prayers again, then a second Shower of heavenly Honey fell, and then the King said with great thanksgiving as before; with that the third Shower fell of pure Wheat, which covered all the fields over, that like was never seen before, so that there was such plenty and abundance that it was thought that it was able to maintain a great many Kings houses. Then the King and the seven Bishops gave great thanks to our Lord.

"There was a battle fought between the families of Dorowe and Clonwicknose, at Arga moyin, where Dermott Duff mac Donell was killed.

"There was exceeding great drowth this year.

"Allell O Donchowe, King of Connaught, died.

"Donough, son of King Donell, gave a battle to the families of the O’Dowlies in Fartullagh.


"Flathvertagh mac Longse, King of Tanagh, died in the habit of a religious man.

"Followyn me Conchongait, King of Meath, was wilfully murdered."

Aoir Cnóipe, peacht eceó peapecait a haon. An tsear bhíadán to Niall. Cnapbechán, mac Reachtgíle, abb Cluana mBíta [vécce]. Aoáin Úr mòir [vécce]. Íomannce Súirta étip Uh máporri, g Conmacone, m po marphad rocháine to Conmacone, g Aoó Óth, mac Tanlach. Ro mealaí an tíómaip odh nOubmáepchaiteá, mac Cúail. Íomannce étip rìpa Mhíe g bthgta, m po marphad Móthaim, mac Tóitil, g Óongal, mac Déirpeic.


Cluain-Bromoic.—Now Clonbroney, near Granard, in the county of Longford.—See note under the year 734.

In religion: a cépleáceit, in elicitana.—


Carn-Fiachach: i.e. the Carn of Fiachach. 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 Mugesoghegan. The place is now called Carn, and is situated in the barony of Moycashel, in the county of Westmeath:


"The Desis: i.e. the Desies, in the new county of Waterford. The Annals of Ulster add "defictas panis" at 764, which corresponds with 760 of the Four Masters, the true year being 755.

Suothair.—Now Shrule, or Abbeyshrule, in the barony of Shrule, and county of Long-
son of Sarfacladh, Abbot of Birra, died. Learn. Abbot of Cluain-Iraird [Clonard], died. Celbl, of Cluain-Bronaigh, died. Tola, of Ard-Braccan [Ardbraccan], died. Ailhil, son of Craebhachan, Abbot of Munagart [Mungret], died. Flaithbheartach, son of Loingseach, died at Ard-Macha [Armagh], after having been some time in religion. Suibhne, son of Murchadh, with his two sons, was slain. The battle of Carn-Fiaclach [was fought] between the two sons of Domhnall, i.e. Domheadhla and Murchadh, and Aelghal, lord of Teadhba, wherein Fallomhan, son of Cuongalt, was slain by Domheadhla, and Murchadh was also slain, and Aelghal was defeated. Dungalach, chief of Uí-Liathain, died. Uargal, chief of Conmaicne, died. Torptha, son of Cemarach, lord of the Deisi, died.

The Age of Christ, 761. The third year of Niall. Crimthann, son of Reachtghal, Abbot of Cluain-fearta, died. Aedhan of Lis-mor died. The battle of Sruthain [was fought] between the Ul-Briuin and Conmaicne, in which numbers of the Conmaicne were slain, as Aedh Dubh, son of Toichleach. This battle was gained by Dubhfinnreachtach, son of Cathal. A battle [was fought] between the men of Meath and the men of Breagh, in which were slain Maelumha, son of Toithil, and Dongal, son of Doireith.


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ford.—See note *, under A. D. 236, p. 112, where, for “county of Longford,” read “county of Longford.”


*The Boine: i.e. the River Boyne. Mainistir-Buith, now anglicé Monasterboice, is about four miles to the north of this river.

*Abbot of Ita: i.e. of Iona. For the pedigree of this abbot see Colgan’s *Trials Thurne*, p. 482, n. 40.

*Eamach-dubh: i.e. the Black Marsh, now Annaghduff, a townland and parish near Drumsha, in the county of Leitrim.—See note**, under A. D. 1253, p. 349.

*Lathrach-Briuin: otherwise written Laithreach-Briuin, now Laraghbrine, near Maynooth, in the barony of Salt, and county of Kildare. According to O’Clery’s Irish Calendar, and the
of 

\textit{Féileirc-Aengús}, the festival of St. Senan was celebrated here on the 2nd of September; this place is described as situated in the territory of Ui-Echalain.


\textit{Aro-ban-Beair:} i.e. Height of the Trouts, or speckled Persons. Not identified. It was in Osowry.

\textit{Gormghal, dp.}—This, and most of the entries given by the Four Masters under the year 763, are given in the Annals of Ulster under 767.

\textit{Cell-Toma.}—Now Kiltoss, near Castledoddard, in the county of Westmeath.—See note under the year 726.

\textit{Strath.}—This is translated "Forghus sapientius-Chrama-mac-Nosar, obit," by Dr. O'Conor, but incorrectly, because forghus is not a man's proper name, but a common noun substantive, signifying the most, or greater part or number. But it is probably a mistake of the Four Masters. The parallel passages in the Annals of Ulster run as follows in Cod. Clarend., tom. 49: "A. D. 797. Duvinrecht mac Cahali, rex Connaric, mortuus est a fluxu sanguinis. Gormgar, mac Aibhla, mortuus est. Aedan, Abbas Lismoir, et Lyne sapere Cumana-me-Nois, mor- tui sunt."
Cinel-Conaill, was slain. Ceallach, son of Cairebre, son of Fogartach, was slain by robbers£. The battle of Ard-na-mBreacæ [was fought] by Tuaimsnamh, son of Flann.

The Age of Christ, 763. The fifth year of Niall. Gormghal, son of Ailioll, died. Aedhuan, Abbot of Lis-mor, died. Ceinnsealach, son of Cúboire, Abbot of Imleach-Hubhair [Emly], died. Coibhdéanach, Abbot of Cill-Tonmain, died. The most of the Sruithe [religious seniors] of Chaunian-Nois died. Duibhinrecht, son of Càthaal, King of Conmaught, died. Óithne, daughter of Breasal Breagh, [and] wife of the King of Teamhair [Tara], died, after having deserved rewardk from God for her good works, and for her intense penance for her sins. A battle was fought between the Leinstermen themselves, namely, between Cínneach, son of Flann, and Aedh, at Foirtrinn, where Aedh was slain. Conchubhar, son of Cumasgach, lord of Aidhun, died. Niall, son of Diarmuid, lord of Meath, died. The slaying of Tuaimsnamh, lord of Osraigh{Ossory}.

The Age of Christ, 764. The sixth year of Niall. Murghal, son of Ninnidh, Abbot of Reachraim, died. Enchorach Úa Dóidain, Abbot of Glenam-thlocha, died. Conman, of Eanach-Daithi, died. A battle between the Osraigh themseleves, by Tuaimsnamha, in which the sons of Ceallach, son of Faechar, were routed. The battle of Fearna [Ferns] [was fought] by the Úi-Ceinnsealig, in which Dubhchalaig, 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 Temoris, Regnum celeste adiisse meritut post penitentiam."

£ 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 Foirtrinn in Scotland to fight a battle between themselves there.

$ 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 763.

$ Eanach-Daithi: i.e. Daithi’s Marsh. Not identified. This name does not occur in O’Clery’s Irish Calendar, or in the gloss to the Félim-Aengus in the Leobhar-Breac. 

a The Osraigh: i.e. the People of Ossory.


The Annals of Ulster contain, under the year 768, the following notices, totally omitted by the Four Masters:

“Longus Ceirpri, mic Foghartach, re nDonncha” [the expulsion of Cairebre, son of Fogartach, by Donchaedhi]. “Terrae mutae, famae et machina lepro, multas incursit. Habendum unitiam diarnesa glandianum.”

Clochar-mac-nDaimhine: i.e. Clogher of the
Peipsi Chille moir Emire, decc. Peairer, mac Caireal, eppcor, decc. Faulchach Thige Tuae, abb Cluana mac Nop, decc. Cuimhniaal, eppcor \( \gamma \) abb Cille moir Emire, \( \delta \). Cuimnaic, mac Opaenann, abb Cluana Toche, decc. \( \delta \) uha becc, abb Pobann, decc. Cuimnainn, mac Ploum, tigfina Oppaige, vo marbaoin. Napser, mac Naiteplais, decc. Iompairce esth Liagnib bunnear, \( m \) po meabain \( m \) ceallac, mac nOimcheada, \( \gamma \) \( m \) po marbaoin Cuimnaic, mac Ploum, \( \gamma \) a bratap Ceallac, \( \gamma \) Caithina, mac becc, \( \gamma \) rochaide ei cennmarkairere. Shpanead esth \( \Upsilon \) Cuimnepalaig, \( m \) po meabain \( m \) nEunphgel, mac Aoia, mac Colgan, \( \gamma \) \( m \) po marbaoin Cuimnepalaig, mac baoin, laip. Coperpa Osea mac hruban uipirp tibrig por Liagni. Coperpa tbrig bonne por pria uipirp tibrig \( m \) po marbaoin Pailaihatach, mac Ploum, mac Rorgaillag, \( \delta \) uhaipreor, mac baer, \( \gamma \) Snodur, mac Impiri, \( \gamma \) Cipnaic, mac Ploum Phohipbre. Coperpa \( \Upsilon \) aro char \( m \) Cuimmecaint brepair por uha \( \Upsilon \) Teg, \( \gamma \) \( \alpha \) mop por Liagni, \( \gamma \) \( \alpha \) \( \alpha \) ho mar hea pochaide vo Cuimmecaint illan mara oc tomtonia. Null Podeph, mac Pobgale, piet nuaimea ou Emir na pish, co nepbaill \( \gamma \) \( m \) Colain Chille arga oibere iar nochte nuaimea rapam.

\( \alpha \) por Emir, peacht sceo pearece a ri. In sceo bluiom in vo Oimncheada, mac Doimnall, nar Emir, ri pise. Plauh uha Oaia, abb lirj Camugia, \( \delta \). Failtie Emirnm \( \delta \). Pobhaire \( \Upsilon \) ua Cipnaic, abb Cluana mac Nop, decc. Do uhaib 60iim vo pim. Aeigen, eppcor \( \gamma \) abb Pobann, \( \delta \). Cobl-

Sons of Danibin. This was the ancient name of the town of Clogher, in the county of Tyrone. See note under the year 701.

3. Gille-mor-Einhirne.— This is probably the church of Kilmore-Oneilland, in the county of Armagh.—See it again referred to at the year 721. under the name of Ceall-mor Maighe Eimhir, i.e. the great church of the plain of Embar.

4. Teach Tua: i.e. the House of St. Tha, now anglic Taghadoe, and sometimes Taptoo, situated near Meathoof, 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.

5. Cluain-Toche.—Not identified.

6. Tuaimmamhia, 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 763, as are most of the entries which the Four Masters have given under 765.

7. Oeua.—This was the ancient name of a place near the hill of Tara, in Meath.—See note 4, under the year 478, p. 150, supra.

8. Boy-g-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.

9. A. D. 762. The Onsett of Boy-g-Boinne" [Coperpa \( \Upsilon \) tbrig bonne] \( ^* \) upon the men of Descert-Bregh, where Flaithevertach, mac Flann,
mor-Eimhirc, died. Fearghus, son of Cathal, a bishop, died. Folachtaich, son of Teach Tuam, Abbot of Chlain-mic-Nois, died. Crunmuac, Bishop and Abbot of Cill-mor-Eimhirc, died. Cumnhach, son of Brenainn, Abbot of Chlain-Toelmnic, died. hUa Beece, Abbot of Fobhar [Fore], died. Tuaimsnamha, son of Flann, lord of Osraige, was slain. Narghal, son of Naitshaigh, died. A battle between the Leinstermen themselves, wherein Ceallach, son of Dunchadh, had the victory, and in which Cinaedh, son of Flann, and his brother, Ceallach, and Caithnia, son of Beece, and many others besides them, were slain. A conflict between the Ui-CEinnsealaigh, in which Edersgel, son of Aedh, son of Colgan, had the victory, and in which Ceinnsealach, son of Bran, was slain by him. The battle of Ocha by the men of South Breagh upon the Leinstermen. The battle of Bolg-Boinne against the men of South Breagh, in which were slain Flaithbheartach, son of Flann, son of Roghallach; Uairchridhe, son of Baeth; Snedgus, son of Ainsteach; and Cearnaigh, son of Flann Foibrithche. The battle of Ath-claiath, 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-Coluin-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. Faibhce Eardainmh died. Forbasach Ua Cearnaigh, Abbot of Chlain-mic-Nois, died; he was of the Ui-Briuin. Aedhgen, Bishop and Abbot of Fobhar.

cic Rolgelaig, Uarchroi, mac Baith, Snedgus, mac Aintire, and Cernach mac Fachin Forfe, were slain.—Ann. Uit. Cod. Clarond., tom. 49.


“Great slaughter of Lenster. Great many of the Cianachta were drowned in the sea-tyde at their returne.” — Ann. Ul. Cod. Clarond., tom. 49.

* Cianachta-Breagh.—A sept of the race of Cian, son of Oiled Olain, King of Munster, seated at and around Duleek, in the county of Meath.

* Ui-Tegh.—A sept seated in Imail, in the now county of Wicklow.

3 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 Oggyia, p. 433.

* 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
Cullaich peace. Sciath-Neachtain now. 769. Here is given the name of a
mansion of Suibne, cullen, tain, Laigfn, here accenderunt Uo Raith A
qiell, forney, of the parish of Moyfenrath, an aon peaccmaine, co ro rhoarrapart Laigfn e p6
ocean. Coppppe, mac Rogartaig, tigfna brig, de6. becc, mac Conmla, 
tigfna Tea@ba, ne@ce. Con@ir, mac P@6naig, tigfna Ceneol Laojape, 6e5 do bitog. Calal, mac Conall Mm, 
tigfna Copppe Morpe, nece. One-
golaie, mac Taich@, torpee@ Laigfne de5. Artgal, mac Conall, tigfna Copppe Te@ba, de6.

Ar@ Sp3rpe, reach}t ec6@ peercc@ a pea@. An upea bhi}abam do Oon-
mechao. Ceplaid Claude Ioparpo de@. S. Subime, abb Iac Column Cille, 
de6. Maeclar@en, abb Claude heim@, Sealbae, mac Conal@, ab Coppeage, 
Ennu@, mac Cpe, abb Leth [bece]. Conach na laic@macarpe, nuap tuoca-
tap am@na etet@ne am@naipa an tan @n, ro ba ranal@a @n @ttr@pphi lao@ 
hrats. @ torpee@ t ennue@e ap@ppol, 5up bo top@lang do eac@ pop clopp@e@ 
oe pane@ apoile. Seaba@na acaot t @m@an m@ra E@e@am supb ro @pu@l-
pepeat a @nu@@ peer@av do @t@sol@o do @y@pam @nalle pe h@p@ac@de 
po@o@ph do@o@ @n pa@v@da do @pop@a @p @om@@n @n pet Mi@eI 
o@ pop@apo, cona@ bo @n @laic@macarpe @na @p@l@@o @n @ne@ @o

of Monaghan, and partly in the county of Louth. —See Shirley’s Account of Farney, pp. 180, 181.

* Chlauna-Guithbhinn.—The festival of St. Finti-
a, virgin, of Chlain-Guithbhinn, is set down in O’Clery’s Irish Calendar, at 1st November. The place is now called Chlain-Guithbhinn, anglic@e Clonguffin, and is situated in the parish of Rathmore, barony of Lower Moyferrath, and county of Meath.

* Scith-Neachtain : i.e. Neachtain’s Shield. This was the ancient name of a place near Castleder-
not, in the south of the county of Kildare. This attack upon Leinster is noticed in the An-
imals of Ulster, at the year 769, as follows:

“ A.D. 769. Congressio Donmechad mac Dom
naill et Gelbaich mic nDonmechad, et criu Don-

chad cum exercitu Nepotum Neill et Laigniu, et
cefranguer cum Laigniu, et cexerunt i Scitha-Nech-
tain, et mancerunt hUi Neill et Raith Ailinne, et
accenderunt in annes terminos Laigniu.”

* Aillinn.—Now Choc-Aillinn, a hill on which
are the remains of a very large fort, near old Ki-
cullen, in the county of Kildare.—See note *, 
under A. M. 4109, p. 58, supra.

* A sudden fit.—“ A. D. 770. Oengus, mac
Fogertaigh, ri Caniul Laegaire, subita morte 
perib.”—Ann. Ul.

* Caibre-mor.—The addition of mor to Caibre
here is probably a mistake by the Four Masters. It is thus given in the Annals of Ulster. “ A. D. 
1770. Cathal, mac Conall Mm, ri Coirpri, mori-

tor.”
[Fore], died. Cobhlaith, daughter of Cathal, Abbess of Cluain-Cuildhfhinn, died. There arose a dissension between Ceallach, son of Domnchadh, King of Leinster, and the monarch Domnchadh, son of Domhnall. Domnchadh 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. Domnchadh, with his forces, remained at Aillim; 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 Teadhbhla, died. Aenghus, son of Fearadhach, lord of Cinel-Laeghais, died of a sudden fit. Cathal, son of Conall, lord of Cairbre-Mor, died. Duughalach, son of Taitheach, chief of Luighe, died. Artgal, son of Conall, lord of Cairbre-Teadhbhla, died.

The Age of Christ, 767. The second year of Domnchadh. Acrailaidh of Chlain-I死角 [Clonard], died. St. Suibhne, Abbot of la-Coluim-Cille, died. Macalaghgan, Abbot of Chuain-Eidhmneach; Scalblach, son of Cualta, Abbot of Corcach [Cork], and] Edhnuch, 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 Luighe.—Now the barony of Leyny, in the county of Sligo.
2 Chuain-eidhmneach.—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. 356, the name Chuain-Eidhmneach is translated "lathubhan hade-rosonum." 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-Mocheamh, near Thurles, in the county of Tipperary.—See his Acta Sanctorum, p. 398.
4 Clapping of hands.—This fair is noticed in the Annals of Ulster, under the year 771, as follows:

"A.D. 771. Oenach ina lamanomathe in quo ignis et tondroam in similitudinem diei judicii. Ind lamanomart hi Feil Michil dia nepred in tene dia nime." Dr. O'Connor and the old translator take Lamanomart to be the name of the place where the fair was held, but this is clearly a mistake.
of Inis-Eidhnaigh 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 "æ Non. Decembris."—See Art de Ver. les Annals, 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 Aidhne, was slain. Dunghal, son of Ceallach, lord of Osraighe, died. Ceimsalach, lord of Ui-Fidhgeinte, died.


Between the two Easters; i.e. between Easter Sunday and Minuclaiga, i.e. Little Easter or Dominica in Albis; in England called "Low Sunday," and in the Greek Church, "New Sunday." Kupaxo, diaxapinmes; or kai kai kai kai kai.


Glenn-Cloigtigh: i.e. the Vale of the River Clody, probably the vale of the river near Newtown-Bray, in the county of Wexford.


Tamlacht-Mailruain.—Now Tallaght, near the city of Dublin.—See note 4, under A. M. 2820, pp. 8, 9, supra. The festival of St. Maelruain Tamlachtach, whose first name was Colman, is set down in the Feilice-Aenugis and in O'Clery's Irish Calendar, at 7th July; and it is added in the latter work that he died in the year 787.
annala rioghachta ireann.


Magh-Luinea.—See note 2, under A. D. 671, p. 283, supra.

"Bealach-duin : i.e. the Road or Pass of the Fort. This was the ancient name of Disert-Chiarain or Castlederian, near Kells, in Meath. —See note under the year 868. In O'Chely's Irish Calendar the festival of St. Chrian of Bealach-duin is set down at 14th June.

"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-Dinechail, now Magherabun, in the county of Down.

"Inis-Bearthin : i.e. St. Baithin's Island, now Inisbohoen, or Inishboye, a towland 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. Baethin, son of Finnach or Fincadh, of this place, is set down in the Feileire-Aenguis and O'Chley's Irish Calendar, at 22nd of May.

"Munster was devastated.—This devastation of Munster is noticed in the Annals of Ulster, under the year 774, thus:

"A. D. 774. Compressio inter Munense et Neperic Noll ; et fecit Donchua eactationem magnum in fiebun Mununense, et occiderunt multi di Mhainlonghaibh."

"Acharlu-ing : i.e. the Field of the Stones. Dr. O'Connor 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-Bacithin, 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 Achadh-liag [was fought] between the Ui-Brunin and Ui-Maine, wherein the Ui-Maine were defeated. Duibhinneachtach, lord of Aradh, died. Cuchoinealta, lord of Corea-Laighde, died.

The Age of Christ, 771. The sixth year of Donnchadh in the sovereignty. Colum Finn, anchorite, died. Maccoigeadh, Abbot of Chuin-mor-Maeadhog, died. Tnuthghal, Abbot of Saigher [Serkieran], died. Gacoidheal of Chuin-Traid [Clonard], died. Forbas, Abbot of Rath-Aedhar, died. Colbran, Abbot of Chuin-mic-Nois, died. Eoghan, son of Reinchenn, Abbot of Lis-mor, died. Machmaenaigh, Abbot of Ceann-garadh, died. Maclrubha Ua Macmaigh, 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-Araidehe, by Eochaith, son of Fiachna, and Tomaltach, son of Innreachtach, where Cinaedh Ciarraige, son of Cathasach, and Duanghal 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-laing, i.e. Ford of the Stones. The Aehadh-laing referred to in the text is probably the place now called Achaadh-baga, situated on the east side of the River Suck, in the barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon. — See Tribes and Customs of Hy-Mang, pp. 7, 15, 83.

1 Aradh.—Now the barony of Ara or Duharra, in the county of Tipperary.

2 Corea-Laighde.—This was the tribe name of the O'Drisceolls and their correlatives, who possessed a territory coextensive with the diocese of Ross, forming the south-western portion of the present county of Cork.

3 Rath-Aedha: i.e. Aedhe's or Hugh's Rath or Earthen Fort, now Rathlugh, in the barony of Moycashel, and county of Westmeath.


5 Sliabh Mis.—Now Slemish, a mountain in the barony of Lower Antrim, and county of Antrim.

6 Ath-dumha.—See note under the year 756.

7 Airtheara.—Now the Oriors, two baronies forming the eastern portion of the now county of Armagh.
Coba, in the county Down, i.e. the people of Iveragh, in the county of Down.

2 Ard: i.e. Ard-Cnachta, now the barony of Ferrard, in the county of Louth.

3 Fearchujchech.—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 Badhbolgma.—Now Slieve-Baume, in the county of Roscommon.


6 “Cola-trinim.”—Now Galtrim, in the county of Meath. — See note 4, under the year 1176. The most of the entries transcribed by the Four Masters, under the year 772, are given in the Annals of Ulster under 776, and the following notices of the weather, diseases, &c., totally omitted by the Four Masters:

“A.D. 776. Ind uile gainch isin samhradh i. fleochadhi mar, oen caeth mar. Ind riuth folta, galrai imai oilechta. Peur mortaillus, in boar mar [i.e. all Winter in the Summer, i.e. great wet and great wind. The bloody flux, and many other diseases; peur mortaillus; the great murrain].”

In the Annals of Clonmacnoise these diseases
the Uí-Eachtacht-Cobhá, in which Gormghal, son of Conall Crai, lord of Cobhá, was slain. A battle [was fought] between Dunchadh and Conghalach, in which Fearghal, son of Eachtacht, lord of Ui-Breasail Beiri, was slain. Ceallacht, son of Dunchadh, King of Leinster, died. Tuathal, son of Crimthann, [died]. Domhnall, son of Foghartach, chief of Ard, died. Aedh Finn, lord of Dal-Riada, died. Feardachrichb, Abbot of Ard-Machu, the son of Suibhne, son of Ronan, son of Cruinnael, died.

The Age of Christ, 772. The seventh year of Dunchadh over Ireland. Ban of Badhghnaí, a wise man, died. A battle [was fought] at Odhran-Teamhrachb between the two Cummasca, so that the one killed the other. The battle of Cala-truimí [was fought] between the two Ua Cearnaighs, namely, Niall and Cumasca, wherein Eachtghnus, son of Eachtacht, 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 Dunchadh and Conghalach.

The Age of Christ, 773. The eighth year of Donnchadh over Ireland. Snaedchirst, son of Tuamchru, Abbot of Beaumchuir [Bangor], died. Conall, son of the artificer, a wise man and Abbot of Beaumchuir, died. Ainbheccoliach, Abbot of Connor and Lann-Eala [Lynally], died. Finan, Abbot of Cluain-Eois [Clones], died. Sithmaith, Abbess of Cluain-Boireannm, died. Eithne, daughter of Cianadon, died. Cluain-nic Nois was burned. The same warb [continued] between Donnchadh and Conghalach, during which fell Conghalach, son of Conaing, chief of Breagh; Cuana, son of Eigneach; Dunchadh, son of Alene, lord of Mughldhorna [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 coves came over the whole kingdom, called the Moylegarbs."

b *Cluain-Boireann.—Now Cloonburren, near the Shannon, in the barony of Moycarm, and county of Roscommon.—See note *, under A.D. 577, p. 209, supra.

"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 Domnagh and Conolagh at Cala:

"A.D. 771. There was a battle in Cala, fought between Domnagh and Conolagh, in which Conolagh mac Conyn, prince of Moybrey, Cuana mac Eignyg, Domnagh mac Elene, with many other nobles, were slain."
Do éat Popcalainn poppepaí, doimnach doibeach dépaé, thá iomána máthair baeróibrónaír i ní mó iomána ar na báiáic.

Imhóide in Scáil atá an páirpa:

hínt u nímbhur acacán [accáin] an módain In Popcalainn, Rí a Dhoineáidh Mhíe níúnaír éat mic arpaí Congalaí.


9 Cadhail, or Forcalailh.—This is probably the district in the barony of Clonlonan, and county of Westmeath, called the Cadall of Carraighe, included in the present parish of Ballyloughne.

10 Bile-Shuáblach: i.e. the Hero's Furor, or Rhapsody. This was evidently the name of a poem, or historical tale, like that called Bile Snuireach.—See Battle of Magh-Ruth, pp. 236, 237. note 4.

11 Umbhall.—A territory comprising the baronies of Murrisk and Burrenfoole, in the new county of Mayo.—See Genealogies, Tribes, &c., of Hy-Finchrech, 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 annotated by one year at this period, give the most of them under 777, together with a notice of the prevalence of a bloody flux, and a murain among the cattle: “Ind ruith folo: in bó-áir mar.”

12 Birr.—This sometimes appears as an old form of the name Birra, now Birr, in the King's County, which is to be distinguished from Achaill-Biirr, now Aghaviller, in the county of Kilkenny.

13 Cathair-Fursa : i.e. the City of Fursa, i.e. Peronne, in France, where St. Fursa, an Irishman, erected a monastery in the latter end of the sixth century.—See Bede, lib. iii. c. 19; and Colgan's edition of the Life of Fursa in his Acta Sanctorum, xvi. Jan. It is curious to see that this monastery was supplied with abbots from Ireland.

14 The North.—“ A. D. 772” [recte, 779]. “King Donnegh brought an army to the North, and took hostages of Donell mac Hugh, King of the North.”—Ann. Clon.

15 Cille-Coince : i.e. the Church of St. Coe, now
Of the battle of Forcaladh\textsuperscript{r} came slaughter on a melancholy and tearful Sunday; Many a mother was distracted and sorrowful on the Monday following.

The following quatrain is in Buile-an-Scail\textsuperscript{p}:

There will be increase of lamentation in the morning at Forcaladh;
By Donnchadh of Meath the battle shall be won in which Congalach shall perish.

Edersgel, son of Aedh, son of Colgan, lord of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, died. Niall, son of Conall Grant, chief of South Breagh, died. Tuathal, son of Crumlthann, chief of Cualann, died. Flannabhra, chief of Umhail\textsuperscript{q}, died.

The Age of Christ, 774. The ninth year of Donnchadh. Fulartach, Bishop of Cluain-Iraird [Clonard], died. Learghal, a wise man, son of Neonbith, Abbot of Birar\textsuperscript{u}, died. Moenan, son of Cormac, Abbot of Cathair-Fursa\textsuperscript{r}, 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\textsuperscript{u}, in which Fearghal, son of Dunghal, son of Faelchu, lord of Fortua-tha-Laighean\textsuperscript{r}, was slain by the king Donnchadh. Cill-dara was burned. Cluain-mor-Maedhog\textsuperscript{u} and Cill-Delge [Kildalkey] were burned. Aenghus, son of Aileni, lord of Mughdhorina [Cremorne], died.

Kilcock, in the barony of Clane, 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.

* Fortua-tha-Laighean.—The Glen of Innal and Glendalough were included in this territory.—See note under the year 707.

* Cluain-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 Cluain-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 Clonmacnoise under the year 772, thus:

"A. D. 772" [779]. "The morren of the Cowes in Ireland still continued, and, which was worse, great scarcity and penury of victuals among the men continued. The Poxe" [the small pox] "came over all the kingdome."

3 c 2
pi Conaect, duug. Munadhac, mac Aonghusa, torpeac Apma Clannadcha, do maphan.


[775.]

7 Successor of Cuinnaoch : i.e. Abbot of Aghaboe, in the now Queen's County. Mageoghegan renders it, "Scannaill, Abbot of Kilkenney, died," in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise at the year 773; but this is a mere conjecture.

8 Clann-Broinigh.—Now Clonbrony, 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:


multi, quihs dux erat Dublitter. Lee tercia Comman et aidain incipit." The flight of Ruadhbrach and the Synod at Tara is noticed in the Annals of Clonmacnoise under the year 773, but the true year is 780.

9 Uilleann-Guaire : i.e. Guaire's angle, or elbow. Not identified. This battle is not noticed in the Annals of Ulster or Clonmacnoise.

10 Inis-Domhhdle.—In O'Cler's Irish Calendar, at 4th July. Inis-Domhhdle is described as in Ui-Ceinnsealchigh.—See also Colgan's Acta Sanctorum, p. 397, n. 14. It would appear to be the place now called Inch, situated in the barony of Shelmaliere, and county of Wexford.

4 Lawn-Leire.—See note under the year 740.


5 Clain-Deolcan : i.e. Dolcan's Lawn or Meadow, now Clondalkin, in the barony of
Flathrae, King of Connacht, died. Muireadhach, son of Aenghus, chief of Ard-Cianachta [Ferrard], was slain.


The Age of Christ, 776 [recto 781]. The eleventh year of Domnaidh. Ailgniadh, Bishop of Ard-Breacain [Ardbraican]; Seanchan, Abbot of Imleach, iubhair [Emly]; Orach, Abbot of Lisnor, and the Abbot of Inis-Doimhle[4]; Saerghal Ua Dungha, Abbot of Cluain-fearta-Molua [Clonfertmalloc]; Dubhlinnreacht, Abbot of Fearna [Ferns]; Maenach Ua Macnaigh, Abbot of Lann-Leire[5]; Feachtnach, Abbot of Fobhar [Fore]; and Saerghal Ua Cathail, a wise man, died. Aelbhan Ua Lagudon, Abbot of Cluain-Doleann[6]; Nuada Ua Bolcain, Abbot of Tunim Daolann[7]; Flaitniadh, son of Congal, Abbot of Cluain-fearta-Breainn [Clonfert]; all these died this year. Conga, son of Ceallach, lord of Ui-Cremhthainn; Dunghal, son of Flaitniadh, lord of Umhall; died. Condalach[8], son of Aidel, was slain at Ard-Macha. The battle of Righ[9] [was gained]

Newcastle, and county of Dublin, where there is an ancient Round Tower in good preservation. St. Cronan, otherwise called Mochna, was venerated here on the 6th of August.—See Colgan’s Acta Sanctorum, p. 577; and Archdall’s Monasticon, p. 131.

* Tunim-Daolann.—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 fray in Ardnaich on Shrove tide, where Conalagh mac Conoylye 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 Lynstemen, where the Lynstermen had the victory [recto, 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 jet riji ingi."—Ann. Clon.
In the annals of Ulster under the year 778, but the true year is 781. 

"A.D. 778. Forcgus mac Cahall, King of Dalriada or Beads Shaneckes, died."

"The festival of St. Condalg: i.e. 10th of May.

"Cluain-Cuithin, a village giving name to a barony in the north of the county of Kildare. In the gloss to the Feidh-Lenainuis, preserved in the Leabhar-Breach, it is stated that Cluainmadh is situated in Ui-Fialain, in Magh-Laiighen.

"Dairinns.—See note under the year 742.

"Cluin-Cruithin.—Now Clongullin, near Rathcore, in Meath.—See note under 766.

"Cuirruch, by the side of Cill-dara.—Otherwise called Cuirrech-Lille, now the Curragh of Kildare.—See note *, under the year 1234, p. 272. This battle is noticed in the Annals of Ulster, thus:

"A.D. 781. Bellum Cuirrich, in confirm
by the men of Breagh over the Leinstermen, on the day of Allhallow's, precisely, wherein were slain Cuoongalt, lord of Rath-inbhír, and Fearghal, son of Aileil, lord of Cineal-Ucha. These were the chieftains of the men of Breagh who were routing in that battle: Diarmaid, son of Conaing; Conaing, son of Dunghal; Maeiluin, 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 Donnchadh. Cormac, son of Bresal, Abbot of Ard-Breacain [Ardbraccan], and other churches, died. Scannal Ua Taidhg, Abbot of Achadh-bo [Aghaboe], died, after having been forty-three years in the abbacy. He died on the festival of St. Conghall. Banbhhan, Abbot of Claenadh, died. Aedhan, Abbot of Ros-Comain [Roscommon], died. Daniel Ua Aithmit, Abbot of Dairinis [died]. Ciaran of Teach-Munna [Taghmon], died. Feardomnaich of Tuaim-da-ghuah-hun [Tuam], died. Muireadhch, son of Uarghal, Prior of Ia-Coluin-Cille [Iona], died. Ualtan, Economus of Beannchair [Bangor]; Becan Lifchair; and Taifeblaith, daughter of Murchadh, Abbess of Chuain-Cuithin; 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 Ui-Failghe, and Dubhdachrich, son of Laidhguen, were slain in a combat. The victory was gained by Ruaidhri. Artgal, 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 Donnchadh.
384 annuice ríograchta eireann.

vo Óhomnchaíd. Òaírmhar, eírepr cinniuace, Óengus, mac Cruinnináil, abh Óomáinchaíd, Scuarleach, aíirciúon aír mór, Mac Plaitéad, abh Cluana ríata, Reclaitiún póilín ecnéaí, Aíarón ecnéaí, Óaírmhar, mac Thue dáile, ecnéaí do Cluáin éitaign, Allill Úa Thoippaithe, 7 Dece, mac Cuínrcaích, Dece. [Clíarán o Dhealtach dúin, no rúth uma Phha íop, Dece.]

Adomachaid 7 Magh én do lórscail do réim ríaghein aíórí Sácaireid vo rómpní, mian cíthrúim aíom August. Ía tríórnacht, teineach, saótaí, ainmeacha, an óidhce lúmn, 7 rí ríde aodoach po díoltár ar a iompar tríúr Cluáin brónaiti. Óomnall, mac Plaitéad boípe Úa Macalá, vo mháthao in cCluáin Conaíce. Íomparoíse Óuina acht ér oícl na Aireidhe, in eolraigh Rócaicte Úa Conalta. Rómpní énda Rúatain i cCruaín la Dún na Sleite, 7 la Thóipaithe, mac Tháisce.

As Úir, peoír, peací eon pléitmotha aíain. An cíthrúim bhíodain Dece vo Óhomnchaíd. Pláin, eírepr, ecnéaí, 7 abh lúrn Caimhaígh, Reccain, abh Cluáin mac Úir, vo Síol Chompan Cruinn, Clíarán, abh Raíca Maighe Eonag 7 Tígc Moirínia, Ceannaí, mac Sintuí, príomh Úa Maic, 7 Conall, mac Cruinnináil, ab Lurcan, Dece. Ríogrhaíd eítrh Óhomnchaíd, mac Óomnall, 7 Píaghe, mac Aodha Róm, 76 lúrn na mí 1 naprúadh bhrí, An thá muidh.

"Bealbhradhán.—Now Castlerecan, near the town of Kells, in the county of Meath. Dr. O'Conor says that this passage is inserted in a modern hand in the autograph copy at Stowe."


Ann. Ulh.

Most of the entries transcribed by the Four Masters under 778 are given in the Annals of Ulster under 782, with a notice of an affray which took place at Ferns between the Eóinmna and the Abbot, intentionally left out by the Four Masters.

"Dubhdaicthe.—He was Archbishop of Armagh. Doctor O’Conor renders “Ferns euna Phatlainig,” by “Collectio tributi S. Patrick;” but he is clearly wrong.—See Petrie’s Antiqutieis of Tara Hill, pp. 148, 149.

"Inis-eacán-Dogha.—Now Iniskeen, in the barony of Farney, and county of Monaghan.—See note under the year 766.


"Rathmacneagh-Eonag.—In O’Clery’s Irish Calendar, at 1st November, is set down the festival of St. Caran, Abbot of Rathmagoige and Teach-Moishína; and it is added that he resigned his spirit in the year 783. In the same
Fearghus, Bishop of Daimhliag [Duleek]; Oenghus, son of Crumhmael, Abbot of Daimhliag; Suairleach, anchorite of Lis-mor; Mac Flaitiuniad, Abbot of Cluain-fearta [Clonfert]; Reachtlaitem of Fobhar [Fore], a wise man; Aaron, a wise man; Faelghus, son of Truithghal, a wise man of Cluain-Iraird [Clonard]; Ailill Ua Tubraide, and Blec, son of Cumasgach, died. [Ciaran of Bealach-duin†, who wrote the Life of Patrick, died.] Ard-Macha and Magh-co were burned by lightning on Saturday night, precisely on the fourth of the Nones of August. That night was terrible with thunder, lightning, and wind-storms; and it was on this night the monastery of Cluain-Bronaigh [Clonbroney] was destroyed. Domhnall, son of Flaitiuniad, chief of Ui-Failgh, was slain at Cluain-Conaire [Cloncurry]. The battle of Dunha-Achidh‡, between the Dal-Araidh, wherein Focharta Ua Conalta was slain. The promulgation of Patrick's law at Cruachain by Dubdalchithe§, and Tubraidhe, son of Tadhg.

The Age of Christ, 779 [recte 784]. The fourteenth year of Dornnchadh. Flann, Bishop, wise man, and Abbot of Inis-Caindeagha‖; Reachtua, Abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, of the race of Cairbre Crom; Ciaran, Abbot of Rathmaigh-Eonaigh§, and Teach-Molhiuna [Taghmon]; Cearnach, son of Suibhne, Prior of Ard-Macha; Conall, son of Crumhmael, Abbot of Lusca [Lusk], died. A royal meeting between Dornnchadh, son of Domhnall, and Fiacha, son of Aedh Roin at Inis-na-righ‡, in the east of Breagh. Of it was said:

Calendar, at lst 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 Mugaonaich, 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 record, copy the death of St. Adamnan, Bishop of Rath-Maigh-heAenaigh, at the year 725, which corresponds with the year 730 of the Annals of Ulster.—See note †, under the year 725, p. 323, supr. Colgan is of opinion that the Rath-Maighhe-Aenaigh mentioned in this passage is Airther-maighhe, now Armoy, in the county of Antrim, but he loses sight of the clue afforded by O'Donnell, in his Life of St. Columbkille, lib. i. c. 32, where he states that the church of the Bishop Brugacius is in Tir-Enna. It is probably the church of Rath, in the district of Tir-Enna, near Manor-Cunningham, in the barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal.—See note †, under A. D. 1566, p. 1606.

‡ Prior.—In the Annals of Ulster, A. D. 783, he is called “Cernach mac Suibne equonimus Ardmarca,“ i.e. house-steward of Ardmarc.

§ Inis-na-righ: i.e. the Island of the Kings. Not identified. This “kingly parcell” between the Monarch of Ireland and Fiacha is noticed in the Annals of Ulster at the year 783.—See Cod. Clarend., 49.
Ciρα ρηγ, αν οδι ον ιρη να πιγ,
Οννσχαν ν τιμετ ροι μυη, Ριαχνα ν τιμετ ροι τιρ.

Iomanpexei Caηn Connall, τη Αικαν, μη τιττοπατη, μη Τανη, πι Κονηατη, 7 π ιο τηηνουεοπ τοι Υλι Μαπρα. Ματλαν, μη Αρηπρα, τηζιψια Κερνν Λατπαρε, Ιοπεττα, μη Ομαηα, Αεγαλ, τηζιψια Ομαλλ, Κοπεμεκ Υα Ρεδενε, τηζιψια Υα Νεπατε Φλαο, Μαελαεμ, μη Κυπεπηει Μπου, Κεζαμια, μη Ναομπαηαη, τηζιψια Κενη ε Κοηππιν, νεεη.

Αοη Κηηποτ, πηετ εεο οεηημηα. Αη αιηηεμηη νηηεο νηηε οο Οηηςηλλαη.
Μαεληετραη, μη Κοηναλ, άη Αηιε Κηιηεε, 7 τηπηηνεοηι κηιλη να μαηαε. Μυεζιηη τηηζηαο, Μαε Κεαηαη, 77 ιοη κεηεηα, ιοη εηεμ, ίηε Πελαη, 77 ξηηηαη, έη εηεμ, 77 Εηεηοη, μηηε αλα κεηεε γηοαιη, νεεη.

Αοη Κηηποτ, πηετ εεο οεηημηα ο αιηαν. Αη μηηεη αηηεμηη νηηεο νηηε οο Οηηςηλλαη.
Τιππατη, μη Μηεπη, αη Εηηα κεηεε γηοαιη, Μαελ
κοημπαη, αη 77ιημ ηα Λεηα, Μεηηπηαη, 77 Εηηα κεηε εηεμ, 77 Αηελαη, μη Νηη, 77 Αη εηεμ, 77 Εηεηοη, μηηε αλα κεηεε γηοαιη, τηζιψια Κεημεηαη, Μεληηλη, μη 77ιημ ηα Φηνη, Μπαιηηεη, μηηε Αηεαη Μηεηλη, τηζιψια Μηπηιηεμηη, Σεημεηλη, μηηε Φηημη, ηηηεηη κεηεε Ψηγεμηη, Τιππατη,

Cora-Connall.—A place in the barony of Kiltartan, in the south-west of the county of Galway.—See note 7, under Α. D. 645, p. 260, supra.

Cill-na-mahach : i.e. Church of the Monks, now Kilmamahag, in the barony of Carragh, and county of Kilkenny, where St. Natalis erected a monastery about the middle of the sixth century.—See Colgan’s Acts Sanctorum, pp. 162.-171. The festival of St. Natalis of Cill-na-mahach is set down in O’Clery’s Irish Calendar at 27th January, which seems correct, though Colgan thinks that he is the same as St. Naile of Kilnawley, in Breifny, and of Inver-Naile, in Tirconnell, whose festival is set down in the same Calendar at 27th January. St. Natalis of Cill-na-mahach is the abbot referred to by Cambrensis, Topographia Hiberniae. Dist. ii. c. 19, as having left a curse on the men of Ossory, which caused two of that people, a man and a woman, to be transformed into wolves and expelled their territory every seventh year.

Fochbhal.—This was the name of a woody district near Killala, in the barony of Tirawley, and county of Mayo, wherein were two churches, namely, Domhnach-Mor and Cros-Phadrug.—See Genealogies. Tribes, &c., of Hy-Fochnach, p. 163.
Of what effect was the conference at Inis-na-righ? Donnchadh would not come upon the sea, Fiachna would not come upon the land.

The battle of Carn-Conaill\(^a\), in Aidhne, by Tibraide, son of Tadhg, King of Connaught, and the Ui-Fiachrach were defeated. Maelduin, son of Aenghus, lord of Cinnel-Laeghaire; Imreachtach, son of Dunchadh; Aedhghal, lord of Umbhall; Coisennhech Ua Predene, lord of Ui-Eathach-Uladh [Iveagh]; Maelcaech, son of Cumscaeth Meann; [and] Cugamhina, son of Naemnaigh, lord of Cinnel-Cairbre, died.

The Age of Christ, 780 [recte 785]. The fifteenth year of Donnchadh. Maeloctraigh, son of Conall, Abbot of Cill-Cuiliun [Kilcullen], and Scribe of Cill-na-manach\(^b\); Mochtighearn, a wise man; Mac Cealhaigh; Joseph Ua Facalainn, Abbot of Biror [Birr]; Eochaidh, son of Fogarta, Abbot of Fochladh\(^c\), and Inis-Clothram\(^b\); and Ellbrigh, Abbess of Chlain-Bronaigh [Clonbroney], died. Scanchan, Bishop and Abbot of Inleach-Iblair [Emly], died on the 12th of December. Ruaidhri, son of Faelan, King of Leinster\(^d\); Conchubhar, son of Colgan; Dunchadh Ua Daimhine, lord of Ui-Maine; Maelduin, son of Fearghus, lord of Loch Gobhall\(^d\); Flaithnia, lord of [the race of] Cairbre Crompt [died]. The battle of Muaidh\(^e\) 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 Donnchadh. Tibraide, son of Fearchair, Abbot of Chlain-fearta-Breannain [Clonfert]; Maelcomhair, Abbot of Gleann-da-locha; Snedriaghail, Abbot of Chlain-mic-Nois, [one] of the Calraige of Aelmhagh\(^b\); Faebhhardaith, Abbot of Tulean [Dulane]; Maelduin, son of Aedh Beannan, lord of Irluachair\(^d\); Scanlann, son of Flann.

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\(^{a}\) Inis-Clothraum.—An Island in Lough Ree, in the Shannon.—See note under the year 719.


\(^{c}\) Loch Gobhall.—Now Loughgower, or Logore, near Dunsnaughtin, in the county of Meath.—See note under the year 675, p. 284, supra.

\(^{d}\) Muaidh.—Now the River Moy, which for several miles divides the counties of Mayo and Sligo.—See note \(^a\), under A. D. 1249, p. 333.

\(^{e}\) Calraige of Aelmhagh.—See note \(^a\), under A. M. 3790, p. 50, suprà. This sept of the Calraige was probably that otherwise called Calraige-an-Chala, and seated in the barony of Clonlonan, and county of Westmeath.

\(^{\ast}\) Irluachair.—See note \(^a\), under A. D. 727, p. 325, suprà.

Aper Cuiorp, peac ceed ocmioní a và. An peactimáin bhaían décc nu Oonncbaô. Comeulé, érnuac Chille dara, 7 Donbhóbhorpm, abb Chunha hÉarna, déç. Sneóéan, érnuac Cille dara, Colga, mac Cynnimac, abb Lyrccan, Robapac, mac Maenaą, petigír Slane, 7 abb Cille Póbríg, Mupbáach, mac Caital, abb Cille dara, Reochtaibh, mac Ónhvómpm, abb Caéntoomma, Leapáirp Aa Pidcán, Ceenacro Cille Maighnám, Aladhéu anchorme Raoca Oenbo, 7 Cuan Ímmecá lubar, décc uile. Connall, mac Píóáile, tigimáí Ua Méine, décc. Iomnicip (1. Cath Ícòpia) estip Chenel Conaill, 7 Éogáin mu Maolbóm, mac Aoda Allann, m pu meabáí pop

8 The battle of [Atha] Liasc-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 Liasc-Finn inter Donnchad et Genus Aedo Shaine, in quo occiderunt Fiacrhi, mac Cathail, et Foghartach, mac Cumnacgaig, rer Locha Gabor, et duo nepotes Conaing, i.e. Conaing et Diarmait.”

Atha-liscean Finn is the ancient name of Ballybrough, the western or Connacht portion of Lanesborough, on the Shannon, in the county of Roscommon. But the interpolated Ath seems incorrect. Liascfinn is more probably the place now called Leaffin, situated in the parish of Nobber, barony of Morgallion, and county of Meath.—Ordinance Map, sheet 5.

9 Fírce-CuL.—See note 8, under the year 693, p. 207, supra.

10 Cínél-Boghaime.—A sept of the Cínél-Conasail, who were seated in and gave name to the present barony of Baugha, in the west of the county of Donegal.

11 Conaill: 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:

“A. D. 785. Viatus marinus in Januario, Imari-
dato in Dairinis. Viisio terribilis hic Chuan-mic-Nois. Penitentia magna per totam Hiberniam. Pesti que dietur Scannach.”
chief of Ui-Fidhgeinte; Tibraide, son of Tadhg, King of Connaught [died].

The battle of [Ath] Liacc-Finn between Domnchadh, son of Murchadh, and the race of Aedh Shaine, 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. Forbhasach, son of Seachnasach, chief of Cinel-Boghaime, [died]. A battle [was fought] between the Ui-Eachach [people of Ivagh] and the Conaille, in which Cathrae, chief of Mughdorna [Cremorne], and Rimidh, son of Cearnach, were slain. Faclan, son of Forbhhasach, [one] of the Osraighe, was slain by [the Osraighe] themselves. A victory was gained by Maelduin, son of Aedh Allan, over Domhnall, son of Aedh Muindearg.

The Age of Christ, 782 [rectó 787]. The seventeenth year of Domnchadh. Lomtuile, Bishop of Cill-dara [Kildare], and Dubhdabhoireann, Abbot of Clan-Iraild [Clonard], died. Suedhbran, Bishop of Cill-dara; Colga, son of Crum- mhac, Abbot of Lusca [Lusk]; Robhartach, son of Maenach, (Economus of Shaine, and Abbot of Cill-foibrigh; Muireadhach, son of Cathal, Abbot of Cill-dara; Rechtabra, son of Dubhchomar, Abbot of Eadhdhraim [Aughrim]; Learghus Ua Fidhchaim, a wise man of Cill-Maighnem; Aladhchu, anchorite of Rath-Oenbo; and Cuan of Imleach-Iubhair, all died. Conall, son of Fidhghal, lord of Ui-Maine, died. A battle (i.e. the battle of Ircoir) between the Cinel-Conaill and Cinel-Eoghain, in which Domhnall, son of Aedh Muindearg,

The disease called Scarnach 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.


5 Cill-Maighnem: i.e. the Church of St. Maighnem, now Kilmainham, near the city of Dublin. St. Maighnem (son of Aedh, son of Colgan, of the race of Colla Daechrich) 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 Obita and Martyrology of Christ Church, Introduction, p. xlv.

Rath-Oenbo: i.e. the Rath or Earthen Fort of one Cow. Not identified.

Ircoir. — This is probably the place now called Uirker, situated between the villages of Creggan and Crossmaglen, in the county of Armagh.
O'Uaonnaill, mac Aodha Mhuineach. Aon Ua mór ann Uamall la hUa Nua|pach Mhuirrc, g torphadair rochaire am una torpeac, Plaégal, mac Flann|apraic.


[Text continues with various historical references and genealogical notes related to Irish and Scottish history and genealogy.]
was routed. The slaughter of the Ui-Briuin-Umhaill, by the Ui-Fiachraich-
Maivise; and many of them were slain, together with their chief, Fladghal,
son of Flannabhrath.

The Age of Christ, 783 [recté 788]. The eighteenth year of Domnachadh.
Colman, son of Faelghus, Bishop of Lothra [Lorba]; Dubhdathuath, Bishop and
Abbot of Rath-Aedha [Rathlugh]; and Maccog, Abbot of Saighir [Serkierain],
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 [recté 789]. The nineteenth year of Domnachadh.
Murghal, Abbot of Cluain-nic-Nois, of the race of Fiachra, son of Eochaidh
Mughmheadhoin; Feedhach, son of Cormac, Abbot of Lughmhadh [Louth],
Slaine, and Daimhling [Duleck], died. Gormghal, son of Eladhuch, lord of
Cnoghbha, died in religion. Fearfughaill, Bishop of Cluain-Doileim [Clondal-
kin], died. Sluaighheadhach, 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 Claidach, between
the Cinele-Eoghan and Cinele-Connail, in which Domnall was routed. The
profanation of the Bachall-Isa and the relics of Patrick by Domnachadh, son

\(^a\) The law of Ciaran.—"A. D. 785. The rules of St. Keyran were preached in Connaught."
Ann. Clon.

\(^b\) Cnoghbha.—Now Knowth, in the parish of Monksnentown, near Slane, in the county of Meath.

"A. D. 788. Gormgal, mac Eladaig, rer Cnog-
bai in clericatu obit."—Ann. Ult.

\(^c\) Ferghil the Geometer.—His death is entered in the Annals of Ulster under the year 788,
but the true year is 789. This is the celebrated Virgilius 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 here-
tie, 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

\(^d\) Claidach.—Now Clady, a small village on the
Tyrean side of the River Finn, about four
miles to the south of Lifford.

"A. D. 788. Bellum Claditii inter Genes Eng-
gain et Connail, in quo Genes Connail prostratum

\(^e\) Bachall-Isa; i.e. Lucilus Jesu. This was
the name of St. Patrick's Crozier, for an ac-
count of which see note \(^c\), under A. D. 1537,
pp. 1446, 1447.

"A. D. 788. The dishonoring of the Crostife
mac Óomnaill, acc. Raé Aispe a’r an aonáé. Cluam Cruair, do lóipcead a’bhe Chogaí do pònnaí. Iomaíopic Óromha Óraí eitir Commaetaí, Í po meabhair a bho Pogartáca, mac Callair.


Aor Cruort, reacrt ceó ochtimòda a réacrt. An taicnain bhlaobain próct do Óhommhá. Caencompaí, eppcor Pionghlaípe Caimin, Sáerbhípe abh Cluána mac Nóip, décc. Silipam, abh Ómbhleimne, Í Muipeacá, mac Cénghá, abh Luipceán, décc. Ónghal, mac Moigánaí, ancoirp, décc. Aoríghal, mac Callair, pí Connáé, décc 1 lae Cúlmuine Cille, ma oiliére. Anaidgá, tíghimna Ua Máine, décc. Iomaíspeoce Aishe Óblá m po marbhála Óiramhá, mac Óeoe, tíghimna Téorba la Phíothal, mac Ailíche.


1 Rath-airhir : 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 Oriel. See the third Life of St. Patrick published by Colgan in Tréas Thaum., p. 25, e. 41, and Jocelin’s Life of St. Patrick, e. 44, ibid., p. 77, and p. 111, not. 62.

2 Denin-Gois.—Not identified. The entries which the Four Masters have transcribed under the year 781, and which really belong to 789, are given in the Annals of Ulster under 788, with the following curious passages totally omitted by the Four Masters:


b Ceann-garvald.—See note a, under the year 659, p. 269, supra.

c Dùbhblain.—Now Dublin. See notes under the years 291 and 650.

3 Maelconchobhair.—He is called “Maelcom- bair” in the Annals of Ulster at the year 790,
of Domnall, at Rath-airthir, at the fair. Chlain-Iaird [Clonard] was burned on Easter night precisely. The battle of Druim-Gois between the Connaughtmen, where Fogartach, son of Cathal, was routed.

The Age of Christ, 785 [recte 790]. The twentieth year of Donnchadh. Noe, Abbot of Ceann-garadbh, [and] Siadhal, Abbot of Dubhlini, died. Dunghal, son of Laeghaire, Abbot of Dunleathglas [Downpatrick], and Maelconchubhair, Abbot of Gleann-da-Locha, died. Cinadh, son of Aenachaidh, 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-dathuath, son of Flaithghius, 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 Donnchadh. Caencomhruac, Bishop of Finnghlais-Cainnigh, [and] Saerbhhear, Abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Sirna, Abbot of Beauchair [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 In-Aulcm-Cille [Iona], on his pilgrimage. Amhalghaidh, lord of Ul-Maine, died. The battle of Ard-achla, 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 Lenvy, in the same county.
5 Cluain-Milain: i. e. Milan's Lawn or Meadow, now Clonmellon, a small town in the barony of Delvin, and county of Westmeath.
6 Finnghlais-Cainnigh: i. e. St. Cainneach's Finnghlais, or Bright Stream, now Finglas, near Dublin.—See note under the year 758.
7 Ard-achla: i. e. the Height or Hill of the Apple Trees, now Lis-ard-achla, anglice Lissar-dowlin, a townland in the parish of Templemichael, about three miles to the east of the town of Longford, in the county of Longford.—See note 4, under the year 1377, p. 669.
9 Tamhlacht-Maelruain.—Now Tallaght, near Dublin.—See note under the year 769.
annals riochtachta ireann. [788.

... abb Copcaige, Aedhan Rathne, Cronan Liue Pípmae, 7 Soempugh Eanain ámb béig. Tomaltaigh, mac Impeétaig, Fli Ulaid, vo maighda la hEochain, mac Phieclna. 7 seapal, mac Pléip, tigína Dál Apara, Maelphrual, mac Óena, mac Cricán, tigína Ua Miáppac, Phichan, tigína Conaille, Domcoñpice, tigína Dál Riata, 7 Cathnug, tigína Calpáigse, têce. Tomaipeac rumte Chuana Àrógain, 1 etopcaig Cionaí, mac Artsaile, la Miupgh, mac Tomaltaigh. Tomaipeac Àrpa mic Rime, pha Miupgh, mac Tomaltaigh, ìeòr pop Ubb Uilella, 1 etopcaig Conchubhair 7 Arpeacht Ua Cathail, Cathnugh, mac Plaiteartaig, tigína Coirppe, 7 Cophmae, mac Uinchoircioc, tigína Øretppe.


Aorp Ciproité, peacht ceò oètmoa anaoin. An cstámaig bliðam píet do Ohonnchao. Tomar, abb Ónnoicri, Caíma Ua Óuairpe, abb Chuamma

-- Lin Feama' i.e. the Stone of Ferns. This may have been the name of a stone church at Ferns, in the county of Wexford; or Lin may be a corruption of luath, grey, and an epithet of Cronan.
-- Eamach-dubh.—See note under the year 702.
-- Uí-Freacraich: i.e. Ói-Freacraich Arda-Sratha, seated along the River Derg, in Tyrone. —See note 1, under A. D. 1193.
-- South-Chuana-argagd.—Not identified.
-- Ard-mic-Riainí: i.e. Height or Hill of the Son of Rimith. Not identified.
-- Domna-Inceglatian.—This name is still retained, and is applied to a village near Castle-Bellingham, in the county of Louth, where there remains a considerable portion of a round tower. The place is now called in English Drumiskin, but always Drumminiskin by the natives of the Fews and Cualighe, who speak the Irish language very fluently. Colgan, Archdall, and Lanigan, are wrong in identifying Drum-inceglatin with Drumshannon, in the same county.—See Colgan’s Acta Sanctorum, p. 141; and Lanigan’s Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, vol. iii. p. 52.
-- Archimnoch: i.e. the hereditary Warden of the Church.—See note 3, under A. D. 601, p. 229; and note 2, 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 Fearnac, and Saermugh of Eanach-dubh, died.
Tomaltach, son of Imreachtach, King of Ulidia, was slain by Eochaidh, son of
Flaithgheal, Breasal, son of Flathra, lord of Dal-Araidhe; Maelbreasal, son of
Aedh, son of Crichan, lord of U-Fiachraich; Fiachan, lord of Conaille; Domnoire, lord of Dal-Riada; and Cathmugh, lord of Calraigh, died. The battle
of Sruth-Chuana-arggaid, in which Cinaedh, son of Artghal, was slain by Muir-
gheas, son of Tomaltach. The battle of Ard-mic-Rime [was fought] also by
Muirgheas, son of Tomaltach, against the Ui-n-Ailelha, wherein were slain Con-
chubhar and Aireachtach Ua Cathail, [and] Cathmugh, son of Flaitheartach, lord of Cairbre, and Cormac, lord of Dubhdachrich, lord of Breifne.

The Age of Christ, 788 [recte 793]. The twenty-third year of Domnchadh.
Crumhnael of Druin-Inesglaine, Abbot of Chaim-Iraid [Clonard]; Cinaedh,
son of Cummasgach, Abbot of Dearmhach [Darrow]; Doineathach, aircinneach of
Treffot-mor [Trevet]; Anurthail, Abbot of Othain [Fahan]; Flaitheal, son of
Taichleach, Abbot of Druin-rathra; Maeltola, Abbot of Laithreach-Bruain
[Laraghbrine]; Cucathrach of Saighir [Serkiaran]; Reachtine of Eadargabhail;
Cuan of Ath-eascrach; Cairbre, son of Laidhgnen, lord of South Leinster,
[died]. The law of St. Comman [was promulgated] by Aedolbhair, i.e. Abbot
of Ros-Commnain [Roscommon], and by Muirgheas, throughout the three divisions of Connaught. The law of Ailbe of Imleach [Emly], in Munster.

The Age of Christ, 789 [recte 794]. The twenty-fourth year of Domnchadh.
Thomas, Abbot of Beannchair [Bangor]; Cathnia Ua Guaire, Abbot of Tuaim-
first mention made of this office in these Annals occurs at the year 601. In the Annals of Ul-
ster, at A. D. 792, Doineathach is called "Princeps Trecit moir."

A. Druin-rathra: i.e. Church of the Fort. Colgan says that this is a church in Lecay, in the province of Connaught.—See Acta Statutorum, Ind. Top., p. 876.

Eadargabhail: i.e. Between the Fork. There are several places of this name in Ireland; but the place here referred to is probably Aldergool, a townland giving name to a parish in Glen-Nepphin, in the south of the barony of Trawley, and county of Mayo.

Ath-eascrach.—Now Ahaseragh, in the east of the county of Galway, where the festival of St. Cuan is still celebrated on the 15th of October.—See note a, under A. D. 1307, p. 487.

The Law.—"A. D. 792. Lex Comnain by Allovar and Muirgheas, in the three parts of Con-
naught. Lex Ailve in Mounster, and the ordin-
ation of Arrooi mac Cahall upon the kingdom of Mounster."—Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend., 49.

"A. D. 790. The rules of St. Comman were preached and put in execution in the three parts of Connaught, and the laws of Ailve of Imleagh, in Mounster. Arrooi mac Cahall was ordained King of Mounster."—Ann. Clon.
This is the Colcu, Lector in Scotia, to whom Alcuin, or Albin, one of the tutors of Charlemagne, wrote the Epistle, published by Ussher in his Sylloge, No. xviii., and reprinted by Colgan from Ussher, in his Acta Sanctorum, at 20th February. At the same day Colgan gives a short Life of Colcu, from which it appears that he was supreme moderator and prelector of the school of Clonmacnoise, and that he arrived at such eminence in learning and sanctity that he was called chief scribe and master of the Scots of Ireland. The reader may form an idea of Alcuin’s high estimation of his character from the following extract from this letter. After describing the success of Charlemagne’s arms in subduing the Scavi, Greeks, Huns, and Saracens, he says:

"De cetero (Pater sanctissime) sciat reverentia tua, quod ego, filius tuae, et Joseph Vermacius tuae (Deo miserrante) sani sumus: et tu amici tui, qui apud nos sunt, in prosperitate Deo servinunt. Sed nescio quid de nobis venturum sit. Aliquid enim dissentiones, dialeptes, fomentum inflamante, super inter Regem Carolum et Regem Offian exortum est: ita ut nimirum navigatis interdica negotiantium casum. Sunt qui dierunt nos pro pace esse in illas partes mittendos: sed obscuris ut vestris sacrosanctis orationibus manentes vel euntes muniamur. Nescio quid peccavi, quia tue Paternitatis dulcissimas litteras multo tempore non merui videre: tamen per necessarias orationes sanctitatis tuae me quotidie 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-chUlidri:

"Extat apud me ex Codice Cluainensi, et alias vetustis membranis, quodam hujus sancti viri opusculum, titulum n. 8 didi, et Hibernice Senap chrobhaidh, id est, Scopa devotionis. Estque fasciculus ardentissimare, precum per medium quodammodo Litanariae: opus plenum ardentissima devotione et elevacione mentis in Deum."—Acta Sanctorum, p. 379, n. 9.

"To protect Leinster.—Dr. O’Conor translates this "per limites Lageniae," but if he had compared it with the Annals of Ulster and the translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, he would have found that this interpretation was incorrect:

"A. D. 793. Sloghadh la Domnchadh ad accessitium Lageniensium contra Munenes."—Ann.
Greine [Tomgraney]; Joseph Ua Cearnaigh, Abbot of Chuain-mic-Nois, [one] of the Cianachta-Breagh; Learbanbhan, airchimneach of Chuain-boireann [Cloonburren]; Colgru Ua Duineachda, lector of Chuain-mic-Nois, he who composed the Scuain-Chrabhaide; [died]. A hosting was made by Donnchadh, to protect Leinster against the Munstermen.

The Age of Christ, 790 [recte 795]. The twenty-fifth year of Donnchadh. Tibraide, son of Fearchair, Abbot of Chuain-fearta-Breaghim [Clonfert]; Guaire Ua Tibraide, Abbot of Chuain-foda; Maenach, Abbot of Chuain-fearta-Molua; [and] Murchadh, son of Fearadhach, [died]. The burning of Reachraimm 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-euile-dunna, on the sixth night of summer precisely. Of this was said:

O'Connor's attempt to show that they attacked the island of Muic-mis-Kiaigal in Loch-Doirg-dheire, 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:

“... Vastatio omnium insularum Britannici et Gentilium...” — Ann. Ul.

“A.D. 791. All the Islands of Brittain were wasted and much troubled by the Danes: this was their first footing in England.” — Ann. Clon.


“A.D. 792. Bran, King of Leinster, and his wife, Eithne, daughter of Donell of Meath, Queen of Lynster, died.” — Ann. Clon.

Cill-Chuile-Dunna: i.e. Church of the Angle
Cronach, mac Donncha, tigíma Ua nEathach dég. Cúinílaic, mac Conacharto, abb Árba Maċa, décc.


Aoir Cmpro, príet ecéin nocht a bó. Dhomnecho i, mac Domnaill, mic Múrcha, a príet príet go népbailt naí mbuaí aτρ副秘书长 an dhuálma ina aopl. Conaig occa ecaomna do páthbhoi am pano:

Dómaineado Pneanna plait fuata clothchú Epeann e μτ e téte,

Ni príl bap laic do málach, naír láp anach a téte.

Imbpechtaích, mac Dómnaill, bhíbrácaír an píg Domnach, déce. Óibōalee, mac Síonáig, abb Árba Maċa, do éce. Condal, mabh Múrcha, of the Mound, now probably Kilcool, near New-
town-Mountkennedy, in the barony of New-
castle, and county of Wicklow.

"Uí-Ólchol: i.e. the Territory of the Uí-Olchol. A small district in Meath, but its position has not been yet determined.

"Ciannaithe."—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.

"Colc the Wise."—See this distinguished scholar already noticed under the year 789 [794].


"Eochaidh, son of Cearmach."—" A. D. 795. Equoninus Ardmache, Echta mac Cernaig mo-
The death of Bran, evil the deed, at Cill-Chuile-dumhai,
Of Eithne, daughter of Domhnall Midheach, was woful to him.

Conn Cetadhach, son of Domnchadh, was slain in the house of Cumlacagh, in Crich-Ua-nOlcain, 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, 791 [recte 796]. The twenty-sixth year of Donnchadh.

Conn Cetadhach, son of Domnchadh, was slain in the house of Cumlacagh, in Crich-Ua-nOlcain, 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 quatrains 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.

Innreachtach, son of Domhnall, brother of King Donnchadh, died. Dubh-dalleithe, son of Sinach, Abbot of Ard-Macha, died. Condal, daughter of Mur-
banabh Cille napa, Conaímain, abb Léith, Olcoth, mac Flann, apócámneach Iní i Carthach, aethnean peireadh Cúine mac Nóir, po réol Maaoluarnaíb nóimé, Cumrpeach, mac Fogartaigh, tíseachna Déirecht brí, déce i ccelíneacht. Muireadach, mac Flann Úath, tíseachna Cenel Muc nEapca, dég. Cúaidh, mac Ógina, tíseachna Cenel Laszaine, déce.

Aor Úropt, peacht ece nóchat arpí. An eó bhíadaim uAo Úropt, mac Neill Phòrpaí, hú níche uar Épinn. Éu nean h'Ua Dioicolla, abb Cille napa, Conaímain, mac Úorthoche hua Súnae Tióne, germéneúr Cúine mac Nóir, 7 Eochadh Phíot Aitha, déce. Caeth Órorna péi na uAo Úropt, éí, eogóirmé i toircápaíar tá an déanaimh, Bhiphíétá 7 Óireamh, Bhiphua éacna mac POLLAM, 7 poikaíne oíle nach aindéfthi màille pinn. Ár sa popadhmet po parádó:

Cían oí pochaíp uAo la Domnall corcaí cícar, Brípin uAo pinn pip, i ceart Órorna péi po hiceád.

Aor Úropt, peacht ece nóchat a cícar. An uapa bhíadain uAo

* Inis-Cathaigh.—Now Scattery Island, in the Shannon, opposite the town of Kilrush, in the county of Clare.—See note*, under A.D. 1188. See also Ussher's Primordia, p. 873, and Archdall's Monasticon Hibernicum, p. 49.


‡ Feart-Aedh; i.e. Aedh's or Hugh's Grave. Not identified.

§ Dnuim-righ; i.e. the King's Ridge or Long Hill, now Drumor or Drumree, near Ratoath, in the county of Meath.


‡ A.D. 794. Hugh Ornye succeeded King Donnogh, and reigned twenty-seven years. In the beginning of his reign he wasted and spoyleth all Meath, for none other cause but because they stuck to the” [ancestors of the] “O'Melaughlinesses, which were his predecessors in the government.”—Ann. Clon.

* Inis-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 Hibernicum, p. 218. This notice of the burning of Inis-Padraigh is entered in the Annals of Ulster at the year 797, and in
chadh, Abbess of Cill-dara; Conamhail, Abbot of Liath; Ocloobhar, son of Flann, Airchinmeach of Inis-Cathaigh; Aelmidhair, (Economus of Cluain-mic-Nois, who was of the Sil-Machruanaidh, died. Cumascach, son of Fogartach, lord of South Breagh, died in religion. Muireadhach, son of Flann Garadh, lord of Cinel-Mic-Earca, died. Cuiri, son of Aenghus, lord of Cinel-Laeghaire, died.

The Age of Christ, 793 [recte 798]. The first year of Aedh Oirdnidle, son of Niall Frosach, in sovereignty over Ireland. Endus Ua Dicholla, Abbot of Cill-dara; Conmhhach, son of Burbotha, a descendant of Guaire Aidhne, scribe of Cluain-mic-Nois; and Eochaidh of Feart-Aedha, died. The battle of Druim-righ by Aedh Oirdnighe, wherein were slain the two sons of Domhnall, Finshneachta and Diarmaid; Finshneachta, son of Follamhan; and many others along with them not enumerated. To commemorate which was said:

Though Aedh was slain by Domhnall, a greedy triumph;

By the true fair Aedh it was avenged, in the battle of Druim-righ.

Aedh Oirdnidle devasted Meath, until it submitted to him. Inis-Padraig was burned by foreigners, and they bore away the shrine of Dochohna; and they also committed depredations between Ireland and Alba [Scotland]. Affiath, Bishop of Ard-Macha, and Aireachtach Ua Fclain, Abbot of Ard-Macha, died on the same night.

The Age of Christ, 794 [recte 799]. The second year of Aedh Oirdnidle, the Annals of Clonmacnoise at 794, but the true year is 798.


"A. D. 797. The burning of St. Patrick’s Hand by the Gentiles. The taking of the countries’ praiies, and the breaking of Dochohna’s shryne by them, and the spoyleys 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. Dochohna, made many invasions to this kingdome, and took many rich and great booties from Ireland, as from Scotland."—Ann. Clon.

"Affiath.—The list of the Archbishops of Armagh, in the Psalter of Cashel, omits Affiath and gives Aireachtach as archbishop for one year.—See Harris’s edition of Ware’s Bishops, p. 42. In the Annals of Ulster the deaths of these ecclesiastics are thus noticed:


From this passage it might appear that the abbot and the bishop were different persons; but Ware thinks that the person called Conharba of Patrick, or Abbot of Armagh, was the Primate of all Ireland.
Oirmé.  Πίπαδαά, mac Seízmí, abb Reachramaíthe, Anairle, abb Cluana mac Nóir, 1. vo Ulb Óirum [vocc]. S. Siubal Ua Conman, abb Cuncláca, vécce an 8 Mairce.  blearmac, mac Guaire, abb Cluana baedaín, Psamachta Péma, Sumbne Cille Deilge, 1. drepean deippe, vécce. Cluam torpait vo torpeaí i torp Samhraid.  trim, mac Ínapaíctai, sígairna Ua Même Conamáit, vécce. Domnall, mac Domnchoda, vo máthao la a hraírthí. Ómplaí, ní fhné Plaí-

híreáit, mac Longphí, vécce. Ómaípeaice Óimne Gámha eicip Chomaíctai réim, i topréap Conpeach, mac Óumna, 1. Sápeíthead, 1. pochaíote oite maile rníú. Ómaípeaice Fínnápeach i Téiba piá Múmpáthach, mac Domnall, topréaptar maíte íomóda im Pémpir, mac Ailge, cífínaí Cheneóil Coisppre, im Óumhímpóctai, mac Artgaíle, 1. im Múmpátha, mac Conamáit, 1. im Conpeach [mac] Ceítípaí. Ínt laiméomarte 1. páil Macíl na bláíona po, ma nebhíét an tene vo mnh. Páomcaíteach, mac Macaíteach, abb Arda Maca, ócse Írap ndíe t vo Óubáaleite i mórípan ríir céitít imon abboime, 1. vo Chapsígal na déadhaí.

Aír Ciprôt, reacht cecé nochat a cúise. An tríph bláíann ógdo 1. múge. Aímpoíhaí, abb Óimchuirp, Áeltubair, abb Rópa Conman, Míneainch, abb Óimne vo Locha, Taipóelbach, abb Cille achaí, Longpeaí, mac

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1 Ceáin-bóthar: i.e. Head of the Lake, anglicised 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 Roscorley, and county of Leitrim.

2 Cluain-bóthar.—Otherwise called Cluain-fóta-Báedain, and Cluain-fóta-Báedain-ábh, now Confad, in the barony of Farbic, and county of Westmeath.—See note *, under the year 577, p. 293, supra.


By his brothers.—This might be translated "by his cousins," or "by his kinsmen," but it is expressed by "a fratribus suis," in Latin, in the Annals of Ulster, as follows:

4 A. D. 798. Domnall, mac Domnchá, dolósc a fratribus suis jugulatus est.


6 Fínnabhair.—Now Dennor, in the county of Westmeath. It was the seat of Edward Nugent, who died on the 10th November, 1691.—See Inquisitions, Logenia, Westmeath, No. 62. Jac. 1.; and Ordnance Map, sheet 13.

7 A. D. 798. *Bellum Finambhrach hi Tetbail, ubi regis multí occisi sunt Í. Fergus, mac Algaíl, Coscrach mac Cethernaich, reges Generis Coir-


8 Lasnechamait: i.e. Clapping of Hands.—See note under the year 767. In the old trans-
Fearadhach, son of Seigheni, Abbot of Reachtainn; Anaile, Abbot of Cluan-"mic-Nois, who was of the Ui-Bruinin, [died]. St. Siadhal Ua Commain, Abbot of Ceanm-hacha, died on the 8th of Marti. Blathmac, son of Guaire, Abbot of Cluan-Baedain; Fiannachta, 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 Innreachtach, lord of Ui-Maine-Connacht, died. Domhnaill, son of Domnchadh, was slain by his brothers. Dunfhialaith, daughter of Flaithbheartach, of the Abbot of Loingsceach, died. The battle of Dun-Gainbhlei between the Connaughtmen themselves, wherein fell Coscrach, son of Domn, and Gaisgeadhal, and many others along with them. The battle of Finnabhair, in Teathbha, by Muireadhach, son of Domhnaill, in which many chiefs were slain along with Fearghus, son of Aligil, lord of Cineal-Cairbre, with Duibhinnreacht, son of Artghal, with Muireadhach, son of Connmaic, and with Cos-grach, son of Ceithearnach. The Lambchomhairt at the Michaelmas of this year, which was called the fire from heaven. Faindealach, son of Maenach, Abbot of Ard-Macha, died, after Dubhdaleithe had been in contention with him about the abbacy first, and after him Gormghal.

The Age of Christ, 795. The third year of Aedh in the sovereignty. Airmeadhach, Abbot of Beannchair [Bangor]; Acldobhar, Abbot of Ros-Connmain [Roscommon]; Mimtheanach, Abbot of Gleann-da-locha; Tairdhealbhach, Abbot of Cill-achaiddh [Killeigh]; Loingsceach, son of Fiachra, Abbot of Dun-Leath-

The Annals of Ulster in Cod. Clarend., tom. 49, this passage is translated, A. D. 798: "The pestilence at Michaelmas, whereof sprung the teine di nime? but this is incorrect. The Lambchomairt was evidently a horrible thunder-storm, which struck the people with such terror and dismay, that they clapped their hands with despair. The Saxon Chronicle mentions, under the year 793, the occurrence of excessive whirlwinds and lightnings in Northumbria, which miserably terrified the people. The year 794 of the Four Masters corresponds with 798 of the Annals of Ulster, which contain, under that year, the two notices following, which have been totally omitted by the former:


"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."
μαέρα, ἀβ Ὁμή λεατγάλαντ, [νέε]. Μαύλοκτραγ, ἀβ Ὁμή εοῦξ, νὸ μαρθαν, Ἀκαμαχ, μακ Ὅμαι, ἀβ Κορκακεέ μοῖρα, ἄ Ρέπιλ Χα Ταμή, περιβνεόν λυρίκα [νὸ εέε]. Ἄθιλ, μακ Ρήριγα, τιγῆνα Θείριεφη βρίξ, νὸ θαρκεφάδ ύα νο εέ, ἄ πέλ Μαι Κύλιμν λύρικα, ἄ εέε ρο εεοῖρ. Ιομαύφικε ετηρ Κενελ λαεζάνπς ἄ Κενελ Αρογάλ, ἄ μο μαρθαν Πιάναλακ, μακ Νυλ-λαντ, οι Κονάλ, μακ Νέιλ, ἄ λα Κονιάλακ, μακ Αογιρα.

Ἀοίρ Κροκτ, περατε εςο νοχατ α ρε. Ἄν ετραμανδ βλαάαν υἈοῦ. λρηπάλ, μακ Σεγεμ, ἀβ Ικα, νέε, ἄρ νηβειτ βλαάαν απ τριοχατ ι ναυανε. Πεδμώ οι Λα Λεγαοον, ἀβ Κλανα Ωολζίαν, Κατανπακ, μακΚαβαίλ Μαν-μαίζε, ἄ Νυνοῖ, αγεοίπε, νέε. Ρεαμπύν, ἀβ Δοινίας Σεκατμαλ, νές. Ταχ οαιοί Δομάμ, μακ βρίξα, νὸ οχο 1 νάπε βαι αρ η ιμνεναιν τορ ἄ ναργατ. ἄβαελ, ηγῖν Καραίλ, μποζαν Ωομείαάνα, μακ Δοινίαλ, νέε. Ιομαύφικε ετηρ Ιλτατ, ἄ Ξι Εατάν Κοβα, ἄ ττορεάρι Εαχαώ, μακ Διλέλα, τιγῆνα Κοβα.

Ἀοίρ Κροκτ, περατε εςο νοχατ α πεαχτ. Ἄν εὔζεαν βλαάαν υἈοῦ. Ἄθιλ, μακ Κοπάμακ, ἀβ Σλάεμ, εηπιαο 1 βετετίν οπια, νέε. Μυριβάκ, μακ Ολοκαι, ἀβ Κλανα ρίτα οπεάνα, Κονααια, περιβνεόν τοκχανε. ἄ ἀβ ικα, Κλεμεντ Τιπ νά ζιαρ, Μακοζε Αροπεροραμ, ἄ λυμ- χινπ, νές. Κορκακεέ οι Λεαωίχ, ἀβ Λυζιανο, νέε. Μυριβάκ, μακ

*Doire-Ednigh: i.e. the Derry or Oak-Wood of the Iry. According to the Gloss on the *Feitr Aemang* and O'Clery's Irish Calendar at 3rd November, this was another name for Doire-na-bhFhla. in Eoganaacht-Chaisil, where St. Coren utan was venerated on that day. The place is now called Doire-na-bhFhla, anglicised Derrynavan, and is a townland in the parish of Graystown, barony of Sliedervagh, and county of Tipperary. According to the tradition in the country, the celebrated Irish architect, Goban Saer, was interred here.

1 Aithill.—A. D. 790. Aithill, i.e. Fergus, rer Desert Breg trajectus est de cym sao in circulo *fide* Cudiln Luscon, at continua mortuus est.”—Ann. Ult.

2 The festival of Macculin: i.e. the 6th of September. In O'Clery’s Irish Calendar, at this day, it is stated that Macculinn, otherwise called Caimnech, Bishop of Lusca, 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 reliquiam Conlaíd hi serin oir oecs airgitt* (the putting of the relics of Conlaic in a shrine or tomb of gold and silver)”.

Col. Clarendon, 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.
Maelchtraigh, Abbot of Doire-Edhnigh, was slain. Connachtach, son of Donat, Abbot of Corcach-Mor [Cork], and Ferghil Ua Taidhg, scribe of Lusca, [died]. Ailill, son of Feargus, lord of South Breagh, was thrown from his horse on the festival of Maccuillim of Lusca, and he died immediately. A battle [was fought] between the Cinel-Leqhlaire and Cinel-Ardghal, in which was slain Fiangalach, son of Dunhaing, by Conall, son of Niall, and Conghalach, son of Aenghus.

The Age of Christ, 796 [rectë 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-Dolcaim [Clondalkin]; Catharnach, son of Cathal Maenmaighe; and Ninnidh, anchorite, died. Ruannus, Abbot of Domnhuach-Seachnaill, died. The relics of Ronan, son of Bearach, were placed in a shrine formed of gold and silver. Belhail, daughter of Cathal, queen of Domnchair, 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 [rectë 802]. The fifth year of Aedh. Ailill, son of Cormac, Abbot of Slaine, a wise man and a learned judge, died. Maireadhlaich, son of Olcobhar, Abbot of Cluain-fearta-Breannain; Connachtach, a select scribe, and Abbot of Ia [Iona]; Clemens, of Tir-da-glas ; [and] Macoige, of Apor-crosain, Abbot of Beannchair [Bangor], died. Cosgrach Ua Fraech, Abbot of Glaisi, [died]. Maelchtraigh, Abbot of Doire-Edhnigh, was slain.

Trius Thann., p. 523; and also to Petrie's Inquiry into the Origin and Uses of the Round Towers of Ireland, pp. 194 to 201.


"Domnhuach-Seachnaill: i.e. the Church of Seachnaill, or Secundimus, now Dunshaughlin, in the barony of Ratoath, and county of Meath. —See note ², under the year 418, p. 134, supra.

"Ronan, son of Bearach.—He is the patron saint of Dunim-Ineasclainn, 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:


Dunnaill, tíofna Mhíde, décc. 
Aceth Oppamde vo òoll Í Mhíde, co po mian Mhíne eip vA mac Dómhbha a. Conchubair g Aíbill. 
Aíbill vo mabhaid la Conchubair an bhíadain ap noiméad i gcce. 
Enigina, tíofna Dómhuí, mac Dunmaill, m5gam piog Thíma [i. piò bpíle] décc. 
Il Cholumb Chille vo lopecaid la hallmuícha a. la Nobhmanach. 
Dochu Locha Riaé la Muirgité, mac Tomaltairg. 
Peartail, mac Annmháda, tíofna Oirpaithe, décc. 
Aíbille, tíofna Muigdm Maigín, décc.

Dochu Cnorta, peacht ece nochat a hoct. 
An peipeach bhíadain Í Boidh. 
Plann, mac Naépsaile, po ronamair gic bhíadain décc i ttreblain tíoinmair an pho Í Dha, co po ece iarainn. 
Mac lárpe, an pui ó Imp Munrbaugh, décc. 
Aongbail, abh Taimláta Maitheanam, décc. 
Tomhaice Ruba Conail, eip i mac Dómhaí, in mearbaid Aíbill la Conchubair. 
Oenéar Ua Muigim, tíofna Ua Påithe, vo mabhaid te ceilce la a muintir pem. 
Pícáide, mac Celláid, vo mabhaid. 
Dunchad mac Cnótaile, tíofna Locha Cal, vo mabhaid la a brátaigh.

Dochu Cnorta, peacht ecc nochat a nain. 
An peiceamad bhíadain Í Boidh. 
Capabha, abh Lir mór, Paelín, mac Celláid, abh Cille Àrpa, g Cóbmac, 
mac Conail, peitigír Luircan, décc. 
Dorcuanpeacht, mac Cailit, pí Connaith, décc. 
Laeápa, mac Peáataile, tíofna Óídmuint, décc. 
Dunmáill, mac Aodh Muinnoig, mac Plátheartaigh, mac Longaig, mac Conçara, mac Dúnmaill, mac Aodh, mac Cinnimeace, tíofna an Tráiprceit, décc. Cinn, 

Divided Meath.—“A. D. 801. An army by 
Hugh in Meath; and [he] divided Meath between 
Dunha’s two sons, viz., Connor and 
“A. D. 799. Hugh, King of Ireland, came 
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, Aíbill.”—Ann. Clon.

Of Brough.—The words enclosed in brackets 
are inserted in a modern hand in the Stowe 
copy. 
King of Teampair, or Tara, at this period, 
did not mean Monarch of Ireland, but 
King of Brega, or East Meath.

“A. D. 801. Eugina, filia Donncha, Regina 
regis Tuaiscie moritor.”—Ann. Uit.

“A. D. 799. Eugenia, daughter of King Don-
nogagh and Queen of Ireland” [recte of Meath] 
died.”—Ann. Clon.

Hi-Columcille.—“A. D. 801. Hi Columb Cille a 
Gentilus combusta.”—Ann. Uit.

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’Connor translates this passage 
in the Annals of Ulster, p. 193, “Vastatio 
Lacus Riae a praedilus maritimis;” but 
this is incorrect, for Muirghius, i.e. Maurice, 
was the name of a chieftain who afterwards 
became King of Connacht.—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 Oirdnideho 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. Eugenia, 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 Muirghius, son of Tomaltach. Fearghal, son of Annchaidh, lord of Osraige, died. Artri, son of Ailill, lord of Mughdhorn-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-Muireadhlaigh [Inishmurray], died. Airfhindan, Abbot of Tamhlacht-Maelernain [Tallaght], died. The battle of Rubha-Conaill, between the two sons of Donnchadh, in which Ailill was slain by Conchubhar. Oenghus Ua Mughrain, lord of Ui-Failghe, was slain through treachery by his own people. Dunchad, 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, Economist of Lusca, died. Duibhinnreacht, son of Cathal, King of Connaught, died. Laeghaire, son of Fearghal, lord of Desmond, died. Domhnall, son of Aedth Muidearg, son of Faihthbheartach, son of Loingscach, son of Aenghus, son of Domhnall, son of Aedh, son of Ainnire, lord of the

in Cod. Clarens., 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."


"The learned.—" A. D. 800. Mac Laisre, the excellent of Inismoyre, died."—Ann. Clon.

"Rubha-Conaill.—"Now Rowe, a townland in the barony of Rathcom Rath, and county of Westmeath.


"Loch-Cal.—"Now Loughgall, in the barony of West Oneilland, and county of Armagh.—See note 1, under A. M. 2859, p. 10, supra.


mac Óunaacha, 7 Cépmach, mac Óunacha, tigerna Muicvoiri, dé5. Pa-
puzaid Laigín pò dó i naom tír la hUib Neill, conaí dó do páidead :  

lappam roaip so Laigín, Óe Úet néat naSmcaib oípnu, 
Níp an ault trí eúcaich, conaí papaicead i mbpógriu.

Ach Óonoinne do éonóil plóig lámóir do nó 1 Laigín, 7 Laigín do 
páircécaid pò ro a naom ní. Óg roaip léiríronóil pép n'Érpeann do mbpír leir 
(cennmocad Laigín), péip laoecád 7 eúcirid, 50 naeD Dún Cuair, i cccnpoch 
Mhò 7 Laigín. Táinne ans Connmac, conaíppba Fápaice, co eúcir Leite 
Cuinn maílle  féip. Níp bó máe lár ná eúcirid tóéet pop plóigín  leir. 
Aigamhoch a annfídui  féip an tíip. 
Áirberti úin an tíi. ÓeD, nó géal da ainial 
vestéaí Pocá dha Canoníce, conaíppba Pucrse, úin do méiric, úin ro  péip 
eúcirid Érpeann pop réacht plóigín do gbéir, co npeirpt :  

Ecclap Óe bi, léicc úi, na mna,  
úin a ceapt pop leéir, péb aír mnaí pop haoi.  
Saich pòp mbí 11, pop a culbaip uilcan.  
Óon Ecclap úin níip gúid aínial gac moch.  
Saich ollnám úin ní, fíl gáin pecht gáin gúid  
Cé cé aír púi bapch ÓeDá na mpaí mac Neill.  
A pí an mbíail 13, peé ni mór ni bicc,  
Pognna caí a moic, gáin on gáin ecc.  Ecclap.

Decavation.—“A. D. 803. Vastatio Logi-
sensionum apud filiam Neill dubia6 vicibus in uno 
mense.”—Ann. Ul.

“A. D. 801. King Hugh wasted Lynster 
two times in one month, tooke awaie all their 
preys and bootyes.”—Ann. Clun.

Dun-Cuir: i.e. Cuir’s Dún or Fort. This 
place is now called by the synonymous name of 
Rath-Cuir (ádum cuim, nema aecum seu munici-
itionem, significat dun et rath), anglicz Rathcore, 
which is a small village, situated in the barony 
of Lower Moyfrench, in the county of Meath, 
and not far from the confines of the ancient 
Leinster with Meath.

“A. D. 803. Congressio Senatorium Nepotum 
Neill, cui duas crat Condmacch, abbas Ardmacch 
in Duncuir.”—Ann. Ul. “This yeare the 
clergi of Ireland were freed from rysing out, 
or any such, by Hugh Oirni, by the judgment of 
Fahali Canonist.”—Cod. Clarenz., tomm. 49.

“Fothadh na Canoníce.—For some account 
this writer see Colgan’s Acta Sanctorum, at 11th 
March, p. 581, c. 13, and p. 583, n. 13, where 
he translates this passage as follows:

“Ilam autem expeditionem, Clerique exempti-
omenem in annum 789” [recté 801] “referunt 
moti annexae. Ita tradunt Quatnor Magistri 
ad eundem: Collat Næk Acts Ordinidhe ingen-
tem exercitum, et suscept expeditionem in Lage-
nium; canaque secundò infra unius mensis spatiam
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 Neill, of which was said:

Afterwards he returns to Leinster, Aedh, a soldier who shunned not battles; The robber king did not cease till he left them in dearth.

Aedh Oirdnidhe assembled a very great army to proceed into Leinster, and devastated Leinster twice in one month. A full muster of the men of Ireland (except the Leinstermen), both laity and clergy, was again made by him [and he marched] until he reached Dun-Cuair, 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.
The entire poem preserved in a vellum manuscript, in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, H. 2. 18. It is also quoted in the Leabhar-Gabhala of the O'Clerys, p. 191.—See O'Reilly's Descriptive Catalogue of Irish Writers, p. 55.

Great wind.—"A. D. 803. Tondrumum vulturn cum vento, et gyre, in norte seirem precedent Patricii divinitaque plurimas hominam, i. e. mille et x. avus i tir Coreo-Baiscjin; et mare devit insulam Fite in tres partes; et illud mare cum arcum terram Fite absolvit i. med da boa deac do tir."—Ann. Ul.

Great thunder with a greate wynde and gyre in norte precedent Patricii seirem divinitaque plurimas hominam, viz. 1010, between Coreabas-chin and the rest of the country; and the sea divided the land of Fite into three parts; and the sea covered the land of Fite 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 Corek-Basyma 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. Clo.

Island of Fite.—According to the tradition in the country this is the island now called Inis-erach, or Mutton Island, lying opposite Kilmanry-Ibrickan, in the west of the county of Clare. The whole of the barony of Ibrickan anciently belonged to the territory of Coreab-Blaischein.—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 Finnneachta, 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 Leitghlion; Cuana, Abbot of Mainistir-Buite [Monasterboice]; Maenach, son of Colgan, Abbot of Lusca [Lusk]; Dubhdboireann Ua Dubhain, Abbot of Chlain-Iraird [Clonard]; Fiangus, Abbot of Ros-Cre; Cormac, son of Muirghius, Abbot of Baisleac [Baslick]; Fine, Abbess of Cill-dara, [died]. 

Gillachaidh [Killeigh] was burned, with its new oratory. Muirccheartach, son of Dounghal, lord of Breslin; Maelbrach, son of Breslin, lord of Corca-Loighdhe; and Fintnach, son of Dounghal, died. Cearnach, son of Fearghus, lord of Loch-Gabhair, died. Finnneachta, 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-Colaim-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 nac Colgen, Lectorbonus, laetimabilitul ritum fuit. Dubhdabhairenn UaDubhain princeps ChunaIraird patribus suis additis est."

—Ann. Uit.

b 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 Primaquia, p. 969; and Archdall's Monasticum Hibernicum, p. 672.

Capt. —"A. D. 804. Cellachaidh ann oratorio novo ardescit."

—Ann. Uit.

b Oirdnidhe.—See note under A. D. 746, and note i, under 1418, p. 832.

b Loch-Gabhair.—Otherwise written Loch-Gobhair, now Loughgower, or Logore, near Dunshaughlin.—See A. M. 3581, and A. D. 675, 781.

b Dun-Cuair.—Now Rathecore in Meath.—See note under 799.

b Congal.—"A. D. 805. Congal nac Moneag, abbas Slaine, sapiens, in virginitate dormit."

—Ann. Uit.

b Hi-Colaim-Cille.—"A. D. 805. Familia Ini occisa est a gentibus; i. i. octo."

—Ann. Uit.


Aor Ciar, ocht ecce a thá. An taemin mo bhliain déce do Aod. Thomá, eppcor pepúnneáir, 7 abh Uaim Dúachail, Paelgur, abh Cille hAchadó, [déce]. Annaca, mac Ceallaig, pí Laifín, déce 1 Cill ríapa. Cionnd, mac Conchobair, do marpbad i Maig Coba la Cprínte. Slóisfoh na Mun-

"A. D. 803. There was sixty-eight of the family of Hugh of Columbkill slain by the Dáins."—Ann. Clon.

"Báth-Imghain: i.e. Imghain’s Fort, now Rathangan, a well-known town in the barony of Eastern Offaly, and county of Kildare. The path, 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. 148; and Cox’s Hibernia Anglicana, pp. 79, 84.


"A. D. 803. Flathinha mac Kinoye, King of Offaie, 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:


"Loch-Crea.—This is called "Stagnum Cre" in the Life of St. Cronan, as quoted by Ussher (Primord., p. 969) : "In quo est insula mediocris, in qua est monasterium monarchorum 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 mediana, which is the "Insula vicarium" of Giraldus Cambrensis, and the Inis-Loch-Crea of the Irish writers, was dedicated to this St. Hehair, or Hilarius, referred to in the text, whose festival was there kept on the 7th of September, as appears from O’Clery’s Irish Calendar. This lough is now dried up, but the church, which is of considerable antiquity and of remarkably beautiful architecture, is still to be seen in ruins in the middle of a bog in the townland of Moine m le-mise, anglicé Monamhneath, parish of Corbally, barony of Ikerinn, 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. Flaithuinsa, son of Cinaedh, lord of Ui-Failghe, was slain at Rath-Inghain. Tir-da-ghlas [Terryglass] was burned. Finnachta, son of Ceallach, King of Leinster, took the government again. Commhach, Judge of Ui-Briuin, died.

The Age of Christ, 802 [recte 807]. The tenth year of Aedh Oirchmidhe. Ceanfaeladh, Bishop of Chaum-farta [Cloonfert], died. Elarius, anchorite and scribe of Loch-Crea, died. Lemnatha of Cill-manach died. The church of Cohniim-Cille at Ceanannus was destroyed. Inis-Muireadhaigh was burned by foreigners, and they attacked Ros-Connmain. 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] Facigheus, 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. 657. In the Annals of Ulster the death of Elarius, anchoritae et scriba Loch-Crea, is entered under the year 806, and in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at 804, where he is called Hillarius.

Cill-manach.—Now Kilmanagh, in the barony of Cranagh, 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. Columba.”—Ann. Clon.

Inis-Muireadhaigh.—Now Inishmurray, an island off the coast of the county of Sligo.—See note under the years A. D. 747, 798. This entry is given in the Annals of Ulster at the year 806, and in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at 804, thus:


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, shews that these annals are antedated by one year, for a total eclipse of the moon occurred in the year 807, on the 26th of February.—See Act de Ver. les Datos, tom. i. p. 67.
Tir-an-aenaij; i.e. the Land of the Fair. This was the land of Tailtin, where the great national Irish fair was annually held, and where there is a hollow pointed out still called Log-
na-na-naigh, i.e. the hollow of the fair.—See note 1, under A.M. 3370, where, for "near the
Boyne," read "near the Scele or Blackwater
River," which unites with the Boyne at Navan.

As if they were goats and sheep.—Gnumb
baraij mnab a cerubaij. The word cerubaij
is glossed by caemio, i.e. sheep, in the Stowe
copy. Dr. O'Conor translates this, "quo tem-
pore fure eumstibus rebus pretiosis et pecoribus;"
but had he taken the trouble to compare the
Irish text of the Four Masters with the Annals
of Ulster he would have found that this was
not the true meaning. The passage is given in
the latter annals as follows:

1 A.D. 607, Sloghaidh Muirgissa, mic Tomal-
aigh, co Connacht, la Concodur, mac rDeona
cenj tir an aenaij; et fugeant repente post
tres nocet, et migravi Aed, mac Neill, in obeam
corruam, et combusit terminos Midi; coramque fuga
capris et homilis simulata est."

"Finnabhair-ahha.—According to the gloss
on the Friahre-Aonguis, and O'Clery's Irish
Calendar, this place is on the margin of the River
Boinn, in Bregia. It is now called Fennor, and
is situated on the River Boyne, in the parish of
the same name, in the barony of Lower Duleck,
and county of Meath.—See the Ordnance Map
of Meath, sheet 19. Neachtain, a disciple of St.
Patrick, and the son of his sister, Liemania, is
set down in the Irish Calendars as the patron
saint of this place, where his festival was kept
on the 2nd of May.

"Cill-monaij: i.e. Church of the Bog, now
Kilmoeone, in the barony of Skreen, and county
of Meath.

"Teblach-lias; i.e. Hill of the Huts or Cabins,
now Tulalane, an old church in the barony of
Orrery, in the north of the county of Cork.
[of Dal-Araidhe].  A hosting by Muirheas, son of Tomaltach, with the Con- 
naughtmen about him, to assist Conchobhar, son of Domchadh, son of Domh- 
nall, to destroy the men of Meath, and they arrived at Tir-an-aeanaighª.  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 sheep².  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 Oirdnidge, 
Aedh, Abbot of Gleann-da-locha; Macelhostartaigh, son of Flann, Abbot of 
Finnabhair-abha³ and Cill-monai³, died.  Finbil, Abbess of Chlum-Bronaigh, and 
Dunchu, Abbot of Tealach-lias⁴, were slain.  Cuciarain, Prior of Chlum[[-mic- 
Nois], and Baedan, of Chlum-tuaiseirt⁵, died.  A battle by the Ulidians between 
the two sons of Fiachana, and Cairell defeated Eochaidh.  A battle between 
[two parties of] the Ui-ceilmeanagh, in which Ceallach, son of Donnghall, was 
slain.  The plundering of Ulidia by Aedh Oirdnidge, the king, in revenge of 
the profanation of the shrine of Patrick⁶, against Dunchu.  Fire came from 
heaven, by which persons were killed in Dearthach-Aedhain⁷.

The Age of Christ, 805 [recte 810].  The thirteenth year of Aedh Oird-
nidhe.  Caithnia, Abbot of Daimhliag; Tighernach, by whom Daire-Melle⁸ was 
founded, Abbot of Cill-achaidh⁹; Guaire, Abbot of Gleann-da-locha; and Macl-
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.


2 Airgial-Dachiarog : i.e. St. Dachiarog's residence, or habitation, now Errigalkeevere, in the barony of Clogher, and county of Tyrone. See note a under A. D. 1380 and 1557.

3 Rath-Airthir and Fearn-Cul.—Rath-airthir is the ancient name of Oriostown, near Teltown, and Fearn-Cul was the name of a district comprising the baronies of Upper and Lower Kells, in the county of Meath.—See note b, under A. D. 693, p. 297; and note f, under 784.

Religious scions.—The word *sraith* is translated *sénéas* by Colgan in *Tríob Thana*., p. 298, and *sanaites* by Ussher in *Primerodia*, 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. Tuathgal, *Abbas sapiens Clona, moritur;" but in Dr. O'Conor's edition, p. 197, the reading is: "Tuathgal, Ab. Sruithle Cluana, moritur."


5 Arath.—Now the barony of Arra, or Darhar, in the county of Tipperary.

6 The prevention.—"Teuaba do na naulgoi."—*O'Clery.* "Teuaba do no naulgoi."—D. Mac Fhionn.

7 Celebration. — Olga a cup, *or eft,* but Ailell *of Meob or aig a *naunig, i.e. agha, to carry on, celebrate, as, *Ailell and Medhile were celebrating the fair."—MS., T. C. D., II. 3. 18, fol. 232.

8 Prevented it.—Dairephu a *d' *coineace.

"Rophen a *coineace, prevent."—*Old Gloss,* MS., T. C. D., II. 2. 15.
dun, son of Donnghal, (Economus of Ard-Macha, died. Maelfothartaigh, i. e. the scribe, son of Aedhghal, Abbot of Airegal-Dachiarog, died. Anluan, son of Conchobhar, lord of Aidhne, died. Tadhg and Flaithni, two sons of Muirghes, son of Tomaaltach, were slain by the Luighni; and Luighne [Leyny] was laid waste by Muirghes, in revenge of them. A hero of the Luighni said:

Muirghes slew my son, which very much wounded me;
It was I that stuck the sword into the throat of Tadhg afterwards.


The Age of Christ, 806 [rec. 811]. The fourteenth year of Aedh Oiridhde. Tuathghal, Abbot of the religious seniors of Cluain; Blathaunac Ua Muirdheabhair, Abbot of Dearmhhacu; and Dimman 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-Maelruin. Aedh Oiridhde 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: παραγόμενος Εορμαύμανοι; 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-Maelruin by the O'Neills."

\* With many gifts. — "Postea familie Tamhlact-Maelruin multa numera redditur sunt."—Ann. Utl. The old translator of the Annals of Ulster and Doctor O'Conor have mistaken the grammatical construction of the language of this passage; and Mr. Moore, who has helped to perpetuate the errors of O'Conor, in his own clear and beautiful style, throughout his History of Ireland, notices this event as follows, in vol. ii, p. 24:

"In the year 806, say the annalists, a violent interruption of the Talline sports took place, owing to the seizure and retention, by the monks of Tallaght, of the monach's chariot horses; this step having been taken by them in consequence of the violation of their free territory by the O'Neills. It is added, that ample reparation was made to the monastery of Tallaght, 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 Colidens, and anglicised Culdee. This entry is not in the Annals of Ulster or Conmannoiste. It has been also copied by the Four Masters into their Lebor-Gabala, but where they found it the Editor has not been able to determine. Dr. O'Conor, in a note to this passage in his edition of the Annals of the Four Masters, p. 315, conjectures that the Culdees were of Druidic origin, and that after the reception of Christianity they retained some of their pagan tenets;"
a nidi copait bi topmah cen lajap norj, a do beplala roua pereoboca do mii a1 triar a moena pnocekft bo 3havmeles, y do beplti mepm nopeuen i an tan tapecfs an pnocecft. No tpech s a1 mac ecalap cech lort wap an rapijse podor lar taapercm an pnocecfta. Ap mnte unda a1 rojnhv pul a1 na baipshuv, y no pil a1 pul eipti occa tpareca. A1 mnte leop no cantaup na heo1m a1 cantam daomha. Admoeip, ing1 Aeta Lajip, deec a1 m1n0atai a1 noieuchfan. Connmac, mac Umboaleite, abb Aeta Macha, y0 occ 50 hopam.


"Ordo erat religiosa, antiquitus, ni fallor, Dom1lica, que abjecto Ethnicae, et Christi fideiimplexa, omnium tamen veterum instituta servasse videtur. Colideorum anisteritate, et aliquando etiam factis miraculis, vulgi simplicitas decepta 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 Celi-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 fore-warnings of the calamities brought on the Northumbrians by the heathen men.

2 Admoeip.—" A. D. 810. Admoeip, ingin Aida Lagen, in sancettu bona mortua est."—Ann. Ul. 3 Connmac. —According to the Catalogue of the Archbishops of Armgah, in the Psalter of Cashel, Connamoc was Primate for fourteen years. Harris makes him succeed in 798, and die in 807.—See his edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 42. 4 Gill-moar-Eamhir. —See notes under the year 745 and 765. 5 Connaceni: i.e. the People of Connamara, in the west of the county of Galway. 6 "A. D. 810. There was a great slaughter of these of Larhar-Connaught by the Danes."—Ann. Clon.
dry feet, without a vessel; and a written roll was given him from heaven, 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, and the blood flowed from them when being cut. It was in it also the birds used to speak with human voice. Admoc, daughter of Aedh Laighen, died at an advanced age, after a well-spent life. Commhach, son of Dubhdalethe, Abbot of Ard-Macha, died suddenly.

The Age of Christ, 807 [recte 812]. The fifteenth year of Aedh Cirdnidle. Flann, son of Ceallach, Abbot of Finnghlais, scribe, anchorite, and bishop, died. Eochaidh, bishop and anchorite, successor of MacRuain of Tamhlacht; Cobhtach, Abbot of Saighir; Cathasach, son of Aedh, Prior of Ard-Macha, and abbot of many other churches; and Flaithbheartach, Abbot of Cill-mor-Emhir, died. Abel Berchi died. Eochaidh, son of Fiachna, son of Aedh Roin, and Caireall, his brother, gave battle to each other, in which Eochaidh was defeated. Flann, son of Conghalach, lord of Cianachta; Aedh Roin, lord of Corca-Blaiss-cinn, died. A slaughter was made of the foreigners by the men of Umhall. A slaughter was made of the Conmaicni by the foreigners. The slaughter of Calraighe-Luirg by the Ui-Briuin. A slaughter was made of the Ui-Mic-Uais by the Corca-Roidhe of Meath. A slaughter was made of the foreigners by Cobhtach, son of Maelduin, lord of Loch-Lein. 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 Scotorum Insulam aggressa, commisso praelio cum Scotis, parte non modica Nordmannorum interjecta, turpiter fugiendo domum reversa est.” He also quotes Egolismensis, who also notices the defeat of the Danish fleet by the Scoti of Hibernia.

Calraighe-Luirg.—A sept of the Calraighe seated in the territory of Magh-Luirg, in the county of Roscommon.

Corca-Roidhe.—Now the barony of Corkarve, in the county of Westmeath. These were divided from the Ui-Mic-Uais by the River Eithne or Inn. The latter were seated in and gave name to the adjoining barony of Moygoish.

Loch-Lein: i.e. Lord of Eoghanacht-Locha Lein, a territory comprised in the present county of Kerry. Loch Lein was originally applied to the lakes at Killarney.—See note 4, under A. M. 3579, p. 39, supra.
mac Plaitema tigrina, Muigurn mórpeach, dég. Topbach, mac Órmáin, pepín, legeóir, 1 abb Arna Mcácha ephne [vécc]. Óo Chenel Topbaig, 1. O Ceallaig breag, 1 po ba oibhne Comm na mbocht po bai in eCluain mac Nóir, 1 ar aite atbeirtni Comm na mbocht rnuir, ar a íme do bheataib no bhíonn do ghré.

Aoir Cnóirt, ocht ceao a hocht. An peipíodo bhlaíam vécc uAo. Conall, mac Damié, 1í abb Tpoir, Ceallaig, mac Eachbach, abb Cille Toma, Píphaothach, mac Scannail, pepínneoir 1 abb Achaí bo Camnú, 1 Congáltaigh, mac Erógaim, ppmí Frequency Cluana Rípaíta, vécc. Óunlang, mac Plannchoa, tigearna Ua nEathach [vécc]. Iomnaípeace etn riorna Unaill 1=allainnáid, in po leio án rpi nUnaill, 1 i toinéach Cogrestach mac Plannabaithe, 1 Óúnaíoch, tigearna Unaill. Toinéach Ua Tíghfrige 1. o Tihp Lomélaip, abb Arina macha, do écc.

Aoir Cnóirt, ocht ceao a naoi. An peactman bhlaíam vécc uAo. Etpípmel, mac Ceallaig, eprcep 1 abb Óinmne vó locha, Peólmao, abb Cille Monna, ansceme 1 pepínneoir deipceg, Óbeínealac Póbaí, abb Cluana mac Nóir, do Slaiélangaíb marabh do, Oirtpáí, abb Cille Porríp, Coisnú, mac Ceallaig, eppcep 1 apémeach Tpelecc, Píphaothach, abb Sáip, Maolóin, eprcep 1 apémeach Eachopoma, bláthmac, mac Aolput, abb Tipe na gla, Ronan Ua Lochtaipe eprcep, bláthmac, doína Colsún, abb liomthó bó pinne, 1 Súbhne, mac Maonaig, pepígh Sláime, dég. Tuathal, mac 1 "Garbhros : i.e. the Rough Wood. Situation unknown.
2 "Mughdhorna-Brough.—A sept of the Orighialla seated in Bregia, in East Meath, but their exact position has not been determined. They are to be distinguished from the Mughdhorna-Maighlen, who were seated in and gave name to the barony of Cremorne, in the county of Monaghan.
3 "Topbaig.—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. 291:
lord of Garbhros, and Cearnach, son of Flaithnia, lord of Mughdhorna-Breagh, died. Torbach, son of Gorman, scribe, lector, and Abbot of Ard-Macha, [died]. He was of the Cinel-Torbach, i.e. the Ui-Ceallaigh-Breagh; and of these was Conn na mbocht, who was at Chlain-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 Toir; Ceallach, son of Eochaidh, Abbot of Cill-Tuma; Fearadhach, son of Scannal, scribe and Abbot of Aechadh-bo-Cainnigh; and Conghailtaich, son of Egtuimi, Prior of Cuain-fearta, died. Dunlaing, son of Flannchaide, lord of Ui-Eathach, died. A battle between the men of Umhall and the foreigners, in which the men of Umhall were slaughtered, and Cosgrach, son of Flannabhrat, and Dumaelaich, lord of Umhall, were slain. Toiteach Ua Tighearnaigh, of Tir-Inchlaire, Abbot of Ard-Macha, died.

The Age of Christ, 809 [recte 814]. The seventeenth year of Aedh. Edircseal, son of Ceallach, Bishop and Abbot of Gleann-da-locha; Feidhlimidh, Abbot of Cill-Moinne, anchorite and celebrated scribe; Foircheallach of Fobhar, Abbot of Cuain-mic-Nois, one of the Gaileanga-Mora; Orthanach, Abbot of Cill-Boibrigh; Cinaedh, son of Ceallach, Bishop and Airchinmeach of Trelecc; Fearadhach, Abbot of Saighir; Mackhun, Bishop and Airchinmeach of Eachdhuirn; Blathmac, son of Aelghus, Abbot of Tir-da-ghalas; Ronan Ua Lochdeirc, bishop; Blathmac, fosterson of Colgan, Abbot of Innis-bo-finne; and Suibhne, son of Maenach, Economus of Slaine, died. Tuathal, son of

Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

*Cill-Moinne.*—This is called Cill-monain at the year 804; now Kilmoone, in the barony of Skreen, and county of Meath.


"Felim, Abbot of Killmooin 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 Phatrnic" 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.

Gaileanga-Mora: i.e. the inhabitants of the barony of Mergallion, in the county of Meath.

*Trelle.*—Now Trillick, in the barony of Omagh, and county of Tyrone. In the Annals of Ulster, at the year 813, this place is called Trelie-moer, which Dr. O’Conor explains, “Monasterii sej oppidi Magni Trellic;” but he is in error, as the town of Trelle in Kerry is never called Trelie in Irish, but Traigh Li.—See note 7, under A. D. 1468, p. 1052.

On Diarmiicus abbatum Daigri, above mentioned, Dr. O'Connor has the following note in his edition of the Annals of Ulster, p. 199:

"He is also Diarmitius, de quo Quatuor Magistri, ad annum 816, aere communis 821, ineptius: Diarmitius, Abbas Hiensiis, cum serino S. Columba, ex Hibernia rediit Albaniam." Unde sequitur falsum esse, corpora SS. Patricii, Bricilii, et Columbae, in codem tumulo condita fuisse, Dumi in Ultonia, ante annum 821."

Cille-Itec: i.e., the Church of St. Itec, or Ide, now Killeedy, in the barony of Upper Couloch, and county of Limerick, where there are some remains of a beautiful ancient Irish church. The place was otherwise called Cluain Creadhail.

See note ¹, under the year 546, p. 184, supra.

Father of.—The words enclosed in brackets are interpolated in a modern hand in the Stowe copy.

Cluain-creumba.—Now Clooncroft, situated to the east of Elphin, in the county of Roscommon.—See note ², under A.D. 747, p. 350,
Dubhta, scribe, wise man, and doctor of Cluain-mic-Nois, and Boelgaile of Achadh-ur, died. Brocan, son of Rudhrach, hero of Leinster; Niall, son of Aedh, lord of Uí-Cormaig, died. Bruadar, lord of Uí Fhídheine, died.

The Age of Christ, 810 [recte 815]. The eighteenth year of Aedh Oirdnide. Cennsach, son of Conghal, Abbot of Ia-Colum-Chille; Conchobhar, Abbot of Saighir; Ceile-Isa, Abbot of Cill-Moine; Maelcanaigh, anchorite of Lughnadh; Cathasach, Abbot of Cille-Itc; Gormlaith, daughter of Flaitheath, Abbess of Cluain-Bronagh; 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 Cenel-Conaill. A battle was afterwards fought by Aedh against the Cenel-Conaill, in which Roghailach, son of Flaitheach, was slain. The plundering of Cluain-creanda, and the slaying within it of some of the men of Breifne, and of the Sil-Cathail. Conall, son of Niall, lord of South Breagh, died. Focharta, son of Cearnach, half-chief of South Breagh, died. Nuadha, Abbot of Ard-Macha, went to Connaught. A hosting was made by Aedh Oirdnide against the Cenel-Conaill, by which Roghailach, son of Flaitheach, 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.

1 Sil-Cathail.—Otherwise Clann-Cathail, i.e. the race or progeny of Cathal. This was the name of a sept of the Sil-Muircadhaigh, 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 4, under A. D. 1289, p. 448.

2 Roghailach, &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.


"The taking away of the organs of Clooncreve, and the hurting of a man within the church, by the men of Brehain and by Kindred Cathal."—Cod. Claromont., tom. 49.

It looks rather remarkable here that what is made orgpin, 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 orgpin, plunder, for organum, organs; but Dr. O'Conor, who thinks that the passage is genuine, adds, in a note to the Annals of Ulster, p. 190:

"Sincereitate horum Annalium minime oblivit.

Organa in Ecclesiasticae officiis ad Psalmorum ab antiquissimis temporibus in Ecclesia Orientali usurparsi solita, nec numerum 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; Amalarius, l. 3, c. 3, de Ecle. Olie.; et ex Monachi S. Gallensis, l. i. c. 10, de Gestis Caroli Magni supra, p. 153. &c."
Sinbne, mac Cuanaich, abb Cluana mac Nóbr, do hUib bpóimn Seola nó, g lóirp, rémheon Ropra Commán, décc. Ceallach, mac Muirich, abb Óroma carath [décc]. Cluana mac Nóbr do loisceach. Iar tréidéante laité rathpho mo rnaoide á mhdúirnain, mac Tomaltai, por Uib Raémacch Muirnice. Ro loirseach 1, por haipseach Phobphén i eochach Bpáirce, 1, por máorphoír pocháinte am. Tuaidh, mac Dóinnall, tighina Gríobh Uire, Ongal, mac Cuanaich, tighina Píp Roip, Iopzalač, mac Maolmha, tighina Coperca Soğán, Naobha Loçá hUaimh, erppcor, ancon, 1, abb Aobh Mača, dég.


"Uí-Briúin-Seola: i. e. the race of Brian of Magh-Seola, a sept seated in the present barony of Clare, and county of Galway. See O'Flaherty's Chorographical Description of West Connaught, edited by Mr. Hardiman for the Irish Archaeological Society, p. 368.

"Dhúinna-chaoin. — 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 an Ard Cuanach, now the barony of Ferrard. See also Colgan's Trias Thanae, p. 173. Archdall identifies this with Drumruee, in the barony of Delvin, and county of Westmeath, but this was a mere guess, and is obviously erroneous.

"Fóbhrea. — See note 1, under the year 754, p. 357, supra.

"Gráighe. — 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 Drum-Greagraighe, and the church of Ghil-Greagraighe, now Kilcorkey, near Belamagre, 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 Mursee, by Diarmait mac Tomaltai, who burnt and praised Foirven in Gregrái, where many ignobles were killed."—


"Airthear-Liifé. — Otherwise written Girti-chor-Liife. That part of the present county of Kildare, embraced by the River Liffey in its circuitous course, was anciently known by this name. — See note 1, under A. M. 628, p. 250, supra.

"Fora-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-chomair, under A. D. 322, p. 122, supra.

"Corca-Soghain: i.e. race of Soghan Salbhuidhe, son of Fiachra 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-Mang, pp. 72, 159.
Suibhne, son of Cuanach, Abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, one of the Ui-Briuin-Seola⁶; and Joseph, scribe of Ros-Commain, died. Ceallach, son of Muirghiua, Abbot of Druma-caradh⁷, [died]. Cluain-mic-Nois was burned. In thirty days afterwards a victory was gained by Diarmaid, son of Tomaltach, over the Ui-Fiachrach-Muirisce. Foibhren⁸, in the territory of Graierighe⁹ was burned and plundered, and numbers were slain there. Tuathal, son of Domhnall, lord of Airthear-Liffé⁸; Dunghal, son of Cuma, lord of Fcara-Rois⁸; Irghalach, son of Machumna, lord of Corea-Soghain⁸; Nuadha¹⁰ of Loch-Uamha⁹, bishop, anchorite, and abbot of Ard-Macha, died.

The Age of Christ, 812 [recte 817]. The twentieth year of Aedh Ti-braide, son of Cethernach, Abbot of Cluain-farta-Breannaín; Maeltuile, Abbot of Beamchair; Cimmhuch, son of Donat, Abbot of Corcach; Cumasgach, son of Cernach, Ε Economus⁵ of Ard-Macha, [died]. The oratory of Fobhar was

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.

⁷ 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 Bredinin occidentalibus sive inferioribus, quae Bredinin-Hi Nuairg appellatur, hic lacus e vicinâ quodam speen, unde et Loch-uamha i. lacus specus appellatur, exorients, et in eandem sepè prodigiosè rediens: quod indigena observant passim contingere quando illius regionis Dynastiae, comunque filius mortis immittet 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.


The year 812 of the Four Masters corresponds with 816 of the Annals of Ulster, which give under that year the following notice of a battle between the monks of Taghammer and Ferns, in the present county of Wexford, and of the cursing of Tara, which have been intentionally omitted by the Four Masters:


These entries are given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise under the year 814, as follows:

"A. D. 814. There was a battle fought between Cahall mac Dunhuin, and these of Ti-monna, of the one side, against the family of Farnes, where there were 400 of laye and churchmen slain. The familyes of St. Columb went to Taragh, and there excommunicating King Hugh, with bell, book, and candles."
Annals Riothacha Eireann.

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Aíthea, tírgearna Maighdeach, Maolóin, tírgearna Phí Róip, Íorínsal, tírgearna Mainse hlotha, Óngéal, tírgearna Aírda Ciannaíthe, 7 Caítal, mac Ailella, tírgearna Ua Phíachaich, deis. Càit eitiú réopa tecteip ibrí 7 Ciannaíthe, i toirceatar ilí deo Ciannaíthe.


Aúir Cúirt, ocht céed a cèaithe decc. An darga bhí anam píchte uí Céime. Íoríneataí, eppcor Cille mac Duach, Phímir Ríta Lúmipíce, abb Phiomglair, Cille, ann Phíma, Ómbair pìmbíneóip Chualá mac Nóip, Cúnmpeach, mac Cúnaí, F epitíip Óipa Maca, 7 Cille Cimmíapa, deis. Ciúchainte, mac Cearaí, tírgearna Laíshín Deagbadh, decc.

Aúir Cúirt, ocht céed a cúise decc. An triair bhí anam píchte uí Céim. Reachtaítha Ua hÁnodaí, abb Óaimhí, decc. Aúir Óruimne, ri Éireann, do air co phiaiceach fànn déar co Dún Cúnap domhúir, co ro pan Laíshín eicír deo Ua órám. Aíshné anáiseanta 7 rneachta mór ibrí mhbláiscán po, ó Notcnaic co híthe.

Aúir Cúirt, ocht céed a rí decc. An eíthreá bhí anam píchte uí Céim. Cúímhirce Cille darg, 7 Óinmí, mac Phíantóí, abb Rópa Cpe, decc. Mac Lachtaí, tírgearna Cappnaíse Luachta, deis. Iomaífíce Ríta Ríeanna rí
burned. Cathal, son of Arrach, lord of Mughadorna; Macduin, lord of Feara-Rois; Gormghal, lord of Magh-Ithiu; Dunghal, lord of Ard-Cianachta; and Cathal, son of Ailell, lord of Ua-Finchach, 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. Macduin, son of Cennfialadh, Bishop of Rath-bothb; Cuircuithe, successor of Colman Ela; and Siadhail, Abbot and Bishop of Ros-Commain, died. Aimbecheallach, son of Daelgus, lord of Ua-Fothaidh-tire, died. Muireadhach, son of Bran, half-king of Leinster, died.

The Age of Christ, 814. The twenty-second year of Aedh Oirdnidhe. Innreachtach, Bishop of Cill-Mic-Duach; Fearghus of Rath-Luirigh, Abbot of Finnghlais; Cilleni, Abbot of Fearna; Duibhinsi, scribe of Chlain-mic-Nois; Cumasgach, son of Cearmach, Eiconomus of Ard-Macha; and Ailbe of Cennaghara, died. Cuchievingalta, son of Cathal, lord of South Leinster, died.

The Age of Christ, 815. The twenty-third year of Aedh. Reachtabhra Ua hAndola, Abbot of Daimhinis, died. Aedh Oirdnidhe went a second time with a very great army to Dun-Cuar, and divided Leinster between the two grandsons of Bran. There were unusual ice and great snow in this year, from Christmas to Shrovetide.


Great snow.—A. D. 817. Wonderful frost and great snowe from Christmas to Shrovetide, that men might goe drye shod ay broad waters and most rivers, as if they had beene smooth loghes[roads?]. "Horsesloads and carriages upon LoghEagh; Stags and bynds taken without any chaising of hounds; timber for great buildings" [sent] "out of the country of Connaght into the country of Crywmian, by Logh Erne, upon ice, as if it had bee neie dry land. Many such other unknown things don this yeare by meanes of the frost and hayle." [Aliquae incognita per gelu et grandines in hoe anno facta sunt.]—Ann. Uit., Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

Rath-Fhearadh: i.e. Fearadh's Rath, or Fort, now Rahara, a townland in a parish of the same name, in the barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon. Dealbhna-Nualhat was the old name of the territory lying between the Suca and the Sinainn, i.e. the Suck and the Shannon, i.e. the baronies of Moycarnan, Athlone, &c.—See notes 4 and 5, under A. D. 752. This battle is noticed in the Annals of Ulster at the year 817, and in the Annals of Connachnoise at 813, as follows:

3 1 2
enlighten Us a pledge, in no man's Caepall, Mac Fiacna, m. Uao, la Muireandaé mac Eacéac. Diapmir, abb bae Colum Cille, no oth i bAlban.

Aon Cúirt, ocht ecé a egethe déce. Reacétabhla Ua Muineig, caign in abb Inleacca Iduair, Muireanach, Mac Cumnacail, abb Óirire Ternoc, Cumnacailn, mac Ailella, comara Clanain Domhnaic, Lahpmén Chille napa, Cumnacail Tige Muna, Ó Conomac Ua Cailr, egnai Cluana píosa ùr-pünna, déig. Páripeáí oíche Cualann Ó Laighin 50 Sliú na loca, lap in mj, la hIob Oíompna. Iománaice Ótir Cenel Conait Ó Cenel nEogam, in no barmba Maoilbheargal, Mac Muirchada, riogcha Céneal CConaill, la Muirchad mac Maeltum. Cailr, mac Óaulaing, riogha Ua cCenüealaiic, déce. Congaláí, mac Píasaile, riogha Píp Cúil, déig. Lap mbhas cuí bhanan fíeth i náipúiga na hÚrbhain \\u02c7300 Oíompne, mac Neill Phipaéig, aiiac ag De nó peapta, in Muir Conaille, lap bhuaín náipúiga. Cúirt, mac Conéobair, co peirí Páripeáí no ból in uÉ Cénaachtaibh húrimp Laighin la hAile nOíompne 1. tún Úyallan 50 Sliú na loca.

Aon Cúirt, ocht ecé a hócht déce. An eis Úr-Bhain tu Chonéobair, mac Óinncha, mac Domnaill, ór Épinn in píge. Maeltumé, abb bheo-


"A. D. 815. A battle was fought in Delvin Nzwadatt, where the" [ancestors of the ] "O'Kellys of Oonnie, with their prince, were overthrown. This Delvin lyeth between the rivers of Syney and Suck."—Ann. Chron.

"Desert-Ternag: i.e. St. Ternag's or Ternac's desert or wilderness. According to the gloss to the Fluiré-Aunge, and O'Chery's Irish Calendar, at 8th February, St. Ternag'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 Hugo to Glanealogy."—Ann. Chron.

"Atha-de-fearta: i.e. Ford of the Two Graves, or of the two miracles.—See note 1, under A. D. 667, p. 234.

tains of Uí-Briuin, Diarmaid, son of Tomaltach, and Maelcothaigh, son of Fogartach, against the lord of Uí-Maine, Cathal, son of Murchadh, in Dealguna-Nuadhat, between the Suca and the Sinnaim, where Cathal and many other nobles along with him were slain. A battle between the Ulidians themselves, in which Caircull, son of Fiachna, King of Ulidia, was slain by Muireadhch, son of Eochaidh. Diarmaid, Abbot of In-Coluin Cille, went to Alba [Scotland].

The Age of Christ, 817. Reachtalbhra Ua Muichtighearn, wise man and Abbot of Inleach-Inblhair; Muireadhach, son of Cruinnmhael, Abbot of Disert-Ternog; Cruinnmhael, son of Ailell, successor of Cianan of Dainhliag; Laisren of Cill-dara; Cruinnmhael of Tigh-Munna; and Commach 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-Eoghan, in which Maelbreasail, son of Murchadh, lord of Cinel-Conaill, was slain by Murchadh, son of Maelduin. Cathal, son of Dulaing, lord of Uí-Clénnealaigh, died. Conghalach, son of Fearghal, lord of Feara-Cul, died. After Aedh Oirdnidhe, the son of Niall Frasach, had been twenty-five years in the sovereignty of Ireland, he died at Ath-da-fearta, in Magh-Conaille, after the victory of penance. Artri, son of Conchobhar, went to Conmaught 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 Conchobhar, son of Donnchadh, son of Donnmain, in sovereignty over Ireland. Maeltuile, Abbot of

"A. D. 816. King Hugh, son of King Nuadhat Frasagh, died at the Feorde of the two vertues."—Ann. Clon.

O'Flaherty places the accession of Aedh Oirdnidh in 797, and his death in 819, which is the true chronology:

"Aedus Ordnidius, Nielli Nimboi regis filius, R. H. viginti duo annos: regnum tenuit per annos plus, minus 22, obiit 819, vel ut alii habent 820, atatis suae sexagésimo, War.


* 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:
chapo, Cpramnacal, mac O'Fhainn, abb Cluana liopparp; 7 Dalach, mac Con-
gara, contapba CTamain Donnlaic, decc. Sloigho la Mupchaob, mac Maol-
leann, to Opnn Inoecf go nilib Neill an eanepic emaiile gmr. T'aich
Conchobhar, p'g Epeamn, co nilib Neill an eanepic a maif, 7 co Caiginn do
leit ile; 7 iur poctan co haon maicin doib t'aich, to mnophuilib Dë, go po
paphat pria poile an tan pin gan pabhuceac gan poibhceapagd na nech dib
pop apoile.

Acp Criopor, ocht ecce a naor decc. An dbpa bluaam to Conchobhar.
Clamalaoi, mac Ruanann, peplneop, eppcop, angceop, 7 abh Aca Thum, 7
Plaam Dauplpi decc. Opgan Easp la Gallab, 7 bruro npar vo inaiub
vo brect leo. Opgan becc-Epeamn, 7 Dauplpi Caam'n leo soriuri.
Sloighdo la Conchobhar, mac Donacha, co hArpcbecha Slabe Puae, go
po paraict na hApripla uile laip go mac na Cnaim Macha.

Acp Criopor, ocht ecce a rice. An treap bluaam to Conchobhar. Mac
Riazhali Ua Maglena, peplneop, eppcop, 7 abh liopparp, Canpbeapach,
mac Cnagara, eppcop Cluana rpta opnam, Eoca Ua Tharal, angceop,
eppcop, 7 abh Lasghinna, Olcobap, mac Cumnurpeac, abh Cluana peapa
opnom, Porbpaac, abb Achain bo Cunngh, 7 Adhcepans Cille manac,
dece. Sloigho la Mupchaob, mac Maolleoinn, co bpreapnb to Poca illac,
co paimc Apro nparpeacam. Ro elan-pareas a macp pin br'g 7 Siot Aona
Steine cuige, co po gaitpbat to ace Opnm Rfgara. Cumarpeac, mac

"A. D. 816. Conoor mac Donnagh, third
monarch of the O'Melahlyns" [refit Clnnn-
Colmain]," begun his reign, and governed this
land fourteen years."—Ann. Clm.

Drama-Indech.—This is probably the place
now called Drumnak, near Dublin:

"A. D. 813. Slogh la Murcha ro Drama-
dech co n-Oib Neill in tuiseirt. Concobar co
n-Oih Neill in deisceirt a ndes ocus ro Lainib,
dom Domimns co apoicrict bs naum poteniam.

Ann. VB.

Ebr.—This was the ancient name of the
peninsula of Howth, near Dublin. The bill of
Howth is still called Bein-Fadair by the native
Irish.—See note 1, under A. D. 9, p. 92, supf.

Bog-Eice: i.e. Little Ireland, now Begory,
a small island close to the land in Wexford
Haven. This name is translated Parva Hibernia
in the Lives of St. Barr and St. Albhan, quoted by
Ussher (Primordi, p. 791, 1061). According to
O'Clery's Irish Calendar, St. Bair, 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.

* Dairinis-Caemhain: St. Caemhain's Oak-
Island: an island in Wexford Haven.

1. Ardachadh of Slidh-Faid.—A place near
Newtown-Hamilton, in the county of Anmagh.
—See note *; under A. M. 3500, p. 26, supri; and
note 2, under A. D. 1607.
Beannchair; Crummhabail, son of Odlran, Abbot of Cluain-Iraird; and Dalach, son of Conghus, successor of Ciaman of Daimhliag, died. An army was led by Murchadh, son of Maedduin, to Druim-Indech, having the Ui-Neill of the North along with him. Conchoobhar, 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 Conchoobhar. Cameroonadh, 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 Conchoobhar, son of Donnchadh, to Ardachadh 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 Conchoobhar. Mac Riagail, Ua Maglena, scribe, Bishop, and Abbot of Birra; Laithbheartach, son of Aenghus, Bishop of Cluain-fearta-Breainn; Eocha Ua Tuathail, anchorite, Bishop, and Abbot of Lughmhadh; Olcobhar, son of Cummuscach, Abbot of Cluain-fearta-Breainn; Forbhlasach, Abbot of Achadh-bo-Caimnigh; and Aildecabsair of Cill-manach, died. An army was led by Murchadh, son of Maedduin, 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.

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 Raigail.—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.

Druim-Fearghusa: i.e. Fergus's Ridge, or Long Hill. Not identified.

"A. D. 819. Murragh mac Moykedeyne, with the O'Neales of the North, came to Ardbrackun, where they were met by those of the counties of Moybrey, with the race of King Hugh Shane, whose chief was Dermott, and they were joint partakers with him against King Connor."—Ann. Clon.
Tuatha, tighearna Aipre Cinnache, i.e. marba la Mupachar. Raonf in roba Aipre Cinnachea, in cat Caith Conain, pri eComaracaic, mac Congalai, in ro marba Eodair, mac Tigearmuac, ro rochaie oile ap an rho. Raonf in aol Gepab g Cuirpne roh Delbnae. Oipain Inri Doimle, g Copcaige la Gallab.


cop Corpo, ocht ceo piche a haon. An eicipbatimh blianaom do Chon-
choir. Oipman, mac Donncha, ab Roi, each, Dubhacmac, mac Mauweakir, ab Chille achar, Muphidhe, mac Ceallag, ab Chille eapa, Seachnuffach Loca Cenoiin, epcop igmaoini, Cucatech, ab Ciuana hUaina, Poirbapach, comarba banne Copcaige, Seaibach Inri Pich, g Congal, mac Ionsgalaiz, pmon Ciuana mac Nai, nef. Pineachtra, mac Bochbe, tig-
earna na pOirf, nef. Peargal, mac Caranmuac, gicerna Locha Riae, vece. Conang, mac Congal, tigearmu, Teatha, nef. Cipigeamh Mupchaar, mac Mauweakin, la Niall Caille, mac Ueda Oimunde, g la Cenel nEogain.

2 Carn-Conain: i.e. Conain's Carn, or sepul-
chral heap of stones. Now unknown.
3 Inis-Dubhile.—See note 4, 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." —

The year A. D. 820 of the Four Masters cor-
responds with 821 of the Annals of Ulster, which
contain the following notice of a great
frost in that year, which was 822 of the com-
mon era:

"A. D. 821. Wonderfull frost at" [on]
"sea, loghes, and rivers, that horses, chattle,
and carriages might be lead over and over." —
Col. Chreched., tom. 49.

This frost is noticed in the Annals of Clon-
macnois 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 follow-
ing passages, omitted by the Four Masters:

"A. D. 821. Bellin Tarbgi inter Connachta
iviriom: Nepotes Brumni prostrati sunt, plurimi
nobiles interfici crygo Duces .i. Dunche, mac
Moinaig, et Cogarnal, mac Dunche. Nepotes
Maine victores erunt, et Diarmaid mac Tonutaig.
Strages virorum Bre illicita crygo Regem suum .i.
Machlum, mac Echtgaille, la Cenel Fedelmhio.

1 Ross-cuch.—See note 4, under the year 614,
p. 238, supra.

2 Loch-Coim:—This is now corrupted to
Lough Kincel, which is the name of a lake si-
tuated about a mile cast 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
Ainnmn, which is made Lough Emuell, and
Loch Oaer, which is anglicised Lough Owest.

1 Chaln-namha: i.e. the Lawn or Meadow of
slain by Murchadh. A victory was gained over the men of Ard-Cianachta, in the battle of Carn-Conain\(^5\), by Comaseach, son of Coughalach, wherein was slain Eodhos, son of Tighearnach, and many others along with him. A victory was gained by the Ui-Garbhain and the Cuirene over the Dealbhna. The plundering of Inis-Doimhle\(^6\) and Corcach [Cork] by the foreigners.

The Age of Christ, 821. The fourth year of Conchobhar. Diarmaid, son of Domachadh, Abbot of Ross-each\(^7\); Dubhdachrich, son of Macetuile, Abbot of Cill-achaidh; Muireadhach, son of Ceallach, Abbot of Cill-dara; Seachhasach of Loch-Cendin\(^8\), Bishop and anchorite; Cuccach, Abbot of Chuaun-namha\(^9\); Forbhasach, successor of Bairre of Corcach; Scallbach of Inis-Pich\(^6\); and Conghal, son of Irg HALach, Prior of Chualn-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 Tceathbha, died. The deposing of Murchadh, son of Maelduin, by Niall Caille, son of Aeird Oirdurthle, and by the Cintel-Eoghlain.

The Cave, now Cloyne, the head of a bishop's see, in the barony of Iniskeily, and county of Cork.

\(^{a}\) Inis-Pich.—In O'Clery's Irish Calendar at 7th April, this is called Innis-Picht; and in Colgan's Acta Sanctorum it is described as in "regione Momeniae Muscragia nuncupata." The name is now obsolete. The year 821 of the Four Masters corresponds with 822 of the Annals of Ulster, which have under that year the three entries following, omitted by the former:


"Ronan, Abbot of Clonmacnois, left his principality. Galinne of the Britons thoroughly wasted by Felim, with the whole habitation and oratory burnt. The fyre Domini [i.e. lightning] upon the Abbot his mansion in Ardfac, that it was burnt."—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

The burning of "Galen of the Welshmen" is noticed in the Annals of Clonmacnois under the year 820:

"A. D. 820. Galen of the Welshmen was altogether burnt by Felym mac Criwhan, both houses, churches, and sanctuary."

Dr. O'Conor states in a note to the Annals of Ulster, p. 204, that Galinne na mBrettann 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-mBrettann is the old name of Gallen, in the barony of Garrycastle, and King's County, where St. Caencus, a Welshman, erected a monastery for British monks towards the close of the fifth century, and the place was called "na mBrettann," i.e. of the Britons, in the same way as Myow was called "nu Sisen," i.e. of the Saxons. See Colgan's Acta Sanctorum, p. 311. Connell Macgeoghlan, in the dedicatory epistle prefixed to his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnois,
Aoibh Cron, ocht ecce piche a do. An cúiseachtha bhíthainn do Choncubhar pan ríse. Muireadhacht, mac Ceallaígh, abb Conlaed [vécc]. Oirghean bheanáin la Gaillii, i coireichead a oibreige, i pelcell Congaill do éorthaí ar an gpríne ma pháirte, aonair po taighní Comgall prípin, uas nebáirte:

bíodh píp, píp, do ócón áiríonn na rí, bértíon mo spáma gan éipín, ó bhfheanóidh baighe do Éntroigh.


Aoibh Cron, ocht ecce piche a trí. An reipheachtha bhíthainn do Choncubhar. Cuimhnaí, eagnáid, 1 eppcor, Duaimhén Ua Choide Ruin, angcorpa 1 dochtuir oifigeaithe eiphe, Cumnóc, abb Fionaíbaí, Adhdbh, abb Tanlachtha Maelpechuan, Suibne, mac Fhíghe, abb Óin Uáglar, angcorpa, 1 eppcor, Plannabra, abb Mághe bile, Colman mac Cillealla, abb Slaine 1 ecellair oile ar chúa irpin iDpríne 1 nÉipin, Maelpubha, angcorpa, eppcor 1 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 Wallets.”

"Connaught.—This is probably a corruption of Cluain-laedh, now Clonleigh, near Lifford, in the county of Donegal.

"The plundering of Benchair: 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 Clunaeinnoise at 821, but the true year is 824.


"The law of Patrick.—"A. D. 820. Felim mac Criwchayn, king of Mounster, caused to be put in practice through that province the rules 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, [died]. The plundering of Beannchair by the foreigners; the oratory was broken, and the relics of Comlighall were shaken from the shrine in which they were, as Comlighall 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 Eanttrobh.

Niall, son of Fearghus, lord of Ui-Forannain, died. The battle of Finnabhair between the men of Teathbha themselves, in which Aedh, son of Fogartach, and many others, were slain. Eochaidh, son of Breasal, lord of Dal-Araidhe of the North, was slain by his own people. Spealan, son of Sloigheadhach, lord of Conaille-Muirtheimhne; Tighearnach, son of Cathmogha, lord of Aidhne; and Finnagan, son of Cosgrach, lord of Breaghnhaine, died. The law of Patrick [was promulgated] over Munster by Felim, son of Crimhthann, and by Airtiri, 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, grandson of Aedh Roin, who was an anchorite, and a distinguished doctor; Cuimneach, Abbot of Finnghlais; Aedhan, Abbot of Tamhlaucht Maceruain; Suibhne, son of Fearghus, Abbot of Dun-Leathglaisi, anchorite and Bishop; Flannabrha, Abbot of Magh-bile; Colman, son of Ailecall, Abbot of Slaine, and also of other churches in France and Ireland; Macrubha, anchorite, Bishop and Abbot of Ard-Breacain; Flann.

have under that year the two entries following, omitted by the former:


"A. D. 824. Magna pestilencia et fames panis. Fallomain, mac Fogartach, jugulatus est a fratre suo, qui nominatur Ceallach." The defeat of the Danes in Maighinnis is noticed in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at the year 822; but the true year is 825.

3 K 2


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. Blathmae, son of Flann, received the crown of martyrdom, for he was killed by the foreigners at I-Coluin-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 Osraight. Maclbreasail, son of Ailell Cobhha, lord of Dal-Araidhe, died.

The Age of Christ, 824. The seventh year of Conchobhar. Clemens, bishop, Abbot of Cluain-Iraird; Ruthmael, Bishop and Abbot of Cluain-fearta-Brenatmun, died. Connmhach, son of Suerghus, Abbot of Ros-ailithe; [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 [Dealbhna] Beithra8 by Feidhlimidh, son of Crimhthann. The law of Patrick9 [was promulgated] throughout the three divisions of Connaught by Airtri, son of Conchobhar, i.e. Bishop of Ard-Macha.

The Age of Christ, 825. The eighth year of Conchobhar. Echtghus, successor of Maelruain of Tanhlacht, died. Abnier, Abbot of Cill-achaidh, died. Maenach, son of Cranmmhael, Prior of Fcara-Rois, died. The violation10 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 Mainistr11, 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. Chon.

The Ulster Annals mention also under 825, "Great fright throughout all Ireland, viz., a forewarning of a plague given by Mac Fallon; also the Law of Daire upon Connaught again."
—Cod. Clarend., 49.

1 The violation.—"A. D. 826. Sarughadh Engain i Ardudheca la Cumuscach, mac Cathail, ocus la Artrig, mac Conchobair."—Ann. Chon.

"The dishonoringe Owen, or sacrilege comitted against him, being Bishop of Armach, by Cumuscach, mac Cahail, and by Airtri, mac Connor."
—Cod. Clarend. 49.

"A. D. 824. Owen Mainisdreagh was overcom and put out of Ardamach by Artry mac Connor, and Comaskagh mac Cahail."—Ann. Chon.

"Mainistir: i.e. of Mainistir-Buithe, now
Hé tre a éomaí, tionóthú Naill a pbóga. 1. Conaill 7 Éogan. Tionóthú Cumuirceach, tigína Chráigiall, 7 Múirceada, mac Éachtach, tigína Ua Éachtach Uladh, Chráigiall 7 Ulaidh, 7 rinnéar cat’ croida scotha, 1. cat Leití cam, 1. Maigh Eain. Ap do éaimhíne in eata 7in po tiopadh Dociapóisc 1. naomh a hAighceal:

Leití cam, 1. rincéart mór ngéarat am,
Tappútarap 1ec léat luin ció cián, ció cum 1r ció mall.

Ap do éaimhíne an eata céithi aisteart becc, mac Dé:

Leití cam, comréircaí mar aineur am,
Rí 1in Éogan ar Éogan, ar 1in gleógal biar am.

Ro comhalraíom paimlairi, ar 1in meabair pop bunomh Chíthi 1in Chráigiall 7in vá la torph, an t-reap lá mórpo, áin 1tráime Naill féirfi 1r in eata oc Léití 1um in comórcceap leití cam po meabair pop Chráigiall, 7 po dióch-ainníc, 7 po líne 1o Chráib caillé, 1r Callann, 1r hAigh cea 1na amr, 7 po meabair an eata pop Ultóid 7 Chráigiall, 7 po lao a náir. Ro maphair amn Cumuirceach 7 Conghalad, vía mac Callain, 7 arndle meapólmaha do Chráigiall. Ro Chréit náromh Éogan Munaiteadaír ar 1omácharb Pádáraice 1in mór 1o ní mbliand 1ar 1in tioplé 1et Naill caillé, 7c. Sìnph 1o muintir Arpa Maca aisteart 1ar náir Chráigiall 1ce 1eata Leitéi cam:

*aithle* Monasterboice, in the county of Louth.
See note 4, under the year 521, p. 171, supra.

*Craith-Caille.*—This is the name of a place in the same parish, but it is now forgotten, and the Editor has not as yet discovered any document to enable him to identify it.

*Callain.*—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 Annchadh;

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] Cunusgach, lord of Airghialla, and Muireadhach, son of Eochadh, lord of Ui-Eathach-Uladh, mustered the Airghialla and the Ulidians; and a spirited battle was fought between them, i.e. the battle of Leithi-cam, in Magh-Enir. It was to foretell this battle that Dachiarog, i.e. the Saint of Airigul, prophesied:

Leithi-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 Callaimh, 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 Cunusgach 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 7, under A. M. 3656, p. 43, supra.


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2 Leire.—It is remarked in an interlined gloss that this means Connó Léipe, i.e. the church of a monastery, which is the name of a monastery near Lough Ennell, in the county of Westmeath.—See note 5, under the year 749, p. 342, supra.


4 A.D. 824. There was a meeting between King Connor and Felim at Byrre." —Ann. Chan.

5 The foreigners.—"The spoil of Lusca by Gentiles, burninge and prayinge it and Ciarachta untill" [i.e. as far as ] "Ochtar-unge, and" [they] "spoyled the English" [spoló the Galil], "of the North-east after." —Ann. Ult.

6 Cod. Charcol., tom. 19.

7 Abbey of Ardf-Macha.—In the list preserved in the Psalter of Cashel he is set down as Mac Longenech, Archbishop of Armagh for thir-teen years.—See Dr. O'Conor's Rev. Hib. Script., vol. iii. p. 107; and Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 43.

1 Destruction.—The Irish word corpaon is rendered skirmish, or onset, in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster; but the original compiler of these Annals translates it by destructio. Thus, corpaon Òa Macpingen, occurring in the Annals of Tighearnach at the year 673, and in the Annals of the Four Masters at 674, is given in Latin, "Destructio Aileche Frigreni," in the Annals of Ulster at 675.—See note 3, p. 284, supra. These passages are given more correctly in the Annals of Ulster under the year 826, thus:

"A.D. 826. Coscrad oinaig Taillet for Galengaib, in Concobar, mac ÓDonna, in quo occiderunt multi. Coscrad oinaig Colmaín la Mureadhach, for Laoigh Deasabair, in quo occiderunt multi. Coscrad Dúnnaid Laigean 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 Fedhlimidh, i.e. son of Crimthann, King of Munster. Flaitheanu, son of Donghalach, lord of the North, was killed. Cormac, son of Domhnall, lord of Deisi, died. Lusca was plundered by the foreigners. Flanmhus, 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 Muisreadhach, against the South Leinstermen, where many were slain. The destruction of Dun-Laighen, at Drum, by the Pagans, where Conaire, son of Cuchengelt, 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 Chuain-mor-arda; Connmhabh Ua Loichene, Abbot of Saighir; Murchin, Abbot of Druimeasclainn; Ciaran the Wise, of Ros-cre; and Clemens, Abbot of Linn-Duachail, died. The martyrdom of Temhnen, anchorite, by the foreigners. A battle was gained over the foreigners by Cairbre, son of Cathal, lord of


“A.D. 826. The skirmish of Aenach Tailtyn upon the Galangs by Connor, mac Duncha, where many were slain. The onset of Aenach-Colmain by Muirreach upon Leinster Desgavar, in quo ecciderunt plurimi. The battle” [recte destruction] “of Dunbien by Gentiles, ubi ecciderunt Conall, mac Concongalt, king of the Fortuaths in Leinster, et alli innumerabiles.” —Cod. Clar., 49.

“Gaileanga” i.e. the inhabitants of the barony of Morigallion, and some of the neighbouring districts in the county of Meath, in whose territory Tailtin was situated.

“At Drum.” —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 Cirriun Colmain, was held on a present Curragh of Kildare, in Campo Liphii, where the royal fair and sports of Leinster were celebrated. —See Appendix, pedigree of O’Donovan, p. 2434.

“Chuain-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: Curpuonfaoi —This term is rendered “battle-breach” in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster, thus:


Another upon them by Cairbre, mac Calaill, king of Cinselaí, and by the men of Tymonna."—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

The defeat of the Gentiles, or Danes, by the Ul-Cúmainsealaigh is noticed in the Annals of Clonmacnoise under the year 825, thus: "There was an overthrew given to the Danes by the O'Keanmalseys, 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-Ciannacht by the English [rogo the Galls, i.e. Norsemen]. The wounding of Ciannach mac Cumasaig, king of Ciannacht, by the said foreigners, and the burninge of Lain-lore and Chunnor by them also. The slaughter of the Deulinians by marther or in guilefull manner."—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

* Cill-Uamhile.—Now Killosky, or Killashee, near Naas, in the county of Kildare.—See note 1, under the year 454, p. 142, supra.

* Scantrobb.—Now Santry, a village in the barony of Coolock, and county of Dublin.

* Fianabhair.—Now Fennor, near Shane, in the county of Meath.

"A. D. 828. Machumai, mac Cethernaigh,
Ui-Ceinnsealaigh. A battle was gained by Leathlobhar, son of Loingsech, King of Ulidia, over the foreigners. Muireadhach, son of Ruadhhrach, King of Leinster, died. Cinaedh, son of Moghron, lord of Uí-Failghe, died. Uada, son of Diarmaid, lord of Teathbha, was slain.

The Age of Christ, 827. The tenth year of Conchobhar. Macdolbhall-choin, Abbot of Cill-Unsailee; Cormac, son of Muirghes, Abbot of Scantrubh; Maclumha, son of Ceithearnach, Prior of Finnabhair; Aedhan Ua Condumhain, scribe of Dearmhach; [and] Ceartbhail, son of Finnachta, lord of Tealach-Midhe; died. Drugan, son of Tadhg, lord of Uí-Meith, died.


equonimus Finnabhrach, mortuus est.”—Ann. Ult.

"Dealbha-Beatha.—Otherwise called Dealbha-na-Eathra. This was the ancient name of the present barony of Garrycastle, in the King's County. The year 827 of the Four Masters corresponds with 828 of the Annals of Ulster, which contain under that year the following entries, omitted by the former:

"A.D. 828. Jugulatio Conaing, mic Ceallaich, o Eachaidh, mac Cernaig, per dolum. Diarmait, abbis Iae, do dul i nAlbain co minnaib Colum Cille" [with Colum Cille's relics. — Codd. Clar., 49]. "Roiain for Chonachhta re feraib Midhe, in quo ceiderunt multis."

The removal of the relics of St. Columbkille to Scotland, and the defeat of the Meathmen, are noticed in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at 825.

"Fidli-duin.—Otherwise written Feadli-duin. i. e. Wood of the Fort, now Fiddown, in the barony of Iverk, and county of Kilkenny, where, according to O'Clery's Irish Calendar, the festival of St. Maidoc, or Mo-Maidoc, was kept on the 18th of May.—See also Colgan's Acta Sanctorum, p. 727.

"Tealach-Midhe; i. e. the Hill of Meath. This is probably Tealach-ard, now Tullyard, near the town of Trim, in Meath, where the chief of Uí-Laeghaire had his residence.


ecenach Aroa Maca, dēg.  Iompra Conaille la Sallaib co ma gaba Maol-

bhíse an pi ē Canannan a bhráin, ē maccrat leo iad dochmu a long.

Suibne mac Raimíd, abh Aroa Macha tri pé dā mún, do écc.  Penúimhó,

mac Criomhánta, co ploic Múian ē Lainn, do fost co Fionnabhair bhríis, do

iompra peap móirea ē, mórpea Lipe la Concabair, mac Domchaita, lā pi ēreann.

Cáp Criomh, ocht ceó timucha.  An tréap bláidiam vēe do Chonchobair.

Céanna orgam Aroa Macha.  Aro Macha do orgam po ępi ē naom mū la

Sallaib, mū po hónris la heachtaícenla máid 50 pinn.  Organ Óannabhac

Chuanam, ē píne Chonnaicta, co na cecallaib uile, la Sallaib.  Oihill, mac

Colgan, do eighbael leo una.  Orgam Leigmain, ē Muirmana, ē Úa Meir, ē

Ópoma mac hUa bhlae, ē apoit cealla arsína leó beor.  Tuathal, mac

Rí Crivháin, do bhró do Sallaib Leo, ē pórín Gmuanaí Ó Domnac maígen.

Cáp Criomh, ocht ceó timucha a hain.  An cíepnaiho bláidiam vēe do

Chonchobair.  Reachtal, mac Suibne, paceart Aroa Macha, vēe.  Orgam

Ríta Lúmp, ē Conamhóg Sallaib.  Orgam Lıp mónh Mechochua.  Locead Ó

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.


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 Cúchul.—See Harris’s edition of Ware’s Bishops, pp. 11, 15.

Finnabhóir: i.e. Fennor, near Slane.

"A. D. 830.  Felim mac Crihín, together with the forces of Munster and Linyrae, came to Finnir to spoliate the men of Bregh.  Liffy spolied


A. D. 828.  Felym mac Crihín, with the forces of Munster and Lyther, came to Fynore to destroy, prey, and spoliate Moybrey.  The lands

about the Liffy were preyed and spoliated by king Connor" [ancestor of] "O’Megaugh-

lyn."—Ann. Clon.

Ard-Macha.—This passage is translated by Colgan in his Tríth Thumn., p. 294, thus:

"A. D. 830.  Ardmacha spatio unius mons fauit terio occupata et expilata per Normannos

seu Danos.  Et nunquam ante per externos

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 spolies committed by the Danes in Armagh was this
died. The plundering of Conaille by the foreigners, who took Maelbrighde, its king, and Canannan, his brother, and carried them with them to their ships. Suibhne, son of Fairneach, Abbot of Ard-Macha for the space of two months died. Feidhlimidh, son of Crimhthann, with the forces of Munster and Leinster, came to Finnabhair-Breagh, 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 Mueshnah, and Ua-Meith, and Druim-Mic-Ua-Blae, and of other churches, by them also. Tuathal, son of Fearadhaech, was carried off by the foreigners, and the shrine of Adamnan from Donnchadh-Maighen.


year, and they ransacked these ensuing churches, Louth, Mucknsawe, Oameith, Droy-Mac-Awley, and divers other religious houses, were by them most pagenly ransacked. Also the relics of Adamnan were most outrageously taken from Twallah near Feraye out of Downaghmoyen by the Danes, and with the like outrage they spoyled Rathlourie and Connry in Ulster.

1 Mueshnah.—Now Mucknoe, a parish comprising the little town of Castleblayney, in the east of the county of Monaghan.—See Colgan’s Acta Sanctorum, p. 713.

2 Ua-Meith.—This should be the churches of Ua-Ui-Meith-Macha, a tribe and territory in the present county of Monaghan. It comprised the churches of Tchallan, Tullycorbet, Kilmore, and Mucknoe, in this county.—See Leabhar-na-gCeart, p. 151, and note 1, under the year 665, p. 231, supra.

3 Druim-Mic-Ua-Blae.—This church at which the memory of St. Sehna was venerated on the 9th of March, is described as in the territory of Crimhthann, which comprised the baronies of Upper and Lower Slane, in the north of the county of Meath; but there is no church of this name now to be found in these baronies.—See Colgan’s Acta Sanctorum, pp. 569, 830; and Archdall’s Monasticum Hibernicum, p. 532.

4 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.

5 Rath-Luirigh.—This should be Rath-Luirigh, as it is written in the Annals of Ulster at the year 831, thus: ‘‘A. D. 831. Oreggan Rath
Luraigh, the ancient name of Maghrea, in the county of Londonderry.—
See note under A. D. 811.

Termon-Chiarain: i.e. St. Ciaran's Termon or Sanctuary. This was the Termon of Clonmaenoise, in the King's County.

Beathra: i.e. the barony of Garrycastle, containing the monastery and termon lands of Clonmaenoise.

A. D. 829. Felym mac Criowhan burnt, spoiled, and preyed the lands belonging to St. Keyran, called Termyn-lands, and Delvyn Bethra, three times.—Ann. Clon.


A. D. 830. Cellighe, mac Bran, gave an overthrow to the clergy of Killkare, within their own house, where there were many and infinite number of them slain on St. John's day in harvest.—Ann. Clon.

Airthear Leigh:—See note under A. D. 811.

Conchobhar.—O'Flaherty places his accession in 819, and his death in 833, which is the true chronology.—Ogalla, p. 433. The Annals of Ulster, which are antedated by one year, place it in 832.


The Annals of Clonmaenoise, 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 Donnogha [ancestor of] O'Melaghlyn, king of Tanagh 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 Tearnmann-Chiarain\(^1\) by Feidhlimidh, son of Crumhthain. The plundering of [Dealbhna] Beathra\(^2\) thrice by him also. The plundering of Cill-dara\(^3\) by Ceallach, son of Bran. Cinaedh, son of Eochaidh, lord of Dal-Arnaidhe of the North, was slain. Cinaedh, son of Arthach, lord of Cualann, and Diarmait, son of Ruadhhrach, lord of Airthear-Life\(^4\), died. After Conchobhar\(^5\), 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\(^6\), son of Aedh Oinimidhe, in sovereignty over Ireland. Reachtahara, Abbot of Cill-achaidh; and Irghalach, Abbot of Saighir, died. A battle was gained by Niall Caille and Murchadh over the foreigners, at Doire-Chalgaigh\(^7\), 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 Crumhthain. King of Caiséal; and all their termon\(^8\) was burned by him, to the door of the church. In like manner [did he treat] the family of Dearnhach, also to the door of its church. Diarmait, son of Tomaltach, King of Connaught, died. Cobhthach, son of Maelduín, lord of West Munster, was slain. The plundering of Loch-Bricerrn, against Conghalach, son of Eochaidh, [by the foreigners]:

as Awuslir, Fatha, Turgesius, Imcr, Dowgæan, Imer of Limbrick, Swanechæn, Griffin, Arlat, Fyn Crossagh, Allbard Roe, Torbert Duff, Fox Wasbagh, Gotta, Algæt, Turkil, Treven, Cossar, Crowynyte, Boyvan, Beisson, the Red Daughter, Tarmyn 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 Ottarduffle Earle."

\(^1\) 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 Ornæ, 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 profit by it, but the bare name; yet they [the Irish] "had kings of their own that paid intolerable tribute to the Danes."—Ann. Cloif."

\(^2\) Doire-Chalgaigh.—Now Derry, or Londonderry. The defeat of the Danes at Derry, and the plundering of Chuan-Dolcaín, now Chandalkn, near Dublin, are given in the Annals of Ulster, at the same year.

\(^3\) 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 Borowe to their very door also."—Ann. Cloif.

\(^4\) Loch-Bricerrn: i.e. the Lake of Bricerrn.
pop Conjalach, mac Eachnaich, ã a epiphaích, ã a mapbaích occá longaib
iarnain. Aimir, mac Conchobair, abb Árna Macha, no ecc. Órátair no píg
Oípíall ephén. Ruairí, mac Máille poInice, ûta encontrado Óa eípíin-
taí, vécc.

Aoir Cnónort, océ ccdo tríocha a triú. An várda bhíodh an Niall Caille.
Tuaícraim, earrua 7 peiriúneon Cille várda, Aprnaic, banab Cille várda,
Óinlans, abb Copcage, 7 Ceallach, mac Óonnaíta, abb Cille iúte, vécc.
Ceallach, mac Ópaín, pi Liaích, vécc. Cionad, mac Conaing, tiéína Óriog-
7 Óirrmaic, mac Conaing, tiéína Tióbha, vécc. Cae fom Sallab gia
nÓonnaíta, mac Scannláin, tiéína Ua Róige, nu 1 trophéatáin ile.
Órgain Òlimne víc locha, Slása, 7 Rionabáraic abhe la Sallab. Óonnaíta,
mac Scannláin, tiéína Thribha, vécc. Slisne, mac Airmteach, tiéína Muig-
naic, no mapbaích la a cénen réipin. Conjalach, mac Aengbu, tiéína
Chéneol Laoisíne, vécc. Ógoam MAM MAM MAM, abb Árna Máca 7 Cluana
lópaí, nu vécc.

Aoir Cnónort, océ ccdo tríocha a cíbh. An tréar bhíodh an Niall.
Ópeacal, mac Copbneac, ainmneac, 7, abb Cille Óinna Ó ceall nále, vécc.
Aobadh, mac Topba, abb Lucémard, vécc ma aištehe hi eCluaí mac
Nóire. Ógoam, mac Aobadh, po aiprie hi eCluain mac Nóire, conaí uada
po éipil Mair Cúnn na mbóet nále. Cumnaíich, mac Aengbu, prnóin
Cluana mac Nóire, vécc. Conconcapaí, mac Siaaíl Óriogí Cille várda, vécc.

who was one of the chiefs of Ulster in the first
century; now anglicé Loughbrickland, a small
town near a lough of the same name in the
barony of Upper Iveagh, and county of Down.—
See note puzzled, under A. D. 1434, p. 862. inátha.

*Note.—According to the list of the Arch-
bishops of Armagh, preserved in the Psalter of
Cashe, he sat in the see of Armagh for two
years. Wāre makes him succeed Flannus in 822, and
sit for eleven years; but it is quite clear that he
was disturbed by Eoghan Mainistreach, who was
Lector of Monasterboice, and who was supported
by Niall Caille, King of Albaich.

* Ul-Cneabarain.—Otherwise 'Ul-Creamh-
thainn, a tribe of the Girghalla seated in the
present baronies of Upper and Lower Slaun, in
the county of Meath. — See Colgan's Trias
Thauma, p. 184, n. 9; and O'Flaherty's Ogygia,
part iii, c. 76. See also note on Drum-May-
Ike, under A. D. 830, supra : and note on
Ahall-fragha under A. D. 503, p. 163.

* Of Gabhra: i. e. of Ui-Conall-Gabhra, now
the baronies of Upper and Lower Connello,
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 Dunadh-
ach, mic Scannl, regés Ua Fidgente.”

* Eoghan Mainistreach: i. e. Eoghan of Main-
istír-Buithe, now Monasterboice. “Eugenius
Monaster” is set down in the list of the Arch-
and he was taken prisoner; and afterwards killed at their ships. Artri', son of Conchobhar, Abbot of Ard-Macha, died; he was brother of the King of Oirghialla. Ruaidhri, son of Maelfothartach, half-chieftain of Uí-Crimhthainn', died.

The Age of Christ, 833. The second year of Niall Caille. Tuathchar, Bishop and scribe of Cill-dara; Affric, Abbess of Cill-dara; Dunhing, Abbot of Corcach; and Finnachta, Abbot of Cill-Itre, died. Ceallach, son of Bran, King of Leinster, died. Cinaedh, son of Conaing, lord of Breagh, and Diarmaid, son of Conaing, lord of Teathbha, died. A battle [was gained] over the Danes by Dunadhach, son of Scannlan, lord of Uí-Fidhgeinte, wherein many were slain. The plundering of Gleann-da-locha, Slaine, and Finnabhair-ahba, by the foreigners. Dunadhach, son of Scannlan, lord of Gabhra, died. Subhne, son of Artrach, lord of Mughdhorna, was killed by his own tribe. Conghalach, son of Aenghus, lord of Cineal-Laeghaire, died. Eoghan Mainistrench, Abbot of Ard-Macha and Cluain-Eraird, died.

The Age of Christ, 834. The third year of Niall. Breasal, son of Cormac; Airchinneach, 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. Caencomhruac, son of Siadhul, ÓEconomus of 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-dumagloinn, now Killgilinn, in the parish of Balfeghan, barony of Upper Deece, and county of Meath.—See the Ordnance Map, sheet 49.


The church of Dumagloinn is described in the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick (opend Colgan, Trias Thum., p. 129, col. 1), as "in regione Bregarum," and it appears from O'Clery's Irish Calendar that the festival of Bishop St. Mogenog was kept there on the 26th of December.—See also Lanigan's Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, vol. ii. p. 235.

1 Meic-Cuinn-na-mBocht.—"A. D. 832. Aegus mac Torbie, abbot of Louth, died in pilarigrimadie in Clonvicknose aforesaid, whose son. Owen mac Tan, Torbcy, remained in Clonvicknose aforesaid, of whome issued the familyes of Connemoght and Muintyr-German. They are of the O'Kelys of Brey."—Ann. Clon.


Slógfísh la Niáll Caille, la míc Ceann, co Laיגnín, co nó ortaí nó poppo í. Órann mac Peadain, í do bheirt a réir. Inoipfí Moöe la Niáll Caille, co nó lorcseaí lair co tigh Maelconaoig, tigéina Dáithína ógthrá i mbóthar i, Órgain Reampaí, í Cluana móir Maedóc, í Droma hliath la Sallaíb. Lorcseaí Muincínaí í a pháil ceallta i nUíbhoomain leòm, Pheargìr, mac haoibhais, tigéina Caipripe óraíthe, do mapbaí la Muninneachaib. Dánaí, mac Scannlám, tigéina Ua Piòghente, níce. Éochaidh, mac Concongalta, tigéina Ua Tnipe, níce. Ergadhail Caipripe, mac Catul, tigéina Laìgh Dìghaibh. Sàpucchaó Cluana mic Nóir do Caíl, mac Gillella, tigéina Ua Maíne, pop Pìllam, mac Plairbheareg, òibh Fopggo, próimp a Munían, cor do tár Éin Síonann, co nuaíthin. Dìgëo th. ceall do Chapaí a maincime mór. Maonn mac Dìnaí, mac Gillella, pop Íestimh, mac Cipoinndann, ñí Caipil, hi Maìg ní, bail m in mórbaír pochaíthe, conaí do po páideach:

Rótpap tríen Conmactha, hi Maìg ní nírthar panna,
Abraí míc po Íestimh, ein i. na tó Leò na calla.

Caimicuííd abhaí i nArd Maca. t. Póntandáin ó Raite mac Maltar i monadh Díammathe Uí Tiogmhainb.

2 A. D. 832. King Néale prepared an army, and went to Lyuster, where he ordained Bráan mac Foilain king of that province."—Ann. Clon.
3 The plundering of Meath.—"A. D. 832. King Néale prayed and spoyled all Meath to the house of Moyleconaoig, prince of Delvin Bethra, now called Mac Coghlan's country."—Ann. Clon.
4 Bohamnair.—Not identified. There was another place of this name near Cahir, in the county of Tipperary, but the name is lost there also.
5 Droma-hliath.—This, which was a monastery of St. Fintain, is mentioned in Ó'Clery's Irish Calendar, at 16th October, as in "Ui-Seaglainn," a tribe and territory situated near Rath-Cuile, in the barony of Rathbaile, and county of Meath.
6 See note 1, under A. D. 741, p. 343, supra.
7 It is probably the place now called Dromin, situated near Dunshaughlin, in the county of Meath. The situation of Ui-Seaglainn, in which Druim-hliath is placed, will appear from the following passage in the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick (apud Colgan, Trias Thaum., p. 151) :
8 "Inde" [ex Abh Íi-Líodóigheachh juxta Enach-Conghlaigh], "profectus vir sanctus ad fines Midie, venit ad arem Rath-cuile, appellatum: ibique salutaria ejus consilia coelestemque doctrinam amplectentes, populos de Fera-cual, et populos de Hy-Scuin suae benedictionis hereditate locupleti. Et eum veniens ad locum Eile-tortan vocatum jecit ibi fundamenta Ecclesiae propo Aed-braccsina que et Domnaich-Tortan postea dicta est."—Part iii. c. 14.
9 Cunnaigh Bhrachadh.—A territory forming the north-west portion of the barony of Inishowen, in the county of Donegal.
10 Uí-Forgha.—This was the name of a tribe
Cill-dara, died. A hosting⁴ was made by Niall Caille, King of Ireland, into Leinster; and he appointed a king over them, namely, Bran, son of Fialan, and obtained his demand. The plundering of Meath⁵ by Niall Caille; and it was burned by him as far as the house of Macleconoc, lord of Deabhna Beathra, at Bodhamhain⁶. The plundering of Fearna, Chuain-mor-Maedhog, and Drumhing⁷, by the foreigners. The burning of Mungairid and other churches in Ormond by them also. Fearghus, son of Badbhchadhl, lord of Carrag-Brachaidhe⁸, was slain by the Munstermen. Dunadhach, son of Scannlan, lord of Ui-Fidhgeinte, died. Eochaidh, son of Cuchongalt, lord of Ui-Tuirtre, died. The capture of Cairbre, son of Cathal, lord of South Leinster. Chuain-mic-Nois was profaned by Cathal, son of Ailell, lord of Ui-Maine, against the prior, Flann, son of Flaithbhheartach, [one] of the Ui-Forga⁹ of Munster, whom he cast into the Sinainn, and killed. The rights of seven churches⁹ [were for this] given to Ciaran, and a great consideration. A defeat was given by Cathal, son of Ailill, to Feidhlimidh, son of Crimhthann, 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-callab is [named].

A change of abbots¹ at Ard-Macha, i.e. Foraman of Rath-mic-Malais¹⁰ in place of Diarmaid Ua Tighearnaigh.

seated at and around Arderoney, near Nenagh, in the county of Tipperary.

¹ Sinainn : i.e. the Shannon.

² The rights of seven churches : i.e. the revenues of seven churches in Hy-Many were forfeited to Clonnaucnoise, and other considerations given in atonement for the profanation of the church and slaying of the prior. The same fact is referred to in the pedigree of Ui-Maine, in the Book of Lecan, fol. 90. The eric, however, did not fully atone for the sacrilege, for it appears from the genealogies that the senior line of Maine Mor became extinct in Cathal mac Ailella, and the chieftainship was seated to the race of his distant relative, Ccallach mac FINNECHTA, i.e. the O'KELLYs.

³ Magh-I.—This should be Magh-Ai, or Machaire-Chonnacht.

⁴ 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.

⁵ A change of abbots.—"A. D. 834. Fit Mutatio Abbatis Ardachae Faremanus de Rathmic-Malus sufficitur loco Diermittii Hua Tigranach."—Trier Tlbrum., p. 295.

⁶ A. D. 834. The changinge of Abbots in Ardacha, viz., Foraman of Rath-Malais in place of Dermod Ua Tiermain,"

⁷ Rath-mic-Malais : i.e. the Rath of the Son of Malus. Not identified.

3 m 2

*Chuain-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. Librians of this place, in his Acta Sanctorum, at vi. Martii, p. 581; but he states that he does not know whether he was of Chuain-foda in Fera-Tulach, in Meath, or of Chuain-foda in Faidh-mor, in Leinster. But in a note in the copy of the *Feudire-Acoquin*, preserved in the Leabhar-Breac, at 21st August, it is stated that Chuain-foda-Fine, in Fera-Tulach, was otherwise called Chuain-foda-Librain. The same statement is to be found in O'Clery's Irish Calendar, at 21st of August, thus: "Duodecimo Cal. Sept. Seanach, tipóg 6 Chuaim fóin fine 6 Féachra Tulac 6 Chuaim fóin Laebrein, agúp comhairb Fimnem, i.e. Duodecimo Cal. Sept. Seanach, Bishop of Chuain-foda-Fine, in Fera-Tulach, i.e. Chun-foda-Librain, and successor of St. Finnen." It is to be distinguished from Chuain-foda-Bateam-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 2, under A. D. 577, p. 209, supra.


Forannan.—These are given under the same year in the Annals of Ulster, and in the Annals of Connacnoise under 833, as follows:

A. D. 833. Felym mac Criomhhaín took the church of Killdare on Forannan, abbate of Ardmain, and substitute of St. Patrick, and therein committed outrages. The church of Gleanda-bhogha was burnt, and the church of Killdare ravaged by the Danes. The Danes, uppon 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, airdimneach of Ros-Commuin, was slain. Saerghus, Abbot of Dearnach; Fiachra, son of Dubhdachrich, Abbot of Cluain-foda-Librain; and Robhartach, son of Macluaidhir, Abbot of Achadh-bo-Cainnigh, died. Dunlang, son of Cathasaigh, successor of Bara of Corcaigh, died. The taking of the oratory of Cill-dara upon Forannain, Abbot of Ard-Macha, with all the congregation of Patrick likewise, by Feidhlimidh, by battle and arms; and the clergy were taken by him with their submission. Cluain-mor-Maedhog was burned on Christmas night by the foreigners; and a great number was slain by them, and many prisoners were carried off. The oratory of Gleann-da-locha was also burned by them. All the country of Connaught was likewise desolated by them. Great produce both of masts and acorns, which so choked up the brooks that they ceased running. Cill-dara was plundered by the foreigners of Inbher-Deam, and half the church was burned by them. Cairbre, son of Maelduin, lord of Loch-Gabhar, was slain by Maeleearnaigh. Diarmaid [Archbishop of Ard-Macha] went to Connaught with the law of Patrick. Gofraidh, son of Fearghus, chief of Oirghialla, went to Alba, to strengthen the Dal-Riuda, at the request of Cinaeth, son of Ailpin.

Nativity of our Lord, in the night, entered the church of Clonmore-Moigeog, and there used many cruelties, killed many of the clergy, and took many of them captives. There was abundance of masts and acorns this year; and they were so plenty that, in some places, where shallow brookes run under the trees, men might go dry shod, the waters were so full of them. The Danes this year harried and spoyled all the province of Connaught, and confines thereof, outragiously."

8 Connaught.—"Visatio crudelissima a Gentibus omnium Connacottorum."—Ann. Ulf.

8 Lubber-Deam; i.e. Ostium Fluminis Der portus regionis Cuilenorum. 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 Finn-Trip. —See Ussher’s Primordia, pp. 845, 846. See also note 8, under A. D. 430; and note 8, under 431, pp. 129, 130. This place was in the territory of Ui-Garchon, which contained Gleann Haidhle, now Gleesney, and Rath-Naoin, now Rathnew, near Wicklow.

8 Lock-Gabhar.—Now Lagore, near Dunshaughlin, in Meath.


Aon Chomórt, ocht eóro trachta rí. An eó rsaib bhliain Ri Niall Chaille. Blianri, abh Mampropach bhuí, epprecg 7 angcoipe, Peach, abh Cille Óelce, 7 Martam, epprecg Cuana caoin, décc. Raomhí pop Mumín-
neachtaib mba Caítal, mac Mumíntipa. Caítal, mac Mumíntipa, mac Tomal-
taic, pi Conamha, décc iapóin. Riagan, mac Ómnaetca, letri Laigín, décc.
Maelúin, mac Tionmpaigh, tigirina nír eCúl, décc. Óuibhítpir Odaí 
ó Tompaíg Ío eorpáin to Shálaib, 7 bár cunnelg to mbírt rian na longaib 
napóin, co ndópaír leó. Coblach tri péite long do Nértmannn pop bóinn. 
Lucht tri péite long oile pop abann Liprée. Ro aipfip 7 no ionnaiprffe 
an da nír cobláic mí Maig Liprée, 7 Maig bríf, eitir cealla 7 congaila, 
nuainche 7 deaghréid, croí 7 círpa. Raomhí pop breamaigh bríf pop Shálaib 
1 Muizómpaib bríf, co tópóiprtaír pé réicete do Shálaib ím na ngleo mí. 
Cathraomhí pop uShálaib oc Inbeap na mbápc pop Uib Néill ó Sionann

**Cluain-cuin**: i.e. secessus amenus sine delineatibis, the beautiful lawn or meadow, now 
Clonkeen, in the barony of Ardee, and county of Louth. This church is described in the 

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 three score ships of the Northmanns upon Bóinn, another of three 
score upon Liit, who carried away in those two 
shipings- all that they could lay hands on in 
Mabregh and Malíth, and in all their churches, 
towns, and houses. An overthrow by the men 
of Mabregh upon the foreigners at Decimn, in 
that parte called Mugbdorn-Bregh, that six 
score of them were shain. A battle given by 
the Gentiles of Invernamark by the Nury, upon 
O’Nells, from Sinn to sea, where such a havock 
was made of the O’Nells that few but their 
chief kings escaped."—Ann. Ul., Cod. Clarcode, 
tom. 41.

In Mageoghgan’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 Liffie, which two fleets spoyed 
and destroyed all the borders of Liffie and 
Moybrey altogether. Moybrey [men] gave an 
overthrow to the Danes in Morgorn, 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 Ul-Néill] “escaped.”

This last passage is very incorrectly translated 
by Mageoghgan.

**Abhainn-Liphthe.**—Anglice Anna-Liffey, i.e. 
the River Liffey, which washes Dublin.

**Muglb-Liphthe**: i.e. the Plain of the Liffey. 
Keating (in the reign of Niall Caille) states 
that Mugl-Liffie was the county of Dublin ; and 
this is taken for granted by old Charles O’Conor 
of Belanagare, who makes it the same as the 
county of Dublin on his map of Scotia Antiqua,
The Age of Christ, 836. The fifth year of Niall Caille. Fliathri, Abbot of Mainistir-Baithe, bishop and anchorite; Fedach, Abbot of Cill-Delge; and Martin, Abbot of Cluin-cacinh, died. A victory was gained over the Munstermen by Cathal, son of Muirghius. Cathal, son of Muirghius, son of Tomaltach. King of Connaught, died [soon] after. Riagan, son of Finnachta, half king of Leinster, died. Macduin, son of Sewumasach, lord of Ferra-Cul, died. Dubhlitr Odhar, of Teamhair, was taken prisoner by the foreigners, who afterwards put him to death in his gyves, at their ships, and thus he fell by them! A fleet of sixty ships 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 Mughdhorna-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 Lifey winds its course; for we learn from the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick (part iii. c. xvi., apud Colgan. Trias Thron., p. 152), that the churches of Killashee and old Kilkenlen 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 Shane is described in an old Life of St. Patrick, quoted by Ussher (Primarl., p. 850), as “in regio Bryg prope flumin pulcherrimum et fertilem Boyn?” and the churches of Magh-bolg, Ros-co, Trevet, and Dainnliaga, are mentioned in various authorities as in this plain.—See note 1, under A. D. 683, p. 289, supra; and note 2, under A. D. 1292, pp. 455, 456, infra.

Mughdhorna-Breagh.—See note under A. D. 807.

Ibhear-na-mbare: i.e. the inner or river-mouth of the barques or ships. According to the old translator of the Annals of Ulster, this place was “by the Nury;” but this would appear to be an error, as it is not in the original Irish, and it is more probable that Ibhear na-mbare was the ancient name of the mouth of the river of Rath-Inbhir, near Bray.

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. Magoghegan has totally mistaken and reversed the meaning of this passage, as it he wished to rob the Danes of this victory, and give it to his own sept, the Nepotes Neill-Neaghiallaigh. 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. Biliam re Gontib ce Inbhir na mhare for lUlb Neill 6 Sinainn ce muir, du
co mun, tú m pí bádch áp ná a h-uairfír ná rúsh
j na mupi, sa fhuaidh, sa tuath, sa toipeach gan anpleach gan acúma. Cealla
Loch Eirne do dhíonlú la Gállab um Cólaum Espur, j m Daunmhr, t.c.
Cealla Lácteine, mpr Cealtara, j Cill Pinne, do lopecaí la Gállab. Ín-
póit Ceann Corpphe Cúram la Périmhó, mac Cóiméann. Saxolí, toipeac
na nGall, do maraíad la Cúampaíte. An rí ver Gállab oce Ear Ruaid.
An popa as Ciri Fhíadaí. Maitní na bPeartí ma nGállab. Céo
gabáil Ata chait la Gállab.

Ann Ógrom, ócht ceó triccha a peacht. An ní cheard bláobain do
Nuall. S. Dfocata, naom eipac ci anSCOine, do roibhadh a sheachtha ín
ciúin eip ci ro mhaís a mpróit do éim muié. Corbmac, eipcop j réibhíd
Cillé Piobhí, uisc. Tífgmac, mac Aedha, ab Pionnabrá abháj céil naite, décc.
Eipnách Cillé Dceccce, eipcop, abb, j réibhínéir, do maraíad co na
mumrín la Gállúghaí. ópran Pionnghlaí, eipcop j réibhíd, uisc. Ceallac,
mac Corpphe, abb Acha Tríum, décc. Ruainní, mac Dhomhtha, rpiop
Cúlauma hloparí, j abb céelt naite a pháirne décc. Doinnall, mac Aedha,
Riogála mór in eCúlaum Conaprí Tomáin, eith Nuall Caille, j Périmhó, mac

irroled ar mar rairineadh. Primis reges eraserunt,”
i.e. “A.D. 836. A battle by the Gentiles at
Inver-na-mhíre, over the Ul-Neil, from the
Shannon to the sea, where a slaughter not re-
known was made. The chief kings escaped.”

1 The churches of Loch-Eire.—This is incor-
crrectly stated by the Four Masters. It should
be: “The churches of Loch Eirne, as Daimhinis,
d, 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 1,
under A.D. 563, p. 203, supra. Cluain-Eois,
now Clones, is several miles to the east of that
lake.

2 The churches of Laichtheine.—The churches of
St. Laichthi were Achadh-Ur, now Freshford,
in the county of Kilkenny; Bealach-abhra in Mus-
cráighe, in the county of Cork; and Lis-Lachtí,
at Ballylongford, in the north of the county of
Kerry.—See note 2, under A.D. 622, p. 245,
supra.

3 Cill-Finnche.—In the gloss to the Foclire-
Aenquis this church is described as near a great
hill, called Dorn-Buidhe, in Magh-Raigne,
in Osraighne. It has not been yet identified.

4 Race of Caribhe-Crom: i.e. the people of
Ui-Maine, in Connaught.

5 Cianachta: i.e. the Cianachta-Breach, seated
at and around Duleek, in the east of Meath.

6 A.D. 584. Saxolve, chief of the Danes, was
killed by those of Kynughta.”—Ann. Chn.

7 Esu-ruith.—Now Assaroe, at Ballyshannon,
in the county of Donegal.

8 Car-Foamhaidhe.—A place in the south
of the county of Limerick.—See note 3, under
A.D. 622, p. 245.

9 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-Ceadтра, and Cill-Finnache, were burned by the foreigners. The plundering of the race of Cairbre-Crom by Feidlimidh, son of Crimthann. 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 Cum-Fearadhaigh. The victory of Fearta was gained by the foreigners. The first taking of Ath-claith by the foreigners.

The Age of Christ, 837. The sixth year of Niall. St. Dochata, holy bishop and anchorite, finished his virtuous life in this world, and resigned his spirit to heaven. Cormac, Bishop and scribe of Cill Foiibrich, died. Tighearnach, son of Aedh, Abbot of Finnabhair-acha and other churches, died. Egnach of Cill-Delge, bishop, abbot, and scribe, was killed, with [all] his people, by the Gaileanga. Bran of Finnghlais, bishop and scribe, died. Ceallach, son of Cairbre, Abbot of Ath-Truin, died. Ruaidhri, son of Donnchadh, Prior of Chlain-Irard, and abbot of other churches too, died. Domhnall, son of Aedh, Abbot of Druim-Urchaille, died. Ceallach, son of Cosgrach, Abbot of Airegal-Ciarog, [died]. A great royal meeting at Chlain-Conaire Tomain, between places of this name in Ireland; but the place here referred to is probably Fearta-fear-Feig, which was a place on the Boyne, close to Slane, in the county of Meath.

Ath-claith: i.e. Dublin. "A.D. 834. The first taking and possession of the Danes in Dublin was this year."—Ann. Clon.


Gaileanga: i.e. the Gaileanga-mora, seated in the present barony of Morgallion, in the county of Meath.

Druim-Urchaille: i.e. Ridge or Long Hill of the Greenwood. This may be Naic-Urchaille, or Spaniel Hill, in the county of Clare.


Airegal-Ciarog.—Otherwise called Airegal-Dachiarog; now Errigal-Kereoge, in Tyrone.—See note under A.D. 865. In the Annals of Ulster this passage is given as follows:

"A.D. 837. Ceallach, mac Coscrach, Princeps inde Dachiarog, mortuus est? which Dr. O'Conor incorrectly translates, p. 213: "Ceallach, mac Coscrach, Princeps Durenilensis, morbo nicois inveterati, mortuus est."

Chlain-Conaire-Tomain.—In the gloss to the Feilire-Aenois, at 16th September, "Chlain-Conaire-Tomain" is described as t euspomh Ì Mu Fiaitóin, in the north of Ui-Faidain. It is the place now called Cloncurry, situated in the barony of Oughteranny, in the north of the
many county great kinsmen, Province Dhuibh, the 6pan, A.D. Ulster.

To note — in the plainsof Gaclach, Mageoghegan, Mageach, anglicises Coillre, Mageach, Coillire, "an Annals of Ulster," and Note — is the 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. S.38. Murach mac Eachtach, king of Cuige Conor (Ulster), died by the hands of his kinsmen, viz. Hugh and Aengus, assisted with many more." — Ann. U. L. Cod. Clarend. tom. 49.

A.D. 836. Morigh mac Eachtadh, king of Ulster, was killed by his own brothers, Hugh

county of Kildare. — See note *, under the year 586, p. 212, supra. The old translator of the Annals of Ulster anglicises this name Cloncurry; and Mageoghegan, Cloncurry-Tomayne, thus :


"A.D. 835. There was a great meeting between King Neale and Felyn mac Criowhayn, at Cloncurry-Tomayne." — Ann. Chor.

Ui Faiwin. — This was the name of a tribe seated in the plains of Magh-Laighghen and Magh-Lidhe, in the north of the present county of Kildare. — See note *. under A.D. 1203.

Ui-Mic-Uais-Breach. — A tribe seated in Magh Breagh, in East Meath, to the south-west of Tara. They are to be distinguished from the Ui-Mic-Uais-Teathbha, who gave name to the present barony of Moysfoigh, in the north of the county of Westmeath.

"Vic-abbot. — Secunmod 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. S.38. Murach mac Eachtach, king of Cuige Conor (Ulster), died by the hands of his kinsmen, viz. Hugh and Aengus, assisted with many more." — Ann. U. L. Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.
Niall Caille and Feidlelimidh, son of Crinithann. Macerlon, son of Cobhthach, lord of Loch Lein, died. A battle was gained by the Gentiles over the Connaughtmen, wherein was slain Maelduin, son of Murghac, son of Tomaltach, with numbers of others along with him. Bran, son of Faclain, from whom is named Ui-Faclain, King of Leinster, died. Conghalach, son of Maenach, lord of Ui-Mic-Uais-Breagh.  

The Age of Christ, 838. The seventh year of Niall. Maelgaimhridh, a select scribe, anchorite and Abbot of Beamchair; Aidean, Prior of Chaim-mic-Nois, and Abbot of Ros-Cre; Colman, son of Robhartach, Abbot of Slaine; Macruanuidh, son of Cathal, Vice-abbot of Lusca; Cormac, son of Conall, Abbot of Treoit; Reachtablra, Abbot of Liath-Mochaemhog, died. Muircadhach, 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 Madadhan, son of Muircadhach. A marine fleet of the foreigners took up on Loch Fathach. The territories and churches of the North of Ireland were plundered and spoiled by them. The burning of Fearna and Coreach-mor by the foreigners. Commasgach, son of Conghalach, lord of Cianachta, died. Cinnéididh, son of Conghalach, lord of Ui-Mic-Uais, was killed by his brother. A change of abbots at Ard-Macha, i.e. Diarmaid Ua Tighearnaigh in the place of Foranman of Rath-mic-Maluis.


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.


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:


The obit of this Joseph is given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, at the year 837, as follows:
Ceall naile, vece. Opéané, erpecor Cille targa, Apaimhach, abh Noppa hadtíp, Gpunmhaoil, ppmár Òuinmairge, Maelruile Úetgimne, Apúachtach Chille manach, pé bheàrteir Tuléa lèir, vece 6 Deicembre. Íomó Fíp ceall, g Deailbhna Éata la Niall Caille. Órgaim Lúigniáid la Gallab Loca hEatbach. Í po ghabhré bpaighde ionmba derruccobh g na dainmí eacnaime poélimhta, vece paceir taxt do éom a longpóirt iar mapiad póchaírí óile leó bheir. Mopchãi, mac Aedha, pí Connachie, vece. Dúbóáíparré, tighimna Óhip,mhuan, vece. Cionaid, mac Coiseara, tighimna bhrigmuaine i Tíchba [véce]. Órcsrpan Ápaí Macha co na dhéaxtib, g co na ceannlaicce, lair na Gallab rémpírate. Peadimnó, mac Cúmpitaiá, pí Muinam, do murcaim Mheo g mpe, co meirió i Tímpaig, iar ngabail gall Connaét i naon ló, conse do pí po réial Ceallaí, mac Cúmmachán:

Aple Peadimnó an pí, emaíró obair aon láthu,
Ebrighi Connaét gan caich, acnú Mheo do manorab.

Aoi g Cmporaíocht, ocht cecc éiripáca. Aon nomhaí bluidhinn do Niall. Maolmorthubh, angscoipe 1 eigniú Típe ói shlar, déis. Lóngpóirit aic Uaimhnaicail la Gallab, ap po húrta g po harrri ösnaí g cealla Teatha, Lóngpóirit ösnaí d'Ámblinn, ap po húrta Láiginn g hUí Néill, ebrighi ösnaí g cealla, co Slab blaimna. Slóigfa la Peadimnó co Capman. Slóigfa la Niall ap a chuim céim co íléag nóega.

Gachall Peadimnó phíshg popaígbhainn gá na opraímga,
Oip pücc Niall co neagta naísta, a ceapta an caíta clóimní.

"A.D. 837. Joseph of Rossmore, bushopp, scribe, and a venerable anchorite, died. He was abbot of Cloness and other places."

"The plundering of Lagumhach.——"A.D. 839. Oirgaim Lagumhach di Locha Echdaich o Guntríb, qui et episcope, et probiterac, et sapiéeta, captivos ducrant, et alias mortificaverunt."——

"A. D. 838. The Danes continued yet in” [síteod at, or on] “Lough Neagh, practicing their wonted courses. They had a forte at Lymelwachill, from whence they destroyed all the temporal and church land of the county of Teatha. They had another forte at Dublin, from whence they did also destroy the lands of Lynster, and of the O Neals of the South, to the Mount[a]in of Shew-Bloome.”——Ann. Clon.


"A. D. 837. Ardnach, the town, church, and all, was burnt by the Danes.”——Ann. Clon.

"Rest at Toonhár.——"A. D. 839. Félum, king of Muonster, spoyled Math and Bregh, until he sojourned at Tarach, et in illa vice the spoyle of churchtowns and of Dehne by Nell.
Orthanach, Bishop of Cill-dara; Airmeadhach, Abbot of Ros-aillither; Cruimhaoel, Prior of Dearmhcach; Maeltuile of Leithghlimn; and Aircachtach of Cill-Manach, [died]. Berichtir of Tubach-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. Dubhdabhare, lord of South Munster, died. Cin-aedh, son of Coserach, lord of Breaghmhaine, in Teathbhna, [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. Maellithraibh, 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 Teathbha were plundered and preyed. Another fortress [was erected] by them at Dubhlimn, out of which they plundered Leinster and the Ui-Neill, both territories and churches, as far as Slieabh-Bladhma. An army was led by Feidhlimidh to Carman. An army was led by Niall to Magh-oichtair, 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.


*Duibhlimn.* — Now Dublin. The site of this fort is now occupied by the castle of Dublin.

*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. Felym mac Crochanyn came with a great army to Logh Carman, alias Weixford, and there was met with” [i.e. by] “kinge Neal and another great army.” — *Ann. Clon.*

*Magh-oichtair.* — See note under A.D. 586.

The crozier. — This is inserted in a modern hand in the Stowe copy. The reader must bear
Orphan Cluana heroíoch, γ τόξλινο Cluana hloapaíρ ρ Cille hachaí Odúmata, la Gallabh. Spáoinnáí ρορ Ῥαλρμπαίρ, mac Ῥανχαύ, l. aitáρ Mhaolstholland an píρ, la Oípraumú, mac Conoibráρ, γ Oíprmaícer ρο ράρβαρ ρο la Maelpeachláir Ῥίν ló ἐκβά.

Ἀν ρόμποτ, όχτε ρεᾶ αφαῖ α βαίν. Ἀν υἱχμαοδ βλαδμαν ὄ τοιΙ Hall. Carinán, abb Linne Duacall, ρο ράρβαρ, γ [το] ιορκέαδ la Gallabh. Ceadlaíρ, mac Caícírn, abb Ῥαρμα μόρ ἐς Ἡλιβ Euchbah, δεέ. Subnē Ρa Téimmín, abb Ῥιμνε νά χοχα, δεέ. Ρνεαέτα, mac Ῥηραϊ, abb Chille omna, Conrub, mac Ruamípara, abb Uóinmai Seachmaí̄, Ῥοπάιρ, mac Ῥοπεχταίρ, abb Cloácar mc νόαμεαμ, γ Ῥέμπόχαρ, mac Cipsnáρ, ρεπτίριρ Αρνα μαχα, δεέ. Ρργαν Cluana mac Nopr la Gallabh Linne Duacallé. Ρργαν Ῥίρμς Oípraumata la Gallabh Chaol νηςκέ. Ρργαν Ῥομπρρ γ Σαύξε la Gallabh δώμνε. Λοργαρ Νορτμαινωρομπ ρορ Ῥόμνν οκκ Linn Nopr. Λοργαρ οίλε νίβο οκκ Linn Saileach la Ἕλικα. Λοργαρ οίλε νίβο οκκ Linn Duacall. Óŋqal, mac Pearpzále, τίζεαρνα Ῥρραγέ, δεέ. Ῥνγ-

in mind that Félina, son of Crimthann, was Abbot or Bishop of Cashel, in right of his crown of Munster. It is stated in the old Annals of Innishannon that Feíchlimidh, son of Crimthann, received homage from Niall, son of Aedh, King of Tara in the year 824 [recte 840], and that Feíchlimidh then became sole monarch of Ireland, and sat in the seat of the Abbot of Clonfert. —See Lebabhr-na-gCeart, Introduction, p. xvi. note 2.

1 Drummer in Vi-Euchbah.—Now Dunshaughlin, in the county of Meath.—See note 5, under A. D. 418, and note under 796.

2 Disert-Diarmadh: i.e. St. Diarmaid’s desert, wilderness, or hermitage. This was the ancient Irish name of Castledermot, in the baronies of Kilkeen 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 Monastic 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.

3 Caud-Uisce: 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. 341.

4 Linn-Reis: i.e. the Pool of Ros. This was the name of that part of the River Boyne opposite Rosmore, in the barony of Lower
The plundering of Chain-liaird and Cill-achaidh-Droma-fota, by the foreigners. A battle was gained over Macruamaidh, son of Donchadh, i.e. the father of King Maelseachlainn, by Diarmait, son of Conchobhar; and Diarmait was slain on the same day by Maelseachlainn.


Duleek, and county of Meath.—See the Ordnance Map of the county of Meath, sheet 20.

*Linn-Saileach in Ulster.—This is very probably, if not certainly, one of the ancient names of Loch Säileach, now Louh Swilly, in the county of Donegal.—See Leabhar-na-gCruit, pp. 7, 23, 248.

*Linn-Duachaille.—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 Lydawachill preyed and spoyled Clovicknose. Birre and Sayer were also spoyled by them. Moran, mac Innreacht, Bishop of Clochar, was killed by the Danes. There was a fleet of Normans at Lymross, upon the river of Boyne; another at Lysoleagh, in Ulster; and another at Lydawachill aforesaid. Kocwan, abbot of Lydawachill, was both killed and burnt by the Danes, and some of the Irishmen. Disert Dermot was destroyed by the Danes of Keyll Usge, Kynmoy and Clovick-nose were destroy'd and burnt by the Danes."

Aor Cnapr, ocht ccéo clíopaí atpí. An rlána bhí oíche do Niall. Thómpseal, mac Meithebárpaí, eacorf 7 anseoipe Lainne Lépe, Páéimá, mac Maolbrígh air, abb Pinnобрígh abae, Lábrán, mac Athella, abb Sléime, Ro- bantaigh, mac Ólipéal, abb Achan bò Connéig, Robantaigh, mac Plaim, abb Óannaigh móir, breapal, mac Cannga, abb Cillemanach, Ceasíannaigh, mac Ógárpaíg, príomh Típe dá galar, 7 Aosan Ólámh hUíprean, oíche. Slógthla la Gallach Úra chua 7 cCluanaíophil do bhaíth, 7 arpaíte Ílpí Chille hachaoí, 7 marpaíth Nuaírbh mac Seigem leo. Ógásan Ólámh Mainse la Gallach, do m

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1 *Calstraim.*—Now Galtirim, in the barony of Deere, and county of Meath.—See note *, under A. D. 1176.


3 *Leigniain.*—For the position of this tribe see note *; and A. D. 122, p. 103, supra.

4 *Chief of Fálta.*—This entry is not in the Annals of Ulster, or in those of Clannmaoise.

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.

7 *Gleann-Uissen.*—This was the name of a remarkable Glen situated in the territory of Ui-Baireche, 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 Glea Uisín, anglicised Killashin. Archdall, in his *Monasticon Hibernicum*, p. 398, identifies the church of Gleann-Uissen with Gleane, or Glin, on the River Brusna, in the barony of Garrycastle, and King's County; but
son of Aenghus, lord of Ui-Failghe, died. Macdhuin, son of Conall, lord of Calatrui, was taken prisoner by the foreigners.

The Age of Christ, 842. The eleventh year of Niall. Doduin, 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-Diarmanda. Suibhne, son of Foranman, Abbot of Imleach-Fio, died. Romna, Abbot of Chuainmic-Nois, [one] of the tribe of the Luaignh of Ros-Teamhrach, and Bricine, Abbot of Lothra, died. Donnacan, son of Maeleuile, scribe and anchorite, died in Italy. Colggu, son of Fedach, anchorite, died. Maenruanaidh, son of Domnachad. King of Meath, the father of Maelescachaimhin, [died]. Fearghus, son of Fothadh, King of Connaught, died. Cinaedh, son of Conra, lord of Cinel-Laeghaire, was slain by the Dealbhna. Cairbre, son of Cathal, King of South Leinster, died. Tolorg, son of Allailedh, chief of Fealla, was slain by the foreigners of Loch Ribh; and Finnacan, son of Allailedh, made his escape from them. The burning of Chuan-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; Finehina, son of Maelbreasail, Abbot of Finnabhair-abha; Labhraidh, son of Aideil, Abbot of Slaine; Robhartach, son of Breasal, Abbot of Achadh-bo-Cainnigh; Robhartach, son of Flann, Abbot of Domhnach-mor; Breasal, son of Caingne, Abbot of Cill-na-mac; Cetharnach, son of Foghartach, Prior of Tir-da-ghlas; and Aedhan of Gleann-Uisean, died. An army was led by the foreigners to Chuana-an-dobhair, and burned the fold of Cill-achaidh; and Nuadhat, 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-Baireche, in which the church of Sletty, close to Carlow, is situated. The festival of St. Diarmaid, Bishop of Gleann-Uisean, is set down in O'Clery's Irish Calendar at 8th July. See Langan's Eccl. History of Ireland, vol. ii. p. 78.

Chuan-an-dobhair. — A district near the church of Cill-achaidh, anglicë Killeigh, in the King's County. This passage is translated by Colgan as follows, Acta SS., p. 373, n. 3:

contains the ruins of a strong castle, situated in the territory of Ui-Crimthannain, in the barony of East Maryborough, in the Queen’s County.—See Leabhar-nae-Curta, p. 216, note "; 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 Duitedachrich, abbot of Tyrdaglasse and Clonmacnoise; and also there killed Cenann mac Comosgaye, old abbot” [recte vice-abbot] “of Kildare.”—Ann. Clon.

Chain-Couwarda.—Not identified. “A.D. 844. Forannan, Abbot of Aranach, taken captive by the Gentiles at Cloncowarda, with his relics, or oaths, and his people, and carried away by” [recte to] “the shipping of Limrick.”


“A.D. 842. Forannan, abbot of Armagh, was taken captive by the Danes at Cloncoward; together with all his family, relics, and books, and” [they] “were led from thence to their ships in Limbrick.”—Ann. Clon.

Limerick.—This was the ancient name of the Lower Shannon; but henceforward it is applied in these Annals to the city of Limerick.

Tuiri.ge.—There is not a vestige to be found of this chief, under this name in any of the Northern Chroniclers. Ledwich has endeavoured to identify him with a prince named Thorghils, who is said by Snorro to have reigned in Dublin; but he has totally failed, for Harold Harlager, the father of this Thorghils, was not born for many years after the death of Turghis. The only places in Ireland with which his name is still associated is Dun-Turghis, or Dun-Dairbheis, and Lough Leane, near Castlepollard, in the county of Westmeath, where some strange traditional stories are still told of him and the Irish monarch, Macsceachlainn. He had also another fortress at Rinns-dinn, near St. John’s, on Loch-Riob, anglice Lough Rise, in the county of Roscommon, but no local traditions of his exploits are there preserved at present.

“Anh 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 Turghis took possession of and held his residence at Clonmacnoise; and that his wife was wont to issue her orders to the people from the high altar of the cathedral church there.

Mhagh-Itha.—See note *, under A. M. 2530, p. 5, supra.

“A.D. 844. Battle-breach by Nell, mac
where Aedh, son of Dubhdhachrich, Abbot of Tir-da-glas and Cluain-cidhmeach, 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. Foramin, Primate of Ard-Macha, was taken prisoner by the foreigners, at Cluain-Comhardt's, with his relics and people, and they were carried by them to their ships at Luminneach. An expedition by Tuirgeois, lord of the foreigners, upon Loch-Ribh, so that they plundered Connaught and Meath, and burned Cluain-mic-Nois, with its oratories, Cluain-fearta-Bremain, Tir-da-glas, Lothra, and many others in like manner. A battle was gained over the foreigners by the king, Niall, son of Aedh, in Magh-Itha; and a countless number fell. Tuirgeois was taken prisoner by Maelseachlainn, son of Macruainaidh; and he was afterwards drowned in Loch-Uair, through the miracle of Hugh, upon Gentiles at Magh Itha."—Ann. Ulf. Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.


\textit{Loch-Uair.—Now Lough Owel, near Mullingar, in the county of Westmeath.}—See note*, under A. M. 3581, p. 40, \textit{supra}; and note**, on Port-Lomain, under A. D. 1461, p. 1016, \textit{infra}. The drowning of Tuirgeois in Loch-Uair is noticed in the Annals of Ulster at the year 814, and in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at 842, as follows:


"A. D. 844. Tuirges, chief of the foreigners, taken by Macilsechlaí, and Tuirges, drowned in Loch-Uair after."—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

"A. D. 842. Turgesius was taken by Moileseaghlyne mac Moyleronie, and he afterwards drowned him in the poole of Loghware adjoining to Molyngare."—Ann. Clon.

It would appear from Jocelin and Giraldus Cambrensis, who wrote about the year 1183, that some strange traditions were then preserved respecting a personage named Gurmundus, the son of an African prince. Giraldus has strangely confused these traditions in his \textit{Topographia Hibernie}, Dist. iii. cc. 38, 39, 40; for he makes Gurmundus contemporary with the British king, Caretienus, 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 Usher's \textit{Primiord.}, p. 568, \textit{et seqg}. 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:


On this passage Colgan has the following note (\textit{Trias Thauma}, n. 161):

According to Geraldus, Turgesius was assassinated by a number of young men concealed in women's clothes, by a stratagem plotted by O'Machlachlin, or O'Melaghlin; and the same story has been given as true history by Keating. Geraldus's words are as follows:

"Vnde in Hibernia vel Britanniam Gurmandus aduenit."

"Cap. xxxiv.

"In Britannica legitur historia: Gurmandum ab Africa in Hibernum aduentum, & inde in Britanniam a Saxonibus ascitum, Circensis obidione eunisse. Qua tandem capta, & passera (vt tertius) maleficis, iungit succussa: Ignobilii quisque tune Britonum Rege Kereditio in Cambriae expulsus, totius regni dominium in brevi obtinuisse. Sine ergo Africana, secut (vt verius esse videtur) Norwogiaens exitur; vel in Hibernia nunquam fuit, vel relicto ibidem Turgesio medicii temporis in ea moram fecit."
God and Ciaran, and the saints in general. Fearghal, son of Bran, son of Machtule, son of Tuathal, lord of Muscredige, was killed, and Caicher, lord of Fearn-Maighe. The plundering of Domnachad, son of Follamhan, and of Flann, son of Macruannaidh, by Maelseachlaimh, son of Macruannaidh.

"Quoditer interfecit in Gallia Gwernando Turgesius dolo puellarum in Hibernia delubus occubuit.

"CAP. XL.

"Gwernando itaque in Galliarum partibus interfecit, & Barbarorum in eo Britannicis collis ea occasione iam depulso: Gens Hibernica ad constata artis unicae decipulas, non indicati molemine statim recurrat. Cum ignorant ea tempusstatum filiam Regis Medensis scilicet Omach-lachelini Turgesius adamasset: Rex ille virus sub pectorc versus, filiam suam ipse concedens, ad insulam quandam Media, in stago scilicet Lochyreino iliam cum quindecim puellis aegris ei misserum se superedit. Quibus & Turgesius gaenis cum totodem nobilioribus gentii sua statuto die et loco obtinerent vix: & inuent, & inueniens in insula quindecim adolescentes immersos animosos, & ad hoc electos sub habitu puellari doomum palliantes, cultellis, quos occulte secum attulerant, statim inter amplexus Turgesius eis suis occubuit.

"De Norvagiensiibis, qui circiter annos triginta regnaverat, ab Hibernia expulsus.

"CAP. XII.

"Fama ignorat perniciis alis totoe statum insulam perendante, & rei euantium, vt assolet, diuulgante, Norvagienses vbique trancauntur, & in breui onmis omnino seu vi, seu dolo, vel morti traduntur: vel iterum Norvagiens & insulas, unde venerant, nanigo adire compeluntur.

"De Medensis Regis questione dolosa.

"CAP. XII.

"Quasiverat autem à Turgesio predictus Medensis Rex, & in dolo (nequitia iam animo concepta) quonam tenore vel arte atque quaedam in regnum super adhaeret, terri toto, potiusque pestilence destruer possent & deleer. Cumque responsum acceptisset, nidos eorum vbique destructuros, si iam forte nihil factisset (de castellis Norvagiensiis huc interpretantes) morerem Turgesi in eorum destructione Hibernenses: per totoe insulam vamni moites inserecerent. Animos igiter circiter triginta Norvagienses: ponam, & Turgesii tyrannis in Hibernia perdurant, & deinde gens Hibernica, seruitate depulsa, & pristinam libertatem recuperant, & ad regni gubernaculam desum successit?"

Colgan, who discards the above story of Giraldus, has the following note on Maelseachlaimh, son of Macruannaidh, who drowned Turgesi in Loch-Cair, in his Life of Cpprens. Bishop of Clonmacnoise, at vi. Martin.

Chor Clannt, ocht ecéd ceapait a ceathar. Munireachacht, mac Flainn, abb Mannachreach buné, Compp, mac Colmán, abb Clea Tuirim, mac Conaig, abb Páinnaig, abb Donnchad, réitigh tosaíde Úbba Maic, nect, 1 Robharta, mac Subne, rímu Chille echadù, réitigh 1 eiscnaidh vo marbaid. Donnchaid, mac UíMaile, tigearna Ua Neasa, Cloíne, tigearna Cúica Leigide, Cuile, mac Uilella tigearna Ua Mme, Connaic Mór, mac Corcéstaig, 1 Niull, mac Cúireolaí, tigearna Ua Riogntse, nect. Macalainn, mac Conalí, tigearna Calachroma, vo marbaid la Lathuil. Spáoinn aop Conaíctaidh ma nGallab, 1 vo marbaid Riagán, mac Páinnaig, 1 Magh, mac Diarmada, 1 Aoib mac Cárthaig, vo rochaide. Cúil Cárpinne vo organ 1 vo lopceach la Gallaib. Organ Cúle nenne vo loingí vo Cailil, 1 rípmair ceitigí vo Ceaptáal, mac nOumail, ropp, 1 a mearghair vo éip lap pin. Organ t Брinnn Cúirp la Perúin, mac Cúirp, 1 Cúirp una vo creác vo aice, amair lap, 1 rípmair via baicil vo fáthar vo, go pop gab goin mim, vo lap vo plán vo a nect. Lap níbeit tri bhlaona nect, 1 píse nEmeann vo Niull Caille, mac Aedha Oípmil, po bán vo cCúirp, 1 crí cyclicab bhlaona caoccat a aoi. Ap dprimaístf a bhair po raideh:

Mallaí ort, a Chúirp Éimeach, a Íppam anach cé vo pléib, Do nimairi éec ná gac leibh, pop uíreach níthaí mairgum Néill,

Chor baor:

Ní éamain mba nípece níuabair, níteir ríecc éaoi Mór
A Chúirp cé vo maoi, mac mna baion po bairin.

1 God-offiarm incensor, aliud po millium Prasbyterorum, Clericorumque nectator, ac Christiani anguinis bellum insatiabilis, 2

Dochair-Pedraig.—Now Doaghpatrick, near Navan, in the county of Meath.—See note", under A. D. 745, p. 318, supra.

Cúil-Cúinna.—Now Coodeshin, a townland giving name to a parish in the barony of Galway, and county of Kilkenny. It was held under the Viscount Mountgarrett in 1635, as of his manor of Ballyne. — See Inquisitions, Lagew, Kilkenny, 76, Car. I. See it again mentioned under the year 1556.

2 Ceil-muint.—This was one of the names of Colonecy, in the county of Sligo.

3 The Cúill.—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.

4 The Termon of Cuaran.—A. D. 843. All the Tyrawny lands belonging to Saint Keyran were preyed and spoyled by Felym mac Criowhayn, without respect of place, saint, or shrine; and, after his return to Munster the next year,
The Age of Christ, 844. Muireadhach, son of Flunn, Abbot of Mainistir-Buithe; Cairbre, son of Colman, Abbot of Ath-Truim; and Conaing, son of Fordomhanach, Abbot of Domhnach-Padraig, died. Fordomhanach, a wise man, and a distinguished scribe of Ard-Macha, died; and Robhartach, son of Suibhne, Prior of Cill-achaidh, scribe and wise man, was slain. Donnchadh, son of Amhalghadh, lord of Ui-Eatbach; Clothinia, lord of Corca-Laeghdhe; Cathal, son of Aillell, lord of Ui-Main; Connnhach Mor, son of Coscrach; and Niall, son of Ceannfacladh, lord of Ui-Fidhgeinte, died. Maelduin, son of Conall, lord of Calatraian, was slain by the Leinstermen. A battle was gained over the Connaughtmen by the foreigners, in which Riagan, son of Fearghus; Maghright; son of Diarmaid; and Aedh, son of Catharmach, with many others, were slain. Cuil-Caissine was plundered and burned by the foreigners. The plundering of Cuil-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 Crimhthann; but Ciaran pursued him, as he thought, and gave him a thrust of his crozier, and he received an internal wound, so that he was not well until his death. After Niall Caille, son of Aedh Oirdridhe, 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 Callaimn, 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 Callaimn, 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: Asking Felym (soone after his return into Munster) was taking his rest in his bed, Saint Keyran appeared unto him, with his tabit and Bachall or pastorall staffe, and there gave him a push of his Bachall, in his belly, whereof he took his disease, and occasion of his death; and notwithstanding his irregularity and great desire of snowle, he was of some numbered among the scribes and anchorites of Ireland. He died of the flux aforesaid, Anno 847."—Ann. Clon.  

Maonail abhír po maí:

űsir leat leip inco morbte Nell, na bao beotim comdai céill,
Do miug mane taibhri pér, comdai per dú ceá nampeir.
Niall go baa, Niall po bá,
Niall in mmuir, Niall in tem, Niall cen naíodí.

Goir Cripech, ocht ceó cíneáa a cúig. An éid bhluathan do Mhaolpíc-
lann, mac Maolrúanad, ár Éirinn. Ceadlaí, mac Maolráoínce, roíp
rípi Roip, decc. Peolníu, mac Cuinníu, Niall, angcoi, 7 repib-
neoír ba úaís deEimnechaid na campir, decc 18 August, nuá gluin
mídon, trí maíphailte Dé 7 Spáin, ba do háir Peolníu po ráideá:

Oippan a Óhe dePeolníu, cumbáip ba poín po báine,
Ro depea bpón deEimnechá, nata maír mac Cuinníu Cláirpe.
Ár ruaidhno do Phíonaedealaid anu an auc deolbánc, 
Ro peac ár a nEírinn uair on uair aerb Peolníu.
Ní veachaidh irpeáb míuí macbre bao maigreach.
Plaí pídal po miú naíbme cíbipat nócon gnítheáip.

Goígán 1. angcoine, mac Ceilgáin, mac Topbaig, ó Cluain me Nípp, decc.
Togail mpu Locha Mhainpeainn lá Maolpechtíann, mac Maolrúanad, pop

"A.D. 843. This year King Neall Kailly
bíth at Kallen in Moonester."—Ann. Chan.

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 Glenam-Ua-Ruachtain (Glanarough),
in the county of Kerry. The Callainn in
the county of Kilkenny is probably the one
in which this king was drowned.

"Niall without death."—The meaning of these
rhymes, which look very obscure, is evidently
this: "King Niall was drowned, but his cha-
acter for goodness is so high, that whether his
death was caused by fire or water, his fame is
deathless, his glory immortal."

Mála naomhaine. —O'Flaherty places the
ac-
cession of this monarch in the year 846.—See
Oggyia, p. 434; and the Annals of Clonmaenoise
in 843:

"Moylescaighlyn mac Moylereann, of the race
of the O'Melaghlys of Meath, succeeded after
king Neale in the kingdom, and reigned seven-
teen years."—Ann. Chan.

"Feara-Rois. —" A.D. 846. Ceilgech mac
Maolpátraiche seamp Fer Rois dascalainn, mor-
tae."—Ann. Ulta. The Feara Rois were seated
along the Boyne and at Carrickmacross, in the
county of Monaghan.

"Anchoriata and scriba."—A.D. 846. Feidhi-
midb mac Cruinníu fer Muin, optimus pen-
suit scriba et auctorita."—Ann. Ulta.

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 Maelseachlaimth, son of Maelbranaidh, over Ireland. Ceallach, son of Maelpadraig, Prior of Feara-Bois, died. Feidhlimidh, son of Crimthann, 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 Crimthann 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 Muinreamhair by Mael-

limidh was full monarch of Ireland, which agrees with Cambrensis (Top. Hib. Dist. iii. c. 44); but the northern annalists do not number him among the sole monarchs of Ireland.—See Colgan's Trias Thauram, p. 186, note 53, and Leabharn-na-gCeart, Introduction, p. xvi. It looks very strange that the Annals of Ulster should describe this Munster potentate as optimus scribe et anchora, for his career was that of turbulence and depredation, and his death was brought about by his sacrilegious enormities. He was succeeded on the throne of Munster by Oichobhar, son of Cinaedh, Abbot and Bishop of Emly.

Claire.—This is the name of a remarkable hill (near Duntryleague, in the county of Limerick), on which Oilioll Olum, the great ancestor of this king, as well as of the most distinguished families of Munster, was slain, and whereon his sepulchral monument is still pointed out.

Loch-Muinreamhair.—Now Lough Ramor, near Virginia, in the county of Cavan, on the
borders of the county of Meath.—See note 7, under A. M. 2550, p. 10, supra.


A. D. 846. The breakings of the Hand of Loch Muinrnevar, by Maelsechnaill, upon a great company of the sons of bain [i.e. sons of death, i.e. malefactors] “of Luigné and Gaileng, who were spoylinge the counties from thence after the manner of the Gentiles.”—Cod. Clar., tom. 19.

Cairn-Breannait.—Not identified.

Finsnechta Luibnigh, i.e. Finsnechta of Luibnach, a place on the borders of ancient Meath and Munster, where it is probable he was fosterel.—See Book of Leinom, ed. 290, b. and Leabhar-na-gCeart, p. 10, note 9.


Successor of Colman: i.e. Bishop of Kilmacduagh, in the now county of Galway.—See note under 814.

Cill-Caisi.—Now Kileash, an old church situated at the foot of Slieve-na-man, in the barony of Ida and Olla East, in the county of Tipperary. The south door of this church indicates considerable antiquity, but the greater part of the walls were rebuilt at a comparatively recent period.

Forach.—This is the place now called 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 Forn, the name of a place, and renders the passage thus:
seachlaimn, son of Maerchnaaidh, 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. Artair, son of Muircadhach, lord of Airthear-Life, died. Cathal, son of Cosgrach, lord of Fotharta, was slain by the Ul-Neil. Comnhach, son of Cethermacht, half-chief of Ciarraighe, died. Niall, son of Cinnfachadl, lord of Ul-Fidligeinte, died. A slaughter made of the foreigners of Ath-cliaith, at Carn-Brammit, by Cearbhall, son of Duinghal, lord of Osraighe, where twelve hundred of them were slain. The first plundering of Imleach-Itubhair by the foreigners.

The Age of Christ, 846. The second year of Maelseachlaimn. Finsneachtua Luibnighe, son of Tomaltach, King of Connaught, and who was afterwards an anchorite, died. Robhartach, son of Maelfothartaigh, Abbot of Cill-Moine, died. Anbuan, Abbot of Saighir, died. Colman, son of Domnothlaigh, successor of Colman, of Cill-nic-Duach, died. Diarmaid of Cill Caist died. A battle was gained by Maelseachlaimn, son of Maerchnaaidh, 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 Seitha-Neachtain, wherein Tomhair Earl, tanist of the King


“Tomhair Earl. —This prince’s ring was preserved by the Danes at Dublin in the year 994, when it was carried off by Maelsechlaimn 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 Hars, 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-born from him. In these Annals, at the year 942, the Danes of Dublin are called Munatir-Tomain, which strengthens this argument; for, if we examine

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-Machmordha, Muintir-Murchadha, Muintir-Eolais, Muintir-Chimaetha, which were the tribes of the O'Reillys, O'Flahertys, MacKinnalls, and MacKins, who, according to their pedigrees, respectively descend from MacMordha, Murchadha, Eolais, Cimaetha, 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 Tomar. 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-gCait, Introduction, p. xxxviii.

1 Duire-Diúrt-Daonna: i.e. the Oak Wood of St. Daonna's desert or wilderness. The Editor has not been able to identify this place.

2 Duin-Maelduile: i.e. Maeltuile's Fort, now unknown.

3 The fort of Covernach: i.e. the Danish Fortress of Cork.

4 Ceachtar-Garadha: 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, anglicè Oughteraghy

5 Cluin-Cruithin.—See note 5, under the year 766; and note 6, under the year 777, supra.
of Lochlann, and twelve hundred along with him, were slain. A victory was gained by Tighearnach, lord of Loch Gabhar, over the foreigners, at Daire-Disirt-Dachonna, where twelve score of them were slain by him. A victory was gained by the Eoghanacht-Caisil over the foreigners, at Dun-Maeleituile, where five hundred of them were slain. A hosting was made by Oichobhar, to demolish the fort of Corcach against the foreigners. Tuathchar, son of Cobhthach, lord of Luighne, died. A defeat was given by Echthighern and the Leinstermen to the Osraighe, at Uachtar-Garadha. A defeat by Dunadhach, son of Dunghaile, and the Osraighe, to the Deisi.

The Age of Christ, 847. The third year of Maelseachlann. Onchu, Bishop and anchorite of Slaine; Robhartaigh, son of Colgan, Abbot of Slaine; Aenghus, son of Ailghil, Abbot of Domhnach-Padraig; Finsevenach, son of Diarmait, Abbot of Daimhliag; Maelfuadaigh, Abbot of Ard-Breacain; Flann, son of Cuanaich, Abbot of Mainistir [Buitehe]; and Arannan, Abbot of Beaumchair, died. Maelmhedha, daughter of Aedh, Abbess of Cluain-Cuithin, died. Cuaing, son of Flann, lord of Breagh; Niall, son of Cinaedh, lord of Ui-Failghe; Cairbre, son of Cinaedh, lord of Ui-Mail; and Ailill, son of Cumasgach, lord of Loch-Cal, died. Tuathal, son of Ccallach, lord of Eile, died. Flannagan, son of Eochaidh, lord of North Dal-Araidhe, was slain by the Cinel-Eoghain. The plundering of Duibhlimn by Maelseachlann, son of Macruanaidh, and by Tighearnach, lord of Loch-Gabhar. A fleet 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,

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b *Ui-Mail.*—The position of this tribe is determined by the Glen of Imail, a district in the barony of Upper Talbotstown, and county of Wicklow.—See note 1, under the year 1376, infra.

1 *Loch Cat.*—Now Loughgall, in the county of Armagh.—See the years A. M. 2859, and A. D. 798.

k *Duibhlimn.*—New Dublin. See it already referred to at A. D. 291, 650, 785, 840.

1 *A fleet, &c.*—"A. D. 848. A navy of seven score ships of the people of the forreners king came to assist" [redit, to oppose] "the forreners before them, that they grieved" [i.e. harassed] "all Ireland after. Inrachtaigh, abbot of Aoi, came into Ireland with Colun Cillyc's cathes or sanctified things. Revartach, mac Colgan, abbot of Slane, deceased. Flannagan killed mac Echtach, rex of Dalarai in the North, by Kindred Owen. Maelbresail, mac Murelai, kinge of Mugorn" [jugulatus est a Gentilibus post conversionem suam ad clericos]. "killed by Gentiles after his conversion to the clergy."—Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend., tom. 40.
Gallabh râp na beir i cellinse&ct râp cíop in traogail dé. An éorp hó ar
peacé Scîne do &tpechall mîn aep. A comhâin {a róthail co treoppa&ct
ni thi bhar taidle, rîonnadhâr abae. Póparb Maolpichlann i Crûparc,
cint mîn pîo Mâolpechhm : 

Mîtheo ut vag domb mbân, i nuail maege híoe mîn,
Aep amn bithn rîi gair nglueap, mîn uap i Crûparc èpin.

Neill, mac Ænea Amn, ùispîna Úa Mâul, dècc.

Aep Cnapr, ocht céc uidpaâa a hocht. An ùispaâa hbaam do
Mâolpechllann. Ceantach, abb Cluana mîc Nóip, dècc. Do Uib Cnapmac
Maenmaigh a éncl. Aep occa ecarmae aturpaath an ùam :

At clun eac, uti ngmaigh 1 gnach,
Aub hî eCluam map Ceantach noacan eurpaâap co brath.

Tuaral, mac Êpapâpaig, abb Richpangne 1 Cepmaigh, Êpapráar, mac
Mîrafhâraig, abb Ênnne dêpe, Ruapù, abb Êpèccu, 1 Recepâra, abb
Cluana Êpîla ëpèann, dècc. Conapâr, mac Smûne, ùispîna Êspîon, do
màpbach la Êapîbath, mac Maolpîgoíe. Maelán, mac Câmîoga, ùispîna
Úa môpînn ùiop柴 eurpaâe Conach, do màpbach la Gallabu. Còbâch, mac
Màaloibh, ùispîna Ciarraigh Êuacu, dècc. Cioaodh, mac Conamh, ùispîna
Ciumachcâ 1bîg, do ùiopîoidei rîi Mâolpechmai, mac Maolpech-
nao, 1 rocht co nhît gail lápp, co po innd Uib Neill o Shionann co muip, eti
ceâlta 1 tuaca, rîo ùipèe rîi Êochu ãabôr, rîo ùipèe aipaim, gîp bo
comhpaîr rîi láp. Ro loipesceu ùm leo ùepíe gíepî, rîi píichèi ùa

* Reached Taillin : i.e. a part of its top fell
at Teitown, and another part at Fennor.—See
this event among the Wonders of Ireland in Dr.
Todd’s edition of the Irish version of Nennius’s
Historia Britonum, p. 215.

* Craha.—Now probably Croboy in Meath.

* Êi-Coimatac-Maumnaígh : — A sept of the
Éi-Maine, seated near Longhrea, in the county
of Galway.—See Tribes and Customs of Hy-
Maug., pp. 37, 76, 77, 90, 91.

* Eskreamn.—This was the ancient name of
the Island of Lambay, near the hill of Howth,
in the county of Dublin, whereon St. Columb-
kkele erected a monastery. It is described in
O'Donnell’s Vita Columbae, lib. i. c. 65, as in the
cast of Bregia.—See Trias Thaum., pp. 400, 450.
The modern name of Lambay, more correctly
Lamb-eye, i.e. Lamb-island, was imposed by the
Danes, or early English settlers.

* Cinnech.—This passage is given in the
Annals of Ulster at the year 849, as follows:

“A.D. 849. Cineal, mac Conaing, res Cin-
aehta do frithndieght Maelsechnaill amneurt
Gall, con rinnaith Ois Neill o Sinnaini co nuir,
eti cilla ocus tuath, ocus co rort innsi Locha
Gabhar dolos, cor bo com ard fríe lar, ocus co ro
was slain by the foreigners, after having embraced a religious life and retired from the world. The cross which was on the green of Slaine was raised up into the air; it was broken and divided, so that a part of its top reached Tailltin and Finnabhair-abha. The encampment of Maelseachlaimn at Crufait, as Maelsechin said:

It is time to go across the bright Boinn into the smooth plain of Meath;
It is there they are in the pure breeze at this hour at withered Crufait.

Niall, son of Aedh Alainn, lord of Ui-Mail, died.

The Age of Christ, 848. The fourth year of Maelseachlaimn. Cetadach, Abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. He was of the tribe of Ui-Cormaic Maenmhaighe. It was in lamentation of him this quatrains was composed:

All have heard it, both uncommon and common,
That an abbot at Cluain like Cetadach will never again be seen.

Tuathal, son of Fearadhach, Abbot of Reachraidh and Dearnhach; Fearchair, son of Muireadhach, Abbot of Laun-Leire; Ruaidhri, Abbot of Lusca; and Rechtabhra, Abbot of Cluain-fearta Brenainn, died. Aenghus, son of Suibhne, lord of Mughdhorna, was slain by Gairbith, son of Maelbrighde. Maelan, son of Cathmogha, lord of Ui-Briuin of South Connaught, was slain by the foreigners. Cobhthach, son of Maelcobha, lord of Ciarraighhe-Luachra, died. Cinaedh, son of Conaing, lord of Cianachta-Breagh, rebelled against Maelseachlaimn, son of Macruannidh, and went with a [strong] force of foreigners, and plundered the Ui-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


This passage is also given in the old translation in Cod. Clarend., tom. 49; but the translator or transcriber has mistaken the construction of the language, as follows:

"A.D. 849. Cínáed macc Conaing, king of Cianacht, died" [recte, did oppose] "Maelseachlaímn, with the force of the foreners; spoyled the O'Nells from the Sinainn to sea, as well churches as temporal; and brake down the Iland of Loch-Gavar to the very bottom; and burnet the oratorio of Treoit and 250 men therein." "The island of Loch Gabhor; i.e. of Longh 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.
chéo do naomh ann. Loch Laoígh in ceapch nUmhall la Connachtaiib do cluaid. Bráon, mac Ruadóirch, tiúghna Ua Cpruméana, g a d' bhreath, Fo-
ghartaì g údracht, do ìaisphuin la a nóitbhre bhunóim.

Clóir Cricht, ocht ceó eithreachta amach. An cinncseach bhacán na Mhaol-
phíchlaoin. Tioppamh Ua Daoitinach, ab Uí nóir Colca, mac Ceallaig, abb Chille Tòma, Uarphair, abb Letglime, g Scanaoil, mac Tioppamhaite, abb Oomnaig Síchnell. g Connagáin Chumana mìs òcheann, décc. Oólóbar, mac Cionnaéta, pí Caipil, décc. Cionnaet, mac Conaing, tiúghna Cionaicta
bhí, do bhaon i nAnrge la mòinmhn an páig, Mhai-leachlaoin. g tiúghna Loch.
Sìobh, ag anfais mna nóirna dule, mì tuait g cleart. Connub do argubhaí,

Monnach, a dìnne mó fíche, ba peap a laite clúite,
Mòr liach Cionnaé, mac Conaing, hi lomain do cum cuite.
Iam na cùmpach am mian, mòr liach po cèr an taltairis,
Ghe aicip a dìthrbh bain poip am eòtair g prì Againn uap.

Sàime Dàll airbh pe,

A Thomaip, a telbuno, aipò eòr mo cùipe,
Gà leat, mam uilpbadh, ceann na pìg Epeann uile.
A Thallaim, aice mgilain, a tiù mbunadh ma mbair,
Da can uipòmm cianain immo treòlo in each tor.

Doibh to eòdò do An cliait, co po laras am mòp poir Ciongallain, co po mòrreò am longpòrt eòin uainn g maoinn. Slàth oide do Oighallain

\textit{Loch Laoigh, in the territory of Uímhall.}—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 \textit{Historia Brittonum}, p. 207.

\textit{The Anige.}—Now the River Nanny, flowing through the very middle of the territory of Cinnachta-Breach, 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. 51, the mouth of this river, which is called \textit{Inbher-Ainge}, is described as lying opposite \textit{Inis-Padrue}. These entries are given in the Annals of Ulster, at the year 850, thus:

"A. D. 850. Colgan, mac Cellai, chief of Kiltunna; Scanal, mac Tibrail, chief of Dom-
nach-Sechlainn; and Offchevar, mac Ciancha, king of Caisill, all died. Cinach, mac Con-
sing, king of Cnamhch, drowned in a loch, by a cruel death, by Machsechhainn and Tiernach, through contention of" [reòt, to revenge his contention with and his contempt of] "the best men in Ireland, specially Patrick’s Covarbai i.
of Treot, within which were three score and two hundred persons. Loch Laeigh\(^1\), in the territory of Umhall, in Connacht, migrated. Braen, son of Ruadhraich, lord of Ui-Crumhthaing, and his two brothers, Fogartach and Bruadar, were slain by their own tribe.

The Age of Christ, 849. The fifth year of Maelseachdscannal. Tibraide Ua Bacitheanlaigh, Abbot of Lis-mor; Colga, son of Ceallach, Abbot of Cill-Toma; Uarghus, Abbot of Leithghlinn; Scannal, son of Tibraid, Abbot of Domhnaich-Seachniaill; and Ochobhar, son of Cinaedh, King of Caiscal, died. Cinaeth, son of Conaing, lord of Cimnachta-Breagh, was drowned in the Ainge\(^1\) by the people of the king, Maelseachdscannal, and Tighearnach, lord of Loch-Gabhir, 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 Ainge.

Guaire Dall said this:

O Teamhair, O beloved hill, thou hast rejected my company;
Thou hadst, if thou hadst not abandoned him, the matersies 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\(^a\) 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 Fingallians, and spoyled the cittie, both men and goods. Great spoyle and slaughter asoe by them at Londnochaille. Congalach, mac Ingala, kinge of Coill-Fallhairain, mortuus est. A kingly congregation in Ardmacha, between Maelseachdscannal, with the Nobility of Lech-Chinn, half Ireland, and Madogan, with the nobilitie of Connacht\(^i\) [recte, of Concevor'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-Uaitine. jugulatus est dolos ante portam acutiora Tinurai, at Chonarias, by the Connells of Fernvoy. Echa, mac Cernay, kinge of them of Ross, killed by the Gentyles. Tibraid scopus Bacicnan, Abbot of Lismor, mortuus est."—Ann. Uit., Cod. Claren., 49.

\(^a\) Dubhghoill: i.e. Black Foreigners. Accord-
ing to Duall Mac Farbis'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-Lochmanaigh. His words are as follows:

"Góma repib haoisce Doileacht goill i Loch-lannaith; gómha beor Dublochlanmaigh do ónaing oidi b. Óidígenne, aer an Ónaigh ón Ónaigh a. Ónaigh. Finn-Lochlanmaigh a. Óidígenne a. luic na h-Íonurath, a luic na Hoporwraith; i.e. the writings of the Irish call the Lochlannaigh by the name Goill; they also call some of them Dublochlanmaigh, i.e. black Gentiles, which was applied to the Danes of Domna, i.e. Denmark. Finn-Lochлannaigh, i.e. fair Gentiles, i.e. the people of lornmaigh, i.e. the people of Norwegia."

According to this definition, the Norwegians were the first Scandinavian invaders of Ireland, and Turgesius was a Norwegian, not a Dane.—See O'Brien's Irish Dictionary, Breo Lochlannaigh.

1 Province of Conchobhar.—This should mean all the province of Ulster, which was governed by Conchobhar Mac Nessa in the first century; but Madulian was really only king of circumscribed Uladh, or Ulidia.—See Reeves's Ecclesiastical Antiq. of Down and Connor, &c., p. 354.

8 Of Inishen.—This place is in the territory of Bregia, not far from Siane.—See Archdall's Monasticon Hibernicum, p. 510.—See Trias Th., p. 295, where Colgan translates this passage as follows:

"A. D. 849. Publica comitib Ardemachæ celebrent per Malachian filiam Malruain (Hiberniae Regem) cum proceribus Aquilonis Aquilonis (hoc est, Aquilonaris Hiberniae) et per Madulian (Regem Ultoniae) cum proceribus Ultoniae: quibus et interfuerunt Dicrausius et Ethunna cum eleo Sancti Patricii (id est, Ardmacæ); et Saxocheus Indelhannensis cum eleo Medie."
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 Maclruanaidh, with the chiefs of Leath-Chliuin, and Madudhan, with the chiefs of the province of Conchobhar. Diarmaid and Fethigha, accompanied by the congregations of Patrick, and Snairleach, i.e. of Indecuen, with the clergy of Meath. Cairceall, son of Ruadhriach, lord of Loch Uaithne, was slain by the Conaille. Eochaidh, son of Cearnach, lord of Feara-Rois, was slain by the foreigners. Flamachadh, son of Aenghus, lord of [Ui]-Fothadhl-tire, died.

The Age of Christ, 850. The sixth year of Maelseachlainn. Maenghal, Abbot of Ard-sraith; Colann, son of Aircachtach, Abbot of Coreach; Ceallach, son of Crummmhaoil, Abbot of Ceann-Eitigh; Condath, Abbot of Ros-saithrin; Finan, Abbot of Inleach-Ibhair; Finghin, son of Laidhgin, Abbot of Chaunifearta-Molu; hUarghus Ua Raithnen, Abbot of Leithghliuin; Learghal, Abbot of Othain; Forbhhasach, son of Macluidhir, Abbot of Cill-mor-Cinnech; Ceann-faeladh, son of Uilt, wise man of Both-Chonais; and Airtri, son of Faclan, Loch-Uaithne. —See it again referred to at A. D. 1025.

1 Ui-Fothadhl-tire. —This is probably the barony of Illa and Offa West, in the new county of Tipperary, of which, according to O’Huisdh-rin’s Topographical Poem, O’Mearadhgaigh, now O’Mara, was the ancient chief:—

“O’Mearadhgaigh, maine an p’ich, eurth O’Patinois, fu ar mo saighin.
Ui Neill a h-Ubb Gogam Plann, ma leogam co leip tluaionn.”

“O’Mearadhgaigh, good the king, lord of Ui-Fathaith, who obtained a great territory; The O’Neills of fair Ui-Eoghan, all the lions I mention.”

See note * under A. D. 813, p. 126, supra.

* Ceann-Eitigh. —Now Kinnity, in the barony of Ballyburt, and King’s County. —See note * under the year 1213, p. 183, infra.


* Cill-mor-Cinnech : i.e. the great Church of Ceann-eich. This was probably Cennachie, anglic c. Kneigh, near the village of Iniskeen, in the barony of Carbery, and county of Cork, where are the remains of a Round Tower. There is another Ceann-eich near Castledermot, in the county of Kildare.

* Both-Chonais: i.e. Conas’s booth, tent, or hut. This is described by Colgan, who knew it well, as in the barony of Inishowen, in the diocese of Derry:


Acta Sanctorum, p. 108.

The name is now obsolete; but there can be little doubt that it is the place in the parish of Gullall, in the barony of Inishowen, called the Templemoyle.

3 Q 2
Dubhán, tigímh Ua nDubach Arpaípr, Rógaítaigh, mac Maoilbhríad, tigímh Dlaisíall, [vécc]. Plannógaí, tigímh Leitín Chaéal, do máthta la Plann, mac Conaing. Lucht óc rís, ríomh leis to Dlaisíall aí do poéitaigh do éart rí Dlaisíall aí do Snaír Óséach, trí la 7 teopa hónéce afinn acce caru- ccáí po poíte, co po meáchar ma nDlaisíall, go prapadh bróic Fiannsoll a longa leó. Ón Mhacha do páripidh la Sallaigh Anne Ósachalle an domhnaí na gCearre. Ap dom Sallaigh i náraithe 5rí, an oile, oc Raite Uilme la Cinnínchae a'om tí.

Aoir Ciuipp, oche cce á caecca a haon. An réadtainn bliathain le Maoilbhríad. Plairinn, mac Conaide, epprop 7 abh buroap, Carpach, abh Tió in ghlaip, Aibill, mac Rógaítaigh, abh Lárpa, Plain, mac Réachtáigh, abh Leit Manóin, Anabh, eannárd Tió in ghlaip, Aibhíomh, i. mac Oíomnag, p. Cappal, vécc. Cattain, mac Tomálaigh, leitrí Uíos, do máthta la Sallaigh. Each tigímh, mac Láip, tigímh Láine Ólaisáraigh, do máthta la 6humaí, mac Aída 7 la Cipball, mac Duasaigh, i. meábal. 6humaí, mac Aída róimh do máthta 1 cén oche la tápaí le maithi Éiteigín a Nóidhial a tigíraigh. Maoilcaipap, mac Maoilbhríad, tigímh Ua Naoi, Ua Uap, Dlaisíall, do vécc. Cíl, mac Dubhán, tigímh Aripatt porp vécc. Ceap- nách, mac Maoilbhríad, tigímh Coba, vécc. Oenéir, mac Néil, tigíraigh Ua ngréip, vécc. Dá cinnȟha Ráitrach 1. Pórracnaí peábhnaio, eppice, lying between Cualigne and Boiraiche in Uladh. — See Reeves's Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down and Connor, i.e., p. 252, note 4. 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 spoil of Ardvanch by the forreiners in Easter-day. The navy of 28 ships of White Gentiles came to give battle to Durgents (i.e., Blackes) to Sluainuch, three days and three nights to them" [recte, were passed by them] "fighting, but the Blacke broke" [i.e., gained the victory] "at last, and" [the White] "ran away; both took their ships. Stain figh- tiens eaisct : Ere de collatns jucit. Moengal, abbot of Ardsrach; Cenufela mac Ultain, su- pience: Boithe-Cumais, et Largal princeps of Oithne,
airchinnec of Cill-dara, died. Cathal, son of Dubhan, lord of Ui-Duach-Argad-rois; Fogartach, son of Maelbreasail, lord of Oirghialla, [died] Flannagan, lord of Leath-Chathail, was slain by Flann, son of Conaing. A fleet of eight score ships of Finnghoill arrived at Snamh-Eidheach, 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 Finnghoill 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-Aidain, by the Cianachta, in one month.

The Age of Christ. 851. The seventh year of Maelseachlaian. Flaithniadh, son of Conghal, Bishop and Abbot of Birra; Cartlach, Abbot of Tir-da-ghalas; Ailll, son of Robhartach, Abbot of Lusca; Flann, son of Reachtabina, Abbot of Liath-Maechain; Andlich, wise man of Tir-da-ghalas; Ailgheanan, i.e. son of Domghal, King of Cuiscael, died. Cathmal, son of Tomaltach, half king of Ulidia, was killed by the foreigners. Eachtighern, son of Guaire, lord of South Leinstir, was treacherously slain by Bruadar, son of Aedh, and Cearbhall, son of Donghal. Bruadar, son of Aedh, was himself slain at the end of eight days afterwards, by the people of Echtighern, in revenge of their lord. Maelcanard, son of Maelbreasail, lord of Ui-Mic-Cais-Oirghiall, died. Cathal, son of Dubhan, lord of Argat-ros, died. Cearnach, son of Maelbreasail, lord of Cobhla, died. Oenghus, son of Niall, lord of Ui-Berechon, died. The two successors of Patrick, namely, Forannan, scribe, bishop, and anchorite, and


1 Rath-Aidain.—Now Rathallon, in the parish of Moorechurch, near Duleek, in the territory of Cianachta-Breagh, in the east of the county of Meath.

2 Liath-Maechain.—Now Lemanaghan, in the north of the King’s County.—See it already referred to at the years A. D. 615, 664, supra, and 1331, infra.


4 Arpat-ros.—See this obit before entered under 851.

5 Ui-Berechon.—Now Berechon, a district on the west side of the River Barrow, in the barony of Iba, and county of Kilkenny. The village of Ros-berechon, anciently Ros-Ua-m-Berechon, is within it.

6 The two successors of Patrick.—‘A. D. 851.

"Lochliann: i.e. Scandinavia. Dr. O'Brien in his Irish Dictionary, occ Lochlonnach, conjectures that Lochliann means "land of lakes," and remarks as follows:

"All the countries about the borders of the Baltic are full of lakes; hence George Fournier, in his Geographical Description of the World, says that Dania, literally signifies terra equatidis, which is the same thing as a land of lakes. It was, doubtless, from the Danes themselves the Irish did learn this circumstance of the nature of their country, which made them give them the Irish name of Loch-annuacn;"

In the Annals of Ulster the arrival of Amlaíbh (i.e. Amhuall, Aulaf, or Olaf) is noticed at the year 852, as follows:

"A.D. 852. Amlaíbh, king of Laithlinn, came into Ireland, and all the foreigners of Ireland submitted to him, and had rent from the Irish."—Ann. Ul., Cod. Chront., tom. 49.

"Innri-Gall: i.e. innri Gallorunm: i.e. the Hebrides, or western islands of Scotland.

"Inmreachtach:—" A.D. 853. Herve Columbe
Diarmuid, the most learned and most wise in all Europe, died. Amhlacibh, 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 Gaedhil [the Irish]. Gofraidh, son of Fearghus, chief of the Insis-Gall, died.

The Age of Christ, 852. The eighth year of Maelseachlann. Imreachtach Ua Finachtain, successor of Colum Cille, a distinguished wise man, suffered martyrdom from the Saxons on the twelfth day of March. Maelseachlann, King of Ireland, proceeded into Munster, until he arrived at Indeoin-na-ne Deisi; 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. Crumhnael, son of Maelduin, lord of Uí-Fidhigeinte, died. Tuathal, son of Maelbrigide, King of Leinster, was martyred. Bruadar, son of Ceannfaeladh, lord of Musgraighe, died.

The Age of Christ, 853. The ninth year of Maelseachlann. Ailill, Abbot of Achadh-bo, and Robhcartach, Abbot of Iniscaindeagha, a scribe, died. Rudgus, son of Maeniodh, Abbot of Mainistir-Buite, was drowned in the Boimn. Catain, 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.


Cille, sapientus optians, i.e. Id. Marci apud Saxones martirizatus."—Ann. Ulf.

Indeoin-na Deisi. Now Mullach-Indeina, a townland in the parish of Newchapel, near the town of Connell, in the territory of the northern Deisi, called Magh-Fenimhean, now the barony of Ifa and Oif 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. Maelseachlann, King of Tara, went into Munster, even to Inneoin of the Desies, and brought their pledges."—Col. Clareud., tom. 49.


Loch Cend. This is evidently a mistake for Loch Cindin.—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.
under 853, are to be found in the former under 854.

1 The Gall-Goidealtra: i.e. the Dano-Irish.
2 Glin-Foclóire—Otherwise written Gleanmgha, and anglicised Glencelly, a remarkable valley in the parish of Baloney, barony of Strabane, and county of Tyrone.—See note 1, under A. D. 1600, p. 2226, infra.
3 Eforadactil. Now the barony of Forth, in the county of Carlow.
4 Ul-Baireche-Maighle. This should be Ul-Baireche and Ul-Maighle. 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 Slieveargry, and the latter the barony of Ballykane.—See Lebor-na-GCraed notes * and §, pp. 212, 213.

The year 851 of the Four Masters corresponds with 855 of the Annals of Ulster, which notice the events of that year as follows. The true date is 856.

"A. D. 855. Great frost and ice see as the logos and rivers of Ireland were passable for foot and horse from the 9th Kal. of December until the 7th Id. of January. Temperrteus annus et asperissimus" [recte, asperissimus]. "Maelsechlainn, mac Muellmanai, at Caissill, until he got the pledges of Munster. Great war between the Gentiles and Maelsechlainn, and the English-Irish [recte Dano-Irish] "assisted him. The Oratory of Luscan burnt by the Nordmans. A vondight by Hugh mac Neill upon the English-Irish [recte Dano-Irish] "at Glenfoe, that great slaugther was had of them. Horm, chief
anchorite, and Abbot of Lismor, [and] Cathmasach, son of Tighearnach, Economus of Ard-Macha, and who was a learned wise man, died. Luairt of Tigh-Munna died. Maelseachlaimn, son of Maehruaimdhi, went to Cniscal 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 Lusea was burned by the Norsemen. A great victory was gained by Aedh, son of Niall, over the Gall-Gaedheal@, in Gleann-Floichle®, where he made a slaughter of them. Dunlang, son of Dubadhain, lord of Fotharta-tire®, died. Faelchadh, son of Forbhhasach, lord of Ui-Bairrhche-Maighe®, died. Niall, son of Gillan, after being [living] thirty years without food or drink®, died.

The Age of Christ, 855. The eleventh year of Maelseachlaimn. Maenghal, Abbot of Fobhar; Siadhal of Disert-Chiarain®; and Maeloca, son of Olbrann, [one] of the Luighni of Connaught, Lector of Chlain-mic-Nois, died. Matudlan, son of Muireadhach, King of Ulidia, died in religion. Bran, son of Scannlan, lord of Gabhra®, died. Three persons were burned at Tailltin by lightning.

The Age of Christ, 856. The twelfth year of Maelseachlaimn. Consadl, Bishop and Abbot of Chlain-Iraird, died. Tibraide Bunbhan, Abbot of Tir-daghlas; Maeltuile, Abbot of Imleach-Iubhair; Ceallach, son of Guairre, lord of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, died. Cearnach, son of Cinaeth, lord of Ui-Bairrche-tire, died. Maelseachlaimn, son of Maehruaimdhi, with [all] the men of Ireland,

of the Black Gentiles, killed by Riaraí, mac Memman, king of Wales. Suivne nepos Roichli, scriba et anchorite, abbot of Lismor; Cormac of Lahraich-Briuin, scriba et episcopus, in pace dormientur. Sodoma, Episcoo of Slane, mortuus est.—Col. Charens., tom. 49.

5 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.

® Disert-Chiarain.—Now Castlclereagh, near the town of Kells, in the county of Meath.—See note *, under the year 710, p. 374, suprâ: also note under A. D. 868, infirâ. Some of the entries given under 855 by the Four Masters are inserted in the Annals of Ulster under the year 856, as follows:

A. D. 856. Maenghal, abbot of Fovar, and Siagal of Disert-Ciarain, mortuus est. Madugan, mac Maire, King of Ulster, mortuus est. Three men burnt at Tailltenby the fyre Dûimin” [i.e. de ccelo]. “Great wynde, that it brake downe many trees, and alsoe the hand of Inseclohta ['reclè. the artificial islands in lakes].

® Of Gabhra; i.e. of Ui-Condail-Gabhra, now the baronies of Upper and Lower Condell, in the county of Limerick.
Épeamn, cen mo tao Munin, òg òil i ctaip Múinain co náire ré deic nòide oc nÉimh. Ro lúppse 7 ro mòr Múinia co mòr mo aen ló, iar naomámh rop a míasab ace Caim Lucéada, co rparaebad ann lúpp Maolpeón, mac Múinagh. Tanaí ná dÉiri, ro rochadé ele. Tucc iarann Maolpechlaunn gialla Múinia ó Chumaí na trí níppse co hlior Tarbhna iap nÉinn, 7 ó Dún Ceapillina co hÉarna nAirtiù, iar thuar rm. Maithom péa e Ceapillball, tigearma Oppaige, 7 péa náomar in écpích Óraír típe, rop Cenél Páiacá, co nGallgoimeabtaí Ceirc Cúnn. Ceirti céo ap pé mith an liom túnúcc Ceapillball 7 lúppar. Impoic Õarín na Cíphball, mac nOundám, 7 a uigeil do gásaí in Conppe, mac nOundám, 7 in Suthchener, mac Aréin.


Caru-Loighdhach: i.e. Luighdháidh's Carn, or monumental heap of stones. This place has not been identified.

Cum Rath-Uice: Otherwise written Comair-chri n-Uice, i.e. Conamhuic Thriub Floriviam, i.e. the Meeting of the Three Waters, near Waterford.—See Colgan's Tríus Thama, p. 164, e. 81: and note 6, under A. M. 3727, supra.

Inis-Tarbhai: i.e. Inisba Tuair, now the Bull, a small islet situated due west of Dursey Island, in the barony of Beare, and county of Cork.

Dún-Cearnna: i.e. Cearran's Don, or Fort. This was the ancient name of the Old Head of Kinsale, in the south of the now county of Cork. —See note 6, under A. M. 3608, p. 41, supra.

Ara-Aithir: i.e. East Arah, now Inis-soir, anglicised Inisheer, the most eastern of the three Islands of Aran, in the Bay of Galway. This island was always considered a part of Munster, and is still inhabited by families of Munster descent, as O'Briens, O'Sullivans, &c.; while the Great Island of Aran is chiefly inhabited by families of the Connought race, as O'Flahertys, Mac Connelys, &c.

Anchoic.-Now the barony of Arra, or Duharra, in the north-west of the county of Tipperary.—See Leabhráin-ruaidhe, p. 46, note 1.

The year 865 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 Eamhrid [Emily]; he burned and plundered Munster as far as the sea in one day, after having defeated its kings at Carn-Lughadhach, where he lost Macerion, son of Muireadhach, Tanist of Deisi, with many others. Maelsechlainn carried off the hostages of [all] Munster, from Cumar-tri-n-Uise to Inis-Tarbharai in the [south-]west of Ireland, and from Dun-Cearma to Arin-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-gacdhil [the Dano-Irish] of Leath-Chualinn. 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 Saithencen, son of Arthur.

The Age of Christ, 837. The thirteenth year of Maelsechlainn. Suair-leach, Abbot of Achadh-bo Caimnigh; Ailill Banbhan, Abbot of Birra; Maccobha Ua Faelain, Abbot of Cluain-Uamha; and Faelghus, Abbot of Ros-Cre, died. A great army was led by Amhlacuibh and Imhar, and by Cearbhall, lord of Osraige, into Meath. A great meeting of the chief tens of Ireland was collected by the King Maelsechlainn to Rath-Aedha-mic-Bric, with Fethghina, successor of Patrick, and Suair-leach, 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 Lochlann at first along with him plundering Meath. And after they had awarded

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"A. D. 857. Cunna, Episcopos, Anaehvita, et princeps of Clonirard in pace dormit. Ciach, mac Ailpin, king of Picts" [Rees's Pictor.] "and Adult, king of Saxons, mortuus est. Maelsechlainn, mac Maedruamai, with all Ireland, came into Munster, and stayed ten nights at Neim" [i.e. the Blackwater River], "spoyling them to" [the] "sea, after putting their kings to flight at Carn-Lugach, and the humble king of the Desies, Macerion, mac Muireai, was lost there, and Maelsechlainn brought their pledges or captives, from Belach Gavrain to Hand-Tarrmai westerly behind Ireland, and from Dun-Cermnai to Arian, northward. Placitio Antiquam et perniciosus frugibus."—Col. Clarest., t. m. 49.

b Imhar: i.e. Ivor, or Ifars. He was the ancestor of the Danish kings of Dublin.

C. Airthir.—Now Ratidhugh, or Rahall, in the barony of Moyensiel, and county of Westmeath.—See note 7, under A. D. 771; and note 6, under A. D. 1382, p. 686, infra.

8 Successor of Finnia: i.e. Abbot of Clonard.

1 Ereros.—This is probably the place now called Oris, or Oras, in the county of Westmeath.
po maraigfion pú Ógairge do beith i ndáithi rí Leò Chunna rognadh Mael-
ghual, mac Dónnghail, pí Mhuínn, a tábú thum. Maelgual, pí Mhuínn, do
clocha la Níonmannabh, co ro marbhraet é. Seòinn, mac Conaing, tísearna
Carraig Brachaidhe, décc.

Aon Chnórt, ocht cece caoga a hocht. An cítreaimh bhíadam décc
nu Mhaoileachlainn. Oengus, abb Chunna ríearpa Molua, g ba heiscndu
 tônáin è é uan, agus Colmán, abb Dùnblaice, décc. Niall, mac Giollán,
 décc, iar neirtseathain, iar mbíoch cérpe bhíadaidhich i treabhair tuecum-
ain. Sláncheall Láisiín, Mhuínn, g Comairc, g Úa Néill an deipchert, í ag
Róela la Maolpeclainn, mac Maeldhuanaí, go ro ghab longróit occe Maig
muina. i ceippear Abbna Maca. Ro pobail Óg Pádraig, mac Néill, g
Plann, mac Conaing, an taimh aon oide rí pop a ní-g, rí pop marbháig rí
pop maráidh naonne romhá thá ir pop láir an longróit, g go mbeadh sé naoll il pop
Aon co maraigb i de na muintir, iar ro Ógath Maolpeclainn eair na plógh
an longróit go ríeadh rí popoch i leiche an Bhócla. Óg Dubh, mac Dúibhaothúin,
tísearna Úa Róisente, décc, iar na ginn. Muinn pí Céipball pop longróit
Rúirt Carraig oc Achaidh mac Eipletge.

Aon Chnórt, ocht cece caoga aman. An cinececode bhíadam décc nu
Mhaoileachlainn. Picachna, abb Tíse Mhunna, décc. Cath Óroma na máise
nu tabacht la Maolpeclainn pop Ghallab Óra eabhr, iar mh a torpóidead

"Carraig-Breachaidhe.—A territory in the
north-west of the barony of Muskerry, in the
county of Downagil.—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. Snaireball, abbot of Achabó;
Aillill Bavan, abbot of Bior.; Macéoda O'Facs-
lain, abbot of Chun-Útha, d Faclgas, abbot of
Roscre, in pace mortui sanct. A great army by
Arvay and Ivar, and Cervall in Meath. A
kingly assembly of the nobility of Ireland at
Rath Hagh na Bric, about Maelsechlaainn,
king of Taraeth" [about Fethagna, earl of Pa-
trick]; "and about Snaireball, earl of Fomio,
making peace and friendship between Irishmen,
and out of that assembly Cervall gave obedi-
ence to Patrick's Son" [i.e. the clergy of Ar-
ragh], "and to his Corb, and that Osay became
in league with Lothenam, i.e. the Northern
land" [of Ireland], "and Maelguala, king of
Monstr, became true friend. The said Mael-
guala, king of Monstr, was killed a Neri-
mannís. Seachon, mac Conaing, king of Car-
aigr-Breachly, moritor."—Cod. Clarencl., tom. 19.

"Niall, son of Giollán.—See his death already
entered under the year 854, where it is stated
that he lived thirty years without food or drink.
—See note 3, p. 193, infra.

"Magh-damha: i.e. the Plain of the Mound,
This is the place now called Moy, adjoining
Charlemont, on the Tyrone side of the Black-
water,
that the King of Osraige should be in league with Leath-Chuinn, Maelgualai, son of Donnghal, King of Munster, then tendered his allegiance. Maelgualai, King of Munster, was stoned by the Norsemen, until they killed him. Seghounan, son of Conang, lord of Carraig-Brachmaidhe, died.

The Age of Christ, 858. The fourteenth year of Maelseachlaimn. Oenghus, Abbot of Chuain-fecarta-Molua, and who was a distinguished sage; and Colman, Abbot of Daimhliag, died. Niall, son of Giallan, died, after a good life, after having been twenty-four years in oppressive sickness. A hosting of [the men of] Leinster, Munster, and Connaught, and of the southern Uí-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 Uí-Fidhgeinte, died, after being wounded. A victory was gained by Cearbhall, over the fleet of Port-Lairge, at Achadh-mic-Erlaighhe.

The Age of Christ, 859. The fifteenth year of Maelseachlaimn. Finchru, Abbot of Tigh-Munna, died. The battle of Druim-da-nhaighe was given by Maelseachlaimn to the foreigners of Ath-clath, where many of the foreigners

*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 Fe-draffordr, which is supposed to signify “weather bay.”

*Achadh-Erlaighhe.*—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” [ipin Fáití], “by Maelsechlainn, King of Tarach, until he came to Magdumai, near Ardmach. Hugh, mac Nell, and Flann, mac Conaing, came upon them by night, and killed some men in” [the] “midst of the camps, and Hugh was put to flight, after that he lost many, statu coercita Maelsechlainn in statu suo. Hugh mac Duvalvoiren, king of Fignitie, mortuus. Flannagan mac Colman mortuus est. Niall, mac Fiallain, qui passus est parabolii 34 anniæ, et qui versatus est citolubus frequentibus, tan fabes quam veris, in Christo quicib.”—Cod. Claravald, tom. 49.

*Druim-da-nhaighe,* i.e. Ridge of the Two Plains. A remarkable hill in the barony of Coolestown, in the King’s County.—See note*, under A. D. 1558, p. 1543, infra.

1 Roighne.—Otherwise called Magh-Roighne, or Magh-Raighne, a plain in Ossory, containing the churches of Mar-thorleach, Cill-Finmche, and Gleann-Dubhlaiche.—See the Fellows Araguis, and O’Lery’s Irish Calendar at 2nd February, 17th September, and 5th October; and the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick, part ii. c. 27, apud Colgan, Trias Thirnn, 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’Callahan in South Munster, O’Ley and O’Caravan in West Connaught, O’Cassidy in Fernamagh, O’Sheil in Delvin Mac Coghlann, and various other districts; O’Fergus in Umhail, in the west of the county of Mayo; Mac Donlevy 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. Cornblath, 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 Braen, 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-caein, bishop and anchorite; Dalach, son of Machraitte, Abbot of Cluain-Iraird; Fimneheadhach, Abbot of Farna; and Muirgheas, anchorite of Ard-Macha, died. Mes-cell, son of Donnghal; Ruarc, son of Bran, King of Leinster, were slain by the Ui-Neill. Braendar, son of Dunlang, lord of Corca-Loighdhe; Maeodhar Ua Tindridhil", 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 Maclruanaidh, 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 chieflain of our race has perished, Maelseachlainn of the flowing Sinainn.
Many a moan in every place, it is a mournful news among the Gaeidhil:
Red wine has been spilled into the valley, Erin's monarch has died.
Though he was wont to ride the white stallion, and many steeds of steady pace,
The only horse of Maelseachlainn this day [i.e. his bier] I see behind two oxen.

land in the sixteenth century, see Staniburgh. *Hiber. Lugd. Batav. 1581, 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 peritii, et medicinae professione continue excellens, quasi quae nomen a magno Sedulio hcreditavit, doctrinam etiam quasi hcreditariam semularetur et possideret patrimonium."—*Acta Sanctorum,* p. 313, n. 1.


O'Flaherty places the death of Maelseachlainn mac Maclruanaidh, and the accession of Aedh.
Cormac's supposed residence was at Naas, in the county of Kildare, about fifteen Irish miles from Dublin. —See it already mentioned under A. D. 705, and under A. D. 1196, 1573, and 1599. The name is explained in Cormac's Glossary as denoting a "fair or place of meeting," and is applied to some other places in Leinster, as Nonoa, a fair-green, in the parish of Owendoil, barony of Sheldrane, and county of Wexford; and Bully-Naone, in the parish of Rathmackee, in the barony of Forth, in the same county. From a very remote period till the tenth century, Naas, in Kildare, was the chief residence of the kings of Leinster, and their palace is supposed to have stood at what is now popularly called the north moat of Naas. —See Lebor-ainm-Scith, pp. 3, 9, 99, 202, 205, 226, 250, 253.

Airther-Life. —See notes under the years 628, 811, and 834, supra. The town of Naas was the capital of Airther-Life, and the residence of the local chiefs after its desertion by the kings of Leinster.

Achadh-Alba: i.e. the Field of Aldai, the ancestor of the Thatha-De-Danaan kings of Ireland. This place is described by the Four Masters as situated in the territory of Mugdubhorna-Maighen, now the barony of Cremorne, in the county of Monaghan; but it is highly probable, if not certain, that Mugdubhorna-Maighen is a mistake of transcription for Mugdubhorna-Breagh, and that Achadh-Alba is the ancient name of New Grange, in the county of Meath. If this be admitted, the caves or crypts plundered by the
The destruction of Longphort-Rothbaibh by Cinnedidh, son of Gaithin, lord of Laighis, on the fifth of the Ides of September; and the killing of Conall Ullach and Luirgnen, with many others along with them.

The Age of Christ, 861. The first year of Aedh Finnliath, son of Niall Caille, in sovereignty over Ireland. Maelpadraig, son of Finnchu, bishop, scribe, and anchorite, and intended abbot of Ard-Macha, died. Daniel Ua Liaithidhe, Abbot of Corcach and Lis-nor, was mortally wounded. Aedhan, Abbot of Inis-Cathnagh, died. Muiregan, son of Diarmaid, lord of Nas and Airther-Life, was slain by the Norsemen. Aedh, son of Cumaspach, lord of Ui-Xialan, died. Amhlacibh, Imhar, and Uailsi, three chieftains of the foreigners; and Lorcan, son of Cathal, lord of Meath, plundered the land of Flann, son of Conang. The cave of Achadh-Aldair, in Mughdhorama-Maighen; the cave of Cuoghbaibh; 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 Mughdhorama-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.

Cuoghbaibh.—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. 781, p. 391, supra.

Elemar.—He was son of Dealgbanth, a Tuis-De-Da-Dannann prince.

Dubhath.—Now Dowth, on the River Boyne, near Drogheda, in the county of Meath. The cave referred to in the text is in a remarkable mound, 286 feet high. The interior of this mound has been recently examined by the Royal Irish Academy, who have found that the cave had been, at some remote period, broken into and disturbed. The Danes seem to have been aware of the traditions of the country, that these mounds were burial places, and that they contained treasures worth digging for. For a description of the recent exploration of this cave see Wakeman's Handbook of Irish Antiquities.

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 Uainach mna an Gobhann, at
co nóccab an Phoéla. Marphad na nGall, t peipin na eCaipach, le Céipball, co phálgabhre 3l. cinn laip; 7 szin po inarph ag a cpié tao. Fraé Lmunngió dhecc.

Aoif Cime, ocht cécé parpecca a do. An dára bhliadain uAdh Phinnluck. Astráinphóé, erpeorp Cille epea, pethinn 7 ansconp, décc. Sé bliadna décc ag céó a air an tan atbaé. Maonaé, mac Conoináig, abb Ruip Cnpe, Mupháblach, mac Neill, ab Lu퐈n 7 ceall naile, 7 spoccaín, mac Croupúid, abb Sleché, décc. Ruamfá móir mar an miz Aeb Pinnluck, 7 pia Plan, mac Conan, pop Anbóe mac Aedo, pi Uína co nUítoib 1 tui Coramile Cte. Creach la Céipball pop Laigan, 7 crích olé do peachhnaimi riama la Laigan pop Óppáríghe. Lóedán, mac Caibail, tigearna Miúe do dallaib la hAdh Ppinluck. Conchobair, mac Oímichana, an dára títhiara boí po Miúe, do báoide in huppece ce Chtun hlopana, la hAmilti, tigearna Gáll. Ónmall, mac Oünlang, m'gnoioma Laighe, décc. Cíjump, mac Caíaránúag, topeac Copca bharnaíno, do marphada la Óllallab. Óperor Eoganaíta la Ceapball, mac Oímgail, co poacht co Rípu Maícge Ríne, 7 co tui gállu anéacht-tuatha Múinan, 7 Óperor Ua nAongónpa an Dérseine, 1 naom bhliadain laip.

Aoi Cime, ocht cécé parpecca a trí. An trípar bhliadain uAdh.

Drogheda, was plundered by the Danes. According to the pedigrees of the Tuatha-De-Dananns, Goibhinn, Gobha, or the Smith (whose brothers were Créidne, the Brazier; Diancecht, the Physician; Luchtain, the Carpenter; and Cairebre, the Poet), was the son of Tara mac Tuirceill, of the royal line of the Tuatha-De-Dananns.

*Feasta-in-Gaibrach*: i.e. the Graves of the Sheep; so called from the carcasses of a great number of sheep, which died of a mortality, having been buried there. The place, which is now called Fortagh, 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.

*Luminnech*—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 corresponds with 862 of the Annals of Ulster, which notice the events of that year as follows. The old translation in *Cod. Clarens.*, tom. 49, which is very faulty, is here corrected by the Editor.

"A. D. 862. Hugh, mac Cumasaet, king of Omallans, *murutum*. Mureach, mac Mialduin, Semp de Ardnaich, and king of East-North* [*recte*, Oriors]. 7 died by* [the hand of] 7 Donell, mac Hugh, mec Nell. Muregan, mac Diarmada, king of Nás, and North-east of Lifi* [*recte*, Arthir-Lifi, or East-of-Lifiéy] 7 a Nord-nummias, is killed. The den* [*recte*, crypt] 7 or cave of Achn-Alda, and of Cuova, and the cave called Fort-Boudain, over* [the] "place called Dunaí* [*recte*, Dubhad] 7 and the cave of the Smith's wife, broken and spoiled by the forreiers, which was never done before they did see out of their Navy. Three kings of them, viz., Archaiv, Ivar, and Anishe, entered the lands of Flann, mac Coning. Lorcan mac Cualain, king of Meath, was with them."—Ann. Ult.
Feartna-gCaireach\(^1\), by Cearbhall, so that forty heads were left to him, and that he banished them from the territory. Fiach of Luimneach\(^b\) died.

The Age of Christ, 862. The second year of Aedh Finnliath. Acidhlin-brit, Bishop of Cill-dara, a scribe and anchorite, died; one hundred and sixteen years was his age when he died. Maenach, son of Conmaich, Abbot of Ros-Cre; Muireadhach, son of Niall, Abbot of Lughnadh and other churches; and Brocan, son of Comhsudh, Abbot of Slebhte\(^4\), died. A great victory was gained by the king, Aedh Finnliath, and by Flann, son of Conaing, over Anbhith, son of Aedh, King of Ulidia, with the Ulidians, in the territory of Conaille Cerd. A prey by Cearbhall, [lord of Osraighhe], 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 Domnchadh, the second lord that was over Meath, was drowned in a water at Cluain-Iraird, by Amlheicibh, lord of the foreigners. Domhnall, son of Donnlagh, 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 Fearn-Maighe-Fene\(^5\), and bore away the hostages of the Aithcheach-tuatha of Munster\(^a\); and the Ui-Aenghusa\(^m\) of the South were [also] plundered by him in the one year.

The Age of Christ, 863. The third year of Aedh. Maincheine, Bishop of

\(^{1}\) Slebhte. — Now Sleaty or Sletty, an old church near the town of Carlow, on the west bank of the Barrow, in the barony of Siveymargy, 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. Lorecan, mac Cahail, King of Meath, blinded by Hugh, mac Nell, king of Taraich. Conor, mac Diarmada, half-king of Meath,styled in water at Cluain-Iraird by Amliaiv, king of the foreigners. A great derocot" [i.e. derout, or defeat] "by Hugh, mac Nell, and Flann, mac Conaing, upon Ainfi and Hugh with Ulsterians, in Tirconnell" [recte, in Tir-Conaille-Cerd, in the new county of Louth]. "Mureach, mac Nell, Abbot of Lugai, and of many more churches, died. Aenog Brit, bishop of Kildare, and scribe and anchorite, et seneq almost of 116 years of age, died." 

\(^{a}\) Fearn-Maighe-Fene. — Now Fermoy, a barony in the north of the county of Cork.

\(^{a}\) Aithcheach-tuatha of Munster: i.e. the Attacotti of Munster. These were such tribes of Munster as were not of the race of Oilioll Olum.

\(^{m}\) The Ui-Aenghusa. — These were the descendants of Aenghus Mac Nadirach, King of Munster, who was slain in Ceall-Osmach, in the new county of Carlow, in 489. They were the ancestors of the families afterwards called Mac Carthy, O'Callaghan, O'Keeffe, and O'Sullivan.

— See note', under A. D. 489, p. 153, supra.

3 8 2
Manceine, eppecop leigilme, Tuathal, mac Abogpoca, ppm eppecop Porphenn, 1 abb Dún Ceallach, Cellach, mac Uhilla, abb Chille uapa, 1 abb lae vece hi ceipé Cneirnich. Ceitimach, mac Bapin, ppmr Apba Macta, Comnaí, ppmr Taillaéta, 1 Luchainén, 1. atap Ècampaíg, mac Èogam, mac Àed-aisám, mac Torba, pomin, 1 angcoipe hi cClain mac Nóg, vece. Ticcimach, mac Rosapéac, tighar na Loa daab, 1 an uapa pluit boi pop bheasointh, [vece]. Tadh, mac Ochannata, tighar na Ua Cempealtaig, do marbain la a briathrib rípm. Colmán, mac Dúmlam, tighar na Róptart tíre, do íomhain la a chloin réipim.

Aon Créop, ocht ccead purrce a cètarf. Omaicaitach, eappcor 1 abb Loépa, Colgga 1 Àedh, òa abbaib Mamprteac òntsce, vece íom mbbadámh. Ro teclomaith lempionól an Tuaircémh la hAbh Rúthuirt, 50 po áirce longporra Ball sa arn m in tabartar íom Rócla eòp Senel Èogam 1 Dál uGáin, 1 do beart a Corb 1 a nèitea, a nèudala 1 a molmainne. Rangstair Ball an coseció co haom marjim 50 Loc Peadail mac Lodaín. Lar na mpor 1 Àedh, 1. m Èreamh, an tucúimpa caitaifcinél íom do beit 1 nòp a tìpe nír do heirlaidac po mpuilad lair text, nòp do poich òa poighd úin a pacairde, 1 po reapaí eòt annm annmarpaíte éopra cètarf dá leite. Ro ppmacnaí do pop na Gallaitb, 1 po cuirche a nír. Ro cionnlath a ceitnna co haon marjim a bhraímir in mgi, conaí òa pièct vece eòt po comairneacht ruatha, po rocair lair don častle qui cemnoea m po crècéaraitse tòd, 7 po bhrín a nòtaibhig eòca lair, 7 aobdan uin iar cròaill òa ngonab. Spair, 1 Steit, 1 Achaoin Uspair naugdum 1 Oppar. Loch Léimpan do poich íi

*Fortren.—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; Tuathaí, son of Ardghus, chief Bishop of Fortremn, and Abbot of Dun-Ceallain, [died]. Cealbhabh, son of Ailell, Abbot of Cill-dara, and the Abbot of La, died in Pictland. Ceithearnach, son of Fairnach, Prior of Ard-Macha; Conmhal, Prior of Tumhacht; and Luachairen (i.e. the father of Eger-tach), son of Eoghan, son of Aedhagan, son of Torbach, scribe and anchorite at Chuan-mic-Nois, died. Tighearnach, son of Focarta, lord of Loch Gabhar, and the second chief who was over Breagh, [died]. Tadhg, son of Diarmait, lord of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, was slain by his own brethren. Colman, son of Dunlang, 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-Buite, died. A complete muster of the North was made by Aedh Fintliath, so that he plundered the fortresses of the foreigners, wherever they were in the North, both in Cinél-Eoghain and Dal-Araidihe; and he carried off their cattle and accoutrements, their goods and chattels. 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. Suturh Sleibhte and Acheadh-Arghalais were plundered by the Osraigh. Loch Lebehinn.

Cod. Clarenc., tom. 49.

1 Loch-Feabhail-mic-Lodain; i.e. the Lake of Feabhail, son of Lodan, a Tuatha-De-Dannan chieftain. This lough is now called anglice Lough Foyle, situated near the town of Londonderry. See note 1, under A.M. 3581, p. 40, supra.

2 Died of their wounds. Dr. O’Conor incorrectly translates this: “Et transvecti sunt eorum vulnerati in Ecclesiis” [rore, in mortis angore]. “et baptizati sunt postquam sanati de eorum vulneribus,” p. 367; but *árbairic sau ngnombh, or *árbairic sau ngnombh, means “they died of their wounds,” not “baptizati sunt.” Íop *árpoll means “after some time.”

3 Loch-Lebhinn. Otherwise written Loch-Lebhinn, now Lough Leane, about one mile to the south of the village of Foss, in the north of the county of Westmeath. According to the Life of St. Fechin, published by Colgan, Diarmait, King of Meath, lived on an island in this lake in the time of St. Fechin, who died in the year.
...and according to the tradition in the country the tyrant Turgesius had a residence on the same island.

* Rath-Ailthir.*—Now Oulton, near Teltown, in the county of Meath.—See it already referred to under the years 784 and 805.

* Eochall:* i.e. the Yew Wood, now Youghal, a town near the mouth of the River Blackwater, in the south-east of the county of Cork, where the Danes had entrenched themselves about the middle of this century.

* Midircecht.*—Now Meenadreidh, near Borris in Ossory, in the Queen's County.—See note *v,* under A. D. 600, p. 225, supra.

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. Amhail and his nobility went to Forth, together with the forreiners of Ire-

land and Scotland, and spoyle 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 Cuimhne, King of Rathairthir, jugulatus est dolose by Muregan, mac Aedgana. Hugh, mac Nell, praised all the mansions of the forreiners between Tireconnell and Dalaruai, that is, the South East of Ulster, and brought their goods and Chatteries to his place of abode after battle given them; an overthrow given them at Loch Feral, from whence he brought 210 heads. The routinge of Loch Levin into blood, that it was in lumps of blood as if it were lights of beasts in the bottom of it.”—*Col. Clarend.,* tom. 49.

* Ara-airthir:* i.e. the Eastern Ara, now Inisheer, the most easterly of the three islands of Aran, in the Bay of Galway.—See the year 836.

* Dun-Amhlaicht.*—Amhail’s, Auliff’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. Cormachan, son of Cumanach, 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 Osraige, and Cinnedilh, son of Gaithin, at Mindroiccht.

The Age of Christ, 865. The fifth year of Aedh. Oeghecherair, Abbot of Conner and Lann-Eala, bishop and scribe; Robhartach of Finnglas, bishop and scribe; Conall of Cil-Seire, bishop; [and] Dubhartach of Beiri, died. Cormac Ua Liathain, bishop, abbot, and anchorite, died. Maeltuile Mac an Gobhann, Abbot of Ar-a-arthir, 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. Huppan, son of Cinaedh, heir presumptive of Connaught, was burned in an ignited house, by Scolshachan, son of Diarmait. The burning of Dun-Annalacibh at Cluain-Dolcain, by the son of Gaithen and the son of Ciaran, son of Ronan; and one hundred of the heads of the foreigners were exhibited by the chiefains in that slaughter at Cluain-Dolcain. Muircadhach, son of Cathal, lord of Ui-Cremhthainn, died of paralysis. Ceanannan, son of Ceolach, heir presumptive of laff's Fort. This was the name of a Danish fortress at Clondalkin, near Dublin.

1 The son of Gaithen.—He was chief of Laeghias, 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. Maedhuin, mac Hugh, King of Ailech, in clericatu dolore extenso mortuus est. Rovartach of Finglas, episcopus et scriba; and Conall of Kil-kere, episcopus; and Coscrach of Tetaille, scriba et anchorita; and Ogechar, abbot of Conmare and Lainela; and Cornacke, usque Liathain, scriba episcopus et anchorita, in Christo eanes dormierunt. Maeltuile, abbot of Lower Arne, died. Guaire, mac Duibhavoire, mortuus est. Aban, mac Cinaech, second in Connaught prayer by Domian" [recte, destroyed with fire] "by Scolshachan, mac Diarmada. Auisle the third of Gentyles, by guile and by murder killed by his own kinsmen" [Auisle, tertius Rex Gentilium, dolo et licentia, a fratribus suis jugatus est]. "Battle upon Saxons of the North at the citty Evrec" [York] "by the Black forreiners, wherein Aihill" [Ailiff] "King of Saxons, was killed. Dunavlaiv burnt at Cluondolcain by Mac Gaethin, and by Macelcaran, mac Romain, and the slaughter of a hundred heads of the best of the forreiners, the same day, with those said captains, in the confines of Cluondolcain" [in calles diei apud duas predictas in confini Cluana-Dolcain]. "Muireach, mac Calain, King of Kindred Cruinathain, died of a long palsy" [para diei longa extactus est]. — Col. Clarend., tom. 49.


Mól an bhuain vo Muainchaí, vo slóin an taiméir gánaí, Cúg mac Conaing mac lámh, vo báis pop tromháib mac Tanph.

*Eochaidh Gall.*—This notice of Connmacdh’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 Gurnamdu and his Irish Lord Deputy, Turgesins), which was evidently written since A. D. 929, to flatter the vanity of the Christian Danes of Dublin, by asserting that their ancestor was converted to Christianity by St. Patrick.—See Colgan’s notes on this fable in Jocelin, *Trias Thauma*, p. 122, n. 70, 71; and *Leabhar-cha-y-Ceart*, p. 226, note 3. The Fine-Gall, who were seated at Dublin, and in the east of the plain of Bregia, were evidently the descendants of the prince, Tomar, or Tomrar, who was slain in the year 817.

*Cill-Ua-Duiaghre*: i.e. Church of the Ua Duighire, now probably Killaderry, in the county of Dublin.

*Conchobhar, son of Tadhg Mor*: i.e. of Tadhg, son of Muirgheas, who was the fourth in descent from Muircadhach Muileathan, a quo Sil-Muircdhaigh. This Conchobhar was the grandfather
Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, died. A victory was gained by the son of Gaithin over the foreigners of Ath-cliath, wherein fell Odobh Micle. Gaimuthbeolu, chief of the foreigners of Corcaigh, was slain by the Deisi.

The Age of Christ, 866. The sixth year of Aedh. Ceallach, son of Cunnagach, Abbot of Fobhar, who was a noble and illustrious wise man; Connmhach, Abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, one of the Fine-Gall, i.e. of the race of Eochaidh Gall, died on the first day of the month of January. Daniel, Abbot of Gleann-da-locha and Tamhlacht; Caemhan, son of Daechach, Abbot of Daimhling-Cianain; Conghal, son of Feadach, Abbot of Cill-Dealga, and a distinguished scribe; and Fearghus of Rossaithir, scribe and anchorite, died. Reachtadhra, son of Murchadhs, Abbot of Corcaigh-mor; and Laichtene, Abbot of Cluain-echlneach, died. Flann, son of Conaing, lord of all Breagh, collected the men of Breagh [and] Leinster, and the foreigners, to Cill-Ua-nDaighir, i.e. 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; Diarmait, son of Ederseel, lord of Loch-Gabhar; and Carlus, son of Amhlaibh. [i.e.] son of the lord of the foreigners. There fell on the other side Fachtus, son of Macduin, Righdhamhna 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-Conchobhar, 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-Mannachan, or O'Moonhans, 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 Kilmure, Aghrium, and Cleenraff.—See note 3, under A. D. 1197, p. 107, infra.

a The son of Tadhg; i.e. Conchobhar, King of Connaught.
Ar do na ceipeachaidh do fröl Maithreigh táinsaib do éacht Chille Úa nDáirse, po ráthó níora,

Ciar bepa cáec a brít, ar a luige láin étai,
Ar iad ro an rámphi décc, lófar òirn cear dá cóiméid.
Lófar pan cat á cabhair, Æinnecra 7 Pollaíman,
Máonach, maire mair an mhaideá, agus Taig, mac Tomaltaic.
Plannacán pléir píatraí Ana rium, hí Maith Gom Úa Catáil,
Máonnacha bá maire a mnín, hí Anró úa Mothmíchéil.

Óruth Géad a chéapt mar céart, cecir,

Dor pan dhárt Æabhairt níos, piaille ginn dono dar lavt linn linn,
Ar ar éoinb minicápi goill, do cat rí nuig nÉtarhc null.

Géid cecir,

Maìr ar ma or, maire ar peacht, neacht ceo cupaid mar ceopp,
Arpaig ó puair, dénaid eít, marbhaid ar threo mímmon tóirp.

Pile cecir,

In Ceol Úa nDáirse nóim, bhlaiprit puair lomann oró.
Méadaír, por plaig piadipa nGall, hí por Ëann, má pippan do.

1 The Síl-Muiréadhaigh : i.e. the O'Conors of Connaught and their correlative. — See note 1, under A. D. 700, p. 301, supra.
2 To guard him.—Dr. O'Conor says that two lines are here wanting, which seems true.
3 Finnacha.—He was the ancestor of the family of O'Finaghly of Dunamoon, whose territory extended on both sides of the River Suck.
4 Flannagan.—He was chief of Cuan-Cathail, a territory near Elphin, in the county of Roscommon, and ancestor of the family of O'Flannagan, now Flannagan.
5 Mothmíchéil.—He is the ancestor of the family of O'Moithmíchéil, now anglicé Mulvihill and Mulville, anciently seated in the territory of Corcredhlaun, 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 Síl-Muiréadhaigh, 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.
6 The poet of Aedh : Òpar Ġeda.—In the Leabhar-Ghabhlaith of the O'Clerys, p. 203, the reading is Òpar Geda, i.e. the poet of Aedh-Finnlaith, 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.
7 Brown-haired-host : i.e. the forces of Conchobhar, King of Connaught.
8 King of Eta : i.e. King of Howth, by which is here to be understood Flann, son of Conaing,
It was of the chieftains of the Sil-Muircadhaigh who came to the battle of Cill-Ua-nDaighre, the following was composed:

Though every one should judge adversely, it is on his full false oath:
These are the eleven men who went into the battle to guard him:
There went into the battle to assist therein Finnachta 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.

"Monēقن mon, pe Burr 阗 berece, Heare cēo curod mon geopp."
Annala Rioghachta Eireann. 

Oed cecimt,
Q n dl buine Laini leip, Iap an mbreip von Uhóinn hrap;
Ar pl do heip maom im Phíann, coimhša na nGall ma a air.

Cecimt,
Cuimh neim pop tefgain rap, pop mac mbeip vo Oibrais;
Téim an coitíta Cuimt pon am, im mbearach boitha voip pl.

Ap von eit eitna po róip,
Col tuib an vo puigh, mac Néill Oirig eagpinac,
Un tAíd Fhíno co róib, tíir ooc Cill Ua nDainithe.
Oidh cétstíp vo [a] nuage, rap roebip into prípge
Doim ocaibh aonaíla, meabhaí pop eóig mile.

Loippin bhí Plánn atbeart po,
Dia luam láthi baoda loomaí im mbelaí náta.
Fhípmhine pip po bidecha, ionnmhne gnúirí nítha.

Máthar Plánn, níghi Néill amharaít po.
Síppim, níppim, ndegfíell, ndoichfíell, maom caíta punó paenaíg,
Síppim pi, oia ocaimh róipin, níppim pi ropp poimhín,
Doíppim vo plaicích Leitir Cúinn, a teuirim la pacipa Slám,
Síppim píogáid Céidh oil, asig níppim oibhaí Plánn.

Máthar Plánn beó,
An tóe tóe, do ni mac Conaing don po,
Cilem pi comice gae vú do popetc an bpú do domh.
Aedh eceinit:
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 eceinit:
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 3, under the year 841, p. 462, supra.
Ullo na msece akiéimho do epeapca a traoi Séile Cualam na riàb
mpeccás is breis ciorpÜba, gur bo maècpa mar la cach mòrin. Cuim, mac Cionacntha, tiúeaipna Ua mbapcpo tîpe, do napinb di tugail in ùinim porp
da gallda.

Aim: Cnopr, ocht ecéo rpeapca a reacht. An peachaimh bhlaob
údub. Ubh! Uil Chlochra pepihdo, epecpor, 1 abb Clocair, Cnopmac, mac Clanaigh, abb Saipge, epecpor, 1 pepihdo, Mhdallan, epecpor Slainé, décc. Ecnoip, mac Dàoinle do boll mhaert na Gallaib i nOipip macpna. Maeppan, abb Cluna mac Np 1 Daoinmph, pepihdo eipóe do Òhareachaighi dàimnph
a cénél. Òubrà, mac Mhaltraile, peap ro npeapcpa àì ecepa 1 poïltam
uo luèet na hEóanna ule ma pé, décc. Plann, mac Rpeapcar, abb Lannó
Léipe, 1 pepihdo Ajna Maìca, décc. Cnopmac, mac Cumpínap, pepihdo,
1 peapca Cluna peapta Òenhaím, décc. Òudánc, mac Mhp-
álpaigh, mi Lagná, décc. Maelbrìghe, mac Speallain, tiúeaipna Conaille, décc
1 òchòpceace. Cionacn, mac Macdrcnana, am napa tiúeaipn boì an tám
úl pòp C’hanna’cdeib do napínba. Maelcarpam, mac Ròman trémpceap
aùria Epeann poïltam porp Gallaib, do napínba. Cion, mac Eathac,
tiúeaipna Cpeannamne, décc. Cion mac cummupeccar, tiúeaipna Ua mbapcpo,
1 Cínach, mac Eathac, tiúeaipna Murpícru naibhi, [décc]. Òomáigín,
mac Cnopcpp, tiúeaipna Ua cCumpínataig, do napínba. Conaing, én mac
Plann, mac Conaing, do napínba la hUib Cumpípataig. Apo Maìca veipjig
1 do leòpca, co na veapcepig ule la hAmnaib. Òic ecéo etip hpeòh 1

1 Scollo-Cuadain.—This was the old name of the Sugar-bolt mountain, near Bray, in the county of Wicklow. The year 866 of the Four Masters corresponds with 867 of the Annals of Ulster, which notice the events of that year briefly as follows:

“A. D. 867. Cellach, mac Cumannich, Abbis Fovair, juvud cepcpas et igrainossimamus, perill, Conach, Abbot of Connimochais, in moct Kall. Janaríii in Christo dormicid. Danil, Abbot of Glasaloch and Tamlachta. Cévan, mac Faly, Abbis of Doimlaig, mortas coi. A battle by Huch, mac Nell, at Killonairi, upon the O’Nells of Breng, upon Leinster, and a great army of ferteners, wherein fell 900, or more. Flann, mac Conaing, King of all bregh; Diarmaid, mac Edirsecol, and many Gentiles, were killed in that battle; Diarmaid being king of Loch-
ngarvar. Fachina, mac Macbhuain, died of a wound gotten in the battle, being heir apparent of the Focha, that part of Ulster” [so called]. “Con-
gal, mac Fent, Abbot of Killdeglia, scriba, qui cicelli. Òrompo ignota aqua de Monte Cuadana cum pis-
cibus aris. Vetus magnum in Feria Martini, Rechtaivra, mac Mureha, abbis of Corea-mor,
dormicid.”—Cod. Clar., vol. 49.

1 Darraigh-Daradhinaí: i.e. Dartry of Deve-
nish. This is clearly a mistake for Dartraighe-
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 Uí-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 Slane, died. Eodois, son of Donghal, suffered martyrdom from the foreigners at Disert-Diarmada. Martin, Abbot of Cluain-Neis and Daimhinis, a scribe of the sept of Dartraigh-Daimhinisi; Dubhthach, son of Maeltuile, a man who excelled all the people of Europe in wisdom and learning, died. Flann, son of Fearchar, Abbot of Lann-Leire and Economus of Ard-Macha, died. Cormac, son of Cumhnachach, economus, scribe, and wise man of Cluain-fearta-Brenainn, died. Dunkling, son of Muireadhach, King of Leinster, died. Maeldhridhe, son of Speculan, lord of Conaille, died in religion. Cinaedh, son of Maeltuile, the second lord that was at that time over the Cianachta, was slain. Maeldhridhe, son of Romain, champion of the east of Ireland, a hero-plunderer of the foreigners, was slain. Cian, son of Eochoindh, lord of Creampaigh, died. Cian, son of Cumasgach, lord of Uí-Bairrech-tire, died. Cearnach, son of Eochoindh, lord of Mughdhorn-Breagh, [died]. Donnagan, son of Ceadfaa, lord of Uí-Ceinnsealaigh, was slain. Conang, only son of Flann, son of Conang, was slain by the Uí-Ceinnsealaigh. Ard-Macha was plundered and burned, with its oratories, by Anmlaeibh. Ten hundred was the number there cut off, both by wounding and suffocation:

Caiminnsi, which was the ancient name of the barony of Dartry, in the west of the county of Monaghan.

The year 867 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 868 of the Annals of Ulster, which notice the events of that year as follows:

"A. D. 868. Martan, Abbot of Clonfinois and Daivinis, scriba, and Niallan, bishop of Slane, died. Cormac, mac Elai, Abbot of Saighir, scriba, citem semel finiit. Flann, mac Ferchair, equusinmis of Ardmach, and prince of Lainleire [hen?] "breeder fluidit citem. Maeldhridhe, son of Romain, the only kingly man of the North-east" [recte, of the east] "of Ireland, and the bruising champion of foreigners, killed. Cormach, mac Echach, chief of Mugorne-Breagh; Ruachan, mac Neill, chief of the O'Forins, died. Ardmach spoiled by Aulaiv" [recte, Aulaiv spoiled Ardmach], "burninge the towne and the oratories, and slaying ten hundreth by fire and sword, and carried great booti away. Donnagan mac Cedha, Rex O'Cinselai, populus est dolosi a socio suo. Ailill of Clochar, scriba, Episcopus, and Abbot of Clochar-mac-Damen, mortuus est. Dubhthach, mac Maeltuile, ducesians
Cóbeach crupriç cuippechach, domna µç Lipthe leinnac,
Dippan mac móir Muirenda, ba lac Ua Coenpeinn Ceallaích.
Clethi lasgan leqnoi phi glín, pizamn, poilcæ,
Retai muipeach peòfin, comorba Coital Cobéach.

Coisgan Posa, anscone Taillacta, ultra Maolpeann, neig. Dálaich,
mac Muirechtaí, tigearna Ceneol Conail, vo marbhao, Í Maoltorna,
mac Uilella tigearna Ceneol Luisba, neig. Maolpeaínall ba tigearna
leir dhiagairt breas ño marbhao la Tallaich. Cononaí, mac Peagaile,
tigearna Ua bruidh Cualann, nece. Loí marb Úaín la hUinn pìnnaic o
rí eacha co Tábric. Ceapball mac Óingail, cop in tóin boi óna monnaí
toí leire olc go Dún boíce. Róppraíchei Úaín ùnaí Ceapbal Í mac

Latinorum totius Europae, in Christo dormiente,
Maolbrighe, mac Spelain, roj Conaille, in cliero-
cauta obit." — Col, Chartul., tom. 49.

"Desert-Chiarain of Béalach-duin.—Now cor-
ruptly called, in Irish, Ister-Chiarain, and in
English, Castlekieran, an old church on the
Abbainn-Seo, or Blackwater River, in the ba-
rony of Upper Kells, and county of Meath, and
about two miles and a half north-west of the
town of Kells. There are some curious ancient
crosses still to be seen at this church, which
indicate the antiquity of the place.—See note 1,
under the year 770, p. 574, supra.

1 Drumna-caruddh of Ard-Cianachta. — Now
Drumna, in the barony of Fearna-Ard-Ard-
Cianachta, now nglighe Ferrard, in the county of
Louth.—See note 1, under the year 811, p. 424,
supra.

2 The Catarrach of races.—Now the Curragh of
Kildare, which is still celebrated for its horse-
races. It would appear from Cormac’s Gloss-
sary, in roj Cuitpeach, that the ancient Irish
had chariot races here; for in that work it is
conjectured that the word cuitpeach is derived
"a curribus." This derivation of the word,
though not strictly correct, still affords a strong
presumption that chariot races were held on
the Curragh in the time of the author of this
besides all the property and wealth which they found there was carried off by them. Ruadhchad, son of Niall Ua Forannain, died.

The Age of Christ, 868. The eighth year of Acadh. Suairleach of Edhmen, bishop, anchorite, and Abbot of Cluan-Iraird, doctor in divinity, and in spiritual wisdom, in piety, and in good deeds, so that his name spread over all Ireland, [died]. Comsdogh, Abbot of Disert-Chiarain of Bealach-duine3, scribe and bishop, died. Geran, son of Dichosca, Abbot of Saighir; Diarmaid, Abbot of Fearna; Comhla, anchorite of Druim-caradh of Ard-Cianachta; Dubhaltach, Abbot of Liath-mor-Mocharmbhog; Maelodhar, anchorite, bishop, and Abbot of Daumhinis, [died]. Cobhthach, son of Muireadhach, Abbot of Cill-dara, who was a wise man and learned doctor, [died]. Of him was said:

Cobhthach of the Cuirreach of races,4 intended king of Liplthe of tunics,
Alas! for the great son of Muireadhach. Ah grief! the descendant of the
comely fair Ciallach.
Chief of scholastic Leinster, a perfect, comely, prudent sage,
A brilliant shining star, was Cobhthach, the successor of Comhlaich5.

Comhgan Foda, anchorite of Tamhlacht, the foster-son of Maclmuain, died. Dalach, son of Muirecartach, lord of Cinel-Conaill, was slain; and Maclmorna, son of Ailell, lord of Cinel-Lughdhabhach, died. Maclscumnaill, 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 Acadh Finnliath, from Ath-cliath to Gabhran6. Cearbhall, son of Dunghal, plundered it on the other side, as far as Dun-bolg7. 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 novum curribus secundum deorum traditionem."—Lib. Ardnanach.

3 Comhlaich.—He was the first Bishop of Kildare.—See note 3, under the year 519, p. 479, suprab.

4 Cind-Lughdhabhach: i.e, the Race of Lughaidh, son of Sedna. The territory of this tribe extended from the stream of Dobhar to the River Sulighe, now anglicc' the Swilly, in the present county of Donegal.—See Book of Fenagh, fol. 47, b. a; and Battle of Mugh Rath, note 2, pp. 157, 158.

5 From Ath-cliath to Gabhran: i.e. from Dublin to Gowran, in the county of Kilkenny.

6 Dunbhol.—This was the ancient name of a fort near Donard, in the county of Wicklow.—See note 3, under A. D. 594, p. 218, supra. 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:

7 A. D. 869. Suairlech of Aignen, Episcopus
Annal Ríoghachtta Eireann. [869.]

... et Abbas Brume m. de Cenccinm. 1. lae
... et Abbas Brum... mac Noll, in... lisp. [i.e. as far as]
... Cervall, mac Dungail, with his force,
came to hinder them to Dumbog; but Leinster-
men spied Cervall and Mac Gachbina's mansion
places, and killed some men, and did flee back with
their King, viz., Murach, mac Brain, and
some of them were killed. Duhach, mac Mur-
ach, Deus Gerviscus Concel, a gent. suar jugulatus
et. Diarmuid, mac Durnadha, killed a man in
Ardmaccha before the door' [interfecti circum ante
vmaxm domos] "of Hugh, King of Tara, his
house. Duvidatulile, Abbob of Liihmor-Moam-
eg; Macelhar, Abbas a Anchorita Daminsse;
Cumaseach, Abbob of Disert-Carain of Bealach-
duin, scriba et Episcopus: Congan Foda, An-
chorite of Tavhachta, Macruinn's disciple; and
Congh, Anchorite of Drumna-cara in Ard-Cia-
nachta, omnus mortui sunt. Obscioso Aile-cluithe
a Nordmannis i. Avlava and Ivar, duo reges
Nordmannorum: obserdert arcem ilian, et de-
struerent, in fine quattuor magnna arcem, et pre-
decerunt. Macelchilaim, mac Noll, hauife king
of Descert Bregon, is falsely killed' [interfectus
doloso] "by Ulf, a Blakme Gentile. Covnach,
Cearbhall, and of the son of Gaithin, and many men were slain by them. When the people of the fort had perceived this, they fought bravely against them, so that they compelled them, with their chief, Bran, son of Muireadhach, to return back, after numbers of their people had been slain. The plundering of Deisi by Cearbhall, son of Dunhal, 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 Alniadh, Abbot and wise man of Inis-Clothram, and Caille-Fochladha in Meath, died. Colga, son of Maeltule, Abbot and anchorite of Cluain-Conaire-Tomaiu; Maenghal, the pilgrim, Abbot of Beanmchair; and Maermidhe, son of Cunasgach, Prior of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Ailill, son of Dunlang, King of Leinster, was slain by the Norsemen. Cathal, son of Inn-reachtach, half king of Ulidia, was killed at the request of the king, Aedh. Flaitheamh, son of Faechar, was drowned. Maelmhuaidh, lord of Airther-Life, died. The plundering of Connaught by Cearbhall and Dunadhach; 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. Gnia, bishop, Abbot of Daimhliag, anchorite and scribe, [died]. Eighty-seven years was his age when he died. In lamentation of him was said:

Guia, the son of our fair race, head of the piety of the island of Emhir:
Well he celebrated the festival of St. Prainne, the successor of the wise Cianan.
For a long time the bright congregation, of which he was head, had
dignity without obscurity;
Alas! for the great precious gem, our fair bright friend, Guia.

Mac Mareai, prince of Kildare, mortuis est.”

Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

1 Inis-Clothram; i.e. Clothra’s Island, now Inishelloghan in Longtree, opposite Knockcroghery, in the county of Roscommon.—See note 1, under A. D. 1193, p. 98, infra.

2 Caille-Fochladha.—Now Faghly, or Faghil-town, in the barony of Fore, county of Westmeath. There was another Caille-Fochladha, near Killy, in the county of Mayo.

3 From Luachair westwards; i.e. that part of Munster, extending from the mountains of Slieabh Luachra westwards to the sea, was plundered by Cearball.

The year 869 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with the year 870 of the
Maolmuile eppeop, Ʉ abb Tuilein, Longpech, mac Paullin, abb Cille hEapaille, Pippocinmach, abb Cluana mac Hop, Ʉ Robartach Ógmaine, pepminio toccane, vécce. Cùmpanal Úa Murcháigep, tigearpa Caip, vécce iu mbeir i tprableto éan g'ra, Ʉ ba habh huilig Iubair eipiu. Maolmuainn, mac Maolcuapha, tigearna Úa Mic Uap air Phoela, véc. Muig- pone, mac Maelcoetain, letpi Comnache, vécce. Ʉpisin píp na eTri Meage, Ʉ na eComann co Slua b'laoma iu tigearnáib Ʉall i pneaich Ʉele òrig seo na bhaona po.

Aorp Cnaport, ocht éceó picheanusa a haon. Ʉn taomán bhaadam vécce éCbo, Colman eppeop pepminioi Ʉ abb nDomopomai, Orchaill, eppeop Calh mòir Cnap, Ónggal, mac Maonaigì, abb Lìp Camaicga, Maolmuile Cluana humphán, abb Luigman, Ʉ Cluanaeparrach, mac Munéiptnìaig, abb Óun Caliaim, vécce. Seamhán Oinireig Pátrpace, pepminio tprpeangce, vécce. Lihiobair, mac Longhaig, pí Úllam, vécce iu nepaghchano. Uatíníap, mac òrhoiin, tigearna Úa Phachpach airce. Omaóthach, mac Raigalai, tigearna Cincéil Capppe mòir, Ʉ ba mac éce ni pàmheo, Omaóthach niupncailll ãn, saip píp nooian comnabg Ʉall, Carnál epbíobach clann ne Cump po cPrpeaib cuill i nOprum chab.

Annals of Ulster, which note the events of that year as follows:

"A D 870. Cathal, mac Inreachta,нулкие king of Ulster, is treacherously killed by"[King] "Hugh his advice. Aifbia and Iar came again to Dublin out of Scotland, and brought with them great booties from Englishmen, Britons and Picts, in their two hundred ships, with many of their people captives"[ut prod maxima hominum Anglorum, et Britonum, deduxit est sciam ab Hibernis in captivitatem]. "Ex congratio Dei Suavisreche, quod adha nae perfection est. Forreathers there with Tyrowen, Ailill mac Himba, king of Leinster, ab Neadinnaí interfectus est. Ailill Episcope, Abbot of Fallow, in Christolomírt, Curro, mac Airda, of Hand Cuhlrama, and of Focha of Meath, Abhos sapiens, et perhosiana Historian Sosticren, in Christolomírt. Colga, mac Mac-

4 Ce-Mic-Uais of the North. — The exact situation of this tribe has not been yet determined. The Ce-Mic-Uais of Teidra were seated in and gave name to the present barony of Moystown, in the north of the county of Westmeath.

5 The Three Plains: i.e. the Plains of Magh-Airibh, Magh-Sedna, and Magh-Tuathat, in the baronies of Cranagh and Galway, in the county of Kilkenny, and in that of Upper Ossory, in the Queen’s County. Magh-Tuathat is at the foot of Slieh Bhadairn, or Slieve Bloom.

6 The Comanns. — Otherwise called na eTri Comann, i.e. the Three Comanns. They were three septs seated in the north of the present..."
Maceltuile, Bishop and Abbot of Tuilen; Loingsceach, son of Faillen, Abbot of Cill-Ansaile; Feadomhach, Abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois; and Robhartach of Dearmhach, a distinguished scribe, died. Ceannfrieladh Ua Muichthighern, lord of Caiscal, died, after long and protracted illness; he had been Abbot of Imleach-Irbhair. Macelruaidh, son of Maceluarda, 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 Bladhma, by the lords of the foreigners, during the snow of Bridgetmas this year.

The Age of Christ, 871. The eleventh year of Aedh. Colman, bishop, scribe, and Abbot of Aendruim; Dichiuil, Bishop of Cill-mon-hair; Dunghal, son of Macnach, Abbot of Innis-Caindeagha; Maceltuile of Cluain-Uinsceamn, Abbot of Lughmhadh; and Faithbhheartach, son of Muireheartach, Abbot of Dun-Cailldenn, died. Scannlan of Dornmach-Padraig, a celebrated scribe, died. Leathlobhar, son of Loingsceach, King of Ulidia, died, after a good life. Uathmharan, son of Brocan, lord of Ua-Fiachrach-Aidhne, 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 Druin-claibh.

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:

am, mortuus est*. Loingsceach, mac Faillen, prince of Killansily, *mortuus est*. Revartach of Durov. *scriba optimus, mortuus est*. Muigern, mac Macel-

*Cluain-Uinsceamn*; i.e. the Lawn or Meadow of the Ash Trees. Not identified.

*Dun-Cailldenn.* — Otherwise written Dun-
Ceallain, now Dunkeld, in Scotland.—See note, under A. D. 863, p. 500, supra.

*Cineal-Cairbre-Mor.*—This tribe was seated in the barony of Granard, county of Longford.

*Druin-claibh.*—Now Drumcliff, in the bar-
ony of Carbury, and county of Sligo.—See note under the year 1187.
Plantbecartach, mac Ómhrain tícearna Cúco Moárua Ímair, cécc. Donncuan, mac Planmacúin, to marba la Conam, mac Plaimn. Innpcead Connácí la Donnchán, mac Ómhrainbóinn lá pí Carpil, 7 lá Ceapball eo nOípraíobh. Innpcead Minnan la Célláib Atra Cha. Ionar, pí Nortmann Epeann 7 úrúth, do écc.


Aorp Cnport, ocht cééó raichtmotha a trí. An treac bhaearn vécc oílo. Robapartach, mac Ua Ceapar, i. o ta mhr Robapartag, eppcop

"Cóca-Mudraillinn-Ximis.—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. Fílaívertagh, mac Duircus, King of Corcomrua, Íuras" [rígí, Ximis]; "Uainmara n, mac Bregan, rev Népotom Fialachra Aigne: Dunaech, mac Rugallai, rev Gercis Carbromar detfaini.] Léibharan, mac Luinsgi, King of the North, died in his old age. Ívar, rev Oídmannn Hamhuis Híberne et Britannica ritum finitif. Dúngal, mac Macnáin, prince of his-Kyn-Den, in pace quiviit. Donnchán, mac Flúanach, by Comming, mac Flóinn, is treacheryingly killed. The faire of Taillam ré ag nece" [i.e. without celebration] "sine causa justa et digna, quod non audíamus ab antiquis temporibus occidisse" [accidisse ?]. "Colman, Episcopos et arabi, Abbae Noendroma ; and Fláivertagh, mac Murtagh, prince of Dun-Cailliu, mortuus est." — Cod. Clarent., tom. 49.

"Cill-nóir-Maigh-Enfrin.—This is also written Cill-nóir-Maigh-Einir, and Cill-nóir-Enfrin, and Cill-nóir Maigh Enir. It was the ancient name of the church of Kilmore, situated about three miles to the east of Armagh. — See note 1, under A. D. 745, p. 318, supra. — See also the years 765 and 807, pp. 368, 418.

"Bealach-Eochaille: i.e. the Road of Eochaille, now Youghal. This was an ancient road extending from Lismore to Youghal, close to the western boundary of the country of Deisi.—See it again referred to at the year 1123.

"Fidh-laca.—According to the Catalogue of the Archbishops of Armagh given in the Psalter of Cashel, he was successor of Patrick, or Primate of Ireland for twenty-two years. He succeeded Diarmaid O'Tighearnaigh in 852, and the true year of his death was 874.—See Harris's edition
Faithbheartach, son of Duibhroip, lord of Corca-Moithruadh-Ninaist, died. Donnchuan, son of Flannagan, was slain by Conang, son of Flann. The plundering of Connaught by Donnchadh, son of Dubhduhboireann, King of Caiscal, and by Cearbhall and the Osraighi. The plundering of Munster by the foreigners of Ath-eliath. Imhar, King of the Norsemen of Ireland and Britain, died.

The Age of Christ, 872. The twelfth year of Aedh. Aedh, son of Fianghus, Abbot of Ros-Connain, bishop and distinguished scribe; Torpaith, Abbot of Tamhlacht, bishop and scribe; and Faelghus, Bishop of Ard-a-chandh, died. Aimbheacallach, son of Fonascach, Abbot of Clain-eidhmheach, died. Maelmordha, son of Diarmait, bishop and scribe, died. Cill-mor-Maighe-Emhain was plundered by the foreigners. Macmordha, son of Diarmait, bishop and scribe, died. Lorean, 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-Certa, 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. Chiron., 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. Macghal, chief" [recte: Tanist-abbot] "of Clonmacnans; Roxartach, mac Nacerda, Bishop of Kildare, an excellent writer, and prince of Killakea; and Lachtman, mac Moichter, bishop of Kildare, and prince of Fermi, died. Maireach, mac Brain, with his troops of Leinstermen, wasted until" [i.e. as far as] "Mount Mondhirn, and returned to his own country again before evening. The coming of the Picts upon the Blacke Galleis, where great slaughter of the Picts was had" [Congessor Pictorum for Dubgall, et stragus magnus Pictorum factus est]. "Ostan, mac Aitharu,

Alp Croup, ocht ec€ peatchmoa a efap. Un ef€pmaa bhaaam vece doaob. Donnall, eppcop Copeaige, pepimio epiga epise, Maolbrigtte, eppcop Glimne, Dapinaet, mac Coppel, aub Glimne nu puin, Cionaetu, aub Achaum bo Canmugh, vece, ap do do patito.

Mopol na Cionaetu spata nnu mac Copeaige co peatchab puin,

In hpeo buana, bathe papa, comatiba Ahu achatu bo.


Aop Croup, ocht ec€ peachtmba a cuig. Un c&Aem bhaaam vece doo. Maolpattmace, mac Cealtau, aub Maapeacna brat$e, vece.

King of Nornmanns, per Albusos per dolum arenos est. Maceoage, prince of Tavlaacht, and Benefacht, Episcopeus of Lusca, in pace dormivent. Feachtach, abbot of Glindalach, ab$it."
dara, scribe, and Abbot of Cill-achaidh; Lachtuan, son of Moichtighearn, Bishop of Cill-dara and Abbot of Fearna; Beannachta, Bishop of Lusca; Feachtnach, 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.

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 Ui-CEimnealaigh, was slain by his own brethren. Donnchadh, son of Aedhagan, son of Conchobhar, was slain by Flann, son of Sechnall. Socartach, lord of Ui-Cormaic, died. Reachtabhra, son of Bran Finn, lord of the Deisi, died. Dunghal, son of Faedan, Tanist of Ui-CEimnealaigh, died. Donnchadh, son of Maeltuile, lord of Rath-Tamhnait, was mortally wounded by the Eili. Flathri, son of Maeilsechlainn, killed turn Cairbre, son of Diarmaid, rex Nepotum-Cormaic, mortui est. Cairbre, mac Diarmada, rex Nepotum Cisela, killed by his own kinsmen. The faire of Tailten cen ade" [without celebration], "sine causa justa et digna. Domnall, Bishop of Corke, and an excellent scribe, subita morte perit."  

Ceallac, ibernoi Tiipe de glair, [vécç]. Cumarcaic, mac Mairiibaecc, tiq-eanna Ua Cremeann, do marbha la hÚltaib. Sgairb, mac Maolbride, tiqípna Conaille do tiocnainn do hUib Eacac. Gaet iómp, temice, 7 torpnech i nÉrinn an bhóisínghir, 7 po reapaó ríora pola iapain, go bo poppeid rapiire scrí 7 pola páip na maigib cianátadh oc Uina in Íeap. Scéin Colam Cille, 7 a monna aipèsa do tóistas a nÉrinn ro tóchadh ma nGallabi. Impeaó Ua Cennpéalaíg lè Cúenelin, mac Gairechin, tigéanna Laigín, 7 po marbaí pochadhe laip.

Aoin Cúirp, ocht céo réachtanoigéisp aipé. Tiqitéípeac, mac Mundénaig, eacnoc 7 abh Óromba meirclann, vécé. Peirgail, mac Coimín, abbaí Domhnaig Scelmall, do marbaí i nDineatasse. Dunghail, abh Leitirime, 7 Robartaich, abh Ruipp Cé, vécé. Maolcohba, mac Cúnnamhaíl, abh Aroa Mácé, do erpsabail do Ghalten Cúin Cuain, 7 an peileispín i. Mocá. Heccáin, mac Sgairb, píonn Cille haíác, Aongáir, mac Ceainnoca, tiqípna Ríp naÁrda, 7 Maileaepe, tiqéarna O CReimíachtann, nÉs. Uídhargais, mac Plaitéideairg, rióinnaí an tuiscip, 7 Rípealéacta, mac Mailecorprí, tiqéarna Luighe, vécé. Maom po Laigín a nUaétar bára, 1 torcóarp bolcoibhean mac Maolbóin. An Laigín Oígibaithe, oc Pulaétadhbh, ma nOparmígh, 1 torcóarp Ómáice, mac Annchah, 7 Óubéartpeer, mac Maolbóin, amaille pe do eab 7 líp eíopr 7im 7 báidif. Maom poa Cúthbail, mac nOimagail, 7 mar na Óerfhí, pop biu Múman, ac hIneoin, 1 torcóarp Plandoábrae, tiqéarna Sgairb, 7 poisadhe oile amaille pípp. Impeá Mide ó riabi Múman co Loch

vix. Amnire instead of Macloiva. Cahalan, 
King of the Men of Cul, mortius est.”

"Dundrubh-Deasa; i.e. the Mound of Deasa. 
This was otherwise written Dundub Deasa, 
and was the name of a mound or tumulus near 
Knoekraghan, in the county of Tipperary.—See 
Leabhar-na-gCenta, 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 Murlim, king of 
Britons, killed by Saxons. Hugh mac Coineach, 
see Pictarum, a mèlís uis nertos est. Gairif, mac 
Maelbride, King of Tireconnell” [recte, Conaille- 
Muirtheimhne], “beheaded by the Iudaikes. 
Cussianach, mac Muireach, King of Kindred- 
Críchain, killed by Ulstermen. Maclpatricke, 
mac Cellach, prince of Monaster-Baty, subita 
morte perit. Verus magnum et fulgur; a shower 
of blood came down soe as it was in great 
umps swyming. The faire of Tailten sine causa 
justo eis aige” [i.e. without celebration].

"Eclipse Luna Iulias Octobris, i.e. Imna. The 
Shrine of Colam Cille, and his oaths or 
logiques, brought into Ireland for refuge from 
Gentyles.”—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

"Murdómacly; i munnairde. The term
ghlas, [died]. Cunnascach, son of Muireadhch, lord of the Ui-Cremthaimn, was slain by the Ulidians. Gairbhith, son of Macilbrighide, 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-Deasa9. The shrine of Colum-Cille, and his relics in general, were brought to Ireland, to avoid the foreigners. The plundering of Ui-Cennseadaigh by Cinneidigh, son of Gaeithin, lord of Laeighis; and numbers were slain by him.

The Age of Christ, 876. Tighearnach, son of Muireadhch, Bishop, and Abbot of Druim-Inesclaiun, died. Feirghil, son of Comhsudh, Abbot of Domhnacl-Sechmaill, was murderously9 killed. Dunghal, Abbot of Leithghlinn, and Robhartach, Abbot of Ros-Cre, died. Macleobhla, son of Crummmhael, Abbot of Ard-Macha, was taken prisoner by the foreigners of Loch-Cuan, as was also the Lector, i.e. Mocha. Becan, son of Garbhhan. Prior of Cill-achaidh Ó Maelghuis, son of Cinaedh, lord of Ferra-Ardar; and Maelcaere, lord of Ui-Cremthaimn, died. Ualgharg, son of Flaithbhheartaigh, heir-apparent of the North; and Finsneachta, son of Maelcorcra, lord of Luighne, died. A defeat was given to the Leinstermen at Uachtar-daeth9, where Bolgodhar, son of Macleir, was killed. A slaughter was made of the South Leinstermen at Fulachta9, by the Osraighi, wherein Dunog, son of Annachad, and Dubhthoirthrigh, son of Maclein, were slain, together with two hundred men, [who were cut off] by slaying and drowning. A victory was gained by Cearbhall, son of Dunghal, and by the Deisi, over the men of Munster: at Inmein9, where fell Flannabhra, lord of Gabhra9, and many others along with him. The plundering of Meath, as far as Loch Ainninn9,

_Dunathaide_ signifies to kill a man by treachery and conceal his body.—See note b, under A.D. 1349, p. 505, infra. This entry is given in the Annals of Ulster under the year 878; but the old translator takes Dunathaide to be the name of a place, which is decidedly incorrect.

_Ferra-Ardar_: i.e. Ferra-Ardar-Cinachta, now the barony of Feryard, in the county of Louth.

_Uachtar-daeth_: This is probably the same place now called Outrath, and situated in the barony of Shilleclogher, and county of Kilkenny.

—See note f, under that year, p. 476, supra.

_Fulachta_: i.e. the Cooking Places. Not identified.

_Inmein_:—Now Mullagh-Inmeena, near Croom, in the south of the county of Tipperary.—See note g, 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 f, under A.M. 2859, supra; and note g, under A.D. 1446, p. 949, infra.
The real year of this monarch's death was 879: *Aidus Finnliathus Niell Calni regis filius R. H. annos sexdecim; 12 Kalendas Decemberis ferti sexta defunctus; ut habet Tigernach, seu Chronicon Scotorum, quod annum 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'Clergy's genealogical work, is ancestor of the Fi-Eathanach Droma-Lighean, who, after the establishment of hereditary surnames, took that of O'Donnoghue, now O'Donelley, or Donelley.—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 (see, eom. 879), as follows:

by the Munstermen. After Aedh Finnliath, the son of Niall Caille, had been sixteen years in the sovereignty of Ireland, he died at Druin-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 chieflain, 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.

Anmure, abb Árna Macha pri pé naon mór, do éce, 7 po baí tríoca bhliain na pháipéir mar an tain pm.


An Cathaoirleach, ocht ceó leachtan mar náisiúntar, òth eacán Cluain caom, eppucc 7 angcoipe, Suíthe Ua Pinnaicí, epppac Chille òatha, Ruáigél, epppec 7 abb Imleá locháin, Anadáin an Dún, Píopaíoch, abb Ómuínle, Mohtu ña Roich, abb òp móin, Neapán, abb Ceatlaig, abb Cluain Píoca Moltu, Aongáin, mac Maolcrualpa, coimharba epppec Cogán Ògand, òanna, 7 Anadáin, mac Cruadhraic, abbaí Ògand, deé. Maolrábaill, mac Conpúi, tigearra Chauprís Ògachaise, Plaeíùr, mac Ceatlaig, tigearra Ulaidh, do mhíom Cualaim, Maolmorcell, mac Múiren, tigearra Ulaidh, Paoláin, deé. Déirce Cualaim raigim 7 do eprích do Dalta B.7 poicéino móin de baimh do bpriach ag a mhóra, cropeth, córpaí mnúcho do Hionntaimhailbhb, ba tóipécho do luicht na hùispéama pm, do máthar mórain, 7 do lóipécho 1 náite chat, tre naísheathbh òch 7 naomh Chíannán. Ógáin, mac Mailecám, plaide òtha Chaoíba, 7 cóipch, mac Concape, vitais: heire apparent of the North, mortuos est.

Finneilta, mac Madoire, king of Luigné-Connacht, mortuos est. Ainmhir, prince of nyne monoths in Ardmacha, mortuos est. Domgal, prince of Leathla, mortuos est."—Cod. Claranach, tom. 49.

Tígh-Airiandach: i.e. the House of Airninda, or Fanainne. This place is so called at the present day, and anach-iod sometimes Tithrain, but more usually Titfarain. It is the name of a townland and parish in the barony of Corkeragh and county of Westmeath, and about five miles and a half to the north-east of Mullingar.

1 Ennistrone: i.e. Antrim, the chief town of the county of Antrim.

2 Airthocra: i.e. the inhabitants of the baronies of Orior, in the east of the county of Arannagh.

3 From Boraindha to Corca: i.e. from Beal-Boraindha, a large fort close to the west bank of the River Shannon, near Killadoe, in the county
Ainmire, Abbot of Ard-Macha for the space of nine months, died; and he had been thirty years before that time.

The Age of Christ, 877. The first year of Flann Simna, the son of Maelseachlaimn, in sovereignty over Ireland. Fearadhach, son of Cormac, Abbot of Ia; Duibhilitir, Abbot of Chlain-Eois and Tigh-Airimand; Muireadhach, son of Cormac, Abbot of Eantriobh; Domhnall, son of Muirigen, King of Leinster; Ferghil, Abbot of Chlain-mor-Maehnithidh; Flannagan, son of Eacan, heir apparent of Ul-Clainsealaigh, died. Maelciarain, son of Conaing, lord of Teathbha, died in religion, after a good life. Maelmridh, son of Duibhinareachtach, was killed by the Airtheara. Caindealbhan, son of Riogan, heir apparent of Leinster, died. Flann, son of Maelachlaimn, came into the province of Leinster, and took their hostages. Munster was plundered, from Boraimhe to Corcach, by Flann, son of Maelseachlaimn.

The Age of Christ, 878. The second year of Flann Simna. Cramhach of Chlain-caein, bishop and anchorite; Suibhne Ua Fimmachta, Bishop of Cill-dara; Ruidhghel, Bishop and Abbot of Imleach-Ibhair; Aedhagan of the Island; Fearchair, Abbot of Beamchair; Martin Ua Roichligh, Abbot of Lis-mor; Neasan, son of Ceallach, Abbot of Chlain-fearta-Molua; Aenghus, son of Maelcaularda, successor of Bishop Eoghan of Ard-srath; Aenacan, son of Ruadh- rach, Abbot of Lusca, died. Macfhabhal, son of Loingseach, lord of Carraig-Brachaighhe; Flaitheamhain, son of Ceallach, lord of Ul-Briuin-Cualann; Macsincill, 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 atAth-eliath, through the miracles of God and St. Cianan. Donnghail, son of Maelcan, chief of Ul-Conamhla; and Cearbhail, son of Cuoirne, heir

of Clare, to the city of Cork.

The year 877 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with the year 879 of the Annals of Ulster, which give the events of that year briefly as follows:

"A.D. 879. Feraach, mac Cormaic, Abbot of Aei, mortuus est. Maelsearain, mac Conaing, king of Tebhui, in clericatu mortuus est. Duv-
programma Ccpil, v.g. Aonagán, mac Délbaorr, v.g. Tnathal, mac Fiach-
pach, tiogna Tóchar mor. Píon, mac Dunblame, tiogna Ua Ríogómcce,
vo écc.

Aor Cnap, ocht eced roachtmogat a naon. An tseap bhaoid do
Phlann. Munúpmáta, mac Neill, abh Domhe Chalgaig 7 ceall naile, v.g.
Scannlán, abh Dún Lítglaip, do écc. Cnathal, mac Cophmac, ab 7 eppcop
Cluana Dolcán, Cophmac, mac Cphian, abh Thma na gualann, 7 rcnáip
Cluana píopa óphéann, Óubhprí, ab hpr Caomailgá, Aesán, abh Cluana
lopardo, Plann, mac Dunbo‘t-píoch, egnait Típe na gilap, écc. Raonaf
ria Conaille Munúpmáta, a tiogna Gibleáic, pop Últach, 7 tóspóip
Ambr, mac Aota, pi Ulao, 7 Conallán, mac Maileóinn, tiogna Coba, 7
apóile rcóphlauma inmaillé rpí. Concubair, mac Taígh (7 aí èrin Taígh
mór mac Munúpmáta) pi teopa Conmacht, écc, rapi meigbithain. Sluaincló
lor an píg Plann, mac Maoleachlann, co nGáoireacalb 7 go nGáaille àpí
Pocla co niomóscad 1 Munúp eicúi dí gilap, 7 go hnupeo u lá úrphíng 7o
na púscab Aro Maacá, 7 go gab gialla Conail, 7 Ogán don túmpir rpí.
Lorcuín, mac Cophmac, tiogna Ua Niallán, 7 Ómman, mac Recaptaíg,
tiogna Rípmnaige, do comúntním rpí náirl. Lópecaí Muíinn la Plann,
mac Maolechlainn, 7 a mbaráao do bpair lor. Ablí, mac Pí playedailg, pibái
Ua Tpna in cempí Ua eimpealakz, do écc.

Aor Cnap, ocht eced ochemoí o. An tiognaíd bhaoid do Phlann.
Maolpuin, eppcop Lrca, Pèpél, abh Ríma, Aongáir, mac Maoleóinn,
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apparent of Caiscal, died. Aedhagan, son of Dealbhnoth, died. Tuathal, son of Fiachra, lord of Tochar-mor; [and] Finn, son of Dubhshaine, lord of Ul-Fidhgeinte, died.

The Age of Christ. 879. The third year of Flann. Muireheartach, son of Niall, Abbot of Doire-Chalgaigh and other churches, died. Scannlan, Abbot of Dun-Leatghlaise, died. Cathal, son of Cormac, Abbot and Bishop of Cluain-Dolcain; Cormac, son of Ciaran, Abbot of Tuaim-da-ghualann and Prior of Cluain-fcarta-Brenainn; Duibhushi, Abbot of Inis-Cacindeagha; Aedhan, Abbot of Cluain-Iraird; Flann, son of Dubhdaichrich, wise man of Tir-da-ghlas, died. A battle was gained by the Conaille-Muirtheimhne, with their lord Gibhleachan, over the Ulidians, wherein fell Aemhith, son of Aedh, King of Ulidia; and Conallan, son of Macduin, lord of Cobha; and other nobles along with them. Conchobhar, son of Tadhg (and this was Tadhg Mor, son of Muirgehas), 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-glas, 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. Lorcán, son of Coscrach, lord of the Uí-Niallan, and Donnagan, son of Fogartach, lord of Fearmhagh, mutually fell by each other. Munster was plundered by Flann, son of Maelseachlaimn, and their hostages were carried off by him. Ailill, son of Finncheallach, chief of Ui-Treac, in the territory of Ui-CEimsealaigh, died.

The Age of Christ. 880. The fourth year of Flann. Maechruain, Bishop of Lusca; Fergnill, Abbot of Fearnan; Aenghus, son of Maelduin, heir apparent
píqaíma, a Éigheart, a mba dhá la n-Árainde. Rucaíta, mac Oibh-
vácheall, a bh. Tígín Nóinid, Cambúchach, mac Domnall, tigeapna Cenel
Laogairpe, Paoloan, mac Óomhange, tigeapna Tochar Eachdoch, véece.
Mar, mac Tigeapna, a mhaith do la h-Aimhrc, mac Gaimhrc. Ag féin ón
bhr 7 do bhr Ónchrpa po rénaí.

Mar, mac Tíseapnaísan gan gao, caith aepclóp ron mhínt cé,
Aenéarb a go gior amail bhr 5hen, ca ní oin do deireadh Dé.

Aimhric, mac Óshomn, tigeapna Muigdomh mórú, a mhaith. Cēa
dach, mac Robairtach, a bh. Ápa Mada Macha, do écc.

A Éigheart, acht ceó a oítheacad a haon. An éitceadraí bhalain, do
Phlannt. Scannal, e príobh Cille nápra, Ailihpend, abhaí mac Maithriúch, com-
apha Pinnéin Cluana Moparpu, Snaipleach, a bh. Ánu béacaún, Rághallach,
abh bínéim, Oumábach, mac Copbmaic, mac Aighmeacht go, Conal-
ban, mac Maolteainn, abha linn Camóilda, Copbmaic, mac Ceiteapnaí, priong
Típ do galar 7 Cluana reatha bénaínn, 7 aír nápra tigeapna boí an tan
príp nrob Loch Rácha, Domnall, mac Muireacan, pí Luagín, a mhaith do
Laognú buíonn, Céarnp, mac Óomhange, tigeapna Cúip Lípe, 7 Domnúin,
mac Conalaí, tigeapna Ciannaíta Glíme Géimn, véece. Aimhric, mac
Cértha, mac Madaí, pí Uaí, a mhaith do Chonailbh Muireacan.
Gaimhrc, mac Áiptapa, cinnair lárchat airb, do Luagín. Céahban, mac Copbpa,
thainn Ua Páilge, a mhaith. Conaing, mac Óllain, tainnair Ciannaíta,
a mhaith do Laognú. Ómamn, mac Tuaircach, tigeapna Gaillíng Col-
dlampach, a mhaith do la Óillíghaib Mórui.

Other nobles, were killed. The Condills were victors. Scáthar, prince of
Dumleghlaig by Ulster, killed. Cormac, prince of Ciarain, Scémh
of Confert-Briúin, and prince of Tuaidh-
ghulain, mortus est. Conor mac Téig, King of
the three Connachts, died in old age. mán, prince of Cluain-Feir, in pace quieta.
Dávins, prince of Inis-Kynedke, mortus est. — Cod.
Cluain, tom. 69.

*Tochar-Eachdolbach: i.e. Eochaidh's Cause-
way. Not identified.

*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 Dubhdach, Abbot of Teach-Mochuá; Cumascach, son of Domhnall, lord of Cincel-Laeghaire; Faelan, son of Dunlang, lord of Tochar-Eachdhacht, died. Bráen, son of Tighearnach, was slain by Ainbhith, son of Gairbith. Of his death, and of the death of Aenghus, [son of Macduin], was said:

Bráen, son of Tighearnach, without falsehood, universal his renown throughout the earthly world.

Aenghus was slain, as well as Bráen; what thing is removed from God’s decision?

Ainbhith, son of Mughir, lord of Mughdorn-Breagh, was slain. Cathasacht, son of Robhartaigh, Abbot of Ard-Macha, died.

The Age of Christ, 881. The fifth year of Flann. Scanmal, Bishop of Cill-dara; Ailbrend, son of Maichteach, successor of Finnech of Chaim-Irard; Suairleach, Abbot of Ard-Breacain; Raghailbach, Abbot of Beannchair; Dunalan, son of Cormac, Abbot of Mainistir-Buite; Conallan, son of MacTeimhin, Abbot of Inis-Caindeagla; Cormac, son of Ceithernach, Prior of Tir-da-ghlas and Chlain-searta-Breannn, and the second lord who was over Loch-Riach at that time, [died]. Cairbre, son of Dunlang, lord of Airther-Life, and Donchuan, son of Conghalach, lord of Cianachta-Glinne-Geimhin, died. Ainbhith, son of Adh, son of Madagan, King of Ulidia, was slain by the Conaille-Muirtheimhne. Gairbith, son of Arthur, Tanist of Iarthar-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:

mach, died in peace. Aengus, mac Macduin, leyre apparent of the North, beheaded" [doco-

hians est] "by Dalair,"—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

"Loch Riach,—Now Loughrea, in the county of Galway.—See note", under A. D. 797, p. 496, surpà.

"Iarthar-Liphe: i.e. West of the Liffey.—See note", under A. D. 628, p. 230, surpà.

"Gaileanga-Collamhrach, &c.—This was probably another name for Gaileanga-Beaga, on the north side of the River Liffey, in the present

3 y 2
Aor Cnúcht, oech ecó oítmóda a thó. An peireadh bhéaraí uirth Philann. Cophrnac, eppesc Oídmhacc, ñ abb Cíanna Mópaire, Eochu, mac Róbartaigh, abb Moalbragh abha g Cílle Monne, Muirbhóach, mac Úbaín, tísearma Laigean, ñ abb Cílle Bapa. Há thó po ráineadh,

Moilneach Muireabhach Maige Liépe, Lae linn ciithe, Ri Laigean colleb lechenn, mac Úbaín, baoin peireann uile.

Iomáin gnúir caomh píotaib, caomh táir po boigaí torabha, glaithr phíl a ríóib, po bhpi róin múch mórab.


Aor Cnúcht, oech ecó oítmóda a thó. An peáitmaí bhíranam uirth Philann. Moilrásófairce, ñ abb Cíanna mac Aor, do Úib Mheine a cénel, Tuaíal, mac

county of Dublin. The people called Gaileanga Mora inhabited the present barony of Margal- tion, 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 Flann, which notice the events of that year as follows:


"Caille-Fallamhain; i.e. Fallon’s Wood. The situation of this territory appears from a note in the Feilire-Aonghus, at 14th September, and also from O’Clery’s Irish Calendar, at the same day, which place in it the church of Ros-each, now Russagh, in the barony of Moyafoish, and county of Westmeath.—See Leabhar-na-gCéart, p. 182, note 1.

"Crashe-Liáore.—A place near Closnaaunis, 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 Daminhlaig, and Abbot of Cluin-Iraird; Eochu, son of Robhallach, Abbot of Finnabhair-abba 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.

Mughron, son of Ceannfaeladh, Abbot of Cluain-icarna-Breannin; Maeltuile, son of Fethghlnach, Abbot of Glas-Noedh; Tuileith, daughter of Varghalach. Abbess of Cill-dara, died on the 10th of January. Domhall, son of Aedh, lord of Cinel-Laeghlaire, died in religion. Maelpadraig, son of Macelurarda, lord of Airghialla, was slain by the Airghialla themselves. Maelduin, son of Aenghus, lord of Caille-Fallamhain, died. A male child spoke at Craebh Luire, two months after his birth Eochagan, son of Aedh, son of Madagan. King of Ulidia, was slain by the sons of Aimbhit, son of Aedh.

The Age of Christ, 883. The seventh year of Flann. Maelpadraig, Abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, of the race of the Ui-Maine; Tuathal, son of Ailebe, Abbot the Annals of Clonmacnoise at the year 870, in which it is added that the child said "Good God" in Irish.—See Dr. Todd’s edition of the Irish version of Veneria, 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 shows that the real year was 885, for it happened on the 10th of June that year.—See Act de Venerio Iodo, tom. 3, p. 68.
Cillbe, abb Chille Tanna, Robaptraich, mac Colgan, abb Chille Thomas, tre. Scoalacl, mac Papsil, abb Donnnaic Scénaic, Popcetlach, abb Chille mic Miodiáin, Clochán, mac Maolcruitile, ppniph Cluana Ilapanese, Anacle Secnoc (r. ppor) Cillmín vá loacha [vécc]. Cinn Tuarnal, mac Donald, 7 Caíraill, mic Pinnagadán, vá pígnanna Laígim, la Pímnachta, mac Muireasaí. Longbroin, mac Pinnsegta, tiseairn Mórrpaighe, to marhab. Oipga Chille Tanna la Galltadh, cob puicepart cesíri híce to Úann a mbprn tao leó vo Úann a long, man pporp j. Siúine, mac Duibidhboipín, to caoig gacha marípa oile vá puicepart leo.


Trom céo pop éiceadó múppedh, ó arbach leo i Liptlí lórragh. Tórnim Írnapaí Órpreall, dotheann túfáda Tícpagaí. Séit nó núcanna, mnádo nó nánar, alláin Tíceppach i túsgháir. Órpreall éneag Lipt láim, Lócan co mníp mac beccán.

Maolmjoin an píle po&tèle piopolaic, tórapaí eairgna an bepla Scoic-egna, t. vécc. Ap rám tuccaí an tímeain pu,

Cill-Thoma.—See note 4, under A. D. 746, p. 318, supra.
Cill-aire-Míchelain: i.e. the Church of the Son of Milichu, now Kilmeelchon, in the parish of Lu-nag, 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-Tonna\(^2\), died. Seannall, son of Fergil, Abbot of Domhnach-Sechnaill; Forcanlach of Cill-mic-Milchon; Clothcha, son of Maeltuile, Prior of Cluain-Iraird; Anaile, Vice-abbot (i.e. Prior) of Gleann-da-locha, [died]. The mortal wounding of Tuathal, son of Domhnall, and of Cathal, son of Finnagan, two royal heirs of Leinster, by Finnachta, son of Muircadhach. Longbortan, son of Finnachta, 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 Dubhdabhoircann, besides other valuable property which they carried away.

The Age of Christ, 884. The eighth year of Flann. Eochaidh, son of Comhgan, Bishop of Lann-Eala, ended his life at an advanced age. Reachtaidh, learned Bishop of Cluain-Uamhach; Maeltuile, son of Dunghal, Abbot of Beaunchair; Colcn, son of Connacan, Abbot of Ceann-Eitigh, doctor of eloquence, and the best historian that was in Ireland in his time; Diarmait, Abbot of Beg-Eire; Maelmain, Abbot of Disert-Diarmada, Cill-achaidh, and Teach-Theille; Cui-gan-mathair, Abbot of Imleach-Ibhair; Aedhan, son of Reachtadh, Abbot of Ros-Cre; Tighearnach, son of Tolargg, Tanist of South Breagh, [died]; Treasach, son of Becan, chief of Ui-Baire-Maighe, was slain by Aedli, son of Ilguine. Of him Flann, son of Lenn\(^3\), 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-Lifii all, and of Leinster to the sea, is the son of
Becan.

Maelmura\(^4\), 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 moritur."—Cod. Clar.,
tom. 49.

Flann, son of Lenn.—The death of this poet is noticed in the Annals of the Four
Masters twice; first under the year 891, and
again under 918.

Maelmura: i.e. Servant of St. Mura. He is
usually called Maelmura Othma, or of Fathan,
now Fahan, near Lough Swilly, in the barony of
Inishowen, county of Donegal.—See some
account of this writer in O'Reilly's Descriptive
Catalogue of Irish Writers, p. lvi.; and the
Irish version of Nennius's Historia Britonum,
edited by Dr. Todd, p. 222.
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" [recte, 887]. "Marcha mac Maelmura, heire of the Fochla" [i.e. the North], "killed by Flannagan, mac Fogartai, King of Fennow. Tierneach, mac Tolaing, heyre of Des cert-Bregh, jagulatus est a sociis suis. An Epistle brought by the pilgrims" [recte, by the pilgrim] "into Ireland, with forfeyture for breaking of the Saboth day, and many more other good instructions. Echail of Lainn mac Comgain, cum senium finier, and Madmura, the kingly poet of Ireland, mortuus 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; Maelmartin, Abbot of Achadh-bo-Caimnigh; Sloghadhach Ua Raithmen, Abbot of Saighir; and Maenach, Abbot of Cill-achaidh Dromata; Carthach, Abbot of Birra, died. Fearghal, son of Finnachta, Abbot of Cluain-Uamha, and Umanain, son of Ceren. Prior of Cluain-Uamha, were slain by the Norsemen. Sneidhhus, wise man of Disert-Diarmada, tutor of Cormac, son of Cuileanan; Dunghal, son of Cathal, Vice-abbot of Teach-Munna, died. Dunchadh, son of Dubhdhabhoireann, King of Caiseal, died. A battle was gained over Flann, son of Maelschnaill, by the foreigners of Ath-eliath, in which were slain Aedh, son of Conchobhar, King of Connacht, and Lermhus, son of Cruiniden, Bishop of Cill-dara, and Donnchadh, son of Maelduin, Abbot of Cill-Dealga and other churches, and many others not enumerated. Dobhailen.

Clarens., tom. 49. of Cashel, and King of Munster.—See note
Cormac, son of Cuileanan.—He was Bishop under the year 903.

Aorp Cnorp, 3c eicce eicce moibh, a pí. An uachtraid bhliain do Philain. Maolchobra, eric cop Cuama mac Nóip, Seachnúparka, mac Ropairta, abh Cuama nóm Maedóig, Maolpáip, mac Nóeilt, abh Sláime, Eógain, mac Cimpaitaín, abh Inneacha lúdræg, Amfochaidh, abh Magé tistle, 1 Óraipama, mac Ruim, abh Tírí Mhóna, décc. Plann, insin Úainguile, bín Mólípschlamann, mac Mcalpamanaí, pí Epeam, 1 ha hirpse macan Phláoins Sioma, décc iar naigh béàthair, 1 iar bflannain iu Cuama mac Nóip, 1 a haonacal hirpse. Sib- línneáin, mac Maolbheoide, tiṣearga Connalle Muirpréinne, décc. Ìompach- rach, mac Úaïcna, tiṣearga Ciarraige Luachra, 1 Tógmaicín, mac Plann, plair Úa mbaircba tipte, décc. Ìompácha, mac Úaibh, pí Úlaí, do máirba le hilleab bòtaidh. Ìompé Aorp hrícan, 1 Óonóin Òarpace, Tuileán, 1 Òlanne do locha le Galkab. Coimadhis, mac Cennéina píogbáinna Laoighiri, do máirbaí. Ap ód po máirsead.

ba hach na Cathail caín, pobhír púba pí Úsiach.

Mac píz Rosba baocan bcuan, Coimadhis ceang 5m ùailbhuin.

_Córca-Fithir._—This tribe inhabited the barony of Galley, in the county of Mayo, and those of Léiney and Corran, in the county of Sligo.—See Ó'Flaherty's _Ogygia_, part iii. e. 69.

_Gillmor._—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. Maclovoca, mac Cruinnéad, Abbot of Ardlacht, _citam sonidun finiuit_. Maedúitil mac Cílen, prince of Clonfrith Buíchima, _mortuus_.

Mac Patrick, sercha et sepaus optimus, prince of Treoid, and serjeant of Patrick's people by the mountain southerly, died. Dunaia, mac Durdávoirin, King of Cassill, _mortuus_ est. A breach of battle upon Flann, mac Maelsech-láinna, by the forreners, who Hugh mac Conor, King of Connaght; Lurguaí mac Cruinnen, bushepp of Killane; and Dunaia mac Maelbhlainn, prince of Kilheally, _diœsum Civitatum_, were all killed. Cervall, mac Dùghail, King of Osory, _subita morte perit_. Cugumnaailair (motherless), prince of Inneach-Ivar, _mortuus_ est. Tolairg mac Gelliai, haidt King of Descert-Bregh, _citam sonidun finiuit_. Jeffry mac Ivair, rex Nor-

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son of Gormghus, lord of Luighne-Connacht, died. He was of the tribe of Corea-Firthri, and from him the Ui Dobhailen [are descended]. Cearbhall, son of Dunghal, lord of Osraige, died. Tolarg, son of Ceallach, the second lord that was at that time over South Breagh, died. Erenhion, son of Aedh, King of Ulidia, was slain by Eloir, son of Iargni, [one] of the Norsemen. Anrothan, son of Murchadh, lord of Ui-Crinthtainn, died. The mortal wounding of Maelchertaigh, son of Fiachra, lord of Ui-Baireche. The mortal wounding of Treasach, son of Ilguini. Maelcobha, son of Crommuac, Abbot of Ard-Macha, died at an advanced age; he was of the family of Cill-mon.

The Age of Christ, 886. The tenth year of Flann. Maelodhar, Bishop of Cluain-mic-Nois; Sasachmasach, son of Focarta, Abbot of Cluain-mor-Maedhlog; Maelpadraig, son of Niall, Abbot of Slaine; Egghan, son of Cenmfaeladh, Abbot of Inleach-Ibhair; Airdmedhach, Abbot of Magh-bile; and Diarmaid, son of Rui, Abbot of Teach-Munna, died. Flann, daughter of Dunghal, wife of Maelsechlainn, son of Maeluain, 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. Gibhleachan, son of Maelbrighde, lord of Comaille-Muirtheimhne, died. Indreachtaic, son of Aedh, lord of Ciaraighe-Luachra; and Cormacan, son of Flann, chief of Ui-Bairreche-tire, died. Fiachna, son of Ainhliath, King of Ulidia, was killed by the Ulidians themselves. The plundering of Ard-Breacain, Domhnaich-Padraig, Tuilin, and Gleann-da-locha, by the foreigners. Cinaedh, son of Cennedidh, heir apparent of Laeghis, 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 lastin Rath-Bacain, the hero of the pass of Gabhruan.

_ manus ann. a fratre suo per dolum occisus est. Aenach Fame et Talten com oige ecin_ [i.e. without celebration].—_Cod. Clarend._, tom. 49.

*Descendant of Cathal.*—This Cinaeth, who was the ancestor of the family of O'Mordha, or O'More, of Laeghis, or Leix, in the present Queen's County, was the son of Cineididh, who was son of Mordha, a quo O'Mordha, who was son of Cinaeth, the son of Cearnach, son of Ceinmeididh, son of Gaethin, the first chief of Laeghis, who took possession of the three territories of Conaann, who was the son of Cinaedh, son of Cathal, son of Bearach (from whom the O'Mores were called Sil-Bearach), son of Meigill, son of Maelandhi, son of Baern, who built the fort of Rath-Bacain, in Magh-Reda.—See note 3, under the year 860, p. 496, _supra._

*Gabhruan.*—Otherwise called Bealach-Gabhr-

Aon Chéart, ocht ece óctimoá a hocifh. An uata bhádaí déce do Phlann. Maolbóir, abh Cluana mic Nóip, 7 Maolbóir, abh Urcipa.
The Age of Christ, 887. The eleventh year of Flann. Seachmasach, Abbot of Lusca; Flann, son of Maedluin, Abbot of Ia; Cormac, Abbot of Fobhar, and Tanist-abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois; Cormac, son of Fianamhail, Abbot of Druim-Innascalainn; Fothadh, Abbot of Mainistir-Buithe; Suibhne, son of Macluma$, anchorite and scribe of Cluain-mic-Nois, [died]. Maclomhda, son of Gaerbhith, lord of Conaille-Muirtheimhne, was beheaded by Ceallach, son of Flannagan. The plundering of Cill-dara and Clain-Iraid by the foreigners. A slaughter [was made] of the Osraighi by the Deisi, and the killing of Druean, son of Cearbhall, and also of Suibhne, son of Dunghus, lord of Ul-Fearghusa. A slaughter [was made] of the foreigners by the Ui-Amhalghaidh, in which fell Flair, son of Bairid, one of their chieftains, and others along with him. Maelabhail, son of Cleireach, lord of Aidhne, died. The fair of Tailtiun 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. Conchohookar, son of Flannagan, lord of Ul-Failghe, was destroyed by fire at Cluain-foda-Fini, in the church; and the relics of Finian were violated by the Feara-Tulach, on his way from parleying with Flann, son of Maelseachlaun, King of Ireland.

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:


"Inis-Snaig.—Now Inishnaigh, near Thomas-town, in the county of Kilkenny.—See note ⑩, under the year 745, p. 348, superior.

"A conflict and discussion. This passage is translated by Colgan in his Trias Thaum., p. 296, as follows:

"A. D. 889. Contigit tumultus et seditione Antrimachus in ipso festo Pentecostes inter Kind-Eogain et Ulidios; hoc est, inter Addesium filium Laigne et Flathbertacium filium Murchadhi, donec Maelbrigdeus Sancti Patricii Comorbans, seu successor, intervenerat eos compesuerat, 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 Dunghal, over the foreigners of Port-Lairge, Loch-Carman, and Teach-Moling, in which two-hundred heads were left behind. A battle was gained by North Connaught over the foreigners, in which Eloir, son of Barith, was slain. A battle was gained over the Eili by Maelguala and the men of Munster, at Caiseal, in which many noble youths were slain.

The Age of Christ, 889. The thirteenth year of Flann. Cochlan, Abbot of Teach-Mumna; Dichuill of Tanbhacht; and Fearghus, son of Maechmichill, Economus of Chlain-mic-Nois, died. Suadbhhar, i.e. the son of Coitceadhach, of Inis-Snaig, died; he was an anchorite. Becc, son of Erimhun, 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-Ceimnsealagh; Seallbhaith, daughter of Aedh; and Maelteigh, daughter of Cathmhael, died. Dubhcheann, 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 Flaitheachtach, son of Murchadh; but Maelbrighde, successor of Patrick, separated them afterwards. After this Maelbrighde obtained reparation for the violation of Patrick’s law, from the fifth part of Ireland, i.e. from the province of Ulster, together with the delivery of their hostages, namely, thirty times seven cumbals, and four of the Ulidians to be hanged, and as many more from brigidus autem, quia ita contra reverentiam Ecclesie Dei, et S. Patricio debita impigerunt, ab Ulidis obsides et 210 boves: et quatuor ex delicti authoribus suspendi curarunt Ulidii. Kineleoguin etiam in consilium ex parte sua consensorunt satisfactionem.”

"Cumbals.—A cumbal 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 Fethguai, Bushopp, Anchorite, and an excellent writer of Ardmach, in pace quiet. Contention in Ardmach in Whitsuntide, between Tyrosowen 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 forreneres of Dublin, that they divided them-
Chenel Eogain, Maolbhoair, mac Popbarraig, pinn bheartaim Lethe Cuinm, 
óc. Loigead Ratha Érain, i toighir Eccleitsach, mac Coippré. Lechtnán, 
mac Maoltoamán, réseapna Títhbá, déce. Pdáltan, mac Cuanf, réseapna 
A or Cennpealait, Niall, mac Copbmaic, réseapna na nDóiri, déc. Mochta, 
balta Perghna, eppcor. ancoic, 7 réiibmi Ápa Macha, déc.

Chop Coppe, ocith ecé nócha. An eârpanaí bhaarain déce vo Phlann. 
Maolbhoair, mac Cuan, eppcor típe vó d'iall, 7 comapna bréáinm, Cipán, 
mac Maoltoam. abh Cipone Colúm, Coléca, mac Cairemó, abh Cuanm 
herneach, Cuchene, abh Dámhrn, 7 Oeacán, mac Maitéille, peannabh 
Dómhnace Cuanan, déc. Mupfíac, mac Eochacán, pi Ulaí, vo maíba la 
Cúrait, mac Lóei. Oiblachina, mac Maolghud, pi Corpl, déc. Ceallach, 
mac Phlannagán, réseapna 6ii, vo maíba la Róspacht, mac Tolaíp, 7 
meabail, conao ann áphtep Plannacán péirn agá égáine,

*Giotta Ceallag po amap, gohau Ceallag larp na láinm, 
Up mana dép an poél gáipb, ni nalt ap maib mac Óepנפל.
Ní bai mac pí nige toip, po Ceallach ngopmaineç nglan, 
Teaglach po teaglaç an píp ní pil po mm maíba zal.*

Plann, mac Cémaín, po piln,

Anma trí eilís, trí maece Phlann inluainí Oída,
Congalach Cult, Ceallach Cúna ur Cionaoi Cnoiba.
Má po bii Ceallac eircach uppán a ún éa bélcar.
Mopnúap ba pom a boégal, mac pumalce raégal peachao.

theselves into factions: the one part of them with 
Ivan, and the other with Jeffy the Erle. 
Congalach mac Phlannagán, leyre of Bregh, mortuas 
sc. — Col. Chorcaí, tom. 49.

Successor of Bremnian: i.e. Bishop or Abbot 
of Clonfert, of which St. Bremnain, or Brendan, 
was the founder and patron.

Nírbhe-Colum: i.e. COLUM’S HEIGHT or Hill, 
now Ardford, an old church in ruins on the 
north side of Wexford haven.

Drubhail: Pronounced Dervil, was the 
name of a woman among the ancient Irish. This 
Druibhail was the wife of Flannagan, and the 
mother of Ceallach.

* Plann is here used for its diminutive, Flannagán, 
which is too long for the metre.

Ollibha.—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’Rourke, attributed to Mae Coisi, Colt 
and other places in Meath are thus referred to as 
mourning for his death:

Upmeac Boone, Cnobba ur Colt, Upmeac po 
popp a mibíb Nual, 
Cionna ur Teaglach na poc, répap na 
mopnaim a Búan !*
the Cindl-Eoghaín. Maelodhar, son of Forbasach, chief judge of Leath-Chuinn, died. The burning of Rath-Etain, in which Egeartach, son of Cairbre, was killed. Laichtnian, son of Macéiarain, lord of Teathbha, died. Faelin, son of Guaire, lord of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh; Niall, son of Cormac, lord of the Deisi, died. Mochta, foster son of Fethghna, bishop, anchorite, and scribe of Ard-Macha, died.

The Age of Christ, 890. The fourteenth year of Flann. Maelpeadair, son of Cuan, Bishop of Tir-da-ghlas, and successor of Brenainn; Ciaran, son of Maeldubh, Abbot of Airdne-Coluim; Colga, son of Caitniadh, Abbot of Cluain-eidhneach; Loichene, Abbot of Daimhinis; and Oenacan, son of Mael-tuile, Vice-abbot of Daimhliag-Ciain, died. Muireadhach, son of Eochagan, King of Ulidia, was slain by Adith, son of Loegne. Dubhlahtha, 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:

Illustrious the careers of the three sons of Flann, who cours ed over Odhba, Congalach of Colt, Ceallach of Cearna, and Cimaedh of Cnedhbha. 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, Cnedhbha, and Colt, are sorrowful, and the fort wherein dwelt Niall; Thachtgha and Teamhair of the Kings, alas that their ornament liveth not!"
Ruadacán, mac Carálain, tíSEAUN Peap ÍcCúil, do mairbhá i nOrraigibh
únoraechtach, mac Maileún, tíSEAUN Caille Óllainm a luigí Maol-
muanaid, mac Plann, tí-specific, mac Corannbha, tíSEAUN
Ua mbóinn, do mharaibh ó Portlathchabh Leigheñ. Maolgorn, cuma
na nDheiri, do mairbhá. Scolachche, mac Macán, tíSEAUN Ódallla 1a
darla, do mairbhá la muintir Cluana mic Nóir, Conao nó diochtal ro mairbhá
Maolachaíd lapamh. Anó Macha do osecan la Ólmaímpa, tí la Gallach
Áta char, co mpeas na-chineabhar tí reacht cseó i mbóinn leó, nar nornca-
leá a pháil do eacclár, tí mairbháin an dtéacht. Conao do i rithraí,

Truaig, a náicn Patrickse, nár anacht teagnois,
An gaille do na truaigí, a ghlailtd do dtéacht.

Maolaitgín, eippco Péana Macha, do écc.

Aor Cnúrt, ocht cseó nócha a han. An cúiseann bliadhain véte do
Plann. Soepeachtach mac Coranó péipmhí, eigni, eippbe, abh Corcaíge,
blainmac, mac Taippeachta, abh Óphíghannaí, abh Cluana mic Nóir, Mópaín
Ua Bóiné, abh Óphirpa, véte, nar nornachtaí cian aorpa. Maolacháin reac-
nabh, a. rúipil, Cluana mic Nóir, abh Dánuim nó duit i marpa la Ódallla
1a darla, tí do mar luigí rúipil bás do na boi cion doí i mبارhá Scolach.
Múrp-

Achtaích, mac Maolmuanaid, rúipil Luírca, véig. Plannacán, mac Carallág,
tíSEAUN óRígh mle do mBarhá hic Olba la Nórtmannaí. Conao nó
mac Plannaigín, cuma óRígh mle, do véte 1a thún órc. Plainteachtach, mac
Muirchasa, tíSEAUN Aith, do mairbhá la Ua mbóinn. Maolmochachta,
mac BÚrpéatáig, tíSEAUN Leirte Choatail, do mairbhá la Leirte Choatail péipmhí.

784. p. 391; and note 1, under 861, p. 407.
supra.

1 Striking thy oratory.—The ancient Irish oratorys 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, etc. The
substance of this passage is given by Colgan, as follows: “A. D. 890. Armachá occupata et
exspleta per Gluniarum et Nortmannus Dub-

liniens-os, qui ipsa summa Basilica ex parte
dimur, et diversis sacris acellis solo equatis,
decem supra septingentos abduxerunt captivos.”
—Tint Thann., 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. Maclóir, mac Feth-ric, Patrick’s
serjeant from the Mountain Fetherbó” [recte,
southwards]. “Died. Luchtman, mac Maile-
raim, King of Tehva, mortuus est. Fergus, mac
Maeilcháil, eponymous of Con-mic- Nois, dor-
méil. Ivar’s son” [came] “again into Ireland.”

“A. D. 894. Dúlachtna, mac Maeilguala,
Ruadhchan, son of Cathan, lord of Fear-a-Cul, and Inniarchtach, son of Macluain, lord of Callie-Foilnamhain, were slain in Ossory, in the army of Maelruanaidh, son of Flann, and of the son of Imhar. Cinnicidigh, son of Cinaedh, lord of Ui-Briuin, was slain by the Fortuatha of Leinster. Maelgorrn, Tanist of the Deisi, was slain. Scolaighe, son of Macan, lord of Dealbhna-Eathra, was slain by the people of Chain-mic-Nois, in revenge of which Maelruanaidh was afterwards killed. Ard-Macha was plundered by Gluiniarainn, 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 Corcaigh; Blathmhaic, son of Tairecaltach, one of the [people of] Breghmaine, Abbot of Chain-mic-Nois, [died]; Moran Ua Buidhe, Abbot of Birra, died, after a good life, at an advanced age. Maelruanaidh, Vice-abbot, i.e. Prior, of Chain-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-Briec. Flaithbheartach, son of Murchadh, lord of Aileach, was slain by Ua Breasail. Maelnoiheircigh, son of Innireachtach, lord of Leath-Chatail, 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 Clonmaoise the year before.

Oblia.—Not identified. It is probably an error for Odhbla.

Dun-Briec: i.e. the Dun or Fort of Breac, a man's name denoting speckled or freckled.
Cumagach, mac Murphloch, tigearra Phaep n'Arda Ciannachta, do mharbadh le hUileab. Murphloch, mac Macnach, tigearra neipceart Connacht; 1 Dagairne, tigearra Laiginne, de. Plann, mac Lomha, Uirchil fil Scota rinn, fil a dath ar an 1 nEipmn ma amhur, do mharbhadh la mharbhadh la macab Cuirban, do Uib Rosaire rath, hi nuimse aite hic loch n'acraich 1 noicribh Munann. An Gall la Conaille, 1 la h'Aileuain, mac Laigne, m a mharbhadh Anlaobh Ua Hoomhaidh, 1 Taimpan, mac Taimpan, co nocht eceptaib maithe rinn. An nCosaamachta la h'Oidneachd 1 nGrim Aibre, 1 la Mac Ceaialbail, 1 la lAignidh. Sitrine, mac loimh, do mharbhadh la Nortmannab oile.


1 Plann, son of Loman.—In the Annals of Ulster he is called O'Guaire, i.e. descendant of Guaire Anldine, King of Connacht. See Genealogies, &c., of the Ul-Finachraich, 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 Scotia, i.e. the Scoti, or Milesian Irish race, who are said to have derived that name from Scotia, daughter of Pharaoh Cinchres, the mother of Gaeilidh Glas, from whom they are said to have derived the name of Gaeilidh. See Dr. Todd's edition of the Irish version of Nennius's Historia Britanna, pp. 26, 53, 234.

3 Ua Fathiain.—This was the name of a tribe seated in the barony of Ila and Olla West, in the county of Tipperary. It was also the name of two tribes in Connacht, of which one was seated on the east side of Loch Girbeyn, now Lough Corrib, in the barony of Clare, and county of Galway (see O'Nuall Mac Fithich's genealogical work, Marquis of Drogheda's copy, p. 345; and Hardiman's edition of O'Neill's Irish-Connacht, p. 372); and the other called Cineil-Fothaidh, in Ul-Maine, in the same province. See Tribes and Customs of Hy-Main, p. 35, note 4.

4 Loch-Focharach.—This was the ancient name of Waterford harbour.


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. Cunasach, son of Muireadhach, lord of Fearn-Ard-Cianachta, was slain by the Ulidians. Murchadh, son of Maencach, lord of South Connaught, and Diarmait, lord of Leighlin, died. Flann, son of Lonan, the Virgil of the race of Scotia, chief poet of all the Gaedhil, the best poet that was in Ireland in his time, was secretly murdered by the sons of Corribaidhe (who were of the Ui Fothaithi), at Loch-Dzechachi, in Deisi-Munann. A slaughter was made of the foreigners by the Conaill, and by Athdeidhe, son of Laighne, in which were slain Amhlaeibhi, grandson of Inmar, and Gluntraadh, son of Gluniarainn, with eight hundred along with them. A slaughter was made of the Eoghamachta at Grian-Airbh, by the Oisraigh, i.e. by the son of Cearbhhall, and the Leinstermen. Sitriu, son of Inmar, was slain by other Norsemen.

The Age of Christ, 892. The sixteenth year of Flann. Airgetan, son of Forannan, Abbot of C人が, Cathasach, son of Fearghus, Tanist-abbot of Ard-Macha, a pious youth; and Cnhusduth, son of Echtgaidhe, a noble priest of Ard-Macha, died. Uathmhrann, son of Conchobhar, lord of Ui-Failgh, was treacherously killed by Cosgrach, son of Reachadhara; and Cosgrach, son of Reachadhara, Tanist of Ui-Failgh, was killed in revenge of him. Bran, son of Muireadhach, Tanist of Leinster, was slain. Laeghaire, son of Maelvathaigh, lord of Feara-Cear, died. Maelteigh, son of Fearadhaigh, lord of Feara-Reois, was slain by the foreigners. A battle was gained at Rath-carol by Maelfinn, wounded by Munstermen of the Deyses.”

Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

Rath-carol.—Not identified. See note 6, under A. D. 2266, p. 140, supra. 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. Calasach, son of Ferugsus, layre to the abbacy of Ardcmach, religiosus juvenis pontif. An overthrow by Maelfinn, mac Flannagain, upon Ulstermen and Dalarai, where many were slain about the King of Dalarai, viz. Muireadh mac Maelet, and about Macmoridhe, mac Inrechtaigh, King of Leb-Carlu Aedvii, mac Laighne, valeratus crocei. Uathmarn, mac Conor, King of Faly, falsely killed by his own
Plummer, son of Aodh, mac Laighe, 7 son of Del nUaithne, in ro marbhao Muntheta, mac Maolteig tigearna Del Uaithne, 7 Anunapraº mac Maolmucche, mac inreachtaº, tigearna Ceit Chaithil, co treº céadaih amaille pnu, 7 terma Dhomnº or e eiscenaisge co mór coasº do mhin(ro marbh Maolmucche, mac Plummer.

Ulrain inreº to ro ro gaothar do bhu.

Cf. gaibail doib an òrach níp ro dòib chunach pnu.

Inreachaº Comainº la Plann, mac Maolchlaumn, 7 a ngeill ro òrbach.

son of Flannagan, over Aiddeidh, son of Leighne, and over the Dal-Araidhe, in which were slain Muireadadhach, son of Maeleitgh, lord of Dal-Araidhe, and Ainiarraidh, son of Maelmoiclieirghe, son of Imreachtach, lord of Leath-Chatthail, with three hundred along with them; and Aiddeidh escaped, severely wounded; of which Maeleithidh, son of Flannagan, said:

The Ulidians, at one hour of the day, reaped thy food.

On their departure in terror they would not feel reluctant to purchase it.

The plundering of Connaught by Flann, son of Maelseachlainn; and their hostages were taken.

The Age of Christ, 893. The seventeenth year of Flann. Cairbre, son of Suibhne, Abbot of Lann Leire; Egeartach, Airechinnech of Eaghais-bang, the father of Aenagan; and Dunadhach, died. Maclagh, son of Garbhith, lord of the Airtheara, was slain by Anbalghaidh, son of Leochaidh. Ruarc, son of Tighearnam, lord of Breihe; Dobhailen, son of Aileli, lord of Ui-Meith-Macha, died. Maclaire, son of Flannagan, lord of Feara-Li, died. Aedhagan, son of Conchobhar, lord of Teachtba, 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 Cumascaigh, was slain. An army was led by the Deisi, the foreigners, and Cearbhall, son of Cernabhall, over Osrai, as far as Gabhran, where Maelmordha, son of Maehnmaidh, 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 Cuileann, in the territory of the Deisi. A shower of blood was rained in Ard-Cianachta.

9 The pilgrim: i.e. Anamboen, who is said to have come from Jerusalem.—See the year 884, p. 536, supra.

10 Loch-Febhail: i.e. Lough Foyle, near Londonderry.—See note 9, under A. M. 3581, p. 10, and note 3, under A. D. 864, p. 501, supra. This passage is noticed by Colgan in his Annals of Aranagh, as follows:

"A. D. 893. Ardmanda occupata, et spoliata per Nortmannos ex partibus Laci Feblhakensis excurrentes."—Trias Thaum., p. 296.

10 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:


Aor Crios, ocht ecce nocha a cuite. An naomna bhadam bece do Phthaum. Manpigir, epcop r abb Oirph Oiarpaib, Macelpigé, mac Phpolig, neac naeina ba harphiprae Mhunaf, Plaimn, mac Nechtan, abb Lao, Micnaich, mac Caemán, abb Dohnhace, Píngin, anseope Cluana mac Nip, 1 Tochachain hup Aingin, uge. Taill pop Loch Eachtach 1 calann luanbhead, co mprac Etaic Paoparac. Taig, mac Concébaip, pi teopa Connacht.

Bresal, lector.—Colgan has the following remark on this passage: "A.D. 894. Bressalus Scholasticus, seu Lector Theologior Arduachanus obtit. Sed Usurum ex Annalibus Uthomienibus anno 894 mortuam referit pag. 861. dicens: Anno decemvrii. Bressalus Lector Arduachanus mortuus est."—Treat Thaum., p. 296.

1 Debras.—Otherwise written Durab.—See note 1, under A.D. 660, p. 271, supra; and note 1, under A.D. 1217, infra.

5 Tochar-Eachtach.—See note 1, under A.D. 880, p. 539, supra.

7 Wcre celebrated; a n-oige: literally, their celebration, or being celebrated. Dr. O'Conor translates this "et habita sunt diversis temporibus per ecos." But the verb oige certainly means "to hold or celebrate."—See note 1, under the year 806, p. 116, supra. Throughout the Annals of Ulter Gneac Tailteann o-oige means "the fair of Tailtin was held or celebrated," and Gneic Taillteann een oige, "the fair of Tailtin 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 oige in this passage, being misled by the prefixed n.

8 Inis-Aingin.—This island is still so called in Irish, and pronounced Emp Gminn; 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. 127, that Inis-Aingin, the island on which St. Ciaran, son of the artificer, the patron of Clonmacnois, 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 Tamlacht-Maclerumaun; Meseell, Abbot of Inleach-Ibhair; Arsgatan, Abbot of Corcaigh-mor; and Breasal, lector of Ard-Macha, died. Gaerbhith, son of Muireagan, lord of Dearlas, died. Donnagan, son of Fogartach, Tanist of Tochar-Eathach, [died]. A slaughter was made of the Conailli by the Ui-Eachach, in which fell the two sons of Gaerbhith, i.e. the son of Eitighe and Maenach. The renewal of the fair of Connaught by Tadhg, son of Conchobhar; and the renewal of the fair of Tailltin by Diarmaid, son of Ceardbhail; and both were celebrated by them. An army was led by the Connaughtmen into Westmeath. Inis-Aingin 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 Chain-mic-Nois. A victory was gained on the same day over the Connaughtmen, at Ath-Luain, [by the men of] Westmeath, and a slaughter of heads left behind with them.

The Age of Christ, 895. The nineteenth year of Flann. Muirghesan, Bishop and Abbot of Disert-Diarmada; Macbrighde, son of Prolich, a holy man, who was Archbishop of Munster; Flaithinn, son of Nechtain, Abbot of Liat; Macmach, son of Caemhan, Abbot of Dainhliag; Finghin, anchorite of Chain-mic-Nois; and Toicthiuch of Inis-Aingin, died. The foreigners were on Loch-Eathach on the Calends of January, and they seized on Etach-Padraig. 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 "lacus in Loghr, et continens 1 cartron terrae 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:

**Ornado do thurathd hina hueum.**

"A Prayer for Thurald Huna Hueum."

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:

1 A.D. 898. Miscell, abbot of Imlech-Ivar; Artagan, abbot of Corke; and Bressal, lector of Ard-Macha; mortui sunt."—Cod. Clarad., tom. 49.

1 Inis-Aingin.—See note under the year 894.

1 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
...which indicate the events of that year as named by the annals of Aghadaree and Armagh. The wide range of these annals, covering the years from 1039 to 1197, give us a good account of the events taking place in Ulster, and the surrounding counties. The annals also provide us with valuable information about the political and social history of the time. These annals are not only a source of historical information, but also a valuable resource for understanding the culture and society of the period. They are a rich source of information about the lives of the people, their customs and traditions, their laws and governance, and their conflicts and wars. The annals are a testament to the resilience and adaptability of the people of Ulster, who continued to thrive despite the many challenges they faced.

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after a lingering sickness. Rian, son of Bruna, was slain by the foreigners. A meeting at Ath-Luain between Flann, son of Maelsceachlainn, 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 Maedcred, Abbot of Achat-Mair, died. Maedhreachaill, son of Macaldornaidh, lord of Cineal-Connait, was slain in the battle of Sailtin, by Munadh, son of Maedduin, lord of Cineal-Eoghain. A change of kings at Caisel, i.e. Connac, son of Cuileamhain, in the place of Cennghegan, i.e. Finguine. Maedruanaidh, son of Flann, son of Maelsceachnaill, was killed (i.e. he was burned in a house set on fire), by the Luighne, i.e. by the sons of Cearnachan, son of Tadhg, and by the son of Lorcan, son of Cathal, lord of Meath. They also slew Maedcred (the father of Cindelbhan), son of Domhnall, lord of Cineal-Laeghaire; of which was said:

On a hard Wednesday I parted with Maedruanaidh the nobly gifted,

On Thursday I began to think on being without my father's son.

And Dubhchaillinn, Abbot of Ros-each; Tibraide, son of Nuadhat, Abbot of Camor, Lann-Eada, and Laithreach-Briuin, died. Dubhlaicin, son of Ceircle, lord of U-Brarche, died. A slaughter was made of the foreigners by the Ulidians.

The Age of Christ, 897. The twenty-first year of Flann. Fogartach, son of Flann, Abbot of Laithreach-Briuin, and lord of Foitharta-Airthin-Life, died. Aididh, son of Luighne, King of Ulidia, was slain by [one of] his own tribe,

queries of the last century.

*Sailtin.—See note 2, under A. D. 1256.

The year 896 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 900 of the Annals of Ulster, which give the events of that year, thus:

"A. D. 900. Maedruanaidh mac Flann, mac Maelsceachlainn, bicye apparent of Ireland, killed by Lenster" [recte, by the Luighne, or inhabitants of the barony of Lune, in Meath], "viz., by the sons of Cernachan, mac Teig, and by the son of Lorcan, mac Cahaill, where many nobles were slain. i. Maedcred, son of Daniell, King of Kindred-Lochaire, and the prince of Rossech, viz., Duveulinn, and many more, and all perished through duighe" [conflagration], "Tibraide, mac Nuad, Arranach Coire, and of other cities, i. Lain-Eada, and Laithreach Briuin. A change of Kings in Caissill, i. Connac mac Cuileamhain, in place of Cengegain, i. Finguine."—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.
Macelbarne.  


Mae Deapbdal as buag air dríginach, bhuré 1ach tail gan volbach,  
Maol pia Plimma popoll raobrái, eo maro po gobh poilach.

"Were besieged.—This might be translated, "were hemmed in, or reduced to great straits."

"Inis-mic-Neachtain.—This is a mistake of the Four Masters for Imp mac Hegum, Island of the sons of Nesam, now Ireland's Eye, near the hill of Howth, in the county of Dublin.

This island was originally called Inis-Ereamh, i.e. Ériu's Island, which is the name given in the Dimenlchneus; afterwards Inis-mac-Nessaun, from Deichollia, Monissa, and Nadsburgh, three sons of Nesam, who erected a church upon it.—See Colgan's Acta Sanctorum, p. 609.  The modern name of Ireland's Eye is incor-rectly translated Orulus Hiberniae by Ussher in his Primarvna, p. 961, for Insula Hiberniae.  This name, which is a translation of Inis-Ereamh, was given it by the Paines, in which language ey or ei denotes island.  The same people translated, remodelled, or altered the names of other islands near Dublin, as Dalby-cy, for the Dei-ginis of the Irish; Lamb-cy for Inis-Reachtuaan, &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 oceias est per diem.  The expulsion of Gentleys out of Ireland, viz., those that encamped at Dublin, by MacWhinna mac Flannagan, with the men of Bregh, and by Carroll O'Murigan, with Leinstermen, that they left" [behind]

"a great fleete of their shippis; many escaped half dead after they were broken and wounded.
i.e. by Maelbairne. Finguine, i.e. Cennengeain, King of Munster, was slain by his own tribe. The expulsion of the foreigners from Ireland, from the fortress of Ath-cliath, by Cearbhail, 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 Cearbhail, was mortally wounded by [the people of] Lascighis. The foreigners of Ath-cliath were besieged on Inis-mic-Neachtain. Foghartach, son of Flann, died. Cathasach, son of Fearghus, Tanist-abbot of Ard-Maccha, died.

The Age of Christ, 898. The twenty-second year of Flann. Caechomhrac of Inis-Endoimh, Bishop and Abbot of Lughmhadh, the tutor of Aenagan, son of Eigartach, and of Dunadlaich, son of Eigartach, from whom are descended the Ui-Cuinn na mBocht, died on the twenty-third day of July. Suairleach, anchorite and Bishop of Treoit; Maediarain, Abbot of Tir-da-ghis, and Cluain-eidheannach; Ailill, son of Aenghus, Abbot of Cill-Cuilinn; Cosgrach, who was called Truaghau, anchorite of Inis-Ccaltra; and Tuathal, anchorite, died. Scannall of Teach-Teille; Ailill of Rath-Espcoip; and Reachtabhra of Ros-Cre, died. Caechomhrac, of the caves of Inis-bo-line, died. Maelfinnia, son of Flannagan, lord of Breagh, who was a religious, devout layman, [died]. Of his death was said:

The son of Dearbhail, battling over Breaghmhaich, disperses each meeting without delay,

The generous Maelfinnia, the great, the fierce, most illustrious most valiant hero.

Fogartach mac Flaint, prince of Lathrach-Briuin, mortus est."—Cod. Clarens., tom. 49.

1 Inis-Endoimh.—Now Inisenagh, in Lough Ree, near Lanesborough.—See note 1, under A. D. 1180.

2 Truaghau: i.e. the Meagre. Dr. O'Conor translates this passages: "Coscraclus a quo dicitur Turris anchoretica Insulae Celtarum," but this is undoubtedly incorrect. The word σκαραγός is still used in the south of Ireland to denote a poor, miserable person. It is thus used in Mac Cois's elegy on the death of Seán Fearghal O'Kuairé:

"O mac maiream peagtha an plain,ī mé an σκαραγός no čar a lón, O sé Cliamh Chapáin mac an σκαραγός, know mo pe gac lom po bpon.

"Since no longer lives the prince, I am the truaghau who spent his store, At Cliamh Chiarain-mic-an-tsaeir, I shall be daily under sorrow."

—See Petrie's Inquiry into the Origin and Uses of the Round Towers of Ireland, pp. 49, 50.

3 Rath-Espcoip: i.e. Rath or Fort of the Bishop, now Rathaspick, near the village of
...
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; Anniaraidh, son of Machmuine, lord of Tuirbhe; Ciaran, son of Dunghal, lord of Musraighe, was slain by his own people. Conlagin, son of Corcran, was slain in revenge of Ceanngegan. Cealchach, 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 Maelseachlaínn shewed itself. 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; Ceannfaeladh, son of Cormac, Airchinneach, of Achadh-ur [died]. Fogartach, son of Maeldoraidh, lord of Cinc-Conaill, fell upon his own javelin, and died of it [the wound]; of whom was said:

The great-deeded chieftain of Eas-Ruaidh, about whom great hosts-used to assemble,
He took a Lethiferous drink dangerous truly, after persecuting the descendant of Jesse (i.e. Christ).

1 Shewed itself; cuapjsta cecinn: 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:


For a long account of the conversation which is said to have taken place between this bishop and the spirit of King Maelseachlaínn, or Malachy I, see the gloss to the Feilire-Aenguis, at the same day, p. 508.

"Achadh-ur.—Now Freshford, in the county
Macleizinn, ma ghrunnaí, tisearfra Muiréaracht Breogán, d.g. Cion-
naín, ma Maceiliamaí, 7 Aoí, ma lochme, plair Úa mbáppée, to máthbhá
na nóip la Chumáin, ma Macleain. Fibeíd, ma Muighdeá, tisearfra
Úa Cromptiannán, d. g. Fírbaí, ma Cruclann, tisearfra Úa Foin-
cuillán, do shum. Bhriathair ma Plairbeach, tisearfra Cospoindráid, d. g.
Sagaccaí Cuaimph la Plann ma Maclocaíláin, por Dhomhnaí por
a mac poibéin, Í poitiche de to órcadh ann don éip pm.

An Ceallach, ma ni eóin. An éigipínne do bhaisceim píche de Phlann, 
Maolciainn, ma Pórteirí, epeach Caimne Léim, Uíotain, abb Uíanna na
Tadhain, Planncaí na Loimí, abb le Moccainocc, ÓDubhain, abb Cille
naoi, Í Leacain, abb Béara, d. g. Óirphriu, ma Cruíbaill, do níocharpadhá
a pígì Uaireacht, Í Ciellach, ma Cruíbaill, do Poghaí a tir a eir. Oileach
Frigeanain do Órgain do Ghallabh. Inniu caith éip ón mac Cuimhneacht
Maíom ma Ceallach, ma Cruíbaill, Í na Óirphriubh por Cíthb Í Muir-
epriphribh, 1 torpche ar 8. Í Thighriann, ma Uíannchaíne na tisearfra nEil
í poitiche de. Allah, má pío po Óitgh da píche, Í réimeachar na Sasan, Í an
píg buí mó éipch, porshligha Sasan Í crainn ón pígthi Sasan, d. g.

An Ceallach, maíom ni eóin a faoin. An éigipínne bhaisceim píche de Phlann, 
Inoideachrach, maíom Óobail, abb Óireachta, Úimhe, an Phoideach a píche Appit, 
un na bhpaí, of Kilkenny.—See note *, under A. D. 622, 
p. 211, supra.

* Macraighche-Breogain.—A territory now com-
prised in the barony of Clanwilliam, in the south-
west of the county of Tipperary.

Fi-Feachadailain.—Now Oifirrillan, 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-Thnall.

The year 899 of the Annals of the Four Masters 
corresponds with 903 of the Annals of 
Ulster, which notice the events of that year 
breifly as follows:

" A. D. 903. Joseph, Abbot of Clon-mac-Nois,

mortaús í. Kells forcibly entered by Mac-
sechhainn, upon Doncha, his own son, and 
many were killed about the oratory" [et multi 
decollati sunt circa Oratoriam]. "Dunball, Bus-
shopp and prince of Glinlache, ritum seculum in 
Christo frivôlè; Ivar O'Hivair killed by the men 
of Fortren, with a great slaughter about him. 
Flann nae Conell, Abbot of Inlech-Ivar, mor-

* Oileach-Frigeanain.—Otherwise written Aile-
ach-Frigeanain, now Elagh, near Lough Swilly, 
in the barony of Inishowen, and county of 
Donegal.—See note *, under A. D. 674, p. 284, 
supra.

* Donnall.—He was King of Aileach. Ac-
cording to Peregrine O'Clercy's genealogical
Macleighinn, son of Bruadair, lord of Muscraighe-Breogain, died. Cinaedh, son of Macrumanaidh, and Aedh, son of Igwine, chief of Ui-Bairrche, were both slain by Cendubhan, son of Maclecan. Fubhthadhi, son of Murchadhi, lord of Ui-Crimhthainn, died. Furbauidhi, son of Cuileannan, lord of Ui-Foircheallain, was mortally wounded. Bramaideadh, son of Flaithbheartach, lord of Corcandra, died. The profanation of Cennamnas by Flann, son of Maelschelhainn, against Dounchadh, his own son; and many others were beheaded on that occasion.

The Age of Christ, 900. The twenty-fourth year of Flann. Macleinain, son of Fortchern, Bishop of Lann-Leire; Litan, Abbot of Tuaim-da-gchaaddann; Flannagan Ua Lonain, Abbot of Liath-Mochaemhog; Dubhan, Abbot of Cildara; and Lachtan, Abbot of Fearma, died. Diarmaid, son of Cearbhall, was driven from the kingdom of Osraighe; and Ceallach, son of Cearbhall, was made king in his place. Oileach-Frigreann 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 Cineel-Eoghain. A battle was gained by Ceallach, son of Cearbhall, and by the Osraighi, over the Eili and the Muscraighi, in which fell one hundred and ten persons, among whom was Techtegan, son of Uannauchan, 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-Eathach-Droma-Lighean, who, after the establishment of hereditary surnames, took that of O'Donghaile, now O'Donnell.—See note 5, under A. D. 876, p. 521.

† The Muscraighi: i.e. the inhabitants of Muscraighhe-Thoire, now the baronies of Upper and Lower Ormond, in the county of Tipperary.

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 901 of the Annals of Ulster, which notice but few of the events of that year, as follows:

A haon trí céad caula cuir, ó dearc Connaill beanachta,
co pé rochadh máthair níl le hine'dtar aithri óirnín.

Maolpoil, abb Sruála Snape, Piriépar, mac Sapham, príomh Cille h'Ucanó, dég. Céili, mac Upruíil, príomh Ucanó bo Caintí, Ógnea'can, mac Ólané, mac Mpireamatai, tisearna Ceneol Conall, dég. Ar dta éce aerubhath,

Ecc i' eitíg popaccan rithe rath recaib,
Ma po claoimh pí rítrech, mór laoch Eceannach i néocol.
Eceannach ba uaidh uoccaib, pí Cennuil Conall éveití, Óprean gúsup creidbair mínoch po ceann rithin rath neccab.

Ópreac'achb bhíodhaim bunmí, Cnapíne Great gáppm roghar.
Plann Peabail, paill po uaidh, Eceannach pí Conall camúch.


Cog Cnapóir, na naí eit duim a de. An rípeo'ad bhliainach pícht do Plann. Colman, pí'adainn i erpeo' Doinná, 1 Lúirce, Peppíg, erpeo' Puaraphach, 1 abb Imochnín, 1 Plann, mac Oenac'ain, abb Lúirce, dég. Plann, mac Plannabhac, tisearna Cécé Móoín, dég. Slíspóoa peap Múan lá

1 From the death of Conbhall.—Conbhall died in the year 600.—See p. 225, supra.
2 Scethair-Gnáirte.—Now Shrule, to the east of Slaney, on the River Barrow, near the town of Carlow.—See Colgan's Aeta Sanctuarum, p. 313, note i; and also A. D. 861, p. 501, supra, where Strúthair, Sléibite, and Acha-Argaís, now Agha, a parish church in the barony of Idrone, county of Carlow, are referred to as not far asunder.
3 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 Domnaillan, heyre of the Northern [country], mortus est. Egnelan, mac Dáil, King of Kindred-Couan, mortuus est. An army by Flann, mac Macbheidhla,
One and three hundred fair revolving years from the death of Conb-gall of Beannchair.
To the period of the happy death of the great illustrious Innreachtach.

Maelpoil, Abbot of Sruthair-Guaire; [and] Furadhran, son of Garbhain, Prior of Cill-Achaidh, died. Celi, son of Urthuili, Prior of Achara-bo-Cainnigh; [and] Eigneachan, son of Dalach, son of Murchearach, lord of Cineal-Conaill, died. Of his [Eigneachan's] death was said:

Death has left destitute the hosts who seek after precious gifts,
If it has changed the colour of a potent king; great grief that
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
renewed,
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 Ui-Connall-Gabhra, died. Ciarodhach, son of Cruinnhael, lord of Ui-Felmedhain; [and] Laidighmen, son of Domnagan, lord of Fearnaighagh, were slain. Muireadhach, son of Domhnall, heir apparent of Leinster, was wounded in the country of Munster, and died. Mudan, son of Domnaghal, lord of Corca-Laighdhe, died. An army was led by Flann, son of Maelseachlainn, and by Cearbhall, son of Muireagan; and they plundered from Gobhran to Luimneach. Glaisini, son of Uisseni, lord of Ui-Macmaille, died.

The Age of Christ, 902. The twenty-sixth year of Flann. Colman, scribe and Bishop of Daimhliag and Lusca; Ferguil, Bishop of Finnabhair, and Abbot of Indeidhnen; and Flann, son of Oenacan, Abbot of Lusca, died. Flann, son of Flaithbhheartach, lord of Corca-Modhruaadh, died. An army of the men of

into Munster, that he prayed on Gavran to Lymrick. Ciarmac, King of Figintes, [and]
"Innreachtach, Abbot of Beannchar, 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 Cuileannan, it la Plaethebapach so Maug Léna. Tionóilfrút Litch Cnum na muidm atp ann mFflan, mac Maolpeclann, reaîtreach eacch eorra, co po mearbhan sop Litch Cnum, to rocaíp ann Maolpeclann Ua Cearailn. Staishead oile la Copbmac, it la Plaethebapach pop Ubh Néill an deipceint, aigr pop Conmachtaí, co truiceat gníolla Connacht ma eobhlaígh mórach ugu Sionann, apaireach impresa Locha Rié leó.

Ann. Cnapth, maite cecó a trí. An praeitímar bheadain picti to Phlano, Maolmaptean, abb Limín, Ógainm, abb Ógáis Cilgan, Copbmac, abb Ógana Máiche, Ógáis, mac Omblackorfrínt, príom Cille aapra, déé. Maolocchraí, mac Conalagan, eísefina Locha 2ádhar, to mairead la Pogapach, mac Tolaípce. Cat bhealcaí míghna mFflan mac Maolpeclann, pí

"Maug-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:

"A.D. 906" [alias 907]. "Colman scríbua, Episcopus Domhlaig et Lusca, in pace quicct, Fergall, Bishopp of Finnurach." [Episcopus Finmarach. i.e. Bishop of Finnabair.—Ed.]

"and prince of Eíne, víða scedem in Christo fidént. Anno maiestatis. Duvíanna, mac Elge, kinge of Magh-Í,na, mortuas est."

"Béalho-Magh-Om": i.e. Mayhain's Road or Pass, in Magh-Om, 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 Mairechleacht Mac Nell, p. 38. The site of this battle is still marked out at the place, and the stone on which King Cormac's head was cut off by a common soldier is shewn.

Keating gives a curious account of this battle in his History of Ireland, from a historical tract called Cath-Béalho-Magh-Om, or Battle of Ballaghmoon, not now accessible. It is translated by Dr. John Lynch as follows, p. 231, et sequent.: "Septemni illius, quo rerum omnium afluentiis Hiberniis ambassado diximus, jam finis assertum, cum nonnulli Momicie Proceres, et Flaihbertacchus Immuni filius, Abbas Insulæ Caibhe, Regii stirpe orinulibus, crebris saasionibus Cormacum hortari non desiderabant, ut a Lageniensibus Tributum, ut illato bello, exigeret: utpete qui cum Leigmuighæ as scriberentur, Leigmuighæ Regi vectigal, ex veteri pacto inter Mogham Nuadaithum et Comum Centphaelum seu Centmacnae ieto, pendere obstringerentur: His insurruricationibus aures Cormacum, non autem assensum praebuit, quispiam se de tantis ponderis negotio ante statumug ne-gans, quam ad Procerum consilium integrum defectur. Regni itaque Patribus in unum locum properavit, rem aperuit, insuper pollicites, quisquid illis decreverat placuerat, id se non gratae adepturum. Negotium hanc diu agitatum erat, sum suffragis conspirationibus decretum emanavit, ut Lagenis bellum inferretur, et Tributum quiad pendere dudum Lageniensibus superbi negligeant, ab ipsis, vel invitatis, extorquereat. Cormacum inimicos sensibilis angebat, suis sanctissime bellum Lageniscis inferendum, quod praesagiebat animus, non sine
Munster 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 Maelseachlainn's son Cathalain was slain. Another army was led by Cormac and Flaithbheartach against the Ui-Neill of the South, and against the Connaughtmen; and they carried away the hostages of Connaught in their great fleets on the Shannon, and the islands of Loch Ribh were plundered by them.

The Age of Christ, 903. The twenty-seventh year of Flann. Machairtín, Abbot of Lughmhadhi; Diarmaid, Abbot of Doire-Chalgaigh; Cormac, Abbot of Druin-mor; and Suibhne, son of Dubhhdubhoircenn. Prior of Cill-dara, died. Macelgoírai, son of Conghalach, lord of Loch-Gabhar, was slain by Fogartach, son of Tolarg. The battle of Bealach-Mughna[ was fought] by Flann, son of
nus in meo solio, post me de medio sublatum, pro eo ac delect, constitutur: Regnum enim hoc ex vicissitudinis lege illi delerendum etiam mea sententiae calcule confermo. Proces Seres Regis Orationem silentio exceperunt, pra se quidem ferentes ejus voluntati non refragatus : verum eventus documentum fuit, cum hac frustra locum, cum hoc ejus constilum hauquequam adimpletum fuerit. Ceterum ille copis ex universa Mononii, tum per se, tum Flahertaei opera, contractis, in Lageniam movit. Cum enim ea Provincia Leigiam accensuatur, ejus incolas ad pendenda sibi vectigaliam coacturus erat. Dum aerò in proximè jum ad iter, exercitus, lustrandi causa, castra-metatus esset, et Rex Cormaeus militem, eoque vectus, obiit, eque minus impedire fortæ in altum fossam delapsus est; eque casu bene magnum militiae numeros militum captum omen. Nuntio Militari remissa domun delapsus est; ejusmodi enim sancti viri infortunium in ipsi bello molitione victoriae juriam inhabitantur portendere acerbat. Mononiiorum copis in hunc modum instructis, a Lageniensium Rege Kecarballo Murigeni filio missi oratores ad Cormaenum veniunt postulantes ut Mononenses arma et bello consilia ponant, et indicias in proxi- mum mensem Majum paesium non detrectarent; si tum ex eorum animi sententia negotium non transigeretur, eos culpa inaceu, si Lagenia bellum intuerant: Ceterum rerumque pacis obside, Meinachi Abbatis de Oipecpe Debacaco, explorata pictate et erudita est, et fidelis, et sibi sequestrato, se commissuros, et amansius domum in impetrata pacis gratiam, Cormaeus, Flahbertachique collaturos. Cormaeus, auditis his mutatis, omnes inessit fretitius, non dubitans quin Flahbertachus ejusmodi conditionibus acceptandis assensum illeci preberet, curn alienis se alloquitur: oratores a Rege Lageniae ad me missi eniixè flagitant, ut pace cum ipsius adusque mens- sem Majum inita copias dimittat, et milites, collectis vasis, domum suam abire permittat, nec dubitant sancte polliceri, etiam traditis ob- sidibus, tum, nostrum voluntatem ad amissim expletum iri, nec solum ob impetrata hanc pacem gratias se infinitas, sed ingentia etiam domum milii tilique repensuros assezuanter affirmat; huc ego dubius quodnam potissimum illius responsum feram; tuj ergo arbitrii esto illos concessa pace, ut deuegtat dimittere. Tunc Flahbertachus iremendii excedens Corma- cum, vulnus indicio mutus animi prodentis, acerbus insectari objurgationibus, superaneae timoris, et lexce mobilitatis argure, omnem denique pacis mentionem repnere, non veretur. Legatis itaco, recte infestantiss: Flahbertarche, (aut Cormacum) et tibi certum est cum Lageniensibus alque pagne subire? nec Ego me, aut tuo comitatu, aut illi pretio subducam; sed aquè certum habeo me animam in hoc certamine profusurum, et nisi me mea conjectura fallit, ipsi tibi conflictus hic interitum affect. Fine- que hic loquendi facto, se ad suos populares recept, tristitiam non medioci exercitatus; et a suorum aliquo receptum, munuiculi loco, cor- bem ponis refertum, inter adstantes partitus; namquam post hac (inquit) quodquam inter vos, o charissimà, distribuum; quam ejus vocem illi gentitu excitantem, nobis subjungunt: Atque hic tuus sermo maxime nobis dolorem infusi, quod tu, praece constructudinem, tibi tamen malè eumaris. Ille vocem cum sibi non cogitanti excidisse dolos, ne subsese aliquod suspicaretur adstantes, addit, sibi haecquam non fuerit familiae distributionibus ejusmodi inter suos vii, nec cum se constructudinem postea fortissim umquam usurpaturum, nec phara allatus, cum famulis dedit in mandatis disseriorum suum militiae præsidio munire, et Minachum Mystam.
Religiosissimum accersere. Haec omnibus ante acta vitæ criminibus patet factis, conscientiae sordes per confessionem elerat, et ab eodem continuò sacrosancto syn SESO Pabulo refectus est, exploratum habens tantum sibi duntaxat spatium ad vivendum supresse, quanta foræ a pugnando mora; ejus tamen rei suas consequios esse noluit. Testamentum etiam condidit, id eis pie ceteris injungens, ut ipsum Chummaniam Maclenini sepelietudinem ducerent, si facultas iis illuc cadaver asportandi supplexeret; sin minus ejusmodi nancissentur facultatem, in sepulchro Derniciai, Aidi Roni filii, (aliās desertum Diermodae) mandari terrae jussit; in quo minimum loco teneorioris statīs institutione imbutum fuerat. Primum illud Cormaen, postremum hoc Minachus magnopere expetit, utpote quae ipse sancti Congelli institutum secutus cernobio inibi constituto, Congelli successor, precesset, vir multa sanē pietae et literarum praedictis, quique labores maximos in Momoniensibus et Lageniensibus eâ tempore conciliandis subiverat.

"Momonienses è castris signa non moverunt, cum nuntiatum est Flannium aliis Flannium Malachiæ filium, Hibernie Regem, cum maximis equitibus et peditum copis, se Lageniensibus juxisses, et in corum castris jam versus turna fuisse. Quae res se multis consternavit, ut quam plurimi, dacibus insciis, se castris clam subduxerint. Quod Minachus perspiciebat, resduas facile adducit possese ratus, ut pacem habetem amlacterentur, ad eos conversus; streminisini milites (inquit) non est eur vosmet et patriam in a pertissimium interittus discrimen injiciatis: Nonne animadvertis, quod hine antigerint milites, tot esse dextrae, vestrarum copiarum corpori amputatae? Proneque non esse vos aḍrationis expertes conciso, ut manci et trunci integra agmina, et ejus partibus usquequa con-

Regis propinquus in equum insilens, intentō
voce, glomeratúrum sede militem globum
monnerit pagum campo contiensa excedere,
solísque dieris, quorum ipsis nihil praeter beliun
exsátát, permittere, ut sitam bellandi, quà
restabant, bellando, pennis-extinguant, et dicto
citius, ad currum excitato equo, çastris eundem,
aliquot manipulis, ejus exemplo et moenia allec-
tis, fügam pariter capiendibus. Altera fundi-
dorum Monoménium loco causa extitit; Keal-
labhus Carvalli filius magnam clientum suorum
stragam edil perspicuum subitanco ascensu in
equum latus, eis edixit, propulsius is qui ex
adverso erant equos ascendere : vocis ambigui-
tate aliōs elicens, suos niminum ad hostem loco
pollendum viros horata, renera tamen fügam
cos capere admonens. Illi igitur insinuata
Domini præcæpta exequentes terga verterunt.
Atque hinc initium et aza solenniorum Mo-
oménii exercitum ordinum eminenti. Deinde
singuli milités (prout clandes faciuntam quis-
que manœscelatūrum) salutis sua propíscidentes,
diurnica et offiúga quærvère, ad latabras repere,
demique, remis et velis, discribent tam admissum
emergere, festinantum: spicium in illo con-
dictu sacri et profani homines promiscuæ inter-
æciones maestabantur, nullâ ordinis aut dignitatis
habitu ratione: et si alieni sacris ordinibus
initiato, aut profani dignitatis sublimi benefi-
cium inconlinitatis hostes præbere, necquain
ameris aut honoris causa, quæ captum prosequi-
rentur, cæs faciebant gratiam, sed ut ex lytro,
quod pro captis personæretur, non mediocris
accessio ad erum fortunas fieret.

"Tandum Cormæus ipse Rex Monomiae dum
ad primum acie frontem tendit, et corrente in
fossas equo lapus, ab aliisibus in țugam versis
visus, e fugă reressis, in equum attollit; ille
paululum inde progressus ab ilium et suis
vnam, quem in délicio semper habebat, et indi-
vidiárum periculiíorum omnium comitum, oculos
et orationem convertens, etiam atque etiam
monuit, a suo latere et a tot periculiíorum cu-
nndo quoniam disceleri, se procedebi super-
stititem luice praelio non futurum. Hujus
viri nomen Ælidas erat, eujus ideo salutis con-
sultum Cormæus voluit, quod vir fuerit iuris,
Historiarum, et latina lingua scientifícus. Pro-
cesserat ultra Cormæus, et per campum casci-
rum hominum et equorum singularum redundan-
tem, uinctus, et erœbris, equi et viarum lubrica,
lapibus in terram suos demissus est; tendum
equis, postremis calculis in lubrico labebantis,
in tergum cessius superternatur; ille, collo dor-
sque jumenti pandere illius, animam, nera
illa, in manus suos Domine commendatum
mem, gém mans, effando, creatori reddidit. Ve-
rum secolístissimi seier biuem ullo afflic-
cere damnre nequitiam in mortuum atroci
scénom: ei enim carissis priscum confessos, caput
amputatur. Haumers author est, annum a
parti virginis manufactissimum quintum tune
decurrius, eum Cormæus Calvam filius Mo-
onia; et Kearnallus Marigarna filius Lagenia,
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 Scotia tongue. These were the nobles who fell along with him, namely, Fogartach the Wise, son of Suibhne, lord of Ciarraghe-Cuirche; Ceallach, son of Cearbhull, lord of Oraigghe; Maiglorn, lord of Ciarraghe-Luachra; Macmorda, lord of Raithlinn; Ailill, son of Eoghan, Abbot of Trian-Corraigh; Colman, Abbot of Ceann-Eitigh; and the lord of Corca-Duilhin; 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 Murigemi filius Lagenie Rex periit. Locupletior multo testis praelii Bealachmune, Flannum Synaum Hiberniae Regem victoriam hanc a Mononicibus, reportasse narrat. In ipso porro pugna hujus exordio, Morechertchlas Ossiri Regulus cum filio occubuit, in progressum, magna praestantissimorum Ecclesiasticorum, Regulorum, Teparcharum, et inferioris ordinis nobilium multitudine desiderata est; et nominatiu vitam profuderunt Fogartachus Subhni filius Kieriae Regulus; Ollius Eogani filius vir in ætatibus flero, et in multis literis versatus; Columhans Kimethicensis Abbas. Inirus peritum in Hiberniae Coirpibus; et cum his gregariorum militiae ingenius numeros. Prelium illud insuper exhaust Cormacum De- siorum Regulum, Dubhagamum Fearnamhighe Regulum, Ceinfedadum Ui-gonilhe Regulum, Eilennum Aisnace Regulum in Mononiæ principum, Milenmadum, Madagomin, Dubaldhunium, Conallum, Feradachum; Aidum Valhanie, et Domhnullum Duncamnach Regulos. Hic uero in victoriæ Exercitum familiarum duebant; Flannus Malachie filius Rex Hiberniae, Kearnallus Murigemi filius Lagenie Rex, Tegus Foilain filius Ua-Kinslochie, Temeinnchus Ua-Deaghboidhe, [Ua-Deaghaidh, sive Ide orientalis, bodie baronia de Gorey in Agro Westfordensiis, —Ep.] Keallachus et Loreamus, duo Cineormas Reguli, Inergus Dubhaghülli filius, Uí-Droma, Follumamus Olli filius. Foradhacte, Thudhcallus Ugeri filius, Ua-Mureadacha, Oironus Jimned filius, Lishe, Muicshallonos Feargali filius. Fortulae, et Clerkenos Ua-Bairch, Reguli, 

'Scotia tongue.' Cormac was the author of an ancient Irish Glossary called Stonan 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, pp. ix.; and Leabhar-na-gCoirt, Introduction, pp. xxii. to xxxiii.

a Ciarragh-Cuirche. —Now the barony of Kerri-curryrhi, in the county of Cork.

b Corraigh-Luachra. —This territory is comprised in the present county of Kerry.

c Raithlinn. —This was the name of the seat of O'Mahony, chief of Kincavey, in the county of Cork. —See Leabhar-na-gCoirt, p. 59, note.

1 Trian-Corraigh; i.e. the third part of Cork.

b Corca-Duilhin. —Now the barony of Corca- gning, in the county of Kerry, anciently the territory of the O’Falyys. —See Dudd Mac Firbis’s Genealogical Work (Marquis of Broghead’s copy), pp. 14, 141, 143, 305; and Leabhar-na-gCoirt, p. 47, note. 6
Annals of the Four Masters

Cormac Patrim Pogartach, Colmán, Ceallach scríbhnigha, Athair at co m'ullib, in ccáf bealaigh muathg Mughna.

Plann Téampa von Tallethín maigh, Ceapall von Capman em agh, In Sepélmham September, cloicht cat céilteath neach.

An teip por, an tannáca, an pui ba poche popearc, Ní Capi, m' inpinnian a Óhe upran no Chopbmace.

Ar do bliaon báir Chopbmace po páineaí teap,

O ghabh lora do mnu, a trí, náoi ccéed do bliainníb.

Co báir Chopbmace conail nglán, ba bhrach a écc pí Muínn.

Piach Úa Ugráin, ó Deiclip, apí po fíocháin Chopbmace. Slirisí la Cennel oCógan i. la Dúinnail, mac Aoibh, 7 la Níall, mac Aoibh, co po loircseach Tlachtga leó. Cúmai, mac Maenaigh, tigearna Éle, dég.


1 Duniís.—Not identified. Dunluce, in the county of Antrim, is called Dun-lis by the Four Masters at A. D. 1584.

2 Thotgha.—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, alías 908, of the Annals of Ulster, which notice the events of that year as follows:

"A. D. 907" [ad. 908]. "An army by Kin-drol-Owen, that is, by Daniel mac Hugh, and Nell, mac Hugh, that they burn Thachtga, Macmartan, prince of Laghmai, died. Belbh in twnne Monaster and Leithelumans with Lenister, where Cormac mac Cuilennan, king of Cassil, cum alius regiones procharis, occisi sunt. Hi sunt Fogartach, mac Suibhne, king of Ciarrai; Cellach mac Cervall, king of Osory; Ailill mac Owen, prince of the third belonging to Cork; Colman, prince of Clannet; and [Corca-Druinve]. Plann, mac Maescheannall, king of Tarach; Cervall mac Muregan, king of Leinster; and Cahal mac Connor, king of Connacht, victores erant." [This was the battle of Bealach Mughna.]

Cormac of Feimlin, Fogartach, Colman, Ceallach of the hard conflicts. They perished with many thousands in the great battle of Bealach-Muglma.

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 Caiscal, King of Iarmumhla; 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 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 was burned by them. Cnaimheini, son of Maenach, lord of Eile, died.

The Age of Christ, 904. The twenty-eighth year of Flann. Ruadan, Bishop of Lusca, and Cumascach, son of Ailell, ÖEconomus of Ard-Macha, died. Mughroin, son of Sochlachan, lord of Ui-Maine, died. Anmalghaidh, son of Conghalach, Tanist of Breagh, and Flann, his brother, were slain by the Conaill-Muirtheimhne. Colman, son of Cinaeth, lord of Ciarraghae-Luachra, died. The Daimhliag of Cluain-mic-Nois was erected by the king, Flann Sinna, and by Colman Conailleach. Bee Ua Leathlobhair, lord of Dal-Araidhe, died. Of him was said:

Caradoc refers the death of Cormac to the year 905. He calls him Cormet, "Rex Episcopus Hiberniae filius Cukemani."—See the London edition of 1792, p. 44. His death is noticed in the Chronicon Pictorvm, as follows:

"VIII. anno Constantini, filii Edii, oecelit excelsissimus Rex Hybernensium, et Archiepiscopus, apud Laignechos i. Cormac filius Cu-
lenan." 

1 Daimhling: 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 904, as follows:

"A. D. 904" [recte, 908], "King Flann and Colman Conellagh this year founded the church in Clonricknose, called the Church of the Kings" [Teampoll na picé].—See Petrie's Round Towers, pp. 266, 267.
Annala Ríoghachta Eireann.

Céapball, mac Muippegem, pi Laigin do marbaacht. Ár och' ecca eccaíne po páideáid,

Móp hach lipe longach, gan Céapball cbhún ceisleach,
Peap píl popul popbáipach, dia broghna Éiri éinéach.
Liach bompá Choc Almaine, agáir Allean cenn óccá,
Liach lín Cappman, nocha cel, agáir pép ché a pócta.
Níb bó cian a rágaíl poí, naíle Céipbbaic po cuilleán,
La có leit, ni moollmaíl, agáir aom bliainn cen cuilleán.
Érmach píge pósílaí inn Laigean línb laethpóid,
Óppan all nápo nAlmaine do òglí pité péip b'raerpáich.
Saeich la ritáib popchaíde plait náip Náip norghn máppá,
Ró tráeáta óngsa ropchéad, ba moa hácab an laépa.

Ó Ceapball beór,

Ba congáid Céapball do gspéip, ba pobpaí a héip co bairp,
In po bair aíe cumí gan cíor, topcéad ars nept réip réip.

Topmlait [aobhaínt],

Oic popmpa commnain an dá gáil, marpát Niall agár Céapball,
Céapball la hulb comal ngle, Niall Slumob la hAlmaine.

Tuagh-Inbhir.—This was an ancient name of the mouth of the river Bann. According to a legend in the Dindsenchas (as in the Book of Lecan, fol. 252 b, b). Tuagh-Inbhir derived its name from Tuagh, daughter of Conall Collambrach (Monarch of Ireland A. M. 4576; see note a., 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 Inbher-glas.—See Reeves's Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down and Connor, sec. p. 311, 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 Kilullen.

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: "Hí poíi mhí a n-Oileac ó Mhairceapgraé nóipnóipceap." "Ará in lúp gan típ análl, ón ló po ropcap Céapball."

"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-inbhith.

Cearbhall, son of Muirigen, King of Leinster, was killed. In lamentation
of him was said:

Great grief that Lille 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 Amblacibh.

* Gormlaith.—She was the daughter of Flann Sinna, and had been married to Cormac Mac Cullenman, 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 Chaobháin po haónaicead Ceapball, anam adhibhá.

Paul μις ρήμα nágha, hi cíll nan po nenú maíóa, Muirícecum, maen gan meapiball, Cellach íp Ceapball cealltu.
Colman, òpocn, íp òpan beóda, Pino, Paolán, Óunchaó Bana, In Cill Chaobháin, po chualá, po clárta a maígha ágha.

Cat Maige Cumna má Plann, mac Maolpeacálm, Í muí mac caibp pop roípi òbrépenn, in do mairéal Plann, mac Tígearnaí, tígearna òbrépenn, 7 a mác, 7 rochaíde do òmarclanab olive a maíle pé trí mile do eolaim amaille ppm hín each pm. Coblaich la Domnal Ua Maolócálaí, 7 la híntíir thócáthach, mac Conocáin, pop Coic Òinnípe, ce roímuí pop coblaich Múnmí, 7 do mairéal rochaíde móir leó. Aiphe mionghá do rócap an bhfoaímrí. in tríim òmarcm pop a mich i maíle i noin leó, Òchipéach Maige eo do loisín. Aídh, mac Maolbairtaice, tígearna Úa Páircáitach, do mairéal la Hall, mac Aedh. Ónaídmh, mac Moeth, tanaírí na nDéirí, Óce.

Ach Cíope, naír cced a rí. An seacmaí bhuíadh píctet do Phlann. Éiğen, mac Píogín, abb Treóit, óg. Pogarreach, mac Cele, tígearna Úa mac Uall, óg. Áedh, mac Dúibhgiolla, tígearna Úa nDóin na Trí Maige, tanaírí Úa Cennpellach, do mairbéid la hUibh báppre. Áp do ro púndheachad:

Cill-Corbaín.—Now Killecrann, in Ely O'Carrill, in the King's County.
The year 904 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 908, alias 909, of the Annals of Ulster, which give the events of that year as follows:

"A.D. 908" [col. 909]. "Cervall, mac Mu-rogan, the noble king of Leinster, dolore mortuus est. Munron, mac Sochhsluar, rex Nepotum Maine, and Bee, nepos Lothavair, King of Dùnlarrai, dolore mortuus est. Róciúna mortuus est. Amalga, mac Congulai, second chief of Bregh, and In-erga, mac Mactevin, religiosus laicus, decollati sunt by the Conells of Murhevni. Cumascach, mac Ailll, eponimus of Ardmach, mortuus est."
—Cod. Chauc., tom. 49.
"Mágh-Cumma.—Not identified. See note "b. under A. M. 3329, p. 36, supra."
"Loch Deirdghere.—Now Lough Derg, an expansion of the Shannon between Killaloe and Portumna.
"A wonderful sign.—The Annals of Colmannoise, the chronology of which is seven years antedated at this period, notice this phenomenon and two other events under the year 902, as follows:
At Cill-Corbain\(^9\) Cearbholl 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, Ceillach, and Cearbholl the prudent.
> Colman, Broen, and Bran the lively, Fimm, Faolan, Dunchadh the bold;
> In Cill-Corbain, I have heard, their warlike graves were made.

The Age of Christ, 905. The twenty-ninth year of Flann. Macmordha, aircinmeach of Tir-da-ghlas, died. Uallachan, son of Cathal, Tanist of Ui-Failghe, was slain. The battle of Magh-Cumma\(^7\) [was gained] by Flann, son of Maeleachlaínn, and by his sons, over the men of Breifne, wherein were slain Flann, son of Tíghearnann, 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 Domhnull Ua Mælæchlaínn, and by Innreachtach, son of Conchobhar, upon Loch Deirgdlcharc\(^8\), so that they defeated the fleet of Munster; and great numbers were killed by them. A wonderful sign\(^1\) appeared in this year, namely, two suns were seen moving together during one day. The oratory of Magh-eo was burned. Aedh, son of Maelpadráig, lord of Ui-Fiaichrach, was slain by Niall, son of Aedh. Buadhch, son of Mothla, Tanist of the Deisi, died.

The Age of Christ, 906. The thirtieth year of Flann. Étigen, son of Finghin, Abbot of Treoit, died. Fogartach, son of Ceca, lord of Ui-enic-Uais, died. Aedh, son of Dubhghilla, lord of Ui-Drona of the Three Plains. Tanist of Ui-Céinnsealaigh, was slain by the Ui-Bairrech. Of him was said:

> "A. D. 902" [recit, 900]. "King Flann, accompanied with the princes of Ireland, his own sons, gave a great battle to the Breinemen, wherein were slain Flann, mac Tyreny, prince of Brien, with many other noblemen of his side. Wallaghain, mac Cahall, prince of Affalie, was killed. A strange thing fell out this year, which was two suns had their courses together throughout the space of one day, which was the Pride of the Nones of May."

The year 905 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 909 of the Annals of Ulster, which give a few of the events of that year briefly as follows:

> "A. D. 906" [ad. 910]. "An overthrow by Flann, mac Maelsechlaínn, with his sons, upon the men of Brehny, where Flann, mac Hernan, and other nobles, with many more, were killed" [ibid. ecélit Flann mac Tigernain, et ali múth nobilis interfici sunt]. "Hugh, mac Macpatrick, King of Fiaichrach, killed by Nell, mac Hanl.,"

—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.
A ócc a Ailbí am, caomhó pí Stáiní paeine,
Erebar Úa bhuiúne éipín, cöipí po píarna naeine.
Peacna má huithe taírpaí, ní raimse ar má intmideá,
Mairbida baí úigní alltaí, ó mbe i bhra Úa bhuiúneá.
Rí paraí mo dín na tóirí, pí na piñ peandí réití,
Íp rúaitnó po pí rin Aedhí Aethí néceabí, a óccu.

Dúnláng, mac Coipper, Róimhne Laigín, dég. Domhnull, mac Úa Dé, réitna Úa cuairimh Dúblí, dég. Duibhne, mac Úa Druim, tanaí Úa mór, macaire. "Fearna, saisiim "Ferns, pinnleir, Dianí, Úa hOulaing, inneál Dúnláng, dég, na nebrad, Úa báin òisp nuem, poceáet gmeann píí na bónle, Úa Druim tae bhí réití réaitní, aí bheirt í nuan tích úire.

Aorp Cimpré, naon ceó a reacht. A hain treo íois ùg Phlann. Pionnaicí eircp ríce. Copbrí, eircp Saigí, dég. Maolbrí, mac Maol Domhnull, abb Úa phorr máig, Úa Phlann, mac Laigín, abb Coipper, dég. Saigcí maic Maighla la Séphrín, mac Dúilíen, i. cimbdo ùg breití ar in cill, a bád a hain Loa Cimpré hí Anam Mórnaicca anair. Séphrín ùg hain le TLall, mac Úa Úa, píí an Tuairceir ùg loch cóisa, hí ceónaí bápaíste

"Ailbhe : i.e. Macé Ailbhe, a great plain on the east side of the River Barrow, in the south of the county of Kildare.—See Ussher's Primárdia, pp. 936, 937.

Stáiní : i.e. the River Slaney, which flows through the middle of Leinster to Wexford.—See Keating's History of Ireland, Hardialy's edition, Preface, p. 12.

The Barókha : i.e. the River Barrow.

Ferns : i.e. Ferns, where the kings of Leinster were interred.

Bran Dubh, — See note 9, under the year 601, pp. 228, 229, supra: also the Life of St. Maidcor, published by Colgan at 31st January, Aedh Stóinlech, p. 213, where the following passage occurs:

"Et sepolitus est" [Rex Branchub] "homo-

riífite in cemetaryo S. Meadre, quod est in Civitá tua Fornán, ubi genus ejus reges Lagimun-siam semper sepulcitur."—c. xlvii.; see also c. xxviii.

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 Maidcor, but also made it the metropolitan see of all Leinster.—See note 9, under the year 591, pp. 218 to 221, supra.

Domhnull, son of Aedh Finnluath. — He was the eldest son of Aedh Finnluath, and the ancestor of the family of O'Donelley. "Hue frater ejus Niáilg lundhribh, natu minimus ad regnum pervenit."—Dr. O'Conor, in Ann. Ul. n. 2, p. 245.

The year 906 of the Annals of the Four
O youths of pleasant Ailbhé, mourn ye the king of noble Slaine⁵, Slain is the populous Aedh of the Bearbha⁶, the just king of the land of peaceful Fearna⁸.

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 Dubh⁷ 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.

Dumlang, son of Cairbre, heir apparent of Leinster, died. Domhnall, son of Aedh Finnliath⁸, lord of Aileach, took the [pilgrim's] staff. Gaithine, son of Aughran, Tanist of Laighis, died. Buadhach, son of Gusan, Tanist of Uí-Bairrche-tire, [died]. Dianimh, daughter of Duibhghilla, the wife of Dumlang, 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 violation⁶ of Ard-Macha by Cearnachan, son of Duilgen, i.e. a captive was taken from the church, and drowned in Loch-Cirr⁸, 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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‘The violation; pú interconnected.——See note ¹, under A. D. 1223, and note ², under 1537, infra. This entry is given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at the year 904, but the true year is 912.

³ Lock-Cirr.—There is no lough now bearing this name near Armagh. It is probably now dried up.
Rathbrace. Ruairc, mac Maolbhaball, tigearna Carriaghe bhracaine, dēg. Muirgíohać, mac Muirgíom, tigearna Clonme Carail, dēg.

Aodh Eorp, naof eced a hócr. A do tríocha do Phéimm. Tioppaire, mac Maolmho, eileor 7 abb Imlecha lutair, dēg. Muirgíohać, mac Coptmaic, abb Óroma mepclann, 7 Úaabh, mac Maolmho, tamairi Coisctile Muirteimne, nógaim i rmhartig Óroma mepclann, lá Conaileac, mac Úaabh, tigearna Coisctile Muirteimne. Ap do ecchaine Muirgíohać do rathburh,

Muirgíohać, ciod ná caomh, a cáoma.
Ar doanna do dúnabh ar nél eo m’i ne naoma.
Mór teachdair an tordomh mac Coptmaic mhé mac,
An mionn popoll poighidh, ba cameall gáca clair.


"Clann-Cathail, i.e. O’Flannagan’s country, near Elphin, in the County of Roscommon. The year 907 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 911, alias 912, of the Annals of Ulster, which notice the events of that year as follows:

"A. D. 911" [alias 912], "Flann, mac Maolbhe, prince of Cork, mortuus est. Maeldride, mac Maclownm, prince of Lismor, dyed. Cermachan, mac Duilgen, heyre apparent of the Northeast" [recte, of the Orions], "put to death, Lismore Crulduh" [Loch Cipp, "by Nell, mac Muirc, Mac Cormac, prince of Drum-Inisclann, and heyre of Tyrconcli" "recte, Coisctile] "by Garvith, mac Maelmoira, killed" [recte, destroyed by fire in the refectory of Drumskin]. "Sochlaíim, mac Diarmada, rex Nepotum Maine, in diecivis mortuus est, Clerchen mac Murech, king of Uí-Briuin Seola, and Muirc, mac Mura, Captain of Clann-Cahill, mortuatur. Many houses burnt in the Rath of Arducha per incuriam. Pluridis atque tenebrosus annus apparuit."—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

"Maelbrighde, son of Toran.—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 Mughran, lord of Clann-Cathail, died.

The Age of Christ, 908. The thirty-second year of Flann. Tibraide, son of Maelinn, Bishop and Abbot of Imlech-Ivair, 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.

Sochlaean, son of Diarmaid, lord of Ul-Maine, died in religion. Cleirchen, son of Murchadh, lord of Ul-Bruin-Scola, died. Cuilcanman, son of Maelbrighde, died. Conghalach, son of Gairbhith, lord of Conaille-Muirtheimhne, was slain by the Conaill 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 Maelmiocheirthge, Tanist of Leath-Cathail. Maelbrighde, son of Torann, repaired to Munster, to ransom a pilgrim of the Britons.

913, as follows:

"A. D. 912" [ed. 913]. "Tibraid mac Maeltiann, 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 nyth month after the spoiling of the Abbot's house at Drunanisclainn, upon Maelmoroa's son, and upon Murcach, mac Cormac, prince of Droina" [recte, princeps or abbot of Druinisclainn, now Drumskeigh.—Ed.] "Cuilcanman, mac Maelbride, dyed in the end of the same yeare" [in fine ejusdem anni mortui]. "An overthrow by Donacha O'Maisal-shclaim and Maelmhki, mac Flannagan, upon Fogartach mac Tolairge, King of South Bregh, and upon Lorean mac Donogh, and upon Leinster, that many perished, as well taken as killed. A shipwrack by Gentiles upon a nary of Ulster, in the borders of England" [i.e. uprop Socraen], "where many perished, with Cumascach mac Maelmhoire, son of the King of Leth-Cael. Plusiatis atque tenebrae annus. Maelbriode mac Doireain came into Monaster to release pilgrims out of Walles."—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.
Aor Cnoght, naíi ecéil a naíi. An tsearadh bliadhain trìocht do Phlann. Thiubairíte, eirínp Cluana hínech, 4 Maolmaeóc, eib Ógoma móir, déig. Lusheach, eib Cluana hínech, 4 Maoleapil, eib Mhunghair, déig. Carraimeáid occ Ógilm Úíl na hUall, mac n'Gofna Fíndéit rop Conaictaib i. rop Maolchlúice, mac Conobair, do i tórcraí ár Conaict, in Maolchlúice réirm do pocaibh oile do poineáltaibh. Iomaírefg naíi Maolmór, mac Pílannacáin, 4 na withch Ail Mairleachlann rop Lorcán, mac Dúncha, 4 rop Pógaíthech, mac Tolaíthe, co Lainíc Ieo, in po marbaio oaimine ionet, 7 i po hergaidh pocaibh móir. Maeldpáistece, mac Plarigna, tíseapna Ríta Tainmáis, déig.

Aor Cnoght, naíi ecéil a deich. An eileánaíth bhliadhain déig ar pícht do Phlann. S'ull do réit in Éimhin 50 ro ghabrad in Pope Char. Sláinte ag an Phocla, 4 Uactaí an Óil na hUall Slímhéin mac Aodba i Miotech, 50 Ócheallaithe 50 paíonain popradh ann ina Pílann Siona co na macabair fírin i tórcraí éigean na Ceannaithe in Péapailá, mac Aonhágra, mac Maolmór, 4 na Maolmórba mac n'Géimhín, mac Ceda, d'Ultach, 5 in herpúin mac Gobairí, plát Ua n'fíorpaíil 5 in Ógaim, mac Sealkit, tíseapna Dóil Riatta, 4 na Maolmór, mac Pílannacáin, tíseapna Péapailmáis, 5 in Ógimalla, mac Gobairí, tíseapna Conaille, 4 in Conmán, mac Aíréitaí, 4 in Copbínce, mac Ógínachraíte, tíseapna Cíaoife, 4 aírde raopálom na eon mo ráiphiúch. Úir don caidri at phibhrá,

Oíomh do Ócheallaithe Óltri Isarna, ptapainn cuaim na tath.

Áphért Copbínce Óí hUall mac an leccap pípaig tiogam rath.

2 Gulban-Gnict.—This was the ancient name of Beann Gulban, now Bimulbim, 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. 916, supra: and Battle of Magh Rath, p. 312, notes. This defeat of the Connaughtmen by Niall Glunubh is noticed in the Annals of Ulster under the year 912, anno 913, as follows:

“A. D. 912” [id. 913]. “Niall, mac Hugh, with an army into Conaught, and broke battle upon the youth of Conaught, viz., upon Oghvalgaí” [i.e. the Ui-Ambhalghaidh, or men of Tirawley], “and upon the men of Uall, that they lost many by taking and killing, about Maeldlúiche, mac Conóir.”—Col. Char., tom. 49.

b Roth-Tamhnaigh.—Now Rathdowney, in the barony of Upper Ossory, in the Queen’s County.

* Port-Laighe.—Now anglicized Waterford.
* Fochair: i.e. the North, usually applied in the Irish annals of this period to that part of Ulster belonging to the King of Aileach.

b Gobhail-Eilte.—There were two places of
The Age of Christ, 909. The Thirty-third year of Flann. Tibraidé, Bishop of Chlain-eidhneach; and Maelmaedhóg, Abbot of Druim-mor, died. Lithench, Abbot of Chlain-eidhneach; and Maeldaisil, Abbot of Mungairt, died. A battle was gained at Guilan-Guirte by Niall Ghundubh, son of Aedh Finnliath, over the Connaughtmen, i.e. Maeldhuiche, son of Conchobhar, where a slaughter was made of the Connaughtmen, together with Maeldhuiche himself, and many others of the nobility. A battle [was gained] by Maelmithidh, son of Flannagan, and Domnchadh Ua Maelchealláin, over Lorcan, son of Dunadh, and Fogartach, son of Tolaig, and the Leinstermen, wherein many persons were slain, and great numbers taken prisoners. Maelpatraig, son of Flathrai, lord of Rath-Tamhaighb, 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 Ghundubh, 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 Maeddui; Maealmorda, son of Eremhon, son of Aedh, of the Ulidians; and Erudan, son of Gairbhith, chief of Ui-Breasail; Diarmaid, son of Scalbhach, lord of Dalriada; Maeltuirc, son of Flannagan, lord of Fearmuigh; Domhnall, son of Gairbhith, lord of Conaille; Connican, son of Arbeachtach; and Cormac, son of Innreachtach, lord of Ciarraige; 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 Siabh-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 Ul-Breasail; i.e. of Ul-Breasail-Macha.—See note 1, under A.D. 525, pp. 172, 173, supra.

The defeat of Niall Ghundubh 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 month of December; he alighted” [propinqu. i.e. encamped] “at Grelaghelte, beyond Crossa-coile, westerly, and sent an army out of the camp to bring corne and wood. Aengus O’Maedcheallain and his kinsmen met them, with the companies of Meath, that 43 men were killed by them about Coinmegan, mac Murtagh; Ferall mac Aengus; Cailvaran, mac Ailiv;
Aor Cripht, nai ci cé a haois nüeg. An cóigeaf bliadain véig ap múd vo Bhall. Is bheanadh déirceart éisi, go dereacht Cathaetha la Bhall, mac Maolchillann. Maolchillann, mac Ceideleacán, tiseapna Conaille, vo Tegh-
bheo la hliath Mealach i mBh eilínach íoc nísháibh thríphéicta ó. Oengis, mac Plann, mac Maolchillann, píodháin Eireann, vo iomh a dfheall Eltla
la Cípm, mac óir, is a ecce a cecinm píerccat la iapaim. Conaith ní shaip-
háib vo páideachad,

beannacht pop láinm Cípm, mac óir, vo maiphe Aengis pínta núa a Fáil,
Maiti ní oírann gáipcuí jere dofínial Aedba Ollam am.

Domnall, mac Aedba i. Aed Pindháit mac Neill, tiseapna AIghígh, véig
in eileachfíce, iap níorshéichlán. Conaith acaí ecceaine, is aca ecceaine
Aongusa vo páideachad,

O jen Cripht éd vo ngátdh, vo bör Domnall, rap prétarab
Séa ir beacá na ríshcaibh, oen bliadhain [véig] an noií sceoab.
Ahipne na bhan na pí tríom céó vo bhanba bríamh,
Oengis Mhóis an mór ghlomac, Domnall, mac Aedba Auilg.
Nocha vo éin dérhiancaíb mac ainnt Aongus Cóibail,
Ir na per bhíoncánca pírlaic vo Domnall odbail.
Tíopn énina vo Shaoilbealta, tanhataic mo aíriú néin,
Díar topaigh mo eppair ghe, bìsail ir na harpab.

Aor Cripht, nai ci céó a do véece. An píphó bliadhain véec ap Phrit
vo Bhall. Maolcaraíom, mac Éocaíom, abh Cuana hEor 7 Muicaima,

Erugan, mac Gaírífth, prince of the Bressols of
Maigh; Maírmaí, mac Cúnascaí, prince of
them of Duvhri; Maedhruide, mac Aégan;
Mac InEuvain, mac Hugh; and Maedhruide,
mac Flannagan, King of the Boyr-n-Boynia

* Brecagh. —This entry is given in the Annals
of Ulster at A. D. 913, alias 914.

* Féil.--Otherwise Inis-Féil, one of the an-
cient names of Ireland.

* Beall Ollam.—He was slain in the battle of
Kells, fought A. D. 738, by Domnall,
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” [al. 814]. “Oengus hUa Maeld-
sechmlni, Righdoma Thomsrach, vii. Idus Fe-
bruri, iii. fiexia, moritur.”

* Dáithi.—Name of the bardic names for
Ireland.

* Coctail. —Otherwise called Beann-Coctail,
or Inis-Ermn, now Ireland’s Eye, near the Hill
of Howth, in the county of Dublin.

* Domnall of Dabhalli: i.e. of Dalbhall, a river
in Ulster, now the Blackwater.—See note “,
under A. D. 356, p. 121, supra. This Domh-
The Age of Christ, 911. The thirty-fifth year of Flann. The plundering of the south of Breagh, and of the south of Cianachta, by Flann, son of Maelseachlainn. Maelbrighde, son of Geibbhleachan, lord of Conaille, was slain by the Uí-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 Berum; and he died at the end of sixty days afterwards. In atestation of which was said:

A blessing on the hand of Cern, son of Berum, who slew Aenghus Finn, the pride of Fail;
It was a good achievement of his sharp valour to avenge the noble Aedh Ollan.

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, 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,
In the latter ages there was not a royal hero like Domhnall of Dobhail.
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 Mucnamh, died. He was the foster-son of Aedho, ri Ailigh, Verno equinoctio in penitentia moriitur.”

Mucnamh.—Otherwise written Mueshanbh, now anglice Mucknoe, in the east of the county of Monaghan.—See note 4, under A. D. 830, p. 445, supra.

Domhnall, mac

1 *Ua-Leathlobair.*—Now anglicè O'Lair, 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'Lair, of the Spanish service, Honorary Companion of the Order of the Bath, and Patrick Labor, of Tinnakill, Queen's County, Esq., ex-M.P., are of the latter family.

2 *Fregabail.*—Now the Raved Water, in the county of Antrim.—See note 1, under A.D. 3506, p. 33, supra.

3 *The province;* i.e. Ulidia, that part of Ulster east of Glenn-Righe and the Lower Bann, not the entire province of Ulster.

4 *Caru-Eronna;* i.e. the ear or sepulchral heap of Eri, a woman's name, now Carnearny, in the parish of Connor, and county of Antrim. See Reeves's Eclectic Antiquities of Down and Connor, &c., p. 311, note 1.


5 *Tealach-Og.*—Now Tullaghoge, a small village, in the parish of Desertereigh, barony of Dunganon, and county of Tyrone. This was the seat of O'Hagan till the confiscation of Ulster; and here O'Neil was inaugurated by O'Hagan on a stone, which remained at the place till 1602, when the Lord Deputy Mountjoy remained here for five days, "and brake down the Chair wherein the O'Neals were wont to be created, being of stone planted in the open field."—F. Moryson, Rebellion of Hugh, Earl of Tyrone, book iii. c. 1, edition of 1735, vol. ii. p. 197.—See Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Finchach, p. 431, note 7. This defeat of the Dal-Araillhe is noticed in the Annals of Ulster under the year 913, alias 914, as follows: "A. D. 913" [a. l. 914]. "An army by Neil, mac Hugh, into Dalarade, in Junii mensa. Laisnsech O'Lehlarvar came to prevent them" [at Fregaval], "and was overthrown, that he
ANNALS OF THE KINGDOM OF IRELAND.

585. Flathrua naval e. the Loch-Dachaech. Eagnall and the Carn-Ereann, i.e. The and Cerran A under 
neratus tibus 913]
notice in Danes, Waterford sistinge turnings also AUacan, AUacan, Hugh, Aedh souldiers. [Aedh [Aedh [Aedh as]
lost his brother, Flathrua O'Leahvar, by the means. Hugh mac Eoghan, kinge of the North, and Loingsech, king of Dalarane, waytinge for them at Carnerenn, where they were also discomfited; Cerran mac Colman and Mac-Allagan, mac Laichtechain, and others, were lost by the means. Hugh, with very few more, turninge back from the flight, and sharply resistinge in the flight, killed some of Neil's soldiery. Dubgall, his son, escaped wounded.”

[Aeth vero cum puerissimis ex juga revertens, at acerrimè intra iugum resistens quodam ex mili-
tibus Neill prostravit. Dubgall, filius ejus, vulneratus est.] “Peace betwecne Nell mac Hugh, Kinge of Ailech, and Hugh, Kinge of the Cuige, i.e. the fifth of Ireland, at Tulachnoog, in the Kalends of November.”—Cod. Clarval., tom. 49.

* 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. 912. There came new supplies of Danes this year, and landed at Waterford.”—Ann. Colum.

b Congbhail-Gilme-Sulighe ; i.e. the church of the vale of the Swilly, now Conwall, an old church in ruins in the valley of Glenswilly, barony of Kilmacrenan, and county of Donegal.

—See note ¹, under A. D. 1204.

The most of the entries transcribed by the Four Masters, under the year 913, are given in the Annals of Ulster under 914, alias 915, as follows:

“A. D. 914” [al.915]. “The coming secretly of Flann, mac Macsechlainn, from or upon his
ó eacrambaib. Ruarc, mac Maolbhríde, tígearna Mucraige tíre, dég. Príomhaeict Flann Sionna ó a macaib i. ó Óhonnchaoi Choncuabaí mór a Mhíle leó co Loch Ríth. Sliogean an Phocha Í Mháil, mac Aedha, ri nAthlann, co ro Ógaí namh Óhonnchaoi Choncuabaí mór a peir a nátar, co ghráthaír oppad eitn Mhe, gur bhrígh. Topmac moir meneac do Gallab do Síatham co Loch Dácaoch bheóí, mór a tuate gceall Mhuiman leo do spéir. Lencne, mac Cathairmaí, tígearna Conaca bhairgeo, do écc.

Aoir Cmport, mois céc a fharáid écc. Aodha, mac Gilella, abb Cluana písta ópeinann, Moenach, mac Dalgairn, abb Achann bó Cathaí, Maolbhríde, ciacraic Cluana mac Nóir, mail Peappon, ab Ruip Comman, déig. Céplaí, mgen Ombóinn, banab Cille Dápa, déig. Socapacthach, mac To-lapce, tígearna deircceite Ódáig, mac Órbhreata, pígaíonna Lásin, déig. Gedennach, mac Aoide tígearna Ua Fhóigeante, do mairbh la Nortmanach. Óran, mac Cathrígherne, tanair Ua Cennmealaithein, do mairbh la Nortmanach, g la Óparnaithe, mac Gábaíl, tígearna Ópgaíche. Óg maca do lorcaí. Iap músíocht mbhlaíonna dóc a peirc in rií de Epeann do Phlaist Sionna mac Maolfeclainn, arsach 1 e Tailtean. Ap acc eacaíone Flann do páinse nóri,

Flann pionn Ópeínann peapp ceó cláma, aorpa Epeann saoí peallann, ba pe concíthaim an náirn, contrálaic toin rathmán tríumh.

Toí a tháit Rocann nóir cappinogall cóip crosa caim,
Cup crosiglán do cupadá cairne, plaít peapp Páil do popadail.

Ath ma ógáin nap ceó emo, plaí peapp Páil do popadáí réiga pinn,
Ruigten ripne ripne ripne ripne peale Plann. 70c.

sons" [recte, the rebellion against Flann mac Maolfeclainn by his sons], "Donncha and Conor, and spoils Meath to Lochry. The army of the Fochaí" [the North] "by Yoll mac Hugh, King of Aileach, that he made Conor and Donagh obey their father, and made association between the Midians and Brechis. Sculban, Archimedes of Tavlinch; Sculban, Archimedes of Glinn-Suillic, in Christo moritur. Ruarc, mac Maolbhríde, King of Muscryetyre, killed by murther, and hurried by the O'Donghalas. A great and often" [i.e. frequent] "supply of Gentes" [Gentiles] "comming yet to Lochdachach, spoiling temporal and churchland in Munster."—Cod. Clar., tom. 49.

Flanna.—According to the Annals of Clonmacnois, King Flann died at Kynegh 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, aliis 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 Chronicum Scotorum:
by strangers. Ruarc, son of Maelbrigde, lord of Muscraighe-thire, died. The
harassing of Flann Sinna by his sons, namely, Donnchadh and Conchobhar; and
Meath was plundered by them as far as Loch Ribh. A hosting of the North
was made by Niall, son of Aedh, King of Aileach, [and, marching into Meath],
he obtained the pledges of Donnchadh and Conchobhar, that they would obey
their father; and he left peace between Meath and Breagh. Great and fre-
quent reinforcements of foreigners arrived in Loch-Dachaech; and the lay
districts and churches of Munster were constantly plundered by them. Lenae,
son of Catharnach, lord of Corca-Bhaiscinn, died.

The Age of Christ, 914. Aedh, son of Ailell, Abbot of Chlain-fearta-
Brenainn; Macnach, son of Dailigein, Abbot of Achadh-bo-CaNinnigh; Mael-
bairrin, priest of Chlain-mic-Nois; and Martin, Abbot of Ros-Commain, died.
Cobhlaith, daughter of Dubhduin, Abbess of Cill-dara, died. Fogartach, son
of Tolarg, lord of South Breagh; and Cathalan, son of Finmsneachta, heir ap-
parent of Leinster, died. Gebhennach, son of Aedh, lord of Ui-Fidligeinte, was
slain by the Norsemen. Bran, son of Echtighearn, Tanist of Ui-CEinnscealigh,
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 Freemhain, better than all children, monarch of
Ireland, fierce his valour;
It was he that ruled our people, until placed beneath the earth's
heavy surface.
Flowing flood of great wealth, pure carbuncle of beauteous form,
Fine-shaped hero who subdued all, chief of the men of Fail of au-
gust mien,
Pillar of dignity over every head, fair chief of valour, caster of the
spears,
Sun-flash, noble, pleasant, head of the men of hospitality is Flann.

"Flannus Sinna, Malachiae regis filius R. H. tricinta septem annos. Regnavit annos 36,
mense 6, de dies 5. Obiit 8 Calendas Junii anno 916, etatis 68. War.
"Ita suffragatur supradictum Chronicon Secorum: Octavo Kalendas Junii, septima
feria, 37 anno regni sui defunctus est."—Ogygia, p. 434.

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4 "Cualar-Cliach."—Now the barony of Owney, in the north-east of the county of Limerick. The adjoining barony of Owney, in the county of Tipperary, was anciently called Uaithne-fire. —See the years 919, 1080.

The entries transcribed by the Four Masters under A. D. 914, are given in the Annals of Ulster under 913, alio 916, as follows:

"A. D. 915" [al. 916]. "Flann, mac Mair-velchlainn, mac Macluama, mac Domhna, King of Tarach, reigninge thirty-six yeares, and 6 moneths, and 3 dayes, in the yeare of his age 6s, the 8 day of the Kal. of June, the 7th day, and about the 7th hower of the day, mortuus est. Fogartach, mac Tolaig, King of Desert Bregh, mortuus est. Aine mac Cahan, King of Uaithne-Cliach, put to death by the Gentiles of Lochdachaech. Hugh mac Ailell, Abbot of Clonfert Brenainn; Coligean, mac Droignein, chief of O'Lomain of Gacla; and Martan, Abbot of Rosemain, moriunter. Neil Glaunb mac Hugh begineth his reigne in Tarach, and reneweth" [recte, celebrateth] "the fayre of Taillten, which was omitted for many yeares" [good multis temporibus postermisionem est]. "The Gentiles" [Gentiles, i.e. Pagans] "of Loch-da-
dachaech yet spoyling of Mounster and Leinster. MacBarrinn, priest of Clon-mic-Nois, mortuus
Amla, son of Cathan, lord of Uiathne-Cliach, was put to death by the foreigners of Loch Dachaech. The foreigners of Loch Dachaech still continued to plunder Munster and Leinster.

The Age of Christ, 915. The first year of Niall Glundubh, son of Aedh Finnliath, over Ireland in sovereignty. Maelgirc, Abbot of Cill-achaidh, died. The fair of Tailltin was renewed by Niall. Sitric, grandson of Imhar, with his fleet, took up at Ceann-fruit, 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 Eoghanacht, and by the Carraighi. 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-Feimhin, on the 22nd of August. The foreigners went into the territory on the same day. The Irish attacked them the third hour before mid-day, so that one thousand one hundred men were slain between them; but more of the foreigners fell, and they were defeated. There fell here in the heat of the conflict the chief of Carraig-Brachaidhe, and Maelfinnen, son of Donnagan, chief of Ui-Cearnaigh; Fearghal, son of Muirigen, chief of Ui-Creamhthainn; and others besides them. Reinforcements set out from the fortress of the foreigners to relieve their people. The Irish returned back to their camp before [the arrival of] the last host, i.e. before [the arrival of] 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 Ceann-fruit to the Leinstermen, wherein six hundred were slain about the lords of Leinster, toge-

est. Ardmach burnt wholly, on the 5th Kal. of May, viz., on the south side, together with the Savall hall other abbots relics" [recte, with the Toi, the Sabhall, the Kitchen, and all the fort of the abbots]. "Cobraith, daughter to Duvduin, Cearb of Bryde, quivcit." —Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

Ceann-fruit.—Now Conifey, near Leixlip, in the barony of Salt, and county of Kildare. It is highly probable that it was the Danes of this place that gave its name to Leixlip, i.e. Lax-leap, or, as Giraldus Cambrensis calls it, Saltus-Salmonic.

Tobar-Glethrach.—Now unknown.
The year 915 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 916, alias 917, of the Annals of Ulster, which notice the events of that year as follows:

"A. D. 916" [al. 917]. "Snowe and extreme cold in this year, and strange sight [recte, unusual frost] "that the principal loches and rivers of Ireland were so frozen that there was great slaughter of chattle, byrds, and fishes. Evill favoured signes also that yeare; a flame of fire was seen to come from the west beyond Ireland, untill yt went beyond the East sea. The comet seemed to burn the ayre. Sitrick mac Ivar, with his Navy, taken at Cinful, in the borders of Leinster. Ragnall O'Hivar, with his other shipping, went to the Genties" [Gentiles] "of Lochdachach. A slaughter of Genties at Lidy by Mounster. Another slaughter by Eoghanacht and Kieri. An army of the O'Nells of the South and North, with Mounstemen, by Nell, mac Hugh, King..."
ther with the king Ugaire, son of Ailedl. These are the names of some of
their chiefs: Macmordhla, son of Muireagan, lord of Airther-Life; Mughron,
son of Cinneidigh, lord of the three Comainns and of Laighis; Cinaedh, son of
Tuathal, lord of Uí-Feinechhlais; and many other chieftains, with the arch-
bishop Maelmaedhóg, son of Diarmaid, who was one of the Uí-Conamhla, Abbot
of Gleann-Uiseam, 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;
Scarcely heard they the [sound of] the road; they received death at
Ceann-Fuaid.
The chiefs of Liphe of broad deeds waged a battle with a sacred shrine.
There were cut off five hundred heads in the valley over Tigh-Moling.
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. Macruin-
maidh, son of Niall, Tanist of the Deisi, was slain by Cormac, son of Moothla,
lord of the Deisi. Culothair, son of Matudhan, chief of Uí-Cellaigh-Cualann,
[died].

of Ireland, to war with the Gentyes, and
[en-] camped about twenty days, in the
mooneth of August, at Tober Glehrach, in the
fyld called Fevin" [recte, in Magh-Fevin, or in the
plain of Fevin]. "The Gentyes went into
the country the same day. They did sett on
the Irish about the third howre in the after-
none, and fought to evening that about" [one
thousand] "one hundred fell between them;
but the Gentyes lost most. The Gentyes went
behinde their people out of the campe for
their saulity. The Irish tourned 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 Gentyes, that
he expected their right by battle. Nell stayed
20 nights after in campe against the Gentyes;
he sent to Leinster to byker on the other side
with their campe, where Sitricke O’Hivar over-
threw them in the battle of Cinauid, where
fell Augaire mac Ailiill, King of Leinster; Maer-
more" [mac Muirecan, King of Airther-
Liphi; Maelmaedhóg] "mac Diarmaid, supiens
et Episcopus of Leinster; Ogran, mac Cinnedh,
King of Leise; et ceteri duces etque nobiles,
Sitricke O’Hivar came to Dublin." — Cod. Clar.,
tom. 49.

Aor Cniort, naí o ceó a reacé décc. Doíomnaí, mac Óriamnósa, abb Slime hUippín, Maileoce, abb ÓCenorgóma, [décc]. Iuoréctach, abb Trepónta, do mhinba na táig abair radfírm. Macloem, mac Maolbrithe, abb Céime Eala 7 Conópe, 7 aile Éipane, dégs. Óubgíolla, mac Lachréain, tísearina Tébla, do mhinbaí. Conóibmac, mac Ógla, tísearina na nDéiri, dégs. Caet Aica chaet (1. i Cill Morainoc la roch Aicha chaet) ro gáallábailt na nGállabi, 1. mu nloinap 7 mu Stríog Ódal, 1. in ruim Óctober, in mo mhinbaad Niall Gáillibh, mac Aedu Ómaller pri Éipane in mbeith do tríd bhiadhna fín mghí. Conóibmac Ua Mailealchlaíma, ríogainna

1 Successor of Eoina of Ara: i.e. Abbot of Killanny, in the Great Island of Aran, in the Bay of Galway.
2 Tuaim-inbhir.—In the Feilire-Áenqaí, at 2nd December, Tuaim-inbhir, or Druim-Inbhir, is described as “a n-uachap Nhóc,” in the west of Meath, where St. Maed-Odhrain was on that day invested as the patron of the place. There is a Druim-inbhir, anglicised 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 Clain Geipthe.—Now Killbarry, 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 bushipp of Roscrea; Egnech, prince of Arain; Daniell of Coln-Coiribhe, a great chronicler, in pace dormicient. Mairen, Suart’s daughter, Abbess of Kildare, maritus est. The Gentiles” [Gentiles]
The Age of Christ, 916. The second year of Niall. Egnech, successor of Enda of Aran, bishop and anchorite, died. Fearadhach, Abbot of Inis-bo-fionna; Maeleoin, Abbot of Ros-Cre; and Cellachan Ua Daint, Abbot of Thuam-inbhir, died. Muireann, daughter of Suart, Abbess of Cill-dara, died on the 26th of May. Daniel of Chlain-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 Cearbhall, son of Dunghal, Queen of South Leinster, died after a good life. Tighearnach Ua Cleirigh, lord of Aidhne, died. Ceat, son of Flaithbheartach, lord of Corca-Modhrand, died. Cill-dara was plundered by the foreigners of Ath-clithiath. 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 Glenam-Uisean, and Maelco, Abbot of Oendrum, [died]. Imreachtach, Abbot of Trefoit, 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 Lachtna, lord of Tenithba, was slain. Cormac, son of Mothla, lord of the Deisi, died. The battle of Ath-clithiath (i.e. of Cill-Mosamhog, by the side of Ath-clithiath) [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; Conchobhar

"of Lochdachaech left Ireland, and went for Scotland. The men of Scotland, with the assistance of the North Saxons, prepared before them. The Genties divided themselves into lesser battles, viz., one by Godfrey O'Hivair; another by the two Earles; the third by the young Lords; and the fourth by Ranall mac Bicho, that" [which] "the Scotts did not see; but the Scotts overthrew the three they saw, that they had a great slaughter of them about Oitir and Gragava; but Ranall gave the onsett behind the Scotts," [so] "that he had the killing of many of them, only that meyther king nor Murmor" [mopmoep] "of them was lost in that conffight. The night discharged the battle" [Nor pridum direcit]. "Etilflut, fimasissima regio Saxonum morta est. Warr betwene Nell, mac Hugh, King of Tarach, and Sitrick O'Hivair. Maelmihi, mac Flannagan, King of Cheuva, went toward the Genties to save Traiceert Bregh from them, which did avayle them" [him] "nothing" [quod ci nihil contulit].

"Cill-Mosamhog: i.e. Mosamhog's Church, now Kilmashoge, near Rathfarnham, in the county of Dublin. No reference to this saint is to be found in the copy of the Feilire-Aengus
Eriann, Aoð mac Eócaígan, míc Ulaí, Maolmorthú, mac Plannagáin, títhearna öph, Maolcraoíthe Ua Dubhprionach, títhearna Öighall, Maolcraoíthe, mac Ooilg, títhearna Tóirt.  Ceallaéac mac Roscáraí, títhearna deirfeirte öph, Cromman, mac Connerich, 7 rochaide aile nach ánpeall, do ñaop-clannaib 7 naopclannaoibh, immaithe a m an migh Niall. Ap von cat m m aonphríocht,

ba duábaí ãn Chéadom Éphaidh,
laí mhe pluaigh po cóiridh professional,
Óí do garadh le trí bráth,
Matan Úachtir Aodh chui.
In teorásar Niall, ma popolech,
Concochéap comó gorpa garpecc,
AD, maí Éachtir Ulaí an púrc
Maolmorthú tuillec orpoon auro.
Móir do gnúrib Thaonéad gnáth,
Móir do óbhí laopcraoi laí tháit.
Óí macarí m'hodh an migh.
Ró bít 1 nÁr clannacht chui.
Éphse baúann comóidh cáith.
Maípecc porph teampúin le neacht pluaigh,
Ní b'fheachom mhin tráigh,
ba duábaí ãn Chéadom Éphaidh.

Ác égaíne Neill po mairfh thó beor,

Uprónaic amu Épe nágh,
Cen mabh mnuól mhi griall,
Apir dégí míne gán greim,
Fáipí muíse Neill gan Niall.
Nípta mbarach máirmíri phech.
Nípta mhr na rba phloigh,
Ni cumh, aonach do án,
O pop bánu an bráithur bóm.

preserved in the Leabhar Brecc, in Ó'Céith's Irish Calendar, or in Colgan's Works.

"Tóirt: reic, Ui-Tóirtain. A tribe of the Óirgialla seated near Ardbraccan, in Meath.—
See O'Flaherty's Opýgía, part iii, c. 60; 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; Maelmithidh, son of Flannagan, lord of Breagh; Maelcraeibhe Ua Duibhsinach, lord of Oirghialla; Maelcraeibhe, 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;
Maelmithidh of the proud, lofty dignity.
Many a countenance of well-known Gaeidhil,
Many a chief of grey-haired heroes,
Of the sons of queens and kings,
Were slain at Ath-cliath of swords.
The strength of a brave lord was subdued.
Alas that he was deceived in the strength of an army,
There would [otherwise] be no moan upon the strand.
Fierce was the hard Wednesday!

In lamentation of Niall was moreover said:

Sorrowful this day is sacred Ireland,
Without a valiant chief of hostage reign;
It is to see the heavens without a sun
To view Magh-Neill 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.
Niall, king of Munster, was three years, and was married to the Lady Gormphley, daughter to King Flann, who was a very fair, virtuous, and learned damosell; was first married to Cormacke mac Cowlenan, 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

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\(^3\) Chaucha.—Now Caislen-Chucha, or Castle-knock, on the River Liffey, in the county of Dublin. — See note \(^1\), under A. D. 727, p. 325.

\(^4\) Confessor.—The word unamcapu is translated "confessarius" in Trias Thanna, p. 294.

\(^5\) Gormlahid.—See this quatrain quoted before under the year 901 [909]. In Mageoghagan's translation of the Annals of Clonmaconnoise the following notice of this Gormlaith is given under the year 905:

"A. D. 905" [fortè, 913]. "Neal Glunduffe was king three years, and was married to the

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\(^6\) translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise the 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."
This is a pity, O beloved Magh-Breagh,
Country of beautiful face,
Thou hast parted with thy lordly king,
Thou hast lost Niall the wounding hero.
Where is the chief of the western world?
Where the sun of every clash of arms?
The place of great Niall of Cnucha^3
Has been changed, ye great wretches!

Niall said this before the battle:

\[\text{Whoever wishes for a speckled boss, and a sword of sore-inflicting wounds,} \]
\[\text{And a green javelin for wounding wretches, let him go early in the} \]
\[\text{morning to Ath-cliath.} \]

Celedabhaill, son of Scannall, successor of Comghall, and confessor^4 of Niall Glundubh, was he who had requested of Niall to come to this battle; and it was he that gave the viaticum to Niall, after having refused to give him a horse to carry him from the battle. Gormlaith^4, daughter of Flann, said:

\[\text{Evil to me the compliment of the two foreigners who slew Niall} \]
\[\text{and Cearbhall;} \]
\[\text{Cearbhall [was slain] by Hulb, a great deed; Niall Glundubh by} \]
\[\text{Amhlacibh.} \]

Easter [day fell] on the 25th of April, and little Easter^5 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 911.

^3 Little Easter: i.e. Dominica in Albis. The criteria here given indicate the year 919.
Comgall po páth.

Pel Coenann Leth i Corgur, do aig blaoain do anpúth,
Cúisc la eppaig ar aí Cairece Mhion eáipíce do tith i raímí.

Orgán Péipé i Tíshe Munna la Sállab.

Cuír Crioíre, mar eoc a hocht vece. An eoc blaoain do Ómnaighd, mac Ólaimn ÓSionna, h'ookhe vece Eimné. Fiuéir, eppcor Ómniáice, Coghmac, mac Cúileannáin, eppcor ur mór, 1 tigearna na ÓÉipp Murián, Longreach, eppcor Cluain mac Nóip, Macnamara, abb Apína brescán, Ciapán, abb Dáimhna, Scamaill, mac Óginnín, eceann, rephim roghaidh, ã abb Roppa Cpe, 1 Measach Cluain noip Macdúc, uen. Líu mór íom nphíla-
naimh go roide an eácipí Íipp Eavai Cluain mac Nóip, ã co Choiaim ÓLanu na eipí cecorp. Ceanainn òg do îmmán do Sállab, 1 bphireach an Ómniáice. Òr mór òcch ÒSémí pop Òib Máine. Cae i Cúileaccásta báitg. 1. Òcch Tíse mac ÓCateach, mac ÓOmnachd, mac Ólaimn mac Macléiteilainn, pop Sállab, òu m no maríbh aíon uímhne go na Sállab, uain na íom caír íom po níoghlaí
cae ÓÁa charí poppa, òisgh torrphach dhuíth na Óronamain ann coimhion a tórrphach go raepóiltnaigh 1 saoipleíanna ÓSamailí íom caír íom ÓÁa charí.
Ro Òsonaí Mhuireóidhach, mac Tíseimn, 1 muíghlíainn Òepírn, 1 ceac Cúileaccásta Óa etbhet iarainn òga Òsonaí. Muireóidhach, mac Ólaimn, tigearna

"Coenann Leth.—This is probably the St. Coenann 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, anno 919, of the Annals of Ulster, which notice the events of that year as follows:

"A. D. 918" [col. 919]. "Easter the 7. Kal.
of May, and Little Easter after some days in Summer" [recte, the second day of Summer].

"Hugh O'MacEochlaifina blinded by his eochen, 
Doomha, 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; Macmnilih, mac 
Flannan; King of Bregh; Conor, mac 
MacEochlaifina, huyve de Tarach; Flathevfetach mac 
Dànuill, huirve de la Fochla; Macbribh, 
mac Buivsmian, King of Airgildha, with many more 
holds. Calach, mac Flathevfetach, King 
of Corcmaroga, and Ternach O'Clery, 
King of Ofiarchrach Aigne, mortn suiut."—Cod. Claracul.,
tom. 19.

"Cormac, son of Cuilenannah.—He is to be 
distinguished from Cormac, son of Cuilenannah, 
King of Munster, and Archbishop of Cashel, 
who was slain in the battle of Bealach-Mughna,
A. D. 903 [908], q. v.:

"A. D. 915. Cormacke mac Cuilenannah, Bushop
Combhall said:

The festival of Coemhan Liath* in Lent, denotes a year of storms,
Five days after Easter, Little Easter to be in summer.

The plundering of Fecarna and Teach-Munna by the foreigners.

The Age of Christ, 918. The first year of Donnchadh, son of Flann Simna, in sovereignty over Ireland. Finchar, Bishop of Daimhliag; Cormac, son of Cuileman*, Bishop of Lis-mor, and lord of the Deisi Munhan; Loingseach, Bishop of Chuain-mic-Nois, Maelmaire, Abbot of Ard-Breainin; Scannlan, son of Gorman, wise man, excellent scribe, and Abbot of Ros-Cre; and Meraighe of Chlainmor-Maedhog, died. A great flood in this year, so that the water reached the Abbot's Fort of Chuain-mic-Nois, and to the causeway of the Monument of the Three Crosses*. Ceanannus was plundered by the foreigners, and the Daimhliag* was demolished. A great slaughter was made of the 'Ui-Maine at Grian'. A battle was gained in Cianachta-Breagh (i.e. at Tigh-mic-nEathach*) by Donnchadh, son of Flann, son of Maelseachlainn, over the foreigners, wherein a countless number of the foreigners was slain; indeed in this battle revenge was had of them for the battle of Ath-cliath*, 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 Tighearnach, 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-Blaíscimu, 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 Ulsadh, or penitential station, exist at Clonmacnoise.

* Daimhliag: i.e. the Stone Church or Cathedral. "A.D. 915. Kelles was altogether ransom'd and spoield by the Danes, and they razed down the church thereof."—Ann. Clon.

* Grian.—A river which has its source in Slabh Echuighhe, in the north of the county of Clare.—See Tribes and Customs of Hy-Ming, 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 Eochaidh, now unknown. This battle is noticed in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at the year 915:

"This King* [Donnogh mae Flyn] gave a battle to the Danes, where there was such a slaughter committed on them, that the one-half of the Danish army was not left alive; there was never such a massacre of them before in Ireland; in which great conflict Moriartagh mae Tyrene, one of the king's nobles, was cruelly wounded and thereof died."

* The battle of Ath-cliath.—More correctly the battle of Cill-Mosanlog, now Kilmashoge, near Athcliath, or Dublin.—See note *, A.D. 916, p. 593, supra.
Corca Bharaenn, dée. Plann, mac Lomann. Urighil Sil Scotia, file ír teach baoi i nEiriinna a círpm, do marbhadh tá macabh Cuirbhívindé, do Urb Pócaí na marpaille) i cinnísteáin occ Loc Dácaíc i nDéiridh Muintir.

Aoir Sníort, náisi ceó a naíi déig. An uair bhlaodh do Óontexthao. Ciarpan, eippeor Tolain, 7 Rúmán, mac Ceschóir, eippece Cúana hlopaípe, déig. Áp do aribhradh an rann po,

Comóir cecina upfaape áit, píp co nosecab occa ab. Ónnail doin Sil innaol, Rúmán, mac Ceschóir cas.

Maonach, mac Sínaíl, abb báiméáir, 7 pícbhíth na nDáonáil mile, Cuire, mac Pípaíga, clíon cróbaí Láithín, comáirba Ónaímsa, mac Aodh poim, apéinnech Tíre nócúa, 7 anchóipe, déibhir nuigéitsaíonn ean aorpa, 7 Pípail, mac Maolmòrtha, ab Saírpe, déig. Áp doibh po páide,

Ní bhlaodh ean aímpir, anábhadh abb biaim báiméáir, Ásír comáirba Ónaímsa, Cuire, ba bhaí ece biaf cúip. Ab Saírpe co pocraíte, Pípail píp co pocraíte, Óinnail déin eip eilocile máth omhíneáraí pop Dáonéalaí.

Ní murphu, ní aímpóa, po bhe airiam tránaímpóa, A tana de anímpair Eireann d'Tímr na mbhlaodhpe.

Óinnail, mac Plonn, mac Maolcleamn, moineadh Eireann do marbhadh la a bráthar Óinnéad i mbóirpín Óacaóga. Áp do bair an Maonach, mac Sínaíl, cecina, 7 Óinnail po páideá.

3 Flann, son of Lomann.—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:

"A. D. 917" [al. 920], "Maelduin, prince of Ardbraccan, mortuous est. An overthrow by Doncha O’Maelchechillimn of the Gentiles" [Gentiles], "where innumerable of them were slain. Finbar, Episopos et scriba of Deimling, sedu-

4 Tolain.—Otherwise written Tuileán, now Dunrun, a parish near the town of Kells, in the county of Meath.

"Marina.—"A. D. 917" [rectó, 921]. "Moa-

5 Abbot of lasting Bearchair.—It is added in
son of Lo-nan", the Virgil of the race of Scotia, the best poet that was in Ireland in his time, was treacherously slain by the sons of Corribuidhe, who were of the Ui-Fothaidh, at Loch Daclaech, 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 quatrain was composed:

Shrine of wisdom illustrious, acute, a man of virgin purity,
By the hosts of people assembled was he loved, Ruman, son
of Cathasach the amiable.

Maenach", 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 Diarmuid, son of Aedh Roin, airciinneach 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 Diarmuid, 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 Gaedhil.
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 Maclachlainn, 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 Maclachlainn.

"A plague."—"A. D. 917" [recte, 921]. "There reigned in Ireland a great plague this year."—Ann. Clon.

1 Domhnall.—"A. D. 917. King Donough killed his own brother, Donell, who was elected to be his successor in the kingdom."—Ann. Clon.

2 Bruighean-Dachoga.—Now Breenmore, in the parish of Drummaney, barony of Kilkenny West, and county of Westmeath.—See note 1, under the year 1415.
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 Drumchilbha, thus:


—Quot. Mag., Trias Thaum., p. 503.
The fifth year, disastrous, sweet,
From Flann of Teamhair, a company have died,
Maenach of happy Comhgal’s city,
Domhnall was slain by Donnchadh Donnl.
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 Gacidhil.
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 Cinel-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 Cloone, in the barony of Rathvilly, and county of Carlow.

* Behold: mo. The word mo, otherwise written enne, is the same as the Latin ecce, and is explained fče no fom by O’Clery.
Ceapnaé, mac Flann, abb Lámne Léipe, décc, via nebpaí,

Supall Muige, mac pí baíg, bríg mban mbunché balc a bríg,
Rúitín spéim gíran pí grúaí cífnac Léipe laca a iúc.

Macríonaíne, mac Dúancháda, aipcinneá Cluaná boípínn, dégg. Maonach, Céle Óé, do tástaim don raippe amar do déanaim post Éireann. Céppaí na hloinn ar Údhbáil porad i nAé cluaut, 1 Aro Maca oípcecam láip tarmáin, 1 la a próg píin Sataim pí in Pé Maient, 1 na raippe eipnáin do ancaíl láip co na lucaí do Chélb Óé, 1 do boípáib. An típ do oípcecam láip in 52c aíp 1. mac co luimp labradaí, por co báiná, ro énaí co Mag Uíllínín. Óét atá ní chína an pláca do teachthaí po iúáin do raippe Mhupéitrach, mac Neill, 1 Uíghléit, mac Múrchaída, co maoiníu por na Scailb, 1 torpeair bong tía móir uiob, 1 do eipnáin uáite eile dea anspaí corpháis na híonaí, naír níp do porpeal uóib iáit. Mú Úipirc do Scailboc do Loch Feabail ace Olb co máth luimpáib por tíaíe 1 lisp Cotaíoch do oípcecam doípáib. Puigal, mac Dúnhuall, 1. ríceapaí an Phoclá, 1 neapácapóiníui máin, por do máth luirt luimp uíob, 1 po bríp an lúmp réim, 1 huicce a híomnáir 1 a heáuil. Piche long uile do éigí co Cúinn Mágan i niópáap Tipe Chonaill thum mac Uaímas-

⑥ Godfrey.—The substance of this passage is translated by Colgan, in his Annals of Armagh, as follows:

“Æ. D. 919. Godfredus Huc Hinboair (Dux Nortmannorum) cupit Dalliniam et cum exercitu die Sabathi ante festum Sancti Martini prudis et rapillis discat Arduinoburum: poperavit tumam ExILES, Calidias, ét ingeneris.”—Trias Thama, p. 296. This event is noticed in the Annals of Clonmacnoise under A. D. 917, but the true year is 921.

⑤ Inis-Labhrada; i.e. Labhradaí’s Island. Not identified.

④ Macg’Fíocain.—Now unknown.

③ Inis-Eoghaín; i.e. Eoghaín’s Island, now the barony of Inishowen, in the county of Donegal.

② Ceann-Maghoir;—Now Kinawey, in the north of the barony of Kilmacrenan, and county of Donegal.—See note ⑥, 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:

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 Dunchadl, airchinniach of Chain-Boireann, died.

Maenach, a Ceile-De [Culdee], came across the sea westwards, to establish laws in Ireland. Godfrey, grandson of Imhar, took up his residence at Ath-cliath; 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-Labra, eastwards as far as the Banna, and northwards as far as Magh-Uilseann. But, however, the host that went northwards was overtaken by Muirechertach, son of Niall, and Aighneart, son of Murchadl, 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 Ollib; and Inis-Labra 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 Cenn-Maghair, in the east of Tir-Chonaili, under the conduct of Uathmharan.

by sea to Lochfeval until they came to Inis-Owen, viz., at Loue, with 32 ships” [recte, viz., under the conduct of Ollib, who had 32 ships], “where they met with straights and rocks, where few of them remained per tormorem. Fergal, mac Daniell, King of the Ochula,contending with them, killed the people of one shippe, bracke that selfe” [same]. “and curied the spoyle of yt. Another Navi at Cennmaghair, in the borders of Tironell, by Mac Cahmaran mic Barith with 20 ships. The spoyle of Ardmac, the 3rd of November, by” [the] “Genties of Dublin, in the Saturday of St. Martin’s feast, viz., by Godfrith O’Hivair, with his men, who saved the houses of prayer with their people of God” [i.e. Culdees], “and lepers, and the whole church towne, unless” [i.e. except] “same housses” [which] “were burnt through neglect” [nisi pannis in eis lectisCrassus per incurniam]. “Broad spoyles made by them on all sydes, that ys, to Inis-Lavrae westerly, estarly to Banna, in the north to Magh-Nilsen, but the north Army were met by Martagh mac Neil, and by Aignert mac Murcha, who did overthrowe them, killed many of them, pannis clapsis subâdio sublastris noctis. Eclipsis
páin, mac Ógairth, 7 id dírgha sat nach poibail don dul pón. Maolpechklann, mac Maolmiúnaoin, mic Plóma, uíg. Ópsam Cluama héidéacht, 7 lópeccáig Dheargach Machna, 7 Ópsam Pío na móipe Maolócse do Shállabh.

Aor Cípoirt, náoi eceo píche. An treach bhíteann do Donnchaíth. Maolpól, mac Athealla, épéccop, anchoipe, 7 rpeibirn Leite Cluinn, 7 abb Inneonén, tce. Ap ón éce po páin difh am páin,

Maolpól baoi po oídhon mop épéccop saibidh pamar píg, Sní n ínta m píte pop caí mop roceipiu récearin píg.


Láin, at 15. Kol. Janii, the 3rd day, the first
lowre at night. Flahavertach mac Murtghi,
Abbott of Clonmore, mortuus est."—Cod. Cluain.,
tom. 19.

The eclipse of the moon here mentioned hap-
penned on the 17th December, 921.—See L'Art
de Ver. les D'abb, tom. i. p. 69.

"Maolpól.—Dr. O'Conor thinks that this was
the Paulinus to whom Probus dedicates his Life
of St. Patrick.—See his edition of the Annals of
the Four Masters, p. 410, note 1; and also
Quinla Víta S. Patricii, Trin. Thurn., p. 64,
where Colgan translates this passage as follows:

"Anno 920. Mal-Paulinas Móiti filius, Epis-
copus, Anacharta, Scriba, sive Scriptor præcipuus
Luthe-Cumanis, hoc est Aquilonaris Hiberniae,
et Abbas Indenensis, obiit."
son of Barith, but they committed no depredation on that occasion. Maelsheachlainn, son of Maelruanaidh, son of Flann, died. The plundering of Cluain-cidhmeach, the burning of the oratory of Mochua, and the burning of Fearna-mor-Maedhog, by the foreigners.

The Age of Christ, 920. The third year of Donnchadh. Maelpoil*, 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. Flannagun Ua-Riagain, Abbot of Cill-dara, and heir apparent of Leinster, died. Maelinnainn Ua-Glascon, Abbot of Cluain-Dolcain; Colga, son of Feedhach, Abbot of Slaine; Alldghus of Cill-Scire; Aedh Ua Raithnen, old sage of Ireland, and wise man of Saighir; Feardalach, priest of Cluain-mic-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.

Imreachtach, son of Conchobhar, heir apparent of Connaught, died. Maelmiedhach, lord of Aidhne, was slain by the foreigners. Aedh, son of Louan O'Guaire, Tanist of Aidhne, died. Finnquine Ua Maelmhuaidh*, 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, where Cinaedh, son of Conchobhar, lord of Ui-Failghe, was slain. Maelmordha, son territory of Feara-Ceall, now Fireall, formed the south-west part of the ancient Meath, and comprised the modern baronies of Fireall, Bal-lycown, and Ballyboy, in the King's County.

* Duibhthir-Atha-Luain; i.e. the Black District of Athlone. This was otherwise called
Maolmordga, mac Riaclain, tanair Oraige, u.d. Orghan Cluana mic Nopr vo Shaltab Lunnmacch, 7 reac t oibh pop Loch Ribh, go ro aprcrpl e a oilea uile. Orghan En mhr la Pothartach tire vo Shaltab, is in po marbh ta ceo vece vo Saoilelab. 7 Abel rompbn vo do u marbre annaille ru. Inopar Cluana mic Nopr la mac nAilsi, 7 a lopeca laf varn. Uas-ceatain, mac Dohalain, tigearna Luighe Connaet, u.d. Pluntbeartach, mac Ionmailen, pi Carpl, vo d'U la oilepe, 7 Lopcan, mac Conluigan, vo gabhal piize Carpl.


* Feadh-Atha-Luin, a district in the barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon.—See it referred to at the years 1536, 1572, 1580.

* * * Eir‹imis: i.e. Bird-island. This name is now unknown. Fotharta-tire is one of the old names of Fotharta-O'Nolan, now the barony of Forth, in the county of Carlow.

* The sea of Aldy.—This was the Tounar Mac Aile, king, who, according to the Annals of Commanoise, was reported to have gone to hell in the year 922.—See Lusbur-mar-g-Cearr, Introduction, p. xlii.

* * * * Fotharta-bhanach.—He had been first Abbot of Scattery Island in the Shannon, and was the person who invited Cormac Mac Cudumain, the Bishop-King of Munster, to fight the battle of Bealach-Muighna in 903 [908].

* The year 920 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 921, ad 922, of the Annals of Ulster, and 918 of the Annals of Commanoise, which notice the events of that year as follows:

"A. D. 921" [ed. 922]. "Macilpol, mac Aliff, cheife and bishop of Kindred Hugh Slane; Teige, mac Fochain, King of the Kindnes; Cernach, mac Flainn, prince of Laimin-Leire, and Proctor" [moep] "to them of Ard-mach from Bealachduin" [now Castlekieran, near Kells] "to the sea, and from the Baya to Cashan, head of counsel and doing of the men of Bregh wholly, all dead" [Ruman Episcopus Cluana-Iraird]; "Ferdalach, bishop of
of Riagan, Tanist of Osraighe, died. The plundering of Cluain-mic-Nois by the foreigners of Luimneach; and they came upon Loch Ribh, and plundered all its islands. The plundering of En-inis 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. Flaithebheartach, son of Innhainen, King of Caiséal, went upon his pilgrimage; and Lorcán, son of Conlingan, assumed the kingdom of Caiséal.

The Age of Christ, 921. The fourth year of Dumnchadh. Maelcallann, Abbot of Disert-Diarmada; Maelpadraig, son of Moreann, Abbot of Drumelbach and Ard-sratha; Dubhdabhraine, Abbot of Rossailithir; Maeltuile, son of Colman, lector of Cluain-mic-Nois; and Fiachra of Eaghais-beag [at Cluain-mic-Nois], died. Dubhhlitir of Cill-Sleibhte, priest of Ard-Macha, was martyred by the foreigners of Snaith-Aighneach. Ceconalta, priest of Lenn-Leirc, the Tethra (i.e. the singer or orator) for voice, personal form, and knowledge, died. Maehnordha, son of Conchobhair, lord of Ui-Failghe; and son of Cearann, lord of Musraighhe, died. Lighach, daughter of Flann, son of Maelsicla, and wife of Maelmithidh, lord of all Breagh, died, and was buried with great veneration at Cluain-mic-Nois. Spelan, son of Conghalach, lord of Conaille-Muirtheilmhe, was killed. The plundering of Feara-Ard and Lenn-Leirc, and of Feara-Rois, in this year. Cele, son of Anrothan, lord of Ui-Crimthannain,

Cluain-mic-Nois; Leingsech, mac Oenagain. *Esponianus* of Doimlag; and Colga mac Senpuil, abbot of Slane, all died. The shipping of Limericke [i.e. of Mac Aileache] to Lochri, and spoiled Cluain-mic-Nois, and all the islands, that they carried away great booty of gold, silver, and all manner of riches from the Loch.”


“Indreaghtagh, mac Connor, prince of Connaught, died. The Danes of Limbrick spoiled and ransacked Convicke, and from thence they went on Lochlie, and preyed all the islands thereof. Flanconie O’Mellloge, King of Fearcall, died.”—Ann. Clon.

*Cill-Sleibhte.*—Otherwise written Cill-Sleibhe, now Killkere, near Newry, in the county of Armaugh.—See note 1, under A. D. 517, p. 168, supra.

*Snaith-Aighneach.—*Now Carlingford Lough, between the counties of Louth and Down.—See note 1, under A. D. 850, p. 484, supra.
Mael-Seclainn, maíd seclainn, óg maoíb duine Ceallaí, mac Ceplibbail. Plaimheanthach, mac Iommain, do gabhail do Shallaíb i n-Inir Loíosa Cas, t a bheiri e cí Lúmneach.

Aon Cmpct, ná d'cloice a dó. An cúige duinn ón Duinechao, Ónghiltir, abh Cluama heinéach. Mupóthaí, mac Donnall, abh Mamprceach buné, cnú atéomaide (i. mprapage) ar an mór. Ó híde, occaid, stéipéid, a maithinnicce Rámaí ó Shaib Puma go Laisín dé. Maelmórda, mac Congalait, abh Dáimhín, Moata na hmhrí, mac Céimachain, rásaír Ároa Móir, necc. Celláí, mac Sícpbail, maighdaimna Laisín, lá Domnchao, mac Domnall, tóraír réim, Í Dônnechao, mac Domnall, maighdaimna Tímpac, de maoíb duine Laolmhuanná, mac Conçobain, i níutag Cellait, mac Sícpbail, mac Muipceccim. Lóngar do Shallaíb roí Loíosa Cas, co ro inmhré mhrísa, a oltéa an laocha, t a thasta ar gach tíadh de, a airmh aódh roí am loch go rúnaró aic cuínt, a an típ seirbhisl aodh 1 neamh. Ó ríte derct roí Loíosa Cas, mac Laothmáin, mac Aíoda maighdaimnna an cúigín do éimean leo. Ó lá ches dé a ghabhail Loíosa Cas do bhaíodh in Loch Ruaghpaí. Óratai roí Loíosa Ríbhi 1. Celláí mac báirte, tisearna Lúmméic, a léir leó roí maoíb Eáchteígín, mac Flammchao, tisearna dháighmaine.

*Lock-Cre.—Now Monahinchá, near Roscrea.*

—See note², under the year 892, p. 562. supra. The year 921 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 922, alios. 923, of the Annals of Ulster, and with 919 of the Annals of Comnnaisco, which notice the events of that year as follows:

“ A. D. 922” [al. 923]. “Maelpatrick, mac Móran, prince of Drumclay and Ard-Rába, mortuus est. Spealan, mac Congalait, per dolon occasio est. Lígaich” [Flann]. “Mac Maelseach’s daughter, and Queen to the King of Breagh, mortua est. Finn, mac Macloima, heyre of Linstor, a fratre suo occasio est. Macdessal, prince of Disert-Diarmada, quiécit.”


“ A. D. 919” [recte. 923]. “Lígaich, daughter of King Flann, mac Moylescaughlynn, Queen of Moybrey, died, and was buried in Clonvicknose. Dowliitir, priest of Ardmac, was killed by the Danes. Deidham O’Foirichen, Tannaist, Abbott of Clonvicknose, died.”—*Ann. Chron.

“Mocha of the Island: i.e. Inis-Mochta, now Inishmote, in a parish of the same name, in the barony of Slane, and county of Meath. The ruins of the church of Inis-Mochta are still to
died. Maelchuiithe, 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 Cearbhhall. Faithbhheartach, son of Inmainen, was taken by the foreigners on the island of Loch-Cre\(^4\), and conveyed to Limerick.

The Age of Christ, 922. The fifth year of Donnchadh. Duibhlitir, Abbot of Clain-eidhneach; Muireadhlaich, son of Donnhall, Abbot of Mainistir-Eithne, head of the counsel of all the men of Breagh, lay and ecclesiastical, and steward of Patrick's people, from Sliabh Fuaid to Leinster, died. Maelmordha, son of Conghalach, Abbot of Daimhinis. Mochta of the Island\(^5\), son of Cearnachan, priest of Ard-Macha, died. Ceallach, son of Cearbhhall, heir apparent of Leinster, was slain by Donnchadh, son of Donnhall; and Donnchadh, son of Donnhall, heir apparent of Teamhair, was slain by Maehrumaidh, son of Conchobhar, in revenge of Ceallach, son of Cearbhhall, son of Muirigen\(^6\). A fleet of foreigners upon Loch Eirne\(^6\), 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\(^7\). Foreigners upon Loch Ribh, i.e. [under the conduct of] Colla, son of Barith, lord of Luimneach; and it was by them Eachtighearn, son of Flannchadh, lord of Breaghmhaine\(^5\), 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 \(^1\), under A. D. 418, p. 135, supra. See Inis-Mochta again referred to at the years 939, 997, 1026, 1138, 1150, and 1152.

\(^4\) Son of Muireigen.—The language of this passage is very carelessly constructed by the Four Masters. It should stand thus:

"Ceallach, son of Cearbhhall, son of Muirigen, heir apparent to the kingdom of Leinster, was slain by Donnchadh, son of Donnhall, heir apparent of Teamhair, who was slain by Maehrumaidh, 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, *alies* 924, of the Annals of Ulster, and 920 of the Annals of Connacnoise, which give some of the events of that year (*ann comhaidi 924*) as follows:

"A. D. 923" [*al. 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 Sommer next. Gentiles at Loch Cuan, and Maclurin, mac Hugh, heyre of Ulster, was slain by them. Great shipping of the Gentiles of Loch Cuan, drowned at Fertais Ruraic, where nine hundred or more were lost. An army by Godfrith O'Hivar from Dublin to Limericke, where many of his men were killed by Mac Aileice. Murcach mac Daniel, second to the Abbat of Ardmach, High Serjeant" [apomaeip] "of the south O'Nells, and coarb of Bauty, mac Broune, the head door" [recte, the head counsellor] "of all the men of Bregh among the" [laity and] "clergy, 5 die Kal. Dec. vda decisit. Maelnorra, mac Con- gaile, prince of Daivinis, quietit."—*Ann. Ult.*, *Col. Clarecd.*, tom. 49.

"A. D. 920" [*recte, 924*]. "Two hundred of the Danes were drowned in Logh Rowrie. The Danes made residence on Logh Rowie, by whom Echtigerin, mac Flancha, prince of Brawnne, was killed. Foylan mac Murrugh, or Morey, King of Lynster, was taken by the Danes, and led captive together with his sons."—*Ann. Clon.*

"Logon. — " A. D. 920" [*recte, 925*]. "Logcan, mac Donogh, prince of Moybrey, died."—*Ann. Clon.*

*Exact: upon.*—This word is glossed *a.*
The Age of Christ, 923. The sixth year of Donnedadh. Failbhé, anchorite, died. Cathal, son of Conchobbar, king of the three divisions of Connacht, [died]. Dubhghall, son of Aedh, King of Ulidia, was slain by the Ulidians, i.e. by the Cineal-Maelche. Lorcan, son of Dunchadh, lord of Breagh, [died]. Of their deaths was said:

Nine years, it is known, exact the computation, from Flann of Teamhair; it is not a charming circumstance,

Till Cathal of Connacht, king of the nobles, and Dubhghall of Tuagha, strong King of Breagh.

Domhnall, son of Cathal, heir apparent of Connacht, was killed by his brother, Tadhig, son of Cathal; and Tadhg assumed the place of his father. Faelan, son of Muireadhchach, King of Leinster, with his son, i.e. Lorcan, was taken prisoner by the foreigners of Ath-clath. Tomrar, son of Tomrait, was slain by the Conmaicni-mara. Flaitchius, son of Scorachan, lord of Ui-Crimthannain, died.

The Age of Christ, 924. The seventh year of Donnedadili. Colman, son of Ailill, Abbot of Cluain-Iraird and Cluain-mic-Nois, a bishop and wise doctor, died. It was by him the Dáinbildiag of Cluain-mic-Nois was built; he was of the tribe of the Conaili-Muirtheimhne.

The tenth year, a just decree, joy and sorrow reigned,

Colman of Cluain, the joy of every tower, died; Abbdann went beyond sea.


certain, or exact, in the Stowe copy.

Domhnall.—“A.D. 920. Donnell, mac Caghall, prince of Connought, was killed by his own brother.”—Ann. Clon.

The foreigners of Ath-clath: 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” [ad. 925]. “Dwygal, mac Hugh, King of Ulster, a suis jugulatus est. Lorcan, mac Dunchea, King of Bregh, scidi morte moritur. Cathall, mac Conor, King of Connacht, i.e. pendicen obit. Donnib mac Cahel killed by his cousin? [recte, brother] “Teige fraudulently, and others of the nobles of Connacht.”—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

Connacht-mara: i.e. the inhabitants of Connamara, or the barony of Ballynahinch, in the north-west of the county of Galway.—See note 1, under A. D. 663, p. 274, supra.

Dainbildiag: i.e. the Stone-church, or Cathedral of Clonmaise. The death of this abbot is entered in the Chronicon Scotorum at the year 926.—See Petrie’s Round Towers, pp. 265. 267.
Maolpeachtainn, mac Maolruanaid, aonrigh dena Teaimphach, i Dún-eacair, mac Laogaire, plath Reap eCeall, dég. Ograin Dúnne Sobaipce do Shallaib Loca Cuan, i po marbau daonain nionda leó.

A cétair riacht ar gle, agup nami cé cé cén timnóide,
O po ghnaip mac De bhí co hopecann Dún Sobaipcg.


Perqir, mac Dóibh, tìsphín Luph, do marbaí la rúnaí dheireine.

Mochna, eiprop Na Neill i paccart Apoa MaCa, i Muirphach, mac Dóin- maill, taimír abbaid Apoa MaCa, dég.

Cúir Cnroft, nami céce a cúig riacht. An tochtáidh bhroinn a Dhomnaigh. Copbmac, mac Firbhrain, abh Slinne na Locha, Maolpèchtaí, abh Cluana peapta Molua, dég. Sochleac'án Tige Múna a dom 7 a éce in.

6 Dun-Sobaipce.—Now Dunseverick, near the Giants' Causeway, in the north of the county of Antrim.—See note 5, under A. M. 3591, pp. 26, 27, supra.

5 Chain-maryGrainother : i.e. the lawn or meadow of the priests or presbyters. Not identified.

b 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 926, in which year the 28th of December fell on Thursday. Hence, it is quite evident that the Annals of the Four Masters are antedated at this period by two years.

8 Ath-Craithin : 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 Sheeptown, in the lordship of Newry.—See Reeves's Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down and Connor, &c., p. 117.

7 Lurg.—Now the barony of Lurg, in the north of the county of Fermanagh.—See note 4, under A. D. 1369.

9 Mochna.—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:
Maelseclained, son of Maethruanaidh, heir apparent to the sovereignty of Teamhair; and Duineachaidh, son of Laeghaire, chief of Fearna-Cell, 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-gCruimhther, on the 28th of December, being Thursday, where were slain eight hundred men with their chieftains, Albdann, son of Godfrey, Aufer, and Rolit. The other half of them were besieged for a week at Ath-Cruthnec, 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 Uí-Neill, and priest of Ard-Macha; and Muircadhach, son of Donnaill, Tanist-abbot of Ard-Macha, died.

The Age of Christ, 925. The eighth year of Donnailladh. Cormac, son of Fithbran, Abbot of Gleann-da-locha; Maelpeadair, Abbot of Cluan-fearta-Mohua, died. Soichlechan of Teach-Mumna was wounded, and died of the

"A. D. 925" [ad 926]. "Duinsvarche praised by the Gentiles" [Gentiles] "of Loch Cuan, where many men were killed and taken" [in quo multi homines occisi sunt et capti]. "An overthrowe given by Murtagh mac Nell, at Snaveigne, where 200 men were killed" [ubi cc. decollati sunt]. "Colman, prince of Clon-Traird and Clon-mic-Nois, scriber et Episcopus, in Christo quicce. Fergus, mac Duiligen, King of Lorg, killed by the men of Brefyn. The Navy of Loch Cuan taken at Linn-Duochaill, viz., Alphathan, mac Gofrith, pridie Nonas Septembris. An overthrowe by Murtagh mac Nell at the bridge of Clon-Cruincher, in quinta febr., quinta Kalend. Iannuarii, where fell Alphathan mac Gofrith, cun magna strenge exercitus sui. They were seet about! [besieged] "for a whole seavenight at the battle" [recte. at the ford] "of Cruithne, until Gofrith, king of the Gentiles, came from Dublin to relieve them."—Ann. Ulh., God. Clarend., tom. 49.

"A. D. 921" [recte. 926]. "Colman mac Ailella, abbot of Clonvicknose and Clonard, a sage doctor, died in his old age. Duinsvarke 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 Glundullic, made a great slaughter of the Danes, where Alvlon, son of Godfrey, Awfer and Harold, together with 800 Danes were killed. Downeacnah, mac Legeric, prince of Farkeall, died. Moylescaghly, mac Moyleronic, archprince of Taragh, died."—Ann. Clon.
Brian, son of Cinneideh.—This is the prince who afterwards became Monarch of Ireland, and is better known by the name of Brian Boruma.

"Maekeachlainn, son of Donnchad.—He was the Monarch of Ireland till 1002, when he was deposed by Brian Boruma.

"Caindealbhain.—He was the ancestor from whom the family of O'Caindealbhain, now Quinlan and Kindellan, of Ui Laeghaire, in Meath, took their hereditary surname.—See the Miscellany of the Irish Archæological Society, vol. i. p. 142, note ".

"Dubbhailt and Finnghail: i.e. black foreigners and fair foreigners, or the Danes and Norwegians.—See note *, under the year 849, pp. 481, 482, supra. The Irish also called their Scandinavian invaders by the general name of Lochlannaigh, which O'Keating (in the reign of Aedh O'Lyneddide) explains as loci-tomnaig, i.e.

"Nee Hibernica vox Lochlomnaigh, quae Danos significant nationis illius proprium nomen est, sed
wound. Brian, son of Ceinnedigh, was born in this year, i.e. twenty-four years before Macelseachlainn, son of Domhnall. Donnghal of Ros-Commín, died. Caindealbhain, son of Maelcron, lord of Ui-Laeghaire; and Fogartach, son of Lachtan, lord of Teathbha, died. Goach, son of Dubhroa, lord of Cinnachta-­Glimne-­Geimhin, was slain by Muircheartach, son of Niall. Sitric, son of Imhar, lord of the Dubhghoill and Fingnhoill, died. Godfrey, with his foreigners, left Ath-­cliath, but came back after six months. The foreigners of Linn-­Duachaill deserted (i.e. left) Ireland. The fair of Tailtin was prevented by Muircheartach, son of Niall, against Donnchadh Ug Maelseachlainn, 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 Tormain, 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 navalis praebeant; Lach enim apud Hibernos perinde est ac laetus se mare, et bona ac validissimus ex quibus una vox Lach-­bona conflata est, nemenm gens que classibus solito numerosioribus in Hiberniam pluries in-­vecta, infestis eam molestias infestabant, novo quodam nomine ac classarios eorum vices ex-­cogitato, notari debutit."—Lynch, manuscript translation of Keating’s Hist. Irel., p. 218. See note 2, under the year 851, p. 486, supra.

The Irish also called the Scandinavians by the name of Gealtd, which the original compiler of the Annals of Ulster usually calls in Latin Gentiles.

3 St. Maelbrighde.—He succeeded Maelseachlainn in 885, and the true year of his death is 927.
—See Harris’s edition of Ware’s Bishops, pp. 46, 47.

4 Cormac.—The Stowe manuscript adds by
Aithin, mac Maolczurm, do ghabal tíscéarmhna Copcomórruaí.

Aorb Éphort, naoir ceid, piath a p•. An nóimh bhluain do Óhonnchaó. 

The Fogartach Mac Domnain, aithin, Mac Domnain, abb, Cnapán, abb Uchac, de Camnorch, Célebrabail, mac Scanraid, do doil do Romna aithi a haoiaine diùc an, g a thgibh na rann ui oce mente dó.

Mithig diapha talla do tháinig o mór thiglaigh, do aescanamh mim aithi, tar ramp mea mim mim mim.

Mithig aith inntlaín colina co lion a care, Mithig napam innaoin co po ph• Mac nó Mairn.

Mithig aescanamh phulaich, ralpam pop toil co treapion, Mithig pinceach nualacha, agna veirna ph• teapion.

Mithig capp do carpucceá, máig na eon ph• breina, Mithig ppp apr eanphim aum i teapion ar növera.

Mithig pocuul diglaíth, teipat ph• gnum ph• scála, Mithig oian mionnae treapa luan lai•e bpüta.

Mithig la•n capp eochai mb•, cappat un ephádum n•llnne, Mithig pucc na neapuarnoe ar tip na pla•a pinne.

Mithig la•n ph• eurchane oonamne sé e•t•aich cium•, Mithig sp•r ph• l•mhna•, iec aorad aor•ph• sc•geal.

Aed n•g do acen bh•c•ann, ni t•pa•g do em p•c••b•.

Cuirf•n po n•g•m m•g•uL na•ch m•g•n ba mithig.
Ni m•ch•nt mi eom•na•imi, bitt• ph• eph•ad•um eoch•a, 
An•a do p•p• po b•pp• m•ch•nt m•g•n ba mithig.

way of gloss, inter linias, “A. Cepbmaine, mac Ph•tp•mum, abb Úll•ine d• t•ch•a, i.e. Corm•, son of Fith•an, abboit of G•ld•loagh.”

The year 925 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 926, anno 927, of the Annals of Ulster, and with 922 of the Annals of Clunaisneise; but the true year is 927:

“A. D. 926” [vid. 927]. “Macbride, mac Dommaine, Curb of Patrick and Colman Cille, felice semetate quicid. Sitrick O’Hirnair, King of Black and White Gentiles, iniminent est mortus et. The Navy of Linn” [Drochmail] “departed, and Goffrith departed Dublin, but came back again before the end of six moneths” [et eterum Gothfrith reverent est ante finem sex monusin]. “A skirmish given at the faire by Mac Noel to Donogh O’Maelsechlainn; but the Lord separated them without any killing” [sed Dominus ess separavit sine alla ocisione]. “Goach mac Duivros, King of Cianacht of Glenn-Gavin, killed by Murtagh, mac Noel. Fogartach mac Lauchtain, King of Thylva, dolue a sua familia oscissus est. Cormac, Episcopus of Glindalocht and Airchinmech, quicid.”—Ann. Ul., Cod. Chro-

“A. D. 922” [recte, 927]. “Moylbrigitt, mac
Anrothan, son of Maelgorn, assumed the lordship of Corca-Modhrunaith.

The Age of Christ, 926. The ninth year of Donnchadh. Bæithine, Abbot of Birra; Finnachta, Abbot of Corcach, head of the rule of the most of Ireland; Ciaran, Abbot of Achadhi-bo-Caimnigh; Cledabhaill, 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'Hímer, prince of the new and old Danes, died. The Danes of Dublin departed from Ireland. The fair of Tailten 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 inde-
Muirchada, meic Plomna, mac Maoilreachtlann, dēg in eCluain mac Nóir. Donncha, mac Domnaill, piogdaína an Tiarnachr, to marbaod la Nort-
manuair. Lorcán, mac Maoilechm, tíghrn na Rualge, dēg. Plomnaíta, 
mac Tiarn, piogdaína Ua Cennpleal, dēg. Connaí mac Oghair, tíg-
earna Liafo, to marbaod. Eispá, mac Popro, tíegaína Uaithné Con-
nachta, 7 Cité, mac Plairebacaí, tíegaína Corpa Muir, dēg. Orgam 
Cille taora a Rúirt Liafge lá mac Doiríe, co rincear híorth 7 ealta 
móra eipre. Maoilreachnaí, mac Conchaí, to marbaod la Donncha.

Aort Sróirt, naí na cceó riche a peact. An thí-chnaíd bhiaoidh do Don-
chao. Tuartal, mac Eoinmac, epearp Dómháice 7 Luirc, 7 maor mun-
tine Roinneacce. Celineabail, mac Scanind, comarbha Coríghaill beanócár, 
po Éirinn eapprep púmpit, praoirtaí, 7 docto rúghra, dēg ma alebre eim 
Romin am 14 do September, 7 eim naomhaodh bhiaoidh ar caogaire a aorí. 
ba do bhíoidh a bair po páideach,

Tí ná, naí na cceó do bhíomhaí, riomáir po máistír rith, 
O Íomán Sróirt, gnoimití 5a mèine, co bair cádo Cele cléirigh.

Cuimnicimírac, mac Maoilmír, abh 7 eapprep Dáibhe Calceacach, 7 maor 
cúna Corainn, Tuartal, mac Maoilecharpáí, abh Cluana hervonech [odece]. 
Peoig, abh Tíne naíghlapp dece i Romh ma alebre. Donncha, mac Óbraim, 
rágráit Cille tara, Maolmírac, abh Tíne Sprüye Cluana mac Nóir, Mao-

Cormac.—It is stated in an interlined gloss 
that this was Cormac Mac Cuilleanan.—See 
note*, on the battle of Bealach-Mughra, p. 561 
to 562, supra.

*Enphra, son of Poprígh.—He is the ancestor 
from whom the Uí-Eaghra or O’Haras of Leinny, 
in the county of Sligo, have derived their name. 
According to Duadh Mac Firbis, Fearghal Mac 
O’Hara, who erected Teach-Tempula, now Tem-
plehouse, was the eleventh in descent from this 
Eaghra, and Cian or Kean O’Hara, who was 
living in 1656, was the eighth in descent from 
that Fearghal.

The year 926 of the Annals of the Four 
Masters corresponds with 927, alias 928, of the 
Annals of Ulster, and 923 of the Annals of 
Clonmacnoise, but the true year is 928:

“A. D. 927” [al. 928]. “Bæthinn, Coarb of 
Bremainn Biror, quaécit. Murgel, daughter to 
Maelseachlainn, in old age died” [in senectute 
diit]. “Maelruana mac Conor, killed by Donogh. 
Donogh, mac Páidhell, mac Hugh, killed by the
It was grievous that Cormac, the hospitable was wounded with long lances,

Indreachtaclí the noble, Muireadhach, Mennaclí, the great Maelmithígh.

Muirgheal, daughter of Flann, son of Maelseachlaimn, died at Chlaim-mic-Noís. Donnchadh, son of Doninhall, heir apparent of the North, was slain by the Norsemen. Lorcán, son of Maelcón, lord of the Ui-Failghe, died. Finnachtí, son of Tadhg, heir apparent of Uí-Ceinnsealaigh, died. Cinaedh, son of Oghran, lord of Laighis, was killed, Eaghra, son of Popríg, lord of Luighne, in Connacht; and Ceat, son of Fláithbheartach, lord of Órcu-Modhruadh, died. The plundering of Cill-dara by the son of Godfrey Port-Lairé, who carried away captives and great spoils from thence. Maelruanaídh, son of Conchobháir, was slain by [king] Donnchadh.

The Age of Christ, 927. The tenth year of Donnchadh. Tuathal, son of Oenacan, Bishop of Daimhliag and Lusca, and steward of the family of Patrick; Celedabhaill, son of Scannall, successor of Comgall 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.

Caencomhráic, son of Machuidhir, Abbot and Bishop of Doire-Chalgaigh, and steward of Adamnan’s law; Tuathal, son of Maelciaraí, Abbot of Cluaineidhneach, [died]. Ferghül, Abbot of Tir-da-ghlas, died at Rome on his pilgrimage. Dunúchadh, son of Bracan, priest of Cill-dara; Maelgiríc, Abbot of the house


“A. D. 923” [Recte, 928]. “Bóthain, abbot of Byrro, died. Murgáel, daughter of King Flann, mac Moilleseaghlyn, died, an old and rich woman. Killduar was ransackt by the son of Godfrey of Waterford, and from thence he brought many captives.”—Ann. Clon.

1 Steward of the family of Patrick: i.e. proctor of Armagh.

2 Adamnan’s law.—See Petrie’s History and Antiquities of Tara Hill, p. 147 to 150.
The text in the image is a transcription of a page from a historical document. It appears to be discussing geographical and historical events, particularly related to the region of Connacht. The text mentions places such as Clonmacnoise, Oonnal, and Lough Corrib, as well as events such as the building of certain structures and the naming of places. The text is written in a form that suggests it is an excerpt from a historical text, possibly an annal or a chronicler's account.
of the Seniors at Chaim-mic-Nois; Maelpudraig, son of Celen, priest and Vice-abbot of Beamnaich; Maclnoicheirghe, Economus of Chaim-mic-Nois; Diarnmaid, son of Cearbhall, lord of Osraige; Imprechach, son of Cathal, lord of Leath-Chathail [died]. The foreigners of Lutineach went upon Loch Oirbsea', and the islands of the lake were plundered by them. A new fleet was launched upon Loch Ribh, between Conmaicne and 'Tuath-n-Ella', where Cathal Ua Macle, and Flaithbheartach, son of Tuathghal, and some others along with them, were slain. An army was led by Donnchadh to Liathdruim', against Muircheartach; but they separated without battle, or shedding blood on either side. When Donnchadh was setting out on this expedition, these lines were composed:

Let one say to Donnchadh the brown, to the bulwark of plundering septs,
That though Liathdruim be before him, there is an angry fellow there.

Caineach, daughter of Canannan, and wife of the King of Ireland, died. Domhnall, son of Tadhg, heir apparent of Ui-CEinnsealaigh, died. The plundering of Cill-dara by Godfrey, on the festival day of St. Bright.

The Age of Christ, 928. The eleventh year of Donnchadh. Nuadha, Bishop of Gleann-da-locha; Flann of Fobhar, Abbot of Luighnealh; Maclcaemighin, son of Scannlan, Abbot of Teach-Mochna; and Domghal, Abbot of Ros-Conain, died. Muircheartach, son of Eagra, lord of Luighne, and Idhnaidhe Ua Mannachain, were slain. Godfrey, grandson of Imhar, with the foreigners of Aith-clath, demolished and plundered Deare Fcarna', where one thousand persons were killed in this year, as is stated in this quatrain:


"Deare-Fcarna'; i.e. the Cave of Fcarna. "Unpe a. uin a. wain."—O'Chey. This is described as in Osraige, and was probably the ancient name of the cave of Donnmore, near Kilkenny.—See the Dublin Penny Journal, vol. i. p. 73.
Annals of the Four Masters.

Nam ece bhaodam gan dotha, a hucht piéte non uairfe,
O doinid Críost óir eobairt co toisid Téipe Ríma.

Ar na nGall bádair pop Úsc Oirphín do éip la Connaictaib. Taill Luium-
Gní do ghabail longport i Ming Róign. Taill · i. in Topolá, do ghabail pop
Loch Ceitach, a longport oc oc Ruba Mhína. Accoláb, napá, a ar Íall mbe,
vo mairbhá lá lúb Céimpealáig. Pío, mac Mhoaimhó, píogáanna
Úa rPatge, l Plann a bhearpáitair vo mairbhá.

Aor Críost, naini ece túa a nain. An tara bhaodam níce vo Óthonn-
alba. Ogmniád, eppcor Cille tara, Tioppairt, mac Amóire, abb
Cluana mic Nóir, · a Uib Óppain a cénel, véc. Maonlaom, eppcor a ancoi
Ará Tríum, níce tr niosgháthait. Cinnpealáig, mac Lepocán, conaítha
Cluana hEoarù, Cloeár mac nDamhain, véc. Uain, mac Colmán, abb
Rópa Cé, vo mairbhá lá Íalláib. Maolbróige, mac Peacaín, abb
Lainne mic Luraí, a Oine, rágair Cille tara, níce. Cinnéacán, mac
Tígeámnáin, tígeamna leiprín, níce. Íall Luium do ghabail pop Loch
Rib. Tioppáit vo ód a Oíppair, mi oíppaib Ua plóinann a Móig Róign.
Únaicain, mac Polán, píogáanna Láigín, véc. Órpháin, insín Maolmaí-
píogána Téachra, [véc].

Aor Criost, naini ece tríoca. An tsear bhaodam níce vo Óthonnaib.
Subne, abb Lainne Leipe, Dubhtirp, mac Scaldaib, abb Tige Móling. l

\[Maghe-Roighne.-\] Otherwise written Magh-
Roighne and Raighne, a celebrated plain in
Ossory.—See note \(\dag\), under A. M. 3817, p. 51;
and note \(\ast\), under A. D. 859, p. 494, supra.

Rúbha-Méanta.-Not identified.

\(\dag\) Fran, son of Macmurthta.-He was the an-
ccestor of O'Connor Faly, and Brian O'Connor
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, altus 930, of the
Annals of Ulster, and with 925 of the Annals of
Clunannoise, which are very meagre at this
period:

"A. D. 929" [col. 930]. “Gofrith O'Hivar,
with the Gentiles” [Gentiles] “of Dublin, broke
down Derga-Ferna, which was not hard of a
sufficient tame” [\(\text{good nonaudibum est antiquís tem-
poribus}\).] “Plann of Favair, busbhop and ancho-
ríte, in his old age died happily. Genties upon
Loch Echach and their campe” [a longport]
“at Rvamane, Genties upon Loch Behrach
in Ossory.”—Ann. Uit., Cod. Carol., tom. 49.

“A. d. 925” [recte, 930]. “The Connaught-
men committed a great slaughter on the Danes
of Lough Oirbsen. The Danes of Lymbryck re-
sided at Moyroyne. Torovy, prince of the Danes,
armied” [i.e. encamped] “at Lough Neagh.
Nwa, Bishop of Glendalagh, and Mulekevyn,
abbot of Tymochwa, died.”—Ann. Cloe.

Linn-mic-Luachain: i.e. the church of the
Nine hundred years without sorrow, twenty-eight, it has been proved, Since Christ came to our relief, to the plundering of Dearc-Fearna.

A slaughter was made of the foreigners who were on Loch Oirbein by the Connaughtmen. 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-Meàl. Accolbh Earl, with a slaughter of the foreigners about him, was slain by the Ui Ceinnsealaigh. Finn, son of Maeilmordha, heir apparent of Ui-Failghe, and Flann, his brother, were slain.

The Age of Christ, 929. The twelfth year of Domchadh. Crummhaoel, Bishop of Cill-dara, Tibraide, son of Aimsne, Abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, of the sept of the Ui Bruin, died. Macleoin, bishop and anchorite of Ath-Truinm, died, after a good life. Ceannachaith, son of Lorcain, comharla of Cluain-Eois and Clochar-mac-Dameneini, died. Bran, son of Colman, Abbot of Ros-Cre, was slain by the foreigners. Maelbrighde, son of Feadaican, Abbot of Luann-mic-Luachain; and Onchu, priest of Cill-dara, died. Cearnachan, son of Tighernam, lord of Breifne, died. The foreigners of Luimneach took up their station upon Loch Ribh. Godfrey went into Osraige, to expel the grandson of Imhar from Magh Roighne. Donncaen, son of Eaeltain, heir apparent of Leinster, died. Dearbhail, daughter of Maelfinnia, Queen of Teamhair, [died].

The Age of Christ, 930. The thirteenth year of Domchadh. Suibhne, Abbot of Luann-Leire; Dubhblitir, son of Scailbhadh, Abbot of Teach-Moling, son of Luachan, so called from St. Colman, son of Luachan, whose festival was kept there on the 30th of March. This place is described in the Gloss to the Feilire-Aemuis, 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 Luann-Leire.—See Archdall's Monasticon Hibernicon, p. 722.

The year 929 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 930, anno 931, of the Annals of Ulster, and with 926 of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, both of which are very meagre at this period:


"A.D. 926" [recto, 931]. "The Danes of Lymbrick, resided on Loagh Ree. Onchow, priest of Kildare, died. Godfrey went to Ossoric to banish O'Humar from Moyroney; Cronnoyle, Bishop of Kildare; Keannoyle,
pepleiæann |ann mu locha, Peadroinnenach, mac Plannaghain, abb Cluana 
opearto, Puacaptra, abb Uiri Caimofga, Maongaif, mac becam, abb Òroma 
chaib, Maolpipec, abb Polapair, decc. Arpintho, abb Cule pathain, do mar-
baio la Gallab. Aongar mac Angra pmipile Epeann, decc. Plann, mac 
Maoilpinna, tigearna hre og do marbaio do Uib Cachtach, i. la Cummupeceach 
mac Échentaig. Conao uile éce po mairfo,

(On in chuir i Dhaonailb, u leictir dépa pola, 
Nac eng Tailte Taoinen Ua Plann, Plann an bhrosa.

Clionaed, mac Caimdealban, tigearna Ceinel Laoisge. Baclall Chlapam 
l. an ópamelas do bhaba in Loch Téctor, Loc Uí Thoimp ama, uar €if decc 
amaille rama, agur a raioil po cécobair. Longrech Ua Cealofbah, ni Ulaib, 
deog. Topteli anapa do marbaio la Muintirpíteach mac Néill, la Dál nUphaide. 
Plann, mac Muirpíteach, píosaína Laof, 7 Lorcán, mac Cachtal, píosaína 
Laof, decc.

Aoir Cüpse, nai ceoite tpiocha a haon. An cmipamha bhídhean déce do 
Dhomcha. Clocepach, mac Maoilmucaip, earopol Tige Mochua, i na 
ccomamna. Seachnupaich pacapart Oeapmaige, 7 Pedelín, i 930 Óomnall, 
bannabb Cluana hronairi, deog. Cacal mac Oípam, tigearna Laoisge, 7 
Culen, mac Ceallasg, tigearna Oppaige, decc. Celeccen, i. mac Gairbh, 
igearna na nAthpeach, decc. Lorcán, mac Eatach, an tupa tigerna bri 
antan mu pop Aifir Lippe, decc. Raomnail thuig uarca ma ffrugal, mac 
Óomnall, i. ma Siocprap, mac Uaimhain i. mac mhine Óomnall po 
Muintirpíteach, mac Néill, uí i tóiréap Maolgarb, mac Gairbh, tigearna 
mac Lorcain, Cowarb of Clonas and Clochor, 
and Bran mac Colman, abbot of Rosscure, died.”

—Ann. Chon. 

a Cúil-rathain.—Now Coleraine, a well-known 
town, on the River Bann, in the county of 
Londonderry. —See note b, under A. D. 1213.

b Tailte: i. e. Tailltin, now Teltown, near the 
town of Navan, in the county of Meath.

c Brugh: i. e. Brugh-na-Boinne, a place on 
the River Boyne, near Stackallen Bridge, in 
the same county.

The Omainech: i. e. of the circles or rings.

a Loch-Techet.—Now Loch Gara, near Boyle, 
on the confines of the counties of Roscommon 
and Sligo.—See note c, under A. M. 2532, 
and A. D. 1236.

The year 930 of the Annals of the Four 
Masters corresponds with 931, anno 932, of 
the Annals of Ulster, and with 926 of the Annals 
of Connachnoise, which give a few of the events 
of that year (voir commen. 932) as follows:

"A. D. 931" [ad. 932]. “Fordnach, mac 
Flannagan, prince of Clon-Trairid, scriba optimus, 
quirit.” [Torolv Earl, killed by mac Nell],
and Lector of Gleann-da-locha; Feardomhnach, son of Flamagan, Abbot of Cluain-Iraird; Fuacarta, Abbot of Inis-Caindeagh; 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 Anghus, chief poet of Ireland, died. Flann, son of Macfinnia, lord of Bregaith, was slain by [one of] the Ui-Eathach, i.e. by Cummascach, son of Egceartach; of whose death was said:

It would be lawful for the Gaedhil, if they should shed tears of blood,
As Taille of Taeidhen is not walked by the grandson of Flann, Flann of Brugh.

Cinaedh, son of Caindealbhan, lord of Cintel-Laeghaire, [died]. The crozier of Cieran, i.e. the Oraineach was lost in Loch Techet, now Loch-Ui-Ghadhra, and twelve men along with it; but it was found immediately. Loingschach Ua Leathlobhair, King of Ulidia, died. Torolbh the Earl was killed by Muircheartach, son of Niall, and the Dal-Araidhe. Flann, son of Muireadhach, heir apparent of Leinster; and Lorean, 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-Mochea, and of the Commans; Scachnasach, priest of Dearmahc; and Fedhelm, i.e. daughter of Domhnull, Abbess of Cluain-Bronaigh, died. Cathal, son of Odhran, lord of Lascighis; and Cuilen, son of Ceallach, lord of Osraighhe, died. Celecen, i.e. the son of Gaibhith, lord of the Airtheara, died. Lorean, 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 Domhnull; and Sichfraith, son of Uathmharan, i.e. the son of the daughter of Domhnull, over Muireadhcartach, son of Niall, where were slain


"A. D. 927" [ol. 932]. "Torulbe Aisalland was killed by these of Dalnary and by prince Moriartagh mac Neale. Swyne, abbot of Lynber; Ferdonagh mac Flanagan, abbot of Clonard; Fwagarta, abbott of Iniskeynide; and Moyngall mac Becan, abbott of Drumelaive, died a good happy death. Enos mac Angusa, chief poet of Ireland, died. Dowhitir mac Sealvay, abbott of Tymling, and Lector of Gleandalogh, 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.
Deafort, 7 Connal, mac O'Neill, in the barony of Granard, and county of Longford. This is the head of the chain of the Erne lakes.

See note 3, under the year 1384.

Slieve-Brotha.—Now Sliabh-Blathcha, on the confines of the counties of Monaghan and Fermangh. See note 1, under A. M. 2242, and note 6, under A. D. 1593.

Muckna.—Now Mucknoe, near Castle Blayney, in the county of Monaghan. See note 3, under A. D. 830, p. 445, supra.

Baró Bacna: i.e. the bard of the Boyne.

Ui-Cormaic-Cobha.—The territory of this tribe comprised the district about Newry, in the county of Down, as appears from the Charter of Foundation of the Abbey of Newry. See Reeves’s Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down and Connor, &c., p. 117, note 3.

Duibhthoir: i.e. Dubhthir-Atha-Lainia, a territory comprised in the present barony of Athlone, in the south of the county of Roscommon. This was a part of Ui-Maine-Chonnacht.

See note under the year 920.

Cuanrac: i.e. of the scabbard-head.

The year 931 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 932, ulius 933, of the Annals of Ulster, and with 928 of the Annals of Clonmacnoise.

“... a battle breach by Conaing mac Nell upon the Northmen at Ruva-Connacht, where fell Maelgarv, King of Thurlcs, and Conaing, King of Tushachai, with 200. Culen mac Cellai, King of Osoros, optionis laicas, mortuis est. A battle breach by Conaing mac Nell upon the Northmen at Ruva-Connacht, where fell Maelgarv, King of Thurlcs, and Connaing, King of Tushachai, with 200. Cilen mac Celi, King of Osoros, optionis laicas, mortuis est.”

—recte, dux Orientalium, i.e.
Maelgarbh, son of Gairbhith, lord of Dearlas; and Conmhal, son of Bruidhrian; and many others along with them. A battle was gained by Conaing, son of Niall, and the foreigners of Loch Eathach, over the province of Ulidia, wherein twelve hundred were slain. The foreigners took up their station upon the lakes of Erne; and they spoiled and plundered many districts and churches, as far as Loch Gamhna. Ard-Macha was plundered about the festival of St. Martin, by the son of Godfrey, i.e. Amhlaeibh, with the foreigners of Loch-Cuan about him. Matadhan, son of Aedh, with [the inhabitants of] the province of Ulidia, and Amhlaeibh, 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 Muca'm a' n' to the east; but they were overtaken by Muirechertach, 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 Ui-Cormaic-Cobha. Domhnall, son of Gadhra, lord of Luighe, was slain. The victory of Duibhthir was gained by Amhlaeibh Cennmacairech of Luimneach, where some of the nobles of Ui-Maine were slain.

The Age of Christ, 932. The fifteenth year of Domchadh. The foreigners of Luimneach plundered Connaught as far as Magh-Luirg to the north, and as far as Badbhghma to the east. Duibhghilla, son of Robachan, lord of Ui-Cor-

Captain of the Oriors], "mortuas est."—Ann. Uit., Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

"A. D. 928" [recte, 933]. "Sacchmassach, priest of Dorowe, died. Adalstan, King of Saxons, prey'd and spoyled the kingdom of Scotland to Edunborough; and yet the Scottishmen compell'd him to return without any great victory. Adult mac Etulfe, King of North Saxons, died. The Danes of Logh Ernie prey'd and spoyled all Ireland, both temporall and spirituall land, without respect of person, age, or sex, unstill they came to Logh Gawney. Mac Godfrey preyed 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, prey'd, spoyled, and made havock of all places untill they came to Slieve Beha, where they were mett by prince Moriartagh mac Neale, who, in a conflict, slue 1200 of them, besides the captives he took. The Bard of Boyne, chief of all Ireland for poetry, was killed by O' Neachaghs of Ulster."—Ann. Chas.

"Magh-Luirg: i.e. the plains of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon.

"Badbhghma.—Now Slieve Baune, a mountainous district in the east of the same county.

—See note b, under A. M. 2859, p. 11, supra. 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 Clonmacnois, as follows:
mapbaidh la Congalach mac Lorcain tri eagpaite. Uallach, ufn Mum-
nechán, banecctir Ónaam, vécc. Góthfrith, tísearna Gall, vécc. Ro
lopec tene vo nin pléide Connacht ím mhbaigam, pí, p ro tiormáigfrf
locha g mucho, p ro lopecce bufr naome vomia le.

Coir Cnóirt, naí seéo tmuca a trí. An peirce nóbaam vécc vo
Óhomchaio. Corguaic, mac Maenai, ab Achait bò, Maccelenna, abb Im-
bleach lochá 7 Locht mór Mochoemócc, vo mapbaid. Maolbroigt, abb
Mamrrpeac bòrce, g Muibbech, mac Maolbroig, abb Domhnaic, vécc.
Anlaic, banab Cluana Óróina, Cluana boreann, m po bínach Carreach
Oeipeccam, [vécc]. Concúbag, mac Domnaill, próganna Athg, vécc, 7 a
annal co noomp ím 7 mac Macha. Connell, mac Conpare, tísearna
Ua Cenmpealain, m píamban la Gallah Lochta, Cenman, lu pudabair aíince.
Maolmuine, mac Cjnnbaibim, tanair Laoilíp, vécc. Oilein Locha Ghabair,
7 nam Connba vo época7h p ro éeacachd la Gallabh.

Coir Cnóirt, naí seéo tmuca a cíta. An peacmaíb nóbaam vécc
vo Óhomchaio. Conccbair, mac Domnaill, vo mapbaid la mac Fíní mac
Maolmórna, vécc, mac Úminbir, tísearna Oeaplaip, vécc. Cjnnbdan, mac
Maolguim, tísearna Conncombnaic, vécc. Cjnnan mac Nóir borsoim la
Gallab Ais char, 7 a hormapa forbar la Cjnnbaic Capi, co Pecháp
Mumain. Anlab Cjnncaipch co na Gallab vo tocht át Loch Éime vag
poreifín, 7 ce Loch Rìb oíce Nottlacc Mòr, pangoiab Sionabi, p ro bátta

"A.D. 933" [ol. 934]. "Gothfrith, the most
c Nuinn, dóbh mac Lorcain, doboe mortuam est [Gothfrith hía lìfhair, ex cridbyssonum Nord-
mnomanum dobe mortuam est]. " Duvilla mac
Rúibeac, captain of Kindred-Cormac, doboe occlus is est."—Ann. L. íb., Cod. Clarenad., tom. 49.

"A.D. 929" [recd. 934]. "The Danes of
Lynbricg preyed and speyled all Connought
to Moylorge of the north, and to Bowgan of
the east. Godfréy, King of Danes, died a flithy
evil-favoured death."

"Caireach Dergain.—She was the sister of
St. Endaus of Aran, and the patroness of Choon-
burren, in the barony of Moycarman, and county
of Roscommon. She died in 577.—See note ",
under that year, p. 209, supra. 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:

"Anatha Abbatissa Chuna Breanaig et Chuna
Borean" [ebit]. "In ejus Abbatiali temple
vastatum est Monasterium istud"!!

"Loch-Garman.—This is the present Irish
name of Wexford. It was anciently called
Carman and Loch Carman.—See A. M. 3727,
3730, 4098; and Leabhar-na-gCeart, p. 15,
ote 7.

"The Care of Cnoilbba : i.e. of Knowth, near
Slane, in the county of Meath.—See a previous
maic, was treacherously slain by Conghalach, son of Lorcán. Uallach, daughter of Mainmheachán, 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 Domnachadh. Cormac, son of Macnach, Abbot of Achadh-bo, [and] Macelenna, Abbot of Inleach-Ibhair and Liath-mor-Moclaemhóg, were slain. Maelbrighde, Abbot of Mainistir-Buithe; and Muireadhach, son of Maelbrighde, Abbot of Daimhliag, died. Anraith, Abbess of Cluain-Bronnaigh and Cluain-Boireann, which was blessed by Cairreacch Deargain⁴, [died]. Conchobhar, son of Domnall, heir apparent of Aileach, died, and was interred with great honour at Ard-Macha. Cinaedh, son of Cairbre, lord of Úi-Cinnshealigh, was slain by the foreigners of Loch Garman⁴, in a nocturnal attack. Macruaire, son of Ceannubháin, Tanist of Láechgus, died. The islands of Loch Gabhair and the Cave of Cnoddibhá were attacked and plundered by the foreigners.

The Age of Christ, 934. The seventeenth year of Domnachadh. Conchobhar, son of Domnall, was slain by the son of Fint, son of Macmordha. Bee, son of Gairbhthíth, lord of Dearlass, died. Anrudhan, son of Maelgorm, lord of Corea-Modhruadh, died. Chain-mic-Nois was plundered by the foreigners of Ath-chlath; and it was plundered again by Ceallachan Caisil⁶ and the men of Munster. Amhaibh Ceanncharairech, with the foreigners, came from Loch Einne across Breifine to Loch Ribh. On the night of Great Christmas they reached

plundering of this cave already referred to at the year 861, and note ⁶, under that year, p. 497, suprà.

The year 933 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 934, alias 935, of the Annals of Ulster, and 930 of the Annals of Clonmacnoise:


" A. D. 930" [recē, 935]. "Cormac mac Mooney, abbot of Achnbey; Macelenna, abbot of Inleach-Iver and Leaighmore, were slain by those of Eoghanachta. Cunay mac Carbrey, King of O'Kensealile, 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'Callaghan, Mac Carthys, and O'Kennell.
Annals of the Four Masters.

Arrach Tuathail:—Otherwise written O'Tuathail, and now anglicized O'Toole, and very generally Toole, without the prefix O'.

The Annals of Ulster notice some of these events under the year 935, *al. 936*, and the Annals of Clonmacnoise under 930, as follows:

"A. D. 935" *al. 936*. "Joseph, prince of Ardminach. Episcopus suprae et anchorita in sancteute bona quiete. Cluain-mic-Nois evilly handled by the Gentiles of Dublin, and they staid there two nights, which was never hard in old time" [*quod antiquae temporibus non audiam est*]. "Macpattrick mac Macduile, prince of Ardminach, in sancteute quiete."—*Ann. Ul., Cod. Chartul., tom. 49."

"A. D. 936" *recte, 935*. "The two abbots and worthy successors of St. Patrick in Ardminach, Joseph, and Moylepattrick, the two sages of Ireland, Bishops, anchorites, and scribes, died. Clonvicken was preyed by the Danes of Dublin; and also it was sacrilegiously robbed afterwards by Cenlachgan, King of Cashel, and his Monstrae. The Danes of Logh Ernie arrived at Logh Rie on Christmas night" [under the conduct of] "Awley Keanchyreagh, and there remained seven months preying and spoiling the borders" [*recte, the plains*] "of Connought called Moy-Noye. King Donnough mac Flynn burnt all Dublin."—*Ann. Clon.*

Tuathail, son of Uspaire.—This Tuathail was the ancestor from whom the family of O'Tuathail, now anglicized O'Toole, have derived their hereditary surname.

Cill-Clithe: i.e. the Hurle Church, now Kieldief, near the mouth of Logh Cuan, or Strangford Lough, in the barony of Lecale, and county of Down.—See Reeves's *Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down and Connor*, &c., p. 217.
the Sinainn, and they remained seven months there; and Magh-Aei was spoiled and plundered by them. The burning of Ath-cliath by Donnchadh, son of Flann, King of Ireland. Arthur Ua Tuathail\(^b\) died.

The Age of Christ, 935. The eighteenth year of Donnchadh. Aireachtach, Abbis of Disert-Diarmada; Fedhach, Abbis of Slaine; Muireachtach, Abbis of Beannchair,[died]. Diarmaid, son of Ailell, Abbis of Cill-Cuillinn, died at an advanced age. Aenghus, son of Muirechertaich, a learned man, anchorite, and Tanist-abbis of Ia, died. Aireachtach, priest of Cill-achauidh, died. Eochaidh, son of Conall, King of Ulidia, died. Clerichen, son of Tigh-earman, son of the lord of Breifie, died. Conaing, son of Niall Gudubh, heir-apparent to the monarchy of Ireland, died. Cruinghilla, son of Cuileannan, lord of Conaille-Muirtheimhne, died. Macetigh Mac Aisccainn, lord of Mughdhorna-Maighean;[and] Lorcan, son of Conghalach, lord of Ua-Mic-Uais of Breagh,[died]. Gairbhith, son of Maceligh, lord of Feara-Rois, was slain. Bruadar, son of Dubhghilla, lord of Ua-Cellusalbh, was slain by Thuadhal, son of Ugaire\(^1\). 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\(^b\) was plundered by the son of Barith, and the

The year 935 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 936, alius 937, of the Annals of Ulster, and 931 of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, but the true year is 937:

"A. D. 936" [al. 937]. "Diarmuid, son of Ailill, prince of Killullin, in seneata quiet.

"A. D. 931" [recte, 937]. "The Danes of Logh Rie arrived at Dublin. Awley, with all the Danes of Dublin and north part of Ireland, departed and went over seas. The Danes that departed from Dublin arrived in England, and, by the help of the Danes of that kingdom, they gave battle to the Saxons on the plains of Othlyn, where there was a great slaughter of Normans and Danes, among which these ensuing captains were slain, viz. Sithrey and Oisle, the two sons of Sitrick Galey, Awley Fivit, and
This great battle between the Saxons and Danes is recorded in the Saxon Chronicle at the year 837, which is the true year. This Chronicle adds that it was fought at Brumby, by King Athelstan, and Edmund, his brother, against Anlaf; and that they slew five Kings and seven Earls; but though it states that greater carnage had not been in Britain since the arrival of the Angles and Saxons, it does not mention the names of the chief leaders, or give any definite account of the numbers slain.

1 Teach-Fethghina: i.e. the House of Fethghina. Not identified. It was probably the name of a church at Armagh.

m Dúnleathad. — He was brother of Cathal, the ancestor of the O’Mores of Lecighis, or Leix, in the now Queen’s County.

n Moylemorrey. — The son of Cossewarra, Moyle-Isa, Gelechum, King of the Islands; Ceallach, prince of Scotland, with 30,000, together with 800 captains about Awley, mac Godfrey, and about Arieck mac Brith, Hon, Deick. Imar, the King of Denmark’s own son, with 4000 soldiers in his guard, were all slain. Conying mac Nealle Ghundulle, died.” — Ann. Clov.

Moylemorrey, the son of Cossewarra, Moyle-Isa, Gelechum, King of the Islands; Ceallach, prince of Scotland, with 30,000, together with 800 captains about Awley, mac Godfrey; and about Arieck mac Brith, Hon, Deick. Imar, the King of Denmark’s own son, with 4000 soldiers in his guard, were all slain. Conying mac Nealle Ghundulle, died.” — Ann. Clov.
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 Macmuire, son of Flannagan, and Ceallach, son of Cunmasgach, [who were] of the men of Breagh, and numbers of others [of distinction].

The Age of Christ, 936. The nineteenth year of Donnchadh. Macpaddraig, i.e. the son of Bran, Bishop of Loughnadh; Dubhthach, successor of Colun Cille and Adamnan in Ireland and Alba; [and] Caenconombhrac of Mueshnagh, anchorite, died. Ciaran, son of Ciarmu, Abbot of Lis-mor, died. Conaigen, Abbot of Teach-Fethghna, and chief priest of Ard-Macha; and Finguine, son of Pubhthaidh, son of Donnagan, son of Fogartach, son of Duinechdha, son of Bearach, son of Mescell, Vice-abbot of Teach-Mochna, and lord of Magh-Abhna, [died]. Maelcairnigh, Abbot of Tulan, died. Robhartach of Teach-Theille, died. Fearghal, son of Domhnall, lord of the North; and Murchadh, son of Sochlachan, lord of Ul-Maine, died. Conchobhar, son of Maelchein, lord of Ui-Failghe, and his two sons, were killed by Lorean, son of Faclan, lord of Leinster. Donnchadh Ua Macleachlaíin plundered Airthear-Liffe. Amhlaibh, son of Godfrey, came to Dublin again, and plundered Cill-Cuillinn, 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-cliaith, so that they spoiled and plundered all that was under the dominion of the foreigners from Ath-cliaith to Ath-Truisten; of which Conghalach, son of Maelmuirigh, said:

now anglicized Mowney, in the barony of Lower Ormond, and county of Tipperary; but it is probably a mistake here for O-mBuidhe, or Omeagh, which is the ancient name of the district in which Teach-Mochna, or Timahoe, is situated. See Leabhar-na-GCraite, p. 213, note*.  
* Came to Dublin.—The Saxon Chronicle, in a metrical rhapsody on the battle of Buarby, 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."

—Giles' Translation, p. 377.

v From Ath-cliaith 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
Munpceartach nap rime Páil, ní maighdáim ná gabáil.
Cía beité oun lorecaid ar ngráim, ar iap nóeite ar namair.

Munpceartach,

Cumba Conchálach drepas mbuníd occuir ounne mae no go.
Ar a chinn ní thuigtiú acht ma beité ce bhrúnmu brot.

Dá cóimhe Patraice. lopej, pecpbim, ercep, g ancorp, an tí pob-
ecanua nao Tuaimhelaibh, m Moalpcearte, maí Maeltuile, ercep, g
ecnaid. cúisc imora do in abainte g a ęcc.

Am Í clipert, naí ęcc tríochta a peacht. An riGHnmuin bhiathan do
Oinnneola. Maolomnaig, abb Tajlacta, Ceallach, maí Caellaide, \not
Saip, vėz. Fannacata, maí Ceallac, comepta Oopa, ercep ę g
baro beptapene, laguwn, comapa Reapna, Tajlacta, [öecc]. Aileach
vọpqam ta Gallab pop Munpcearte, maí Néil, g a epsabail leo co puce-
rat na ęcum a long co no ronaplaic Oia uabath. Márom ma Conchálac, maí
Maolmıcach, pop Gallaib nòmpa, ę beccati ęcc Ath véláapce, ó ę
pectermuon seipri repit lair uabath. Oinnmál, maí Lopcan, ęjseapna Cione,
ęecc hí cCuain maí Nór.Clipet, maí Maelemuife, ęjseapna Ua Piac.-

Reign of Cormac, son of Art, asserts that Ath-
Truisten was the old name of Ath-I, now Athy,
on the Barrow; but this is an error, for the
Annals of Clonmacnoise, as translated by Ma-
goghegan, and the Book of Lecan, speak of
Ath-Truisten and Ath-I, as two different fords
where two different battles were fought be-
tween the Munstermen, on the one side, and the
Leinstermen, aided by the Ulstermen, on the other.
In the Annals of Clonmacnoise Ath-a-
trgeden is described as "a little fordle near the
hill of Mulmainden," and the following pas-
sage, literally translated from the Book of Lecan,
will show 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 Ev" [or Ae], "son of
Dergabail, the fosterer of Eochaidh Fothart,
was slain, and from him the ford was called
Ath-I, i.e. the ford of Ev."—Fol. 105, a.

The two successors.—This passage is trans-
lated by Colgan as follows: "935. Duo Conor-
ianu S. Patrici (id est, duo Archiepiscopi Ar-
machani) oibicenit, nonpe Joseph Scriba, Epis-
coope, Anachordo, et Hiberoecum sapientissimus;
et Patricius filius Maeltuile, Episcopus, et Sapio-
pastorum quinque tantum mensibus sedisit."—
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" [of 938]. "Dubhchach, Coarb of
Colum Cille and Adamnan, in pace quiecid.
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 muttering 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 Domnchadh. Macdemonnaigh, 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 Gailengs 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.


“A.D. 932” [vidit, 938]. “Connor mac Moylekeyne, king of Affalke, and his two sons, were killed by Lorecan mac Foilra. Killkolyne was preyed by the Danes, and” [they] “led a thousand captives from thence.”—Ann. Clon.

“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 Miscellany of the Irish Archæological Society, p. 123.

“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 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.
Murchad, &c. Plann, mac Ceallach, tanaoi Opparâte, &c. Cian, mac Aengusa, do marba la hUib Palge. Murchad, mac Fion, do sjum la Tuaifl. Canom rítepaice do cinneac la Domchead, mac Plann, pi Erapean. Ceallach, pi Caril, co rpíth Múinian, MACCA cumho co nSaillabh Purtlapri1 Miic, co túníen cape mór, bhrón. Oipsan ona, Cille heíonech, Cille hachao nóib co mu gábrat a ná nathbó. Múinéac D. Domhach, mac Ḍiircsa, co rpúiscíabrach Othill mac Aengusa, tísearpa Ua Íoíthean, 1 rócanvas e la hÁineìr transformations tísearpa Ua ÍPalge. Múinian um Ceallacán, pi Múinian, co nSaillabh amaill ρρυψ, do oipsan Miic, Cчуan heíonech, Cille hachao go m an gábrat an tír co Cillan lóraim. Othill do ñerng Uet claíe. Aílaíobi, mac ÚCHAIR, efem muíneá Dén b Muic.  


1 Ui Fíachrach: i.e. of the Ui-Fíachrach of Ard-sratha, in Tyrone.—See note », under the year 787. p. 394, supra.  
2 Marchadh, son of Finn.—This Marchadh was brother of Cushobhair, ancestor of the O'Conors of Offaly. Finn, his father, was slain A.D. 928, q.e.  
3 Cúmain-Phádraig.—This was the name of the celebrated Book of Armagh.—See Petrie's Round Towers, p. 329, 330.  
4 Cille-eilinnach.—This is a mistake for Cullin-eilinnach. The reader will observe that this plundering of the two churches is given twice, having been evidently copied from two different authorities.  

5 Ui-Fethaidh.—Now the barony of Ila and Offa West, in the county of Tipperary.  
6 Macail.—He was the patron saint of Kilcullen, in the county of Kildare, and of St. Michael le Pole's church, near Ship-street, Dublin, also, as is highly probable from this passage.—See note 1, under A. D. 548, p. 186, supra.  

The year 937 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 928, alias 939, of the Annals of Ulster, which give the events of that year as follows:  

"A. D. 938" [col. 939]. "Kilcullen again distressed by Genties, which, till then, was not often done. Chrichan mac Machnúire, King of Fíachrach, murítur. Ailech broken upon Mur-
Críoth, son of Maelmuire, lord of Ui-Fiachrach, died. Flann, son of Ceallach, Tanist of Osraighe, 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 Caisal, with the men of Munster, and Macc Cuinn, with the foreigners of Port-Laire, 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, Abbot of Cluain-Dolcain; and [and] Ainbhith, son of Domhnall, Abbot of Gleann-Uiscean, died. Coibhdeanach, Abbot of Cill-achaidh, was drowned in the sea of Delginis-Cualann, while fleeing from the foreigners. Flann, son of Cathal, suffered martyrdom at Cluain-an-dobhair, by the foreigners. Suibhne, son of Cu-Breatan, Abbot of Slaine, was killed by the foreigners. Maelbeannachta, anchorite, died. Maelmartin, Abbot of Leithghlinn, died. An army was led by the king, Donnchadh, and by Muircheartaech, 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 Muircheartaech. Flann, daughter of Donnchadh, and Queen of Oileach, died. Aralt, grandson of Imhar, tagh mæ Nell, and himself brought captive to the shipe until he was redeemed after. An army by Doncha to Finavar-aba, which he spoyled, and killed the priest in the midst of the church, and others with him. An overthrowe by Congalach mæ Maelmihi to the Greate and Little Galings, where many perished at Battle-Dalorg'' [recte, at Ath-da-loaig] "Adalstan, king of Saxons, the most majesticall forther'' [recte, deithi, i.e. pillar] "of the west world, secuta morte manitur. Fineshia mæ Cellaigh, Coarb of Daire, in Christo quierit."—Ann. Uit., Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

1 Canus.—Now Canus-Macosquin, in the barony of Coferane, and county of London-derry. This was one of St. Conchall’s monasteries.—See Archdall’s Monasticon Hibernicum, p. 83.

2 Delginis-Cualann.—Now Dalkey, i.e. Doby-o, in the county of Dublin.
On the other hand, the following by Murtagh i. e. Eadlaai-Oaithechta, is:

In 938, it appeared that Saxon rape was brought to a head, and the following entry was made.

"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, 938, 940]. "Adulstan, King of England, died. The sick for one day appeared like blood until none the next day.
939. | ANNALS OF THE KINGDOM OF IRELAND. | 641

i.e. the son of Sitric, lord of the foreigners of Luinnneach, was killed in Connacht by the Cenraighi of Aiduln. A great slaughter was made of the Osraighi by Ceallachan, King of Caisel. Amhlaebh Cuaran went to Cair-Abróc; and Blaeraic, son of Godfrey, came to Ath-cliath. Depredations were committed by the Leinstermen in Leath-Chului; namely, by Bracn in Meath, Lorcan in Breagh, and Muircheartach in Cualann; and they carried great preys from these places. Cairbre Ua Cinaeidh, lord of Ui-Aitheachada, died. A victory was gained by the king of the Saxons over Constantine, son of Aedh; Anlaf, or Amhlaebh, 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. Maelbrighide, son of Necfluaidh, the glory of Cualann, died at an advanced age. Muircheartach, son of Niall, with the men of the North and of Breagha, went into the territory of Osraige and Deisi; and he totally plundered and ravaged the entire country as far as Leas-Ruadrach, 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, 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

Aileag was taken by the Danes on Mortagh mac Neale, and himself taken therein, _untill_ [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] “Cloonard. Congallagh mae Moylenbhic gave an overthrowe to that part of Lynstermen” [recte, Meathmen] “called Galleges, where 80 persons were slain. King Donnogh O'Melaghlyn and Mortagh mae Neal went over all Munster and Lynster, and took their hostages. Harrold O'Hynner, King of the Danes of Lymbrick, was killed in Connacht at Ratheyney. Neall mac Ferall, prince of Aileag, was killed by Mortagh mae Neale. Flann, daughter of King Donnogh, Queen of Aileag, died. Moylemaraon O'Skelan, Lector of Leighlyn, died. Ceallaghun of Cashell made a great slaughter on those of Osorie. Awley Cuaran, came to Yorke, and Blackare mae 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.
lar na Déirbigh la hOírragáin rop m'g Carph, uil i tseoprepátrar thui. Muircheartach is a自在 don ússaid Connach 1 Eógan, 1 an Tsaiphseirt arís na hoileach, coma m'físga deo cóp nap g'lab do ghléime gairbháich mo Phoicha, 1 m'fí taithreáil Éirinn láim chli rí naparppse co mhacht Ússaid leath, 1 m'fí bhithe Síos, taisirinn Ússaid leath in pialann leath. Dm cóir napam co Lásga, 1 m'fí thainig Lásga m'físeirt m'fír, conaéd rnap déirbh occa roideóidh a mairúcaid, 1 m'fí m'fí Locráin ní Lásga lar. Rame thim 50 m'broi Muíin, 1 ndóigh eplain napaird rop a ússaid do ént m'fír. Conaíd each rop címpiteit roideóidh Cellaícin do dhaibhuit nap eoin, 1 m'fí bhithe geneál rnap la Muircheartach. Dm dochoair napam co Connaicthab, 1 táin Conóchar mac Táinigh na béal, 1 ni ropam geneál na bglar m'fír. Dm rnaidh napam co hoileach g'lab a m'físga rí m'fí in pialann leath, 1 b'fhaíte amritethe co eipt m'broi mór oc plasaicin, 1 m'fí únpa na g'ball 1 raicin aig napail 50 Conchadh, m'fí Epeanam, uap ap 'e boi a Túrnait, 1 ap do pámle an píopa. Conaíd do dhaibh Cellaícin lar ar pháistóir nap air,

Do cónta Muircheartach ro bhr,
Co Carph caim caileáid carph,
Co tse Cellaícin na ecileap,
Ní po ghab goill oile app.

2 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.

3 A circuit of Ireland.—According to a poem by Cormacán Eigeas, describing this circuit, Muircheartach proceeded from Aileach to a place called Oenchach-Cross in Magh-Line, where he remained for one night, after which he went to Dun-Eachdilbhach, which is probably Dun-Eighth, 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 Casan-Line, a tidal river, a day's march south of Glenn-Righe.—(See note under the year 1045.) From thence he marched the next day to Ath-Gabhla, a ford on the river Boyne, near Knowth in Meath, and, having rested a night there, he marched over the plain of Magh-Ealta, then covered with snow, to Ath-eliath, or Dublin.—See Circuit of Muircheartach Mac Neill, p. 29 to 33.

4 Sitric, Lord of Ath-eliath.—The Sitric carried off by Muircheartach Mac Neill on this occasion was certainly not Lord of Ath-eliath, 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 Caiseal, where many were slain. Muircheartach afterwards assembled the Cinel-Conaill and Cinell-Eoghan, 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-eliath; and he brought Sitric, lord of Ath-eliath, 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 Caiseal,
And he brought with him Ceallachan of troops;
He did not accept of any other hostage for him.

not King of Dublin, as the Four Masters state, was nevertheless of royal extraction, and a man of sufficient dignity and importance to be taken as a pledge of Blacar's allegiance.—See Circuit of Muircheartach Mac Neill, p. 34, note to line 55.

To oppose him.—Cormacan Eigias states that Muircheartach proceeded to Liamhain [Dunlavan], and that the Leinstermen assembled at night in the valley of Gleann-Mana, 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 Kilcummin), where they took Lorcan, King of Leinster, whom they fettered and carried off as a hostage.—Ibid., p. 39.

1 Ultimately resolved.—Cormacan Eigias states that Ceallachan requested his people not to oppose the race of Eoghan, but to surrender him as a hostage.—Ibid., p. 43.

m Conchobhar, son of Tadhg.—This Conchobhar, who is the progenitor of the O'Conors of Connaught, was a very young man at this period. His father, Tadhg of the Three Towers, who was at this time King of Connaught, lived till 954. Conchobhar himself lived till 972.—Ibid., pp. 48, 49, 65.

a Nine months.—This is a mistake of the Four Masters, for cóig miele, i.e. five months.—Ibid., pp. 56, 57.
Annals of the Four Masters.

In the year 939 of the Annals of the Four Masters, corresponds with 940, alias 941, of the Annals of Ulster, and 931 of the Annals of Clonmacnois, which notice the events of that year (esse comunis, 911) as follows:

"A.D. 940" [v. 941]. "A great frost, that boces and rivers were iced. The birth of Brian mac Cinedia. An army by Mortagh, that he spoyled Meath and Ossory, and went to OSSory and brought them to subjectiion, and from thence prayed the Desyes, that he brought Cellaclun, King of Cassill, with him, subject to Donnicha. Maelrunny, heyre of Ailech, and son of Flann, killed by the Conells. Eocha mac Scannail, Airechmultip of Inis-Moghty, mortuus est. Aenagam, priest of Dun-Lethghaise, mortuus est."—


"A.D. 941" [v. 941]. "There was such druth" [drought] and ice over loghes, and the waters of Ireland this year, that the Danes went to Inis-Moghty upon ice, and spoyled and runnacht 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-Mochta on the ice. Maclunnaith, son of Flann, Tanist of Oileach, was slain by the Cinel-Conaill. A battle was gained over the foreigners of Ath-chath 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. Dun-chadh, son of Suthainen, Bishop of Cluain-mic-Nois; and Ceallach, son of Eporan, Bishop of Cluain-eidhneach, died. Maclnochta, scribe and Abbot of Cluain-Iraird, died; he was the head of the piety and wisdom of Ireland.

Maclnochta 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. Ceallaghain of Cashell, and his Munstermen, gave an overthrow to the Desies, and slew of them 2000. They of Afflach and Kyneclagh killed 2000 Danes. Orlath, daughter of Kennedy mac Lorcan, was queen of Ireland this time. Mortuagh mac Neale, with the king’s forces, went to Cashell, and there took Ceallaghain (that unruly king of Munster that partaked with the Danes) prisoner, and led him and all the hostages of Munster, and the other provinces of Ireland, with him, and delivered them all into the hands of King Donnogh O’Malaghlin.”—Ann. Clon.

*Mughain.—This is probably intended for Bealbach-Mughina, or Mughina-Mosheenog, near Carlow.

*Aenach-Colmain : i.e. Colman’s Fair. This fair was held on the present Curragh of Kildare, in Campo Life.

Faelan’s land.—The Ui-Faelain were seated in the plains of Magh-Laighean and Magh-Life, in the present county of Kildare.
Congalac h 7 Alpin, tā ā mac Lorcain, mac Dunchaad, to mapbaeth lá Congalac, mac Maolmathuch. Æindriath, mēgē Mhaolmathuch, dég. Cluain mac Nóir 7 Cell oapa to opsecan lá blacaípe, mac Dorrada, h 7 talaib Aðha chuirh. Óin Uíchgluair to opgaim lá mac Ragnail co na Šhallah. Ro díogal Don h 7 Patraice a téppite an gioim þin faip, uair tángatat Šoll tar muiri 50 po gáibröt na níbrorra, corpla mac Ragnail a téppit 50 po gáibröt. Ro mapbaeth é lá Maolmuán lá míg níllo mi ceim roctamaí tappan opsecan a níneach Phartaice. Tá nóp yr ìfh mblaíamh co crplacfo alich niocchtasach do Chluain mac Nóir láp an uisce.


Apl na eocaíme aerubhrath,

---Foreigners: i.e. strangers came across the sea and attacked the island on which the son of Ragnall and his Irish Danes were stationed; but the son of Ragnall fled, and escaped to the mainland, where he was slain by the King of Ulidia, in less than a week after his having plundered Downpatrick.

The year 940 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with the year 941, aþhas 942, of the Annals of Ulster, and with 935 of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, but the true year is 942:

"A. D. 911" [ad 912]. "Donnach, mac Sainthímne, bishop of Clon-mic-Nois, and Fadan mac Maireach, king of Lenster, moríntar. An overthrow by Ólaid of the Genties of Dublin, but this as ñs said was don in the yeare before. Dúnleathglaise spoyled by Genties. God and Patrick were avenged of them, for he brought Galls from beyond seas, that they took the hand from them; they're kings stealing from thence, that the Irish called him ashore. The two sons of Liver mac Donnach killed by Congalagh mac Maelmihi. Maelnotha, Airchinnech of Clon-Iraird, quiceln. Clon-mic-Nois spoyled by the Genties of Dublin and Kildare."


"A. D. 935" [read, 942], "Donnogh, bishop of Clonvicknose, died. Foylan mac Moreay, King of Linster, died of a bruise he received of a fall. Idull mac Anoroit, prince of Britons, was killed by the Saxons. The two sons of Liver mac Donnogh were killed by Congalagh mac Moylenmhi. Blacarie mac Godfray, with the Danes of Dublin, robbed and spoiled Clonvicknose. Donalith, daughter of Moylenmhi, and sister of King Congalagh, died. Donalitghlasse was spoyled by the son of Randolph, the Dane, who, within a week after, was killed by Mathew, King of Ulster. Lichmore, in Connaght, this year, the one halfe thereof next the water was granted to Clonvicknose"
Conghalach and Ailpin, two sons of Lorcan, son of Dunlaith, were slain
by Conghalach, son of Maelmirthigh. Dunlaith, daughter of Maelmirthigh, died.
Cluain-mic-Nois and Cill-dara were plundered by Blaíre, son of Godfrey, and
the foreigners of Ath-clíath. Dun-Leathghláise 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 Donnchadh. Comhla,
son of Dunacan, Bishop and Abbot of Leitighdlinn; Caencomhrais, Bishop of
Daimhliag; Fogartach, Abbot of Saighir; and Feardomhnaich, Abbot of Foldair,
died. Aedh, son of Scannaí, lord of Irnachair, a wise man, learned in Latin
and Irish, [died]. Muircheartach of the Leather Cleaks, son of Niall Glaundubb,
lord of Aileach, the Hector of the west of Europe in his time, was slain at
Ath-Fhiirdiad by Blaíre, 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].


Muircheartach of the Leather Cleaks: Muip-
chéapae na cocóll cepósceann. Doctor John
Lynch, in his translation of Keating's History
of Ireland, p. 305, takes cocóll in this cognomen
to denote a net, and interprets Muipchéapae na
cocóll cepósceann, "id est a coriaceis velibus
nomen sortitus?" and Dr. O'Conor translates it
in this place: "Muircheartach cognominatus ulla-
naigdm croco tinctorum," and "Muircheartach,
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
cytymological 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 Gamhanradi of Erris, who was slain here
by Cuchullin. The place is now called Ardke,
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, alas 943; but the true year is 943, in
which the fourth of the Kalends of March fell
on Sunday.
Descendant of Breasal Beac: i.e. of Breasal Bealaigh, grandson of Cathair Mor, monarch of Ireland.

"Breacraighe" i.e. of Magh-Breacraighe, a district in the north-east of the county of Westmeath, adjoining that of Longford. The village of Street, anciently called Sraid-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 Gaeidhil 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-Eogham and the foreigners of Loch-Feabhail, where three hundred of the Cinel-Eogham and foreigners were slain, together with Maelruanaidh, son of Flann, heir apparent of the North. Lorcan, son of Faelain, 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.
Lorcan of Leinster in a wretched house,
The theme of a hundred renowns, the friend of poetry.
Alas, the world has been filled with wailing,
It is trembling, it is weeping, it is battle.
Lord of provinces of the wise Gaedhil,
If he wounded a hero, it is not joyous;
He was a puissant Lugh to jump into the ford,
It is a stain for ever if he has been slain.

Ceallach, son of Bec, lord of Dal-Araidhe, was killed at Oentrobh by his own tribe. Flann Ua Fogarta, lord of Breacraighe, and lord of Teathbhla:

Breacraighe, marks its position. The year 941, which notice the events of that year as follows:
with 942, alias 943, of the Annals of Ulster, "A. D. 942" [ed. 943]. "The Galls of Loch
Teaithia, Dubhaltach a mheas Tísearnán, tísearna dréipne, bín Domncha na Plóin, pi Éireann, d. c.

Aor Crioír, ná ci ceo estrachtae a d. Robartach, mac Maoileamh, abh Cluain an Roisair, Maoileamh, abh Cluain Hlorain, Dublach, mac Maoileamh, pi leitghm Cluain Hlorain, g Òluire, mac Maelcían, rascare Cluain mac Óir, d. c. Ruaireapthach, mac Ionmanain, pi Carfil, Plann, mac Pi, g Muireadhach, mac Maoileamh, do mhothaína Láisi, d. c. Pi, mac Máthain, tísearna Corca Lá gió, do máthbh Óbreapóib Maighe Réne. Conn, mac Domncha, mhothaína Éireann, do máthbh Óbreapóib Bhrámaíghe. Corprí, mac Maoileamh, tísearna Na Liathain, d. c. Céardamhain a m' eCenllaçon, Carfil ró! Cennmactaíg, mac Lóparín, in maíthamne, in ro máthbh rocaide. 
Corprí, a m' a chló, do Shaoléalb

Cuan discomfitted by Levide, in quo pene annos delit sunt. Muirgh mac Nell, surnamed Na gochail Croiceann. Noll of Skinn” [coats]. “King of Ailech, and Hector of the west of the world, killed by Gentics, prima ferit. 4 Kal. March. Ardmain spoied in the 3. Kal. the next day by the same Gentics. Lornin mac Fachi, king of Leinster, killed by Gentics. Cellaich mac Beoce killed by his family muturherously.”


The Annals of Connacnaoise give some of the same events under A.D. 936, and the translator, Connell Mazeoghean, has added some fabulous matter not worth inserting here.

“A.D. 936” [coats. 913]. “Lambert, bishop of Killmore, died. They of Levide made a great slaughter of the Dunes of Loigh Cuan. Murtagh mac Nell, upon Shrove-tide Sunday, at Atlithindia, was killed in battle by the Dunes of Dublin. This Murtagh was son of King Neale Glanduile, King of Ireland, and was surnamed Moritacht na Goggles Croiceann, which is as much as to say in English, as Murtagh of the Leather Coates, which name was given him upon this occasion.”

The translator here interpolates a fabulous account of the origin of this cognomen, of which the substance is this: “After the fall of King Niall Glanduile, Monarch of Ireland, in the battle of Dublin, Ceardhall, King of Leinster, treated his body with indignity. Gormlaith, the queen of Niall Glanduile, after the death of that monarch, married Ceardhall, or Carroll mac Muiregan, King of Leinster; 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 Leinster, near his palace at Naas, who, supposing them to be a number of straying cows that had settled in his meadows, ventured unattended into the midst of them, and was slain.” He then adds: “Murtagh and his Ulstermen carried his bones with him to the North, and there artificially caused to be made a payre of tables of the said king’s bones, which, for a long time after, was kept as a monument in the King of Ulster’s house. And of these cow-hides Murtagh was ever after during his life named Murtagh of the Leather Coates.”

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
Dúbhleumhna, daughter of Tighearnán, i.e. lord of Breifne, and wife of Donnchadh, son of Flann, King of Ireland, died.

The Age of Christ, 912. Robhartach, son of Maedcanmugh, Abbot of Cluain-an-dobhair; Macféichine, Abbot of Cluain-Iraird; Dubhliach, son of Maelseampan, Lecter of Cluain-Iraird; and Guaire, son of Maedcan, priest of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Flaitheartacht, son of Innainen, King of Caiscal; Flann, son of Finn, and Muircadhach, son of Macmordha, two royal heirs of Leinster, died. Finn, son of Matan, lord of Corca-Laigludhe, was slain by Feara-Maighhe-Feine. Conn, son of Domnchadh, heir apparent to the sovereignty of Ireland, was slain by the men of Fearmuagh. Cairbre, son of Macpadraig, lord of Uí-Liaithain, died. A victory was gained by Ceallachan of Caiscal, over Ceinnneidigh, son of Lorecan, at Magh-dhuint, where many were slain. The destruction of Ath-chliath by the Irish, i.e. by Conghalach, son of Macmíthigh.

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 Glundulf was her second husband, he must have repudiated her within that year, for Cearbhail, 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 Glundulf lived till the year 919, ten years after the death of Cearbhail. The fact would therefore appear to be, that Gormhaith was first married to Cormac Mac Cuileannain, after whose death she married, secondly, Cearbhail, 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 Gormhaith's own composition, cited by the Four Masters under the year 903, p. 573, and again under 917, p. 597.

Charles O'Connor of Belanagare asserts in his Dissertations that Muirecheartach 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 gCroíeann; but this, which is a mere conjecture, is not borne out by any Irish authority, for it appears from the poem of Cormacan Eigaen 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 Circum of Ireland by Muirecheartach 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, 513, 938.

The Four Maighhe-Feine: i.e. the inhabitants of the barony of Ferny, in the county of Cork.

Magh-dhuint: i.e. plain of the fort. This would be anglicised Moydowen, or Moeydowen, but it has not been yet identified.
Donnchadh, mac Flainn, mac Maoilechlaíann, pí Eireann, déce rarr an cúisc-cean bliaíomucht a pléide. Ar do roinntit, aguf déiscéim Donnchadh po rá堆aoin an pháim,

1. **Dalkey Island.**—Now Dalkey Island, near Dublin, on which the Danes had a fortress.—See it already mentioned under the years 719, 727, 938.

2. **Race of Tomar.**—From this it may be safely inferred that the Danes of Dublin were descended from Tomar, or Tomar, who was slain by the Irish in the year 846.—See note a, under that year, p. 175, supra; and Leabhar-na-gCeart, Introduction, p. xxxvi. to xii.

b. **Donnchadh, son of Flann.**—According to Ware and O'Flaherty, Donnchadh mac Flann succeeded as Monarch of Ireland in 919, and died in 944, after a reign of twenty-five years.—See Ogygia, p. 434.

The year 842 of the Annals of the Four
heir apparent to the sovereignty of Ireland; Braen, son of Maelmorra, King of Leinster; Ceallach, son of Faelain, 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 Flain, son of Maelseachlaun, 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 Clonmacnoise, but the true year is 944.

"A. D. 943" [ed. 944]. "Flahvertach mac Inmainnein in pace mortuis est. Carbrec mac Maelpatrick, King of the O'Liahans; Finn mac Mudain, king of Corcualoic, killed by them of Maghseue. Conghalach mac Maelmihii, and Braen mac Maelmorrai, king of Lenster, sett on Dublin, from whence they brought jewels, goods, and great captives. Donncha mac Flainn mac Maelrmnaui, king of Tarach, annis 25. transacts in regno, mortuor; Maellimia, Coarb of Fochin, and Dunngall mac Cahaun, in Christo dormierunt, The battle of Robertson by Cellachan upon Thomond, where many fell."—Ann. Ul., Col. Clarend., tom. 49.

"A. D. 937" [recte, 944]. "Dublin was ran-
Aip Cripht, napi ccio eitpace a gri. An chéin bhíom ba Chongal-
ach, mac Moelmthréig, or Eúan in phighe. Maoltrúile, mac Dúnaim, cona pha
tigearna an Chaimpeóg, i.e. o Turlém, dég. Earrunn éiríte. Tarpe, mac
Seall Loch a hEacht do nuair a bhaig i mheit na Domnail Ua Néill, i.e. mac Nuipchitnaig, mac Nuil Glumomh, i la a ùbhrachair. Blacape, aon do toipecaid Seall, do nuair a hEachtach, ù Cuilnab Dear a epi ann.
Ua Canunnain, i.e. Ruaidh do bhol ghrá a phraoibh de apleam thá plóig
ann na Congalach. Seall Conac tú la Congalac, mac Moelmthréig. Ói
èilammam tènt deo an ceall phéimna pìa Saímann, go po reilte an tseile aille.
Cumeamán, mac Cionnact, tigearna Ua ùbhréic, dégg.

Aip Cripht, napi ccio eitpace a eitpair. An aip na bhíom a Chon-
galac. Patrúil, abh Beanna Mitpe, Sciamlám, abh Tiana Pionnloca, 
Maolbriú, abh Dámnach, ù Tarpe caid Cúana mac Nóir, dég. An-Life, 
mac Conna, tigearna Ua Pailge, dégg an triaep la do ùllaimh. Ön
laing, mac Òcúa, tigearna Ua òbhró, do mearbha. Domnail, mac Moel-
mna, tigearna Conac tú, ded. Domnail, mac Uairmann, mac Òbhairlen.

The year 943 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 944 of the Annals of Ulster, and with 940 of the Annals of Clon-
macnoise.

"A. D. 944. An unaccustomed great frost"
[Sece mo pín amannach] that Lochaes and Rivers were dried up. The Geniues of Loch Eochach
killed by Dianilt mac Murtagh, and his brother,
Fishertach, and the spoyle of their shippes
[carried off]. "Maoltrúile mac Dunain, Coarb
of Tiernach, and Carnech, secura morte moritur.
Ureli mac Murcha, king of West Connaghetti;
Maeldinn mac Garvith, Seo long of Ardmac
[died]. "Bláe renewed" [reol, eschewed]
"Dublin, and Aulaig after him. Some of

-rect(i,
Since Donnchadh's death,—unspeakable misfortune,—Teamhair the threatener has changed its hue,
Without the enlightening laws of a king to bind it, the land of Ireland is for ever ruined.

The Age of Christ, 943. The first year of Conghalach, son of Maelmîthigh, in sovereignty over Ireland. Maeltuile, son of Dunan, successor of Tighearnach and Cairneach, i.e. of Tuïlen, died; he was a bishop. Guaire, son of Scalbhach, Abbot of Disert-Diarmada, died. Aenghus, son of Donnchadh, son of Flann, lord of Meath, died. Aechadh, son of Murchadhd, lord of West Connaught, died. Aireachtach, son of Ambhith, chief of Calraighe, was slain. The foreigners of Loch-Eathach were slain, together with their king, in a battle by Domhnall Aa Neill, i.e. the son of Muircheartach, son of Niall Ghlumbhâb, and by his brother. Blaicair, one of the chiefs of the foreigners, was expelled from Dublin; and Amblacibh remained after him there. Ua Canannan, i.e. Ruaidhrí, proceeded into Breagh, and left some of his army there with Conghalach. The hostages of Connaught [were delivered] to Conghalach, son of Maelmîthigh. Two pillars of fire were a week before Alfhallowtide, and they illumined the whole world. Cuilemann, son of Coinneadhmac, lord of Ui-Bairech, died.

The Age of Christ, 944. The second year of Conghalach. Flathghlus, Abbot of Fearn-Mor; Scannlan, Abbot of Tuaim-Finnlocha; Maelocheathadh, Abbot of Dasinnians; and Guaire, priest of Chlain-Mic-Nois, died. Aimhirgin, son of Cinaedh, lord of Ui-Failghhe, died on the third day of January. Dunhing, son of Aedh, lord of Ui-Droma, was slain. Domhnall, son of Maelmîthâidh, lord of Connaught, died. Domhnall, son of Uathmharan, son of Dobbhailen.


“A.D. 940” [rectë, 945]. “Congallach mac Moylemihii reigned 20 years. Enos mac Donnoghe, king of Meath, died. Blaicair was banished from Dublin, and Awley succeeded him in the government. O’Canannan, prince of Tyreconnell, went to Moybrey, and there lost some of his forces. There was two Lightning pillars seen in the firmament this year for the space of seven nights before Alfhallowtide, which shined so bright that they gave light to this whole dynatt. King Congallach tooke hostages of all Connaught this year. Aireachtach mac Aulie, chief of Calrie, was killed.”—Ann. Clon.

8 Tuaim-Finnlocha: i.e. the mound or tumulus of the bright lake, now Tomfinlough, an old church near a lake, in the barony of Upper Bunratty, in the county of Clare, and about two miles north-west of the village of Six-Mile-
anuwsa rioghachta eireann. [945.

Aor Críost, naor ecéj eftíacha a ecce. An théar bhíonn na Chonnshalach. Céanamh, abh 1a, 7 Capeach, mac Sguárn, peapleagum Crolla Macha, decc. Capeachtaí ma Oíomhchao, mac Capeach, tigearna Oppánse pop'n Laigin, ái utecarbar Líamn, mac Máolínórtha, pí Laigín na neacháin,

Nai ecéj, naor ecéice do bhíonn, ni réidh na ndráma tseachr.
O ghein Críost ar naom paoip plaitaí co bár baoraí, mé Máolínórth.

Asúr tócairí Bóir Ceallach, mac Cíneada, tigearna Ua Gennpéadair's go róchadh in maillle pínn inin car pm. Conu mna popaíinte po raidead,

baoraí, baií Líamn lonngalach, Congalach laechta lamópech,
Cíftíacha eá eftíachaí caipnéidh in Aé char Cldaíbeach.
O gein mae Díe vedhiaint peiltar co pel i maístad,
A ecce la taeí eftíáchas asúr naor ecéj do bhíonnáinb.

Lán an Phboir as naog Ógiam an phoibhachtat Pa-
tráice 7 a comarba an taoí pm, l. ropefh. Car eiteí conaíb an náma, 7 an
rioo nee Luimnech. Car eiteí prac'or Hulían in Sálinn Dáimh ó narímp,
7 po neadaí go na ríclafaí iar 7 do rocaí a náí aou. Sóigead la

Bridge.—See it again referred to at the years 1049 and 1051.
1 Corra-Fintrí.—The inhabitants of Gellen, Leyn, and Corran, in the counties of Mayo and Sligo, were anciently so called.—See O'Flaherty's Ogygian, part ii., c. 60. See also note under the year 885.
2 Atholstnach.—This is an error for "Edmund." Atholstan died, according to the Saxon Chroni-
elc, on the sixth before the Kalends of November, A.D. 910, and Edmund was stabd at Pockle-church on St. Augustin's Mass day, A.D. 916.

The year 914 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 945 of the Annals of Ulster, and with 941 of the Annals of Clon-
maenoise, which are very meagre in this year:
"A.D. 941 [recte, 946]. "Awargin mac Kynaye, King of Alfaic" [Olafy], "died, Ettymon" [recte, Edmund], "King of the Saxon:s, was killed by his own family."—Ann. Clon.
"Finnealbairc.—This was evidently a bell which had belonged to St. Patrick.—See note 3, under the year 418, p. 137, supra.
945. — ANNALS OF THE KINGDOM OF IRELAND.

lord of Corca-Firtri, died. The plundering of Cluain-mic-Nois, and the other churches of Meath, by the foreigners of Ath-cliath. The plundering of Cill-Cuillinn 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 Domnchadadh, son of Ccaillach, lord of Osraigh, over the Leinstermen, in which Braen, son of Maelmorda, 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 Maelmorda.

And Ceallach, son of Cinaedh, lord of Uí-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 Finnfadhach 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 Laimneach. 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 Maelpatrick, son of Maeltuile, who died in the same year, and was succeeded by Cathasach, son of Duilcan, 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 Darinis.—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, seprà.
Ruaidhrí Ua cCamannmáin ò Chlann Con, mac Maolmhiú, 1. Con-
galch, mac Maolmhiú, 1. Cionnán Cuanán, co maenínig pop Glallab
Atha chait in ro mairbi; 7 in ro haitheast rocaide. Scolaisa Ua h'Ab-
accam, tigearna Domtpaiste, 1. Tadhúir, mac Maolmhiú, tanaip Ua cGéim-
rann, 1. Anb Ua Ruaire, mac Tigearnaín, a mairb. Ogam Aetha chait
la Congalach, mac Maolmhiú.

Aoi Crom, naoi céco cítracha a pé. An cítrach uain bhí Adam do Chon-
galach. Anmpe Ua Cóllta, abb Cluana mac Nóip, 1. Leacna Mhiøe, vég, do
UiB mac Uair Mhohe a cénél. Cécpach, mac Donnaill, abb GLime hUíRín,
vég. Colmán, mac Maolpáirái, carpúíoch Slánne, do maith do la Glallab.
Cope, mac Combaían, abb Loíhe, dèce. Comparaíon, mac Maolbríde, an
taropole, pep cumaí Halí Gtíun, dèg. Céap Aitha chait mac CCongalach,
mac Maolmhiú, pop blácaire na plóinap, tigearna na Hótpamn, in ro
maith blácaire peipín, 1. pé céo dèce etip d'ainm 1 broste, 1. tuilleó ap
mile amaille f'pp. Ap do po rachfoch,

Dafaoin Congalach na tpirach,
1 na'eth chath ba ceptach laoch,
In ccém maipr clann f'pp clann,
Do híp sa Gailí f'pp ccc paer.

*Aedh Ua Ruaire.—This is the first mention
of Ua Ruaire as a hereditary surname in the
Irish Annals; but it is a mistake, because this
Aedh was the brother of the Ruairc from whom
the surname is derived. Sean Fearghal, King
of Connaught, son of Art, son of Ruairc, was
the first who could with propriety be called
Ua Ruaire, or O'Ruairc, i.e. Neos Ruari. This
once great and proud family has dwindled
to insignificance in their original territory of
West Breifi, 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-
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 Connac-
noise contain no parallel entries, for it wants
the year 942, which is the corresponding year
according to the antedated chronology adopted
in that chronicle.

"A. D. 946" [al. 947]. "An army by Roari
O'Canannmáin to Slane, assisted by both English
and Irish" [certè, resisted by the Cull, i.e.
Danes and Irish], "viz., Congalach mac Mael-
niúi, and Auslair Cuanan, that they overthrew
the Gentle of Dublin, where many were killed
and drowned. The Finfjai i.e. a relique, full of
white silver from the Owens, i.e. Tyrowen, to
Patrick. Scolai O'Haeagan, king of Dartry;
Garvith mac Muraic, heir of O'Crivhains, and
Hugh O'Roirk mac Tiernan, deceased.
Ua Canannain to Shaine, where the foreigners and the Irish met him, namely, Conghalach, son of Macmillthigh, and Amhlacibh Cuaran; and the foreigners of Ath-cliath were defeated, and numbers slain and drowned. Scolaiigh O’Aedhagain, lord of Dartraighe; Gairbhith, son of Muireadhlaich, Tanist of Ui-Creamhthain; and Aedh Ua Ruairi, son of Tighearnan, in the heat of the battle. The plundering of Ath-cliath by Conghalach, son of Macmillthigh.

The Age of Christ, 946. The fourth year of Conghalach. Anmhair Ua Cathlai, Abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, and Leacain in Meath, died. He was of the Ui-Mic-Uais of Meath. Cathasach, son of Domhnull, Abbot of Gleanna-Uisean, died. Colman, son of Maelpadraig; airchinnmheadh of Shaine, was slain by the foreigners. Core, son of Coinligan, Abbot of Lothra, died. Cormacan, son of Maclighbhidhe, the chief poet, the play-mate of Niall Glundubh, died. The battle of Ath-cliath [was gained] by Conghalach, son of Macmillthigh, 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.


1 Leacain in Meath.—Now Leckin, in the barony of Cercaree, and county of Westmeath.

2 Cormacan.—He was usually called Cormacan Eigeas, or the Poet, and was the author of a poem describing a circuit of Ireland made by Muireheartach, 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 Archaelogical Society in 1841.

3 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-Guthala, p. 217, as follows:

"Óthu in cérúmaibh blhasum a plaoa (946) po fíoncaide aice chliath leas Blacaire na n-Iomann, ríceanna na Hampsain, ara in po maoldadh Blacaire bunain 70 po céanaib dèce chrí griobh guriam idromhálle poim bodaigh Blaise na hIamhail Ítumach na hUa Guldubh leis poim."
A D. 943" [recte, 918]. “Blácaire mac Iner, king of the Normans, was killed by King Congallach, and a thousand Danes and upwards were slain with him also. Aymnner O’Kahalane, abbot of Clonvicknose, and of Leaikan in Meath, died in his old age. Gormphly, daughter of King Flann mac Moylescaighlyn, and Queen of Ireland, died of a long and grievous wound, which happened in this manner: She dreamed that she saw King Neale Glundulf, 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 Maelseachtainn, queen of Niall Ghundubh, died after intense penance in her sins and transgressions. An army was led by the foreigners over Druim-rathae; and they burned the oratory and seven score and ten persons within it. Cathusach, son of Ailech, Bishop of Cinel-Eoghain, died.

The Age of Christ, 947. The fifth year of Conghalach, Oenanac, son of Egceartach, aircumneach of Eaglais-beag at Cluain-mic-Nois, bishop and pure virgin,—the brother of Dumanbach, son of Egceartach, of the tribe of Mugh-dhorna-Maighen,—died. Aedhán, son of Anamédlach, aircumneach of Tuaimsh-Ghualam, [died]. Flaitbheartach, son of Muircheartach, son of Niall Ghundubh, was slain by the Cinel-Conaill. Laidghuen, son of Conghalach, lord of Gaileanga, was slain by the Fearna-Cul. Domhnull, son of Finn, royal heir of Leinster, died. Fogartach, son of Donnagan, lord of Oirghialla, died, after the victory of penance. Madudhán, son of Aedh, son of Eochagan, King of Udia, was slain by the Ulidians themselves. A hosting by Conghalach, son of Maed-mithigh; and he plundered Ui-Meith and Fearannach.

The Age of Christ, 948. The sixth year of Conghalach. Finnachta, son of Echthighern, bishop, scribe, and Abbot of Loughmaelach, and steward of Patrick's people from the mountain southwards; Colmán, Bishop and Abbot of Fidh-duin, died. Maclinnein, learned bishop of Doire-Chalgaigh; Cormac Úa h-Ailellá, aircumneach of Cill-Cuilinn; [and] Seuthíne, Abbot of Dear-

pierced her breast even to her very heart, which received no cure until she died thereof. Colmán mac Móylepatrick, archdean of Siane, was slain by the Danes. The Danes brought a great prey from Dromrahic, and burnt the church thereof, and also killed 170 men therein."—Ann. Clon.

Flaitbheartach.—It is added in a modern hand in the Stowe copy, that this Flaitbheartach 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]. "Flayvertagh, son of Mortagh mac Neall, prince of Aileanch, was slain by Tyroconnell. Donnell mac Fynn, prince of Lynster, died."—Ann. Clon.
mí, píb leiginn Cluana mac Nóip, Plann Ua Anáile, apúinneach Slíne
va locha, eíní opáin an concho, d'é. Eochacáin Ua Cleirigh, píaglór eiren, 
vécc. Dáirec ecenád vécc. Reachtachra, mac Maonaí, prímírcañapt Cluana mac Nóip, apúinneach Imleachra Fí a. Imleachra mbéccám. Oengúp, 
mac órgan, príacapt, 7 Sprú Síoch Cluana mac Nóip, vécc. Clochtech 
Slíne do locecaí do Íshallaíb co ná lán do níonnabh, 7 uisg ógambar in 
Chaoimecar peap leiginn Slíne, 7 bácaí an epláin, 7 cloce bá beach do 
locecaíb. Catraimeacna na Ruáití Ua Canannán, 1 Mhíe pop Conghalach, 
mac Maolmuithig, uí 1 torpáin Conghalach, mac Ceallaí, tígearna Peap 
Nóip, co nmúgin óile amaille pípp. Sóigís óile na Ruáití Ua Canannán 
1 mbúgin, 7 níchead bhreas nile do, 7 do hépt nel ói cuidhnaí pop Congha-
lach. Ro gabh longport píip ré pí mór aile pop bhabh pí pop Mhíe, 7 bhréagaíb 
in Mbríe bhreac, 7 vo miche ùibgea粉 Epham ar gach aípín eícce. 
Catraimeacna caraíbna eicir Íshallaíb, 7 macóiriteaib, 1. eicir Ruáití Ua Canannán asúp Sulla Ua chra ãbh a bhreil Anuiceap aircd do pompasb, 
Ro meabhaí pop Íshallaíb, 7 pí ceapaí a ráip, uír torpáinpaí pí míle 
vo tràip peapáin amn gen móait gille, 7 glasaíb torpáin Ruáití uin míc-
ghaína Epham 1 mbíugm an éapt hín, 7 torpáin róipar tanaír Íall amn 
beor. Témpa, nírrí, Toppaí 1. mac Ste#:e, co nísháí baomhe in 
amaille pípp. Dùmcaíb, mac Dùmcaíb Ua Maolsteachlann, mícganína Mhíe, 
vo meabhaí la a dhiubhporte bu ném 1. la Peapáin mac Oengúp. Sóigís 
la Conghalach, mac Maolmuithig uin Mbríe, 7 pí airc aípínúma, 7 pí 
nírbbaí aí mac Ceannaíteig, mac Ceallaí 1. Ceheigín 7 Dùmcaíb. Dùmcaíb 
Maire Pinn la Conghalach. Ruáití, mac Anúit Uí Laoisheáin, tígearna 
Peap Cúl Teraíia, vécc. Maonbhain mac Áouda, pó Ulad, vo mhirab la 
Gleiteap bérín.
march, died. Donnchadh Ua Maelduidhe, Lector of Cluain-mic-Nois; Flann Ua Anaile, airchiniach of Gleann-da-locha, head of the dignity of the province, died. Eochagan Ua Cleirigh, a lawgiver, died. Darci, a wise man, died. Reachtadhra, son of Maenach, chief priest of Cluain-mic-Nois; airchiniach 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 Macnithihigh, where fell Conghalach, son of Ceallach, lord of Feara-Rois, and a number of others along with him. Another hosting by Ruaidhri Ua Canannain into Breagha; and he plundered all Breagha, and he reduced Conghalach to great straits. He encamped for the space of six months at Muine-Brocain, to reduce Meath and Breagha; and the dues of the King of Ireland were sent him from every quarter. A conflict afterwards took place between the Irish and the foreigners, namely, between Ruaidhri Ua Canannain and the foreigners of Ath-cliaith, on the festival of Andrew the apostle precisely. The foreigners were defeated and slaughtered, for there fell six thousand mighty men, besides boys and calones; but Ruaidhri, heir to the sovereignty of Ireland, fell in the heat of that conflict, and Imhar, Tanist of the foreigners, also. Godfrey, however, i.e. the son of Sitric, escaped, and a few persons along with him. An army was led by Conghalach into Munster; and he plundered West Munster, and slew the two sons of Ceinneidigh, son of Lorean, namely, Echthighern and Donuitch. The plundering of Magh Fint by Conghalach. Ruarc, son of Amlith 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 shown.

4 Fíerra-Cul-Teathbha. — A district in the north-west of the county of Westmeath. It is to be distinguished from Fíerra-Cul-Breagha, in East Meath.—See note 5, 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. Aed, king of Wales, died." [S cellul Aircinnnech of Durrow]; "Maelimin, bishop of Kildare; and Cleireen mac Comallain, Aircinnnech of Daire,
Aon Cnap, naon ceò gèirach a naor. An reac'thao bliadhna do Chongadalch. Anibill, mac Cuipe, abb Coperaise, Gnaor Ua Borandaín, ari-
chmech Arapatárach, [òéce]. Aod, mac Muolmuain, pògòanna Túmpa, do 
mafhaò la Donnall mac Oomchea. Maceitig, mac Cienlòain, tigearna 
Conaille Muiprèinne, do maibhaò la Múghnaoinn Maigean. Òéc, mac 
Öumnaich, tigearna Teachbha, òéce. Niall Mortach Ua Cama'nám, do 
maibhaò do Coppach Mòráb. Congalach, mac Muolmuigh, co mòr eòb-
lach Lètre Chunn lar pop Loch Dèrbidd. Ro omoip air mòile mhiobha 
an locha 7 po gab'trì gèill 7 neart Muinian air na muibhne rìu. Ùpp-
paith, mac Stirnoca co òghall Òtach chò do òrghain Chuanain, Oomchea 
Patrisc, Anpholbìcian, T ylim, Òrgirt Ciarain, Cille Sòipe, 7 a laile cealal 
àpòina, aòc dr a Chuidair po cròite mòile. Ruibh tullait air tri' mòile 
a mbòr o leò la taoibh òir, 7 òrgint, còirt, tolainn, 7 gach maire àpòina. 
Gùnlo Shìl n'Amna, 7 òrghain Cluna mac òipta òthann a Coileac' àn 7 la 
mòra Muinian. Ìomo Òccina ìr'stara don luich òéona, 7 Òannabh 
Sàile'me do lòpàg leò. Sòipe Cluna òrghain ò Crongalach, mac Muol-
mòigh, zet chomann rig no plata puppe. Maòm pop mòra Muippaig 
tiòc la bha Lomàin gaca. Maòim pop hUb Pailge oce bioppaeb, in po

Chalgaigh, mòirti sunt. Madagan mac Hugh 
killed by Oreinach ì. by the sons of Bran, but 
Gód revenged him by short time by their own 
death. [Sol Dens ì labour viòbòir a in bhrì tem-
pore, in mòte ògorainn]. "Roy O'Cananan, 
killd by Genties, viza, byrre of all Ireland, after 
warfarke six months upon Meath and Bregh, 
and after discomfiting Genties to two thousand 
or more, Neli O'Cananan and some more killed. 
Incroyable fortune. The Steple of Slane burnt by 
the Genties of Dublin, and burnt the saint's 
Cròstal, and a stonèn most preitious of stones" 
[rectè, dòc ba òc do cògab, i.e. a bell, 
the best of bells]. "Cinc'heair and a great number 
about him burnt, being the Lector."—Ann.Ult., 

"A.D. 913" [rectè, 956]. "Dumnoch mac 
Donnell O'Molaghlyn, prince of Tarach, was 
killed by his own brothers. Hoc mac Calull, 
King of Wales, died. Scothyno, Archdean of 
Dorowe, died. The steeple of Slane was burnt 
by the Dames, which was full of worthy men 
and relics of saints, with Kennyaghler, Lector 
of Slane. The battle of Moynbrackan was 
fought this year between the Dames of the one 
side, and King Congallagh and Irishmen of 
the other side, where Godfrey, chief of the Dames, 
was put to flight, and 6000 of his army slain; 
and Rowrie O'Cananan was also slain therein. 
Dumnoch mac Donnell, King of halfe Meath, 
died. Cormack O'Hunaulle, Archdean of Kill-
collon, died. King Congallagh preyed West 
Munster, and in pursuit of the prey he killed 
the two sons of Kynnedey mac Lorean, named 
Eghtygerne and Donchevan."—Ann.Clon.
The Age of Christ, 949. The seventh year of Conghalach. Aileall, son of Core, Abbot of Coreach; Guaire Ua Forannain, airchimeach of Ard-stratha, [died]. Aedh, son of Maechruanaidh, royal heir of Teamhair, was killed by Domhnall, son of Domnachadh. Maceitigh, son of Cuiiennan, lord of Conaille-Muirthemhine, was slain by the Mughadhorna-Maighen. Bec, son of Domnach, lord of Teathbha, died. Niall Mothlach Ua Canannain was slain by the Cahirbri-Mora. Conghalach, son of Maelmithigh, with the great fleet of Leath-Chlainn, upon Loch-Deirdghere. 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-clinath, plundered Ceannanuss*, Domhnach-Padraig, Ard-Breachain, Tukan, Disert-Chiainin, Cill-Seire, and other churches [of Meath] in like manner; but it was out of Ceannanuss 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-Annchaedha*, and the plundering of Cluain-searta-Breainn, by Ceallachan and the men of Munster. The plundering of Deabhna-Beathra by the same party; and the Daimhliag of Gailinea was burned by them. The freedom[1] of Chuain-traidh [was granted] by Conghalach, son of Maelmithigh, no king or prince having claim of coigny upon it. A victory was gained over the men of Museraigh-theuire by Ua-Lomain-Gacha*. A victory was gained over the Ui-Failghe at Birra,

Donaghpatrick, Ardbraccan, Dulane, Castle-kieran, Kilskerey.

1 Out of Ceannanuss: i.e. the encampment was at Kells, from which marauding parties were sent forth to plunder the neighbouring churches.

2 Sil-Anmchadha: i.e. race of Anmachadh. This was the tribe-name of a sept of the Uimeine of Conaught, who, after the establishment of surnames, took that of O'Maddhain, now O'Madden. Their territory comprised the barony of Longford, in the county of Galway.

3 Gailine.—Now Gallen, in the barony of Garrycastle, King's County, which was anciently called Deabhna-Beathra, or Deabhna-Eathra.

4 The freedom.—Dr. O'Connor translates this passage very incorrectly as follows:

"Violatior sacriilega Drunnaridiae per Conghalachum filium Maelmthigii, nullo remittente Regem Ducem contra eum."

5 Ua-Lomain Geda.—This was the name of a sept of the Hy-Mang of Connacht, seated at Finnabhair, now Finmore, in the barony of Leitrim, and county of Galway. Museraigh-theuire was the ancient name of the baronies of Upper and Lower Ormond, in the county of Tipperary.—See Tribes and Customs of Hy-Mang, p. 35. note *; and Leabhar-na-g-Ceart, p. 29.

The year 919 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 950 of the Annals of Ulster, and with 946 of the Annals of Connacnoise, but the true year is 951.

* A. D. 950. Macetig mac Culeanan, King of
the Conells, and Guaire O'Faramanain, died. Gofrich mac Sitrich, with the Genties of Dublin, prayed Kells, Downpatrick, Ardbrackan, Tullean, and Killskyre, with other churches. They all gathered to Kells, where 3000 men were taken with an innumerable prey of coves, horses, gold, and silver" [ubi capta sunt tria millia hominum et pluses, cum maxima preda bona et equorum, auris et argentis]. "Hugh mac Maedruana; Beg mac Duinnegan, King of Telya; Conneli mac Lorcan, King of Thomond; Gaivithch mac Loren, King of the men of Lepain. Nell Mohlach killed by Carbry by sleight. Perishing of bees. Leprosie and running of blood upon the Genties of Dublin."—Ann. Ult., Cat. Clarens., tom. 49.

"A. D. 916" [yvoi, 951]. "Beg mac Done-\nwan, King of Taffla, and Kennedy mac Lorcan, died. This Kennedy was chief of all Dalgaisses. Godfrey mac Sitrick, with the Dunes of Dublin, preyed and spoyleth Kells, Downpatrick, Ardbrackan, Tullean, Disert-Queran, and Killskyre, with many other churches, and took from them about 3000 captives, with many rich booties of gold, silver, and clothes, which God did soon after revenge on them. Awley was King of York for a year after. King Con-\ngallach granted that freedome to Clonard, that there shold never after be cesse or presse, or other charge thereupon."—Ann. Cen.

1 Guaire-Aidhne.—He was King of Connaught in the seventh century, and was so celebrated for generosity and bounty that his name became proverbial.—See Colgan's Acta Sanctorum, p. 219, n. 38, where Colgan writes:

"Guarius filius Colman, non solum in hys-\ntoriiis nostris multum celebratus, sed in hunc usque diem, ipsi vulgo ob eximiae liberali-\ntatis praerogativa notissimus, ut quando quis vult quasquam a liberalitate plurimum landare \necat; est ipsis Guarii liberator."
where many were slain, together with Cíneth Cruach. Dubhdabhar, son of Maelmordha, lord of Unihtae-tire, died. Great lues and bloody flux among the foreigners of Ath-cliaith.

The Age of Christ, 950. The eighth year of Conghalach. Adhlaun, son of Egneach, son of Dalach, comharba of Doire-Choluim-Cille, the Guaire Atdhe⁴ of the clergy of Ireland, died. Blathmhac of Sgeillic⁵ died. Flann Ua Becain, aircchinneach of Druim-cliaabh, scribe of Ireland, died. Feardomhach Ua Maenaigh, Abbot of Chum-mic-Nois and Gleann-da-locha, of the tribe of Corea-Mogha⁶; Céilelánn, anchorite of Ard-Macha; and Flann, son of Maelflaicraich, aircchinnech of Maib-er-diglois⁷, died. Flann Ua Cleirigh⁸, lord of South Connaught, and royal heir to all Connaught, was slain by the men of Munster. Domhnall Doann, son of Domnchadh, royal heir of Teamhair; and Oebhinn, daughter of Domnchadh, died. Canannan, son of Ceallach, Tanist of Ui-Ceinnsealain, died, after being mortally wounded. A victory was gained over the Cincel-Comaill by Fearghal, son of Art, where Fiachra Ua Canannain was slain. Conchobhar, son of Domhnall Ua Maelachlaimh, royal heir of Ireland, was slain by his own tribe. A victory was gained over the people of Laighis and the Ui-Fairecheallain⁹ by Tuathal, son of Ugairn, in which many

rony of Iveragh, and county of Kerry.—See Smith's Kerry, p. 113; and Archdall's Monastic Hibernicun, pp. 306, 307.

⁴ Corea-Mogha.—Now anglicé Corcomore, a district comprising the parish of Kilkerin, in the barony of Killian, and county of Galway. See Tribes and Customs of Hy-Man, p. 84, note ¹; and the Map to that work, on which the boundaries of this district are marked. See also note under the year 1382.

¹ Maib-er-di-diglois.—See note ⁴, under A. D. 879, p. 529, suprà.

² Flann Ua Cleirigh.—He was the first person ever called Ua Cleirigh, or O'Cleary. He was otherwise called Maelcerarda, and was the grandson of Cleirach, the progenitor after whom the hereditary surname was called. See Genealogies ãe of Hy-Fiachrach, p. 392.

³ Ui-Fairecheallain.—See note ², under the year 899, p. 550, suprà.

The year 950 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 951 of the Annals of Ulster, and 947 of the Annals of Clonmauin, but the true year is 952.

⁴ A. D. 951. Scannal, Aircchinnech of Donach-Sechmaill; Flann, Aircchinnech of Droimclay; Constantine mac Hugh, king of Scotland; Ferdonach, Coarb of Kyran, mortui sunt. A battle upon Scotts, Welsh, and Saxons, by Gentiles” [rectè, Galls]. “Flann O'Clyer, king of Desert Connaght; Danil mac Donegh, beire apparent of Tarach; Céilelán, an Anchorite; Flann mac Maelflaicraich, Aircchinnech of Magh between the two streames, in Irish Maghaidhigaiglais, mortui sunt.”—Ann. Uit., Cod. Claren., tom. 49.

⁵ A. D. 947” [rectè, 952]. “Connor mac Donell O'Melagherly; Constantine mac Hugh.
roined, 7 in po gaba Culin, mac Gairan. Cuartgnaeonea meg a Gallaib nor
peabh Alban nor hrienniab, 7 nor Saranaacab, ou i topricranor ile.

A nor Cnrop, nam ecr oaga a haoi. An niai bhaadam do Chongalach. Cnrop
na Gall, ebre Ceanna piza hrenani, Oubinni paor 7 ebre ceimage haimchar, O AREA, maC
e hreppuec, mac Lactai, mac Leaiai, comapa Coimhail 7 Meolmocc, [becc]. Cenn-
paola, mac Sinbre, abb Saighe, tcece mac aulice i nGhonn da loca. O AREA,
maC Tonatag, abb Ua moir. Pebleinour, vala Meolmocc, abb Oimine hUinni, paor Laighe,
Maolmaape, airchim nec, Tige Peig, Maol-
maepan, mac Maenen racapet Oim Ueigile, Maolpatrach, maC Cor-
ccam, pib lleuin Annta Macha, 7 Fomigal, pib lleuin Tige Mochua, 7 Inn ri
Robatrag, vecc. Copimac, mac Meolplua, paor Muan, Angh pib
lleuin Cluana iompan, 7 Colsga, anscape Annta Maca, vecc. Eirchne, nghan
Papagail, bannpogpa Epean, binn Congalag, mac Meolmae, veg. Echtignon,
mac Ceonair, tigha Ua Cennpelaif, do marpaC la macaib Geallais.
Cluain mac Norp do opecai do pibab Muanan co a Gallaib Luanais aamallle
nna. Ruadacan, mac Eritignon, tigequina Aithtig Sailting, Paolain, mac
Taoce Tanapir Ua Cennpelaif, 7 Oubinni, mac Cuidelain, tigequina
Ua nDunach, vecc i nacn la. Ogpan Inn Dinile, 7 Inn Ulaa la hUlthaib
Cuaruin, 7 la Tuat al la Uapne. Ogpan Tige Moltence aap muip o Laprae.

A nor Cnrop, nam ecr oaga a do. An beadhnaC bhaadam do Chongalach.
Robatrag, comapa Column Chille 7 Goumain, Racthina, ebrecep
7 abb Cille hUchait, Cuncompa, abb Cille hEapppuec Sanctaun 7 Spuita,
were slain; and Cuilen, son of Gusun, 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 Gabbha, Bishop of Cluain-fearta-Brenainn; Duibhiumsi, a sage and bishop of the family of Beannchair; Diarmaid, son of Caicher, Bishop of Inis-Cealtair; Macleothaigh, son of Lachtan, successor of Conmghall and Mocholmog, [died]. Cennfaeladh, son of Suidhne, Abbot of Saighir, died on his pilgrimage at Gleann-da-locha. Diarmaid, son of Torphach, Abbot of Lismor; Feidhlimidh, foster son of Maelmaedhog, Abbot of Gleann-Uisean, the sage of Leinster; Maelmaire, anchorite of Teach-Fethghna; Macmartan, son of Maenach, priest of Dun-Leathghlasai; Maelpadraig, son of Cocean, Lector of Ard-Macha; and Gormghal, Lector of Teach-Mochua and Inis Robhartaigh, died. Cormac, son of Maelsluaigh, sage of Munster; Anghal, Lector of Cluain-Iraird; and Colgga, anchorite of Ard-Macha, died. Eithne, daughter of Fearghal, Queen of Ireland, wife of Conghalach, son of Maclimbigh, died. Echthighern, son of Cunaedh, lord of Ui-Ceinnsealagh, was killed by the sons of Caclach. Cluainmic-Nois was plundered by the men of Munster, and the Danes of Laimneach along with them. Ruadhacan, son of Eitgen, lord of East Gaileanga; Faelan, son of Tadhg, Tanist of Ui-Ceinnsealagh; and Duibhgiann, son of Cuileannan, lord of Ui-Duach, died on the same day. The plundering of Inis-Doinmhe and Inis-Uidhr by Amhaibh 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; Reachtabhra, Bishop and Abbot of Cill-achaidh; Caenomhhrac, Abbot of Cill-Easpuig, Sanctain, and Sruthair.

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"A. D. 948" [recte, 953]. "Malcolm mac Donell, king of Scotland, and Dermott mac Torpha, 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. Chron.

1 Cill-Easpuig-Sanctain. — Now Kill-Saint-Ann, in the barony of Rathdown, and county of Dublin.—See Colgan's Trias Thaum., p. 8,

n. 13. In the Gloss to the Feilire-Aenquis, 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 Drum-Laighille [now Drumlile], in Tradraigh [in Thomond].

"Sruthair.—Otherwise called Sruthair-Guaire, now Shrule, in a parish of the same name, barony of Slievemargy, and Queen's County, and about two miles from Sletty.—See the Ordnance Map of the Queen's County, sheet 32.


nómn Maigín, 7 bhraon, mac Cetásaí, tisearna Rata mbpr, véé. Mórígen, mac Cionádca, tisearna Ua Mairlína, Múpbhas, mac Cumarceas, tisearna Píp Róip, 7 Flarn, mac Gleéneátm, toipé Clúmae Múpbhasa, véé. Ímréáge, mac Meóchán, tisearna Ciamachta, do marbaí 7 Coisnaectaib hí

a Carn-Uí Tholairg: i.e. O'Tolairg's Carn, or sepulchral heap of stones. This name is now obsolete. It was probably the carn which gave name to Kilarnan, in the parish of Noughaval, barony of Kilkenny West, and county of Westmeath. The family name, Ua Tolairg, or O'Tolairg, is now obsolete, unless it be that now anglicised Teler.

b Magha-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.

c Cúirbhr: i.e. of Cúirbhr-Uí-Chiardha, now the barony of Carbury, in the north-west of the county of Kildare. The family name O'Cárbrha is now anglicised Keary, and Carey.

d Dal-Mesinaír.-A tribe seated in the barony of Arklow, and some of the adjoining districts, in the present county of Wicklow. See the Feilire-Éngis 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 Alléch, Coarb of Mac Nish, and of Colman Eló; Madeolum mac Daniel, King of Scotland, killed. Con mac Erain, mic Garvith, king of Maiduma, killed. Great slaen" [recé, mortality] "of cows in
Flannagan, son of Allechu, successor of Mac Neisi and Colman Eala; Celechar, son of Robhartaech, successor of Finn and Ciaran, of the tribe of the Uí-Mic-Uais of Meath; and Ceallachan, King of Caisceal, died. Aedh, son of Gairbhith, lord [recte Abbot] of Corcaigh-mor, and lord of Dartraigh, was killed. Niall Ua Tolaír, lord of Cuirene, and the person from whom is named Carn Ua Tholaír*, on the margin of Loch Ríbh, [died]. Saigheal-Chiarain was plundered by the men of Munster. Bran, son of Domhnall, lord of Cínél-Laghdha-Breagh, was slain. Conn, son of Eradan, son of Gairbhith, lord of Magh-dumha†, was slain. A great slaughter was made of the people of Caibre and Teathbha by Ua Ruairí, on which occasion Ua Ciardaí, lord of Caibre‡ was slain. Ualgharg, son of Cianan, lord of Dal-Meisincuirli, was slain by Cathal, son of Lorcan; and Cathal died immediately [of the wounds inflicted] by him [Ualgharg]. Dunlang Ua Dubhain was slain. A hostling of the Cínél-Eoghain by Domhnall Ua Neill; and they plundered Brega by consent of the foreigners.

The Age of Christ, 953. The eleventh year of Conghalach. Dunadhaech, son of Egerartaech, Bishop of Cluain-mic-Nois; Dunlang Mac-Ua-Dommagain, Abbot of Inis-Doumhal*, and Teach-Munna; Maelumhain, wise man and anchorite of Gleann-da-locha, died. Cúilen, son of Ceallach, Abbot of Cill-dara, was slain. Aenghus, son of Loingsseach, aircinneach of Magh-bile, died. Ænghus, son of Maelphridhe, aircinneach of Daimhliag; Æilinne, lord of Mughdhorana-Maighen; and Braen, son of Cathacan, lord of Rath-inbhir, died. Mithighen, son of Cinaedh, lord of Uí-Mailhena; Murchadh, son of Cumasgach, lord of Feara-Rois; and Flann, son of Gleithneachan, chief of Clann-Murchadh, died. Innerghe, son of Mochan, lord of Cianachta, was slain in Connaught, in the army


* A. D. 919. Cealagan, King of Cashell; Reaghawry, abbott of Killacahie, and Flannagan mac Allcon, Cowarb of Mac Nissi, and of Colman-Eala, died. Neale O'Tolairge, lord of Maclaire-Chiv'irke, now called the barony of Kilkenny west, died. Karne-l-Tolairge, at the side of Logh-Ri, took the name of "[i. e. from] "this man. Sayer was preyed by Munstermen."


* Inis-Doumhal.—See note †, under A. D. 776.

† Rath-inbhir.—Now Bray, in the north of the county of Wicklow.—See note †, under A. D. 776, p. 382, supra.

* Uí-Mailhena.—The situation of this tribe is unknown to the Editor.
The year 953 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 954 of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, but the true year is 955.

"[A.D.] 954. Aengus mac Conboingsc, Archimenech of Mable; Aengus mac Macbride, Archimenech of Doiming, moriuntur. Alen, king of Magorn-Maigen and Magorn-Bregh, and Inerny mac Maesain, perished prosecuting Conghal in Conaght" [retire, while on an expedition with the Galls, or Danes, in Connaught]. "An army by Daniel mac Murtagh, with shipping from Tuoi-Invir upon Loch Nelach, and upon Davall, through Airgiull upon Loch Erne, and after upon Loch Uachtair, that vanquishing Brefny they brought O'Roak's hostages."—Ann. Ul., Cod. Clar., tom. 19.


"The fair of the Liffe: i.e. Aennach Cholmain in Magh-Liffe.—See note under A. D. 940.

"Toch-Gighrains: 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 Tiggery, or Stigeery.

"Fionn-Ardu.—Now the barony of Ferrard, in the county of Louth.
of Conghalach, son of Maelmithigh. A hosting by Domhnall, son of Muircheartach, with the boats of Tuath-ín-ibhir. [which he convened] on Loch Eathach, over the Dabhall, over the Airghialla, upon Loch-Eirne, and afterwards upon Loch-Uachtair; and he plundered and devastated Breifne, and carried off the hostages of O’Ruairc.

The Age of Christ, 954. Gaeithine, learned Bishop of Dun-Leathglaise; Oenghus, son of Noachan, successor of Feichin; Maelpadraig, son of Cubreatain, airchinnreach of Slaine; Maenach, successor of Finnen, and Lector of Ard-Macha; and Maelbrigide, 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 Maelmithig, 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-clath; and Amlacibh, 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 chief tains at Tigh-Gighrain. 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-Ard; 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 454 of the Annals of Clonmacnois, but the true year is 956.

"A.D. 955. Maelpatrick mac Conbreatan, Aihinneach of Slaine; Aengus mac Nogain, Coarb of Feichin; Gaeithen, an excellent bishop of Dunleghlaise; and Teig mac Cahell, king of Connacht, mortui sunt. Congalach, mac Maelmhi, mac Flinnagan, mic Cellai, mic Congalai, mic Conailing Carry, mic Congalai, mic Hugh Slaine, being king of Ireland, was killed by the Gentiles" [recte, Galls] "of Dublin and Leinster at Tigiruan, in Leinster. They killed alsoe Hugh mac Aithie, King of Teatha; Mathew mac Hugh, mac Moyle-milie, the King's nephew, and prince Cormack mac Cahailaine, with divers others. Moyle offerary, king of Munster, died; and Moylecolmune O'Canaman, prince of Tyrconnell, died. Donnell O'Neale, succeeded King Congallagh, and reigned 25 years. In his time there were two great fields fought; the one is called the battle of Killmenoy; the other the battle of Brughalte, where Mulloye, or Mulleye, King of Munster, was killed, and the Danes discomfitted by Bryen Borowe: after which battle Meath
mór orte amaille rinn. Conalgh vo réimh oughalagh hí míghé, 1 noircir air tигearr na oughadh an t'an po marbash an pi m rébite Aoí ua Raiteínín,

Iap noptan Aca chlath rinn,
Rí hue gulla a hÉrano
It éb bliadhain poí a mbe
e 1 réimh caomh oughalagh.
A cíleach caogtar iap rín
Ocúr naoi ccéo, ní gniom puaille,
O ghean oughadh 1 mbeiril bóth
Coh báit mac Maolmuígh muaidh.

Aoir oughadh, naoi cceo caoga a cúisc. An cceó bhíadhán do ÓHóinnall, mac Muiréítaig, nap Érin hí míghé. Plann, mac Aedaccam, abb oughme
vá locha, Maolceaallaig, mac Óedha, coimphba Cilib Indhig, Colmán, mac
oughal, coimphba Mótaí Ómnaigh, Ógaiméart, ancoradh oughme vá locha,
Maolcolum ough Canannáin, tigearr Cíneol Conaill, dèce. Maolpoéticaig,
mac Plann, pi Caíph, Muirphómac ough Lachnáin, tigearr Teachtba, dèce.
Eochaí, tigearr Loche Cal, Maolpméil, mac Óibidhmac, plait
ough mórnum Cuilinní, dèg. Cobailch Píghail, mac Óirt, pop Loch Ce. Chun
Cóippe Fóm hui bríoadar, 1 a mbeic l. Aoib. Riaccán, mac Píannacca,
Uí Ógaircain, dèg. Maolpeclann, mac Uíphíghin, tigearr ough Páilse, dèg. Maon
pir tTanacht, mac nógaípe pop Óib Coimípealaig, in po marbash poísdh.
Stóigean la ÓHóinnall, mac Muiréítaig, go Láoinb, go po marb-
 épí báit Mac Lige, 1 na Connic go Dún Sálaic.

Aoir oughadh, naoi cceo caoga a ré. An t'ápa bhíadhán do ÓHóinnall.
Plann, mac Mochlomphúgh, coimphba Tígearnaig 1 Maolméil, Tanaíde mac

remained waste and desolate for the space of
five years, and without a King.”—Ann. Chon.

¹ Domhnull, son of Maircheartach.—O'Flaherty
places the accession of Domnaldus O'Neill in
the year 956, which is the true year.—See
Oggioin, p. 435.

² Loch-Cé.—Now Lough Key, near the town
of Boyle, in the county of Roscommon.—See
note ³, under A. M. 3581, p. 40, suprà.

³ Commaíns.—See it already referred to at the
years 870, 898, 915, 931.

⁴ Dún-Salaic.—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.

Now Loughgall, in the county
of Armagh.—See it already referred to under
A. M. 2859, A. D. 798 and 847.
the length of Conghalach's reign, and the age of our Lord Christ, when this king was killed, Aedh Ua Raithnen said:

After despoiling of pleasant Ath-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 Maelmichtigh.

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 Inleach; 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] Maelsinehill, son of Dubhlinn, chief of Ui-Bruin-Cualann, 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-Failghce, died. A battle was gained by Tuathal, son of Ugaire, over the Ui-Beinsealaigh, 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 Maeldoith; Tamaidehe Mac (are comm. 957) as follows:

"A. D. 956. Maelfogartai, king of Cashill; Colman mac Congail, Coarb of Molaishe; Echa mac Anhuan, king of Lochcall; Scanal mac Lauchduiv, Coarb of Laisserin, morti sunt. Maelcolum O'Canannan, king of Cinel-Conell; Mochtta mac Cormakan; and Flann O'Haegan, Airchinnech of Glandaloich, defuncti."—Ann. Uit., Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

"Successor of Tighearnach and Maeldoith; i.e. Abbot of Clones and Mucknoe, in the present county of Monaghan.—See note ; under the year 548; and Colgan's Acta Sanctorum, p. 713.
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.

Tuathal, son of Uchuir.—This Tuathal was the progenitor from whom the family of O'Tuathail, now anglicised O'Toole, derived their hereditary surname.

Ui-Dunchadha.—A tribe seated in that district of the county of Dublin through which the River Dodder, now anglicised the Dodder, flows. They descended from Dunchadha, grandson of Bran Mutt, the common ancestor of the O'Byrnes and O'Toole of Leinster. According to the Gloss to the Féilire-Aenguis, and to O'Toole's Irish Calendar, at 11th of May, the church of Achadh-Finche is situated on the brink of the River Dodder in Ui-Dunchadha.
Uheldir, successor of Comhghall, was killed by the foreigners. Finnachta, son of Lachtan, aírcheimeach of Fearna; Aedh, son of Cealbach, successor of Brenainn; and Luglaidh, son of Colgan, aírcheimeach of Slaine, died. Tuathal, son of Ughaire, King of Leinster, died. Niall Ua 'Eathaibh, died. A victory was gained over the Ui-Dunchadha, the Ui-Failghe, and the Clan Ceallghá, at Fidh-Chuidlim; namely, over Domhnall, son of Lorcan, and Domhnall, son of Maclomhda, by the Ui-Faelain; namely, by Murchadh, son of Finn; in which were slain Cearnach, son of Lorcan, chief of Clan-Ceallghá, and Nacideanann Ua Domhnall, and many others of the nobility besides them. Domhnall Mac Aenghusa, lord of Ui-Eathach, died.

The Age of Christ, 957. The third year of Domhnall Oenghus Ua Lapain, Bishop of Rath-bhold; Dubhduin, successor of Colum Cille; Martin, anchorite, successor of Caemhghin and Maclrain; Maenach, son of Cormac, Abbot of Lis-mor; and Maenach, aírcheimeach of Lothra, died. Dubhdabhoireann, son of Domhnall, King of Caiscal, died. Domhnall, son of Maclomhda, lord of Ui-Failghe, died. Cinneimnic-Nois was plundered by Mathghamhain, son of Ceinnneidigh, 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-Eamaigh by Farghal Ua Ruairi; and the battle of Magh-Itha was gained, wherein Aedh, son of Fialabhentach, heir apparent of Cineel-Eoghan, was slain. Cathasach of Druim-thorradh, son of Duilgen, successor of Patrick, the most distinguished bishop of the Irish, died.

“A.D. 957. Flann mac Mochoingse, coarb of Tiernan and Maeldron; Tanaic Mac Uirr, coarb of Bencbar, killed by Genties” [recte, by Galli.]


“A.D. 952. Tanay Mac Gwyer, Cowarb of Cowgall, was killed by the Danes. Twahaili mae Oggare, king of Lynster, died.”—Ann. Chan.

Successor of Caemiaghin and Maclrain: i.e. Abbot of Glenadlough and Tallghá.

Mathghamhain, son of Ceinnneidigh.—This would be now anglicised “Mahon, son of Kennedy.” He was the eldest brother of the celebrated Irish Monarch, Brian Boruma.

The Termon of Ciaran: i.e. of St. Ciaran at Clonmacnois, on the east side of the River Sinainn, in the barony of Garrycastle, King’s County.

Inis-Eamaigh.—Now Inchenny, in the parish of Urney, barony of Strabane, and county of Tyrone.

Druim-thorradh.—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:
A.D. 957. Conac mac Daig den Drunthorra, Coarb of Patrick, and an excellent" [recte, the most excellent] "bishop of all the Irish, in Christo quicuer."—Cod. Chrold., tom. 49. See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 48.

Some of the entries transcribed by the Four Masters, under the year 957, are to be found in the Annals of Ulster under 958, and in the Annals of Clonmacnoise under 953, as follows:

"A. D. 957. Clonmic-Nois spoiled by Monster. Martan, the Coarb of Cong; Dudduin, Coarb of Collaneul; Aengus O'Lapan, mortui sunt. Dowdaven mac Donell, king of Cashill, killed by his own. [u sais sechis soccous eit]."


"A. D. 953. Clonricknose was preyed by Munstermen. Dowdaven mac Donell, king of Cashill, was killed by some of his own people. Donell mac Moylemarrey, king of Aifilie, died. Moonach mac Cormack, abbot of Lismore; and Moonagh, archdeacon of Lohr, died."—Ann. Clon.

Laidagh-Rattae.—This was the most distinguished of the seven divisions of Laidaghis, or Leix, in the present Queen's County, containing the fort of Rath-Bacain, and the rock of Leac-Reda.

The year 958 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 959 of the Annals of Ulster, and with 954 of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, but the true year is 960:

"A. D. 959. An army by Donell mac Murtagh to Dalnahinie, that he brought pledges. Carlus mac Con mic Donagh, killed at Dublin.
The Age of Christ, 958. The fourth year of Domhnull. Dubhdhuin Úa Steafain, successor of Colum Cille, and Cathnoch, Abbot of Liesmor and Bishop of Corraigh, died. Caruls, son of Conn, son of Dommechadh, was slain by the Norsemen. Fearghal, son of Anghran, lord of Lafaghis-Retae, died. Fatean, son of Fearghal, Tanist of Lafaghis-Retae, was slain. An army was led by Domhnull, son of Muircheartach, to Dal-Araidhe; and he carried away their hostages. Feargraidh, son of Cleireach, Tanist of Caisel, died. Domnechadh, son of Lorcan, son of Cathal, was wounded in the territory of the Ui-Ceinnsealaigh. Fathine the Poet, chief poet of Leinster, died. Finshneachta Úa Cúill, poet of Munster, died.

The Age of Christ, 959. The fifth year of Domhnull. Conaing Úa Domhnallain, airchinneach of Clochar-Daimheini, [and] Domnechadh, son of Aurchadha, lord of Ui-Briuin-Scola, died. Feargraidh, son of Cleireach, King of Caisel, died. Foghartach, son of Ciarmhac, was treacherously killed. Ualgharg, lord of Dartraigh, was killed. A bolt of fire passed south-westwards through Leinster, and it killed a thousand persons and flocks as far as Athclith. Niall, son of Aeith, son of Eochagan, King of Ulidia, died.

The Age of Christ, 960. The sixth year of Domhnull. An army was led by Faithbbheartach, son of Conchobhar, lord of Oileach, into Dal-Araidhe, and he plundered Conor; but the Ulidians overtook him, so that Faithbbheartach


"A. D. 954. King Donnell mac Mortagh of the Leather Coats, went to Dularie, and tooke hostages of Channa-Rowries there."—Ann. Clon. 1

1 Uí-Briuin-Scola.—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, supra. 2 Feargraidh.—See his death already noticed under 958, as tanist of Caisel.

3 Dartraigh.—Now Dartry, or the barony of Rosslegher, in the north of the county of Leitrim.


"A. D. 955" [rectè, 961]. "There was a great dearth of cattle this year, and many diseases generally reigned all over Ireland by reason of the great frosts and snow, which procured the intemperature of the air."—Ann. Clon.
Aenghus Ua Machdoraidh.—This is the first mention of O'Macdoraidh in the Irish Annals as a hereditary surname. In fact, this Aenghus was the first who could have been so called, being the son of Macbreasail, prince of Tirconnell, who was slain A. D. 896, and the To. 0. 0poc, or grandson of Machdoraidh, the progenitor after whom the hereditary surname was called. Machdoraidh was the son of Aenghus, who was son of Macbreasail, prince of Tirconnell, who was slain in 817, who was the son of Murchadh, who was son of Fhaithchearacht, Monarch of Ireland from A. D. 727 till 734. —See Battle of Muigh Rath, p. 335, 337, 338. This family supplied many princes to Tirconnell, but, on the death of Fhaithchearacht O'Macdoraidh, in 1167, 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'Macdoraidh is now unknown in Tirconnell; but there are a few persons of the name in the city of Dublin, and at Rathowen, in the county of Westmeath, where it is anglicised Muldarry, without the prefix O.

1 Inis-Aingin: i.e. the Great Island, now Inchmone, in Lough Ree, situated midway between Inis-Aingin, or Hare Island, and Inishbofin. It belongs to the parish of Bunan, barony of Kilconnery West, and county of Westmeath.

2 Ferra-Cul: i.e. the Back-men. The Sib-Romain of Ferra-Cul-Teachttha, were seated on the east side of Lough-Ree, in Westmeath. There was another sept called Ferra-Cul of Brega, near Kells, in East Meath.

3 The barrow boats.—The custom is described
and his two brothers, Tadhg and Conn, and many others along with them, were slain. Aenghus Ó Maeldonaidh, lord of Cineál-Conaill, was slain by the Cineál-Conaill themselves. Eoghan, son of Muireadhach, was slain by the Ó Fiailghe. Murchadadh, son of Aedh, lord of Ó Murchaidh, died. Mughron Ó Maelmhuaidh, lord of Feara-Ceall, died. Chlainn-Mic-Nois was plundered by the Ó Sraighi. Óis-mor in Loch-Ribh was taken by Murchadadh Ó Ceallaigh from Ceallach, son of Ruare, lord of Feara-Cul [Teathbhla], i.e. lord of the Síl-Ronain; and he was carried as a prisoner with his fleet into Ói Maine. The fleet of the men of Munster upon the Sínaim; and they plundered the Termon of Ciaran, from the river westwards. The people of Domhall, son of Dunchadadh, 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. Murcheartaigh, son of Eigneachan, son of Dalach, died. An army was led by the Ói Neill into Munster, and they committed great plunders there. Fearghal Ó Ruairi devastated Meath. Lightning destroyed the swans and the barnacle ducks in Antheir Liffe. The fleet of the son of Amblaích and of the Ladgmanns came to Ireland, and plundered Conaille and Edar, with Óis-mac-Neasain; and the Ladgmanns afterwards went to the men of Munster, to avenge their brother, i.e. Oín, so that they plundered Óis-Dóiníle and Ói Liathnaí, and robbed Lismor and Coreach, 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 Óis-mac-Neasain.—This might be rendered, "and plundered Conaille and Edar (now Howth) as far as Óis-mac-Neasain (now Ireland's Eye)."

2 Óis-Dóiníle. — Otherwise written Óis-Teiméal, as in the gloss to the Féilire-Aenguis at 4th of July, where it is described as in Ói Ceimsealaigh. Archdall thinks (Monas, Hibernia, 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 Óis-Dóiníle occurs in Ó'Chery'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 Óis-Dóiníle, the church of Fínnbhair, is placed in Ói Ceimsealaigh. In the gloss to the Féilire-Aenguis, at 4th July, St. Fínnbhair is called of Ói Teiméal, and placed in tuath Cenpeglaic, i.e. in terra Nepotii Ceimsealaigh; 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.
annala rioghachta ireann.


"Rath-Edain.—Not identified. See it already mentioned at A. D. 889, p. 545, line 2.

The year 960 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 961 of the Annals of Ulster, and 956 of the Annals of Clannmaunoise, but neither of these chronicles contains a word relative to the arrival of the Ladgmanns, or their attack on Lismore, or Uis Doimhle.

"A. D. 961. An army with Flathvertach mac Conner, prince of Aileach, made a great prey in Dalnary, and ransack Conery, and was overtaken by the inhabitants of that country, who killed his two brothers, Teig and Conn, with many others. Iwulf, king of Scotland, died. Enos O'Moyle-
into Ui-Liatain, where they were overtaken by Maelchuiiche Ua Macleitinn, 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 Anhlaicbhi from Inis-mac-Nessaín to Britain, and to Mon-Conain. A prey by Sitric Cam from the sea to Ui-Colgain; but he was overtaken by Anhlaicbhi, with the foreigners of Ath-cliatth, and the Leinstermen; [in the conflict] Anhlaicbhi was wounded through his thigh with an arrow, and escaped to his ship, after the slaughter of his people. Buadhach, son of Cormac, and Donchadh, son of Cennfacladan, were killed by the Eoghlanachta in one month. Duncaith, son of Laeghaire, lord of Fearannhagh, 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-Alban*; Cosgrach, son of Donnagan, distinguished Bishop and archimnach of Inis-Caeindeagha; Cathal, son of Cormac, distinguished Bishop of Cluain-ferta-Brenaín, [died]. Anaili, scribe of Dainhliag-Cianain, died at an advanced age. Dubhthach of Disert-Chiarain; Caenconhrac, son of Curan, distinguished Bishop and Abbot of Cluain-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 Aininn**, so that the islands of the lake were plundered by him. Egnach, son of Dalach, lord of Oirghialla, and his son, i.e. Dubldara, were killed; but God took vengeance of him for that deed, for he was, after some time, killed by O'Canannain. Ua Canannain carried vessels with him on the lakes of Erne, so that the islands thereof were plundered by him. A victory was gained by Fearghal, King of Connaught, over the Munstermen, upon the Sinaím, i.e. the victory of Catinchí*, between Cluain-ferta and Cluain-mic-Nois; and Dal-gCais was afterwards plundered.

dorie, prince of Tyreconnell, was killed. Mowgroyn O'Moyloy, prince of Ferkeall, died. Convicknose was preyed by those of Ossorie."

Ann. Clon.

* Insi-Alban: i.e. the islands of Scotland.

** Loch Aininn:—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.

* Catinchí:—This was an island in the River Shannon, between Clonfert and Clonmcnoise. The name is now obsolete.

The year 961 of the Annals of the Four

1
Masters corresponds with 962 of the Annals of Ulster, and with 957 of the Annals of Connacht, but the true year is 963.


"A. D. 967" [recte, 963]. "Godfrey mac Awley, a very fair and homely man, died. King Donnell brought shipping on Logh-Fudal. Dowagh of Disert-Kyran, a very merry and jovial fellow, died. Donnogh, mac Cellachan, king of Cashell, was killed. Ferall O'Roik was king of Connacht this time. Ferall gave an overthrow to the Monstermen in a place between Convicknose and Confort, near the river of Synall, called the field of Katime, where there were many slain; and immediately after Ferall preyed and spoiled all the race of Dal-gaye."—Ann. Chron.

"Muighna: i.e. of Muighna-Moshenog, now Durnamangoe, in the south of the county of Kildare. —See note under A. D. 940. The church of Moone in the same neighbourhood was called in Irish Maoin-Choluim-Chille, not Muighna. —See the years 1014 and 1040.

"Cill-dara.—This passage is translated by Colgan as follows:

"A. D. 962. Nortmanni Kilbercamo fde depopulati, seniorum et Ecclesiasticorum plurimos
ished by him. A slaughter was made against Mathghamhain, son of Ceimneidigh, by Fearghal Ua Ruaire, where fell the three grandsons of Lorean, and seven score along with them. Domhnull, son of Ceallachan, King of Cisced, 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 Domhnull. Duboseneile, son of Cinaeddh; Suibhni, son of Niambah, Abbot of Maghnae, died. Suibhne, son of Segonan, Bishop and ruler of Cill-Cuillinn, died. Finghin, distinguished Bishop of Dun-leathgialaisi; and Cormac, Bishop of Tamlacht, died. Colman, son of Cobradh, Lector of Cill-dara; and Muireann, daughter of MacColman, Abbess of Cill-dara, died. Macruanaidh, son of Flann, son of Egnedachan, and his son, were killed by the Chan-Fianghus. Furadharn, son of Bece, lord of Dearlas, was slain by the Cinel-Eoghaing. Muircheartach, son of Conghalach, son of Macmuthigh, heir to the sovereignty of Ireland, was slain by Domhnull, 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-Eruilbh ransomed them. The full of St. Bridget's Great House, and the full of the oratory of them, is what Niall purchased with his own money. Muircheartach Ua Cammaim, lord of Cinel-Conaill, was killed by his own tribe. The victory of Bealach was gained by Fearghal Ua Ruaire, where Domhnull.

captivos tenuerunt; ex quibus tot personae propriis pecunias redemit Xyllus Ocharulogh, quod in magnam S. Brigidae domo et Ecclesia simul consistente parent."—Trio Thanaam, p. 630.

Bealach: i.e. the road or pass. Situation unknown.


"A. D. 963. This is the last year of full profit" [Iam cu le cop] "since Patrick came for Ireland. Macruana, mac Flainn, mar Egnedhan, and his sons, killed by the sons of Fliangus. Dubsonel mac Cinach, Crob of Colun Gill, mortus est. Foruran mac Bece, king of Thuelles, killed by Kindred-Owen, by sleight and malice. Murtagh, mac Congalai, mar Macmuthih, heyre of Tarach, by Daniell mac Congalai, occissus est. Killare killed by Gentles, but O'Nerulv through merciful piti, took pitty of them, and redeemed all the clergi almost for the name of the lord, viz., the full of St. Brigid's great house, and the oratori-full, he redeemed all by his owne mony." [Sic mirabilia pugd pluss est Iat hUa cpaill, redeemptis omnibus clergiis poen pro nomine Dominii, a. Lio in coeg noisp Sincr Ergae 7 km in separati fecero oiamagell Killiare non pasagse foro.—O'Coson's Ets].—Ann. Chat. Col. Chot., tom. 40.

"A. D. 965" [al. 964]. "Killare was preyed by the Danes of Dublin, and they took many captives, and were put to their ransom."—Ann. Chot. See Petrie's Round Towers, p. 227.
pop piopaib Tír Óïla, do 1 tuarcaip Domnall mac Mhicí. Marainn pop Osliab, mac Siúinínna 1 osc Impr Teed, pê noppaig, òi 1 tuarcaip 1111 do Shallabh m3 barbap, mac Nírae. Compppe Ua Ó Doibhe cemn pêl laigín, òécc.

Apor Cpiort, naoi eceo pipeca a trí. An nomad bhíadain do Oídmall. Ónaib, mac Céllain, eppcop 1 ab Tírse dá glap. Colmán, abb Ópric Oíarnaithe, òécc. Órep, Comarba Mac Neiri 1 Colmain Ódall, Cionaoib, mac Maolciapún, abb Uir móir Nóchta, Gebennach, mac Carail, abb Impr Cáirtigh, [òécc]. Sláigeoaid dá Domnall Ua Neíll, co po aipse Comnacht, 1 eco etce Geall a hUa Ruairce. Aoth, mac Maolmhuic, òécc ma oiliépe. Cionmhlín 15 dá Uíb cÉmpelaithe 1. Domnall mac Cellag a monad Domchasa, mac Táine. Óirta diogulaing n òépin co reain an téacuir a mac 1 a mighn ar biadh.


"Iris-Tec,.—Now Ennistighe, a small town on the River _Nore_, in the barony of Gowran, and county of Kilkenny.

"The ninth year of Domnall.—This was really the year 963. There is a chasm in the Annals of Clonmacnois from 958 to 970. The Annals of Ulster give the following events under 964, which corresponds with 923 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." [copena òc òc éppa mac 

1. "An overthrowe by the O'Canannans, where Danyell was killed. Battle between Scotts and esir, where many were killed about Donogh, abbott of Dunellen. A change of Abbotts in Ardmac, viz. Duvallie instead of Mureach. An army by Donell O'Neil, that tumuyled Connagh, and had O'Reoke's hostages."—Col. _Clarend.,_ tom. 49.


3. "See this place already referred to at the years 889 and 984.

4. "A victory, i.e.—It is stated in the Stowe
son of Muircagan, was slain. A victory was gained over Amlaeibh, son of Sitrie, by the Osraighi, i.e. at Inis-Teoce, 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-ghillas, [and] Colman, Abbot of Disert-Diarmada, died. Joseph, successor of Mac Neisi and Colman-Eala; Cinacdh, son of Maelchiarain, Abbot of Lismor-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'Ruaire. Aedh, son of Maelmuthigh, died on his pilgrimage. A change of kings by the Ui-Ceinnsealgaigh; namely, Domhnall, son of Ceallaigh, in the place of Dunchadh, 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 Ciara in, a bishop and a wise man of great age, died. Finghin, anchorite and Bishop of Ia, died. Crumhuac, Abbot of Beg-Eire, Bishop and lector of Tamhacht, was drowned at Tochar-Eachdhach. Artagan Ua Manchain, lector of Gleann-da-locha, died. Dubhdahboireann, distinguished Bishop of Magh-Breagh, and successor of Buite, died. He was a paragon of wisdom. A victory was gained by Comhahtan Ua Cleirigh, i.e. lord of Ui-Fiachrach-Ailhin, and by Maelseachlainn, son of Aedh, over Fearghal Ua Ruaire, where seven hundred were lost, together with Toichleach Ua Gadhra, lord of South Luighne. Ceallach, son of Faelan, King of Leinster, died. Domnchadh, son of Tuathal, royal heir of Leinster; Faclan, son of Cormac, lord of Ulster, which notice the following events under that year:

"A.D. 965. Mureach mac Fergus, Coarb of Patrick; Cahasach mac Murchadain, bishop of Ardnaich; Faelan mac Cormack, king of Leinster, and Faelan, king of Desyes, mortui sunt. Maelmaire, daughter of Neil mac Hugh, mortua est. Dufravoren, Coarb of Buti, eitam finaide. Ferali O'Roark killed by Donell mac Congalair, king of Bregh.
Muman, 7 Maolmape, m'fn Nell, mic Cuoba, dcece. Píopa Ua Ruanpec, pi Connacht, do marba la Domnall mac Conghalac, tigearna hipheach, 7 Cnogha.

Aon Cnoit, nai ecéo píeca a cútce. An taonaí a bhosain dcece do Óhoimnall. Abdill, mac Maenain, errhaop Sinpo 7 Urcan, Damel, errhaop Laoisínme, Pilam, mac Aengspra, abh Uaoin lepe, Carpphe, mac Laoignén, abh Pímpa mone, 7 Tíse Moling. Cono mac Corpam, abh Munapa, 7 cinti Múmain uile, [7] Conócò, pípleizin Cille oapa, dcece. Dhubtnile Ua Manchaun, anctoin cened muilga Ólme ual locha, véga. Cnapedach, mac Paolam, abh Cille oapa, 7 piogainna Luigean, do marba la hAm-拉萨ph, tigearna 9all, 7 la Cipball, mac Lorcán. Tormiolla, mac Cúimhchearn, anpiarcadh Cúlist hettineadh, do marba la hOipparíib. Car pípnaoilte oc Raat bice mac Cenel Éogam, pop Chonel Conall, úi 1 7oporcan Maollápa Ua Canannam, tigearna Conel Conall, 7 Múcipitach Ua Taig, piogainna Connañ a 50 pochaaaib aile amaille pna. Aon Ua hAnne, pi Ua nEachtach Coba, do marba la a Chonel píopia. Carppab, mac Lorcain piogainna Luigín, do marba la Domnall, tigearna brígh. Margaíain, mac Cnoit, pi Cail, do argaun Luimhinn 7 via lopea. Tíspineach, mac Raup, tigearna Carpphe hipcheach, dcece. Cárpaimeach pi Margaíain, mac Cnoit, pop 9allab Luimhinn, úi 1 po lao ap 9all, 7 po lorpce a longipa popna, 7 po oipe 1 Ip Ubein, 7 po marba Maolmape, mac Pilam, tanaif Oppaibe pípipeann oce marba ap inne. Slaipgeada la Margaíain sa 50 Seathi na Cecri, 50 treucna 9allab Múmain laip na taigh, 7 50 po moapb mac brígha tigarna Chonel Cústig. Slaíge 9all Uair eitb 7 Liaig 1 mórsháib, po mo mairipe brígha, 7 po gonaí ann Cipball, mac Lorcain piogainna Luigín, co nephblt eapoíim. Slaígeada la Mipcãoib mac Fno, pi Liaig in Oppaigib, 50 po airmí cethoipa anche ann, iar mnaipi Raiphe, co ná Margaíain co hipche Múmain naip, 7 na Dheirní 7 Oppaighe, ó Aoch buana

\* Fornowil, at Rathton.—Now Fornowl, in the parish of Lower Ballyconn, barony of Strabane, and county of Tyrone.

\* Ud-Tráith.—Now O'Teige, and sometimes anglicised Tishe. There are many persons of the name in the neighbourhood of Castlerena, in the county of Roscommon.

\* Inis-Dúin.—This is a mistake for Inis-Sihmem, which was the ancient name of the King's Island in the Shannon, at Limerick.

\* Scithenan-Eighe.—This is the place now called the Hill of Skua, situated to the south of the River Bandon, in the barony of Kinchsewky, and county of Cork. The son of Bran, lord of
the Deise-Munhan, and Maelmaire, daughter of Niall, son of Aedh, died. Fearghal Ua Ruairc, King of Connaught, was slain by Domhnall, son of Conghalach, lord of Breagha and Cnoghbha.

The Age of Christ, 965. The eleventh year of Domhnall. Ailill, son of Maenach, Bishop of Sord and Lusca; Daniel, Bishop of Leithghillan; Flann, son of Aenghus, Abbot of Lann-Leire; Cairbre, son of Laidhghuen, Abbot of Fearnamor and Teach Moling; Conn, son of Corcan, Abbot of Munghairt, and head of all Munster; [and] Conchobhar, Lector of Cill-dara, died. Dubh-scuile Ua Manchain, anchorite, and head of the rule of Glean-da-locha, died. Muireadhach, son of Faellan, Abbot of Cill-dara, and royal heir of Leinster, was slain by Amhlaeibh, lord of the foreigners, and by Cearbhall, son of Lorcán. Gormghilla, son of Ceannrubhán, chief Vice-abbot of Chaim-cidmneach, was killed by the Osraighi. The battle of Formacil, at Rath-beg⁵, [was gained] by the Cinel-Eoghaí over the Cinel-Conaill, where Macísa Ua Cauannmain, lord of Cinel-Conaill, and Muireheartach Ua-Taidlig⁶, royal heir to Connaught, were slain, together with many others. Aedh Ua hAitidhe, King of Úi-Eathach-Cobha, was killed by his own tribe. Cearbhall, son of Lorcán, royal heir of Leinster, was slain by Domhnall, lord of Breagha. Mathghamhain, son of Ceinneidigh, King of Caiseal, plundered Luimneach, and burned it. Tighearnach, son of Ruarc, lord of Carraig-Brachaidhe, died. A battle was gained by Mathghamhain, son of Ceinneidigh, over the foreigners of Luimneach, where he made a slaughter of the foreigners, and burned their ships; and he plundered Inis-Útain⁷; and Maelruanaidhe, son of Flann, Tanist of Osraigh, was slain in the heat of the conflict, while plundering the fortress. An army was led by Mathghamhain to Scith-an-Eigis⁸; 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 Lorcán, royal heir of Leinster, was there wounded, so that he afterwards died. An army was led by Murchadh, son of Finn, 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 Commur⁹; but Murchadh escaped Desmond, here referred to, was Maelmhuaidh, the ancestor of O’Mahony, chief of Kinelmeaky.⁶

⁵From Ath-Buana to Commur: i.e. from Aughboyne, a ford on the River Suir, to Commur,
co Comm. 7 ephem Mucbaed tomlbn uddain gan eich gan boine traghail. Caemhelm abbaeth in Arp macha l. Donalecet 1 mona6 Muprhoiag h6 Shabh Cuileann.

Aoir Croiht, na6 bi66 raepce a pe. An dara bhadain de66 do Doimnall. Ceallach Ua banain, comapba Consgair, Muprhoiach l. Dalta Maonagha, comapba Canoigh, Epic Ua Suaicen, eppcop no abf Tamlachta, Connmac, mac Aoinnna6, comapba Ulltan, 7 raecapt Cillanm, [vece]. Slotigh la Doimnall Ua Neilt co Laingna co pop mon o thurda rape go raippe, 7 do bhi6 leorina m6p larp, 7 do rao roibair pop Shallaib, 7 pop Laingna co c6in na mon. Ap do6n c6in to6nceair Pinn, mac Saipmisoll, Oing6, mac Oingale 1 Ria6, 7 Ronan, mac Fuagaap, mac Oin6siella, 7 aoi4ile raip6enma do Laingna amalle pnu. Maolmorpna mac Pinn, riogh-annina Laing do 6im. Ruadp6, mac Maolnaribh, t6ifina Podart, do maip6in. Pla66ibrach Ua Muprhoiag, t6ifina Ua nEochach, dece. Muprhoiach mac Fh6gara, comapba Paptance, dece. Carapach, mac Mupca- dhan, eppcop Arpa Macha, dece.


now Castlecomer, in the barony of Fassadinneen, in the north of the county of Kilkenny.


The year 965 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 966 of the Annals of Ulster, which give the following events under that year:

"A. D. 966. Duv mac Macleodum, king of Scotland, killed by Scotsmen themselves; Ternach mac Ruare, king of Carrick Brach, martins est. The battle of Formail by Tirowen upon Tironeill, where Maelsa OCanannan, king of Tironeill, and Murtagh O'Teig, heir of Conmaght, and many more, were killed. Hugh O'Hathi, king of the Euchachs, by his own killed. Mahon mac Cindsy, king of Cashil, praised and burned Limerick. Cervall mac Lor- can, heir of Lenster, killed by Daniell, king of
from them in safety, without leaving horse or man behind. A change of abbots at Ard-Macha, i. e. Dubhdalacht in the place of Muireadhach of Sliebb-Cuilein.

The Age of Christ, 966. The twelfth year of Domnall. Ceallach Ua Banain⁴, successor of Conbhall; Muireadhach, the foster-son of Maenach, successor of Cainnech; Erc Ua Suailen, bishop or abbot of Tamhlacht; Connmhaic, i. e. the son of Ainniarraidh, successor of Ulltan, and priest of Ceannamus, died. An army was led by Domnall Ua Neill into Leinster; and he plundered from the Bearbha westwards [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 Dubbhghilla, and other nobles of the Leinstermen along with them. Macmordha, son of Finn, royal heir of Leinster, was mortally wounded. Ruaidhri, son of Macmartain, lord of Fotharta, was slain. Flaithbhcartach 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 Domnall. Maelfinnen, son of Uchtan, Bishop of Ceannamus, successor of Ulltan and Cairneach; Eoghan Ua Cleirigh, Bishop of Connaught; Maelgorm, son of Maedcheallach, Abbot of Inis-Cealtra; and Domnchadh, son of Cathlan, Abbot of Cill-mic-Duach, died. Muirigen, Abbot of Disert-Diarmada, died. Aenghus Ua Robhartaigh, anchorite of Doire-Chalgaigh; and Cinaedh Ua Cathmlaeil, archimnneach of Doire-Chalgaigh, died. Beollan, son of Ciarmhac, lord of Loch-Gabhhar, died. Treasuch, son of Maelmuine, lord of Ui-Conail-Gabhra, was killed. Very great fruit, so that eight sacks were brought from the foot of one tree. An army was


⁴ Sliebb-Cuilein.—Now Sive-Gullion, a high mountain in the south-east of the county of Armagh.—See note ⁴, under 517, p. 168, supra.

⁵ Ua Banain.—Now anglicized Bannan and Banim. The year 966 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 967 of the Annals of Ulster, which give the events of that year as follows:

"A. D. 967. Cellach O'Bannan, Cearb of Conn-
gall, moritar. Muireach, Coarb of Cairneach; Fhialsartagh mac Mureai, king of Oenagh. moriandar. An army by Danyell O'Neill intoLenster, and pray'd from Berva westerly toFarce" [recte, easterly to the sea]. "from whence he brought great prayers, and was bick-
ering with Lenster and Gentics" [recte, Galls] "for two months. Convach Ulltan's Cearb
quicivit."—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.
n mac Prío go Láinm in Oppaigb, co mbacad cóise óidce imite, co eacán Aotgáin mac Céimnítteig, co píreab Munian, na ná Ele, na Déiri, g fómair Ímuire López co n'Sallab, 7 Oppaigb ino pi'o, co po lóisceab go Mupchaod Óin Úa tèo'mhade ag eiccen, co eacán Dóin Úa Mupchaod mac Prío, pi Láinm, agus tòm cáthar Ógimman laip. Órgaim Chaomprá la Siapínse, mac Anlaib tigímna Sall, 7 la Mupchaod mac Prío, pi Láinm, co po an teóra huiiice e Cospaig, co tuisce gíalla Ógimman laip. Órgaim Chaomprá la Siapínse, mac Anlaib tigímna Sall, 7 la Mupchaod mac Prío, pi Láinm, co po an teóra huiiice e Cospaig, co tuisce gíalla Ógimman laip. Órgaim Chaomprá la Siapínse, mac Anlaib tigímna Sall, 7 la Mupchaod mac Prío, pi Láinm, co po an teóra huiiice e Cospaig, co tuisce gíalla Ógimman laip. Órgaim Chaomprá la Siapínse, mac Anlaib tigímna Sall, 7 la Mupchaod mac Prío, pi Láinm, co po an teóra huiiice e Cospaig, co tuisce gíalla Ógimman laip. Órgaim Chaomprá la Siapínse, mac Anlaib tigímna Sall, 7 la Mupchaod mac Prío, pi Láinm, co po an teóra huiiice e Cospaig, co tuisce gíalla Ógimman laip. 

Dum-Ua-Tochmaine: i.e. Fort of the Ui-Tochmaine. Not identified.

The year 962 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 968 of the Annals of Ulster, which give the following obits under that year (o dating 968): A. D. 968. Cinnich mac Ciallaí, Airchimneh of Dara Calgai; Macdhúinne mac Uachtaine, bishop of Kells, and Canrib of Ullatan and Carnechie; and Owen mac Céri, bishop of Conmacht, mortai smnt. Saeil, daughter to Eleochma, being one hundred years of age, died. Beolna mac Ciarneile, king of Lochgavar, in Christo quicce."—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

AnnLn: i.e. Annta, or Olave the Crooked or Stooped.

Aril-Mecll: i.e. Maccllán's height, or hill, now Maccllán's, on the River Boyne, near Navan, in the county of Meath. 

Coinbere: i.e. Connor, in the county of Antrim.

Ghànniàr: i.e. of the eagle-knee. The year
led by Murchad, son of Finn, into Leinster and Osraigh, and they remained five nights there; but he was overtaken by Mathghamhain, son of Ceinnedigh, with the men of Munster, the two Eilí, the Deisi, and Imhar of Port-Lairge, with the foreigners and the Osraighi. Murchad burned Dun-Ua-Tochnamh, by force; but they escaped before his eyes, without leaving a man or a horse behind. An army was led by Mathghamhain, son of Ceinnedigh, into Desmond, and remained three nights in Corcaigh, and carried off the hostages of Desmond. Ceanannas was plundered by Sitric, son of Amhlaeibh, lord of the foreigners, and by Murchad, son of Finn, King of Leinster; but Domhnall Ua Neill, King of Ireland, overtook and defeated them. Aedh Alain, son of Fearghal, lord of Osraigh; and Echtigher, son of Eiteech, lord of the Comanns, died.

The Age of Christ, 968. The fourteenth year of Domhnall. Ceanannas was plundered by Amhlaeibh Cuaran, with the foreigners and Leinstermen; and he carried off a great prey of cows, but lost numbers of his people, together with Breasal, son of Ailill; and he gained a victory over the Ui-Neill at Ard-Maelchon. A victory was gained over Ualgharg Ua Ruaidhri by Conchobhar, son of Tadhg, in which were slain Ualgharg, and among the rest Dubhghilla, i.e. the son of Laidhghen. An army was led by the King of Ulidia, Artghal, son of Madudain, against the foreigners; and he plundered Coinnder, then in their possession, but left behind a number of heads. The plundering of Lughmhadh and Druim-Inesclainn 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-Buithle 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 Murchad; and four hundred persons were destroyed by wounding and burning there, both men and women. Lughmhadh and Druim-Inesclainn were plundered by Glunillar, i.e. by Murchad, Ua Faithebheartaigh.

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 Aulaiv Cuaran. An overthrow given O'Rearach by Conor, son Teige, whom he killed, with many more. An army by Artgar, son of Madog, king of Ulster, upon Gents" [recto, the Galli], "spoyled Conaire, and killed a number. The battle of Killmornai, by Daniell O'Neill, where Artgair, son of Madog, king of Ulster; Donnagan, son of Macmadhain, airchinnench; and Cianach, son of Cron-
Annals of the Four Masters

Ann. Ríoghadhchairt Eireann

Aor Chúirt, naí, ceóro pípeaca a naí. An cúiccead bhíodh an bheac nó Oídheannl. Tuaatl, comáirba Chiarám, eipcor 7 aí Chluana mic Nóip, tèce. Maenach, eipcor Cluana mic Nóip, Scigunam Ua Ceachpach, abh Tíse Mochu, 7 Maolpáinna, comáirba Ceanaisg, tèce. Ceallach Ua Nuain ar 1019 ar marab Ord nó Shollab 1 nuair a fhiomháise. Domhnaill Ua Néill, an pí, aí marapra a Mheór thar Sháib Púairi potuar la Connú Colmáin, comad do po pásafead,

Ní má cuidamh an gur, plasadh Thímpa do cumasaigh, Tseipca níta, sonmacht peorp, po tippe anascúch naicebeoil.

Stórgdól lai Domhnaill Ua Néill rapan co noceadh an tuaircpeir 1. co e Connall, 7 Eoígan, go pípea Mide 7 co Shollab, 50 po oipe a nulte bimne, 7 longpóirta, 7 co po horcscead Uibh Paighe, 7 Próapta laip, 7 po oíogait pípea aon éir ri a bhréithbeart mhr, nait po poine longpóirt ceóra tsaite 1 Mide o tá Sionáin co híadal naoint. Goll Lùimnigh aí marapba a hInn Ubdhoáin la Mársgainn, mac Cinnéitf. Ói spéim eóipama do raccarrin 1 naír mionu laor.


Do bhaonaí réitmoigart naí ceó, ó ghe Cúirt, ní bhe an bhe, A ropí Láogn, la na lío co bár Mupéachá, mac Pínn.
The Age of Christ, 969. The fifteenth year of Domhnall. Tuathal, successor of Ciaran, Bishop and Abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Finguinuc Ua Fiachrach, Abbot of Teach-Mochua, and Macesamhna, successor of Cainneach, died. Ceallach Ua Nuaadhait 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 Ui-Failghe and Fotharta; and he took revenge on them on that occasion for their opposition to him, for he erected a camp in every cantred of Meath, from the Sinainn to the Bealach-duin. The foreigners of Laimneach 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. Crummhnael, successor of Caeimghin, died. Muireadhach Ua Conchobhair, bishop, and successor of Finnian of Cluain-eidneach; [and] Cathasach, 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 Clan, 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. Cellaich O'Nuad killed by Gentes, in the door of the Priory" [Refectory]. "Nell mac Hugh, king of Ulster, moritur. Tuahal, Coarb of Ciaran; Mael-avna, Coarb of Cainnech, moritur. An army by Daniel O'Neill to the men of Meath, that he spoyled all their churchtownes and castles, and spoyled Ofaly and Fotharta."—Col. Clerand, tom. 49.


Aon Creip, naon ece reachtoid a nd. An rochmeach bliain dez do Ohonall. Maolbriuge, mac Catairach, eprecp 7 abb Oroma moip Mocalmoc, Diarmaet, mac Docharaig, abb Donnhur, dez. Creippe

"Dun-an-fithreach.—Now Dunferreees, in the parish of Liselton, barony of Infrigheconor, and county of Kerry.

"Disert-Tula: i.e. St. Tola’s desert, or wilderness. There are two places of this name in Ireland: one in Thomond, now Dysart-O’Dea, in the barony of Inchiquin, and county of Clare; and the other in Westmeath, which is the one above referred to in the text. This is now called Dysart-Tuda, and is a townland situated in the parish of Kilbogagh, in the barony of Delvin, and county of Westmeath. 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.

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 between Ulster and Dalnari, where the king of the fifth" [i.e. of the province of Ulidia]. "i. Hugh mac Loingey, and others, were slain. Murcha mac Floinn killed by Donell Cloen, per dolam. Cahasach mac Fergus, Coarb of Duni [Downpatrick], "mortuus est." Fogartach mac Nell O’Toilairg killed by Daniell mac Congalai, per dolam. Crunnmacl, Airchimneoch of Glenn da Locha, mortuus est." —Cab. Claccad., tom. 49.
Gebheannach, son of Diarmaid, lord of Ciarraghe, died. An army was led by Mathghamhain, son of Ceinneidigh, into Ciarraghe, where he demolished many forts, and among others Dun-na-fitheach⁹. Macdulhan, son of Bran, was killed by Mac Brain. Finn, son of Bran, was killed by Ceallach, son of Domhnall, son of Finn, son of Macmordha, lord of Ui Fearain. Chain-Iraird, Pobhar, Laun-Eala, and Disert-Tola⁹, were burned and plundered by Domhnall, son of Murchadh.

The Age of Christ. 971. The seventeenth year of Domhnall. Duncaithd, the foster-son of Diarmaid, distinguished bishop and chief poet of Osraige, [died]. Macmoire, Abbot of Dearnhach, was drowned in Eas-Raaidh. Becan, i.e. son of Lachtnan, successor of Finnen, i.e. of Chain-Iraird; Ailill, i.e. son of Laighneach, Abbot of Gleann-da-locha, died. Cinneadh of the Oratory, anchorite of Chain-feca, died. Finacha Ua Flaithbhir, Abbot of Tir-da-ghlas, and Conchobhar, son of Tadhg of the Tower, King of Connaught, died. The battle of Ceis-Corainn between Murchadh Ua Ffthinneartach, i.e. Glun-illar, King of Aileach, and Cathal, son of Tadhg, King of Connaught, wherein fell Cathal himself, and Gebheannach, son of Aedh, lord of Ui-Maine; Tadhg, son of Murchach, chief of Ui-Diarmada⁹; Murchadh, son of Flann, son of Glethneachan, chief of Clan-Murchadh; and Seirdadh Ua Ffthinneartach, 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 Coreans, in the north-east of the county of Galway.—See the Map to Tribes and Customs of Hy-Mang.

The Annals of Ulster notice this battle, and a few other events, briefly, under the year 972, as follows:


⁹ Drui-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 Iveagh, and county of Down.—See Colgan’s Acta Sanctorum, p. 117; and Archdall’s Monasticon Hibernicum, p. 118.
Ua Conra, conaipba Caenaínn, Ronéctach, apínnneach Cúile mar in, anchom, i ecnosaIn, Conra, mac Eítízepn, conaipba Clíana móp Maedóce, [oecce]. Muinechad Ua Plánbípeaigh uo dol pop creich hi i Ceal Conall, co ttne Gábul naírín, cona tarr naí arnóirce 50 po 30aoi Muinechad, i. tíslípna Oíbh, ce nepbal u imroin oc Óin Cloítige, iar ecnosaIn 7 arnáicche. Oimnechaír Pino, i mac Aesoha, tíslípna Mhe, do marba la hAíoba, mac Oibre, mac Taonain, tíslípna Tiber. Maium aile rua n'Oppaígh pop Óib Cennpoicleiag, i tóipcar Óinnall, mac Céallaig. Muineacéa, mac Conaíth, tíslípna Pottucaí Láinín, [oecce]. Ap Oppaige i náicte aírín hi toipeaiceach píche eit' in tri píche aítisípí in Dúarnac, mac n'Oimnechaír, tóipcar Oppaígh, i in ecstípí Ua Luanaí, tíslípna an Phochla, conao do po réannas,

Naoi céo, a dh, pectheoicáic
bíosaIn, ba bhrao cen aíchta
O Ciprot cot háp n'Oppaígh,
In macpea Líp laocéa.
Leopar pluncí Ua Muinechad,
Ní mór am ti nuc pím,
Im tri píte ócstípí,
Píche eit' nó u mB.

Ap Ua cCennpoicleiag ína in Oppaígh, i tóipcar Óinnall, mac Céallaig, tíslípna Ua Cennpoicleiag, 50 roíomh aile. Oppaígh Inre Cathair Óin Mhághnór, mac Árdait co Lagúnaíb na nimpín imbí, 7 tomar tíssichearpa Dall Luanaí do bhre ñéi 7 riomhain Shíáinn imbí. Muineachtaí, mac Cúdi,  

* Dun-Chlóidigh.—Now called Dun-Glandighe, anglicised Dunglady, a very remarkable fort, consisting of three circumvallations, with deep ditches, situated in the parish of Maghera, in the county of Londonderry.

Dúibbceann, son of Tadhgyn.—The tombstone of this Dúibbceann, 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 hibernoizing of the Danish name Harold.

* Lagúnaíb.—These were a sept of the Danes settled in the Inse-Gall, or western Islands of Scotland.

* The violation of Scannan; i.e. St. Scannan'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 Caelimhghin; Rothhechtach, aitchinmeach of Cuil-rathin, anchorite and wise man; Cairbre, son of Echtighern, comharba of Chainmor-Maedhog, [died]. Marchadh Ua Flaithbheartaigh went upon a predatory excursion into Cinel-Conaill, and took a great prey; but being pursued and overtaken, Marchadh, i.e. lord of Aileach, was wounded, and died thereof at Dun-Cloithighe, after communion and penance. Donnchadh Finn, son of Aedh, lord of Aileach, was wounded, and died thereof at Dun-Cloithighe.

Nine hundred and seventy-two years,
It was victory without abatement,
From Christ to the slaughter of the Osraigh,
In the west of warlike Laphi.
The host of the Ui-Muirithaigh slaughtered them,—
Not hasty he who reckoned them,—
With three score young lords,
Twenty hundred, or two thousand men.

The Ui-Ceinnsealaigh were plundered in Osraighe, where Domhnall, son of Ceallach, lord of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, and many others, were slain. The plundering of Inis-Cathaigh by Maghnus†, 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 Flaithbertaig went upon Kindred-Connell, and took great bootie, until he was killed" [recte, wounds] "with a cast of a dart, and died thereof at Dunleotic, having repented and taken sacrifice" [recte, taken the sacrament]. "Diarmaid mac Docharry, Coarb of Molasha, mortus est. Doncha Finn, King of Meath, killed by Aga mac Duvchinn, An overthrowe by Ugaire mac Tadhall upon Osory." [where he] "killed Diarmaid mac Donchadh. Another overthrowe by Osory upon Cinsealai, where Daniell mac Cellai was slain." — Cod. Clarenc., tom. 49.
Annals Ríoghachta Eireann.


An Íomad, abh ac céad próiméada a t ép. An Íomad bhí anam do Ódhonnall. Conann, mac Ríonain, abbrev Connaip ginnem Cala, véce. Sétain Ua Ógaim, abbrev na hIscroma, do lórscain ma tíspína. Ódmuigh, mac Ceallach, tíspína Orpaigh, véce. Ódhonnall, mac Conagáin, tíspína Srích. Ar d'fhéadfadh Tóibín Rúadh, Táisp Ua Ruáparach, tíspína Cinnamch, do mhirbh Í Últaib. Flolalcolm Ua Canainnain, tíspína Céimot Conaill, do tháctain pop creich 1 nUbh Ráibh, do ráisadh tíspína corpní máir na lóire Í. Pearpáil, mac Póirtaigh. Ódmuigh Ua Óíchomn, cóimhpe Ciapán Cliain m'ac Nobp, do tál na oibríse chub hAro Macha. Mac Gabháin, mac Cuimeine, amhráin Muimhini, do Í. Ógadhéil do Ódhonnall mac Ócaraid, tíspína Óig, gineimte trína ríoghacht, co tapar do Mhaoimhin, mac Plaimi Mearlpeachlaí, pé Mícheál, do mhirbh lá Ódmuigh, mac Conghalnach.

Cionnadh Ua hAiteagáin.—Usual anglicised name Kenoth O'Hartagan. The death of this poet is noticed in the Annals of Tigernach 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. ixii. The death of this poet, and a few other events, are given in the Annals of Ulster, as follows, at the year 974:


"Ua Domhain.—This surname is still common in the north of Ireland, where it is sometimes anglicised O'Diman, but more usually Diamond, without the prefix O.

"Triubhna Flínch: i.e. Wet-Trouser, or Trousers. In Mac Cois's elegy on the death of Fearghal O'Kouke, the poet states that he had received the price of a trouser (lua Tóibín) from Conghalach, at Athcliath, or Dublin. The word does not appear to be of Irish origin.

son of Aedh, son of Flann Ua Mael-seachlainn, King of Meath, was slain by Domhnall, son of Conghalach.

The Age of Christ, 973 [postc. 975]. The nineteenth year of Domhnall, Foghartach, Abbot of Doire-Chalgaigh, died. Artghal, son of Coscrachan, successor of Conmaghali and Finnen, died, after a long and virtuous life. Fearghalach, Abbot of Rathmines, was killed by the foreigners—Cinaedh Ua hArtagain', chief poet of Ireland in his time, died. Ceallach, son of Domhnall, lord of Ui-Faelain, was slain by Broen, son of Muireadhach. Muireadhach, son of Domnchadh, son of Ceallach, Tanist of Osraighe, died. Too much wet, so that the fruits were destroyed. Dubhda]e]i]the, successor of Patrick, made a circuit of Munster, and obtained his demand.

The Age of Christ, 974. The twentieth year of Domhnall. Conning, son of Finan, Abbot of Coindere and Lann-Eala, died. Sedna Ua Domanain', Abbot of Aendrunim, was burned in his own house. Donnchadh, son of Ceallach, lord of Osraighe, died. Domhnall, son of Conghalach, lord of Breganla, died; he was named Triubhhus Fhionn'. Tadhg Ua Ruabhiraich, lord of Cianachta, was slain in Ulidia. Gillia-Coluim Ua Canannain, lord of Cnead-Cnaill, went upon a predatory excursion into Ui-Faelghe, where the lord of Cairbre-mor, i.e. Fearghal, son of Fogartach, was lost on the expedition. Dunanadh Ua Brainin', successor of Ciaran of Cluain-mic-Nois, went on his pilgrimage to Ard-Macha, Mathghamhain, son of Ceineidigh, supreme King of all Munster, was treacherously taken prisoner by Donnabhain', son of Cathal, lord of Ui-Fidligeinte, who

"Donnabhain, 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 Ceinneidh, an vra'fh Mba, go maradh go Macdhana, mac do Samn, do rug hUl eGoai, tao go tao-noch do Domhban, mac Cathal, do rug hUl Fidligeint, a thl."

"A. D. 976. Mathghamhain, son of Ceinmeidigh, supreme King of Munster, was killed by Macdhunaidh, son of Bran, King of Ui-Faelach, after having been delivered to him by Domhnall, son of Cathal, King of Ui-Fidligeinte, 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-Fidligeinte, is noticed as follows in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Inisfallen:

"A. D. 976. Donovan, son of Cathal, prince of Cairbre Aodhla, treacherously seized upon Mahon, son of Kennedy, in his own house" [at Brugh righ]. "where he was under the protection of Colum, son of Caragan, bishop of Cork (successor of Barra), who guaranteed his safety, to make peace with Macdhunaidh,
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. [máthair, holy man] who had ensured his safety. Some antiquaries say that it was at Beamadhhearg (Red Chair), on the mountain of Beare-Maighe-Feine, this shocking murder of Mahon was committed; and others that it was at Leacht Mhathghiamhna (Mahon's heap), on Muistre-ma- mona- mhaire [now Mushera mountain, near Macroom], he was betrayed. The bishop of Cork maladicted all who were conspiring in conspiring the murder of Mahon. —See Pedigree of O'Donovan, Appendix, p. 2336.

The most circumstantial account yet discovered of the treacherous capture of Mahon, son of Kennedy, by Donovan, son of Cathal, descendant of the O'Donovans, and of his subsequent murder by Macnahaith, or Molloy, son of Bran, ancestor of the O'Mahonys, is given in a curious Irish work called "Gogath Gaidheal re Gail-lath, 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-Fidligente, 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 apprehensive that the latter would either extend their dominion over their principality, which at this time extended from Hochan to Limerick, and from Cahorchail to Larchair, 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 Kieragan, successor of St. Barry, or Bishop of Cork, and others of the clergy of Munster. Mahon attended the feast; but his treacherous host, violating the laws of hospitality, and the solemn compact with the clergy, seized upon his person, in order to deliver him up to Molloy, son of Bran, and Ivor of Limerick, who were stationed in the neighbourhood with a body of Irish and Danish troops. Donovan's people conducted Mahon to Cnoc-an-rebhrainm [Knocknurevin], "in the mountains of Shalh Cacin, whither two of the clergy of St. Barry and Molloy's people repaired to meet them. Molloy had ordered his people, when they should get Mahon into their hands, to dispatch him at once; and this order was obeyed. A bright and sharp sword was plunged into his heart, and his blood stained St. Barry's Gospel, which he held to his breast to protect himself by its sanctity. When, however, he perceived the naked sword extended to strike him, he cast the Gospel in the direction of the clergy, who were on an adjacent hillock, and it struck the breast of one of the priests of Cork; and those who were looking on assert that he sent it the distance of a bow-shot from the one hillock to the other.

"When Molloy, who was within sight of this tragic scene, observed the flashing of the sword raised to strike the victim, he understood that
delivered him up to Machinhuaidh, 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 butt constructed of elder trees, at the ford of Brathach-Leachta” [A. D. 978]. “by Hugh, son of Gervenan of Deis-Dobh” [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-g-Cais they were overwhelmed with grief, and Brian vented his grief and rage in a short elegy, in which he expressed his deep regret that his brother had not fallen in a battle behind the shelter of his shield, before he had relied on the treacherous word of Donovan, who delivered him up to the infamous Molloy to be butchered in cold blood. He then recounts Mahon’s victories over the Danes at Aine, at Sulaigh in Tradry, at Machaire-Buidhe, and at Limerick, and concludes thus:

“My heart shall burst within my breast
Unless I avenge this great king;
They shall forfeit life for this foul deed,
Or I shall perish by a violent death.”

“Mahon, son of Kennedy, was thus cut off by Donovan, son of Cathal, and Molloy, son of Bran, nine years after the battle of Sulchoini” [bought A. D. 968]; “the thirteenth year after the death of Donogh, son of Callaghan, King of Cashel” [A. D. 962]; “the sixty-eighth year after the killing of Cormac mac Cullenman” [A. D. 908]; “the twentieth year after the killing of Conghaile, son of Machnigh, 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-g-Cais, 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-Fiachlainge, seized upon a vast spoil of cattle, and slew Donovan, King of Ui-Fiachlainge, 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 spoil. 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 Tighearnaich and those of Ulster.

The killing of Mahon, King of Cashel, and a
A.D. 975. Murtagh, toad ecen reachtmóide a cinne. An taomnaí bhiaónaí mícé ó Ódonnall. Ógimnkg, comócha Toéla, Conaingt, mac Carán, abb Rína. 1. Nofumla Innti Cartacarte, [eic. Múlipértach, mac Óinmnaill Ó Ua Neíll, 1 Congalach, mac Óinmnaill, mac Congaláig, dí mícóana Írpeann, dí mícóbaí la hGimacait, mac Sirpúca. Cíolla Colam Óa Cantraim, títhim Céndec eConall, dí mícé ba ri an páigh, Óinmnaill Óa Neíll. Maolmuanaí Óg Ó Maolchlaí anu, mícóana Tírpaí, dí mícé an mearail. Impr Cíchaig do pámpaí to bhúr, mac Cinneticg, por Thallac Lúrning, in loin pil on na macc Ó Gimacait Ói Óthrisce. Óirme caogó ag bhiaónaí ósan an tairpín. Seachnasach mac lúrmaí títhim Eile do mearail.

A.D. 975. Murtagh, naor ecen reachtmóide a ré. An tara bhiaónaí mícé ó Ódonnall. Puchra Óa lúpértachan, abb la Cholam Chille, Múinach, mac Múlipértach, Óg Óonna na hÍreplanna [eic. Cadh oilaí leachta eitrth bhúr, mac Cinneticg, 1 Maolmuanaí, títhim Óspúchann, 1 torcéar Maolmuanaí aingt Ó am píp Múinach. Cat buailamme pop Laínta ma nGallabi

few other events, are noticed in the Annals of Ulster, under the year 975, as follows:


"Was violated.—The holy island of St. Seuman was profaned by attacking persons in its sanctuary, as Brian did on this occasion. This attack on the Danes of Limerick is not mentioned in the Annals of Ulster, but it is set down in the Annals of Clogmacnoise, at the year 970, as follows:

"A. D. 970. Iris-Cabie was taken by Bryan mac Kymady, upon the Danes of Lymbrick, that is to say, Iner and his two sons, Awley and Dowyan."

The Annals of Ulster have the following entries under the year 976:


"Bealch-Lechta.—In the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, which was largely interpolated by Dr. O'Brien and John Conry from various sources, the following notice of this battle is given under 978, which is the true year:

"A. D. 978. Brian, son of Kennedy, and his son, Morogh, at the head of the Dal-Cais, fought the battle of Bealch-leachta, against Maolmuadaidh, son of Brian, at the head of the Eugnians, with the additional forces of the Danes of Munster. In this battle Maolmuadaidh was slain by the hand of Morogh, son of Brian; two hundred of the Danes were also slain, together with a great number of the Irish. Some antiquaries, and particularly our author" [i.e.
The Age of Christ, 975 [recte 977]. The twenty-first year of Domhnall Gormghal, successor of Tola; Conning, son of Cathman, Abbot of Fearna; and Noemhan of Inis-Cathnaigh, died. Muireheartach, son of Domhnall Ua Neill, and Conghalach, son of Domhnall, son of Conghalach, two heirs to the monarchy of Ireland, were slain by Amhlacibh, son of Sitric. Gilla-Coluim Ua Canannain, lord of Cincel-Cuainl, was slain by the king, Domhnall Ua Neill. Machnanaidh God Ua Macleachlaínn, royal heir of Teamhair, was treacherously killed. Inis-Cathnaigh was violated by Brian, son of Ceinnideig, against the foreigners of Luinmeach, with Inmar and his two sons, namely, Amhlacibh and Dubhlechum. 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 hArtagain, Abbot of Ia-Cholaim Chille, [at] Macnach, son of Muireadhchadh, Abbot of Druin-Inesclain, [died]. The battle of Bealach-Leachta between Brian, son of Ceinnideig, and Macmhuaidh, lord of Desmond, wherein Macmhuaidh 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 Innisfallenses, "say that this battle was fought at Bearna-dhearg (Red-Chair), on Shaibh Caoin. We find in another ancient manuscript that it was at Cnoe-ranchra, 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 Croomtha" [Macroom], "near Muisire-na-mona-moire" [Mushera mountain].

Dr. O'Brien, in his Law of Tanistry, &c., published under Vallancey's name in the Collectanea de Rebus Hibernicis, says that Leacht-Mhathghamhna was near Macroom. Mr. Moore, Hist. Irel., vol. ii. p. 85, writes:

"In my copy of the Innisfallenses, says Vallancey, Bearna-dhearg, now Red-Chair, on the mountain which was then called Shaibh Caoin, but now Shaibh Riac, between the barony of Fermoy and the county of Limerick, is said to be the pass on which Macmhuaidh and his brothers waited for the royal captive, and put him to death." This should be: "In my copy of the Annals 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 Killian, on the borders of the counties of Cork and Limerick. It is a chasm lying between the hills of Kilcreaun 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 (Bheopp), in his Ms. Pedigree of the O'Donovan Family, in the possession of Mr. James O'Donovan, of Coolhaugruga, 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 Suane.

Bithlann.—Now Belan, in the south of the county of Kildare, about four miles to the east of the town of Athy.
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The text is in Latin and reads as follows:

"Leigea.—Now Lea, in the barony of Portmahon, in the Queen's County. This is called "Tuar Leige sa lepech patop; i.e. the district of Lea of bright plains," by O'Herrin, in his topographical poem.

"Rechet: i.e. Magh-Recchet, now Moret, an old castle and manor adjoining the Great Heath of Maryborough, in the same county.

"Ca-Conghalairigh.—Now anglice O'Conolly, or Conolly, without the prefix O.

"Donnahban, son of Cathal.—This is the progenitor from whom the O'Donovans have taken their heraldic surname. The name is more frequently written Donnabben, 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 Donnabben boon, 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 Benach-Lenaicha, as it stands in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, in which it is correctly entered under the year 977, as follows:

"A.D. 977. Brian, son of Kennedy, marched at the head of an army to Ibh-Fighenti, where he was met by Donovan, dynast of that territory, in conjunction with Auliff, king of the Danes of Munster. Brian gave them battle, wherein Auliff and his Danes, and Donovan and his Irish forces, were all cut off."

John Collins of Myross, in his Pedigree of the O'Donovan Family, gives the following notice of this defeat of Donovan and 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 1, 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 Aylavius, a Danish soldier of great experience. Brian, in the Spring of 976, entered Kenry" [recte, U-Fidhgeinte], "where, at Cromne" [on the River Maigne], "he gave battle, in which O'Donovan"
of Ath-cliath, wherein were slain Augaire, son of Tuathal, King of Leinster; Maireadhach, son of Rian, lord of Ui-Cluain-scealtaigh; and Conghalaigh, son of Flann, lord of Leighe and Rechta" 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 Conghalaigh, and the son of Murchadh Ghiumlar, and other nobles. Comaltan Ua Cleirigh, lord of Ui-Fiachraoch-Aidhru, died. The battle of Cill-mona [was gained] by Domhnall, son of Conghalch, and Amlaiccib, over the king. Domhnall Ua Neill, wherein fell Ardghal, son of Madadhain, King of Ulidia; Domnagan, son of Maelmuaidh; and Cinaedh, son of Croinghille, lord of Conaille, with a large number besides them. A battle was gained by Brian, son of Ceinneidigh, over the foreigners of Luimneach, and Donnabhan, son of Cuthal, lord of Ui-Fidhghinti, wherein the foreigners of Luimneach were defeated and slaughtered.

[recte, Donovan, the progenitor of the O'Donovans of Ui-Fidhghininti, "Avlavius, and their party, were cut to pieces. After that battle was fought, Brian sent a herald to Maclmuaidh, then king of Munster, denouncing war and vengeance against him, and letting him know he would meet him at Bealach-leachta, in Musker; near Maersom (at the confluence of the Lee and Suir). 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 Brian, by More, daughter to O'Hine, prince of Ibb-Fiachra-Aidhru, in Connaught, made his first campaign, and though but 13" [qq, 182] "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, 911]; "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 Boruma, is briefly noticed, with a few other events, in the Annals of Ulster, at 977, as follows:

"A.D. 977. Fiachra, airchumnech li, quicet. A battle between Brien mac Cineli, and Maclmuaidh, king of Desmond, where Macmuaidh perished. The battle of Bithlaimn upon Lenster by Gentiles" [recte, the Galls] "of Dublin, where Uaire mac Tuadhail, king of Lenster, with many more, fell. An overthrow by Airghialla upon Kindred-Conell, where Neil O'Canannin, with many more, were killed. Corenaíor in Munster, penat by Deit" [recte, destroyed by fire]. "Lissmor Machuda praised and burnt."—Col. Clarend., tom. 49.

The battles of Beerach Leachta and of Bithlaimn are noticed in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at the year 971.

4 x 2

Aor Cnóipt, naa ece réachtmotha a hucht. Muicchpóin, abb Lae, peplead 7 eppcor, raon na tgp Chul, 7 Ruimn Ua hÚebaccám, abb Chluana hCaisp, decc. Cat Tíhipa pia Maolghroclain, mac Dhoimnall, pop Ghallabh Atra chlas, 7 na mpoib, pop macail ainloib an taimnín, do 1 torpactar de 11 Ráedhail mac Ainloib, pioimaine Gall, 7 iom Chonamna, mac Tíllaimh, 7 eapleabhradh Atra chlas, 7 pòlach Úach 9 Gall maillle pinn. Torpactar beor 7 mméigim an eath Úran, mac Muicchasa, pioimaine Caisín, 7 Congalac mac Pluana, tigíma Gallar, 7 a mac 1. Macaín, Piaéna 7 Cúenach, da mac Dúbhail, da tigíma Péach Tuilach, 7 Caíenán, tigíma Muicchéar Omaiín. Co noéachair Ainlaorph rapiob tar mna do nepaill 9 in 1 Colam Cille. Táin mbeart ceiripe bhuána réict 1 pigé uar Eqinn do Dhoimnall, mac Muicchmois na scoacht eógairn, mac Néill Úlaín, arbaill in Aro Madaír uar mhbaill naipigé. Ár d'éin eilinnéacaitriu de frí do mnaí Oubodéé.

1 Glenn-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 Shaibh Fuaid, in the county of Armagh.

2 Cluain-Deochra.—Archdall (Monast. Hibernia, p. 708) identifies this with Cloonrane, in the barony of Mayoashel, and county of Westmeath; but in O'Clery's Irish Calendar, at 11th of January, it is placed in the county of Longford:

"Tertio Idus Januarii, Emapan Chluana Deoceápa u gConmá Longpoinp."

3 Englaith-deag.—This was the name of St. Kieran's little church at Clonmacnoise.

"Conchohbar, son of Finn.—He was the ancestor of the Ui-Conchohbar Failghe, or O'Conors of Offaly, and evidently the progenitor from whom they took their hereditary surname, though Duaid 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. Mearun, daughter of Conghalach,
The Age of Christ, 977 [recte 979]. The twenty-third year of Domhnall. Cormac Ua Maeldbearaigh, Abbot of Gleann-Finidh, died. Flann, son of Maeldubh, died. Domhnall, son of Maeldubh, died. Cathasach, airchinn each of Chluain-Mic-Nois; Flann, son of Maeldubh, died. Cathasach, airchinn each of Chluain-Mic-Nois; and Muireann, daughter of Conghalach, Abbess of Cill-dara, died. Conchobhar, son of Flinn, lord of Ua Failghie, died. Domhnall Caen, King of Leinster, was taken prisoner by the foreigners of Ath-cliath. Leathlobhar Ua Fiachna, lord of Dal-Aradhe, was killed. Cill-dara was plundered by the foreigners.

The Age of Christ, 978 [recte, 979]. Muighroin, Abbot of Ia, scribe and bishop, the most learned of the three divisions, and Ruanan Ua hAnndagain. Abbot of Cluain-Eois, died. The battle of Teamhair [was gained] by Macseach-lainn, son of Domhnall, over the foreigners of Ath-cliath and of the Islands, and over the sons of Amhlaoibh in particular, where many were slain, together with Raghnaill, son of Amhlaoibh, heir to the sovereignty of the foreigners; Comnahail, 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 Bræn, son of Murchadh, royal heir of Leinster; Conghalach, son of Flann, lord of Gaileanga, and his son, i.e. Maclan; Fiacha and Cuimhlich, the two sons of Dubhlaech, two lords of Feara Tulaech; and Lachtuan, lord of Mughadhorn-Maighen. After this Amhlaoibh went across the sea, and died at I-Colmuim-Cille. 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, Dubhdalchais said:


"A. D. 972" [recte, 979]. "Flann mac Mologh-mhíl, Lector of Clonvicknose, died. Moreán, daughter of King Congallagh, abbess of Kill-dare, died. Domnall Klean, King of Lyster, was taken prisoner by the Danes of Dublin."—Ann. Clon.

\* The three divisions: i.e. Ireland, Mann, and Alba or Scotland.

\* Raghnaill.—This name, which was borrowed by the Irish from the Danes, is latinized Reginaldus, and Rulphus, and anglicised Randal, Reginald, Ranulph, Ralph.


"A. D. 973" [recte, 980]. "Domnall O'Neale,
O Ónaír mac Dé, ní bplece,
A hocht riechth noicí fí naí ecédo,
Co bhe Mfchom mostrar pann,
Comara caorla Column.
Cuir ón eocaí i tuiurcaí tale,
In po uáin épi váip caite
1 na go tin fiannl fí foill,
Na Maelsoap-blara Seachlann.
So héiteach Domnaill i Néill
In Apo Mfca mórpa géill,
Aproplae Eireann úirio géiç,
Pep tríum domain ní aí Ónaír.

Cäs eomp Ultoib 7 Déil n'ghpiarte, a eorpóip mí an cóiscé 1. Apó, mac Longnì, 50 pochtaíb éil la héochain mac Anrvaip. Dubgall, mac Domncháda, taimpi Úil, bo náarbaí mac Mipdoac mac Plann, la a brácaí, 7 Mipdoac péirn bo náarbaí la a céitil ma ecinn bír a comain Dubgall. Tiértián Una Maelaopaí, tigearna Cenél Conaill, bo máipbaí. Dungáil, mac Domncháda, taimpi Oippásaí, véce.

An Éir Ompóit, naíreceit péirméada a naíre. An céit bhíadhain bo Mhaolpiéchlamh, Mhip, mac Domnaill, mac Domncháda, mac Plann, mac Maolpiéchlamh op Éimh i poig. Paolain, mac Coellain, ruí eppcor, 7 abb Inleacha Hubap, 7 Mipcháo, mac Riataí, abb Ropra Comain 7 muipí Clúana mac Nhip, vég. Áipt, mac Duibecca, tigéarna Teathaí, véce i lombónaí Cipíac, naip macgebdéakaí. Uinform, mac Síopnecca arop tigéarna Hall Aita chaite,

king of Ireland, after long pennance, died in Ardmach, and thereof was called Domnell of Ardmach, because he resided at Ardmach a long time to do pennance."—Ann. Clew.

The province: i.e. of Ulidia, or the circumscribed territory of the Clann-Íodhraighe.

The Annals of Ulster notice the most of these events at the year 879, as follows:

"A.D. 879. The battle of Tarach by Maelsochlainn mac Donell, upon Geneties of Dublin" [recit, upon the Gaill of Dublin] "and the hands, where their main slaughter was committed, and their straggle out of Ireland, where Ragnall mac Aulaiv, the son of King of Genties" [recit, king of the Gaill], "and Conmac, son to the deputy king of them, and more that cannot be tailed, were discomfitted. Danuill O'Neill, arch-king of Ireland, post penitentiam, in Armaicha obit. Mugron, Coarb of Columbaill in Scotland and Ireland, fíde cum vivam jinuicí. Ruanann O'Haegan, Coarb of Tiermack; 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 Maelseachlainn;
[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 Ardgar. Dubghall, son of Donnchadh, 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 Dubghall. Tighearnan Ua Macdoraidh, lord of Cinel-Conaill, was slain. Dunghal, son of Domhnadh, Tanist of Osraige, died.

The Age of Christ, 979 [recte 980]. The first year of Maelseachlainn Mor', son of Domhnall, son of Donnchadh, son of Flann, in sovereignty of Ireland. Faclan, son of Coellung, distinguished Bishop and Abbot of Inleach-Ibbair; and Murchadh, son of Riada, Abbot of Ross-Chomain, and Prior of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Aghda, son of Dubhleam, lord of Teathbha, died in Imdhaidh-Chiarain", after a good life. Anhlaeicbh", son of Sitric, chief lord of the foreigners of mortui sunt. Duvgall mac Duncha, heyre of Aileach, by Muireadh mac Flainn, his own kinsman, was killed. Muireadh mac Flainn within a month was slain by his kindred. Conaltn O'Cleri, king of Fiachrach Aigne, mortus est, Tiernach O'Maelorai, king of Kindred-Conell, a suis jugulatus est. Braen mac Murcha, king of Lenster, taken by Genties" [recte, the Galls] "and killed after."—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

Maelseachlainn Mor.—O'Flaherty and Ware place the accession of Maelseachlainn in 980, which is the true year.

"Imdhaidh-Chiarain: i.e. St. Kieran's bed. This was probably the name of a church at Cloonmacnoise.

"Anhlaeicbh.—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 Tighearnaich in nearly the same words as transcribed by the Four Masters, and in the Annals of Cloghcholaish, as follows:

"A. D. 972" [rect. 980]. "Moyleseaghly, mac Donell, tooku upon him the kingsdome, and reigned 23 years. The first act he did was that he challenged the Danes to battle, and gave them the battle of Taugh, where the Danes were quite overthrown, and Randolph mac Avelley and Conall mac Gilberre, with many other Danes, were therein slain. After which overthrow King Moyleseaghly prepared [rect. collected] 'together a great army, accompanied with Euchie 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 compell'd 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 counties, according to their wonted manner, which was forthwith obeyed without contradiction; among which prisoners, Donell Chen, king of Lynster, was forced to be sett at liberty; and [it was] "
Ath-chlath, 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-clath; and they laid siege to them for three days and three nights, and carried thence the hostages of Ireland, and among the rest Domhnall Clanu, 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 Sínaíim 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 Chaim-fearta-Breannaim; Sinach, son of Murthuilen, Abbot of Beamchair; Clerchen, son of Donnghal, successor of Fechin; Connaing Ua Flannagain, vice-airchimneach of Ard-Macha; and Rothechtaith of Daimhins, a priest, died. Domhnall Ua hAiteidh, lord of Ui-Eathach, and Loingseach, son of Foghartach, chief of Ui-Niallaim, mutually fell by each other. Donnghal, son of Dubhlaigh, Abbot of Fidh-duin, died.

The Age of Christ. 981 [recte 982]. The third year of Maelseachlainn, Muireadhach, son of Ruadhthach, successor of Fechin, [and] Bruadar, son of Eachtgirn, lord of Ui-Cléinsealcaigh, [died]. Archu, son of Niall, royal heir of the south shal'd have free libertyes from the river of Syman to the sea, without disturbance of Dane or other person whatsoever. Awley mac Sitric, king of the Danes of Dublin, went a pilgrimage to the Island of Hugh in Scotland, and there, after penance, died."

1 Annachadh.—" A. D. 980. B. Annachadus, Episcopus Kilclarensis sancti tradiectis eham in senectute bono finita."—Trias Thomae., p. 630.


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'Hathu, king of Omeach, and Longeac mac Fogartai, king of Niallana, killed one by another. Clercan mac Donnaille, Coarb of Fechin; Owen O'Cadain, Coarb of Breannaim; Sinach mac Murthihlen, Coarb of Connally, in Christo dormientes. Great fruit this year."—Cod. Charact., tom. 49.

4 y
Ulaid, do mairifia la a dhaireb. Aodh Ua Dubhda, tighrn naomhaire Con-
achtain, loc cc. Plathubrach, abh leitghlinne, do ec. Ailell, valta Dúnach, do ec. Dal eCairi topeccan do Maolpealmain, mac Oomnall, i bille
Uaimh Marc hDáibhir do tigheachar iar na tocaist a talbainn co na pré-
mainb. Oigín Cille ba da li le lomair Punt Láirse. Iomhó Oirpaige la
óran, mac Cennéitígh. Giolla Caomhín do thalla la Oídmall mac
Cópcain.

Aodh Cómpet, ná ci ece oichtmoa a tó. An eicneap bhaodh na
Mhaoilpealmainní. Copbmac, mac Mairleiríph, comarba Moctá, Aedh
Ua Móghain, comarba do Smeacall, Muiriubrach, mac Muirceacán, príomh
Aóda Macha, [vécce]. Céadraonea la Maolpealmainní, mac Oídmall, 
7 mac ngleim ríadh mac Aulaí. i, mac marap Maolpealmainní, ppol Oídmall
Cílain 7 príomh lomair Punt Láirse, ní é eicneapair i le eicip báda, 7
marbha in Shollapátrpace, mac loigh, 7 pochane ick maimne ppol.
Iomhó 7 ópsain Láirse la Maolpealmainní go muíp. Shláinn ro locha do
oppeccan do Shallab Aca chait. Giolla Pátrpace do ópsain Leitghlimne, co
stairt marcine a da mac do Molairp, 7 aírféar ann go hrach. Giollap-
átrpace do aepiabail do óran mac Cennéitígh.

Aodh Ua Dubhda.—Anglicɛ Hugh O'Dowda. Doctor O'Conor erroneously makes it Aodhins
O'Dufly. This Aodh was the first person called
Ua Dubhda, being the Un, O, or grandson of
Dubhda, the progenitor after whom the O'Dow-
das have taken their hereditary surname.—See
Genealogies, ge., of Hy-Finchew, pp. 349, 350.
The present representatives of this family are:
Thadhearn O'Dowda, Esq., alias the O'Dowda, of
Bunneyonnellan, county of Mayo; and his bro-
ther, Robert O'Dowda, Esq., registrar of the
Supreme Court of Calcutta. James O'Dowd,
Esq., barrister at law, is of the septic of the
O'Dowdas of Tirough, in North Connaght, but
his pedigree has not been yet satisfactorily
made out. He is probably descended from
Rúadh, son of Peradhúch, son of Teige Reagh,
son of Donnell O'Dowda of Arlinglass, who was
the brother of Teige Boy, who was inau-
gurated O'Dowda by O'Donnell in 1595.

"The tree of Anuach-Maighde-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 Cúannaíonse under 976, as fol-

"Dalgaisse was preyed altogether by King
Moylescaghildin, and he hewed down the great
tree of Moye-Ayer, in sight of them." 

The Annals of Ulster notice the following
events under 981:

"A. D. 981. Bruadar mac Tiernai, king of
Cimnchail, mortus est. Archu mac Neill, killed
treacherously by the sons of Ardgar. Hugh
O'Dudva, king of the North Connaght, secura
morte moritur. Kildare riled by Ivar of Wa-
of Ulidia, was slain by his kinsmen. Aedh Ua Dubhda', lord of North Connaught, died. Flaitbhheartbeat, Abbot of Leitlighiun, died. Aideil, the foster-son of Dunchadh, died. Dal-ógCais was plundered by Maelseachhain, son of Domhnall, and the Tree of Aenach-Maighe-Adhaira was cut, after being dug from the earth with its roots. Gill-dara was plundered by Imhar of Port-Lairge. Osraighhe was plundered by Brian, son of Ceinneidigh. Gilla Caemhghlin was blinded by Domhnall, son of Lorcan.

The Age of Christ, 982. The fourth year of Maelseachhain. Cormac, son of Maelchiarain, successor of Mucha; Aedh Ua Mothain, successor of the two Sinchealls; Muireadhach, son of Muiregan, Prior of Ard-Mach, [died]. A battle was gained by Maelseachhain, son of Domhnall, and by Glinnairn, son of Afhdlaicibh, i.e. the son of Maelseachhain's mother, over Domhnall Cluain and Imhar of Port-Lairge, where many perished, both by drowning and killing, and among the rest Gilla-Padraig, son of Imhar, and many others [of distinction] along with him. Leinster was spoiled and ravaged by Maelseachhain as far as the sea. Glean-da-locha was plundered by the foreigners of Ath-cliath. Gilla-Phadraig plundered Leitlighiun, in atonement for which he gave the mainchime [gifts] of his two sons to Molaisi for ever, besides doing penance for it. Gilla-Phadraig was taken prisoner by Brian, son of Ceinneidigh.
Aor Cruort, nais ecce ochtmoa a tri. An ecneceab hliunam do Mbaoulpcheclann. Uppard Ua Lapain, apéneach Daephe Cal39a3, Muphach Ua Flannaccainn, peap leithim Aipda Macha, [u6cc]. Oinnall Clann do marba la haon, mac Eóithepm do u6c cEmnpealap, g peacach, mac Eóithepm, plaé Peapáith Leain, Mac Maolmuirc, mac Tadhbaé hicor tpe tuinpeaéct. Lochtmain, tiisma Conpa Mhóthuath, g Maolpcheclann, mac Conpae, u6ce. Tri mac Ceapbail, mac Ceapain, do ogama Téimmain Chaomnaigh, a mac marba a tpeimh m6 poide, tria propetaí Oe g Caomnaigh. Plaébapach Ua MacInnaid, tiisma Ua Niallaim do marbaí a meabail la hliub bpeacail. Oghobaipach, mac Oinnallain, tiisma Céapbaill, do marbaí. Oinnan marcaí M6ide la ãrman, mac Cinnnicha. Aor Ua Óbuana, tiisma éimseach Conamacht uile, do u6ce.

Aor Cruort, nais ecce ochtmoa a círpa. An peipea hliunam do Mbaoulpcheclann. Reaparach Ua Conpae Ceimbaí bgoinsidruis aip ciho Òb Uaimh. Flaitlium apéneach Saghe, [u6cc]. Ceocho, mac Sceapsgara, apéneach Oinnbhae Chaomain, do marbaí. Plaébapach, apéneach Oinnbhae Pátrach, [u6cc]. Maolpcheclann, mac Oinnall, do marbaí Conamacht, g do tgoail a marbaí, g do marbaí a tpeirpeacht, g do marbaí Mac M6 iUCla htuaimhnoí lap. Creach po a la ino la Conamacht Cog Loch n'Amma, co po others. Gleandagalga was preyed by the Dunes of Dublin. All Lynster to the sea was preyed and destroyed by king Moylescaghlyn. Donell Kloein did put out the eyes of Gilkeevyn mac Kenny."—Ann. Chon.

Lochlainn.—This is the progenitor after whom the O'Lochlainns, or O'Loughlins of Burren, in Thomond, have taken their hereditary surname.

"La hé, Aulainn.—Nowanglóis O'Hallun. This ThalbhaeCatach was the son of Diarmaid, who was son of Aedh, son of Brian, son of Aulain, after whom the O'Halluns have taken their hereditary surname, who was the eleventh in descent from Nialla, from whom were named the Ui-Nialla, a tribe seated in the baronies of Onerlian and Orior, in the present county of Armagh.

"Aedh Ua Dubadh.—This is a repetition.—See note under 980. The Annals of Ulster, which agree in chronology with the Annals of the Four Masters at this period, notice the following events under this year:


Some of the same events are given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at the year 978, thus:

"A.D. 978" [vico. 981]. "Donell Kloein, king of Lynster, was killed by Hugh mac n'Figtigern of the O'Kineacles. Hugh O'Dow-
The Age of Christ, 983. The fifth year of Maelseachlaimn. Uisine Ua Lapain, airchinneach of Doire-Chalgaigh, [and] Muireadhach Ua Flammanain, lector of Ard-Macha, [died]. Domhnall Cen was slain by Aedh, son of Eochaidh, [one] of the Ul-Ceinnsealach, and Fiachra, son of Finnshneacta, chief of Fortuatha-Laighean, and also Maelfinnia, son of Gairbheth, by treachery. Lochaillain, lord of Corca-Morhirnuidh, and Maelseachlaimn, son of Con-graich, died. The three sons of Cearbhall, son of Lorcain, 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 hAnbuain', lord of Ui-Niallain, was treacherously slain by the Ui-Bresail. Dubhhdarach, son of Domhnallain, lord of Deorhus, was slain. The west of Meath was plundered by Brian, son of Ceinnseaghlaigh. Aedh Ua Dubhdaé, lord of all North Connaught, died.

The Age of Christ, 984. The sixth year of Maelseachlaimn. Foghartach Ua Conghaile, a distinguished scribe, and Abbot of Daimhlinis; Flaithlenn, airchinneach of Sauighir, [died]. Eochaidh, son of Soerglus, airchinneach of Daimhliag-Chianain, was slain. Maelfinnia, airchinneach of Domhnach-Padraig, [died]. Maelseachlaimn, 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-Aimhinn;

die, king of the North of Connaught, died. The three sons of Kervall mac Lorcain preyed the Tyranny land of St. Kevyn (Coimheachain mac sa locho), and were killed themselves immediately the same day together, by the miracles of St. Kevyn. Donell mac Lorcain, king of Lynster, was killed by the O’Kinselaighs.’

As far as Loch-Aimhinn: i.e. the Connaughtmen plundered Meath as far as Long-Emnell, near Mullingar.

The following events are recorded in the Annals of Ulster under this year:

“A. D. 984. Foghartach O’Conghaile, Airchinneach of Daivins; Flaithlenn, Airchinneach of Suir; Maelfinnia, Airchinneach of Domnagh-Patrick, mortui sunt in Christo. An army by Maelseachlaimn mac Donell into Connaught, that they burnt Magh-Aei into ashes. A stealing army by Connacht” [pece polannai la Connachta] “to Loch Aimin, burning and killing the king of Fera-Call. Maelseachlaimn mac Daniell spoyled Connacht, brake down their Hands, and killed their captains.”—Cod. Clar., tom. 49.

The overrunning of Connaught by the monarch, with another entry omitted by the Four Masters, is entered in the Annals of Connacnoise at 879, thus:

“A. D. 979” [roto. 985]. “King Moylescaighlyn preyed and wasted all Connaught, destroyed their islands and fortes, and also killed and made havoc of their chieftains and noblemen. Ferall mac Lorcain, prince of Kynaleaghe, was killed.”
The twenty-one Ath-Siglie, a successor to St. Patrick in the year 498, was a bull of excommunication. He founded the See of Armagh, and was the first Bishop of the Province of Armagh.

1. *Successor of Comdalith*: i.e., Bishop of Kildare.
2. *Ath-Siglie*: Now Assey, 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 Armee to this place, was considered a sacrilege by the Archbishop of Armagh, who compelled the King of Ireland to make atonement for it by paying a heavy penalty.
3. *Seven Camduhs*: i.e., twenty-one cows, or an equivalent in money or other property.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 986. A great conflagration at Armagh, the Sunday before Lammas, between O’Neachels and O’Nialluin, where Maktrenair mac Cenlegain, and others, were slain. The foreigners came
and they burned Feara-Cceall, and slew the lord of Feara-Cceall. Fearghal, son of Lorcan, lord of Cneath-Fiachach, was killed. Diarmaid, son of Uathmanaran, lord of Luighe, died.

The Age of Christ, 985. The seventh year of Maelseachlaimin. Maelcianain Ua Maighne, successor of Colum-Cille, was cruelly martyred by the Danes at Ath-eliath. Muireadhach, son of Flann, successor of Comdath, died. The abduction of the shrine of Patrick, by Maelseachlaimin, from Ath-Flithidiadh to Ath-Sighe, in consequence of the rebellion of the son of Cairriel. They afterwards made peace; and Maelseachlaimn 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 Maelseachlaimn himself, besides seven eummalai, and every other demand in full. Mor, daughter of Domnchadh, son of Ccaill, Queen of Ireland, died. Muirgheas, son of Domhnnall, lord of Ui-Maine, was slain. A great contention at Ard-Macha, on the Sunday before Lammas, between the Ui-Eauthach and the Ui-Niallaim, wherein the son of Trounfeair, son of Ceelchan, and many others, were slain. The Danes came to the coast of Dalar-kiada in three ships; seven score of them were hanged, and otherwise cut off; after they were defeated. Hi-Choluiin-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. Chlain-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 Osraige; and they plundered the north of Osraige, and they slew there Riagan, son of Muireadhach, and the son of Cuilinn. Domhnall, son of Amhadgaith, Tanist of Ulidia, [died].

The Age of Christ, 986 [recte 987]. The eighth year of Maelseachlaimin. Macpadraig, Abbot of Ros-Cre; Cauchomharc, son of Ainbhithe, Abbot of Gleann-Uiscan, died. Broen Ua hAedha, aircinmeach of Eaglais-beg [at Chlain-

into the borders of Dalriada, three ships, where 140 of them were hanged, and the rest banished. Aci of Colum-Cill rifled" [on] "Christmas eve, by the forreners, and they killed the Abbot, and 15 of the learned of the church" [in physicians in citie].—Cod. Clarent., tom. 49.

The martyrdom of Maelcianain, successor of Columbicille, and the death of More, Queen of Ireland, is given in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at the year 980, thus:

"A. D. 980" [recte 986], "More, daughter of Domnoagh mac Keally, Queen of Ireland, died. Moyhkycerv O'Mayneg was cruelly tortured and martyred to death by the Danes of Dublin. He was Coarb of Columbicille."
A great slaughter of men and cattle ensued. Great slaughter of the for-}

moters that committed the spoyle of Hi, that 360 were killed of them."—Col. Chronic., tom. 19.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise notice the mass-}
in of cows, and the great storm, and a few other events, under the year 981, as follows:

"A. D. 981" [ieclì, 987]. "St. Ceallagh the
mic-Nois], died. Ceallach, the holy virgin, died. Great and unusual wind, which prostrated many buildings and houses, and among others the oratory of Lugnasadh, and many other buildings. A great slaughter was made of the Danes who had plundered them, for three hundred and sixty of them were slain through the miracles of God and Colum-Cille. Preternatural (i.e. magical) sickness [was brought on] by demons in the east of Ireland, which caused mortality of men plainly before men's eyes. The commencement of the great murrain of cows, i.e. the strange Maelgarbh, which had never come before. An army was led by Maelseachlainn into Leinster, whence he carried off a great spoil of cows.

The Age of Christ, 987 [recte 988]. The ninth year of Maelseachlainn. Dunchadh Ua Bracín, Abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, a celebrated wise man and anchorite, died on the 17th of the Calendes 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'Bracín.


Resuscitated the dead.—His life, as compiled
Colum, apémdeach Copecge, &c. ; 1. Dunbaogboinn, apémdeach bothe Chonaill, &c. ; &c. "Fuit etiam Donchadus, inquit vetustus ejus encomastes, ultimus ex Hibernie sanctis, qui mortuum ad vitam revocavit."

Both-Chomais.—See note 1, under A. D. 850, p. 483, supra. Colgan describes this place as "in regione de Bis-Eogain prope Cal-Maine."

Trios Thana., p. 231, b. The editor is therefore wrong in his conjecture (ubi supra) that Both-Chomais is the Templemoyle in the parish of Culhaff. It is obviously the old grave-yard, in the townland of Binnion, parish of Connolly, and barony of Inishowen. —See the Ordnance Map of the county of Donegal, sheet 10.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 987. Dunbaing mac Duvdavoren, hecyr of Cashil, and Margaretta mac Conor, slain together by the O'Briuins of Synbnnt [recte, mutually fell by each other's hands in the territory of the O'Briuins of the Shannon]. " Congalach O'Culmann, king of Connells, and Car
dhaile mac Cairellan fell with" [i.e. by] "one another, the last being king of Tuoscert Bregh. Laigcen mac Cercall, king of Fornai, killed in Armaech by Fergall mac Conall, king of Ailech. Colum, Airelinnech of Core; Duvdavoren, Airelinnech of Both-Comais, dormient." —Col. Charact., tom. 49.

The fortresses.—The Danish Dun, or fortress
Colum, airchimneach of Corcach, died; and Dubhdabhoireann, airchimneach of Both-Chonaiss, died. The men of Munster came in hosts upon Loch Ribhi, 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 Dundealic, 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. Laidhghen, son of Cearbhail, lord of Fearna Mhagh, was slain in the middle of Triain-Ard-Maecha, by Fearghal, son of Conaing, lord of Oileach, and the Cinel-Eoghain. Conghalach Ua Cuilemain, lord of Conaille and Ciarcaille, son of Cairellan, lord of North Breagh, mutually fell by each other. Conghal, son of Arudhan, lord of Corca-Madhruadh, died.

The Age of Christ, 988 [recte 982]. The tenth year of Maelseachlanna. Dunchadh Ua Robhachain, successor of Colum-Cille and Adamnan; Loingsach, son of Maedpadraic, lector of Chuain-mic-Nois; Macmorghua Ua Cairill, airchimneach of Dun-Leathghlais; Cetfaidh, Abbot of Inleach-Ibhair; and Macleaghinn Ua Murchadhain, airchimneach of Cuil-ruathain, died. Cairbre, son of Rian, died. Muireadhach Ua Cleirigh, lord of Aidhne, died. E churnhilidh, son of Ronan, lord of the Airtheara, was slain by the Conaille-Cerd. Conchobhar, son of Domhuall, lord of Luighne, died. The battle of Ath-clithath [was gained] over the foreigners by Maelseachlanna, 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'Brain, Coarb of Kyaran, scriba optimus religiosisissimus, died in Ard-na-ch, in 14 Kal. Februarii, in his pilgrimage. Dun Leihghis rioted and burnt by Genties" [recte, Galls]. "Glumiarn, king of Gall, killed by his own servant in drunkenness. Gofry mac Aralt, king of Inisgall, killed by Dalriada. Duncha O'Roluean, Coarb of Colum Cill, mortus est. Eocha mac Ardall, king of Ulster, went with an army to Kindred-Owen, where O'Nathi was killed. Duivulethe, Coarb of Patrick, toke the Coarship of Colum Cill upon him by advise of Ireland and Scotland. Echinmulain Macran, king of East" [Oirrors]. "killed by Conellis-Cerd" [i.e. the Conailli-Muirtheimhne]. "Maclegin O'Murchadian, Airchimneach of Cuil-riaban, mortus 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 Tigernach at 988. Thus in the former:
The battle at the feast of Osbernus. The feast of Osbernus was the last
in which Godfrey took part. King Godfrey was then the head of the
Danes and held a feast in Dublin. The feast of O'sbernus was early in
the year, for the feast of Christmas was a festival in which the
Green cloaks were worn. The feast of O'sbernus was celebrated in
Dublin, and there were many fine and costly entertainments. The
feast was a great one, and was attended by many lords and ladies.
A great deal of food was served, and many wines were drunk. The
feast was a long one, and lasted for three nights.

A.D. 989. The feast of O'sbernus was celebrated in Dublin, and the
Danes took part. The feast was a great one, and was attended by
many lords and ladies. The feast was a long one, and lasted for
three nights. The feast was a great one, and was attended by
many lords and ladies. The feast was a long one, and lasted for
three nights.

At the feast of O'sbernus, Godfrey, the Duke of Dublin, was
attacked by the Danes. The Danes were led by a certain
Godfrey, the Duke of Dublin, who was the head of the
Danes. The feast was a great one, and was attended by
many lords and ladies. The feast was a long one, and lasted for
three nights. The feast was a great one, and was attended by
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three nights. The feast was a great one, and was attended by
many lords and ladies. The feast was a long one, and lasted for
three nights.
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 Uldin, went upon an expedition into Cineal-Eoghain, and lost Ua b-Aitidhe. Dubhhdaleithe, successor of Patrick, assumed the successorship of Colum-Cille, by the advice of the men of Ireland and Alba. Glinniarn, son of Ambacibh, lord of the foreigners, was killed by his own slave through drunkenness; Colbain was the name of the slave. Thum-Leathghliaisi was plundered and burned by the foreigners. Maeiruanaidh, son of Donnchadh, died.

The Age of Christ, 989 [recte 990]. The eleventh year of Macseachlaimn, Cormac, son of Congaltach, successor of Bremainn of Birra, died. Aedh Ua Maeldoraidh, lord of Cineal-Connali, died. The battle of 'Carn-Fordroma' [was gained] by Macseachlaimn over [the people of] Thomond, wherein fell Donnhnall, son of Lorecan, lord of Muscraighe-thiire1 and Ui-Forggo, and six

“A. D. 983” [recte, 990]. “Erard Mac Cossie, chief poet of King Moyleseaghlyn and all Ireland, died in Clonvicknose very penitently. This man, for his devotion to God and St. Keyran, had his residence in Clonvicknose, to the end he might be near the church 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, would be measured by God, and accordingly yeald him recompence for his pains; and from thenceforth Mac Cossie removed his house a good distance from Clonvicknose, to a place among beggs to this day called the place of Mac Cossie's house, from whence he did daily use to repair to Clonvicknose to hear masse, as he was warned by the angel.

“Before Mac Cossie fell to these devotions, king Moyleseaghlyn, of his great bounty and favour of learning and learned men, bestowed the revenewes of the Crown of Ireland for one year upon Mac Cossie, who enjoyed it accordingly, and at the year's end, when the King would have the said Revenewes to himselfe, Mac Cossie said that he would never suffer the King from thenceforth to have any part of the Royaltys or profitts, but would keep all to himself, whether the king would or no, or loose his Life in defence thereof: whereupon the King challenged Mac Cossie to fight on Horse-back, which Mac Cossie willingly consented to do, though he knew himself unable to resist the valourous and incomparable hand of King Moyleseaghlyn, who was generally compted to be the best horseman in those parts of Europe; for King Moyleseaghlyn's dilette was to ride a horse that was never broken, handled, or ridden, untill the age of seven years, which he would so exactly ride as any other man would ride an old Tame and Gentle Horse. Notwithstanding all Mac Cossie 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 Combat with the King, and being on horse-

...

Ua Cnop le náisiúnc, naom eicid nochaid. An fápa hliomana dée do Mhaoilphichlanna. Ón bhreith Ua Ónaic, pi léigaí Leigélime [do ece]. Ar fápa tugadh an téirgrí,

Ón bhreith uimh eicn uais, ba buan pearsán pí ceic mháth, ba mú léigaí leabhar láidí ba olmim ón ar Eileamh am.


back. Mac Coyssic well provided with horse and Arnaír, and the king only with a good horse, a staff without a head, fell eagerly to the encounter. Mac Coyssic desires 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 Coyssic, until last, with his skillfulness and good horsemanship, he vanquished Mac Coyssic, and enjoyed his kingdom and the revenues thereof everafter, until Bryan Borowe, and his Munsterman, took the same from him.

Hugh O'Moylenroye, prince of Tyrconnell, died. King Moylescaledly gave a great overthrow, called the overthrow of Fordroyme, where Daniell mac Lorcun, prince of Muskry, with many others, were slain. 19

There is extant a curious elegy on the death of Fearghal O'Ruairí, written by Urard Mac Coise; but it would appear from a reference it makes to the fall of Brian in the battle of Clontarf, that it was composed by the poet of that name who died in 1023. It consists of twenty-two quatrains of Dan Díreach poetry. The allay, 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 Sale Cata-
hundred men along with him. Doire-Chalgaigh was plundered by the foreigners. An army of the foreigners, Danes, and Leinstermen [marched] into Meath, and they plundered as far as Loch Ainninn. Domhnall, son of Tuathal, was taken prisoner by Donnchadh, son of Domhnall, King of Leinster. Donnchadh, King of Leinster, was taken prisoner by Maelseachlainn, son of Domhnall, King of Ireland. Dubhdalethe, successor, assumed the successorship of Colum Cille, by advice of the men of Ireland and Alba.

The Age of Christ, 990 [recto 991]. The twelfth year of Maelseachlainn. Duibhlitir Ua Bruadair¹, 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 Conghalain, royal heir of Teamhair, was treacherously slain at Comarchu², 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 Fiacna, was slain by the Cinel-Eoghain. The wind sunk the island of Loch Cimbe³ suddenly, with its dreach and rampart, i.e. thirty feet. The Sinnach Ua Leochain⁴, lord of Gaileanga, died. Donnseibhe, son of Diarmait, died. Ua Dunghalaigh⁵, lord of Musraight, was slain.

¹ Ua-Braudair. — Now anglicised Broder, Brothers, and Broderick.
² Ua-Conghalain. — Now O'Conolly, and Conolly, without the prefix O'.
³ Comarchu.— This is probably the place called Cumner, near Clonard, in the county of Meath.
⁴ Loch Cimbe.— Otherwise Loch Cime, now Lough Hackett, in the parish of Dunglpatrick, barony of Clare, and county of Galway.— See it already referred to at A. M. 3506, and A. D. 701, supra, pp. 32, 302. See also Hardiman's edition of O'Flaherty's West Connaught, p. 148.
⁵ Ua-Leochain. — Now O'Loughlan, and Loughlan, without the prefix O', and sometimes translated Duck.
⁶ O'Dunghalaigh. — Now anglicised O'Donnell and Donnelly. The O'Donnellys of this race are to be distinguished from those of Ballydonnely, now Castlecaulfield, in Ulster.

The Annals of Ulster notice the following events under this year:

"A. D. 890. Duncha O'Congalai, heyre of Tarach, killed by sleight" [per dolum] "by
Aor Cúirt, náis ecéd nocht a haon. An tseach bhíann vécc do Maoltheachlann. Diarmait, péipéipio Cille bápa, g’abb Cluana heoneac, vécc. Conaoí dò po ráidean,

Diarmait tainn mo éconam am, píp co ppialblat co nall báig, Óirpin, a pí na peit pán, écc do éittect na comóid.

Maolphaip Úa Tolaítt, comábrba óphéann Cluana pítha, g’Maolphina, mac Speallín, comábrba Cuairnín ní an tseach, vécc. Tíollácoimhinn, mac Héil, tigéarna Úa Dhrimaithe, g’Cuicínadh, mac Taing, go comóidean rítha
polle. Domn naomh Oinniúch, mac Oíochanda, tigéarna Togadh, do mhabha lát a muintir hainn. Sláthla lá Maoltheachlann in Connaíthe, có truice bpéach héonna ar mó am táis pi mhain. Ap hárphim táimh Óirpin co bhéipaí Muine, g’Connaíthe in Mhuí do tíceí Loch n’Amháin, g’ní po go bhuith bon na oaim co noèd ann aip u écc réuibín. Tíor, nígín Taing an tairn, mac Catéal, abhainn D’Eagain, vécc.

Aor Cúirt, náis ecéd nocha a dá. An éirphaneach bhíann vécc do Maoltheachlann. Maolpóil, eipeic Muípa, vécc. Tuaíth, mac Maolpúichi, comábrba Pímithe, g’comábrba Mocholmóc, ecnann g’piaglóir eipdhe, vécc. Mac Leinn, mac Oíochandaí, ainmniúch Óinn leatgalnúin, Óunachadh, peap leinnín duin. Maolphina Úa Ó Bhonnaí, peap leinnín Róbaín, g’eipeic naí Leinn, vécc. Óunachadh Úa Háétáin, píp leinnín Cluana, vécc. Domnall g’Plaschbeach, dá níne Maolpháiline, mac Cánannán, do mhabhaí. Ruaidhri,

Maelsechlaímn. Téige mac Domhgh, heire of Ossory. by Monster; Hugh O’Rorke, heire of Connacht; Daodiarach O’Flachain by Kindred-Owen, all killed.”—Cod. Charred., 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. 981” [recte, 991]. “Domnghach O’Keroly, prince of Taragh, and next heir of the Crown, was wilfully killed by those of Clan-Gulain and Connor mac Kerwall. The Island of Loch Kynne was, by a great whirlie wind, sunk on a sudden, that there appeared but 30 feet thereof unsunk,”

1 Cuccannain.—He is the ancestor of the family of the O’Cuncainnians, now Concavans, who became the chiefs of Uí-Diarmad of Córcaide, 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 Breannain, Maelduinna O’Moide, Coarb of Ciaran of Cloe, dorniencit. Duncha O’Dunnean, king of Tehva, mortuas est. An army with Maelschalain into Connacht, from whence he brought great booty. A wonderfull sight on St. Stephen’s night, that the firmament was all fycry.”

—Cod. Charred., tom. 49.
The Age of Christ, 991 [recte 992]. The thirteenth year of Maelseachlaimn. Diarmaid, lector of Gill-dara and Abbot of Chuain-cidhmeach, died; of whom was said:

Dirmaid, 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.

Macleadhair Ua Tolaid, successor of Bremainn of Chuain-fearta; and Maelfinnia, son of Spealan, successor of Ciaran, son of the artificer, died. Gillacoimmain, son of Niall, lord of Ui-Diarmada; and Cucennamh, son of Tadhg, mutually fell by each other. Domn, son of Donnghal, son of Domacuan, was slain by his own people. An army was led by Maelseachlaimn 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 Maelseachlaimn. Macelpoil, Bishop of Mughain, died. Tuathal, son of Maelrubha, successor of Finnia, and successor of Mocholmoc, a wise man and governor, died. Macleiginn, son of Dunghalan, aircinneach of Dun-Leathghluisi; Dunchadh, lector of Dun; Maelfinnia Ua hAenaigh, lector of Fobhar, and Bishop of Tuatha-Laigheath, died. Dunchadh Ua hUchtain, lector of Ceanannas, died. Domhnull and Faithbheartach, two sons of Gillacolium, son of Canannan, were slain. Ruaidhri, son of

The Annals of Connacnoise contain the notice of the army of King Maelseachlaimn plundering Connaught, and the attack by Brian Boruma upon Meath, under the year 985, as follows:

"A. D. 985" [recte, 992]. "King Moyleseaghly, 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, untill he came to Logh Inmull" [Loch Gammu, now Lough Ennell]. "where the king's house was, in so much that they left not cow, beast, or man, that they could meet withal, untaken, ravished, and taken away."

Tuatha-Laigheath.—Now the barony of Lune, in the county of Meath.

Son of Canannan.—This should be grandson of Canannan, or Ua Canannan, for Gillacolium,


prince of Tirenell, who was slain in 975, was son of Domnall, who was son of Cunanam, the progenitor of the O'Cannamans.—See Battle of Magh Rath, p. 333.

"Both-Domnaigh.—Now Badoney, in the valley of Glenelly, in the barony of Strabane, and county of Tyrone. —See Colgan's Trias Thamna, p. 188, vol. a, not. 121.

'Degree of King.—This passage affords a curious correloration of an opinion put forth by the Editor, in the Genealogies, etc., of Hy-Finech-ech, p. 152, namely, that "it is highly probable that the monarchs of Ireland, since the introduction of Christianity, were inaugurated by the Archbishop of Armagh."

"Ua-Gusain.—This family name is always anglicised Gossan, without the prefix O'.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

Cosgrach, lord of South Connaught, was slain by Conchobhar, son of Maele-
seachlaímn, and by the son of Conhaltan Ua Cleirigh. Conchobhar, son of
Cearbhall Ua Maeleseachlaímn, died after a good life. Macruamidh Ua Ciarda, 
lord of Cairbre, was slain by the men of Teithbha. Egneach Ua Leochain, lord
of Tuath-Luighne, was slain by Maeleseachlaímn, and Cathal, son of Labhraidi.
Cleireen, son of Maedluin, lord of Ui-Eathach, was slain by his own people.
Muiréagan of Both-Domhnaigh, successor of Patrick, went upon his visitation
in Tir-Eoghain; and he conferred the degree of king upon Aedh, son of Domhnaill,
in the presence of Patrick's congregation, and he afterwards made a
great visitation of the north of Ireland. Domnchadh, son of Domhnaill, King of
Leinster, was ransomed from Maeleseachlaímn. A new fleet upon Loch-Ribh
by Brian, son of Ceinnideigh, who plundered the men of Breifne. Dunailbach, 
son of Diarmait, lord of Corca-Bhaisceim, died. A predatory incursion by the
foreigners of Ath-cliaith, so that they plundered Ard-Breccain, Domnach-Padraig,
and Muine-Brocaim. The colour of fire was in the heavens till morning. Aedh,
son of Echthighern, Tanist of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, died. Imhar was expelled
from Ath-cliaith through the intercession of the saints. Donn, son of Domnghal,
lord of Teithbha, died. Ruaidhri Ua Gusan died.

The Age of Christ, 993. The fifteenth year of Maeleseachlaímn. Muirgheas,
son of Muireadhach, Abbot of Mungairid. Fogartach, son of Diarmaid, son of
Uathmharan, lord of Corca-Firtri in Connaught, was slain by the Gai-leanga
of Corann. Conghalach, son of Lairdugheen, i.e. Ua Gadhra, lord of Gai-leanga,
died. Maelecartearda, lord of Ui-Briuin; Aedh, son of Dubhghall, son of Don-
chadh, lord of Magh-Ithe, and royal heir of Oileach, died. Conn, son of Con-

O'Haenai, Coarb of Fechin, and Bishop of Tuath-Laighe, in Christo Jesu pautos. Clerchen 
mac Maeduin, king of Oneach, a suis jugulatus est. Great death of men, cattle, and bees, in all
Ireland this year. Moregan, Coarb of Patrick, visiting Tyrowen, where he did read" [recte: con-
fer] "the degree of king upon Hugh mac Don-
ell, in presence of Patrick's Sainththa" [i.e. the
clergy of Armagh.—Ed.], "and went in visitation
of all the north of Ireland."—Cod. Clarved., 
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]. "Twahall mac Mou-
rowa, Cowarb of St. Fynian, and of Moedmac, 
a man sedghe and holy, died. Donngh U GHC-
khan, Lector of Kells, died. There was great
mortality in St. Keyran's see of Clonicknoise.
Comnor mac Kervall O'Melaghlyn died. Mayle-
ronic O'Dyergie, prince of Carbery, now called
Bremingham's Country, died. The two O'Ku-
manns were slain, that is to say, the two sons
of Gillachdume, Donnell and Flathverta."
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 Scandain, bishop of Ardmac.”

“Ua Eois.” — This family name is still in use, and anglicised “Oxen.”

“Aenach Thote.” — This was the ancient name of Aenach-Urmhamhan, now the town of Necagh, in the county of Tipperary. Dr. O’Brien, in his Dissertations on the Laws of the ancient Irish, suppresses this defeat of Brian Boru, on which Moore, who took this to be the production of Vallancey, makes the following remark in his History of Ireland:

“With a spirit of partisanship which deserves praise, at least for its ardour, being ready to kindle even on matters as far back as the tenth century, Vallancey” [reto, Doctor 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 Boru, is pitiful in our national bard.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“A.D. 994. Cinaech mac Muilechichin, king
ghalach, lord of Ui-Failghe, was slain. Sitric, son of Amhlacibh, was expelled from Dublin. Gilleace, son of Cearbhall, royal heir of Leinster, was slain by the son of Amhlacibh. Muireagan of Both-Dombnaigh, successor of Patrick, was on his visitation in Tir-Eoghalain, and he conferred the degree of king upon the son of Domhnall, in the presence of the congregation of Patrick, and made a great visitation of the north of Ireland.

The Age of Christ, 994. The sixteenth year of Maelseachlainn. Rebachan, son of Dunachadh, aichinmeach of Mungairid; Cella, Abbot and wise man of Inis-Cathaigh. Clercen, son of Leman, priest of Ard-Macha, and O'dhruin Ua h-Eolais, scribe of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Imhar came to Ath-cliaith after Sitric, son of Amhlacibh. Domhnach-Padraig was plundered by the foreigners of Ath-cliaith and Muircheartaech Ua Conghalagh; but God took vengeance of him, for he died before the end of a month afterwards. Maelseachlainn burned Aenach-Thenchte, and plundered Urmhumhain, and routed before him Brian and the men of Munster in general. The ring of Tomar and the sword of Caurus were carried away by force, by Maelseachlainn, from the foreigners of Ath-cliaith.

of Scotland, killed per dolum. Donach-Patrick riiled by Genties [recte, Gallis] of Dublin, and by Mortagh O'Conghalai; but God was revenged on him, for he died in the end of the same month. Colla, Aichinmeach of Inis-Calah, mortuus est. Clercen ma Lemen, priest of Ard-much, died.—Cod. Chronic., tom. 49.

Most of the same events are entered in the Annals of Conmaexcunide under the year 988, as follows:

"A. D. 988" [recte, 995]. "King Moyleseaghly burnt and spoyled all the Hether Munster, and overthrew Bryan Borowe and Munstermen in the field. Hymer reigned in Dublin after Sitrick nac Awley. Rudolph was killed by the Lynstermen. Hymer was putt to flight and Sittrick was king of Dublin in his place. Cyneth, son of Malechne, king of Scotland, died. Down-Patrick was preyed by the Danes of Dublin, and by Mortagh O'Kouolaye; but God revenged the same on Mortagh before the end of the same month, by loosing his life. King Moyleseaghly took from the Danes of Dublin the Sword of Charles, with many other jewels."

1. The ring of Tomar.—This Tomar, or Tomair, was evidently the ancestor of the Danish kings of Dublin.—See note 1, under A. D. 816, p. 475. supra. This entry is the theme on which Moore founded his ballad, "Let Eam 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 Lechlan, who was killed at Sciath Neachtain, near Castledermet, in the year 816 [817].—See Lebor-na-goisce, Introduction, pp. xxxvi. to xli.
char. Ragnall in marbhu in Laignib, r. do mac Murchaída mac Fhinn, go loing a bheith roimhir a AÉ char, go Stíphse in gabáil a lomhp. Siollahtar na, mac Órmhna, tigime Théba, do marbhú. Maolmhar, mac Scannlí, erpe COP a Dha Maic, do écc.

Auph Cnort, naoi ecéo nocha a cúise. An phéarma bhlasam écc do Maolmhar, leann. Copbmar mac Ua Conaille, abh Oimhre, áécc. Diarmait, mac Domnaill, tigíma Ua Céimnealaí, do marbhú do Domnubhán, mac lomhaut trí réimhsce. Siollahtar na, mac Órmhna, tigíma Orpaighe, do marbhú do Óhombháin mac lomhaut, go Óhombnaill, mac Paolain, tigíma na Dheirge. Óhombháin, mac loingh, do marbhú na Laignib rathúil. l. l. Ó Conaille, mac Cinaedra do Úib Paalge, e cino peachtímaine, i nioighail Diarmaita, mac Domnaill. Domnaill, mac Paolain, tigíma na Dheirge, éce. Amh Macha do loiccaí do ríne maitiúen eitic tutigbíh go domhnaice, go cloicheacha, a phionuíó éce do hulde tigíma. Ní taim an ngrinn o conobadh, dhír tíg siobhach go la bratac uognáil ainneach, conall do aitrpháid,

Cúise bhaisina nochaí, naim ecéo ó ghem Cnort, aere aítre, Co loiccaí caraic, co eic leic ámnu Calphraim, mac Oidí.

Sluichechab lu Conaille, lu Muigdúrinna, lu tuaircheart máribí go Úir Rige, compt carpab Úob, mac Domnaill, tigíma Oích, e cóeábaí deabhadh doibh go maoiniú popúil, go marbhán tigíma Conaille anu. Macnaimh Ua Cphongaille, go éce amaille bip. Carpaíomh poip písh Ógaim na Céirlach, na Muigsear dá mac Ruaímar, mac Céireapáig, go ma nUa Céal-

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*a Domnultbhan, son of Inbair: anglice Donovan, son of Ivo. This Danish Donovan was evidently the grand-son of Donovan, ex Népalim Fálheiche, who was slain by Brian Boruma in 976 [977].

Ivo, 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 Fódha. — He was the progenitor after whom the family of Ua Fhadaín, or O'Fعدain, now anglice O'Phelan. Phelan, and Whelan, have taken their hereditary surname.

*c Cloicheacha: i.e. Belfries. This is still the Irish name for the ancient Irish round towers in most parts of Ireland.

*d Fálheiche: 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'Conor translates this "turretes celestes," but without any authority whatever from Irish dictionaries, glossaries, or even from correct etymological analysis.

*e The great son of Calphraim, son of Oidíth:
Raghnall was slain by the Leinstermen, i.e. by the son of Murchadh, son of Finn; and Imhar fled again from Ath-cliath, and Sitric took his place. Gillaphadraig, son of Donnchadh, lord of Teathbha, was slain. Maclaire, son of Seannuan, Bishop of Ard-Macha, died.

The Age of Christ, 995. The seventeenth year of Maelseachlaimn. Cormac Ua Conghaile, Abbot of Daimhinis, died. Diarmaid, son of Domhnall, lord of Ui-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 Domhnall, son of Faclus, lord of the Deisi. Domndubhan, son of Imhar, was afterwards slain by the Leinstermen, namely, by Cuduiligh, son of Cinaedh, [one] of the Ui-Failghe, at the end of a week, in revenge of Diarmaid, son of Domhnall. Domhnall, son of Faclus, 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 Calparrann, 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 Domhnall, lord of Oileach, who gave them battle, in which they were defeated, and the lord of Conaille, i.e. Matudhan Ua Croinghamhile, and two hundred along with him, were slain. A battle was gained over the men of Munster by Cathal and Muirghes, the two sons of Ruaidhri, son of Coscrach, and by Ua Ceallach.

i.e. St. Patrick.—See note §, under A. D. 432, p. 131, supra.

§ Ua Croinghamhile.—Now Cronelly without the prefix O'.

× Ua Ceallach.—Now anglicè O'Kelly, and Kelly, without the prefix O'. This is the first notice of the family of O'Kelly of Ui-Maine, or Hy-Many, occurring in the Irish annals. The first person of this race called Ua Ceallach, 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 Ardnamch, left neither sanctuary,
houses, or places, or churches, unburnt. Darnell, king of Cnumshâles: Gilpatrick, king of Osory; and Cormac, king of Congal, Cour of Darvin, mortai sunt. "Ir-Connel" [red. Connell-Manyheen], "Mugorn, and Trimscert-Bregh, with their force, along to Glenn-Kie, where Hugh, king of Ailech, met them, and gave battle, and discomfitted them, and killed Madigan, "The Annals of Clonmacnoise notice the plundering and destruction of Armagh by fire, in the year 989, as follows:

"A. D. 989" [red., 996]. "They of Uriell preyed Ardselah, and took from them 200 cows. Armagh was also burnt, both church, house, and steeple, that there was not such a spectacle seen in Ireland."

"Scalneir.—Now Struvell, in the district of Ul-Meith-Macha, parish of Tydavnet, barony and county of Monaghan.—See the Ordnance Map of that county, sheet 8. The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 996. An overthrow of the O'Mehes at Struvel, by Donogh Fin's son, and by the
wherein many were slain; and Muirgheas, son of Ruidhri, fell in the heat of the conflict. Gillapadraig, son of Flannagan, lord of Teathbha, was slain by Fiachra, son of Rodubh, chief of Muintir-Maelfhinn. Muircheartach Beag Ua Coghaldaigh was slain. Mathghamhain, son of Cearbhall, lord of Ui-Dunchadha, was slain at Ath-Cliath by Maelmordha, son of Marchadh, in revenge of his father.

The Age of Christ, 996. The eighteenth year of Maelseachlainn. Colman of Coreach, pillar of the dignity of Ireland; Conn Ua Laithignen, Abbot of Fearna; and Dubhthach Ua Tadhgain, i.e. the son of Dubhthain, priest of Chlainmic-Nois, died. Ruidhri, son of Niall Ua Cenanainn, lord of Cineil-Coannill, died. A battle was gained over the Ui-Meith, at Sruthaire, by the son of Domnchadh Finn and the Feara-Rois, wherein the lord of Ui-Meith and many others were slain. Chlain-Iaird and Cenanannus were plundered by the foreigners of Athcliath. Maelseachlainn, son of Macruanaidh, royal heir of Oileach, died Domhnall, son of Domnchadh Finn, was blinded by Maelseachlainn, son of Domhnall.

The Age of Christ, 997. The nineteenth year of Maelseachlainn. Conaing Ua Cosgraigh, distinguished Bishop of Chlainmic-Nois, died. Diarmaid, son of Domhnall, lord of Ui-Cennsealaigh; [and] Gillapadraig, son of Domnchadh, lord of Osraighe, died. Gilla-Ermain, son of Aghda, lord of Teathbha, was slain by the Sil-Ronain. Oissine Ua Machainen, lord of Mughdhorna, was slain by Maelseachlainn on Inis-Mocha. 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-Caigaich was plundered by the men of Ross, where their king and others were lost. Maelseachlainn mac Macruama, heyre of Ailech, died by phisic given him. Clo~-Irard and Kells spoyled by Genties [recite, by Galls].

"Domell mac Donogh Finn blinded by Maelsechlainn. Maecolum mac Daniel, 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 Inismot, in the barony of Slane, and county of Meath.—See it already referred to at the years 922, 939."
Opring Daire Calgaich do Shallaibh. Stoicéin la Maclreachlann i Connacht, co mo mór, no lóirce Magh Ali, g co mo raicebain mac tígrína Clampaige leó. Imdhan co nSallaibh, g co nOrpaigíb pop creic nuille Cempeilteach, co prapáidepríe popína a ngríga g araith ma plauigh.

Aor Crompt, nai ceéid nocht a heacht. An réiltearna bhídom do Mhaolreachlann. Dubdaleche, mac Cealtair, comóbrtha Patruch g Cualann Cille, d'éig 2 lún i m'ain bhídom aithint a aong. Ceall bápa do aongam do Shallaib Ua chath. Nuall, mac Cíosa, píopeanna Teata, do máphiad la Calpaigíb hi Cúlmaime Mac Néill an réit Cruideán. Domnchaó, mac Oimniull, do eispáidla do Sírpoc, mac Anlaí, tígrína Gall, g do Mhaolmórda mac Muirchaó. Doíomár, mac Dúnnaigh, tígrína Siúil an Muínchaó, do máphiad la mac Comoitían Uí Chléimeach, tígrína Chione. Iomaipece eitn Anphailalb g Conalle, uí Únpcead lóigulla eispró Ua Cualéinn, fígrim Conalle, g pochara oile naíltae prí. Maolpcheclann Ua Maelmanach, tígrína Ua Cnopmaí, do máphiad la nUibh Cealtaigh. Nuaim Ua nÉitach la Chua, mac Oimniull, co traice bagóma móir, g bá tuirio do gámpí creach món Maige Cóta. Ua cilbe do tuaim, g ba he meg nCilbe príin Éimeach Maige Cóta. Do poanta eispró clocha muimhinn i la Maolpechlan. Stóicéin lep an píg Maolpcheclann, g la bhruin, mac Canainn, 50 Gall na Mara. Tangaobh na Gall Ua chath aí in poicere ce paimíní prí.

* Was lost by them; i.e. by the Connaughtmen. The meaning is: "On this occasion the Connaughtmen lost the son of the lord of Carragh-Aec.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 997. An army by Maelsclannan and by Bryan, that they brought pledges from the Galls for submission to Irishmen. Dußdalche, Patrick's Carib and Cumbicile's, in the 83rd year of his age, died. The burning of Ardmark to the humble, Daniel mac Deunan killed by Gaillachs. An army by Maelsclann into Connaught, and [he] "prayed them. Another by Bryan into Lérester, and prayed them."

- Cod. Chrenach, tom. 49.

Some of these events are noticed in the Annals of Clannmaoise, under the year 991, thus:

"A. D. 991" [recto, 998]. "King Moylescaghly and Bryan Borowe joyned together, and took hostages of all the Danes of Ireland, and went also to Connaught together, and tooke their hostages and jewels, such as they made choice of. Dußdalche, Cowarb of St. Patrick, and St. Columb, in the 73rd year of his age, died a good devoute sedge and holy man. DerycKluzig was preyed and robbed by Danes. Gilipatrick mac Donogh, king of Ossory, died. King Moylescaghly preyed and spayed Moye-Noye in Coonnought."
foreigners. An army was led by Maelseachlaimn into Connaught; and he plundered or burned Magh-Aei, and the son of the lord of Ciarraige was lost by them*. Inihar, with the foreigners, went on a predatory excursion into Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, where they lost the great part of their horses, and some of their army.

The Age of Christ, 998. The twentieth year of Maelseachlaimn. Dubh-daleithe, son of Ceallach, successor of Patrick and Colum-Cille, died on the 2nd of June, in the eighty-third year of his age. Cilla-da was plundered by the foreigners of Ath-cliath. Niall, son of Aghda, royal heir of Teathbha, was slain by the Calraighi, at Chlain-mic-Nois, on the festival of Ciaran. Donnchadh, son of Domhnall, was taken prisoner by Sitric, son of Amlaiccib, lord of the foreigners, and by Maelmordha, son of Murchadh. Diarmaid, son of Dúnadhach, lord of Sil-Ampnachadha, was slain by the son of Conhaltan Ua Cleirigh, lord of Aídhne. A battle between the Oirghialla and Conailli, in which fell Gillachrist Ua Cúllainn, lord of Conailli, and many others along with him. Maelseachlaimn Ua Macruanaidh, lord of Creadhthaimn, was slain by the Ui-Cléirigh. The plundering of Uí-Éachtach by Aedh, son of Domhnall, so that he carried off a great cattle spoil; and this was called the great prey of Magh-Cobha. The stone of Lí Aílbhe fell (and Magh-Aílbhe was the chief fort of Magh-Breagha), and four mill-stones were made of it by Maelseachlaimn. An army was led by the king, Maelseachlaimn, and by Brian, son of Céinneidigh, to Gleann Mánach. The foreigners of Ath-cliath came to attack them, but the

in the parish of Kilmore, in the barony of Lower Deecoe, and county of Meath.

* Gleann-Mánach.—This was the name of a valley near Dunlavan, in the county of Wicklow. See Circuit of Muireachtarach Mac Néill, p. 36.

In the Annals of Tigernach, and in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, this battle is noticed under the year 999. Dr. O'Brien, in his Laws of Tanistry, &c., with all the feelings of a provincial partisan, complains of the author of Cambrensis Eversus, who assigns to King Maelseachlaimn, or Malachy, alone, all the glory of the victory of Gleann-Mánach; 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 Borúma. 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 Malachy. Vallancey” [i.e., O'Brien] “then proceeds with much warmth and energy to contend that Malachy had no share whatever in this exploit.”—Vol. ii. p. 96.

*Chuen-conghair*: i.e. Slope of the Troop. Not identified. The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“ A.D. 908. Gillman mac Aghail killed by Kindred-Ronan marthinously. Gillechrist O'Culeman killed by Argialla, and many with him. Donncha mac Dhuail, King of Lenster, taken captive by Sitrick mac Aulaiv, King of Galls, and by Macmorra mac Murcha. The kingsdom of Leinster given to Macmora after that. The stone called Lia-Ailve fell, being a monument of Mabregh, and Maeilsechlainn made fower millstones of it after. Great booty with Maeilsechlainn from Lenster. Mac Egny mac Dalai, King of Airgiall, killed by Donncha mac Dhuail, king of Argialla, and many with him. The Annals of Cill Ceanodin, mac Agaid, killed mac Donell, from whence he brought” [a] “many great cowes. An army by Bryan, King of Ceshill, to Glenn-Mamma, whither the Galls” [i.e., the Galls] “of Dublin” [and Leustermen along with them] “came to resist him,
foreigners were routed and slaughtered, together with Aralt, son of Amhlacabh, and Cuilen, son of Eitgen, and other chiefs of Ath-cliath; and many of the foreigners were cut off in this conflict. After this Maciscachlaímn 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 Amhlacabh. 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 Chenn-Conghaire.
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 Ruairi. The son of Dunadhach, son of Gadhra, was slain. Dunghal, son of Cinaedh, was slain by Gillaccomhaghin, son of Cinaedh.

The Age of Christ, 999. The twenty-ninth year of Maciscachlaímn, Diarmaid, i.e. Conailech, lector of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Flainnbheartach 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. Muirghes, but they were overthrown, and their slaughter had about Aralt mac Abhaye, and about Cuhil mac Eitgen, and about the chiefs of the Galls. Bryan went to Dublin after and spoyled Dublin."—Cod. Claren., 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, 999]. "Donnogh mac Donnell, king of Lynster, was taken by Sitrick mac Awley, and held captive. King Moylesœaghlyn preyed all Lynster. Killclare was preyed and destroyed by the Dunes of Dublin. King Moylesœaghlyn and Bryan Bourve, with a great army, went to Gleannmanwy, where they were encountered by the Dunes of Dublin, in which encounter the chieuest Dunes of Dublin, with their Captaine, Harold mac Awley, and Cwillen mac Etigen, with many others of their principals, were slain; after which slaughter, King Moylesœaghlyn 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 Dunes 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 Tanistry, and others, assert that Maelseachlainn resigned the monarchy of Ireland to Brian, because he was not able to master the Danes; but this is all provincial fabrication, for Maelseachlainn had the Danes of Dublin, Meath, and Leinster, completely mastered, until Brian, whose daughter was married to Sitric, Danish King of Dublin, joined the Danes against him.—See his proclamation in 979, and his victory at Dublin, A. D. 988. Never was there a character so historically maligned as that of Maelseachlainn II. by Munsterfabricators of history; but Mr. Moore, by the aid of the authentic Irish annals, has laboriously endeavoured to clear his character from the stains with which their prejudices and calumnies have attempted to imbue it.

4 Fear—Neimhidh's Grave. Now probably Fearagh, in the parish of Moy-

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son of Aedh, lord of Uí-Diarnuda, was slain by his own people. Ceallach Ua Maelcorghais, chief poet of Connaught, died. Imhar of Port Lárige died. The foreigners again at Ath-cliath, and their hostages to Brian. Aedh Ua Ciardha was blinded by his brother, i.e. Ua Bhridgha Ua Ciardha. A great hosting by Brian, son of Ceimneidigh, with the chiefs and forces of South Connaught, with the men of Osraige 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 Fearta-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. Macelpoil, Bishop of Cluin-mic-Nois, and successor of Feichin; and Flaitheath, Abbot of Corcach, died. Fearghal, son of Conaing, lord of Oíleach, died. Dubhdera Ua Maelduin, lord of Feara-Luirt, was slain. Laidhghen Ua Leoggan was slain by the Ulidians. Niall Ua Ruaire was slain by the Cincel-Connail and their hostages to Bryan. Flaitheath O'Cananann, King of Kindred-Conaill, killed by his own [a suis acrisus est. Hugh O'Ciardha was blinded]. "An army by Bryan to Fertnive in Maghbragh, and Genties" [recte, Galls] "and Lenster went" [with a] "troop of horse before them, until Maelseachlaimn met them and killed them all almost. Bryan returned without battle or pray, proinde 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 Ardnamach, where he remained a sevenight, and offered ten guineas in gold" [recte, ten ounces of gold] "at the after at Ardnamach, and got none hostages of the Ulstermen. O'Donnell, prince of Durlis, was killed willfully by Hugh O'Nechole, prince of Tyrone. Hyner of Waterford died. The Danes returned to Dublin again and yielded hostages to Bryan Borowe. Flaitheath O'Cananann, prince of Tyrconnell, was killed by one of his own family. Ulgar 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 met by King Moylesaghlyne, and he slew them all for the most part at Moybray; and from thence Bryan went to Fearty-Nevie, in Moybray, and after some residence there returned to his country of Mounster, without committing any outrages, or contending with any." "Feara-Luirt: i.e. the men of Lurig, now a barony in the north of the county of Fermangha.
The family name, O'Muldoon, is now anglicised Muldoon, without the prefix Ua, or O'.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1000. A change of abbots at Ard-mach, viz., Madrinne mac Fheadhain, instead of Muircean of Boholmad; Ferchall mac Canaim, king of Ailech, died. Neil O'Roryke killed by Kindred Owen and Conell. Madpsail, Coarb of Fechin, mortus est. An army by Munstermen into the south of Meath, where Aengus mac Carrai met them, rescued their prisoners, and committed theirs' slaughter. The battle" [recte, the causeway] "of Athlone by Meadhchamh and Cathal O'Conor." — O'D. Chatten., tom. 49.

Most of the same events are given in the Annals of Clonmacnois at the year 994, as follows:

"A. D. 994." [recte, 1001]. "They of the Borders of Munster came to the nearer parts of Meath, and there made a great prey, and were overtaken by Enos mac Carthig Calman, who took many of their heads. Ferall mac Conyng, prince of Aileagh, died. Neale O'Royk was killed by Tyrconnell, and Hugh O'Neale of Tyrone. Moylepoyle, Bishop of Cloyne, ...
and Hugh Ua Neill, Ceannfaechadh, son of Conchobhar, lord of [Ui-Conaill] Gabhra, and Righbhardan, son of Dubhceron, 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 Domhnull, and by Cathal, son of Conchobhar. The causeway of Ath-lying was made by Maelseachlaimn to the middle of the river. Diarmuid Ua Lachtnain, 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]. Treinflher, son of Celecan, Prior of Ard-Macha, was slain. Conning Ua Fiachrach, Abbot of Teach-Mochua; Cele, son of Saibhne, Abbot of Shane; Cathalan Ua Corcrain, Abbot of Daimhinius; Maenach, Ostiarus of Ceanannus; and Flann, son of Eoghan, chief Brehon of Leath-Chuinn, died. Macmuadadh, son of Duibghilla, lord of Deallbhna-Beathra, died. Sitric, son of Amhlacibh, set out on a predatory excursion into Ulidia, in his ships; and he plundered Cill-cleithe and Inis-Cumhscraigh, 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 tranquility. Connaught was plundered by Aedh, son of Domhnall. Cearnachan, son of Flann, lord of Luighne, went upon a predatory excursion into Fearmhlahgh; and he was killed by Muircheartach Ua Ciardha, Tanist of Cairbre. A hosting by Brian, with the foreigners, Leinstermen, and Munstermen, to Ath-Luain, so
mchlo lair Ui Neill an t-eipceart, 7 Connaicta, co po gab a ngialla. Do neachaon drian 7 Maolpeachlanna rapiin co mphad Epeann rompu etir an fhriopa Mhice. Connachtaih Mummaschaib, Laasn, 7 Gallab, 50 paisceart Dun Dealgna i Connachtigh Mupremine. Do mac Aod, mac Duhmaill Ui Neill, piochnaina Epeann, Coana, mac Airghair, 2 Ula, co nUltain, 50 Cenel Connall, 7 Coigain, co n'Ughiallaib na noail gur ar maighin c'onna, 7 nigh peilecgitaih iucha pem, co po recarrat po oraib, 50 giallaib, gan gabail, 5an oipceine 5an antriop. Meirlich'm, 7. mac Cuno, tirphna Gailign, 7 bpouib, .1. mac Duanmata, do maibao li Maolpechlainn. Caemcluio abbaib i Nach Maicha i. Maolmupe, mac Cochaib mac monach Mhapcecin a bhoich Daimine. Sluigsio la drian 50 hocr chaib, co mug gialla Mhice 7 Connaict.

Aep Cnopért, mile a nó. An céo bhaduam ób bhrain, mac Muméiteig, mac Lopcan ób Einn li rige, lyxra bhaduam a aep an tan rin. Dunchao Una Manancha, comapba Cooimín, Pliomchaio Una Ruainine, comapba Cipáin mac an traoib do Choipea Moccha a c'ennél. Giaain, mac Ciallaib, Apianach Airg déirfeain, Gongail, mac teoin, ab Tuama Téine, [vécce]. Cpeach nóg la Dunchao, mac Dunchaoa Einn, 7 la hUib Mair, co po oipcearti Chano Léipe, comur tarraid Ciaral mac Laipoa, 7 comur tarríada iob hrí 1poí go rosinó popa, 7 co recipitáct a ngiala, co po lao a nár iarom etir eipgabail 7 maipbhabail, in Shunaich Una hUapgupa, tirpna Una Mair. Do poic nora Ciaral, mac Laipoaí aghaii mo aghaín 7 Lopcan.

the subjugation of the Danes was not Brian's chief object. The Munster writers, with a view of exonerating Brian from the odium of usurpation, and investing his acts with the sanction of popular approval, have asserted that he had been, previously to his first attack upon the monarch, solicited by the king and chieftains of Connacht to depose Maelsceabhalain, and become supreme monarch himself; but no authority for this assertion is to be found in any of our authentic annals.

"Dun-Dealyan.—Now Dunleer, in the county of Louth.

"In army, &c.—It is stated in the Royal Irish Academy copy of these Annals that this entry is from Leabhar Lecain. The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year :

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-Dealgaen, in Connaille-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, Cineal-Conaill, Cineal-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-Domnach. An army* was led by Brian to Ath-eliath; and he received the hostages of Meath and Connaught.

The Age of Christ, 1002. The first year of Brian, son of Ceinneidigh, son of Lorcan, in sovereignty over Ireland. Seventy-six years* was his age at that time. Dundachd Ua Manchaine, successor of Cacimhghin; Flannachd Ua Rundhlaire, successor of Ciaran, son of the artificer, of the tribe of Corca-Mogha; Eoghan, son of Ceallach, airehinneach of Ard-Breacain; [and] Donnghal, son of Beoan, Abbot of Tuain-Greine, [died]. A great depredation by Domchadh, son of Domchadh Finn, and the Ui-Meith, and they plundered Lann-Leire; but Cathal, son of Labhraidh, and the men of Breagha, overtook and defeated them, and they left behind their booty; and they were afterwards slaughtered or led captive, together with Sinnach Ua hUarghsa, lord of Ui-Meith. Cathal, son of Labhraidh, and Lorcan, son of Brotaidh, fell fighting

* 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 Mealseaghalinn, 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

Aon Ùímp, mile a tri. An fíara bhaobh do òímpan. Aonghus, mac òreagail, comairba Cannaigh, ùig mac ailteir nArd Macha. Tuaqháine Ua Conaball, abh Imlicha Lóibhraf, òcecc. Eochair Ua Flannagáin, aunchion-derach ìòr òitidh Árpa Macha, Í Cluana Frachna, Í raoi rhuìma ùa取消, òcecc. Sloighí ó òímp Í la Flannleachlaun a òtauirseit Conaeitic co rath neachail do nol timcheall Èireann, co po toimhirceIce Uí Ìdle òn timchearta mpr. Donnchadh, mac Flannagáin, tigína Ímp Li, òceig. 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.

"Mac-na-mo-bair : i.e. chief of the cows. His real name was Donnchadh, and he was the grandfather of Murchad, after whom the Mac Murroughs of Leinster took their hereditary surname.

The Annals of Ulster notice the following events under this year:

" A.D. 1002. Beccus roguit incepit. Flanncha O'Toain, Cearb of Kiaran; Donncha O'Maonch, Cearb of Ceanagh; Domnall mac Beann, Airechimnech of Thomregne; Owen mac Céllay, Airechimnech of Ardvóiscan, quierent in Christo-Sianach O'ithargus, king of Meath" [Uí Meith], "and Caille mac Lava, heyre of Meath, fell one with another" [recte, fell the one by the other]. "Caillach, mac Diarmida, king of Osceary; Hugh O'Comnach, king of Tehva; Conor mac Maelsechlaun, king of Coremurua; and Aecher, surnamed of the feet," [were] "all killed. Hugh mac Echtéirn killed within the oratory of Ferna-more-Macg."—Col. Clarend., tom. 49.

The accession of Brian to the monarchy of Ireland is noticed in the Annals of Cennacnoise under the year 996; but the translator has so interpolated the text with his own ideas of the merits of Brian, as to render it useless as an authority. His words are:

"A.D. 996. Bryan Borowe took the kingdom and government thereof out of the hands of King Moyleseaghlyn, in such manner as I do not intend to relate in this place." [Tighernach says, "the meadhall," i.e. per dolam.—Enr.] "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 Donneoathagh, lord of Gaileanga, was slain by Trotan, son of Bolgargait (or Tortan, son of Bolgargait), son of Maelmordha, lord of Feara-Cul, in his own house. Ceaibach, son of Diarmuid, lord of Osraigh, was slain by Donnchaadh, 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\(^2\), son of Maelsenachlann, lord of Corca-Moithrnuadh; and Aicher Ua Traighthech, with many others, were slain by the men of Unihall. Aedh, son of Echtghighern, was slain in the oratory of Fearna-mor-Maedhog, by Mael-na-mbo\(^3\).

The Age of Christ, 1003. The second year of Brian. Aenghus, son of Breasal, successor of Caimmeach, died on his pilgrimage at Ard-Macha. Dubhshistine Ua Lorcain, Abbot of Imleach-Ibhair, died. Ecshaidh Ua Flannagain\(^4\), airchinneach of the Lis-acidheadh\(^6\) of Ard-Macha, and of Cluain-Fiachna\(^5\), the most distinguished historian of the Irish, died. An army was led by Brian and Maelsenachlann into North Connaught, as far as Traigh-Eothail, to proceed around Ireland; but they were prevented by the Ui-Neill of the North. Domhnull, 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 Kedcagh, 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."

\(^1\) Ecshaidh Ua Flannagain.—Conell Macgeoghegan, who had some of his writings, calls him "Eoghe O'Flannagan, Archdean of Armagh and Clonfagha."—See note \(^3\), under A. M. 2242; and extract from Leabhar-na-mhüidheiri, 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.

\(^2\) Lis-acidheadh: i.e. Fort of the Guests.

\(^3\) Cluain-Fiachna.—Now Clonfinkle, 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 Clonfinka in his Life of St. Patrick, c. 87; but in the Taxation of 1306, and in the Registries of the Archbishops Swetenman, Swayne, Mey, Octavian, and Dowdall, it is called by the name Cluan-Fiaehina, variously orthographeal, thus: "Eclesia de Clonfckyna"—Taxation, 1306; "Eclesia parochialis de Clonfckyna."—Regist. Milo Swetenman, A. D. 1367, fol. 45, b; "Clonfckyna,"—Reg. Swetenman, A. D. 1428, fol. 44, b; "Clonfckyna,"—Reg. Mey, i. 23, b, iv. 16, b; "Clonfckyna,"—Reg. Octavian, fol. 46, b; "Clonfckyna,"—Reg. Dowdall, A. D. 1535, p. 251.

\(^4\) Traigh-Eothail.—A large strand near Ballysadare, in the county of Sligo.—See note \(^1\), under A. M. 3303.
mac Pín, mac Duibhioil, do mairbho do Chóise, mac Úeda, mac Duibhioil 
ín ná ea deircege Gailné, tríu inaibh. Ótair ina múinteir píon do mair-
baó in Chóise mhan ro éitbair, co ro nógadh ainn Dé 7 Mócanóce do pín. 
ótain, mac Maoímnáin, tigiméí leirceir Comnaeit, do mairba ó a muint-
ceir réim. Ó dhu Canann ino mairba do Úa Macnoiarnaí, Mírfeidh, 
mac Óirínne, tigiméí Coannuine Luachra, dég. Naebúin, mac Malíci-
ainn, lú sí ná rhipeann Eriúin uisce. Cath Chraoibhe túilche éitbhair Útaibh 7 
Cenél nGógan, do maoinnín roth Útaibh. Ó dhu amh Eochaidh, mac Chroscap, pí 
Úlas, 7 Dúbhchinn a brácair, 7 na mac eocaí 1. Cúinni, 7 Domnaill, 
Oirínne, tigiméí Úa hEacach, Thollarasetraí, mac Comóthaig, Cumna-
beach, mac Plaitpáin, Dúbplanága, mac Úeda, Caéral, mac Eticch, Conene, 
mac Mírrifeidh, 7 poigéla Úla dféadna, 7 ro maice in tromaim do Dún 
Eacach, 7 co Órnum ba. Domnaídhai Úa Cogáisp, tigiméí Dall Chmanaí, 7 
ríoghiúnaíma Úlaó, do mairbaí an aithneach Lá na Cenél nGógan. Aob, mac 
Domnaill Úi Neill, tigiméí Úirin, 7 poigélaíma Eriúin dh tugaimh in 
íonaimh in eícce, thum cúisear ní thuaidh uisce a phlaitpairí, 7 in naonaidh bhailte 
phiche a aonr. Ímaicheo étair Taílé Úa Cealltaí co Úib Mάime, 7 co 
ríbairh nochtach Móiste h'ompair Úib Máine, 7 Úi Fiacprach Cúimple 
nochtach Comnaeit ma pomairén, ón in tromáidh Thollaceralltaí, mac Com-
útain 1 Cláirn, tigiméí Úa Fiacprach, Concuain, mac Ubbín, 7 Clánpat-
laín, mac Ruaidh, 7 pochte a oirle. Ó dhu amh Úino mac Máracán 
Cámair Úa Máine 1 tríomáin. Domnaill, mac Plannachail, tigiméí Fírip 
Úi, uisce. Útairainn, mac Óengúsra, tóipeach Gairing níosó, 7 Fírip Úcul 2 do 
miarbaó.

* Gailné.—Now Gallen, in the barony of 
Garrycastle, and King's County.
* Crathbha-riathach : i. e. the Spreading Tree 
of the Hill. This is probably the place now called 
Creave, situated near Glenavy, in the barony of 
Upper Massareene, and county of Antrim.

* Dom-Eaithch.—Now Dunboy, in the 
parish of Blaris, or Lisburn, on the River Lagan. 
—See Reeves's Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down 
and Conner, &c., pp. 47, 342.

* Broun-dhó : 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 Castleragh, 
and county of Down.—Ibid., p. 342, note 3.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1003. Aenghus mac Bresail, Coarb 
of Cuminach, in Ardinach, in peregrinatione 
quirit. Eochu ÓPlannagain, Aitchinaich of 
Lisgoe" [at Ardinach] "and Oisín Fhíchna, 
chief poet and chronicler. 68 anno etatis sce 
obái. Gillakellai mac Conaitan, king of Fiachrach 
Aigne ; and Bryan mac Macrurnas, eccesi
Duibbhghilla, was slain by Core, son of Aedh, son of Duibbhghilla, in the doorway of the oratory of Gailinme, by treachery. Two of his own people slew this Core immediately, by which the name of God and Mochonog was magnified. Brian, son of Maclrumanaidh, lord of West Connaught, was slain by his own people. The two O'Canannains were slain by O'Maelgoraidh. Muirendhach, son of Diarmait, lord of Ciarraiagh-Lauchra, died. Nachhan, son of Maclechiarna, chief artificer of Ireland, died. The battle of Craebl-tuilech, between the Ulidians and the Cincel-Eoghain, in which the Ulidians were defeated. In this battle were slain Eochaidh, son of Ardghair, King of Ulidia, and Dubhthuimne, his brother; and the two sons of Eochaidh, i.e. Cuduligh and Domhnall; Gairbhidh, lord of Ui-Eaithach; Gillapadraig, son of Tomaitch; Cumuccach, son of Flathrai; Dubhshlanga, 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-Eaithach and Druim-bo. Domnachadh Ua Loingsigh, lord of Dal-Arraidhe, and royal heir of Ulidia, was slain on the following day by the Cincel-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 Ceallagh with the Ui-Maine, and the men of West Meath assisting the Ui-Maine [on the one side], and the Ui-Fiachraich Aidhne aided by West Connaught [on the other], wherein fell Gillacallaigh, son of Comhlaith Ua Cleirigh, lord of Ui-Fiachraich; Conchoibhair, son of Ubben; Ceanfaelach, son of Ruaidhri, and many others. Finn, son of Maccan, Tanist of Ui-Maine, fell in the heat of the conflict. Domhnall, son of Flannagan, died. Madadhan, son of Aenghus, chief of Gaileanga-Bega and Feara-Cul, was slain.

**aniu.** Donell mac Flannagan, king of Fer-Li; and Mureach mac Diarmada, king of Ciarrai Luachra, *morimatur.* The battle of Krixtelch, between Ulster and Kindred-Owen, where Ulstermen were overthrown. Eochla mac Ardgar, king of Ulster, there killed. Duvshumme, his brother, his two sons, Cuduligh and Donell, and the slaughter of the whole army both good and base, viz., Garvith, king of O'Nechoch; Gilpatrick mac Tomaltay; Cumuccach mac Flathrey; Duibhghilla mac Hugh; Cahalan mac Etroch; Conene mac Murtagh, and most of Ulstermen; and pursued the slaughter to Dunech-dach and to Drumbo, where Hugh mac Daniel, king of Ailech, was killed; but Kindred-Owen saith that he was killed by themselves. Donnela O'Longsi, king of Duharrain, killed by Kindred-Owen, *per defun.* Forces by Bryan to Tuaclabaile to make a circuit, until he was prevented by Tyrone. Two O'Canannains killed by O'Mal-
Ainri Crioirt, níle a ceartach. An triú bhfasam do dhún. Domnall, mac Macinnoda, abb Muintreach Ómne, eppcor 7 rí nóigh naom eiphe.

S. Óen pípleáigín 7 abh Threóinte, eppcor, eccnaom, 7 obhítreach, técc. Iar noighbhéatadh i nÁpio Macha, co ponóir 7 co nárpaíom mair. Áp occá eccnae po páinín.

An ríceann an triú eppcor,
An naom Óe, co peib noelha,
Ro part uainn a nábralacht,
Or luò Aoí a ríeb Thúmpa.

Nab maíp Aeduon ón Ópraighnaí bhinn,
Co ngebellean gímla g лече pano
Eairp an glé geman gleofo gímn,
Teapdaí líiseanto Épeann anó.


foray. Dunlaine O’Lorkan, Airchinmech of Indeich Ivair, quíta. Maesbolláin, king of Tarach, fell off his horse, that he was like to die.”—Cod. Cláirch., tom. 49.

"From the side of Tarland.—This alludes to the position of Tréloch, now Tréver, in Meath.

This passage is incorrectly translated by Dr. O’Connor, which is the less excusable, as Colgan renders it correctly (Trias Thaum., p. 297) as follows:

"A. D. 1004. Sanctus Aidos Scholasticus, seu Theodorit Lectus, Abbas Trestofineus (in Media) Episcopus, Sapiens, et Peregrinus, Arthachan in citer sanctimoniali, cum magnus honor sepadus decessit. Cujus Epitaphium his Hibernicus versibus descriptum ibidem legi:ture.” [Here he gives the Irish verses as printed above in the text.] “Qui versus latine redditti talen exhibit 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 Breaghmalagh 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 Leithghlina and Saighir, died. Muireadhach, lord of Conaille, was slain by the Mughdhorna. Gillacomhghaill, son of Ardghar, and his son, and two hundred along with them, were slain by Maclruanaidh, son of Ardghar, contending for the kingdom of Ulidia. A hosting by Brian, son of Ceinneidigh, with the men of the south of Ireland, into Cinel-Eoghain and Ulidia, to demand hostages. They proceeded through Meath, where they remained a night at Tailltin. They afterwards marched northwards, and remained a week at Ard-Macha; and Brian left twenty ounces of gold [as an offering] upon the altar of Ard-Macha. After that they went into Dal-Araide, and carried off the pledges of the Dal-Araide and Dal-Fiatach in general. Ingeirci, lord of Conailli, was slain. Ath-chathail was burned by the people of South Breagha, by secrecy. Leath-Chathail was plundered by Flaithbheartach Ua Neill; and Aedh, son of Tomaltach, lord of

"Iste sapiens, Archiepiscopus, Sanctus Dei decorus format;
Transit a nobis Apostolus, quando decessit Aedus ex partibus Tenorier.
Quandoquidem non vivit Aedus de Bregmagia speciosa tiv celebris famer, lucens lucerna;
(O dextrimentum!) pretiosa gemma, deus claram, interit in eo doctrina Hibernae."

*Cill-Lamhraighe.—In the gloss to the Feilire-Aengus, at 6th of December, the church of Cill-Lamhraighe, of which Gobban Mac Ui Laineach was the patron, is placed "in Ui Cairthem 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.
The events of Loch Bricrenn and the Battle of Taghadoe are chronicled in the Irish chronicles. Loch Bricrenn, a lake in Ulster, holds significant historical value in Irish annals. The battle, fought in 470, involved several notable figures, including Muregan of Bothdonny, Coarb of Patrick, and Hugh of Treed, who was a champion of Ardmach. The Battle of Taghadoe, fought in 1004, was a pivotal event in Irish history, marked by the death of Artan, son of Ollman, and the overthrow of the king of Ireland by the Ulstermen. These events are recorded in the Irish Annals and are pivotal in the historical context of Ireland.

**Loch Bricrenn**—Now Longbridge, in the county of Down.—See note 1, under the year 832, pp. 447, 448, supra.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A.D. 1001. Hugh O'Flannagan, Airchiumech of Main-Collim Cilf" [now Moone, in the south of the county of Kildare.—Ed.]; "Ragnal mac Gofray, king of Hands; Conor mac Daniell, king of Loch Beleech; Macbriidyd O'Rinna, Abbot of Act; Donell mac Machia, Airchiumech of Mainister, in Christo mortui cant. Gilesmagil, king of Ulster, killed by Madfruinnay, his owne brother. Hugh mac Tormaltay killed by Flavertagh O'Neill, the day he spoyled Lacka. Muregan of Bothdonny, Coarb of Patrick, in the 72nd yeares of his age, died. Hugh of Treed, chief in learning and prayer, mortue ost, in Ardmach. A battle between the men of Scotland and Monalir, where the king of Scotland, Cinaeth mac Cuin, was shaine. An overthrow at Longbridgeunn given to Ulstermen and O'Neilhach, where Artan, beyre of Eahsach, fell. Great forces by Bryan, with the lords and nobility of Ireland about him, to Ardmach, and left 20 ounces of gold upon Patrick's altar, and went back with pledges of all Ireland with him."—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

"Book of Clanain-néac"—This is probably the chronicle translated into English by Connell...
Leath-Chathail, was slain by him. A battle was gained at Loch-Briceann', by Flaitbhbeartach, over the Ui-Eathach and the Ulidians, where Artan, royal heir of Ui-Eathach, was slain.

The Age of Christ, 1005. The fourth year of Brian. Finghin, Abbot of Ros-Cre, died. Dunchadh, son of Dunadhach, lector of Cluain-mic-Nois, and its anchorite afterwards, head of its rule and history, died; he was the senior of the race of Conn-nambochta. Macrumanaidh, son of Aedh Ua Dubhada, lord of Ui-Finch preaching-Muirisge, and his son, i.e. Macelseachlainn, and his brother, i.e. Gebhemach, son of Aedh, died. A great prey was made by Flaitbhbeartach, son of Muircheartach, lord of Aileach, in Conaille-Muirtheimhne; but Macelseachlainn, King of Teamhair, overtook him [and his party], and they lost two hundred men by killing and capturing, together with the lord of Ui-Finch preaching-Arda-sratha. Cathal, son of Dunchadh, lord of Gaileanga-Mora, was slain. Echmhelidh Ua hAitidhe, lord of Ui-Eathach, was slain by the Ulidians themselves.

Extract from the Book of Cluain-mic-Nois⁴, and the Book of the Island⁵, i.e. the Island of the Saints, in Loch Ribh.

A great army was led by Brian, son of Ceinnedigh, into Cinel-Couall and Cinel-Eoghain, to demand hostages. The rout they took was through the middle of Connacht, over Eas-Ruaidh, through the middle of Tir-Couall, through Cinel-Eoghain, over Fcartas Cansa⁶, into Dal-Riada, into Dal-Araidhe, into Ulidia, into Conaille-Muirtheimhne; and they arrived, about Lammas, at Bealach-duin⁷. The Leinstermen then proceeded southwards across Breagha

Mageoghegan in 1627; but this passage is not to be found in the translation.

⁴ The Book of the Island.—This was a book of annals, which were continued by Augustin Magraidin to his own time, A.D. 1405. Ware had a part of these annals, with some additions made after Magraidin's death.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Writers of Ireland, p. 87; Colgan's Acta Sanctorum, p. 5; and Archdall's Monast. Hib., p. 412. These annals have not been yet identified, if extant.

⁵ Fcartas-Cansa: i.e. the ford or crossing of Camus. This was the name of a ford on the River Bann, near the old church of Camus-Macosquin.—See Colgan's Acta Sanctorum, p. 147; and Reeves's Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down and Connor, &c., pp. 342, 388, and note ¹. under A.D. 938, p. 639, supra.

⁶ Bealach-duin.—The place of this name already referred to at the years 770, 778, 868, 969, is the present Castlekieran, near Kells, in Meath. But from the references to the sea and the plain of Bregia in this passage, it would appear that the Bealach-duin here mentioned
was in the present county of Louth. It is probably intended for Brach-Dún-Degalma, i.e. the road or pass of Dundalk.

The foreigners: i.e. the Danes, who were Brian Boruma's allies, and who assisted him in deposing Maelsechlainn II., and in weakening the power of the Northern Uí Neill.

Westwards: The writer is not very accurate here in describing the points of the compass. Westwards will apply to the men of Connaught, but not to those of Ossory, who dwelt southwards of the point of their dispersion.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

A. D. 1005. Armeach mac Coseal, bishop and scribe of Ardmac, and Finguine, Abbot of Roscrea, mortui sunt. Maelmanni O'Duvfá, his son, Macelchlainn, and his brother, Goramann, mortui sunt. Echnili U'lahity, king of Onehach, by the writer, Macelmanni mac Flannagan, by the Conells, and Cahalan, King of Galeng, occisi sunt. Forces about Ireland by Bryan, into Connaught, over Eraw, into Tir-Concll, through Kindred-Owen, over Fertas-Camsa, in Ulster, in Aenach-
to their territory, and the foreigners 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 Boruma and his party] did not obtain the hostages of the races of Conall and Eoghan. Mael-mambo, lord of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, 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. Dubhthuinne, in the middle of Dun-Leathghlaise, in violation of the guarantees of the saints of Ireland. Dubhthuinne, i.e. the Torc, King of Ulidia, was slain, through the miracles of God and Patrick, by Muireadhach, son of Madadhan, in revenge of his father. Muiregen Bocht, of Both-Domhnaigh, successor of Patrick, died; seventy years his age.

The Age of Christ, 1006. The fifth year of Brian. Cennfachadh, airchinnache of Drum-mor-Mocholmog; Caicher, son of Maenach, Abbot of Mungraide; and Ceallach Ua Mean人格ain, airchinnache of Corcach, died. Fiachra Ua Foarta, 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-mic-Nois, died; he was of the tribe of Breaghmdaine. Trenfhear Ua Baighealain, lord of Dark
Conall roth Loch Erne. Cúconnacht, mac Ónaíthe, taoipech Sil n'Amhánca, th mhaith ra Mucbhaí mac Ónain. Ua Óingaltaig inomho téipsid Mucbhaí mac Ónain. Mc Amaigh, mac Ónain, th mhaith ra Mucbhaí mac Ónain. Mc Amaigh, mac Ónain, th mhaith ra Mucbhaí mac Ónain.

1 The Great Gospel.—This passage is translated by Colgan as follows:
   "A.D. 1006. Codex Evangeliorum Divi Columbæ gennés et auro celatum quidam in trunciuli ì Basilica majori Kennanascal de norte firmatur; et pict duos menses auro et celatone exatus, reperitur sub cepitibus."—Tract Thaum., p. 508.

This splendid manuscript of the Gospels is now preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin.—See the Miscellany of the Irish Archæological Society, vol. i. p. 127.

"Eóchoile: i.e. the parochus, 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. Madruma mac Ardgaír killed by Madagan mac Donell. Cellach O'Mengoe-ram, Arinhannech of Cork, quierit. Trener O'Beylan, king of Dartry, killed by Kindred-Coll at Loch Erne. Madagan mac Donell, king of Ulster, killed by Tork, in St. Bride's Church, in the midst of Dunbheghlas. Cúconnacht mac Dunai killed by Bryan, per dolum. An army by Fhlahvertach O'Neill into Ulster, that he brought seven pledges from them, and..."
traighe, was slain by the Cinel-Conaill on Loch-Eirne. Cuonnacht, son of Dunadhaigh, chief of Sid-Anmchadha, was slain by Murchadh, son of Brian [Borumha]. Ua Dunghalaigh, lord of Muscreagh-thuire, slew him in the vicinity of Lothra. Muireadhach, son of Crician, resigned the successorship of Colum Cille for the sake of God. The renewal of the fair of Tailltin by Maeldseachlainn; and Feardomhnaich was appointed to the successorship of Colum Cill, 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 Connemara. 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 Flaitihbheartach Ua Neill into Ulidia, and carried off seven hostages from them, and slew the lord of Leath-Chathail, i.e. Cualadh, son of Aenghus. Domhnall, son of Dubhthaime, King of Ulidia, was slain by Muireadhach, son of Madudhan, and Uarghaeth of Sliabh Fuaid. Airmheadach, 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 sufficated in a cave8, in Gaileanga of Corann. Feardomhnaich, successor of Finnem of Chain-Iraird, died. Finshmechta Ua Fiahra, Abbot of Teach-Mochnu; and Tuathal O'Conchobhair, successor of Finntan, died. Maeldomhna Ua Gearagain, successor of Caimneach; and Ceilechair, son of Domnuan, son of Ceinnideiligh, Abbot of Tir-da-ghlas, died. A victory was gained by Aenghus, son of Carrach, over the Fears-Ccall, wherein fell Demon Gatlaich Ua Maeldomhaidh. Great frost and

killed the king of Lecale, Cu-Ula mac Aengusa. Forces by Bryan into Kindred-Owen to Dunemain, were Ardmac, and brought with him Crician, Coarb of Finne Mcailbe, who was captive from Ulster with Kindred-Owen. The Tork, king of Ulster, killed by Mureach mac Madugan, in revenge of his father, by the power of God and Patrick. Mureach mac Crician renounced9 [recte, resigned] "the Coarbship of Colum Cille for God. The renewing of the faire of Aenach Taillten by Maeldseachlainn. Ferdomnach" [was installed] "in the Coarbship of Columkill by the advice of Ireland in that faire. The book called Sesced mor, or Great Gospel of Colum Cille, stolen."—Cod. Chronol., 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.

8 A cave.—This is probably the cave of Keshcorran, in the barony of Corran, and county of Sligo, connected with which curious legends still exist among the peasantry.
Annals Rioghachta Eireann.

[1008.

mór 7 pneaíta 6 ocht lo Inannach co Caire. Muireadach, mac Óibríunne, pí Únaí.  

Cúrop Cnoip, mile a hocht. An fírtná bheadhann na dhian. Carál, mac Capadhra, comairba Caímaidh, Maelmuire Ua Nuachtan, comairba Cinnbail, téig. Echtaisarn Ua Úaumhilla, véce. Óibidbailís, i mB jis Connaict, bín dhínam, mac Cinnbeirti, véce. Taog Óubruitheac, mac píg Connaict, no marbha na Commaicni. Únaí, mac Úi Treaipreach, tíspína Ua mbúínti, véce. Maitfíann, tigíma Sil na hUmhain, do marbha lá a bónáid. Slaíocht lá Plaithbhristeach Ua Néill go rópa dhríth, go cnaic bhabhraim is mór. Maitín rop Connaictaí píar fhirbheine. Maitín ana rop pearaibh fhirbheine píar Connaictaí. Clochta, mac Longuire, pím pille Criann na amháin, véce. Únaí, mac Úi Thriagáis, tigíma Ua mbúínti, véce.


*Muireadhaich.—This is inserted in a modern hand, and is left imperfect. The Annals of Ulster notice the following events under this year:*


*Taolga Dubhthachailch; i.e. Teige, Thaddheus, or Timothy, the Black-eyed.  

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:  

* A. D. 1008. Extrem revenge by Maeldshealmain upon Lenester. Cahal mac Caraúsa, Coarb of Cinnmach; and Macmuire O'Hiuchtán, Coarb of Kells, mortu sunt. Macdán-in-gui-neít, 3. of the great sphere, king of O'Dorhain, killed by Kindred-Owen in Ardmac, in the midst of Connacht, for the uprising of both armies. Donech O'Cebile blinded by Flahertach at His-European, and killed him after. An overthrow given to Connacht by Breastyenmen; and another by Connacht given them. An army by Flah-
snow from the eighth of the Ides of January till Easter. Muireadhach, son of Dubhthuinne, King of Ulidia, [was slain].

The Age of Christ, 1008. The seventh year of Brian. Cathal, son of Carluis, successor of Connacht; Macnuire Ua hUchtain, comharba of Ceananuas, died. Echthighearn Ua Goirrghilla, died. Dubhchobhlaigh, daughter of the King of Connacht, and wife of Brian, son of Ceinmeidigh, died. Tadhg Dubhshuileach, son of the King of Connacht, was slain by the Conmaicni. Gusan, son of Ua Treasach, lord of Ui-Bairreche, died. Macadhlan, lord of Sil-Anmachadha, was slain by his brother. An army was led by Feithbheartach Ua Neill against the men of Breaghla, and carried off a great cattle spoil. A battle was gained over the Conmaicni by the men of Breifne. A battle was gained over the men of Breifne by the Connachtmen. Clothna, son of Aenghus, chief poet of Ireland in his time, died. Gusan, son of Treasach, lord of Ui-Baireche, died.

The Age of Christ, 1009 [recte 1010]. The eighth year of Brian. Conaing, son of Aedhagan, a bishop, died at Chlain-mic-Nois; he was of the tribe of the Mughdhorna-Maighen. Crunnchael, a bishop, died. Scanlan Ua Dungila, Abbot of Dun-Leathghlaise, was blinded. Diarmaid, successor of Bearnach; Muireadhach, son of Mochloingsceach, archimnarch of Muanan; Macsiuthain Ua Cearblaith, [one] of the family of Inis-Faithleann, chief doctor of the western world in his time, and lord of Eoghanacht of Loch-Lein, died after a good life. Marcuin, son of Ceinmeidigh, head of the clergy of Munster, died. The comharba of Colum, son of Crimhtainn, i.e. of Tircaghglas. Imis-Celltra and Cill-Dahua, died. Cathal, son of Conchobhar, King of Connacht, died after penance; he was the grandson of Tadhg of the Tower. Dearbhall, vertach O’Neill to the men of Bregh, from whom he brought many cows. Macmorra, king of Lenster, got a fall, and burst” [broke] “his legg. Duivehalay, daughter to the King of Connacht, wife to Brian mac Connely, morte est. The oratory of Ardmac this yeare is covered with lead” [Oeotorium Ardmaca in hoc anno plana tegitur]. “Clothna mac Aengusa, chief poet of Ireland, died.”—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.
annala rioghachta eireann.  [1010.

mac Caoil, decc. Caoil, mac Duiubara, tigriona Pipmanach, decc. Mupriobaċ hUa hUena, tigriona Murcpaige, [decc]. Slaghdū la ◆ brān co Clanloch Stoibe Múir, co μuee aetirne Cenel Eogham 7 Ua. Óob, mac Cúinn, μiaim ρḥelin Oth, 7 Oinncuan, tigearna Músgor, vo μarbaò.

Aire Cóirpe, mile a chellt. An νονιò na bhlasan vo Æbran. Mupriobač, mac Cρiobhán, comairba Colam Cille, 7 Aíδnain, pao, 7 ερεφορ, 7 mac ροςε, μιέτισμον Αριν Μαχα, 7 αδιαρ comairba Phatepaicce, decc iarrann cérμιa μi̇s μu̇s na μeasamh aonair a n. Colainn Imair, aois Sáthair an pömraidh, 7 po hแบννiς do νονιο, 7 50 ναρμινεν μρις υμινιεκκ μις 1 ωμις Μαχα απ μεκλα na μεκσρα. Plano Ua Domncha, comairba Oen- nae, decc. Plarthearacht Ua Ceṣenecn, comairba Tgrionaix, Τούν, 7 7 ιέρωπ, 7 μυς ερεφορ, 7 50 μυς ο μφιμ ηριμη, 7 a εκκ ιαρ μυς με ςιλτ ηριμη tni Clanam Εβαφ. Óíuφ, mac Iarnām, αρπιωμεκκ Ωεαρμιεφ, Oílaγh Díφer Toла, comairba Rέγενε 7 Toла, ρμιντις ζογανε, Pachta, comairba Ρινδεμ Clanad hloμαρφ, decc. Slóicushead la Æbran vo Maṣ Copan, vo μς leir tiγriona Cenеoǐl Conall 1. Maolμrapuch Ua Maolμrapam, μμις ρεφ, 50 Cúm Copan. Maolμrapuch Ua Domnasl, tiγriona Cenеoǐl Lιγειφech, vo

* *  

1 Fomrh-Monach.—Now Fermanagh.  

2 Clonboic.—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 penicinθia moriθε]+ "Mureach O'Huighe, king of Muskry, and Cahal mac Duμ- dara, king of Fermanagh, mortai nuiat. Maetsu- hain O'Cerval, chief learned of Ireland, and king of Eoghanacht Locha-Leín. Markan mac Cmany, Ceart of Colum mac Crivihan, of Inis-Cetra, and Killdīthna, and Mureach mac Mochdengo, Airchμhμch of Mucknay, in Christo dumeicencnt. Hugh mac Cúinn, bheare of Ailech, and Dunman, king of Musgon, occei nuiat. Fores by Bryam to C Hawtholch of Shiave-Fuial, that he got the pledges of Leth Cúinn, 7. " [the northern] "half of Irelan. Estacμetον, Au- tumnasʃtracμtον, Scamhan O'Dungahain, prince of Dundaleghglas, was forcibly entred into his mansion" [θετέ, was forcibly entered upon in his mansion], "himself blinded after he was brought forth at Finavar by Nell mac Duμ- dhinne. Dervaile. Teg mac Cahal's daughter, morta ρt.—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.  

* On Saturday night.—These criteria clearly show that the Annals of the Four Masters, as well as the Annals of Ulster, are antedated at this period by one year. In the year 1010, the fifth of the Calends of January, or 28th of December, fell on Friday, as appears from the order of the Dominical letters, and of the cycle of the moon. But in the next year, 1011, the fifth before the Calends of January, or 28th of December, fell on Saturday.  

* Ouma: i.e. Endents of Killanny in Aran- more, an island in the bay of Galway.  

* Magh-Curran.—Not identified.  

* Cottu-Corrath: i.e. Head of the Weir, now
daughter of Tadhg, son of Cathal, died. Cathal, son of Dubhdara, lord of Fearsa-Manach, died. Muireadhach Ua hAedha, lord of Muscraighe, [died]. An army was led by Brian to Claenloch of Sliabh-Fuaid, and he obtained the hostages of the Cineal-Eoghan and Ulidians. Aedh, son of Conn, royal heir of O'Leach; and Donnchadh, lord of Mughdhoran, were slain.

The Age of Christ, 1010 [recte 1011]. The ninth year of Brian. Muireadhach, son of Criechan, 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 Donnachdha, successor of Oena, died. Flaitheartach Ua Cethenech, 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 Iarman, airchmennaich of Dearmhanach; 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 Cineilduaill, i.e. Maelruanaidh Ua Maeldoraidh, in obedience, to Cenn-Coradh. Maelruanaidh Ua Domluainn, lord of Cineil-Luighdheach, was slain by the men anglicised Kincora. This was the name of a hill in the present town of Kilbaha, 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 Muireartach Mac Neill, p. 46.

* Ua Domluainn. — Now anglicised O'Donnell. This is the first notice of the surname Ua Domluainn 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 Cineil-Luighdheach, of which Kilmacrennan, in the county of Donegal, was the principal church and residence. They derive their hereditary surname from Domluainn, son of Eignechan, 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 Muireartach, son of Cennfadhaill, son of Garbh, son of Rom, son of Laghailldha, from whom was derived the tribe-name of Cineil-Luighdheach, son of Sitha, son of Fearghus Cennfoda, i.e. Fergus the Long-headed, son of Conall Guibuan, son of Niall of the Nine Hostages, monarch of Ireland in the beginning of the fifth century. For the extent of Cineil-Luighdheach, see note 4, under the year 868, p. 513, supra.
The Cinel-Eoghain, killed in Flavertach, son of Flavertach, mac Muirechtaig, in the territory of Flan-Pearse, e.g. Sluain, mac Doonab. 1176.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A.D. 1010" [voir. 1011]. "Dunamach in Cotham Gill's in Ardmaich; Flavertach O'Cealuan, Cotham of Tarmach, chief bishop and anchorite, killed by Breifne na in his own retinue. Murach O'Criuchan, Cotham of Colman Gill, and Lector of Ardmaich, in Christo mortuus est. Flavertach O'Nell, king of Ailech, with the young men of the Fochla, and Murach Bryan's sons, with Muase-termen, Lusscy, and the south O'Neills, spoyled Kindred-Conell, from whence they brought 300 captives, with many cows. Bryan and MacEchlaíne again in camp at Anaghlinn, Macrannay O'Donell, king of Kindred-Lugnach, killed by the men of Magh-These. Aengus O'Lapan, king of Kindred-Eme, killed by Kindred-Owen of the land. Hugh mac Mathghamh, heir of Cashel, mortuus est. An army by Flavertach O'Nell against mac Donabhinn to Dun-Eadhach, burnt the said Dun, brooke the town, and took Nell mac

...
of Magh-Ithe. Oenghus Ua Lapain, lord of Cincle-Enda, was slain by the Cincl-Eoglain of the Island. Murchadh, son of Brian, with the men of Munster, the Leinstermen, with the Uí Neill of the South, and Flaithbheartach, son of Muircheartach, lord of Oileach, with the soldiers of the North, to plunder Cincl-Laighdheach, and they carried off three hundred and a great prey of cattle. Domnall, son of Brian, son of Ceinneidigh, son of the king of Ireland, died. An army was led by Flaithbheartach Ua Neill to Dun-Emachta; and he burned the fortress, and demolished the town, and he carried off pledges from Niall, son of Dubhthuinne. Aedh, son of Mathghamhain, royal heir of Caiscal, died. Faelan, son of Domnaing, lord of Uí-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 Connachtadh of Sabhail, bishop, anchorite, and pilgrim; Macbrighde Mac-an-Gobhann, 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 Lughnadhath; Cian, successor of Cúinteach; Caenachomnae Ua Scannlain, aircheannach of Daimhinus; Maclonain, Abbot of RosCre; and Conunnach Ua Tomhrain, priest and chief singer of Clain-mic-Nois, died. An army was led by Flaithbheartach, son of Muircheartach, into Cincl-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 Cincl-Conaill, until he reached Druim-cialla and Tracht-Eothaille, where Niall, son of Gillaphadraig, son of Fearghal, was slain, and


A great malady.—This passage is translated by Colgan as follows:

“A.D. 1011. Ardnamacha a festo omnium Sanctorum usque ad initium Maii, magna mortalitate infestatur; quia Kennubadius de Saballo, Episcopus, Anachoreta et Peregrinus; Macbrigidus Macangobhann, Scholasticus, sec Lector Ardnamachanus; Scolagus, filius Clercen, nobilis Prebyter Ardnamachanus, et alii innumeris Seniores et studiosi Ardnamachani interiorant.”—Trias Thum., 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 *, under A.D. 1301.

Tracht-Eothaille; i.e. the Strand of Eothaille, now Trawdelny, a great strand near Ballysadare, in the county of Sligo.
The page contains a historical text in English, discussing events and places in Ulster. The text appears to be discussing the history of the area, mentioning various places such as Dungannon, Tyrone, and other locations, and refers to events and figures such as Maelruanaig, MacNeill, and others. The text is rich with historical detail and provides insights into the region's past.
Macruanaidh Ua Maeldoraidh was defeated; but no [other] one was lost there. An army was led, in their absence, by Maelseachlainn into Tir-Eoghalain, as far as Magh-da-ghabhal, 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 Dubhthuinne, i.e. the battle of the Mullachs; 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 Gealhennach, royal heir of Ul-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 Cainneach, [and] Dearbhail, daughter of Conghalach, son of Macnithigh, [i.e.] daughter of the King of Ireland, died. Domnaill, i.e. the Cat, royal heir of Conmaicht, was killed by Macruanaidh Ua Maeldoraidh; and Magh-Aci was totally plundered and burned by him, after defeating and slaughtering the Conmaichtmen. A great depredation was committed by Ualgharg Ua Ciardha, lord of Caibre, and the son of Niall O'Ruaire, and the men of Teadhbha in Gaileanga; but a few good men of the household of Maelseachlainn overtook them, and being at that time intoxicated after drinking, they [imprudently] gave them battle, through pride. There were yet by Flavertach into Ard-Ula, and spoiled and got the greatest booty that ever king had there, both men and chattle, that cannot be numbered. Forces by Bryan into Magh-Murtherni, that he gave freedom to Patrick's churches by that voyage. A discomfiture of Nell mac Durthuinniame by Nell mac Eochaa, where Murtagh mac Artan, heyre of Oechachs, was killed, and mac Eochaa rigned after. Cuencborack O'Scanlan, Airechimnech of Daivinis; [and] "Macklonan, Airechimnech of Roserce, mortui sunt. Aengus, Airechimnech of Slane, killed by the heyre of Duvra" [oo maillai oo Airchinnech Du boa, i.e. was killed by the airechimnech of Dowth]. "Cranan mac Gormha, king of the Conells, killed" [by Cucuailgne].—Col. Clare., tom. 49.

1 Cill-Dalua; i.e. the Church of St. Lua, Dalua, or Molua, who erected a church here about the beginning of the sixth century; now anglicé Killaloe, a well-known town, the head of an ancient bishop's see, situated on the western bank of the River Shannon, in the south-east of the county of Clare.
Maolpichlann, *Dubthaichigh* Ua Maolcaithlann, *tigéarna* Doiulna bice. Dóma an mac Donnchaodh Pinn, píospaiminn *Túrphach*, Ciriacáin, mac Pláma, *tigéarna* Luigne, Shán Ua Leocan, *tigéarna* *Galláig*, 7 rochaide eile amhail e. Maolpichlann iarrainn i *taraighacht*, co iar aipeachta oche na *sádai*, 7 topčair na Gáirse *Ua Ciarraí*, *tigéarna* *Cóirpre*, co rocaimb eile cennotacht. *Sloighd* maha l Maolpichlann in ceap *Gall*, 50 po loirse an típ 50 *Eogair* co *taraigh* *Sipneac*, 7 Maolmórua crech i na cceapacha, co po mairphat ó é *má* in *Plando* mac Maolteachlann, i5 mac *Cóir- naín* mac *Echtirfeirn*, *tigéarna* *Cenéona Mheachair*, 7 rochaide oile, 7 ar eipide maradh na Druighmenn. *Coinn* iomna cumhnaecad pho *rafait* in *pásta*.

*Ní má lócaip Lonan prí peachta* prí Mhóe prí *poimnéir* bátaip paitre *Gall* po cloip, occ an Druighmenn com *teach*.

*Sloicéid* lá *PlataiBhíthach*, lá *tigéarna* *Nail*; co *Maísin* artha in *teach* *Chauma*, co *poigadh* Maolpichlann an *teach* do. *Gíollamo-comma*, mac *Páigfitas*, *tigéarna* *Seipreach ortú*; poisligh *Gall*, 7 tuile úpbain ainirt Eipnead, occce. *Céith* lá *Mpire*, mac *óibin*, in *Laigí*, co po aipe an típ 50 *Ghin* do *Locha*, 7 co *Cill Maíseannain*, 50 po loirse an típ uile, 7 co mna *sádai* moha, 7 brón naímpneide. *Cúisur* mhaol i *teach* dona *Gallabh* *Múináin*, co po loirse mta *Corcaigh*, acet *po mhoisgal Odia* in *néim* prí *poig* po *céadh*, ar *po máthar* *Gnála* in *Stiurpa*, mac *tigéarna* *Gall*, 7 *Maíseannain* mac *Dubaigh*, 7 *Seachta* oile lá *Céada* mac *Doimh*in, mac *Ódhaobhain*.* Mpireíthach*, mac *ádaí Ó* *Heit*, co *mairbhach* lá *Dál Rítha* co nántuig oile amhail *pp*.* Coisar* mhaol *ccc* *Shallabh*, *Shaon- *aecadia*. *Sloicéid* lá *Odráin* co *húr* an *Caipreach*, 7 po *gual* fo *potha*; 7 tunsaí aro *pp* pe *tearph* mhaol po *Shallabh*. *Druigh* iomhá do néimh lá *óibin,*
slain in it Donnchad, son of Maelseachlaimn; Dubhthaichdigh Ua Maelchallainn; Donnchad, son of Donnchadh Finn, royal heir of Teamhair; Cearnachan, son of Flann, lord of Luighe; Seann Ua Leocoian, lord of Gaileanga; and many others along with them. Maelseachlaimn afterwards overtook them [with his forces], and the spoils were left behind to him; and Ualgharg Ua Ciardha, lord of Cairbre, and many others besides them, were slain. Great forces were led by Maelseachlaimn into the territory of the foreigners, and he burned the country as far as Edar; but Sitric and Maelmordba overtook one of his preying parties, and slew two hundred of them, together with Flann, son of Maelseachlaimn; the son of Lorcan, son of Ech-thigern, lord of Cinel-Meachair; and numbers of others. This was the defeat of Draighnen; in commemoration of which this quatrain was composed:

Not well on Monday on the expedition did the Meathmen go to overrun;
The foreigners, it was heard, were joyful of the journey at the Draighnen.

An army was led by Flaithbheartach, lord of Aileach, to Maighen-Attaed, by the son of Ceanannus; and Maelseachlaimn left the hill [undisputed] to him. Gillamochonna, son of Foghartach, lord of South Breagha, plunderer of the foreigners, and flood of the glory of the east of Ireland, died. A depredation by Murchadh, son of Brian, in Leinster; he plundered the country as far as Gleann-da-locha and Cill-Maighneann, 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 Anhlaicibh, son of Sitric, i.e. the son of the lord of the foreigners, and Mathghamhain, son of Dubhghall, and many others, were slain by Cathal, son of Domhnull, son of Dubhdabhoireann. Muircheartach, son of Aedh O'Neill, was slain by the Dal-Riada, with a number of others along with him. A great war between the foreigners and the Gaeidhil. 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. *Ath-an-chairthinn: i.e. Ford of the Rock. Situation unknown. SUPR.
Cathair-Cian-corvalis: i.e. the Stone Fort of Kinora at Killaloe.—See note under A. D. 1010, supra.

Inis-Guilla-dubh: 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.

Inis-Locha-Saighleam.—Unknown to the Editor. Keating mentions the first establishment of surnames, and the following creations by Brian Boruma, from whom the O'Briens of Munster took their hereditary surname of Ua Briain, i.e. nepotes Briani.


These places are all known except Inis-an-Gholl Dhuibh, and Inis-Locha Saighleam.

The Annals of Ulster notice the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1012. Forces by Maelduchlaim into Tiernem" [cret, into Conaille-Muirhevin], "in revenge of forcing" [cret, the proclamation of the] "Finian of Patrick, and breaking Patrick's Crosstaic in the contention of Maelduchlaim and Bryan. A great army by Uldurg O'Clargail, king of Carbray, and by Nell O'Royrk's
Brian, namely, Cathair-Cinn-coradhin, Inis-Gaill-duibhi, and Inis-Locha-Saighleann, &c. The Leinstermen and foreigners were at war with Brian; and Brian encamped at Sliaabh Maige, to defend Munster; and Leinster was plundered by him as far as Ath-clath. A great depredation upon the Conailli by Maelsechlainn, in revenge of the profanation of the Finnfhalbach, and of the breaking of Patrick’s crozier by the Conailli, i.e. by the sons of Cucmailgne.

The Age of Christ, 1013 [recte 1014]. Ronan, successor of Fechin; Flaithehartach, son of Domhnall, i.e. of the Clann-Colmain, successor of Cianan and Finnen; and Conn Ua Diugraidh, successor of Cacimhghin, died. Cairbre Fial, son of Cathal, anchorite of Gleann-da-locha, [and] Naemhain Ua Scin-chinn, died; these were both anchorites. Dunlang, son of Tuathal, King of Leinster, died. Cairbre, son of Cleirchen, lord of Ui Fidigeinte, was treacherously slain by Maelsechlainn Caimeagheach. A battle between the

sonn, into Galeng, and were met by the good men of Maelsechlainn’s household, after drinking that howre, and through drunkness they gave them battle by pryde, whereby fell there Duncha mac Duncha Finn, heyre of Tarach; Cernachan mac Floinn, king of Luigne; Seann O’Leogan, king of Galeng, and many more. Maelsechlainn afterwards came upon them, rescued the prayes, and killed Udalgar O’Cardair, king of Cairbre, and many more. An army by Flavertach, king of Ailech, as far as Ed, were Kells, and Maelsechlainn avoide the hill for him. Gilla-Mochonna, king of Descert Bregh, died in Maelsechlainn’s house after tipping. He was the man that made the Genties” [recte, the Galls] “plough by theirres bosisis, 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 Drayman, where 150 of them were shaine about Flann mac Maelsechlainn. An army by Bryan to Athkyryyn, where he remained for three months. Great forces with Murcha mac Bryan into Lenster, that he spoyled the country to Glendaleach, and to Kilmanane, and burnt all the country, and caryed away great prayes and innumerable captives. The slaugther of the Genties” [recte, Galls] “by Cathal, mac Donnchan, mic Durdyarreann, where Sitrick, sonn to king of Galls, and Mahon mac Duvail mac Awhiv, and others, were shaine. A discomfiture of Connacht by O’Maelderai, where Donell mac Cabell, surnamed Catt, heyre of Connacht, was lost. Murtagh mac Hugh O’Nell killed by Dalriaday. Many [de fonic made by Bryan, viz. the City of Cinnbora, Inis-Galduv, and the Hand of Loch Sylthann. Lenster and Genties” [Galls] “made warre with Bryan. The forces of Munster and Bryan at Mountain Macri, and spoyled Lenster to Dublin. Flann, sonn of Maelsechlainn by Genties” [recte, Galls] “of Dublin.” — Col. Scalcol., tom. 43.

8 Cairbre Fial: i.e. Carbery the Hospitalable or Munificent.

9 Cleirchen.—He was the ancestor of the family of O’Cleirichen, now pronounced in Irish O’Cleirachain, and anglicised Cleary and Clarke, a name still extant in the county of Limerick.

10 Malcolmus Caimeagheach: i.e. Malcolm of Kenry, now a barony in the north of the county of Limerick. Dr. O’Conor incorrectly translates this: “Maledumba tributa regii (exactore
a Na th de chur mian da aithne, [1013.

vel custode)," taking Cennapeige, the name of a tribe, to be cuim puigui, i.e. royal tribute.

The Ui Eathach.—This was the tribe-name of the O'Mahonys and O'Donohues of south Munster.

O'Cona, son of Macluainhlibi; i.e. Keen, son of Molloy. He is the ancestor of the family of O'Mahony.

Dunmarnall, son of Dubh do-bhruireann; i.e. Donnell, or Daniel, son of Dav-Davyrann. He was the ancestor of the O'Donohues. Both these chieftains fought at the battle of Clontarf, and the Four Masters have therefore misrepresented this entry.

Tarmoun-Fechkin: i.e. asylum Sancti Fechinii, the Tormon, or Sanctuary of St. Fechin, now Tormoneckin, in the barony of Ferard, and county of Louth.—See Ussher's Primaeval, p. 955; and Archdall's Monas. Hibern., p. 491.

Clontarbach: i.e. the Plain, Lawn, or Meadow of the Bulry, now Clontarf, near the city of Dublin. In Dr. O'Conor's edition this is headed "Cath Coradh Chuma tarbha," which is translated "Præcolum Herovem Chautarbach," but it simply means "Battle of the Fishing Weir of Cluain tarbhe." 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 Baushee Ooehill, or Oeibhinn of Craglea, and the hero, Kineth O'Hartagan, the former is represented as advising the latter to shun the battle, as the Gaedhil were dressed only in satin shirts, while the Danes were in one mass of iron:

"Léimseadach miad an fiadh naóighilil.

If goidi na-cloithrom is finn."
Ui-Eathach themselves, i.e. between Cian, son of Maelmuaidh, and Domhnall, son of Dubh-da-bhoireann, in which were slain Cian, Cathal, and Raghallaich, three sons of Maelmuaidh, 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 Breagh; and they plundered Tearmann-Feichinsid, and carried off many captives and countless cattle. An army was led by Brian, son of Ceinmecidigh, son of Loreen, King of Ireland, and by Maelseachlainn, son of Domhnall, King of Teamhair, to Ath-cliath. The foreigners of the west of Europe assembled against Brian and Maelseachlainn; and they took with them ten hundred men with coats of mail. A spirited, fierce, violent, vengeful, and furious battle was fought between them—the likeness of which was not to be found in that time—at Chuntartabh, on the Friday before Easter precisely. In this battle were slain Brian, son of Ceinmecidigh, 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 Domneuan, the son of Brian’s brother; Toirdhealbhach, son of Murchadh, son of Brian; Moitha, son of Domhnall, son of Fachan, lord of the Deisi-slain, and this seems correct.—See Colgan’s Acta Sanctorum, p. 106, note 3; and Oppidum, p. 435, where O’Flaherty has the following remarks on the reign and death of Brian Boruma:


a Sixty-third.—This should probably be fiftieth, or, perhaps, forty-third. The eldest son of Murchadh was fifteen years old at this time, according to the Annals of Clonmacnoise. This looks very like the truth: the grand-son was fifteen, the eldest son forty-three, and Brian himself seventy-three.

b Toirdhealbhach, son of Murchadh.—“Terrence, the king’s grandchild, then but of the age of 15 years, was found drowned near the fishing weare of Clontarf, with both his hands fast bound in the hair of a Dane’s head, whom he pursued to the sea at the time of the flight of the Fines.”—Ann. Chas.

Fachan.—He was the progenitor after whom the O’Fachans, or O’Philans, of the Deise, took their hereditary surname. This Moitha was—
the first who was called O'Fachain, i.e. Nepos Fothlai, the first who was called O'Fachain, i.e. Nepos Fothlai.

Ndall Ua Caimn.—He is the ancestor of the O'Quins of Muinter-llicmain, a distinguished sept of the Duhlagais, who were originally settled at Inchiquin and Corofin, in the county of Clare. The Earl of Dunraven is the present head of this family.

1 Three companions. In Mageoghegan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, these are called "three noblemen of the king's bed-chamber." In the translation of the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen they are called "Brian's three companions, or aid-de-camps."

2 Tadhg O'Cocallaigh: i.e. Teige Thadbhucn, or Timothy O'Kelly. From him all the septs of the O'Kellys of Hy-Man'y are descended. According to a wild tradition among the O'Kellys of this race, after the fall of their ancestor, Teige Mac, in the battle of Clontart, a certain animal like a dog (ever since used in the crest of the O'Kellys of Hy-Man'y), issued from the sea to protect his body from the Danes, and remained guarding it till it was carried away by the tides. See Tribes and Customs of Hy-Man'y, p. 99. There is a very curious poem relating to this chieftain, in a fragment of the Book of Hy-Man'y, now preserved in a manuscript in the British Museum, Exeter, 90. It gives a list of the sub-septs of Hy-Man'y, who were contemporary with Tadhg Mac O'Cocallaigh, 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 Connoughtmen were dreadfully slaughtered in this battle, and very few of the O'Kellys, or O'Heynes, survived it.

3 Macruinnidh na Pailde i-UiEidhin: i.e. Mulroy O'Heyne of the Prayer. He was the first person ever called O'Hedhin, as being the grandson of Eisdin, the progenitor of the family, brother of Maclabhainn, from whom the O'Heynes, now Hynes, chiefs of Hy-Fiafracli-Aidhine, in the county of Galway, are descended. See Genealogies &c., of Hy-Fiafracli, p. 398.

4 Dubhagain — He was descended from the Druid Moigh Roth, and from Cunna Mac Caffealhine, commonly called Leach Luthnaine. See note 3, under A. D. 640, p. 258, supra. From this Dubhagain descends the family of the Ui Dubhag Cain, now Duggan, formerly chiefs of Fermoy, in the county of Cork, in whom the principal branch is now represented by the Crowns of Park, near Killarney, in the county of Kerry, who are paternally descended from the O'Dubhagains of Fermoy.

5 Mac Beatha, son of Muireadhach Chaen.—He was evidently the ancestor of O'Conor Kerry, though in the pedigrees the only Mac Beatha to be found is made Mac Beatha, son of Conchobhar, but it should clearly be Mac Beatha, son of Muireadhach Chaen, son of Conchobhar, the progenitor from whom the O'Conors Kerry
Munhan; Eocha, son of Dunadhach, i.e. chief of Clan-Scannlain; Niall ua Cuinn\(^2\); Cuduiligh, son of Ceinnideigh, the three companions\(^1\) of Brian; Tadhg ua Ceallaigh\(^3\), lord of Uí Maine; Medraanaidh na Páidre Ua hEidhín\(^4\), lord of Aidhne; Geibheannach, son of Dubhagan\(^5\), lord of Fionra-Maighe; Mac-Beatha\(^6\), son of Muireadhach Caen, lord of Carringhe-Lauchra; Donnmain, son of Diarmait\(^7\), lord of Corca-Bhaiscinn; Scannlan, son of Cathal\(^8\), lord of Eoghamacht-Locha-Lein; and Donnmain, son of Eimhin\(^9\), son of Caimneach, 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; Fergus O'Connor, Esq., M.P., who is son of the late Roger O'Connor Kierrie, Esq., of Dangan Castle, author of the Chronicles of Eri; Daniel Conner, Esq., of Ballybriton; and William Conner, Esq., of Mitchels, Bandon, county of Cork; also William Conner, Esq., late of Inch, near Athy, in the Queen's County, author of "The True Political Economy of Ireland," \(^{10}\) who is the son of the celebrated Arthur Condercott 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 Swinthin'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.

\(^{3}\) Donnmain, son of Diarmait.—This Donnmain was the progenitor of the family of O'Donnall, or O'Donnell, of East Corca Bhaiscin, now the barony of Clanderalaw, in the present county of Clare. According to Duail Mac Firbis's genealogical work, a Bishop Conor O'Donnell of Raploch was the nineteenth in descent from this Donnmain. The editor does not know of any member of this family. The O'Donnells of Limerick and Tipperary, of whom Colonel Sir Charles O'Donnell is the present head, are descended from Shane Luair, one of the sons of Turbough of the Wine O'Donnell, prince of Tirconnell, in the beginning of the fifteenth century.

\(^{4}\) Scannlan, son of Cathal.—He was the ancestor of a family of O'Carbhail, who had been lords or chieftains of Eoghamacht-Locha-Lein, before the O'Donnells, a branch of the Uí-Eathach Munhan, dispossessed them.

\(^{5}\) Donnmain, son of Eimhin.—He was chief of the Eoghamachts of Magh Geirginn, or Marr, in Scotland, and descended from Mainé Léamhain (the brother of Carbre Léamhain, ancestor of the O'Moriarty of Kerry), son of Core, son of Lughaidh, son of Olioll Flannlag, son of Eochaidh Murlithant, son of Eoghan Mor, son of Olioll Olum, King of Munster, and common ancestor of King Brian, and of this Donnmain of Marr, who assisted him against the common enemy.—See O'Flaherty's Ogygia, part iii. c. 81.

In Chantaverci praefit ad annum 1014, a Briani regis Hiberniae parte deciderat logiam Donladum ilium Evini filii Camichi Mornha Mr., et Murslochana Mornha Leuvia: ab hoc praecis Marrii Comites, Carbreo Picto Sutos: ab illo Levinei Comites Martii Levain posteros ordinios censenda est.—p. 384.
By Maelseachlainn.—This fact is suppressed in all the Munster accounts of this action, which state that Maelseachlainn did not take any part in the battle. The Munster writers, and among others Keating, introduce Maelseachlainn as giving a ludicrous account of the horrors 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 Miliac Regem a Chuantarfeini pugnā reducere, mense post pugnam exacto, Coimnarmorum Gentis Primores seis-uitantur quoniam pacto illud praecum gestum fuerit; et ille, nec lapsus de ecelis angelo (inquit) rationum quia illa pugna inita fuerit, nuncianti ideo vos adhibere putem. Quod ad me attinet, nec similem unquam vel vidi vel audivi, imo in hominis simum esse potestate non credo quâvis verborum delineatione illam vel leviter adumbrare, aut illius efficacia animo vel cogitatione forme. Quae nihil parent acies certaminibus se non insanientur; sed pugna iniri cepit, trans agelum sепmum circumdata secesserunt, et paulo enim in a conflictu dissipati, spectatores se pugnā praebuerunt: cum interim, strictis in actum telis ad certamen utrinque alicui acies concentrerunt, eo splendor protventus capta puerarum, et vibrae dextrae tela niterunt, ut clandestinum merorem, illorum etiam in eo accidit, acci- dentem circumvolantium, specimen de- dixit, et ita fulgor armorum oculos nostrōs perspexit, et hebāvāt, ut ecō recta in pug- nantes convertere non poterimus. In super ca- sorum cinemal acutissimâ gladiorum acie quasi abrasi, et levisissimo quoque vento validius per- flante in nostra tela perierēbantur. Et si alterni partii opem ferre statuererum, arma nostra inter se muti: ipsius in eam tenebantur, ut ea vel ex- pediendi satis tempūtest, vel distingendi po- testas nobis erat fuerit. Atque hinc liquet, quonquam Briarum Macalchins in hoc proelium comitatus fuerit acie se certaminum ab illius parte prae se ferens, clandestina, tamen ante hoc prælimium, cum Danis pacta inisse, suas se copias pugnâ substructuram, et mentiā se partibus adiciturum. Kineloni et Kinel-Conelli huic certa- taini non interfuerunt, suas tamen operas ultrō ad hoc bellum Briano detulerunt, sed ob- latum opem iles respuit, et cum multâs res hactenus, expers eorum subsidii, praecerē gesserit, hoc etiam se facinus, illius in subsidium non ad- stitis, aggressūrum 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-Chlann-Sarbh, which is a Munster production full of prejudice against the dethroned Maelseachlainn; but the northern annalists acknowledge no treachery on the part of this prince, whom they describe as a true patriot and magnanimous hero. The Palæussian writers, however, in order to exalt by a comparison the character of the popular hero, Brian, did not hesi- tate to blacken unjustly the fame of his injured
bravery, and striking, by Macseachlainn, from Tulcainn to Ath-clathi, against the foreigners and the Leinstermen; and there fell Macelmordha, son of Murchadh, son of Finn, King of Leinster; the son of Brogarbhan, son of Conchohbar, Tanist of Uis Failghe; and Tuathal, son of Ugarie, royal heir of Leinster; and a countless slaughter of the Leinstermen along with them. There were also slain Dubhghall, son of Anghlacibh, and Gilliaciarain, son of Gluniairm, two tanists of the foreigners; Sichfrith, son of Loder, Earl of Innis bOrc; 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. 105, where the author has made the proper use of this passage in the Annals of the Four Masters, in vindicating the character of Macseachlainn.

* Tulcainn.—Now the Tolka, a small river which flows through the village of Finglas, and, passing under Ballybough Bridge and Annesley Bridge, unites with the sea near Clontarf.

* Macelmordha.—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 Brion, or O'Byrnes of Leinster, have taken their hereditary surname.

* The son of Brogarbhan, son of Conchohbar.—This should be Brogarbhan, son of Conchohbar. He is the ancestor of O'Conor Faly.

* Tuathal, son of Ugarie.—This is a mistake, because Tuathal, son of Ugarie, died in 936. It should be, as in the Annals of Innisfallen, Mac Tuathail, i.e. "the son of Tuathal, son of Ugarie," or "Dunlaoing, son of Tuathal, son of Ugarie." This Tuathal was the progenitor after whom the Ui-Tuathail, or O'Toole's of Ui-Muirheadhagh, Ui-Mail, and Feara Cualann, in Leinster, took their hereditary surname.

* InnisbOrc: i.e. the Orcades, or Orknay Islands, on the north of Scotland.

* The ten hundred in armour.—In the Niala Saga, published in Johnston's Ant. Celto-Scand., a Norse prince is introduced as asking, some time after this battle, what had become of his men, and the answer was, that "they were all killed." This seems to allude to the division in coats of mail, and is sufficient to prove that the Irish had gained a real and great victory. According to the Cath-Clanna-Tarbhc, 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.
The most circumstantial account of the battle of Clontarf accessible to the Editor is that given in the *Cath-Chluana-tarbh*, from which, and from other romantic accounts of this great battle, a copious description has been given in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen compiled by Dr. O'Brien and John Conry; but it has been too much amplified and modernized to be received as an authority. It also gives the names of chieftains as fighting on the side of Brian, who were not in the battle, as Taobh O'Conor, son of Cathal, King of Connacht; Maguire, prince of Fermanagh, &c. These falsifications, so unworthy of Dr. O'Brien, have been given by Mr. Moore as true history, which very much disfigures his otherwise excellent account of this important event. It is stated in the Annals of Clonmacnoise that “the O'Neals forsooke king Brian in this battle, and so did all Connought, except” [Hugh, the son of] “Ferallo O'Rourke and Teige O'Kelly. The Lynstermen did not only forsaile him, but were the first that opposed them-selves against him of the Danes' side, only O'Morrey” [O'Mordha, or O'More] “and O’Nellan excepted.”

The following chiefs are mentioned in the account of the battle of Clontarf in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, as fighting in the second division of Brian’s army, viz.: Cian, son of Maelmuiadh, son of Bran (ancestor of O'Mahony); and Donnall, son of Dubhthadbhui-reeann (ancestor of O'Donoe), who took the chief command of the forces of the race of Eoghan Mor; Mothla, son of [anap, king of the Desies; Muireheartach, son of Anmachadh, chief of the Ul-Liathain; Scannlan, son of Cathal, chief of Loch-Lein; Loingseach, son of Dunlaing, chief of Ul-Conaill-Gabhir; Cathal, son of Donnabhan, chief of Cahirbre Aebbida; Mac Beatha, son of Muireadhach, chief of Ciarraigh-Luachra; Geibhennach, son of Dubhlaing, chief of Feara-Maighhe-Feine; O'Cearbhaill, king of Eile; another O'Cearbhaill, king of Oirghialla, and Mag Uidhir, king of Feara-Manach.

This account omits some curious legendary touches respecting O'Sullivan (now Aebbhill), of Craighiath (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 Kilronan, and also in some ancient accounts of the battle in various manuscripts, in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin. It is said that this banshee enveloped in a magical cloud Dunluing O'Hartagain (a chief beto attendant on Murchadh, Brian's eldest son), to prevent him from joining the battle. But O'Hartagain, ne-
foreigners were there slain. It was of the death of Brian and of this battle the [following] quatrain was composed:

Thirteen years, one thousand complete, since Christ was born, not long since the date,
Of prosperous years—accurate the enumeration—until the foreigners were slaughtered together with Brian.

Macmuire, son of Eochaithd, successor of Patrick, proceeded with the seniors and relives 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 Oibhimm 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:

"CuicpiD Oeibhinn, ne aon muin, ba seorp an nas go amra, od truid na mórpoitfé.
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 mistranslations, has the following remarks on the Irish and Norse accounts of it, in his History of Ireland:

"It would seem a reproach to the bards of Brian's day, to suppose that an event so proudly national as his victory, so full of appeals, as well to the heart as to the imagination, should have been suffered to pass unrecognised. 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 Scablic 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 wilderness 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 Celto-Scandiae, Hahn, 1786.

The Annals of Ulster give the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1013" [al. 1014]. "Hic est annus octavus circuli Decimnorv illus et hic est 582 annus ab adventu Sancti Petri et de baptizandos Sestos, et Gregorie's feast at Shrove-tide, and the Sunday next after Easter, in Summer this year, quod non audita est ab antipis temporibus. An army by Bryan, mac Cinnedy, mic Lorkan, king
of Ireland, and by Maelschennn mac Donell, king of Taraich, to Dublin. Leinster 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 Leinster dispersed first altogether, in which battle fell of the adverse part of the Galls" [in quo bello ecidentur ex adverso eterna Gallorum], "Maedora mac Murecha, king of Leinster; Donell mac Ferali" [recte, Donell O'Ferall of the race of Finnualaith Mac Ghealhain], "king of the Fortuaths, i.e. outward parts of Leinster; and of the Galls were slain, Duvgall mac Aithna; Sineadh mac Lodar, Earle of Innsi Hork; Gilkyarn mac Glunarn, heyre of Galls; O'tir Duiv; Snartgar; Duncha O'Heraily; Grisine, Luinni, and Aithna mac Lazamain; and Brodar, who killed Bryan, i.e. chief of the Denmark Navy, and 7000, between killing and drowning; and, in viewing the battle, there were lost of the Irish, Bryan mac Kennedy, Archking of Ireland, of Galls and Welsh, the Cesar of the North-west of Europe all; and his son, Murecha, and his grandsons, Tirilagh mac Murecha, and Commaing, mac Cunca, and Cinedy, heyre ofMoonster; Mortha, mac Donell, mic Feachain, king of Dessey in Moonster. Eochaia mac Dunell, Nell O'Cinn, and" [Cuinnigh] "mac Kinney, Bryan's three bedfellows; the two kings of O'Mor O'Kevy; and Macruanai O'Heyn, king of Aignen; and Gervinach O'Duygan, king of Ferma; "Magveha mac Muirealayn, king of Kerry Laochra; Duncill mac Dermada, king of Corcabasein; Scamulain, mac Cbal, king of Eoganacht Lechlen; Donell mac Evin, mic Caimini, a great mormor in Scotland" [recte, mormor of Mary in Scotland]. "and many more nobles. Machnaimre mac Eocha, Patrick's Ceart, went to Sord Coluin Cill, with learned men and relics in his company, and brought from thence the body of Bryan, the body of Murecha, his son, the heads of Commaing and Mortha, and buried them in Ardmaic, in a new tomb [i nono um]. Twelve nights were the people and relics" [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-Macha in a new tomb. A battle between the two sons of Brian, i.e. Donnchadh and Tadhg. Donnchadh was defeated, and Ruaidhri Ua Domnagain, lord of Aradh, and many others along with him, fell in the battle. An army was led by Ua Maeldoraidh and O'Ruairi 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 Maelsachlainn Mor, son of Domhnall, over Ireland, after the killing of Brian, son of Caimneidigh.

Donnell, successor of Fechin: Colum Ua Flannagain, Abbot of Macin-Cholainn-Chille; and Conaing, son of Finn, Abbot of Doire mor; and Liath-Mochaemhóg, died. Muirehartach Ua Lorcain, aircinneach of Lothra, died. Niall, son of Deargann, aircinneach of Mungairt, was killed. Donnghall Maena Chantene, aircinneach of Tir-da-ghlas, [died]. Muirehartach, son of Muireadhach Ua Neill, was slain by Conchobhar Ua Domhnullairf, lord of Ui-Tuirtre.

wake of the bodyes, propter honorem Regis positi. Dunhaing mac Tadhall, king of Leuster, died. A battle between Kyan mac Maciainnai and Donell mac Duirdavoreann, where Kyan, Cahall, and Ragallach, three sons of Maciainnai, were killed. Teige mac Bryan put Duncha mac Bryan to flight, where Roary O'Donnagan, king of Ara, was slain. An army by O'Maceldorain and O'Royick into Magh Naci, where they killed Donell mac Cahall, and spoyled the Magh' [i.e. the Maghery, or plain of Connaught]. 'And carryd ther captives; licet non in caulæ vici. Dahunar dispersed by Ulster, where many were killed. Flavertach mac Donell, Coarb of Kyan-ran and Finnen; and Roam, Coarb of Fechin; and Conn O'Digray, in Christo dormient. The annals of this year are many.'—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

* Macin-Cholainn-Chille.—Now Moone, an old church, near which are the remains of a very ancient cross, called St. Columkill's Cross, in the barony of Kilkea and Moone, in the south of the county of Kildare.

6 Doire mor: i.e. Novum Magnum, now Kilkolman, in the barony of Ballybritt and King's County. The exact situation of this church is pointed out in the Life of St. Mochaemhoc, or Plichterius, as follows: "Ipse enim' [Colmannus] 'erat in suo monasterio quod Sextici dicitur Doire mor. Id est, mensa magnum; et est positum in Mununiensis et Lageniensium: sed tamen positum in regione Mununiensis, in regione sollicit Eile.'—See Ussher's Primarlia, p. 960; and Colgan's Acta Sanctorum, ad xi. Mart., p. 391.


* Conchobhar O'Donnellain.—This would now be anglicised Conor O'Donnellan, or Cornelius Donelan. This family is of a different race from the O'Donnellans of Ballymac-aillean in Hy-Many, in the county of Galway.
Donnchadh, son of Donnchadh of the MacCarthy family, was the progenitor of the O'Dowling family. He was the progenitor of the O'Dowling family, who were descended from Eochaidh Liathain, third son of Daithi O'Callaghan, son of O'Dowling Flannagain, son of Fionnlacha Moileathain, King of Munster in the third century. See O'Flaherty's "Oggyg", pp. 380, 381.

A. D. 1008. Gilchrist was killed by the king. See the progenitor from whom the family of O'Dubladach, son of Donnchadh, took their hereditary surname. They are of the MacCarthy family, from whom the family of O'Dubladach, son of Donnchadh, took their hereditary surname. They are of the family of O'Dubladach, son of Donnchadh, took their hereditary surname. They are of the family of O'Dubladach, son of Donnchadh, took their hereditary surname. They are of the family of O'Dubladach, son of Donnchadh, took their hereditary surname. They are of the family of O'Dubladach, son of Donnchadh, took their hereditary surname. They are of the family of O'Dubladach, son of Donnchadh, took their hereditary surname.

Dun Chaoin, son of Donnchadh, was the progenitor after whom the O'Anmchaidhs of Ui-Liathain, in the new county of Cork, took their hereditary surname. They are descended from Eochaidh Liathanach, third son of Daithi O'Callaghan, son of O'Dowling Flannagain, son of Fionnlacha Moileathain, King of Munster in the third century. See O'Flaherty's "Oggyg", pp. 380, 381.

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Donnchadh Ua Guaighe, lord of Cianachta Glinne Geimhín, was slain. Gillachrist, son of Niall, son of Dubhlaoch, was slain by Maelseachlainn. Muirechertach, son of Annchadh, lord of Ui-Liathain, was slain by Mathghamhain, son of Maelmhuaidh. Meannach, son of the lord of Ui-Caisin, died. Donnchadh, son of Aedh Beag O'Maeleachlainn, was slain by the foreigners. Maelis, son of the lord of Ui-Maine, was slain at Inbhar Arna'm, 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 Breagha². An army was led by Donnchadh, son of Dubhdaibhiréann, 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 Donnchadh fell, and numbers along with him. An army was led by Ua Neill, i.e. by Flaitthbheartach, with the men of Meath and Breagha about him, into Leinster; and he plundered the country as far as Leithghlinn, carried off spoils and prisoners, and slew the lord of Ui-mBuidhe, and many others. An army was led by Maelseachlainn, Ua Neill, and Ua Maeldoraigh, to Ath-clath; and they burned the fortress, and all the houses outside the fortress; and they afterwards proceeded into Ui-CEimisealagh, 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 Connought, i.e. Sleghanach; and there were also lost Conghalach, son of Conchobhar, lord of Ui-Failge; Gillacolmh Ua hAghdha, lord of Teathbha, and many others also. An army was led by Maelseachlainn, Ua Neill, Ua Maeldoraigh, and O'Ruairc, into Leinster; and they carried off the hostages of Leinster, and gave the kingdom

i.e. church of the yew, anglice Killure, in the barony of Kilconnell, and county of Galway.

² Race of Tadly in Breagha: i.e. the Cianachta Breagha, descended from Tadly, son of Cian, son of Olioll Olum.

³ Uim Buidhe.—A sept seated in the barony of Ballyadams, Queen's County. The church of Killabban was in their territory.—See Colgan's Acta Sanctorum, p. 617; and Leabhar-na-cgCeart, p. 213, note ⁶.

⁶ Outside the fortress.—“A. D. 1008” [recte, 1015]. — King Maelseaghly, O'Néale, and O'Meylerinic, with their forces, went to Dubhn and burnt all the houses therein, from the Forte out, and from thence they went to O'Kean'solly, in Lynster, which they preyed, harried, and spoilt, and took divers captives with them, among whom Congalach mac Connor, King of Affalie, was taken, and Gilla-Columh O'Hugh, prince of Tafila.”—Ann. Clon.
cuain, mac Drumlan, 1 po mairi óg Óroshá, 1 tucerat arpece na tírnite 1 bráte ronn. Cúch máir i Macrothartain, 3 Caur, cont arpaó Donncha, mac Óriam con nDáid eCar, co laimic poppar, 7 torcna ann mac Ruairí i Donnaccán, 7 mac Ul Chatalán, 7 daone oile beor, 7 do híair an Macrothartain na ghabala laor rapan. Aodh Ua Ruairí, 1, mac ren Óriar, tighi'na óreipe, 7 maoinn Macnaeclaire, do mairi úa Seáig an eichil mac Caral mac Concoon, la ri5 Connaérc, ase Loch Neáil i Magh Chúi, a níogra Dúnmacail a bráeáir. An Sleganach úa Macrolécthlaíonn do mairi úa Sáile la hliath eCempeilte. Cuaint na tighi'na Cónaing, dees. Aodh mac Thaidí mac Mhóir Ócuí Ócheallaí, tighi'na Ómac'Mháine do mairi úa Clúin mac Nór. Cúadáirte, mac Neáil, mac Óublaí, do mairi úa Macrothartain, mac Dúnmacail. Óriar Ua Domhnaigh do óil ar eiche g50 hArpa chla céip ro mairi úa fear mac Ruairí úa Óhonnachain, tighi'na Arpa úa eCuanach laor.

Aodh Cúart, mile a cince dé. An uada bháoinn mac Mhaolécthlaíonn, Flannacán, mac Conaing poparóimnec Ógda Macha, 7 Mhóir Óriar, àpimneach Óg Óconeed, dée. Ónaímar, úa Macrótleí, comboa Comgall, 7 Cíchile, mhis Ómac'Sáip, comboa Óriághao, dée. Cúadárta, mac Comóileimh, àpimneach Riah air, réip, 7 Macrothartain Ómac'Saighdhaí, mac Eónein, dée. Mac bheo úa Maciróirte, mac Concoirteach Óru ollam Eónein an tain mu, dée. 3b hé céo pann Mac bheo ampo,

1 Loch Neáil: i.e. Neáil's Lake. There is no fough new bearing this name in Magh-Aei, or Plain of Connought.
2 Aralóth Cliach.—A territory in the east of the county of Limerick. The church of Kiltedey and the hill of Knockanny are referred to in ancient documents as in this territory.
3 Ui-Cuanagh.—Now the barony of Cuanagh, in the county of Limerick. The Annals of Ulster record the following events under the year 1015, which corresponds with 1014 of the Annals of the Four Masters.
of Leinster to Donnucan, son of Dunhaing; and they plundered O'raighiche, and carried off innumerable preys and many prisoners. A great depredation by Macelothartaigh 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 Cathalan, and other persons also, were slain; and Macelothartaigh afterwards bore away the spoils. Aedh O'Ruairc, i.e. the son of Sen-Fearghal, lord of Breifne, and royal heir of Connaught, was slain by Tadhg of the White Steed, son of Cathal, son of Conchobhar, King of Connaught, at Loch Neill, in Magh-Aeic, in revenge of Domhnall, his brother. The Slegha-nach Ua Maelseachlainn was slain by the Ua Ceinnsealaigh. Ceinseidigh, son of Fearghal, lord of Laeighis, died. Aedh, son of Tadhg, son of Murchadh Ua Ceallaigh, lord of Ua Maine, was slain at Chuain-mic-Nois. Gillachrist, son of Niall, son of Dubhlaech, was slain by Maelseachlain, son of Domhnall. Dunghad Ua Domhnaichd went on a predatory excursion into Aradh Ciacha, and Finn, the son of Ruaidhri Ua Donnagain, and Ui-Cuanaich, 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. Diarmaid Ua Maeltelaicha, successor of Comhghall; and Eithne, daughter of Ua Snairt, successor of Brighid, died. Airbheartach, son of Cosdobhroin, airchinneach of Ros-allithir; and Macpaderraig Ua Sluaghdaigh, the [most] learned of Ireland, died. Macliaig, i.e. Muirechartaigh, son of Cuccartach, chief poet of Ireland at that time, died. The following was Macliaig's first quatrain:

only. Flavertach mac Donell, coarb of Kyaran, Finnem, Cronan, and Fechin, quicelic.—Cod. Clarvald., tom. 49.

1 Lis-acidheadh: i.e. Fort of the Guests.—This was the name of the hospital or house of the guests at Armagh.

1 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 Indication of the Antiquities of Ireland, pp. 214, 217; O'Halloran's History of Ireland, vol. i. p. 148. He also wrote several poems still extant, for some account of which the reader is referred to O'Reilly's Descriptive Catalogue of Irish Writers, pp. 70-72, and Hardiman's Irish Minstrelsy, vol. ii. p. 208, where a short poem of Mac Liag's is published, with a versified translation.

In the Annals of Connemore Mac-Liag is called "Arch-Poet of Ireland, a very good man, and one that was in wonderful favour with king Bryan."
Munrêachtach 6icc, mac Maolbreataigh, baoi ace tonchuir na mbó, 
A pé ar nóparc nach ar ronlaí, tábhair pìghach pinporp u. 

ba hé a pann uñghach ampró,

A clúice ata i cin mabhirt, dot í ni teccait caratit, 
De ve nò tu vo òng bòng a'rí u'ít prentep an palam.

Sloíomh ló Maelpeallann ino Úlairb, 50 truće galla Ua Íd laip. 
Síollacolam Ua h'Idia, tìgína Tírbia, do marphadh ó mac Órain, mac Ógimale, in Òirum parce. 
Macraíte, mac Munrêachtach Cluain, tìgína Cluainrach Ua Íd, do marphadh. 
Durncuain, in an Òacethain, mac Óunlann, 
Tìgína Laidín, 7 Taig Ua Íd, tìgína Ua Ídpró, do marphadh lá Óomnachá, mac Síolapadhраce, in Leitghlom iar nóéain doib cótais 7 comhliúin i òith baoi. 
Moling po taipinir ampró,

Óomn oillgin, áoga an mabhaidh purbhe, 
Tìrpar comhinn in Òiðmho Òidl, mì nam comhliúin creoplé. 

Óumaillegaip vo lorcceá inle connuamhlice, 7 connu cloítech vo òene neáin. 
Cluain mic Óairp, 7 Cluain pípta Òéíann, 7 Cinamur vo lorcceá. 
Cac eitir Úlairb 7 Dal n'Airíme, 7 po gráomead rop Dal n'Airíme mía Óail mac Eída, 7 vo ruit ann Óomnall mac Laidín, tìgína Dal n'Airíme, 7 Óail mac Óumhileime, mac Eída mac Aígaí aírí Úlairb, 7 Conóbaip Ua Óomnalláin, tìgína Ua Tìrprí, 7 apall amaille pùm. 
Stóighis ló Maelpeallann in Òirpáinib, go po moip Óomhráig, 7 vo máo

a The salt.—It is added, in an interlined gloss in the Stowe copy of these Annals, that women were dividing salt by the bell: “mòn po bògsan o'c pènneò palam non clúe.”

b Druim-máir.—There is a place of this name, now anglice Drumrat, in the barony of Corran, and county of Sligo; but the place here referred to was probably in Westmeath.

1 O'Rean.—Now Ryan. This family is still numerous in Idone, 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 Cathaer Mor, King of Leinster and monarch of Ireland in the second century; but their pedigrees are different. The Ui-Drona descend from Drona, fourth in descent from Cathaer Mor. The O'Mulryans of Owney-O'Mulryan descend from Fergus, son of Eoghan Goll, son of Nathi, son of Cimmthinn, son of Eanna Cinnsealach, son of Labhradh, son of Bresad Benach, son of Fiacha Baideadha, son of Cathaer Mor.

2 Dom Daragan.—It is stated in an interlined gloss, in the Stowe copy, that by this Moling
Muircheartach Beag, son of Maclachtach, 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 Maelseachlaimn 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. Donnchuan, i.e. the Simpleton, son of Dunlaing, lord of Leinster, and Tadhg Ua Rian°, lord of Ui-Drona, was slain by Donnchadh, son of Gillaphadraig, at Leithghlinn, after they had made friendship, and taken a mutual oath in the beginning of the day. Moling delivered this prophecy:

Donndurgen®, 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-Brenann, and Ceanannus, were burned. A battle between the Ulidians and the Dal-Araidhe, wherein the Dal-Araidhe were defeated by Niall, son of Eochaidh; and wherein fell Domhnall, son of Loingseach, lord of Dal-Araidhe; Niall, son of Dubhtuine, son of Eochaidh, son of Ardgar, ex-king of Ulidia; and Conchobhar Ua Domhunallain, lord of Ui-Tuirtri, and others along with them. An army was led by Maelseachlaimn into Ossory; and he plundered Osraighe, and carried off spoils and

predicted "Donnchuan."

° The royal Bard: i.e. "Tadlig."—Gloss.
° Glin-Gerg: i.e. "Leithghlinn."—Gloss.
° Daimhliag: i.e. the great stone-church, or cathedral.

° Cloitcheach: i.e. the steeple, or round tower.
CÉATáM, c. 810

3 Ceann-coraith and Cill-Dalba; i.e. Kincora and Killaloe. "A. D. 1009 [reft 1016]." Connoughtmen broke down Killaloe and Kykorey (King Bryan's Mansour-house), and took away all the goods therein."—Ann. Conl.

4 Inis-Chlathair and Inis-bro-fine.—These are islands in Lough Ree, an expansion of the River Shannon, between Athlone and Lanesborough. —See note *, under the year 719. Inis-Bro-fine, i.e. laolta Tavers Alba, belongs to the parish of Noughaval, barony of Killeney west, and county of Westmeath.

The Annals of Ulster notice the following events under the year 1016:

"A. D. 1016. Flannagan mac Conmaig, Airchinnich of Ardnaich; and Murges, Airchinnich of Lisai, mortui sunt. Ethne Nyu-Snait, Coarb of Brigit" [Eilme, O'Swarte's daughter abbess of Kilkilare.—Ann. Con.] ; "and Diarmuid mac Maeltecha, Coarb of Connacht, died. Mac-Liag, high poet of Ireland, mortuis est. Battle between Ulster and Dalarain; and Dalarain were vanquished, where fell Donell O'Longsy, king of Dalarain, Nell mac Duithnime, and Conor O'Donahilian, king of O'Turtry, and many more. Nell mac Eocha was victor. Cescraich, mac Murvai, mac Flaum, king of the men of Magh-Irha, a seis ortius est. Dunstan mac Dunlaing, king of Lenster, and Teg O'Rian, of Oshma, killed by Dunche mac Gillapatrik, in midwest of Lethglain. Dundelghais all burnt. Chon-mic-Neis, Confort, and Cumannus, i.
prisoners, and slew Dunghal, son of Gillaphadraig, son of Donnchadh, and many others. An army was led again by Macelseachlainn into Osraige; and he plundered half the territory, and carried off hostages. He subsequently proceeded into Ui-Connmseaigh, which he plundered, and carried off their cows and prisoners. The Connaughtmen plundered and demolished Ceann-cormadh and Cill-Dalua. The men of Munster plundered Inis-Clothram and Inis-bo-fine. Gebhennach, son of Aedh, lord of Ui-Maine, was slain by the Ui-Maine themselves. Machis, son of Flannagan, was killed. A victory was gained by the Eili over Eoghanacht-Chaisil, where Domhnall, grandson of Domhnall, royal heir of Caiscal, 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 Macelseachlainn. Diarmaid Ua Maelteachla, a distinguished wise man, scribe, and bishop, died. Caenchemhraic Ua Baithin, lector of Gleann-Uisean, died. Ceallach Ua Maelmidhe, aircinneach of Druim-raithhe, died. Oenghus, son of Flann, aircinneach of Lann-Leire; and Diarmaid Ua Maelmaedhog, Abbot of Gleann-Uisean, died. Commhach, lector and Abbot of Achadh-Urghlais, was slain by the Ui-Bairrche. Oenghus, son of Carrach Calma, royal heir of Teamhair, pillar of the dignity of Ireland, died of the cholie. Fearghal, son of Domhnall, son of Conchobhair, royal heir of Aileach, was slain by the Cinel-Eoghain themselves. Conn, son of Conchobhair, son of Eigneachan, died. Donnchadh, son


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, insomuch that a hoope was sold for no lesse than five groates, which came (as my author sayeth) to a penny for every barrel" [cake].

Achadh-Urghlais.—Otherwise called Achadh-arghlais and Achadh-funglais, now Agha, a townland containing the ruins of a very ancient church, in the barony of Idrone East, and county of Carlow, about four miles to the east of Old Leighlin.—See Colgan’s Acta Sanctorum, p. 352; and also Lanigan’s 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 luminis Bearva.”

2 Pilar of the dignity.—“Enos mac Carry Calma, prince of Taragh, the joye of Ireland, died.”—Ann. Clon.

3 The Cinel-Eoghain themselves.—The Four Masters should have written this passage as follows: “Fearghal, son of Domhnall, son of Conchobhair, chief of the Cinel-Eoghain, and
The slaughter of Lenster and Gally by Maolseachlan at Foval. Aengus mac Flianain, Airchinnich of Laimhe-Lere, and Cormack O'Maclachian, Airchinnich of Dromraith, mortuus est. Gilkrist O'Lorkan, king of Collailavan, kild at Kells. Con, mac Conor, mac Egnachan, mortuus est. Glendalough burnt for the most part.”

—Col. 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. Enda’s of Aran (Acta Sanctorum, p. 715), mistakes this for the island of AbarChadlainn, 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, distataeque luctus versus occidentem ab Imaia” [Ome].—See Hardiman’s edition of O’Flaherty’s Jar-Comnaught, p. 114, note.” Colgan translates this passage as fol-
of Domnchadh Ua Conghalaigh, [lord of Breagha, and] royal heir of Ireland, was slain by the men of Breagha themselves. Gillachrist Ua Lorcaín, lord of Caille-Follamhain, was killed at Cennamhus. Flann Ua Beice, lord of Ui-Meith, was killed. Muireadhaich Ua Dubhheoin, lord of Ui-Mic-Uais-Breagh, was slain by Flaththbheartach Ua Neill. A slaughter was made of the foreigners by Macelseachlann, at Odlabha, where many were slain. Gacithini Ua Mordha was slain. Dubh dábhóireann Ua Riain was slain.

The Age of Christ, 1017 [recte 1018]. The fourth year of Macelseachlann. Gormghal of Ard-Oilean, chief annchara of Ireland; and Cormac Ua Mithidhein, Abbot of Achadh-abbrevh, died. Muireadhaich Uachtach, annchara of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Braen, son of Macmordha, 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 Ui-Faithle, died. Maclan, son of Egnecach Ua Leocain, lord of Gaileanga and all Tuath-Luigine, was killed by the Saithni. Cearbhall, son of Macmordha, royal heir of Leinster, was slain by treachery. A war between Macelseachlann and the Ui-Neill of the North, so that the Eoghanachas went northwards over Sliabh-Fuaíd. A predatory excursion by Macelseachlann into

follows: “A. D. 1017. S. Gormgalius de Ard-oilean, præcipuus Hibernorvm Synodus, sive spiritualis Pater, obiit.”

1 O'Mithidhein.—Now anglicè O'Meochin, or Meochin, without the prefix O'.

2 Achadh-abbrevh; i.e. Field of the Apple-Trees, now Aghowle, or Aghold, in the barony of Shillelagh, and county of Wicklow, where are the ruins of an ancient monastic Irish church in good preservation. See Colgan's Acta Sanctorum, p. 731. Archdall (Monast. Hibern., p. 731) erroneously places this monastery in the county of Wexford. It was anciently called Crossalech, and was founded by St. Finnian of Clonard, who resided here for sixteen years, and who is still remembered as the patron of the parish. This place was never identified before by any of our modern antiquaries.

3 Braen, son of Macmordha, son of Marchadh. —He is called Bran in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster.—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49,— which is the true name. He is the progenitor after whom the Ui-Braun, or O'Brynes of Leinster, took their hereditary surname. His father, Macmordha, was the principal Irish champion in opposition to Brian Bormhla in the battle of Chonatúr.

4 Saithni.—A sept of the Cianachta, or race of Taidig, son of Cian, son of Oillioll Olann, seated in Fingal in Magh Breaghe, in the east of ancient Meath. —See O'Flaherty's Ogygia, part iii. c. 69. After the establishment of surnames the chief family of this territory took the surname of O'Cathaangh, now anglicè Casey. They were dispossessed by Sir Hugh de Lacy, who sold their lands. —See Giraldus's Hibernia Exquiïmata, lib. ii. c. 24; see also Leabhar-na-gCeart, p. 187.
Danann go Bríona Ceall, 7 tainig trí ón domhain a bhí ann Domnall Ua Caintealbhain, tigéarma Cenéad Laoghaire, 7 Capp Mac, réitithe Maudrichail, 7 Ua Cléíidhém, tigéarma Caille Poltannan do súim, 7 a eac hár rí. Plannacadh Ua Ceallaihg, 7 Congalach, mac Maudrichail, do súim eile mar sin iéona. Tiollachailin, mac Múmpiaig Ui Maolteigea, 7 Ceó Ua hEiríaváim, tigéarma Ua thórábaí Macha, tigéarma Ui Mórda, tigéarma Laoghaire, do marbhao. Múmpioach, mac Múmpírtaigh, tigéarma Riogair, do marbhao.

Aph Cniprét, mile a hacht éce. An cineadú Ua Adaim to Mhaonéacht-lann. Domnall, mac Maudrichail, mac Domnall, comharba Pinner, 7 Mocholmoice, éce. Ongaíte Ua Maoléaduín, réitithe, a. Amhrach, Chuana mac Nóir, éce. Ua 9hrótaíb, aobh Úaidh uip, do marbhao. Ceallóara do mbe loingead do éine teant, cumótha aon tig aí dána. Óg daonnaí Ua Tiormaice, mac Amhaoib, é ceoil Úadair Aca chur, do maighréabhadh Ua Pháirc 7 brian, 7 ro marbhao na daoine rop ahip na differ. Seipín Chriáin do oighim do Domnall mac Taing, 7 a marbhao pears an cseit réiteach an tíra poirtaíb Dá 7 Chriáin. Óa mac Maudreachlann, mac Maoileadh, Amhragh, 7 Árntuic, á maighreabhdh O'luí 7 ro marbhao do Ceol Eogan pháoin. Marbhaim, mac Conamh, mac Domnac, maoileadh Muínaí, éce. Mac

Donnall Ua Caintealbhain.—Now anglicised Daniel O'Kindellam, or Quinlan. This family took their hereditary surname from Caintealbhain, son of Macderon, the lineal descendant of Laighaire mac Neil Naighiallaigh, the last pagan monarch of Ireland.—See the Miscellany of the Irish Archæological Society, vol. i. p. 142; and note 7, under the year 925, p. 619, coll. 2, supra.


"Tiollachailg: i.e. O'Kelly of Bregia, of the race of Diarmuid, son of Fearchus Corbheoil, monarch of Ireland from A. D. 541 till 565. Of the fallen state of this family Conell Mageoghagan 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 commmon everywhere that it is unknown whether the dispersed parties of them be of the family of the O'Kellys of Connaught or Brey, that scarcely one of the same family knoweth the name of his own great grand-father, and are turned to be mere charlies and poor labouring men, so as scarce there is a few parishes in the kingdom but hath some one or other of those Kellys in it, I mean of Brey."

The year 1017 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 1018 of the Annals of Ulster, and 1011 of the Annals of 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 Caindechbhair, lord of Cinel-Laeghaine, and Cass-Midhe, Maelseachlainn's lawgiver, were slain; and Ua Cleirccein, lord of Caille-Follamhain, was wounded, and died after a short period. Flannagan Ua Ceallaigh, and Conghlahach, son of Maelseachlainn, were mortally wounded at the same place. Gillcoluim, son of Muireadhach Ua Maeltre, and Aedh Ua Eradain, lord of Ui-Breasail-Macha, died. Cearnach Ua Mordha, lord of Laeighis, was killed. Muireadhach, son of Muireheartach, lord of Fotharta, was killed.

The Age of Christ, 1018 [recte 1019]. The fifth year of Maelseachlainn. Domhnall, son of Maelseachlainn, son of Domhnall, successor of Finnen and Mochohmog, died. Ua Brodubhain, Abbot of Achadhur, was killed. Cill-dara was all burned by lightning, excepting one house only. Ceanannus was plundered by Sitric, son of Amhlacibh, and the foreigners of Ath-cliathe; and they carried off innumerable spoils and prisoners, and slew many persons in the middle of the church. The shrine of Ciaran was plundered by Domhnall, son of Tadhg; and he himself was killed at the end of a week, through the miracles of God and Ciaran. Two sons of Maelseachlainn, son of Machrannaidh, Ardghar and Ardchau, both royal heirs of Aileach, were killed by the Cinel-Laeghain themselves. Mathghamhain, son of Conaing, son of Domnean, royal heir of


“A. D. 1011” [recte. 1018]. “Moriegh Ul-tagh, anchorite of Clonvicknose, died. Brocn [recte. Bran] “mac Moylennorry, king of Lyster, had his eyes put out by the deceit of Sitrich. There appeared this year in the Autumn two shining Cometes in the Firmament, which continued for the space of two weeks. King Moylescaghlyn, with a great army, went to Ferkall and Ely, where he took a great prey, and through the stordy resistance of the inhabitants of the said country, in defence of their preys and liberties. Donell O’Keoyndaline, prince of the Race of King Lagery, and Casnye, the king’s Stewarde” [Reccap], “with many others, were slain. Congallach mac Moylennorry, prince of Lyster, was killed willfully.”—Ann. Clon.
Caermaig, mic Aodh vo Uib Carreni, vo comhionparasaith roim Domhnaill mac bhrain, co taorach bein vo claiute ma eisn, g' aor a laith sun b'th an laim, i. a bha's dear de. Temna iarna ma bhrain, g' ro marbaod ma Caermaig. Maolmuirda, mac Maolmuaid, tamaire Dealbhin, do marbaod. Ua Sebhennaigh, tamaire Ua Maine, vo marbaod. Plathbhirtach Ua Neill vo teacht a Thr Únaill, 50 ro harisceath lair Thr Ògna, g' Thir Liicchach. Ruairi Ua Ghillelaim, tigfina Ua nEasac, vo marbaod la roim Phinniaige, g' ro marbaod ba mac Cenneige i. Conorlach, g' deilchamna ma idionail ro cechn. Deilchamnaigh, mac Donlaoigh, mic Toatail, guaoinna Laighe do marbaod vo Laighe buiodem i. vo Laighe. Ailem mac O'fhre, tigfina Muirdhoin, i. o'fhre Ua Caermaig, tigfina Saiine, vo marbaod la Gaileantacht. Ruairi, mac Paolaim, tigfina Po'ach, vo marbaod.

Apor Cripair, mile a mao iocce. An peirceod bhaodann do Mhaolchathaoin. Maolmuaid Ua Maolmuaid, tigfina Peair cCeall, vo marbaod hi Maig Lene la Mupheirtrach Ua Carraigh. Sluidh la Maelpeachthann, g' la hUa Neill g' la Donnchad mac bhrain, g' la hAirt Ua Ruinpe, co Sionann, co trucnath gialla Conacaet vo Mhaolchirlon. Plathbhirtach Ua h'Eocadh vo dalbha la Naill mac Eocadh. Teapaimh Mhaidh vo orgam o Uib Paolain. Dom-

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1 Ua Gethennagh.—Now anglicised Keaveny. This family descends from Gethennagh, son of Aedh, chief of Hy-Mang, who was slain in 971. See note under that year; and Tribes and Customs of Hy-Mang, pp. 62, 63.

2 Tir-Lughdhaich: i.e. the territory of the Cined-Lughdhaich. See note 1, under A. D. 868, p. 513, supra.

3 Gillicocnubhain: i.e. Servant of St. Coemhlin, or Kevin. He was the grandson of Tuathal, the progenitor after whom the Ui-Tuathail, or O'Tooles of Leinster, took their hereditary surname. The O'Tooles descend from his brother Donn, or Domcan, who was appointed king of Leinster by the monarch Maelsechlainn II., in 1015.

4 Ua-Cathasaigh.—Now O'Casey, or Casey, without the prefix O'. See note on Saithine under A. D. 1017.

The Annals of Ulster notice the following events under the year 1019:

“A. D. 1019. Alan mac Osene, king of Mu-gorm, and Ossen O'Cahasay, king of Salnii, killed by Galangs. Kilare all burnt by fire, called Tonaclit. Donell mac Maelsechlainn, Coarb of Fionn and Macelmag, in Christo quiciit. Ardgar and Archu, mic Maelsechlainn, mic Maeluama, two hyreys of Ailech, a suis oscisi sunt. Gilkyven, heyre of Lenster, killed by his own people. Mahon, mac Conaing, mic Duinnmen, heir of Muantuir, died. Flavertach O'Nell came to Tyrcomell, and preyed Tir-Emna and Tirhugach. Reary O'Halehan, king of O'Neillach, killed by the men of Fermaoi. The two sons of Kennedy were killed in his revenge very soon, i. Congalach and Gilmuir. A skyrnish given by O'Cassens about Donogh mac Bryan, that his right hand was cut off.”
Munster, died. The son of Catharnach, son of Aedh of the Ui-Caisin, attacked Donnchaðl, 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. Macel-mordha, son of MacMhumaidh, Tanist of Dealbhna, was killed. Ua Geibheannach, Tanist of Ui-Manc, was killed. Flaitbhheartach Ua Neill came into Tir-Conaill, and plundered Tir-Enda and Tir-Laghdaich. Ruaidhri Ua h'Aileallain, lord of Ui-Eathach, was slain by the men of Fearmaigh; and the two sons of Cein-nedigh, namely, Conghalach and Gillamuire, were immediately slain in revenge of him. Gillacacínighin, son of Dunlaing, son of Tuathal, royal heir of Leinster, was slain by the Leinstermen themselves, i.e. by [the people of] Laeghuis. Aileni, son of Oissene, lord of Mughdhorna; and Oissene Ua Cathasaigh, lord of Saithne, were slain by the Gaelcanga. Ruaidhri, son of Faclan, lord of Fotharta, was slain.

The Age of Christ, 1019 [recte 1020]. The sixth year of Maelseachlainn. MacMhumaidh O'MacMhumaidh, lord of Feara-Call, was slain in Magh-Lena by Muircheartach Ua Carraigh. An army was led by Maelseachlainn, Ua Neill. Donnchaðl, son of Brian, and Art Ua Ruaire, to the Sínaínn; and they gave the hostages of Connaught to Maelseachlainn. Flaitbhheartach Ua h'Erchaithdha was blinded by Niall, son of Eochaidh. The Termon of Finnia was plundered

[The] "Damlic of Dorow, i.e. a sanctified place" [recte, the great stone church] "broken by Murtagh O'Carrai upon Macmoi, king of Fercall, bringing him forth forcibly, and [he was] "killed after."—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise notice some of these events under the year 1012, as follows:

"A.D. 1012" [recte, 1019]. "All the town of Kilidare was burnt by a thunderbolt, but one house. Sitrick 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 Thomond, fell upon Donnogh mac Bryan Borowe, and gave him a blow in the head, and did cut off his right hand. Donnogh escaped alive; the other was killed in that presence. Moyle-morry mac Mylesmeye, prince of Delvyn, died."—Ann. Clon.

* Magh-Lena.—Now Moylena, near Tullamore, in the King's County.—See note *, under A. D. 902, p. 564, supra.

* Ua h'Eochaidh.—Now O'Haughey, and sometimes anglicised Haughey, Haugh, Hoey, and even Howe. This family took their hereditary surname from Eochaidh, son of Niall, son of Eochaidh, son of Ardghar, who was the eighth in descent from Bee Boirche, King of Ulidia, who died in the year 716.—See p. 315, supra.

* The Termon of Finnia: i.e. the Termon of
nall, mac Muirícha, tigimna Ua Máné, do mairbaid. Íde Úa hlioreachtaí, tigimna Ua Míéit, do mairbaid lám hUi Bhailán. Cúlaéfa Úa Conchobair, tigimna Ciappaíse Luaéfa, do éce.

Cuir Cruirt, uthe pile. An pócinnao bhuadam do Maoilchlaunn. Cog mac Úa Fhno pari eirccep Muíán, véce. Aromacha do lorcco òip: an pad uile, gan tharpeccain aon tige nte cennóta an teach príoneaptanná, g' ro lorpecced il í éip na tréabaid, g' ro lorcco òin Domhnaic mór, g' in Cloacteache co na clocecaib, g' Oomhlaic na Toe, g' Oomhlaic an tSeall, g' an tráin caiteap príonepta, g' Cappac na nAbbaíd, g' a luibhár í ceathair na mac leigim co moimair uir, g' amháil, g' each poist anéil. Céall bápa co na d'episgo lórpecced. Sensa na lochig co na ceapálaí g' do lorcco. Lóirceo Chlóana lóirpe, Ápati, súrpa, g' Chlóana mac Naíp. Sein Patraice, g' an Rìmnoireach Patraice do oircceam ó mheapuic, g' lá hUa námé, g' lá lócteap Úa Éacacac, co mìceapte um céo bo tóso. Maoilchlaune, mac Eochada, conópta Patraice, cuio célepech tairrape chompaile Éorra uile, g' tuite

Clonard in Meath, of which Finnia, or Finnen, was the patron saint.

1 O h-Innreachtaigh.—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 Innreachtaigh is anglicised Enright, without the prefix Mac, which disguises the Irish origin of the name.

2 Cúlaéfa: i.e. Cainis Montis Luachra: i.e. dog, hero, or fierce warrior of Shafiab Luachra.

3 Except the library only: literally, “save only the house of the manuscripts.” Colgan mistakes the construction of the language of this passage, and omits several items, in his Annals of Armagh (Trias Thoarn, p. 208), as follows. The errors and omissions are marked by brackets:


But this passage is more correctly rendered by Mageoghegan in the Annals of Clonmaenoise, and in the old translation of the Annals of Ulster.— Vide infra.

4 Mosmuine.—This passage is translated by Colgan as follows:


The most of the passages given by the Four
by the Ui-Faelain. Domhnall, son of Muireadhach, lord of Ui-Maine, was killed. Aedh Ua h-Inmreachtgaigh, lord of Ui-Meith, was slain by the Ui-Niallains. Culachra" Ua Conchobhair, lord of Ciarraighe-Luaichra, died.

The Age of Christ, 1020. The seventh year of Maelseachlaimn. 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 Trias; and the Daimhliag-mor was burned, and the Cloichteach, with its bells; and Daimhliag-na-Toe, and Daimhliag-an-Slabhail; and the old preaching chair, and the chariot of the abbots, and their books in the houses of the students, with much gold, silver, and other precious things. Cill-dara, with its oratory, was burned. Gleann-daloich, with its oratories, was burned. The burning of Cluain-Iraird, Ara, Sord, and Cluain-mic-Nois. The shrine of Patrick, and the Fimmuidheach [a bell?] of Patrick, were robbed by the plunderers, by Ua h-Aidith, and [the people of] Lower Ui-Euthach; and they carried off with them seven hundred cows. Maclmuirec, son of Eochaithd, 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. Glendalocha all, with Durhays, burnt. Clon-Iraird, Clon-mic-Nois, and Sord-Colum-Cill, tertia parte cremata sunt. Gillea-riar mac Osene, king of Magorn, killed by men of Rosse. Macnol mac Oscene, king of Magorn, in one day killed by [Ua-Mac] Macnais of Bregh. All Ardhach burnt wholly, viz., the Donlaig with the houses" [recte, with the roof] "or cover of lead, the Steeple, with the Bells; the Savall, and Taig, and Charliof the Abbott, with the old chaire of precepts, in the third Kal. of June, Monday before Whitsonday. Madmuire mac Escha, 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 Whitsonday, mortuus est. Annalgu in the Cearbshyp by consent of lui and church. Fimhach mac Roary, king of Scotland, a suis oecions est. Hugh O'Hinrechte, king of O-Meith, killed by the O-Niallains."—Cod. Clar., tom. 19.

"A. D. 1013" [recte, 1020]. "Murtagh O'Cary Calma tooke Mollaye, or Moylemoye, prince of Ferkall, from out the church of Dorrow, and killed him at Moylema, adjoining to Dorrow. King Moylesaghlyne, O'Neale, Donagh mac Bryan, and Art O'Rayre, with their forces, went into the province of Connought, took hostages there, and delivered them into the king's hands. Kildare, Glendalougha, Clonarde, Aron, Swords, and Convicinose, were thoroughly burnt by Danes. Ardhach, the third of the Kallends of June, was burnt from the one end to the other, save only the Librarie. [Cennora on teach pescuirr na bruid.) All the houses were burnt; the great church," [the] "steeple, the church of the Savall; the pulpit, or chair of preaching, together with
much gold, silver, and books, were burnt by the Danes."—Ann. Clon.

4 Maolmaire, daughter of Aabhacubh.—It is curious to remark how Sitric, King of Dublin, stood allied to his Irish enemies. He was the brother-in-law of King Maedchlechaim H., and the son-in-law of Brian Borumha. It is no wonder then that he did not join either side in the battle of Clontarf.

5 Dergae-Magogae.—Called Deilgne-Moghorac in the Annals of Ulster, and now anglicised Delgany; it is situated in the barony of Rathdown, and county of Wicklow. The change of p to l in the anglicising of names of places in Ireland is very common. Deirgne, or Deligne,  is to be distinguished from Delgynis, 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:

"A. D. 1021._anglus filius Dungalui Rex Lagenice in conflictu habito ad Berghann S. Mogoroci, in regione de Hy-Briuin-Chualann, contrivit Sitricium filium Amhla, et Nortmannos Dublinienses usque ad intercessionem longe cruentam."—Acta Sanctorum, p. 313. n. 11.

6 Cucannon.—He is the ancestor of the family of O'Concanma, now Cucannon, who were seated in the territory of Cucanne, in the north of the county of Galway.

7 The Ui-Gadhna: i.e. the family of O'Gara, who were at this time seated in the territories of Gaileanga and Sliabh-Lugha, in the present county of Mayo.

8 Fallamban.—He was the ancestor of the family of O'Fallahain, anglicis O'Fallon, who were seated in the territory of Clann-Uadaich,
learned sage died on the third day of the month of June, the Friday before Whitsuntide precisely; and Amhalghaidh was installed in the successorship of Patrick by the laity and the clergy.

The Age of Christ, 1021. The eighth year of Maelseachlainn. Macnach, priest and airdhimmach of Laun-Leire, died. Maclunaire, daughter of Amhlalcaibh\textsuperscript{4}, wife of Maelseachlainn, son of Domhnall, died. Aedh, son of Flann, son of Maelseachlainn, heir to the sovereignty of Ireland, was slain by Ua Maigheachtain, [one] of the Feara-Bile. Branagan, son of Macluidhir, a chief of Meath, was drowned on May-day, in Loch-Ainnimm [Lough Ennell], and Mac-Conailligh, chief lawgiver of Maelseachlainn, died, after the plundering of the shrine of Ciaran by them both; this happened at the end of nine days after the plundering. A victory was gained by Ugair, son of Dunking, King of Leinster, over Sitric, son of Amhlalcaibh, and the foreigners of Ath-cliath, at Derge-Mogorog\textsuperscript{6} in Ui-Brinn-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-Annchadhla. The son of Cucaemann\textsuperscript{7}, lord of Ui-Diarmada, was slain by the Ui-Gadhra\textsuperscript{8}. A great depredation by Maelseachlainn upon the foreigners; and on the same night a depredation was committed by the Ui-Neill upon the Cianachta. A great depredation was committed by Maelseachlainn upon the Cinel-Eoghalain; and they were driven northwards over Sliabh-Fuaid. Mac-Etigh, son of Pollandhain\textsuperscript{9}, chief of Clann-Uadach, died.

in the barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon.—See Tribes and Customs of Hy-Mang, p. 19, note \textsuperscript{a}; and note \textsuperscript{b}, 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 Ugair, king of Leinster, to Sitrick mac Aulaig, king of Dublin, at Dalgan-Mogaroe. A shower of wheat rained in Ossory. An army by Hugh O’Nell through O-Dorthhainn. They were at Matecha and killed the Leidheg in the meeting” \textsuperscript{recte}, in a conflict], “and O-Moiths and men of Magurn met him, together with the men of Sain” \textsuperscript{Saithraii}, “the men of Fer Bavai, and O-Dornhainn, with their kings. Also O’Clegan, O’Lorkan, with O-Bressells, and O-Niallans, were all before him at Ard-macha” \textsuperscript{recte. Oenach-Macha, near Arthamach}, “that they came all at once about him; but the son of Hugh carried his prayers from them all, and was” \textsuperscript{i.e. had} “but 240 men, and some were killed in the midst of Arthamach between them. Sic in Libro Duach-lette. Branagan O’Macluaire, Deputy king” \textsuperscript{[uppr.]} “of Meath, drowned, May-day, in Loch-Ainnimm. Aualgai, Coarb of Patrick, went into Munster and 100 men” \textsuperscript{recte, cedna cup, i.e. primi vice, i.e. for the first time}, “and visited about. Kellach O’Cahasa, king of Saithne, killed by Kindred-Owen. The son of Flann mac Maelsechlainn, beyre of Tarach; Hugh,
beatha do mBhráin i nOirpaigh. A hínaleamh, comairbha Pátrice, do bhuail i Muintir na gCíona cup, co léite a mór é.  

Aon Chéile, mide pioc a ná. Maithim Airt bhí a Thlaíteoga pá Maoltmhanna rop Shalaini Airt char, ús i chur épíntar aile, i na neolpa,  

A corp achar deacair bealadh, peanncor oce an Airt mbe,  

Thra caib bealaimeach oipn co cinn a mbe.

Mí do thábhacht uirthi. Maol na Claíum Móir, mac Domhnaill, mac Dom- 

caóidh, tar a bháin, 7 oireadach tar aithiú doineam, ó écc li cCorp hIair Lóca 

bhí an, táin níbhí tí bhiathá eitBiachat i mBhse ag Ériún, maí a dhrap 

Cluana mac Nóir, 7 a cír corp mRiith órim, mac Cíntinns, ar an áireamh, i 

neamhath naíó níbhínia iom cCar Cluana tarbh an tSneachta bhí an fícht 

mogat a cíipn, a cíipn duine Nóin do Sheptember a na duineáis oí ceann, 

iarr na mRiith oíosa na ríocht agus tar aithneachadh, iarr na mRíobh éipir 

Chrói e, 7 a píot, 7 tá na oig. an Ím na gCarinen Aniala, comairbha Pátrice 

ar roibh mae, 7 comairbha Cholmán Chaille, 7 comairbha Crépan, 7 eimíóir 

aon Ím a dhraph Ériún, maí a dhrap Ímpireachta moppíntar occe, 7 mho chéileaipos moppíntar, 7 mna, 

nochta, 7 ceart roibh a anna. Óí bach do shaoilseaeath na comóide 

an bhréente Maolnaithanna amait ag poll air bhí mpan,  

Típi céití póirse oce an píot, mna cóir a bhruit aidh,  

Astron o píot na nóite i mbóin sáithín eoch.
A shower of wheat was rained in Osraigh. 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-Thachtghat\(^1\) [was gained] by Maelseachlann 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. Maelseachlann Mor, son of Donnall, son of Donnchadh, pillar of the dignity and nobility of the west of the world, died on Cro-inis Locha-Aninn\(^2\), after having been forty-three years in sovereignty over Ireland, according to the Book of Cluain-mic-Nois, which places the reign of Brian, son of Kennedy, in the enumeration, at the end of nine years after the battle of Cluain-tarbh, in the seventy-third year of his age, on the fourth of the Nones of September, on Sunday\(^2\) 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 Maelseachlann, 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 Maelseachlann, 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 Domnaldii Rex Hibernie superumnum caput Ordinum, et Procerum Occidentis postquam annis 43 regnavit juxta Annales Chuaneses eum novemannis quisque regnavit post praelium Chuarar-bhense; anno etatis 73 quarto Nonas Septem-

\(^1\) On Sunday.—These criteria indicate the year 1022, and shew that the chronology of the Irish annals is correct at this period.
Ap do bhlaonaigh tar Maolteachtlann beor po padub,

Dá bhlaón am dèire ã mile, ó ghean Chróire cíim gcé píce,
Go hheach uí Colmán na ceapach, Maolteachtlann comhit cumhacht.

Flann Ua Tacáin, a pháinmeach Ógnainge, eccead bhurpeachá, Í Maol-
coba Ua Gallchobhair, comhratha Seiphte Aodhainne, déce. Látaim Uí Chaisn, comhratha Oíge, déce i nAro Maigh. Caithphas Ua Tadhgh, Rípleághinn
Cluana mac Con, do Chuinnle a ◄cecel, 1 lopepb, mac Ómainn, amhaca
Cluana mac Hóir, déce. Acaip Conn na mBodh eithne. Muine na tóighao
do mairbhá ó Íide a lai Úineab. Donnall, Ua Mührchatha Ógnainge, tigéarna an tuairceart, do mairbhá á Chinnéacht Dún na Geimh. Donnall, mac Aoda Uí Mhaoilboidh, do mairbhá. Mührphach Ua Sibeine, aulo ollam
tuairceart Ógnainge, do mairbhá ña pippa Hóir. Mac Céabhal, tigéarna
Eile, Í Donnall, mac Ceallach, plaic Poercé, do mairbhá. Síorpeoce, mac
Ionaigh, tigéarna Phrom na Lárge, do mairbhá la tigéarna Ógnainge. Mhaehríghinn, mac Ceallach, tigéarna Ógnainge, Í aca tar bhrámana ma píctiobh.
Macgáinim, mac Láitighinn, mac Céabhal, tigéarna Ógnainge, do mairbhá hí
cCluana Éoair la Caroil Ua Cpioúin. Mührphach Ua Bdíphaí Chalma

n "Flann Ua Tacáin.—For some ancient inscribed tombstones to persons of this name, see Petrie's Round Towers of Ireland, pp. 321, 325.

n "Ó Gallaiche, nór. Now O’Gallagher. This family took their hereditary surname from Gallchobhair, sixth in descent from MacLeodhain, monarch of Ireland from A. D. 612 till 615, whose eldest son, Connach, was monarch from 612 till 614. See Battle of Magh-Roth, p. 336.

n "Scirn-Adhanna.—i.e. Adamnan's Shrine, now Skreen, an old church giving name to a townland and parish, in the barony of Tireraugh, and county of Sligo. See Colgan's Acta Sanctorum, p. 337, and p. 340, n. 12. Near this church is a holy well dedicated to St. Adamnan.

n "Ua Cricchain.—Now anglicised Creighan, and Creigan, and sometimes scotised 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 Tacaíne, aircinneach of Dearmhach, a distinguished wise man; and Maelcobha Ua Gallechubhair, conharba of Scrin-Achadhainn, died. Lachtman of Inis-cacín, successor of Deagla, 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-na-mBochta. Muirean of the tongue was slain by two Gillics of the Luighni. Domhnall, grandson of Murchadh Glunillar, lord of the North, was slain by the Cianachtat of Gleann-Geimhlin. Domhnall, son of Aedh Ua Mael-doraith, was slain. Muireadhach Ua Sleibhene [Slevin], chief poet of the north of Ireland, was slain by the Farea-Bois. The son of Cearbhail, 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 Osraige. Mailechinn, son of Coireall, lord of Oirghialla, died, after [doing] penance for his sins. Mathghamhain, son of Laidhignen, son of Cearbhail, lord of Fearannbhaigh, was slain at Cluain-Eois, by Cathal Ua Criclainn. Muireachtach Ua Carraigh

Daniell O'Kelly, king of Fothart; and Sitric mac Ivar, king of Waterford, killed. Mac Leginn mac Cairill, king of Airgiall; Flann O'Tacan, Aircinneach of Dowrow, died. Lachtman, Carob of Iniskyn-Dea, died in Ardmark. Maelseachlainn, mac Donell, mac Donecha, the glorious and courageous poet or upholder of the west of the world, died in the 43rd year of his reign, in the 73rd yeare of his age, in 4 Novem Sepembris die vi. Dominico ii. bunc. A sea battle between the Galls of Dublin and Nell mac Eochua, king of Ulster. The Gentiles [recté: Galls] “put to flight, that their bloody slaughter was hid, and put to jeopardy after. Murtagh O'Carro, heyre of Tarach, killed by Maelseachlainn. An overthrow at Sliavfaind of Airgall by Nell mac Eochua, that their bloody slaughter was committted. Mahon mac Laignen, king of Fernvai, killed by Calahan O'Chrichan, in the midst of Connaés, Murran Natenga, i. of the toung, killed.”—Ann. Ch., Cod. Chart., t. 49.

“A. D. 1022. Mac Kervell, prince of Ely, was killed. Sittrick mac Hynner, King of Waterford, was killed by these of Ossorie. Flann O'Tagan, Archdean of Dowrowe, worthy sadge and holy man, died. There was a great shower of hail in Summer this year, the stones whereof were as bigg as crabbs” [wild apples]. “There was also such thunder and lightning that it killed an infinite number of cattle every where in the kingdome. King Moyleseaghlyne gave an overthrow to the Dunes, where many of

5 2
they lost their heads, fifty days before his death. King Moylesoughlyn, mac Domnall, mac Domnagb, king of all Ireland, having thus triumphantly reigned over all Ireland, and his enemies, the Danes, died in Croiniss upon Logh Inni, near his house of Downe-sgyath, in the 13th year of his reign, in the fourth of the Names of September, the Sunday next before the feast day of St. Keyran, in the year of our Lord 1022. The Archbishops of Armagh, the Cawrbs of St. Columb and the Cawrb of St. Keyran being present, after he received the sacrament of Extreme 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 Maelseachlainn God. A battle on the sea between the foreigners of Ath-chlaith 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. Donnchadh, chief of Clan-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 Cúl-dara by Donnseleibhe and the Ua-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. Maedhnaire Ua Cainen, wise man, and Bishop of Sord-Choluiim-Chille, died. Dounhmail, son of Aedh Beag Ua Maelseachlainn, the second lord that was over Meath, was slain by the son of Seanan Ua Lecocain and the Luighni. A predatory excursion was made by the foreigners over South Breagh, and to Daimhliag-Chaimain; and Airghialla Ua Cathasaigh, lord of the Saithni, was slain by them on that day. Donnchadh 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. Leochlainn, son of Maelseachlainn, lord of Inis-Eoghain and Magh-Itha, was slain by his own brother, Niall, and the Cianachta of Gleann-Geimhín. Tadhg, son of Brian, son of Conmeicoligh, was treacherously slain by the Eilli, at the instigation of his own brother, Donnchadh. Conchobhar, son of Aengus, son of Carrach Calma, was killed by the Guttas1 by treachery. The Termon of Chlain-mic-Nois was plundered by Gadhra, son of Dunadhach, and carried off many hundred cows from thence. An army was led by Ua Conchobhar, i.e. Tadhg of the White Steed, King of

King Moyleseaghlyn, this kingdom was without a king 20 years, duarting which time the realm was governed by two learned men; the one called Cuan O'Lochan, a well-learned temporal man, and chief poet of Ireland; the other, Corcran Cleirach, 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 monarchie, by them.

1 Guttas: i.e. the Stammerers. This was a nickname of a family of the O'Melaghlin of Meath.
Ua hEagha, tigéarna Luigne Connacht. Éar bar Mac Cuirre, ár ó érommha na nGaothabal, deice in Cluain mac Nóir, r畅通 neáigdheach.

Aonu Chriost, mle réic a dtair. Faithimh rípleigín 1 gacar Cluana mce Nóir, airdinneach PionnaBreach aghae, airdinneach móróin, abb na nGaothabal, deice in Roinn rí noll air olltre. Oighdaine, rípin amhara na nGaothabal, gacar Ai úr leacain, deice in Cluain mac Nóir. Dornplebne, tigéarna Ua Paileam, in go séada risce oc Oibloch rob Aogair, maic Ónaill, rob rí Cillí, 1 rob Mhaolmòrdia mac Lorcain, tigéarna Ua Cempríedain, 1 rob a mac, 1 rob in bhreac ri an tSrínle ina do Dornplebne. Cúán, Ua Lotéainn, rípinceadhr Eireann, 1 rí bhuachail, ma ro mhaidi 1 tTídh, 1 hréanait a naon nua an luict ro maibh, 1 an ríte riú do Phrín. Cúacaille, maic Ómaibr, rípinceadhr rob, déc. Dornplebne, maic Mhaolmòrdia, tigéarna Ua Paileam, 1 rob rob cop leirin 1 nUib Paile ge donbar tarrainn tigéarna Ua Paile ge eireann dom Uib Mupírcaí atg rob ro mhaidip e rím iomna in ro roimh rob Cille Barra. Cath Éith na croípe in a Coprónn eithir Ua Móiróirpa 1 Ua Ruairc, 50 robain dom rob Ua Ruairc, 1 rob ro do àr a nimhtréir le réic cóo a.espóigh tóiripáir rob airn Ua Ruairc Ua nDìarmada, tamairi bhuire. Ar rob ro máthó,

"Erard Mac Cuisit. — He was evidently a different person from the Erard Mac Cuisit, whose death is recorded in the Annals of Tigernach at the year 990. This Erard, who died in the year 1023, was probably the author of the Elegy on the Death of Feargal O'Ruairte, as a distinct reference is made in the elegy to the death of Brian, and the battle of Clontarf, thus:

"Sudós Sioit Caim éip'éip Oibroic
On taurd a níthuim cluana ríphn.
"Joyful are the race of Caim after Brian's Fall in the battle of Cluain-tarbh."

The Annals of Ulster and the Annals of Clonmacnoise, the chronology of which are correct at this period, contain the following entries under this year:

"A. D. 1023. An Eclipse of the Moon, the 10th Ides of January, being Thursday. An Eclipse of the Sun, the 27th of the same Moon, on Thursday. Donell mac Maelsechlainn, Hugh Beg's son, killed by Mac Súan O'Lóchairn. Donogh O'Duinn, king of Bréagh, taken by Gentiles" [recte. Gallis] "in his own name" [recte, at their own Inacht, or public assembly], "and carried beyond seas. Lochlainn mac Maelsechlainn, king of Allach, killed by his own people. Teig mac Bryan killed by Ely. Conor O'Carrai killed by the Guttus. Leovellin, king of Brittain, died. Enrick, or Henricus, king of the World, died. After him did Cuma" [i.e. Otho III.] "assume the kingdom of the World. Two O'MacGynens killed by Galongs. Donell O'Hayra, king of Luigne Conmacht, killed by Conor, king of Conmacht." — Ann. Ulh, Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

"A. D. 1023. There was an Eclipse of the Sun about noon the first of the Kalends of February. Donell mac Hugh Béag O'Melaghlin, king of halié Meath, was killed by the sonn of
Connaught, into Ui-Briuin, where Domhnall Ua hEaghra, lord of Luighne in Connaught, was slain. Erard Mac Coisss, 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, aircineach of Finnallair-abha, aircineach of Meidhelmon, and [the most distinguished] abbot of the Gaedhil, died at Rome, whither he had gone upon a pilgrimage. Dubhshlaine, chief ann wreak of the Gaedhil, and priest of Ard-Breacain, died at Cluain-mic-Nois. Dounsleibhe, lord of Ui-Faclain, took a house [forcibly] at Dubhloch, from Augaire, son of Dunching, King of Leinster, and from Macemordha, son of Lorean, lord of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, and from his son; and the three were therein slain by Dounsleibhe. Cuan Ua Lothchlain, chief poet of Ireland, and a learned historian, was slain in Teathbla, and the party who killed him became putrid in one hour; and this was a poet's miracle. Cuacaille, son of Gairbhith, [one] of the men of Breagh, died. Dounsleibhe, son of Macemordha, lord of Ui-Faclain, set out upon a predatory excursion into Ui-Failghe; and the lord of Ui-Failghe, and some of the Ui-Muiredaigh, overtook and slew him as he was plundering Cill-dara. The battle of Ath-na-croise in Corann, between Ua Macklonaidh and Ua Ruaire, where Ua Ruaire was defeated, and his people slaughtered, i. e. twenty hundred of them were slain, together with Ruare, grandson of Diarmuid, Tanist of Breifne. Of him was said:

Scannan O'Leogan, and by those of Lwyne. Donnogh O'Doyne, prince of Meybrey, was treacherously taken by the Danes, and carried over seas. Teig, son of King Bryan Borow, was unnaturally deliver'd by his own brother, Donnogh, to those of Elie O'Karoll, who according killed him, as was desired of them by his brother, Donnogh. Leodhlin, King of Wales, died. Henric, monarch of the World, died, and Conrado" [recte, Otho III.] "succeeded him in the monarchic."—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 l'Art, les Dates, tom, i. p. 71, A. D. 1023.

* Dubhloch: i.e. the Black Lough, or Lake. Not identified.

** Cuac Ua Lothchlain.—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. xliii. 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 shows that his territory must have been densely inhabited.
The Annals of Ulster and of Clonmacnoise notice the following events under this year:

"A.D. 1024. Uaigeire mac Duanlaidh, king of Lothaire, and Maedmon mac Lorcain, king of Cinel Ui, [had] "a house taken upon them by Maedmon, king of the O'Fachains, where they were lost, or by Doun-laye rather, which Doun-laye afterwards was killed by the O'Luiridhain. The battle of Atha-croise, between O'Mallduin and O'Reyke, where O'Reyke was discomfitted and his slaughter committed. Cuinn O'Lorcain, Archpope of Ireland, killed treacherously by the men of Talvha, ancestors of the Foxes. They stuck afterwards, whereby they got the name Foxes:- a miracle showed of the poet. Donell mac Hugh, heyre of Ailech, by Gillamaire O'Hegina killed. Maedhin O'Conorailla, king of O'Nialains, killed by the O'Durhains. Maedrnna O'Kiarrai, King of Carbhá, a sair occisit est. An army by O'Neill's son, and he prayed O'Mothain and O'Durhain."—Ann. Ult., Col. Chronic., tom. 49.

A.D. 1024. O'Moyledorie gave an overthrow to O'Reyke, in Comought, near Corran, where O'Reyke received great loss of his people, Mac Nechle of Ulster took hostages of the Danes, and caused them to settle at liberty their Irish captives. Ossorie and Lynstermen went to Taylodyne, and brought a rich booty of Jewells and prisoners from the Danes. Faghtna,
In the battle of Ath-na-croise, men looked without pity,
Corann was filled with carcasses; the Conalls had its glory.

Another battle was fought between them, in which the men of Breifne were defeated, and the son of Tighearnan slain. An army was led by the son of Eochaidh against the foreigners, so that he burned [their territory], and carried away the hostages of the Irish from them. An army was led by the Osraighi and the Leinstermen to Tulecuine\(^3\); and they obtained jewels and hostages from the foreigners. The victory of Erglann\(^5\), by Gearranga, over the foreigners. Domhnall, son of Aedh, royal heir of Aileach, was slain by Gillamara, son of Ogan. Maelduin Ua Conchaille, lord of Ui-Niallan, was slain by the Ui-Doctain. Maelmuaidh Ua Ciarrdba, lord of Cairbre, died. A slaughter was made of the men of Munster by Domnchadh, son of Aedh, in Gleann-Uisean, through the miracles of God and Comhlan.

The Age of Christ, 1025. Flannabhra, conhbarba of In-Cholium-Chille; Maelcoin Ua Torain, conhbarba of Doire-Cholium-Chile; Ceanfaeladh, son of Fearbhheartach, successor of Molaisi of Daimhinis; and Gillachrist, its lector, died. Maelbrighde Ua Crichidein, successor of Finnia and Comhgall, died. Duibhinsi Ua Fairechallaigh\(^6\), Abbot of Druim-leathan; Saerbhreachtach, Abbot of Imleach Iubhair; who was pillar of the wealth and dignity of the west \(\text{recte}^\) south] of Ireland; and Muireadhaigh, son of Mughran, successor of Ciaran and Comann\(^6\), died; he was of the family of Imleach Fordeorach\(^6\). Niall Ua Conchobhar, royal heir of Connaught, was killed. Mactire, son of Donnghaile, Lector and priest of Clonvicknose, Archdean of Fynnawragh, abbot of Hugh, Archdean of Inname, and abbot of all Ireland, died in Rome doing penance. Cwan O'Loghan, prime poet of Ireland, a great chronicler, and one to whom for his sufficiency the causes of Ireland were committed to be examined and ordered, was killed by one of the 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 yet and survived him for a time after. Dowslany, that was first priest of Ardbracken, and afterwards prime-archep-
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 Kiiran; MacFein O'Toran, Coarb of Daire; Cennada mac Flavertai, Aircimnech of Daivinis; Macbraid O'Cryeven, Coarb of Fimeen and Conall; Daivinis O'Fairchollain, Aircimnech of Drombean; and Syyrrelaig, abbot of Imelch-Icrair, in Christo dormient. Neil O'Conor, beyre of Cumannagh; and Gergaida, king of Bregh, killed. Macsealbaim 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 Teathbha, was killed. Geargrach, lord of Breagha, was killed and burned by [the people of] South Breagha and Mathghambhain Ua Riagain. An army was led by Flaitbheartach Ua Neill into Breagha, and he carried off the hostages of the Irish from the foreigners. An army was led by Domhnall Gott into Breagha, and he expelled the Ui-Neill northwards over Sliabh-Fuinid; and they left behind their shields and their horses to him, and he took the hostages of the men of Breagha from them. Maelseachlainn Gott, lord of Meath, died immediately afterwards. The grandson of Conhaltan [Ua Cleirigh], lord of Ui-Fiachraoch Aidhne, died. A predatory excursion was made by Cathalan, lord of Fearanmhagha, against the Fecara-Manach. A predatory excursion was made by the Fecara-Manach to Loch-Uaithne, and they burned and slew seventeen men on the margin of the lake. Dunghal Ua Domnedalha, King of Caiscal, died. Tearmann-Feichin was plundered and burned on Christmas night by the Ui-Crichain.

The Age of Christ, 1026. Conall Ua Cillene, successor of Cronan of Tuaim-Greine; Maelpadraig Ua Ailecain, lector of Dun-Leathghlaise; Maelruanaidh O'Maceldoraith, lord of Cinel-Conaill, went over the sea on his pilgrimage. A hosting by Domnedadh, 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 Flaitbheartach Ua Neill, and Maelseachlainn, son of Maelruanaidh, into Meath; and they obtained hostages, and entered Inis-Mochta upon the ice, and plundered the island, then in the possession of the foreigners. Muircheartach, son of Conghalach, lord of Ui-Failghe, was slain by the foreigners of Ath-cliath. Aimergin Ua Mordha, lord of Laeighis, and Cuduiligh Ua Bearchdha, lord of Ui-Duach, tooke with him all the Captives of Ireland that were with the Danes. Donell God, with his forces, banished O'Neale over the mount[sin] of Slieve Fwayde. Melaghlyn God, king of Meath, died this time."—Ann. Clon.

1Aimergin Ua Mordha.—This Aimergin was the son of Cineth, who was son of Ceinneiligh, 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 Clannmaise record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1026. An army by Mac Bryan into Meath, Bregh, Fingall, Luser, and Ossori, and"[he]“gott their pledges. An army by Flavertach O'Neill into Meath, and gott hostages, and went into Iuis-Moicht upon the ice, and spoyleth it. An army at the same tyme by Eochie’s sonn, upon the Galls, and burn’t and brought many captives and many Jewells. Gillisran mac Uldarg, cheife of O-Duivirechts, diied. Maedrana O’Maeldorai went in pilgrimage. Ameirgin O’Morra, king of Lease, killed. Murtagh mac Congalai, king of Faly, killed. Murther” [rete, reull, i.e. treachery] “by Donell O’Kelly, done upon Mureach O’Cele,
were mutually slain by each other; and the Uí-Duach and Laeighisí were mutually slaughtered, but the Uí-Duach were defeated. A battle was gained by Roen over the foreigners of Ath-clíath, at Loch-Rein

A plundering army was led by the Osraigh into Ui-Muireadhaigh; and they obtained great spoils, and mortally wounded Muireheartach, son of Dunlaing. The Ui-Muireadhaigh went into Osraigh; and plundered Tealach-Dímainn, and slew the Vice-abbot. An army was led by the lord of Osraigh into Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, and plundered it. Three battles were gained by Roen, son of Muireheartach, son of Mael-
eachlainn (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-clíath. The paved way from Garrdha-an-blainbhí to Ulaidh-na-dítri-gcrossú was made by Breasal Conailleach, at Clmain-mic-Nois. A great depredation was committed by Géarr-an-chogaidh at Dounnach-Seach-
naill; and Géarr-an-chogaidh himself was slain on the following day, and his two brothers along with him, namely, Etigen and Gillamaith, by Muireadhaich Ua Ceile, in his own house. This happened through the miracles of God and Seachnall.

The Age of Christ, 1027. Dunchadha, son of Gillamochonna, successor of Seachnall, the most distinguished wise man of the Irish, died at Coloin, in Germany. Maelruanúaidh Ua Maeldóraidh, lord of Cíneál-Contaill, died on his pilgrimage. Ruaidhri Macc Fogartaigh, lord of South Breagha, died, after penance, at an advanced age. Tadhg Macc Gillaphadaig was blinded by the and killed him in a meeting."—Ann. Ult., Cod. Clare., tom. 49.

"A. D. 1026. Donnough, son of King Bryan Borowe, with his forces, this year had all the hostages of Meath, Brey, Danes, Lynstermen, and Osric, to himself. Flathvertagh O'Neale, and the son of Moylesaghly Macc Moyleronie, with their forces, came to Meath, took their hostages, and upon ice entered Innis-Meghty, which they bereaved of all the goods therein. Géarr-an-Choggy made a great prey upon Downaghsohly (or Downaghly), and was killed himself the next day, with his two brothers, Etigen and Morieagh. Cowdoly O'Bearrra killed Awargin O'Morreye, King of Lee, Moyleonic O'Moyledorai went on a pilgrimage over seas. Roen, prince of Meath, gave three great overthrows this year, viz., an overthrow to Meathmen, another to those of Brey, and the third to the Danes of Dublin. He was of Clann-
Colman. The pavement from the place in Clarvicknose, called the Abyss her Gardine, to the heap of stones" [Ultim] "of the Three Crosses, was made by Breasall Conailaghe."—Ann. Clun.

* Coloin: i.e. Cologne, situated on the west bank of the Lower Rhine, in Germany, where there was an ancient Irish monastery.

"Seirín-Cholmain-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.

"Seirín-Mochoimóe: i.e. the Shrine of St. Mochoimóe, now Stabooksneck, in the barony of Lower Kells, and county of Meath.

"Leac-Bhdhama: i.e. Bladhma's flag-stone, now Licklawn, a townland containing a curious maol 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 1162.

The Annals of Ulster and those of Commanoise record the following events under this year:

lord of Osraighe, Domnachadh Mac Gillaphadraig. An army was led by Domnachadh, son of Brian, into Osraighe, where his people were defeated; and there were slain on that occasion Gadhra, son of Dunadhach, lord of Sil-Anmeadhla, and Domhnull, son of Scanchean, son of Fathibheartach, royal heir of Munster; Maelesachellaum, son of Conchobhar, lord of Corca-Moithruadh; and the two sons of Cullen, son of Conchobhar, lord and Tanist of Uí-Conaille [Gabhra];
the two sons of Eigceartach, lord and Tanist of Eoghanacht [Chaisi]; and Ogan Ua Cuirc, son of Anhuan, son of Ccinneidigh; and many others not enumerated. Scrin-Choluim-Cille was plundered by Roen, and a great prey of cows was carried off from thence. Scrin-Mocholnae was plundered by An[h]lacibh, and Dunachadh, lord of Breagha. An army was led by Sitrie, son of Anhlaecibh, and Dunachadh, lord of Breagha, into Meath, as far as Leac-Bladhna, where the men of Meath, under the conduct of Roen Ua Maelesachellaum, met them. A battle was fought between them, in which the foreigners and the men of Breagha were defeated and slaughtered, together with Dunachadh, son of Donn, lord of Breagha, and Gillansaille, son of Gillacaeinighghin, lord of Uí-Brinín. They rallied to the fight again, and defeated and slew Roen, lord of Meath, with many others. Cathalan-Ua-Crichain, lord of Fearmhlaigh, and of the Airghialla in general, and Culocha Ua Garbhith, lord of Uí-Meith, mutually fell by each other. Domhnull, son of Fathibheartach Ua Neill, died. A depredation was committed by the Cinei-Eoghan 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 Domnough Mac Gillepatrick. Domnoagh mac Bryan, with his forces, went to Ossorie, where the inhabitants of that county gave an overthower to some of the army of prince Domnoagh, killed Gara mac Do proph, prince of Sil-Anmeadh, Donell mac Scanchean, mic Franlevertie, prince of Monmter, and Mooreosenaghly O'Connell, prince of Cofomroc; the two sons of Cowleen mac Connor, king and prince of O-Connell [Gavra]; "and the sons of Egertagie, prince and king of the north of Eonnaught of Cashell, were also killed. Moyleronie O'Moldorai died in pilgrimadge. Roen O'Melaghlynn robbed the shrine of Saint Colum. Richard, king of France, died. Sitric Mac Auley and Domnoagh, king of Moybrey, with their forces, came to Meath, to Leyck-Blae, and Moyveilan, and were met and strongly oppugned by Roen O'Melaghlynn, king of Meath, who gave the Danes the overthower, and killed Domnoagh O'Doyne, king of Moybrey, Gill-Ausally mac Gillekevin, prince of I-Brywyna; and afterwards the Danes returned, and gave a new onset, and killed Roen, king of Meath, with many others."—Ann. Colm.
Aorp Crioirt, mile piche a hachr. Tuaitl Ua Dubhmanagh, eppuce Chuana Írápto, an treappuce Ua Snarplach, Táisp, mac Eataich, arámseach Cille Daitha, òcèce. Airt Ua Dunéada, arámseach Mhuigart, òcè. Ùiollacriort, mac Ómnaithinn, uapal ràghar Arna Macha, òcèce i Roh Comáin. Coiphnaí, mac Óuineachta, comarba Tola, Ùiollaraptvace Ua Plaithbirtacaich, arámseach Suíp, Còmpac, Sàgairt Chuampa, Maolpèirtach Ua Òaogalán, Sàgairt Chuana mac Nóir, Plàimea hUa Tìghinn, mìlleòìginn Cille Òaëcailloc, ò Còimich, aròcipe Chuana mac Nóir, òcèce. Òriam Ua Concobair, Scorrrn Ua Ruaira, Plaitbirtacht Ua hÈròvoin, ò Concòbar, mac Òoçàda, ò reòbhach. Maolmoirth, tìghnà Pìh Roy, ò mòarbhadh a Conallbh Ìmpìthima. Mac Concauílge, tìghnà Ua nÈartach, ò ecc. Plànmaccùn Ua Ceallaig, tìghnà bprìg, ò Sìripocce, mac Amòinb, tìghnà Sàll, ò ndòi ro Ronn. Cìoch ala Cenel nÈòcècinn i ÒCh Conall, ò ro òrucc-pat gàbàla mòrà. Òonn Ua Congalaiòg ò mòarbhadh ò Conalalbh. Òeròcteach Slàime ò tòcòmin. Besc Ua hÈtòia, tìgrìna Tòaira, ò mòarbhadh.

Aorp Crioirt, mile piche a naóí. Òomplòidide Ua Òòisgarbhàin, tìghnà Ua Pòilè, ò mòarbhadh. Òomhaò Ua Òonnacàin, tìghnà Pìbhinnìge, ò Còmnaìc, mac Òugèirppce, tìghnà Conalalbh òo cóntùcim èì Cìll Sòile. Òriam Ua Concobair, mùògàima Connaìc, ò mòarbhad ò Mhaolpèrithinn, mac Maolpuanna, tìghèrphà Òrnìcàinn. Mùrtòîpècrach Ua Maolòpòròa òò mòarbhad ò Òib Canamòàn de Raìf Conamòàn. Òòd Ua Ruaira, tìghnà Òarròîpèòe, ò tìghnà Còppprè, ò Òcègìr Ua hÈcègìr, arámseach Òòpòma clabh, ò rì òìèc òonne ò ro ùòècéaò mòcèile òìrì ìnììr òa láimhòì ò Còppprè

* Cill-Duicheallog. — Otherwise called Cill-Mocheallog, i.e. the church of St. Ducheallog, or Mocheallog, now Kilmallock, a well-known town in the county of Limerick, about nineteen miles to the south of the city of Limerick. In the gloss to the Fíolice-Mòghus, at 26th of March, Cill-Duicheallog is described as situated "à Òib Còppprè i Mùnain, i.e. in Hì-Òairbre i Mùnster, i.e. in the country of the Ì-airbre Òabhidhna, i.e. Òpòtòs Òairbre Òàrmòisì, a tribe who were anciently seated in the present barony of Coshma, and in the plains on the west side of the River Maigue, extending to the River Shannon. This tribe, of which, after the establishment of surnames, the O'Donovans were the chief family, were driven from these plains of the Maigue, in the county of Limerick, in the twelfth century, by the O'Briens and other families, and they settled in Cork-Laighdelhe, in the south-west of the present county of Cork, and gave their name to the Carberies, now forming four baronies in that county. The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year. There is a chiasm in the Annals of Commainoise from the year 1027 to 1037:
The Age of Christ, 1028. Tuathal Ua Dubhnaigh, Bishop of Cluain-Iraird; the Bishop Ua Suairlich; Tadhg, son of Eochaidh, aircinneach of Cill-Dalua, died. Art Ua Duncaithdha, aircinneach of Mungairit, died. Gilla-christ, son of Dubhchualinn, a noble priest of Ard-Macha, died at Ros-Commain. Coiseamach, son of Duibheachtgha, successor of Tola; Gillpadraig Ua Flaithbheartaigh, aircinneach of Sord; Cormac, priest of Ceanannus; Maelpadraig Ua Baeghalain, priest of Cluain-mic-Nois; Flaththina Ua Tighermain, lector of Cill-Dacheallog; and Cearnach, Oistarius of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Brian Ua Conchobhair; Scorn Ua Ruairi; Flaithbheartach Ua h-Erudain; and Conchobhar, son of Eochaidh, were slain. Macmordha, lord of Fearn-Rois, was slain by the Conailli-Muirthimhne. Mac Concuailgne, lord of Ui-Ealhaech, died. Flannagan Ua Ceallaigh, lord of Breagha; and Sitric, son of Amhlacibh, went to Rome. A predatory incursion by the Cincel-Eoghain into Tir-Conaill, from whence they carried off great spoils. Domn Ua Conghalaigh was slain by the Conailli. The oratory of Slaine fell. Bee Ua h-Aghda, lord of Teathbha, was slain.

The Age of Christ, 1029. Domnsleibhe Ua Bregarbhain, lord of Ui-Failghe, was slain. Donnchadh Ua Domnagain, lord of Fearumhagh; and Cinaird, son of Angeirree, lord of Conailli, mutually fell by each other at Cill-sleibhe. Brian Ua Conchobhair, royal heir of Connaught, was slain by Macelsechlaigh, son of Macruanaidh, lord of Crumhthann. Muircheartach Ua Maeldoraidh was slain by the O’Canannains, at Rath-Canannain. Aedh Ua Ruairi, lord of Dartraighe; and the lord of Cairebc; and Aeonghus Ua hAenghusa, aircinneach of Druim-cliabba; and three score persons along with them, were burned in Inis-na-lainne.

“A. D. 1028. Teig mac Eacha, Aircinneech of Kill-Dalua; Art, Aircinneech of Munagary; Gilkrist mac Duvelhullinn, gentle priest of Ard-mach, died in Rosconmain. Bryan O’Conor; Scorn O’Roikhe; Flavertach O’Herman; and Conor mac Eocha, essin essnt. Machnoeta, king of the Men of Rosse, killed by the O’Conners. Damnaig rilted by Farnmanach, Mak-Concauiline, king of O-Nechhacs, died. Sitric mac nick Aulaiv, king of Galls, and Flannagan O’Cellai, king of Bregh, went to Rome. Kindred-Owen with their might into Tir-Conell, and brought great booties. The Derhael” [i.e. the Oratory] “of Slane fell. Domn O’Congalai killed by the Conells.” — *Cod. Clar., tom. 49.

*Cill-sleibhe.—New Killheavy, at the foot of Sliebh Cuilinn, in the south-east of the county of Armagh.

*Rath-Canannain: i.e. Canannan’s Fort. Not identified.

*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. Amlaíbhb, mac Stpaucce, tigerna Caill do igsábhail do Machtam-Ainm Ua Riagáin, tigerna hbré, go thá na céad véiss bo úrpapecclai app, go Scéir miér each mórúnach, trí miér uinge doir, cloisúin Caplura, aitéirce Gaiduc iltein Ceann, Lit Caim, trí miér uinge déapait gil ma uinge gnéthach, ceirp miér hó pócail, 1 impíoc, ceirp heireínt do 0 Riagáin réin ppi miér, 1 láin lodh bhráitht an 1ebrap aitéirce. Maolcolmain, mac Maolbróigh, mac Ruadbr, véiss. Concobair, píosaaimna Connacht, do bhall la Taíóis-Ua cConcobair. Maolbróigh, píosamain Erennn, véiss.

Aoir Criost, míle tríochacha, 1sreapál Connailleach, comábra Cripám, véiss. Maolmannain, eppos Cille napa, [véiss]. Eochain Ua Ceithne comábra Tírthnaí, aiparái Erennn ní nísga, véiss n'Airmonca. Aongair Ua Cinnneith, comábra Congall, Tuathail Ua Gapiann, eppos Cilli Cúillb, Maolbar Dall, féileíntim Cille Achaib, véiss. Plann Ua Ceallbair, comábra Caomhín, véiss i cCluain mac Nóis. Eiprpa gniomh in 19pó calmann September. Na caill lóra do rámpeacain ní éirí caipraith, g1 por marbhaí ma eonm nóimhse an reacair po do críopaí. Plannbairc Ua Néill do úa 1in o Réim ma oidiúr. Ruáirí Ua Canannáin, tigerna Conel Conn Professor, do marbhaí oc Módaín lú na 1a 1sa 1a Néill, éirneach an cipeachta amh. Cipóccaí néa po marbhaí. Taíóis an eic gil Ua Concobair, t. pí Connacht, do marbaí lafa an náirse, 1 lú Maolbhrílmn Ua Maolbruainn, tigerna Moide 1éirneachta. Conó Ua Maelbóradó ir marbaí la na 1a 1pa Ua Ruárp. Maolmorn pop Ua Maolcláinmn, t. Concobair, mari an náirse, t. Donnall, í 1 círpeairin.
in Cairbre-mor. Amhlacibh, son of Sitric, lord of the foreigners, was taken prisoner by Mathghamhain Ua Riaigain, lord of Breagha, who exacted twelve hundred cows as his ransom, together with seven score British horses, and three score ounces of gold, and the sword of Carlus, and the Irish hostages, both of Leinster and Leath-Chuinn, and sixty ounces of white silver, as his fetter-ounce, and eighty cows for word and supplication, and four hostages to Ua Riaigain as a security for peace, and the full value of the life of the third hostage. Maelcolm, son of Maelbrighde, son of Ruaidhri, died. Conchober, royal heir of Connaught, was blinded by Tadhg Ua Conchobhair. Maelbrighde, chief artificer of Ireland, died.

The Age of Christ, 1030. Breasal Comailleach, successor of Ciaran, died. Maelmartin, Bishop of Cill-dara, [died]. Eochaíd Ua Cethenen, successor of Tighearnach, chief paragon of Ireland in wisdom, died at Ard-Macha. Aenghus Ua Cruimthir, successor of Comghall; Tuathal O'Garbhain, Bishop of Cill-Chuillinn; and Maelodhar Dall, lector of Cill-achaidh, died. Flann Ua Ceallaigh, successor of Coemhghin, died. An eclipse of the sun* on the day before the Calends of September. The staff of Jesus was profaned[1] [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[2], 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. Maelceachlainn, grandson of Maelruanaidh, lord of Meath and Creithainne. Aedh Ua Maeldoraidh was slain by Art Ua Ruairc[3]. A battle was gained over Ua Maelceachlainn, i.e. Conchobhar, by the Gott, i.e. Donnabhain, wherein fell his back."—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

* An eclipse of the sun.—This eclipse proves that the chronology of the Irish is correct at this period.

[1] Was profaned.—See Obits and Martyrology of Christ Church, Introduction, p. xiv. note 5, 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.

[2] 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.

[3] Art Ua Ruairc.—This Art was the second son of Sean-Fearghal, son of Art, son of Ruarc, from whom the O'Rourk's took their hereditary surname.
hUa Cípmacáin tigéarma Luithne, ba heire ó maom Àtha Pípta. Rìogh Mhíne do ghabh u. Ua Maolpoblann ná oru Íomarna ar Loch Rìb láp in aòrt hUa Maelleacáin. Taòs, mac Loirce, tigéarma Ua Cennpealaígh, do écc ma oiliúne in Íolom dá locha. Cúmarra mac Mhálaice, arn ollaim Eireann, décc. Maedhbh, mac Siápmhac, tigéarma Chenoil mòinig, do napthaigh la Conchofar Ua Longpí. Conchofar, mac Taòs Uí Cheallairg, tigéarma Ua Mhàine, do napthaigh la píthaib Tirba. Domhnaill Íor, pí Mhíne, do napthaigh tre meball o Chomhaert Ua Coibíngh, a amhur pein. Tíoplearach, mòin Mórphada, mac Pína, mòchoarin písh Gall.3. Sèipéir, Ó Domhnaill mac Ubhainn, písh Múnann, Ó Chonchofar, mac Maolpealaígh, pígh Tímpair, décc. Ápi an Tíoplearach pí po ling na trí léimeanna, via neachadh,

Tá tri léimeanna po ling Tíoplearach,
 Ní lingpeó bán co bpátr,
 Léim in Íor char, léim in Tímpair,
 Léim in oilpeal Conchofar óp cae.

Con authenticate do Chomhaert Óg do mac Ubhainn Uí Leocám, dá phoghoaimn Úaithne. Plána Ua Pláma, tigéarma Úaithne, do écc in aiteopisiche Ói Úbhan, ná Domhnaill, tigéarma Caippe, do naapthaigh la hUáth Maolpealainn do naapar tighe Scipín Óbainnán. Tuarail Ua Dubhainn, eircpeol Cluain Érmó, décc, nap naolghita.

1 Áth-Scianna: i.e. Ford of the Alder, now Aghafarana, in the parish of Emmiskenn, barony of Lower Kells, and county of Meath.—Ord. Map, sheet 2.
2 Cneil-Brinnagh: i.e. race of Eochaidh Binneach.—See note 1., under A. D. 1181.
3 Ua-Goldthadhach.—This name is still common in Meath, but anglicised Collery, without the prefix Ua, or O'.
4 Gormháith.—She was the daughter of Murchadh, son of Finn, chief of Offaly, who died in 928, and the wife of Anlaf, or Audife, king of the Danes of Dublin. The relationship which subsisted between Sríric mac Anlaf, king of the Danes of Dublin, and Brogarbhan, chief of Offaly, who fought against Brian Borumna at the battle of Clontarf, will appear from the following genealogical table:

1. Finn, slain 928.
2. Murchadh. 2. Conchofar, died 977.
3. Gormháith. 3. Conghalach, d. 1017.
5. Brogarbhan, slain at Clontarf, 1014.
6. Sríric-Anchadhmain.—Now the church of Skreen, in the barony of Tireragh, and county of Sligo. The Uí-Fiacrach Muirisce were seated in the barony of Tireragh. The district called Muirisce, or Muirisce, extended from the River Easkey eastwards to a stream which flows into
Ua Cearnaich, lord of Luighne. This was the Breach of Ath-fearma. The kingdom of Meath was assumed by Ua Maeleachlainn, after he had been expelled up Loch Ribby by the Gott Ua Maeleachlainn. Tadhg, son of Lorcan, lord of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, died on his pilgrimage at Gleann-da-locha. Cumara, son of Macliaig, chief poet of Ireland, died. Macluain, son of Ciarmhac, lord of Cineal-Binnigh, was slain by Conchobhar Ua Loingsigh. Conchobhar, son of Tadhg Ua Ceallaigh, lord of Ulster, was slain by the men of Teadhbha. Domhnall Gott, King of Meath, was treacherously slain by Cucaratt Ua Coibhthagh, 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.

Cugallcang and the son of Seanain Ua Leochain, two royal heirs of Gailleanga, mutually fell by each other. Flann Ua Flainn, lord of Gaileanga, died penitently at Ceanannus. Donnchadh, lord of Cairbre, was killed by the Ui-Fiachrach-Muirisc, in the doorway of the house of Serin-Adhamhain. Tuathal Ua Dubhmanaigh, Bishop of Chlain-Iraird, died after a good life.

the sea between the townlands of Ballyasker and Dumnacoy.—See Genealogies, &c., of Hi-Fiachrach, p. 257, note b, and the map prefixed to that work.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1030. Breasal Conellech, Coarb of Kiaran; Eochaid O'Cethenach, Coarb of Tiernach, the most learned in Ireland, died in Ardmach. O'Crumhirc, namely, Angus, Coarb of Congall, died. Flavertach O'Neill went to Rome. Teg O'Connor, king of Connacht, and the king of Meath, mortui sunt. Roary O'Canannain killed by Hugh O'Nell. Teg mac Lorcan, king of Cinselai, died in pilgrimage in Glinn-da-loch. Cumara" [son of] "Macliaig, chief poet of Ireland, died. Eocha mac Innavar, killed by the Ore O'Rungan, in muirth. Kindred-Owen broke O'Longsy his ship in the midst of Antrym" [Nendrum in Loch Cuan]. "Macluain mac Ciarmhaic" [who had profaned the effigy of?] "the Lady Mary of Kindred-Binni of Glann, killed by the disease that killeth cattle, in Irish called Conach" [recte, Macluain mac Ciarmhaic, the mætgerdæ a, ti*g*eq*opl, i.e. the lord of Kindred-Binni of the Glann, was killed by Conacher, or Conor O'Longsy].—Ced. Chir., tom. 19.
The preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, I. 4. 22, fol. 66, a pungfin of silver is defined as of the weight of seven grains of wheat.

__Maelsuthain:__ i. e. Calvus perennis. The hand-writing of this ecclesiastic, who was annach, or spiritual adviser to Brian Boruimha, is to be seen in the Book of Armagh, which he wrote "in conspectu Brian Imperatoris Scotorum."
The Age of Christ, 1031. Cathasach, successor of Finghin, was blinded. Maelsuthain\(^1\), amnchara of Brian, son of Ceinneidigh; and Conaing Ua Cear-bhaill, airchinneach of Gleann-da-locha, head of the piety and charity of the Gaedhil, died. Mac-Finn, airchinneach of the Teach-Aeidityh\(^m\) of Cluain-mic-Nois; and Mac Dealbhaeth, successor of Cronan of Tuaini-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\(^n\).

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 hAghda, i.e. Aghda, son of Gillacolum, lord of Teathbha, was put to death by his kinsmen, the Muinntir-Maelfinn. Gliniairm, 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\(^1\). Osraighe was plundered by Domchadh, son of Brian; and the Osraighi slew on that occasion Gillarintaich Ua Anradhain\(^p\); the two grandsons of Maelcachhainn, son of Flannabhr, both royal heirs of Ui-Conaill-Gabhra; and Maelcolum Caenraighheach\(^q\). Gill-

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\(^1\) Maelsuthain - Now Shieve Gua, in the barony of Deecies without Drum, and county of Waterford. See it already referred to at A. M. 3790, and A. D. 593.

\(^m\) Teach-Aeidityh - Now Slieve Gua, in the barony of Hanrahan, without the suffix O'. This name is still common in the county of Clare.

\(^n\) Ard-Macha - Now O'Hanraghan, or Hanraghan, without the prefix O'.

\(^p\) Ua Anradhain - Now O'Hanraghan, or Hanraghan, without the prefix O'. This name is still common in the county of Clare.

\(^q\) Maelcolum Caenraighheach - i.e. Malcolm of Kenry, now a small barony lying along the
Maelcolm Caoimhinch. Tíollachainn Ua Stebene, promollam tuair- cèirt Eireann, décc. Cona na mбоch, cinno Ceileò nòé, 7 ancoir, Cluana mac Nóir, do céad tìonóil airge do bòcstaib Cluana i mbfeid Chiaráin, 7 po eilibaire piche bó naob r'éin uaim.  Ar dó do raíseach,

A Chunn Cluana, aitloc i a hÉimh i Albam,
A chinn opailam, nochán uip do chill uapáin.

Platadhach Ua Munchaína, taofreas Ceile mbioide, do écc. Cú- plebe Ua Doibhailen, taofreas Cona pbhòiri, do mabháid i mb. Ua Ruaipce, Airt, t. an Cailleach, do arspón Cluana pbhòrt ìbhinnam, 7 po meabaidh fapair 7m in cèithina ma ì Dunnchaois ma ì brìain go pràighabh ì d'ioma 7 faoin. Ruain mac Ruainn, mac ìomain, tìobair ìnmh Laighe, do mabháid i mbòc eile 1 mbull.


south side of the River Shannon, in the north of the county of Limerick.

* Laoth-Chuirfin: i.e. St. Ciaran’s low land.

This was the name of a church at Clonmacnois, in the King’s County.

* Ua-Dúibhailen.—Now always anglicised Dev- lin, without the prefix O’. This family of Corca- Borri, in the new county of Sligo, is to be distinguished from the O’Declans of Muintir- Devlin, on the west side of Lough Neagh, in the county of Tyrone, adjoining that of Lon-
donderry.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

chomhghaill Ua Slebhene, 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 Cluain at Isela Chiarain', and who presented
twenty cows of his own to it. Of this was said:

O Conn of Cluain! thou wert heard from Ireland in Alba;
O head of dignity, it will not be easy to plunder thy church.

Flaitbhheartach Ua Murchadhla, chief of Cincel-Boghaine, died. Cusleibhe
Ua Dobhailea'n, chief of Corca-Firtri, was treacherously slain. Ua Ruaire, Art.
i.e. the Cock, plundered Cluain-fearta-Breannainn; and he was defeated on
the same day by Donnchadh, 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-cliath.

The Age of Christ, 1032. Maelmordha, anchorite, died. Mughrion
Ua Nic, Abbot of Tuain-da-ghualann, died. Duibhimsi, bell-ringer of Cluain-
mic-Nois, died. Domhnull, son of Macruanaidh Ua Maedlornaith, lord of Cinel-
Conall, was slain by the Clann-Fiaghlusa. The son of Mathghamhain, son of
Muireadghach, lord of Ciarraighe, was killed. Diarmaid, son of Eochaidh, head
of Clann-Scannlain, died. Donaghla, son of Donnecathaigh, lord of Gailleanga,
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't was gained
over the Ulidians by the Airghialla. The battle of Inbher-Boinne"[was gained]
by Sitric, son of Amblacibh, over the Conailli, the Ui-Tortain, and the Ui-Meith,
in which a slaughter was made of them, they having lost three hundred between
killing and capturing. Conchobhar, son of Maeleachlaiga Ua Dubhada, was
slain by his kinsman, i.e. by the son of Niall Ua Dubhada. 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 carryed 30 captives. An army by Mac Bryan
into Ossory, where his men were slaughter'd,
Maelcum Caenrigceach and many others. Ca-
hasach, Coarb of Cogan, Minded by Durlaing.
The snow army by Hugh O'Neill, into Tire-
conell, and he killed O'Canannan, king of Kindred-
Conell. O'Donagan, king of Araline" [Gpoe
chipe]. "killed by O'Bryan, a. Tyrlagh."—
Cod. Chren., tom. 49.

1 Druim-Beannchair—Now Drumbanagher,
about seven miles from Newry, on the road to
Tanderagee, 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.
The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

1. A.D. 1032. Mahon O'Riagan, king of Bregh, killed by Donnell O'Kelly, per dohman. Gilconnan mac Macloryde, Mornoer of Mure, burnt with 50 men about him. Donncha O'Mahlon, king of Kindred-Conell; Makmhan mac Mure, king of Kyarry; Donell mac Durmoothal, king of Galeng, occasi sunt. Etru O'Conning, hueyre of Monnter, killed by the men of Indell. The discontents of Drumbenchar upon Ulster by Airgiall. The dispersion of Inuir-Boinne by Sitrick mac Aulair upon the Conells, upon O-Dorhain, and upon O-Meth, and he had their slighter. Maeltuile, bushop of

* The son of Mael-na-mbo: i.e. Diarmuid, son of Donneladh, 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 Machmuire.
Dunchadhl, lord of Ui-Dunchadha, died. Mathghamhain Ua Riagáin, lord of Breagha, 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 Tighearnaíne was slain by the Cincéil-Aedha. Murchadhl, son of Scarrach Ua Cairbri-Mor, died. Muircheartach, son (or grandson) of Maeleachlann, was blinded by Conchobhar Ua Maeleachlann. Tadhg Ua Guaire, lord of Ua-Cuilinn, was slain by the son of Mael-na-mbo. Mac-Connacht, i.e. Ua Dunadhain, lord of Sil-Anmhadha, was slain. Mael-tuile, Bishop of Ard-Macha, died.

The Age of Christ, 1033. Muireadhach Ua Maenagain, a noble bishop and anchorite; and Muireadhach Ua Manchain, successor of Cronan, died. Conn Ua Sinaich, chief anchorite of Connaught, died. Conn, son of Macpapraign, airchinnenech of Mungairit and Disert-Oenghusa, died. Aedh, son of Faith-bheartach 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 Murchadhl Ua Maeleachlann over Conchobhar Ua Maeleachlann, in which Macruanaidh Ua Carraig Chalma, Lorcan Ua Cindelbhain, lord of Laeghairt, the lord of Feara-Cuill, and many others, were slain. Conchobhar Ua Muireadhain, lord of Ciarraghe, was slain. The fair of Carman was celebrated by Donnchadl Mac Gillapadraig, 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-Fiachraf Aidhne, in which Bracn Ua Cleirigh and Muireadhach Mac Gillapadraig, with many others, were slain. Ainhirgin Ua Ceilliaull, lord of Eile, died. Aenghus Ua Cathail, lord of Eoghanacht-Lochac-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. Foghartaigh Ua hAedha, lord of Magh-Luirg (or Tuath-Luirg), and Ui-Fiachraigh of Ard-sratha, was killed by the Feara Manach. Disert-

Ardnach, in Christo quidquid. Hugh O'Feiri took the bishoprick in hand. 1 — Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

1 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 Festivist, who flourished towards the close of the eighth century. — See Colgan's Acta Sanctorum, pp. 4, 5, 379, and p. 382, n. 6.

2 Magh-Luirg (or Tuath-Luirg). — The true reading is, "lord of Tuath-Luirg and Ui-Fiach-
manach. Ὠρήτης Μανολτήμε to αργαν to Μυρτσάδ ου Μανολειτάλμη. Μυρτσάδ ου Μανολειτάλμη (i.e. mac Μανολειτάλμης) to μπράβ io meadbai la Mac Ιαμμί 2, la τοποθέτησε ου πηπ Λος Σέμπενε. Πηπ ου Ωνγαλαγγί, τίγνιμα Μυρτσαβάγ τίμη, τέκκ. Καμμία, mac Ρανόρι ου Τσετάβ [τέκκ]. Ὠρήτης Μανολτήμε to τοποθέτησε to Μυρτσάδ ου Μανολειτάλμη.

Αὐρ Σόιρτ, mel τριοχα a ἀπαν. Κατάλ Μαρτήν, αναχμοοεατ Τοποθέτησε, τέκκ. Οενγαρ, mac Ριάμο, τὸν λεμιο Κλανα μα Νόρ, απο εαργα τετάρ ποιμαν τέκκ και πατριμίζε. Μακμία ου Μαχτσάδ μπι λεμιο Κλανα, la βάτασ οι τοπά ου λεβάζο Column Hille, τι πι ινονια ου ινονια ματατρά Ματατρά, τι τριοχα ου ινωμι μαυτέ φριπ. Σιλαπατσένιλ, mac Σιλλαμοοομα, τίγνιμα ειπεκεπ πρι, to μπράβ μα μπορο Ροππ. Ωμαντάλ, τίγνιμα Κοντάιτ, to μπράβ ια Κοντάιτ μπράβ πρίπ. Βοκιμαδ, tos ομα ου τομπτατ Ουραγκ. Σιλλαμοομα ου Διαοιευς, τίγνιμα ειπεκεπ πρι, to ισκομ ια Μυρτσάδ μπι Ωυ Αελλαξ. Σιλλαπατσένιλ ου Ραγκανίμ, τίγνιμα Τεαμία, ια ισκομ ια ιεποιαμάμ. Μυρτσάδ ου Ραγκανίμαξ, τίγνιμα ου μόριμ Σολα, [τέκ]. Σορπέν ου Μαολπεμ, τίγνιμα Αελλαξ, ια τοποθέτησε ου τοποθέτησε Λοτά οι α μπράβ πρίπ, τι ια ισκομ Κομπ ια ιεποιαμάμ. Σιλλαμοομα ου Διαοιευς, τίγνιμα ου ιπεκεπ πρι, Κατάλ, mac Αππαρα, τίγνιμα ου Αελλαξ

rach-Ard-Sraitha.” The territory of Tuatha-Lurg is the barony of Larg, in the county of Fermanagh; and the territory of the Ul-Fachrach of Ardi-sraitha extended from the north-east boundary of this barony to the River Mourne, in the county of Tyrone.

*Desert-Macltntile:* i.e. St. Macnlile's desert or wilderness, now Dysart, a townland giving name to a parish situated on the west side of Loch-Ainninn, or Lough Ennell, in the barony of Rathcomrath, and county of Westmeath. The festival of St. Macnlile mac Nodaire, who gave name to this place, is set down in O’Clery’s *Irish Calendar at 30th of July.*

Loch Snaldailea.—Now Lough Seved, near the little town of Ballymore, in the barony of Rathcomrath, and county of Westmeath.—See note under A. D. 1450.

*Desert-Macltntile.—* This is repetition.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

* A. D. 1033. An overthrow by Murech O’Maelsechlainn of Conor O’Maelsechlainn, where Mac-trumai O’Cairr Calba and Lorkan were killed, Lorkan being king of O’Laegaire, and others with him. Con mac Macpatrick, Airchimnech of Mungart, quieta. Conor O’Mu-rcrai, king of Kiarrai, killed. The fray of Car- man by Donagh mac Gilpatrick, in the begin- ning of his reign in Leitner. Aimirgin
Maeltuile was plundered by Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn. Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, i.e. the son of Maeleachlainn Gott, was treacherously slain by Mac Iarnain, i.e. the chief of Cuirene, on the island of Loch Semhaididhe. Fian Ua Dunghalaigh, lord of Muscarighhe-thir, died. Cumunnhan, son of Ruaidhri Ua Cettadhla, [died]. Disert-Maeltuile was plundered by Murchadh O'Maeleachlainn.

The Age of Christ, 1034. Cathal Martyr, aircrinneach of Corcagh, died. Oenghus, son of Flann, lector of Cluain-mic-Nois, chief sage of the west of the world, died after penance. Maicenna Ua hUachtain, lector of Canannus, was drowned coming from Alba with the bed of Colum-Cilli, and three of Patrick's relics, and thirty persons along with him. Gillaseachnaill, son of Gillamochonna, lord of South Breagha, was slain by the Fears-Rois. Dubhdaingem, lord of Connaught, was slain by the Connaughtmen themselves. Dommachadh, son of Brian, plundered Osraige. Gillacolluin Ua Riagain, lord of South Breagh, fell by Muircheartach Ua Ceallaigh. Gillapadraig Ua Flannagain, lord of Tecthba, fell by the people of Breaghmlaine. Muireadhlaich Ua Flathbheartach, lord of Ui-Briuin-Seola, [died]. Coirtren Ua Maealraoin, lord of Dealbhna, was slain on the threshold 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. Gillanlartaigh, lord of the Deisi-Breagh; Cathal, son of Amhlaighd, lord of Ui-Ceallaigh-Cualain, and his

O'Carroll, king of Ely; and Cumannan mac Roary O'Cetla, mortui sunt. An overthrow among Ely, where fell Bracc O'Klery, and Murchadh Mac Gilpatrick, and others. The son of Mac Baethe mic Cinach killed by Macfolan mac Cinach. Aengus O'Cathail, king of Eogha-nacht of Loch Len. The Shryne of Peter and Paule streaming of blood upon Patrick's altar in Ardmac, in presence of all there living, Hugh mac Flavertal O'Nell, king of Ailech, and heyre of Ireland, post pendentiam mortua est, on St. Andrew's eve."—Cod. Clarens., tom. 49.

*Disert-Tola.*—This church stood in the townland of Disertanal, in the parish of Killcodaigh, barony of Delvin, and county of Westmeath.—See it already referred to under A. D. 970, 1010.

*Disi-Breagh.*—Now the baronies of Deece, in the south of the county of Meath.—See note 1, under the year 753, p. 356, supra.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:
Cualann, "a king in the kingdom of Scotland," died. Aulaic mac Sitric killed by Saxons [as he was] "going to Rome." Gilla-seechnall, who killed Doncha mac Bryan spoilt all Ossory. Cathal, mairtir, and Airechimnoch of Cork; and Conn mac Maechpatrick, Airechimnoch of Munster, dormicient. Ulster forces into Meath to Mac Miller’s house. Gilla-faliarti, king of Dece-Bregh, killed. Macnia O’Huachtan, Lector of Kells, drowned coming from Scotland with Colun Gill’s books, and three below, or swearing relics of St. Patrick, and thirty men with them. Suivyne mac Hugh of the English and Irish, altar Fingal [Ced. Gallgaels], “morteus est.”—Cod. Charel., v. 49.

"Cu-ma-naemh agus na bhfíre; i.e. the watchdog of the saints and just men.

Sord-Cholm-Chille: i.e. the monastery of Swords, which was then in the Danish territory of Fingal.

Chomnall,—Now Clone, 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 Ccallach, son of Dunchadh, and his son Aedh, son of Trunhal. Amhlacibh, son of Sitric, was slain by the Saxons, on his way to Rome.

The Age of Christ, 1035. Flaitbheartach Ua Murchadha, lord of Cinel-Boghaiane, was killed with others along with him. Iarnan Ua Flanachadh (who was usually called "Cu na naemh agus na bhfiren"), 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-eliath bySitric, son of Amhlacibh; and Sord Cholhuim Chillic was plundered and burned by Con-chobhar Ua Maeleachlainn, in revenge thereof. Cusleibhe, son of Dobhran, lord of Corca-Firtri, [died]. Cill-Usaille and Claeæadh were plundered by the foreigners; but the son of Donchadh, son of Domhnall, overtook them, and made a bloody slaughter of them. A depredation by Domchadh, 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 Flann, successor of Brenainn of Cluain-fearta; and Ccallach Ua Scalhaich, a bishop, successor of Bairri, learned senior of Munster, died. Aenghus, son of Cathan, Abbot of Corcaigh, died. Flaitbheartach an Trostain, lord of Oileach, died after a good life and penance. Maeleachlainn, lord of Creamthainne, was slain by Aedh Ua Con-chobhair, 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. Donchadh, son of Flann, royal heir of Teamhair, was slain by the men of Breifie. Solog,

Uair Cóipt, mide tphoncha a phict. Plann, prpiin Òluine húpean, Cionaeó hUa Maoltecniin, prpi-inóidír lártha Laínín, éig. Corppr, mac Rudaíse, aparchnúch Eacalaith biece, déce. Cahal mac Ruaidhrí, tíspna lártha Connaét, do úd na othrére co hÚpli Maccha. Plann, mac Oimnail Ua Maolbechtáinn, do tallaíb la Conchobair la a nepbia trì. Trí hÚlí Maelamaid do marbhán lá hUa Céannaigh. Trí hÚlí Phollamain, 7 Ònnachea Ua Éarcasa do marbhán uChoi Ua Conchobair. Ógómáin Ua Réubain, tíspna Punt Láipse do marbháid lá a chenél réipín. Punt Láipse go opécam, 7 loicead lá Oifigmuaid, mac Maol na mbó. Seipín Choltam Childe, 7 Ómnihae Cúannaigh do opécam go Shallabh Aitha cha, Mumphír Ua Concháin, tíspna Ua hÚarba, déce. Apó Ua Céileáin, tíspna Ua mbriúch, 7 Ruairí Ua Lopcaim, tíspna Ua Muallán, do marbhán 1 Creidb Caille lá Múbhach Ua Ruadaigán lá hÚb Easach. Céannaigh Ótt do marbhán lá hUa Plannagán, 1. Sípmuc, do Uib Maine. Shileacnaínish, mac Chíndiega, tíspna Ua Céallaitigh do marbhán do macaib Aoida, mac Tuarail. Túnaí do marbhán go Shallabh Punt Láipse tre

"O Céillnachot. —Now anglicised Kelly, without the prefix O".

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

i.e. Niall Ua Flannagain, lord of Teathbha, was slain by the men of Teathbha themselves, i.e. by Muintir-Tlannain. Murchadh Ua an Chapail, i.e. Ua Fhlaithbhheartaigh, and Niall, son of Muirgheas, two royal heirs of West Connaught, were slain. Cuciche, son of Egnachan, lord of Cincel-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 Osraigh, was slain. Muircheartach, son of Gillaphadraig, lord of half Osraige, was treacherously slain by O'Caellaghe, one of his own people. Cill-dara and Cennannus were burned. The oratory of Laithreach was burned and plundered by the men of Meath.

The Age of Christ, 1037. Flann, Prior of Gleann-Uiscen; Cinaedhi Ua Maeltemhlin, learned senior of the west of Leinster, died. Cairbre, son of Rodaigh, aircinnechach of Eaghlas-Beag [at Chuan-ic-Nois], died. Cathal, son of Ruaidhri, lord of West Connaught, went on his pilgrimage to Ard-Macha. Flann, son of Domhnall Ua Maelachlaimn, was blinded by Conchobhar, his brother. Three [of the] Ui-Maedordaigh were slain by Ua Canamain. Three [of the] Ui Follamhain, and Finnachta Ua Earchadha, were slain by Aedh Ua Conchobhair. Cuinnhain 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. Scrin-Choluim-Chille and Daimhlig-Chiamain were plundered by the foreigners of Ath-cliath. Muirgheas Ua Concanainn, lord of Ui-Diarmada, died. Archu Ua Ccelechian, lord of Ui-Breasail, and Ruaidhri Ua Lorcan, lord of Ui-Niallain, were slain at Craebb-caille, by Muireadhach Ua Ruadhacain and the Ui-Eachtach. Cearnachan Gott was slain by Ua Flannagain, i.e. Sitric, one of the Ui-Maine. Gillacaeimhghinn, son of Anhilghaidh, lord of Ui-Celtlaigh [of Cualann], was slain by the sons of Aedh, son of Tuathal. Imhar was
meaball. Doncha, mac Dunlang, i. pl. Cape, do ęgabail 1 nOirth Diarmadia, g a dàllad do Doncha, mac Giollapairpacc, g a ęcc iarain po csóim. Ruamh, mac Taing U. Lorcain, tanair Ua cEampradain, do ęgabail 1 nDainnag Cille Cuilmn a Doncha, mac Giollapairpacc, g a dàllad iarram l a mac Maoil na mbó.

Aorp Criost, mille trocha a hocht. Plateasacht, mac Congpicech, eppiec g pìleiginn Cluana mac Norp, Cumdén, eppcop, g abb, g pìleiginn Condhépe, coàmpab Maic Neiri g Cholmán Eala, hUa Ghabad, puí eppcop Dímp Diarmadia, g maic Cém, mac McOtlunnain, déce. Abill Ua Cailp, pìleiginn Doéarmaigne, Meolmártain Cam, pìleiginn Condhépe, Planuacain, pìleiginn Cille eapa, [déce]. Coirpbe Ua Con芝Allain, coàmpab Camnach, déce 1 Rón. Colman Ceaich Ua Coozain, coàmpab Molain, Nuill, mac Riagán, opcmenach Sláine, do marba, l hUa Candóib. Giollacróipt, mac Cotbápp U. Donnall, ębdal puláng €ogain, g coàmpba Ceint Conaill, do marba, l a mac Cunn U. Donnall. Ua Muinneccem, tìghmna Tìebra, do marba, Lainnghn hUa Oocain, tìghmna Ghabaid, do ęgabail. Cùimhgh Ua Domchaóga, pìrogainna Çailp, do marba, do Uh Paoilin. Reacmu do opcem na Ghailladh. Measru l bòr ỳm mbliainp, a p e a növo co po mét opca na noirc. Oa Scamorp do cop torp Óhelbina, h Ua Mame na naime

"The Prialling of Cill-Chualain: i.e. stone church of Kilcullen, in the present county of Kildare.

The Annals of Ulster and Connacnoise record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1037. Cathal mac Raya, King of West Connacht, went in pilgrimage to Ardlach. Flann O'Maedchlaing, by Conor O'Maedcfaing, blinded. Archd O'Célegal, king of O'Bressail, and Bori O'Lorkain, king of O'Neill, killed at Kivrechill by Mreach O'Ruagain and by O'Nechachain. Cúinnmain O'Riobain, king of Waterford, killed by his" [own people].


"A. D. 1037. Dermott mac Moylemene of Lynster preyed, spoyled, and burnt Lytbrick. Donogh mac Dowlen, king of Lynster, had his eyes putt out by Mac Gillepatick, king of OSSorye, and soon after died for grief. It reigned much this summer. Connor O'Meaghlaighin did putt out the eyes of Flann O'Meaghlaighin."—Ann. Chon.

"Reachin.—This name was applied to two celebrated islands in Ireland; first, to Rathlin, or Ragharoe island, off the north coast of the county of Antrim; and, secondly, to the island of Lambay, in the county of Dublin. As Lambay belonged to the Danes at this period, it is probable that the former island is the one referred to in the text.

"The Oros: i.e. the pigots, rutlands, lechans, 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
Dunchadh Mac Gillaphadraig; and he died immediately after. Ruaidhri, son
of Tadhg Ua Lorcaín, Tanist of Ui-Ceinnsealach, was taken prisoner in the
Daimhliag of Cill-Cuilinn, by Dunchadh Mac Gillaphadraig; and he was
afterwards blinded by the son of Mac-l-na-ombo.

The Age of Christ, 1038. Flaitbheartach, son of Loingseach, Bishop and
lector of Chlain-mic-Nois; Cuinnen, Bishop, Abbot, and lector of Condere,
successor of Mac Nisi and Colman Eala; h'Ua Gabhaidh, distinguished Bishop
of Disert-Diarmada; and the son of Cian, son of MacUaMhuaidhe, died. Ailill
Ua Cair, lector of Dearnach; Maelmartan Cam, lector of Condere; Flannagan,
lector of Cill-dara, [died]. Cairbre Ua Coinhghillain, successor of Caimneach,
died at Rome. Colman Caech Ua Conghaile, successor of Molaisi, [died].
Niall, son of Riagain, airchinneach of Slaine, was killed by O'Conduibh. Gill-
christ, son of Cathbhhar Ua Domhnaill, supporting pillar of the war and defence
of the Cineál-Comaill, was slain by the son of Conn O'Domhnaill. Ua Muirigein,
lord of Teathbha, was killed. Laidhnen Ua Leocain, lord of Gaileanga, was
taken prisoner. Cuduiligh Ua Donnchadha, royal heir of Caiscel, was slain by
the Ui-Faelain. Reachra was plundered by the foreigners. Very great fruit
in this year, so that the  wre6 of the pigs were fattened. Two rencounters
between the Dealbhna and the Ui-Maine, on the Friday of Ciaraí's festival*,

Mac Coghlán, now the barony of Garrycastle, in the King's County.

* Ciaraí's festival: i.e. the 9th of September.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

" A.D. 1038. Cuinnlen Comere, Coarb of Maknise and Colman Eala, and Colman Cam, á
Crooked O'Congail, Coarb of Molaise, in Christo
quiereuent. Gilkrist mac Cathbhair O'Donell
killed by mac Cuinn O'Donell. Battle betwene
Cuan, King of All-Saxons, and Olo, King of
Fraunce, where a thousand and more perished.
Ore Alia, á the wyld boar, O'Rogan, king of
O-Nehach, killed by Chann-Sinai in Ardlaích,
upon Monday, in revenge of killing Eocha mac
Innavar, and dishonouring Ardlaich. An over-
throw given to O-Mani by Delvin, in the midst
of Clon-mic-Nois, on Fridai, on St. Kyran's
feast, wherein many were slain. Cudnilí
O'Duncain, heyre of Cassill, killed by O'Faé-

" A. D. 1038. Flaitbertagh mac Loingsye,
Lector and Bishopp of Clonvicnost, 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 fray between those
of Delvyn Mac Coghlán, and those of Imain in
Clonvicnost, on St. Keyran's day, and fell
twice the same day to the fray, in which strife
there were slain 53 persons of Imain."—Ann.
Clon.
pécial Cluain i 'Cluain mac Nóir, 7 μο μεθαυντη αινηρ ροπ ιη Μαίνε, 5ο μο
μαρβαο 6ηηη αp εασαηα iη Μαίνε.

Αυτόν Σπίρτο, mîle τροιχως α ναοί. Μακμα, επεροο 7 còimárho Mànmp-
treac ιουέτη, Κέλεειαν ιη Cúilenmán, còimárba Tísearnacha, μυρπóach,
mac Plámaimáin, ποραπενμοειc Αρης Macha, νεες. Cloideacht Cluama
lóparo νο ευτίμιν. Domhall mac Donncháda, tìghmna ιη Paelam, νο
μαρβαό lα Domhail ιη Ρípghéile, tìghmna να βροεμαέ. Murphóach Ruad,
mac Maolteachláinn, νο βαλλαν να Còimba μυ Còimba. Murphóach,
mac Páircír Eilí, νο μαρβαό lα Hùib Láppnà. Domhail Ógargce,
mac Óige. an Cailleac Uí Ruairce, tìghmna aęérin Connach, 5η λάηι α αέαη,
νο μαρβαό lα Hùn ιη Còimba. Domhail Ógargce, Mac Giolla-
pát canc ce mac Óppaín, νο ιονες, 5η η ποραπενμοει. Mac Ruairce,
να tìghmna Páircír Ruairce, νο ευτίμιν lα a μηνύη ρέπην. Mac Ruir, νο
να tìghmna Céncéil Páircír, νο μαρβαό lα tìghmna Píp Ceall. Domhail
Mac Giolla-párt canc, tìghmna Óppaín 7 Láppnà tìghmna, νεες να ινηθη ι
νειαφ ποτη.

Αυτόν Σπίρτο, mîle κατηφρασα. Maolmaic ιη Ochtaim, còimárba
Chólaín Chille 7 Anaimh, νεες. Dòamhail ιη Hùnchamge ναοι τραηθαηα
ναηιν να Αρης Macha, νες. Còimbrach, mac Ógargce, còimárba Plímaim
νεηεηα, νες να πορβηαθ α ναηηβημαη. Dòamhail ιη Síomnaic

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1 The Cloceathach of Cluain-Ireland: i.e. the
steeped or round tower belky of Cloena, in
Meath.

2 Domhail ιη Ρípghéile.—Donal Mac Firbís
gives the pedigree of a Domhail ιη Ρípghéile,
King of Fortuatha Laighe, whom he makes
the twenty-seventh in descent from Mesineor,
son of Mogheor, King of Leinster, and the
thirtieth from Conchobhair Abhradhruaph, Mon-
arch of Ireland.—See A. M. 5192, p. 91, suprà.
The valley of Glendalough, and the district
of Inale, in the present county of Wicklow, are
referred to as in the Fortuatha-Laighe.

3 The U-Lochbritha: i.e. the O'Laverays, a
family still numerous in the barony of Iveragh,
and county of Down.

4 Cuiliddba and Droichend-atha: i.e. Knowth
and Drogheda.—See notes 1 and 1, under the
year 861, p. 497, suprà.

5 Ui-Fácharach: i.e. Ui-Fácharach-Ardas-
ratha, a tribe seated along the river Derg, in
the north-west of the county of Tyrone, adjoin-
ing the barony of Lurg, in the county of Fer-
nánagh. The Annals of Ulster and those of
Chomnaimeois notice the following events under
this year:

A. III. 1039. Jaco, king of Bryttain, a suis:
Donall mac Doncha, king of O'Fachan, by Donall
O'Ferali; Donula Derg, i. Reid, O'Koirt, by
the O'Conors; Roary, king of Fernvai, a suis;
of them were killed.

The Age of Christ, 1039. Maeninn, Bishop and Conuharba of Mainistir-Buithi; Ceileachair Ua Cúileannain, successor of Tighearmanach; and Muireadhach, son of Flannagain, Fos-ahirchinnmean of Ard-Macha, died. The Choictheach of Cluin-Iraird fell. Domhnall, son of Domnchadh, lord of Ui-Faclain, was slain by Domhnall Ua Fearghaile, lord of the Fortuatha. Murchadh Ruaith, son of Maelaclachlann, was blinded by Conchobhhar Ua Maclachlann. Muireadhach, son of Flaithibheartach Ua Neill, was slain by the Ui-Labhradha. Donnchadh Dearg, son of Art, i.e. the Cock, Ua Ruairc, 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 O'sraighi into Meath; and they burned as far as Cuoghsba and Droichead-atha. Aedh Ua Flannagain, lord of Lurg and Ui-Fiachrach, was slain. Mac Ruaidhri, lord of Faeranhagh, fell by his own people. Mac Ruitsi, lord of Cinet-Fiachrach, was slain by the lord of Feara-Ceall. Donnchadh Mac Gillaphadraig, lord of O'sraighge and of the greater part of Leinster, died after long illness.

The Age of Christ, 1040. Macmaire Ua Ochtain, successor of Colum-Cille and Adamnan, died. Dunbhdiclai Ua h'Anchainge, distinguished prelector of Ard-Macha, died. Cosgrach, son of Aingeadh, successor of Flannan and Brenainn, died after a well-spent life. Diarmuid Ua Seachnasaigh, the most
The Moone, Castledermot, co. Meath, is situated in the province of Leinster. Its present name is an anglicised version of the old Irish name, 'Cill Dronnan,' which is derived from 'Cille Eoin,' meaning 'Church of St. Owen.' The church at Castledermot is mentioned in the Annals of Ulster under the year 1020, where it is referred to as 'Cill Dronnan.' The festival of St. Dronnan is celebrated on May 9th.


The Annals of Ulster and Connaught record the following events under this year:

"A.D. 1010. He is anno millesimus a. X. avus ab incarnatione Domini. Coscrach mac Aingea, Coarb of Flannan, and Brenann; Maeldoir O'Huchan, Coarb of Colum Cille; Dermot O'Scclinasai, Coarb of Sechnall, in Christo dormiunt. Coscrach Clerk, the head of Europe in learning and godliness, in Christo pansiuit. Donncha O'Canege, Lector of Ardunch, mittissima et doctissima, in Christo pansiuit. Donncha
distinguished sage of Leath-Chuinn, and successor of Scachnall, died. Coveran Cleireach, anchorite, who was the head of the west of Europe for piety and wisdom, died at Lismore. Echtighearna, son of Bran, lord of Breaghmuaine, died. Ua Dubhlaich, lord of Fearta-Tulaich, was killed by his own people. The battle of Cill-Dromman was gained by the foreigners, and the son of Brian [recte of Bran], over Cearbhall, son of Faelan; and Cearbhall was slain therein. Cill-dara, Ceanannus, Dun-da-leathghlas, and many other churches, were burned. Macin-Cholun-Chille, Disert-Diarmada, Moghna-Moshenoe, and Cluain-mor-Maediog, were plundered by Diarmaid, son of Macl-na-mbo, lord of Ul-Geimnealaigh; and he carried many prisoners from the oratories. The oratory of Laithreach-Bruinn was burned and plundered by the men of Meath.

The Age of Christ, 1041. Maelbrighde Ua Maclluin, priest, anchorite, and bishop, died. Cosgrach Ua Toichtigh, chief lector of Cill-dara, died. Soerghus, lector and archimeneach of Torach, died. Mac Beathaideh, son of Ainnire, chief poet of Ard-Macha, and of Ireland in general, died. Macbruan-aidh, son of Roen, royal heir of Teamhair, was slain. Faclan Ua Mordha, lord of Lecaghis, was blinded by Murchadha, 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 Murchadha, son of Dunlaing. Muircheartach Mac Gillaphadraig was slain by the Ui-Ceallaigh by treachery. Gillachommhghail, son of Donnchuan, son of Dunlaing, was forcibly carried away from Cille-dara by Murchadha, son of Dunlaing, where the successor of Brightt was violated. The two sons of the son of Faclan, son of Murchadha, namely, Donnchadh and Gluniarn, were slain at Cill-dara by the two sons of Brath, son of

mac Crian, king of Scotland, *a suis orecius est. Aralt, king of Saxons of Gills, mortius est. All Kildare burnt at Michaelmas. Kells, Dundalk, and many other churchtownes, burnt.*


"A.D. 1040. The overthrowe of Kildromman, given by the Danes and Mac Brayn to Mac Foylan, where Mac Foylan was killed. Coveran, anchorite of all Ireland, died at Lismore. This is he that had the hearing of the Causes of Ireland. Echtighearna mac Broyn, prince of Brawnie, died."—Ann. Clon.

*b Torach.—Now Tory Island, off the north coast of the barony of Kilmacrennan, and county of Donegal.

† Ui-Geimnealaigh.—This name is still numerous in the county of Kilkenny, and anglicised Kelly, without the prefix O'.

k Gillachommhghail.—He is the ancestor of the royal family of O'Tathail, or O'Tool, of Leinster.

l Brath.—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, dicing, 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. Macrachi, arch-priest of Ardmac and of Ireland. Fatt Donell mac Moeleme-mo Leinster. Murtagh mac Gillpatrick killed by O’Cadhys treacherously. Airgialla went upon the Conells, and the Conells overthrew them at Magh-da-Caimneach. O’Nell with his into O’Nehach in Ulster, and brought a great prai. Gilcomeunill mac Denkwan mac

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11 Cill-Molappog: i.e. Molappog’s Church. This name is now applied to an old grave-yard in the townland of Donore, parish of Lemanagh, or Loran, in the county of Carlow. About thirty perches to the south of this grave-yard is a holy well called Tobair-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 Kilmolappoge in the county of Carlow.

12 *Teach-Mochua-mic-Lomain:* Now Timahoe, in the Queen’s County.
Maelmordha. A preying excursion by the Airghialla, in Conailli; but the
Conailli routed them at Magh-da-chainmeach. A preying excursion by the
Ua Neills into Uí-Eathach, and they carried off great booty. A preying excur-
sion by the Uí-Ceinnsealaigh into Uí-Bairchí; but Murchadh, son of Dun-
laing, overtook them, and defeated them at Cill-Molappoc, where they were
greatly slaughtered, together with Domhnall Reamhar, [i.e. the Fat], heir to the lord-
ship of Uí-Ceinnsealaigh. Cuciche Ó Dunlaing, lord of Laeighis, and his son,
and Cailleoc his wife, were slain by Mac Conin at Teach-Mochua-mic-Lomain;
and he [Mac Conin] himself was killed on the following day, by Ó 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; Aillill of
Mucnamh, head of the monks of the Gaeidhil, died at Cologne. Eochagan,
airechinnach of Slaine, and lector of Sord, and a distinguished scribe; Loing-
seach Ó Flaithen, successor of Ciaran and Cronan; Maelpeadaí Ó hAilecain,
lector of Ard-Macha, and the chief of the students; were slain. Fiacha
Ó Maelmordha, chief senior of Ireland, died. Flann, son of Maelseachlainn
Gott, royal heir of Teamhaur, was slain by Conchobhar, son of Maelseachlainn.
Murchadh, son of Dunlaing, King of Leinster, and Donnchadh, son of Aedh,
lord of Uí-Bairreche, fell by Gillaphadraig, son of Domhnadh, lord of Osaighe,

Dunlaing taken forceably out of Kildare, and
killed after."—Annals of Ulster, Cod. Clarend.,
tom. 49.

"A. D. 1041. Dermott mac Móylemomo was
king nine years. The kings or chief monarchs
of Ireland were reputed and reckoned to be abso-
lute monarchs" [i.e. full or supreme monarchs]
"in this manner: if he were of Leig-Con, or
Con's halfe in deale, and one province in Leath-
moye, or Moye's halfe in deale, at his command,
he was compted 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 lordshipp
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 Móylemomo cou'd command Leathmoye,
Meath, Connought, and Ulster, and, therefore,
by the judgment of all, he was reputed sufficient
monarch of the whole" [of Ireland]. "Møyle-
bride O'Móylefyn, prist, died. Möylemomo mac
Roon, prince of Taragh, was killed by Foren-
Hugh Maelmuire and Inrecht mac O'Lorkain's daughter, Aba, died in Cork or in Munster" [reda, Hugh the Abbot, son of Macmilnir, by Innechtai O'Lorkain's daughter, died at Cork-More in Munster]. "Murech mac Dunlaoth, king of Leinster, and Donell mac Hugh, king of O'Baireche, slain by Gilpatrick mac Donogh, king of Osory, and by Mac-Rath mac Doncha, king of Connaught. Flann mac Maclechinna, heir of Ireland, killed by another. Macpedar O'Halecan, Lector and chefie learned of Ardd, killed by the men of Fermana. Aileen Muinova, head of the Frishe in Colombia, quiceth." —Col. Clar. vet., tom. 49.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise contain but one entry under this year, viz.: "Flann mac Moylescahly God, prince of Ireland, was killed by Connor O'Melaghlin."
and Cuoigcriche Ua Mordha, lord of Lacighis, and Macraith Ua Donnchadha, lord of Eoghanacht, at Magh Muilceth\(^2\); in Lacighis; and in this battle of Magh-Muilceth was slain Gilla-Enhin Ua h-Anrothain, lord of Ui-Crenithlhamain\(^3\), and Eachdunn, son of Dunlaing, Tanist of Leinster, with many others. Macraith, son of Gorman, son of Treasach, lord of Ui-Bairche, and his wife, were slain at Disert-Diarmada, by the Ui-Ballain. Sitric, and Cailleach-Finain, his daughter, died in the one month.

The Age of Christ, 1043. Flaitheartach, Bishop of Dun-Leathghlaise, died. Conchobhar Ua Laidhghn, aircinneach of Fearna-mor-Maedhoig and Teach-Moling, died. Aedhan Connachtach, anchorite and lector of Ross-Chommain; Ceallach Ua Cleircein, successor of Finnen and Mocholmog; and Cathal, son of Ruaidhri, lord of West Connought, died on their pilgrimage at Ard-Macha. Domhnall Ua Fearghaile, lord of Fortuatha-Laighcean, was slain by the son of Tuathal, son of Fiachra, in Tearmann-Cacimhghin. Flann Ua h-Ainfeth\(^4\), lord of Ui-Meith, was slain by Ua Cearbhaill, lord of Fearmhagh. Gillamochonna Ua Duibhdhhrma\(^5\), died. Ceinneidigh Ua Cuirc\(^6\), lord of Musraighhe, was slain. A victory was gained by the Cincel-Conaill, over the Cincel-Eoghain, at Tearmann-Dabhleoc\(^7\). A plundering excursion was made by Annudh Ua Ruaire, over Lughmhadh and Drum-Ineas-chainn, 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-Garbh\(^8\), against Aedh Ua Coinfh'liacla, lord of Teathbha; and Bearman Chiarain\(^9\) was rung with

\(^1\) O'Laidhgenn.—Now anglicised Lynam, without the prefix O'.
\(^2\) Tearmann-Cacimhghin: i.e. St. Kevin’s Termon, or Sanctuary, at Glendalough, in the now county of Wicklow.
\(^3\) Ua hAinfeth.—Now anglicised Hannify, or Hanvy, without the prefix O'.
\(^4\) O'Duibhdhhrma.—This name is still extant in the barony of Inishowen, in the county of Donegal, but anglicised Diarmid by some, and changed to Mae Dermot by others.
\(^5\) Ua-Cuirc.—Now always anglicised Quirk, without any prefix.
\(^6\) Tearmann-Dabhleoc.—St. Daveog’s Termon or Sanctuary. Now Termon-Magrath, in the parish of Templecarne, barony of Tirough, and county of Donegal.—See note 7, under A. D. 1196.
\(^7\) Tealach-Garbh.—Now Tullaghanganavey, in the parish of Nonghaval, barony of Kilkenny West, and county of Westmeath.
\(^8\) Ua-Coinfh'liacla.—This name is now obsolete.
\(^9\) Bearman-Chiarain: i.e. St. Ciaran’s gapped or broken bell. Dr. O’Conor translates it “Cithara Ciaran,” which is incorrect.—See Petrie’s Round Towers of Ireland, p. 334.
towards in ro iompa a ṣpìnna ṣpìn na cleirpth. Ṣo niśipán nouns úin ceart iomá ṣpín ḷa ecinn môr lá Munphsìírach Ùa Maolteachlamh. Ùrphc lâ hOppaighib, 7 lá ṣharpór Mhuindic i. lá Macraíte Ùa nDornčas, 7 lá hEceh-
típhn Ùa nDornmaccam, tíspná āapò 50 Ódm na rcaét, 7 pò longcaiṣ ân òim, 7 pò ṣabprá ṣabála beacca. Comprí tarpáid Capráach, mac Sppó-
phitacaibh, tíspnáe Eoghanacha aac Maicolcaennagh pop brú Śuípe, 7 po ṣháomó má cCápáach pop Oppaighibh, 7 pop Úpinnain, ṣâ in ro márapb Ùa Dornmaccáin, tíspná āapò 50 pocháidib li. Comáth é maom Maicol-
caennagh nín.

ʊph Sríofte, mêle cíphaca a cíphar. Maeolnóta, eppus Lúgáinó, 
Maenach Mucaimina, Æod o Secellece Michail, 7 Guihil, mac bpeapal, ṣac-
caráp pop Cluana mac Æod, óécc. Cumapáccach Ùa hAilellám, tíspná Ùa nEeachoach, ùo marbháidh ó Ubh Capéicám. Êall Ùa Céeleánh, 
tíspná Ùa mórspal, 7 a bráthaí 1. Tóepáph, ṣo dálábh la macaobh 
Nómaíáin cina mbeál, 7 raighneá. Êonnall Ùa Cuipcé, tíspná Múrs-
pháide, ṣo marbhád Ùa Plaschén, 7 Ùa Oppín. Ùrphc lâ Êall mac 
Maicolteachlamh, lá tíspná nAiligh pop Ubh Mée, 7 pop Clualghe, co 
puc và éeo vécc bó, 7 pochará ñ mbpata ñ nóíogáil rápáigé Chuig nó

*Baical-Ise*: i.e. the Staff of Jesus. This 
was the name of St. Patrick’s crozier, preserved 
at Armagh, and which was on this occasion 
seen for by the clergy of St. Kieran of Con-
maenoise, to add solemnity to their denuncia-
tion of the chief of Télia.

*Đuán-na-sciath*: i.e. the Don or Port of the 
Shields, now Donnasmackagh, a townland in 
the parish of Rathlynn, barony of Clanwiliam, 
and county of Tipperary. The fort called Dun-
na-sgiath was on the top of a round hill in this 
townland, where some remains of it are still 
traceable.

*Muicolcaennagh.*—This is evidently the place 
where the River Multeen unites with Sair, near 
the village of Golden, about three miles to the 
west of Cashel, in the barony of Clanwilliam, 
and county of Tipperary.

The Annals of Ulster record the following 
events under this year:

“A. D. 1043. Cathal mac Roary, king of West 
Connaght, died in pilgrimage in Armach. 
Donell O’Ferrar, king of the borders of Lein-
ster” [Fortuthna Laighen]. “killed by his owne 
men. Flann O’Hanuiel, king of O-Methes, by 
the O’Carrols and king of Ferenvi ; Hugh 
O’Cóimíle, king of Tehva, by Murtmac 
Macolacheloin, and Kennedy O’Caire, king of 
Muskrain, occís súnt. Ceallach O’Clerkin, Coarb 
of Finnen and Mocholem ; Carbry O’Laignen, 
Airchinnach of Fern and Tymoling ; Gillemo-
chonna O’Dairdirm, in poce dormierunt. The 
overthrow of Maccoini upon the brink of Sure, 
upon Ossory and Ormond, by Cartlach mac 
Saerircháí, who O’Donagan, king of Ara, 
was lost. A dispersion of Kindred-Conell by 
Kindred-Owen at Ternon-Dávog.” — Cod. Chr., 
tom. 19. The Annals of Clonmaenoise want
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 Muireachtaigh Ua Maelachaille. A predatory excursion was
made by the Ossraight and the men of East Munster, i.e. by Macraith Ua Dom-
chadha, 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
Saurbhreathach, lord of Eoghamacht, overtook them at Maelcaomnaigh, on the
brink of the Suir; and he defeated the men of Ossraighe and Urhamhain, where
Ua Donnagain, lord of Aradh, was slain, together with many others. This was called the defeat of Maelcaomnaigh.

The Age of Christ, 1044. Macmochta, Bishop of Lughmhaeth; Macnach
of Macnamh; Aedh of Sgelic-Mhichil; and Ailill, son of Breasal, resident
priest of Chlaim-nic-Nois, died. Cunasgach Ua h-Ailellain, lord of Ui-Earthach,
was slain by the Ui-Caracain. Niall Ua Ceilcachain, lord of Ui-Breasail, and
his brother, i.e. Trenheaver, were blinded by the sons of Madaghan, through
guile and treachery. Donmhnall Ua Cuibre, lord of Muscaighe [Bregain], was
slain by Ua Flathain and Ua Oissen. A predatory excursion was made by
Niall, son of Maelachaille, lord of Aileach, into Ui-Meith and Cualgne; and
he carried off twelve hundred cows, and led numbers into captivity, in revenge
this year altogether.

'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 4, under A. D. 950, p. 606, supra.
4 Uí-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 1; 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 Muy, A. D. 1444, it
is named Doirebrochais, alias O'Caragan. In
Pynnar's Survey the territory of O'Caraghan,
in the county of Tyrone and precinct of Mount-
joy, is represented as in the possession of Sir
Robert Heyborne in 1613. (Harris's Hibernica,
p. 204.) In the Ulster Inquisitions we find
mention of "Sir Robert Hebron of Killiman."—
(Tyrone, No. 11, 12, 18, Car. 11.) This pro-
erty subsequently passed into the Stuart fa-
ily, who obtained a patent for it under the
name of "the Manor of O'Corragan," and it is
now possessed by Rev. Mr. Stuart of Rockhill,
near Letterkenny, county of Donegal.

O'Ceilcachain.—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 nume-
rous in the counties of Louth, Monaghan, and
Armagh. They are to be distinguished from
the O'Callaghans of Munster, who are of a to-
tally different race.
Chapman-cathachta.—Otherwise called Clog-Ulachtha-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, etc., pp. 370 to 375.

Bodegs: i.e. cow-sheds, or mountain dairies.
—See Spencer's View of the State of Ireland, Dublin reprint of 1809, p. 82.

The Eithne: i.e. the River Inny, which, in St. Patrick's time, formed the boundary between North and South Teathbhna. It connects the lakes Lough Sheelin, Lough Kerneal, Lough Derryvaragh, and Lough Iron. From Lough Iron it proceeds by the town of Ballymahon, three miles below which it falls into Lough Fee, forming a considerable estuary called Bun-Eithne, i.e. mouth of the Inny.—See note 3, under A. M. 3510, p. 33, supra.

1 Mac Gillamocholmog.—This name was anglicised Mac Gilmaholmogue. The family descends from Dunchadh, the brother of Faelan, ancestor of the O'Byrnes of Leinster. The progenitor from whom they took their hereditary surname was Gilla-Mocholmog, i.e. servant of St. Mocholmog, son of Dunchadh, son of Lorcan, son of Faelan, son of Muireadhach, son of Bran, son of Faelan, son of Dunchadh, a quo Ui-Dunchadh, son of Mureadhach, son of Bran Muir. This family was seated in that district of the county of Dublin through which the River Dodder, or Dodder, flows.

The Annals of Ulster and Clonmacnoisé record the following events under this year:
of the profanation of Clog-an-Eadhachta. Another predatory excursion was
made by Muircheartach Ua Neill into Mughdhorna, whence he carried a cattle
spoil and prisoners, in revenge of the profanation of the same bell. Ua h-Aedha,
lord of Ui-Fiachrach-Arda-Sratha, was slain by the son of Aralt, by whom also
the shrine of Patrick was burned. Chuain-mic-Nois was plundered by the Mun-
stermen, in the absence of Domnchadh, son of Brian. Domnchadh 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. Chuain mic-Nois was plun-
dered by the Conmaicni, 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-chiefains, the best of the Conmaicni, along with him,
and a screaball for every dun. A slaughter was made by the men of Teathbha
and Conmaicni, by the men of Meath, at the Eilme, where fell the son of
Ruithin Ua Doincanmnaig, Tanist of Teathbha; Culenai, son of Ualgharg, chief
of Muinntir-Scalaighe; Ua Ledhan, the second Tanist of Teathbha; and many
others besides them. A slaughter was made of the Ui-Muirleadaigh by the
men of Breifne, i.e. by Art Ua Ruairc, where the Cleireach Ua Conchobhair
and others along with him, were slain. Murchadh, son of Bran, lord of
 Ui-Faelain, was slain by Mac Gillamocholmog, Tanist of Ui-Dunchadha.

"A. D. 1044. Cumasach O'Hallilien, king
of O-Nehach, killed by the O-Caragans. Nell
O'Colegan, king of Bressals, and his brother,
Trener, blinded by the sons of Madigan by
treachery. Donell O'Cuirk, king of Muskrai,
killed by O'Lahen and O'Hussan. An army by
Nell nae Maclechlain, king of Ailech, upon the
O-Meths, from whom they carried 240 cows" [recte, 1200, et cęo becc bo], "and many cap-
tives from them, and the men of Cualgine, for enforcing" [i.e. profaning] "the bell. Cloin-
echta. Another army by the same Nell, king of
Ailech, upon Mugorn, and he brought cows and
captives for the same business, i.e. the" [profanation of the] "bell. The Ciarke, O'Connor,

"A. D. 1044. Cloonvicknose was preyed by
the Munstermen, in the absence of Donnough
mac Bryan, for which Donnough granted to
Saint Keyran and Cloonvicknose perpetual
freedom, and forty cows at that present; and gave
his maladiction to any Munstermen that would
ever after abuse any" [person or thing] "belonging to St. Keyran. Cloonvicknose was preyed
Aon Mor, mile òighrach a cùise. Maoilmaí aí an píplechtaí Ceantarnra, Canna na páirce Rátha ó, Muirbhíochte, mac na Scéipéir, aaphúrach Ó Domhnaic, Caithreach Óa Carni, comhairba Caomhín, Caithreach Óa Coghealainn, comhairba Óilgín bhur, Coplmaic Óa Rua pardach, aaphúrach Tiomáin Péiteine, Ó Mac an Íochtar. Óa Sio a bhain, comhairba Mochtar Luathain, vécc. Cluain Ioparó do lóireacá po dhí i naomn reac'hainn cóna domhnuice. Plairbhíreach Óa Canannrinn, tigímina Chencol Conall, Ó Glennam Óa Crépcein, tigímina Óa Coipppe. vécc. Congalach Óa Loclann, tigímina Coreo Maoimnach [po écc]. An po. Ónaidh le Rachtagnam na o Shállab Aite chath, i. hliomh mac Aomail, m po marbhad trí cén im Ragnall Óa NÁchocháta. Creach a mbeann Muirfeidhce, mac Plairbhíreach Óu Neall le Répaí leígh criomgh tappáin Óa Borraíoc Óa Carpaigé, tigímina bhríg leó e Carpaig Lurri, g an mún láin ar a choim, g do chuir Muirfeidhce laip, go níos mó na múnntir síne. Caprach, mac Saorpaíthchaí, tigímina Esghaíoc Chapiol do lóireacá i teath trenó Óa Congapáin, mac Dunmucán co naomhmb oile a maithe mhin. Domnall Óu Crépaítha, cínó O'hail e Caip, Ó ortaí Mhúnaí, vécc. Mac Maoileachbaí, mac Conpaíthchaí, mac Conoighe, mac Tíobhain, Óa e Conall, do marbhad. Anghalgaí, mac Plama, toirceac Carpaigse, go écc do g'and fociath air cheim trí tràth dar eoinnió beesce do éip pop Cluain mac

by the O'Feralls, of whom a certain poet made this Latin verse:

"Hic urbs horrendis hodie vestata intimi eis
Quae primum fact Sodoran mobilis clancum."

"For which outrages committed upon the clergy of St. Keyran, God horribly plagued them with a strange unknown disease, that they died so fast of that infection, that their towns, houses, and Darie places" [booleys], "were altogether waste, without men or cattle, inso-much that at last they were driven to granume, in honour of St. Keyran, the abbey land of O'Keyneke's son, and the twelve best sons of all the O'Feralls, 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.

* Óa-Cheadubhán—Now anglicized Kirwan, a name still very numerous throughout Ireland, but particularly in the county of Galway.

* Óa-Cairebe : i.e. Ó-Caibreagh-Aedhail, in the present county of Limerick. The O'Clarkens, now O'Clerys, are still in this territory.

* Casey-Liain.—See note *, under the year 939. This was evidently the mouth of the river of Ardee, near Castlebellingham, in the county of Louth.

* Cariach :—He was the ancestor of the Mac Carthys of Desmond.

* Calraighe :—i.e. Calraighe-an-chala, or the parish of Ballylonghloe, in the barony of Clonloian, and county of Westmeath. The Anhalghaidh here referred to was the progenitor after whom the family of Mic Anhalghadha, or Ma-
The Age of Christ, 1045. Maelmartin Finn, lector of Ceanannus; Cuna, noble priest of Aghadh-bo; Muireadhach, son of Mac Saerghus, aircinneach of Daimhliag; Cathasach Ua Cathail, successor of Caeimhghin; Cathasach Ua Corrain, comharba of Gleann-Uiscean; Cormac Ua Ruadhraich, aircinneach of Tearmann-Feichine; and Maenach Ua Cirdubhain, successor of Mochta of Lughnadh, died. Chuain-Iraird was thrice burned in one week, with its Daimhliag. Flaithbheartach Ua Canannain, lord of Cínél-Conaill; and Glinnán Ua Clicren, lord of Ui-Cairbre, died. Conghalach Ua Lochnian, lord of Corca-Mudhráudd, [died]. A slaughter was made of the Ulidians at Reachtainn, by the foreigners of Ath-eliath, i.e. Imhar, son of Aralt, in which were slain three hundred men, together with Raghnall Ua h-Eochadha. A predatory excursion was made by Flaithbheartach Ua Neill against the men of Bregha; but Gairbhith Ua Cathasaigh, lord of Bregha, overtook him at Casan-Linne, when the sea was full in before them, and Muireadhacht fell by him, and some of his people along with him. Carthach, son of Saerbréachtach, lord of Eoghanacht-Chaisil, was burned in a house set on fire by the grandson of Longargain, son of Domhcan, and other persons along with him. Domhnall Ua Ceatfada, head of Dal-gCaís, and of the dignity of Munster, died. The son of Maeliclaínn, son of Ceanmachaíadh, son of Concobhar, royal heir of Uí-Conván, was killed. Amlachaidh, son of Flann, chief of Calraighe, died of an unknown disease, before the end of three days, after obtaining forcible reflection

gawleys, took their hereditary surname.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1045. Muireach mac Saergus, Aircinneach of Dúinlaig; Calasach O' Cathail, Coarb of Coeigin; Maenach O'Ciervan, Aircinneach of Lagmair, in pace dormians. Conghalach O'Lochlainn, king of Corcomrua; Glinnaírm O'Clerkean, king of Carby; Flahertachtach O'Ceanannan, king of Kindred-Conaill; Donell O'Ceattain, the glory of Munster, killed all" [recte, mortua sunt]. "The Aircinneach of Loighin killed in the church door. An army by Murtagh O'Nell upon the men of Bregh, and Garvick O'Cahasai, king of Bregh, met him at Cassan Linne, and the tide full before him" [7 in manner 

lín up a činn, recte, the tide full before him], "where Murtagh fell with many of his" [people]. "Carthach mac Saervrech, king of Lonacht, burnt in a fiery house, by Longarran mac Duncauan, cum multis nobilibus notis. Battle betwene the Scots themselves, where fell Cronan, Abbot of Duncaillenn."—Cod. Cenmac, tom. 49.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise contain but the three entries following under this year:

"A. D. 1045. Conard was thrice burnt in one week. Cathasach, Cowart of St. Keyyn, 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."
Noip. Cluam rípta dréanann co na domhacc do lopecaid a hUih Maíne. Cúcónnaét, mac Saóra Ui Dhúinánáig, do mairbhao ann.


Aoir Críoíte, mile ceartacha a rachta. Céithinnach, eorpó ó Tísh Collam, do écc in Mí, i nathbhe. Tíllamolagápp, phléiginn Leigmaoth, Maelmocheirge, phléiginn Cluama Ríapa, 7 Cúváilí, por aimpneach Cúimhtha, dcecc. Ciancaillle, mac Flógaí, maep Sil Aedha

1 *Uachtar-thrié*: i.e. the upper part of the territory. This is shewn under the name of Waterford, on Mercator's map of "Ulotia Orientalis," as the territory adjoining the inner bay of Dumbryn on the west, containing the castle of "Dondrom," and extending from Macheract southwards to below Magheravey. In 1605, Phelym Mac Artan made over to Lord Cromwell “the Castle of Dondrome, with the third parte of all that his countrie called Kilnamarte, or in Watererron, or elsewhere in county of Downe.”—(Cal. Comp. Hibs., vol. ii. p. 71). See Revese’s Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down and Connor, i.e., p. 351, note "a.

2 *Flannach-Caille-na-manach.*—Now the barony of Kilnamannah, in the county of Tipperary, in the Queen's County.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:


The Annals of Clonmacnois are defective from the year 1015 to 1034.
at Cluain-mic-Nois. Cluain-fearta-Brenainn, with its church, was burned by the Ui-Maine. Cuchonnacht, son of Gadhra Ua Dunadhaigh, was there slain.

The Age of Christ, 1046. Maelpadraig Ua Bileoice, chief lector of Ard-Macha, a paragon in piety and chastity, and Maelbrighde, priest of Cill-dara, died. Muireadhach, son of Flathbheartach 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 Ruaire, King of Connaught, was slain by the Cineal-Conaill, in the second year after his having plundered Cluain-mic-Nois. Ua Finnquine, lord of Eoganacht-Caille-na-manach, was killed. Conchobhar Ua Loingsigh, lord of Dal-Araidhe, was slain by the son of Domhnall Ua Loingsigh, in Leinster (i.e. in Ui-Buidhe), in violation of [the guarantee of] Niall, son of Eochaidh, King of Ulidia, and of Diarmaid, son of Mael-na-mbo. Gormthlaith, daughter of Maelseachlainn, and Macluanaidh 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 Fhannagain, 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 Cuduilih, son of Gaithine Fosairchinnach of Ceanannus, died. Ciarcaille, son of Foghlaidh, steward of Sil-Aedha-Slaime, died.

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* Teach-Collain: i.e. the house of Collan, now called Tigh Collain in Irish, but anglicised Stackallan. It is situated nearly midway between Navan and Slane, in the county of Meath. It is curious to remark that in some of those districts colonized by the Danes and English, the Teach, or Tigh, of the Irish, was made Stu or St, as in this instance, and in Stackillen, Stagonnell, Stillorgan, in Irish Tiog Chultin, Teac Chonnoll, Tiog Lepeam.—See Reeves's Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down and Connor, &c., p. 32, note 2, where it is shown that Tiog Rigu, i.e. the house of St. Regulus, now Tyrella, in the barony of Lecale, county of Down, was anciently anglicised Starely, Staghred, &c.

It is highly probable that the Four Masters are wrong in writing this name Teac Collum, as it is now locally pronounced in Irish by the natives, and that the true form of the name is Teac Conum, i.e. St. Connan's house. In O'Clergy's Irish Calendar mention is made, under 29th of June, of St. Connan of Tigh-Conain, in the land of Ui-Crimthainn, which comprises the present baronies of Upper and Lower Slane in Meath.—See Colgan's Trias Thumae, p. 184, not. 9; and O'Flaherty's Ogygia, p. iii. e. 76; also note 2, on Achadh-farcha, A. D. 503, p. 163, supra.

* Sil-Aedha-Slaime: i.e. the race of the monarch Aedh Slaime, 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 licker was not scene, of which died great slaughter of men, cattle, and wild creatures of sea and land. *Nativitas Domini mei Aulnga,* Carib of Brigid, died. Nell O'Roírk killed by O'Connor. Nell O'MacKeoghain, with his [forces] "into Bregh, and killed O'Huf-fernan."—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

* Ardeachair of Bishop Mel: i.e. Ardagha, of which Bishop Mel was the first founder and patron.
Lann, daughter of Mac Sealbhachain, successor of Brighid; and Ua Baillen, lector of Ros-Cre, died. Muircheartach, son of Mac Madadhain, lord of Ui-Breasail, was slain. Niall Ua Ruairce was slain in Corann, by Ua Concho-bhair. An army was led by Niall, son of Maedseachlainn, with the Cinel-Eoghain and Airghialla, into Breaigha, where they slew Madadhain Ua Hiffermain, 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 Dommachadh Gott, royal heir of Teamhair, and Ua hEidhin, lord of Ui-Fiachrach-Aidhne, died.

The Age of Christ, 1048. Cele, Bishop of Ardachadh of Bishop Meirp, died. Aedh, son of Maelan Ua Nuadhait, aircrinneach 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 Inmascaigh, successor of Finnen, was killed by the son of Tadhg Ua Maelruanaidh. Dunachadh Ua Ceileachair, successor of Ciaran of Saighir, died. Gillacolm Ua hEignigh, lord of Airghialla, died, and was interred at Dun-da-leathghlas. Dunlaing, son of Danghal, lord of Ui-Briuin-Cualann, the glory of the east of Ireland, was killed by his brethren. Maelabhaill Ua hEidhin, lord of Ui-Fiachrach-Aidhne, died. Fearghal Ua Maelmuaidh, lord of Feara-Ceall, died. Ceannealadadh Ua CuillP, chief poet of Munster; the son of Cumara, grandson

3 Ceannealadadh 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
The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1048. Dunlaing mac Dungail, a frie-terribus multis acrius est. Forgal O'Madhuma, king of Ferkall; Gilbehad O'Hegnig, Archking of Airgall; Confadru O'Cuill, archbishop of Munster; Macfavaill O'Heilhin, king of O'Fiachrach, mortui sunt. Clothna, Airchinnech of Imlach-Ivair; Forbenvai O'Hilnasac, Coarb of Finnem. Duncha O'Celechar, Coarb of Kyaran of Saigir, in pace quiescunt. The Coarb of Peter, and 12 of his chief associates, died with him, by drinking of poison given them by the Coarb that was there before."—Ced. Clarend., tom. 49.

"Ua Taichligh.—Now anglicised Tully and Tilly.

"Ua h'Uail.—This name is now obsolete in Inishowen and Donegal, where both-Chenais is situated; but it may exist in other parts of Ulster under the anglicised form of Hoel, or Howell.

"O'Muirheasa.—Now always anglicised Morissy, with the prefix O'.

"Tuaim-Finnbheca.—Now Tomninlough, in the barony of Upper Burren, and county of Clare. —See note 5, under the year 914, supra.

"Ua Leinmigh.—Now anglicised Linchey, and
of Mac Liag, was killed by the son of Tadhg Ua Maelruanaidh. Gairbhith Ua Cathasaigh, lord of Breagha, was taken prisoner by Conchobhar Ua Maelseachlainn; and he [Ua Cathasaigh] left seven hostages with him [in lieu of himself]. A predatory excursion was made by the son of Macl-na-mbo into the Deisi, whence he carried off prisoners and cattle. A predatory excursion was made by Conchobhar Ua Maeleachlainn over Magh-Liphi, and he carried off great spoil. A predatory excursion was made by the Ui-Faelain over Cluain-Iraird, in revenge of the latter depredation. An army was led by the son of Eochaidh and the son of Macl-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 Dealbhnna, where the royal chieftains were all slain, namely, Ua Maelruanaidh, Ua Flannagain, the Cleireach Ua Taidhg, and Mac Buadhachain, royal heir of Dealbhnna [Nuadhat].

The Age of Christ, 1049. Maclainnigh Ua Taichlight, comharba of Daimhinis, died. Tuathal Ua hUail, aircimneach of Both-Chonais; Tuathal Ua Muirghcas, lector of Tuain-Finnlocha, died. Flaitheartach, son of Domhnall Ua Loingsigh, was slain by the son of Conchobhar O’Loingsigh. Muircheartach Ua Maeleasechlainn was slain by Conchobhar Ua Maeelseachlainn, by treachery. Conchobhar Ua Cinnfhaelaidh, 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 Cinnfhaelaidh.—Now anglicised Kinally, or Kinaly, 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.

b 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 Luig O’Donnell of Tir-
Ró marbhadh mórpol a náitire lámh Cócaobairb na Tórrghealbach Ua Catairgh. Ró lóirphart na phlaí an típ etip cealla, 7 óinne iar p.ín. Sliocht ó lámh Mac Thíibh, co ¡mhe neall Naomh 7 Oppaij. Amálaigh, cóimheach Pháistice, dénce, 7 Ótb u la leite, mac Moolmур, mac Éochaór, Ó ghabail a roaradh ár phrionphléimit ag lámh trí na Amálaigh, 7 Aon Ua Póppeth na saol ón píopaíreacha.

Chuir Spiorrd, mile caocee. Cleimhín hUa Míneoci, napad érrgorch Leisíghime, 7 ceana círábaith Ompaire, Diarmait hUa Rosácaim, érrgorch Píopa. Connell, ápínimeach Cille Mócellbice, 7 a phrípleitígn esol, Ótbreachach mac Muille, cóimheach Conné, Ónaír Óg Ó Lamócáin, paceaf i Ílhime na lochá, Diarmait hUa Cíle, ápínimeach Telci Ómpéiteim, 7 Achatnab aibail, tés. Diarmait Óa Lacon, Píileitígn Cille abair, dénce. hUa Seula, ápínimeach Ír Cathaisg, Maolmara phrípleitígn Cíannap, eigní udhfarraite eipíe, 7 Maolomícna hEiscéir取代, aphpíneach Ceo, dénce. Maoluiollaimn, mac Cumálo, dénce. Óonchaí 7 an Cnapala mac Gialla Phoiblám 7 Úmnaill, tíghíma hUa Póplus, Ó maithiú lá Congalac mac mac Óphortáabín mac Cócaobairb. Mac Conacán, mac Conchráin, tíghína Éile, Ó maithiú Óa munntir réin. Scannuig eitg píopa Máidh hécta, 7 Airíghalla, Ón tóircchar Éochaóir Óa Hoipmene. Dubhalte, cóimheach Pháistice, pop cuairt Cenél

Connell, who settled in Munster in the fifteenth or sixteenth century.—See note 4. under A.D. 1013. p. 775. supra.

1 Their hostages.—Six hostages of Magha Breg, or Breg, were in the hands of Conchobhar O'Maelchathain (Conor O'Melaghlin) since the year 1048. He obtained them in exchange for Gairbhith Ua Cathaisg (Garvey O'Casey), whom he had taken prisoner.

1 Mayle-Airech.—A plain in the barony of Croomagh, and county of Kilkenny. The church of Tubbridbritain is referred to as being in this plain.—See the Circuit of Máirechuinteach Mac Neill, pp. 39, 40.

1 Ambdhalghaith.—This passage is translated by Colgan, as follows:


The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"...A.D. 1019. Amalgarus, Cearb of Patrick, 29 annis transactis in principatu, pontific in Christo quiecit. Macnámna Ó Thailí, Cearb of Dáinins, Tucháil O'Huail, Airchinnem Bathymonis, mortuui. Flahavertach O'Longois killed by Conor O'Longois's son. Murtagh mac Maelchlainn, killed by Conor O'Maelchlainn, against God and Man's will. Conor O'Ginicada, king of O-Conelis-Gavra; and Ivar O'Bece, king of O'Meels, occidsuut. Duvdalehe took the Abhacse, the same day that Amalgar died, from
tages of the men of Breagha. Their hostages were put to death by Concho-

bhar [Ua Maeleachdaimn], 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. Anhalghaidh, successor of Patrick, and Dubhdalche, son

of Macman, son of Eochaidh, was raised to his place from the lectorship

on the day of Anhalghaidh's decease; and Aedh Ua Forreth assumed the

lectorship.

The Age of Christ, 1050. Cleirchen Ua Muineoc, noble bishop of Leith-
ghlinn, and head of the pieties of Osraige; Diarmait Ua Rodachain, Bishop of

Fearna; Conall, airchinneach of Cill-Mocheallog, and its lector previously;

Dubhthach, son of Milidh, successor of Caineach; Guaire Ua Manchain, priest

of Gleann-da-locha; Diarmait Ua Cele, airchinneach of Tealach-Foirtcheirn

and Achadh-abbhall, died. Diarmait Ua Lachan, lector of Cill-dara, died.

Ua Scula, airchinneach of Inis-Cathagh; Maelan, lector of Ceanannus, who

was a distinguished sage; and Maelduin Ua hEigceartaigh, airchinneach of

Lothra, died. Maelseachlainn, son of Ceannfaeladh, died. Donmacadh, i.e. the

Cossalach, son of Gillathaclain, grandson of Domhnull, lord of Ui-Failghe, was

slain by Conghalach, grandson of Brogarbhan, son of Conchobhair. Maeleach-

lainn, son of Cucoirne, lord of Eile, was killed by his own people. A conflict

between the men of Magh-Itha and the Airghialla, in which Eochaidh Ua hOis-

sene was slain. Dubhdalche, successor of Patrick, made a visitation of Cinel-

being Lector before. Hugh O'Forrey took his

former place."—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

n Cill-Mocheallog.—Now Kilmeleck, in the

county of Limerick.—See note *, on Cill-Du-

cheallog, under A. D. 1028, p. 816, supra.

Ua Cele.—Now anglicised Kyley and Kealy,

without any prefix.

O Tealach-Foirtcheirn.—Otherwise written

Tuulach-Foirtcheirn, i.e. Foirtcheirn's hill. This

was the old name of Tullow, in the barony of

Ravilley, and county of Carlow. In the gloss to

the Foilero-Aenguis, at 12th of June, Tullach-

Foirtcheirn is placed in Ui-Felmedha, which is

the ancient name of the territory, from which

Tullow was sometimes called Tullagh-O'Gilly in

old English records.

Cossalach: i.e. Dirty-footed.

Conghalach.—He was son of Donnsleibhe,

son of Brogarbhan, who was slain at Clontarf

in 1014, who was son of Conchobhair, the pro-

genitor of O'Conor Faly.

Macelghaidh, son of Cucoirne.—This Cu-

coirne was the son of Maenach, who was son of

Cearbhall, the progenitor from whom the Ui-

Cearbhall, 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 Olum, king of Munster.

Oisene.—Now anglicised Hessian and

Hussian, without the prefix Ua or O'.


1 Sinneacha: i.e. the family of the O'Cahernays, or Foxes, of Teile in Westmeath.
2 Duire-Caelhaine. This was another name for Tarrann Maolhaine, near Castlerea, in the county of Roscommon; for some account of which see notes under A. D. 1225 and 1236.
3 Cloitechech of Ros-Conmair: i.e. the steeple, or round tower belbry of Roscommon.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

A. D. 1050, Dominica incarnationis, Maolmnaí mac Concorne, king of Ele; Donacha mac Gillaclan, king of Faly, killed at Kildare, with its Domniul, burnt. Machain, Lector of Kells, superstatuatis omnium Hiberniam: Dubhlaich mac Milean, Coarb of Caimnech; Ua Seclu, Airchinmech of Innis-Cathai; Maeldhibin O'Hegertai, Airchinmech of Lohra; and Clerken O'Moicog, the ecclesiastical upholding of all Ireland, mortui sunt. Diarmait O'Ceile, Airchinmech of Tulach-Forteorn; [and] Maelschefain mac Cindacha, mortui sunt. An uprose between the men of Magh-Itha and Airgialla, where Eocha O'Hussen perished. Duibhdhe
Eoghaín, and brought three hundred cows from them. Much inclement weather happened in the land of Ireland, which carried away corn, milk, fruit, and fish, from the people, so that there grew up dishonesty among all, that no protection was extended to church or fortress, gossiped or mutual oath, until the clergy and laity of Munster assembled, with their chieftains, under Donnchadh, son of Brian, i.e. the son of the King of Ireland, at Cill-Dálu, 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. ChlainmicNois was plundered thrice in one quarter of a year,—once by the Sil-Anmachadhla, and twice by the Calraighi [an Chala] and the Sinnachal. Lann-Leire was burned and plundered. Daire-Caelaime9 and the Cloictheach of Ros-Conaim9 were burned by the men of Breifne. Daimhliag [Chiamain] was burned. InisClothram in Loch Ribh] was plundered. Dubhchadhe made a visitation of Cinel-Eoghaín, and brought three hundred cows from thence.

The Age of Christ, 1051. Mac Sluaghdaigh, noble priest of ChlainmicNois, died. Muircheartach, son of Breac9, lord of the Deisi, was burned by the Ua Faells9. Ua Conchobhair, lord of Ui-Failghe, namely, Conghalach, son of Dominn, son of Brogarbhna, was killed by his own people. A battle was gained by Ua Macdoraidh over the Connachtmen, wherein many of the Connhaicni were slain. Diarmaid, son of Dowull, son of Brian, was killed by Murchadh, son of Brian, through treachery. Mac Lachlann 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. Amhailgaidh, son of Cathal, lord of West Connacht, was blinded by Aedh Ua Conchobhair, lord of East Connacht, after he had been held in captivity for the space of one year and upwards; after which he [O'Conchobhair] fixed his residence9 in West Connacht. Cathal, son of visiting Kindred-Owen that he brought 300 cows. ChlainmicNois rifled three times in one quarter; once by Sil-Anmacha, and twice by Calrai with” [the] “Foxes.”—Cod. Clarad., tom. 49.

9 Breac.—He is the progenitor after whom the O'Bricks, or Bricks of the Decies, in the county of Waterford, took their hereditary surname.

9 Ua Faells.—Now Phelans, without the prefix O'.

9 Fixed his residence: i.e. at Inis-Creamha, on the east side of Lough Corrib.—See Hardiman's edition of O'Flaherty's Chronographical Description of West Connacht, p. 367.
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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 Connaicni of Sliabh-Formacle by Aedh Ua Conchobhair, where a slaughter was made of the Connaicni. Laidheann, son of Maclan Ua Leocaín, 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. Faclan, son of Bradan, son of Breac, was killed in the Daimhliag of Lis-mor-Mochuda, by Maelseachlainn, son of Muircheartach, son of Breac.

The Age of Christ, 1052. Arthur, son of Muireadhach of Chlain-Maedhóg, the glory of Leinster, [died]. Echthighern Ua Eaghrain, successor of Ciaran of Chlain-mic-Nois and of Comman, died on his pilgrimage at Chlain-Iraird. Muireadhach Ua Sinnachain, Patrick's steward in Munster; Muireadhach, son of Diarmaid, successor of Cronan of Ros-Cre; and Cleirchadh Ruadh Ua Laithachain, died. Gillaphadraig, 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-clíath 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, Eachmarach, 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.

2 Eoghanacht-Chaisil.—A tribe of the race of Eoghan Mor, son of Oíoli Olum, seated around Cashel, in the present county of Tipperary. The mountain of Sliabh-na-na-bhan-blhíom is referred to in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen at A. D. 1121, as in Eoghanacht Chaisil.

3 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.

4 Albene.—Not identified.

5 The son of Mael-na-mbo.—Mr. Lindsay, in his View of the Coinage of Ireland, gives this chieftain a Danish descent; but we have very ancient Irish authorities to prove that he was the ancestor of Dermot Mac Murrough, the king of Leinster at the period of the Anglo-Norman invasion of Ireland. His real name was Diarmaid, and he was the son of Donnchadh, who was surnamed Mael-na-mbo, son of Diarmaid, son of Domhnall, who was the fourteenth.
in descent from Enna Ceinnsealach, the ancestor of the Ui-Ceinnsealach. The following genealogical table will shew how the Mac Murroughs, Kavanaghs, and other septs, are descended from him:

1. Domhnall, the 14th generation from Enna Ceinnsealach.

2. Diarmuid.


5. Murchadh, a quo Mac Murrough.

6. Donnchadh Mac Murrough.

7. Diarmuid Mac Murrough “of the English.”

8. Domhnall Caemhanach, ancestor of the Kavanagh family.

9. Enna, ancestor of the family of Kinsellagh.

1. Brown, son of Macmordha.—He is more usually called Bran mac Macilmordha. He is the progenitor after whom the Ui Bróin, or O’Byrnes of Leinster, took their hereditary surname. After the fall of his father, Macmillordha, 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:

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-Airreachtigh, by the Conmhaicni, through the miracle of Ciaran. Dubheassa, daughter of Brian, died. Domhnall, son of Gillachrist, son of Cucaileign, was slain by the lord of Feara-Rois. Braen, son of Maenmordhail, i.e. King of Leinster, died at Cologne.

The Age of Christ, 1053. Doilgen, noble priest of Ard Macha; Domhnall Ua Cel, airchinneach of Slaine; Cormac Ua Ruadhraich, airchinneach of Tarmann-Feichin; and Murchadh Ua Beollain, airchinneach of Duim-clabha, died. Flaidhbeartach Ua Maelfhabhaill, lord of Carraig-Brachaidhe, died. Niall Ua h-Eignigh, lord of Feara-Manach, and his brother, Gillachrist, were slain by the Feara-Luairg, through treachery. Donnchadh Ua Ceallachain b, royal heir of Caiseal, was slain by the O'snaighi. Maclcron, son of Cathal, lord of South Breagh, was slain on Easter Monday night, by Ua Riagain c, who committed depredations upon the foreigners. A depredation was committed by Mac Lochaillain d and the men of Magh-Itha upon the Cineal-Binnigh, of Loch-Drochait e; and they carried off three hundred cows. Cochlan f, lord of Dealbhna, was

Archon O'Celechan treacherously [Murchach mac Diarmada, Airchinneach of Roscre, obit].—

Cod. Clarent., tom. 49.

b Donnchadh Ua Ceallachain.—This means Donnchadh, descendant of Ceallachan of Cashel. He was of the same stock as the Mac Carthys.

c Ua Riagain.—Now O'Regan, and often Regan, without the prefix O'.

d Mac Lochlainn.—Now Mac Laughlin and Mac Longthlin. This family was the senior branch of the northern Ul-Neill.

e Cineal-Binnigh of Loch-Drochait.—There were three tribes of the Cineal-Binnigh in the ancient Tir-Eoghan, namely, Cineal-Binme of the Glen, Cineal-Binnigh of Tuath-Rois, and Cineal-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 Clonfeacle, in the barony of Dungannon, was in Cineal-Binnigh Loch-Drochait.

f Cochlan.—He was the progenitor after whom the family of the Mac Coghans 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. Macnabhaiche, i. the night's son, O'Roicke, heyre of Convagh, killed by Dermott O'Cuinn, in the Island of Loch Arrach" [Lough Arrow]. "Murchach mac Dermod, Airchinneach of Roscre; O'Ruorach, Airchinneach of Termon-Feichin; Flaidhbeartagh O'Maelfavill, king of Carrack-Brachai; Dolgen, gentle priest" [neocat pecopii] "of Arvinach; Donell O'Cele, Airchinneach of Dromohar, omnes in pace dormientur. An army by Macklochhain and the men of Magh-Itha, upon the Kindred-Binni of..."
Ceallna, do m’arbhadh meabhal. Cúmpán Ua Maoileáin, tigína Pích Luirce, do m’arbhadh la Miac na haoise Ua Ruairc, tré meabhal ma anochach réim. Mac na haoise Ua Ruairc do m’arbhadh do Chomhnaicnib fo céadúir. Stóireadh lá mac dhírmaí. 1. Dommhaid, 1 la Concóbar Ua Maoilechlaíann in Fine Gall, co truicrait m’PAIR Tíobh, 1 na Siomnaíz, bráiste ionta a domhnaí Luirce, go rúscraic aisteipe ó mac Maoil na mbó in Moir níon Congalasg Uí Concóbar. Diarmad, mac Maoil na mbó, 1 Díollaráidtears, tigína Opaíge do mbí in Mide, go truicrait bhuí, gaildída uimi a níosáil Moirpe, níosne Congalasg Uí Choncóbhain, do mbí go Concóbar Ua Maoilechlaíann do féin páirciú Díollaráidtears, a níosáil na borpóin uas Ua Maoilechlaíann a Lainín. Stóireadh lá mac Maoil na mbó in mórphísaigh 1 in Mide, co go. long ó Shláine co iarphair Mide etea ceallá 1 tuarta. Creach lá UíGbóbar, mac Lainínín, tigína Oirgiall, por Gailínín, por tíosctú Phó Mide 1 bhrí, co níos mór do bhuí 1 bráiste, co níoschaí na noin uair Congalach, mac Súinín, tigína Gailíní go ceannain bhí Pích Manach na túsphéarc achar Pípímanach inmigh tigína. 1. Domnall mac Maoilechlaíain, co tobrócaip leó Congalach, mac Súinín, tigéacha Gailíní co rochtaíne oile kemnátaíom. Anlaobh Ua Macamanín, tigína Muiconor, bég.

Aoi Chniúph, mile caocea, a sítháin. hUa Searmnóir, eppcop Cille Dála, Maelcolaim Ua Collbríain pacapt, Úa Blaáp hUa Lachtrímín, pípleígin Cliana mac Nóir, 1 Cúilemann na Ían, pípleígin Leitigímn, 1 Díamadh, bég. Aoi Ua Píghale, mac Conaí mac Nóil, páircínna Oidh, 1 tigína Ceann Iogain Teálca óc do m’arbhadh do UíGbóbar, mac Lainínín do tigína Oirgiall, do m’orabh Peadainí competence. Dubhail Ua Chleogún, tigína Ua Niallain, do m’arbhadh do Ua Lainínín. Maíom Pímmainíche por Uib Míre 1 por Uáctar eipe mac Uib Eathach, ótrí 1 tobrócaip u Chrobóidear, táirg eipe. Aoi, mac Cindictií, mac Duinmcean, muirn 1 orbaí.

Loch-Drochaid, and carried away 300 cows, and killed Duvenna mac Cinach, senum of Con-
ichana, and Cumchú mac Clicer, sergeant of
Dalgais. Macbermac mac Caill, king of Bregh,
killed by O’Rigan. Donough O’Connellaghin,
heyre of Cassill, killed by Ossary. No O’Hegney,
king of Fermangly, killed by the men of Lurk,
Cadhlan, king of Delvin, a sus per dolam occi-
sus est.”—Col. Chalcud., tom. 49.

Under this year the Dublin copy of the An-
nels of Innisfallen notice the plundering of
Fingall and Meath by Donough, the son of
Brian, and O’Molaghlin; 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.
t treacherously killed. Curian Ua Maelduin, lord of Fecara-Lnuirg, was treacherously killed by Mac-na-haidhche Ua Ruairi, at his own meeting. Mac-na-haidhche Ua Ruairi was killed by the Connlaiceni immediately after. An army was led by the son of Brian, i.e. Domchadha, and Conchobhair Ua Maeldeachlainn, into Fine-Gall; and the men of Teathbling, i.e. the Sinnalagh [the Foxes], took many prisoners from the Daimhling [great stone church] of Lurca; and they carried off hostages from the son of Maclambo, together with Mor, daughter of Conghalach O'Conchobhair. Diarmaid, son of Maclambo, 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 Maeldeachlainn, in violation of Gillaphadraige; and in revenge also of the cattle spoils which O'Maeldeachlainn had carried off from Meath. An army was led by the son of Maclambo into Breagha and Meath, and he burned from the Slaíne to West Meath, both churches and territories. A predatory excursion was made by Leathlobhair, 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 Fecara-Manach; but the Fir-Manach, with their lord, Domhnall, son of Maclamuaidh, resisted, and slew Conghalach, son of Seanan, lord of Gaileanga, with many others besides him. Amhlacibh Ua Maclainen, lord of Mughdlaorna, died.

The Age of Christ, 1054. Ua Gearruidhir, Bishop of Cill-Dalna; Maelcothuin Ua Collbrann; Guaire Ua Lachtmain, lector of Cluain-Mic-Nois; and Cuileannan Claen, lector of Leitlighlimn and Disert-Diarmada, died. Angh, grandson of Fearghal, son of Conaing, son of Niall, royal heir of Oileach, and lord of Cinel-Eogbain of Tealach-Og, was slain by Leathlobhar, son of Laidhignen, lord of Airghialla, and by the Fecara-Manach. Dubhlighall Ua h-Aedhagain, 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-Eabhrach-Uladh, where Croibhdueragh [the Redhaired], Tanist of Uachtar-thire, was slain. Aedh, son of Ceinneidigh, son of Domchuan, the love and glory of Dall-Gais, died.

Finnmhagh: i.e. the White or Fair Plain, now Finvoy, in the county of Down. For the situation of Uachtar-thire see note under A. 4. 1046.
Oaé eCair, fés. Mac Ualghaire, tighearna Connpe, do máthadh meabair. Chloisteach tenfí do ratharchum rí ar an aer arf Rop Óclea na domhain feile Slann go ré cúis nuaír. Céin do bhá micriúíodh mo 1 arph, 1 an rín mop mha mónon, 1 no téigíodh na heam bheà ro a cearbhadh an tsa téigíodh rím cloisteach. Táinntar amach con uairgabhadh in com boí róp lair in baile 1 napóe rí ar an aer, 1 taithíeart amach dóibh, go fherbhadh ro céadóir, 1 saoipháit torthaí, 1 déirim, ro leicreict amach rop cóir céanna. An caill poirpe micriúódh na heamin do róthar póscath, 1 in napóe rop a micriúódh na heamin ro boí róp crait co na réipheab go raibh aice, 1 oileáin réipheab, 50 ro gach saolála micriúide. Oí mac Capraí sa marbaidh do gach hUaim Domncha. Sluaicéidh laí mac Muil na mbo 1 la iolairáitspairce, tighearna Opraige, la Laigí, la Dálaibh rír Múimhain, co roinnseach Sláine Luan, 1 co ro lochcreip Oím trí liáice, 1 nocha tórrpaí é mac Órthain nato, raip mo boí 1 lochcreip Éireann. Táinntarbaí na bhríam 50 Connachtair lep do uil i T'Uain Muineachain, 50 napóe aithire mópa, 50 ro marbaidh lep Aoí mac Cinnéidh, 50 ro lochcreip Tuaín Fionnlocha.

Mac Ualghaire.—Nóin anglicised Mac Golrick; a name still common in the counties of Donegal and Leitrim.

1 A steatp of fire.—This is set down as one of the wonders of Ireland in the Book of Ballymote, fol. 110, b.—See Dr. Todd’s edition of the Irish version of Nennius’s Historia Britonum, p. 215, note 1.

2 Ros-Deala: i.e. Deala’s Wood, now Rossdalla, a townland in the parish of Darrue, near Kilbeggan, in the south of the county of Westmeath.

3 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.

* 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: “Mechrinn rop a n-deap in g-én mór ó 1 po pac lair co na réipheab go raibh aice, and the oak, upon which the said great bird perched, was carried by him by the roots out of the earth.”—Irish Nennius, p. 217.

5 Loch Suidhe-Odhrain: i.e. the lake of Suidhe-Odhrain, i.e. lacus sessionis Odhrain. Suidhe-Odhrain, 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.

6 Sliabh-Guaire.—Now Slieve-Gorey, a moun-
Mac Ualghairg, lord of Cairbre, was killed by treachery. A steeple of fire was seen in the air over Ros-Deala, 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 Suídhé-Ódhhrain in Sliabh-Guaire migrated in the end of the night of the festival of Michael, and went into the Feabhailí, which was a great wonder to all. A predatory excursion was made by Aedh Ua Conchobhair, King of Connaught, into Corca-Bhaiscinn and Tradraigh, 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 Mael-na-mbo, by Gillaphadraig, lord of Osraigh, 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'Brien, 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 Gallanga, but now in the barony of Chankee, and county of Cavan.—See note *; under A.M. 2859, p. 11, supra; and Leabhar-na-gCeart, p. 188, note †.

* Feabhailí.—This was the name of a stream which discharges itself into the Boyne; but the name is now obsolete.

† Tradraigh.—This is still the name of a deanery in the county of Clare, comprising the parishes of Tomfinlough, Killonassolagh, Killmaleery, Kilcorney, Coologan, Drumline, Fennagh, Bunnarty, 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 Gallally, in the barony of Coshlea, and county of Limerick. According to the Book of Lismore, fol. 269, Cormac Cas, the ancestor of the O'Briens, erected a strong fort here, where he died, and was interred under three pillar stones, from which the name was derived. His descendant, the celebrated Brian Borumha, reconstructed the fort of this place. Scarce a vestige of any fort is now traceable. It is said that the modern parish church occupies its site, at the period of the erection of which the fort was levelled.

∥ Tuaim-Finnlocha.—Now Tomfinlough, in
Apoth Críost, mile caoce a cuice. Maolóim, mac Gilléana-pearp, eprcor Alban 7 optham Sáimead ó cléipéid, vés. Tuathal Ua Pollamnan, comharbh Rinnén Cluama 1paim, Maolmapan, mac Athair, comharbh Conóigall, Maolbrígne Ua Maolpuam, apémmeoch Sléibhe, Maolbrígne, mac haettan, pípleígim Anra ùréacán, Colam Ua Céit, apémmeoch Roppr Achtir, 7 Óscar Ua Muiróínhag, apémmeoch Lucca, 7 plact Ua Colgán, do écc. Béachta Ua Concépam, Óla Ruaptcán, apémmeoch Anpne Coemian, 7 Tornam annéaca, vécc. ÓDomnall Ruad Ua Óímsa do manbh do Óla Étum do tísearna Ua Béachta Atúne. Gillapáirtac, tísearna Óppaige, vécc. Creach na bealtaine ní uisní do m'g ComnaÈ, AoÚ Ua Conóóbar farr taptam Mhíne, co m'g gabála rómá, brióite mó no. Creach la Óallecarb Úin Munphchin Ua mòrmham farr Con Cóontíapo, co becóapte gabála móra, 7 co ùrpaip creach uigh, 7 co sin manbh rochadh móir. Searcraltao Ua Munpeaðaíg, tíseña an dáma rámho do Cárpaige Luáéirpa, do mairbh do Ua Concóbar mac Mùneaðaíng, do tísearna na rámho eile co rochadh 6ile aírón mín. Maíom ra tópprobaidhba Ua mòrmhain por Munphchin Ua mòrmhain. Munphca hui peith 51pp, t tópprobaidh ceithre céo im cúic torpeachadh vés. Óla Síthlim, tíseña Óla mPáite, do mairbh.

Apoth Críost, mile caoce a ré. AoÚ Ua Póippeabh, anph pípleígim, 7

the barony of Upper Burren, and county of Clare.—See it already mentioned under the years A. D. 944, 1049.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1054. Ivar mac Geral, king of Gentiyes" [rect., Ivar mac Herald, king of the Galls or Danes], "died. Hugh O'Farall, king of Tulaech, and Archon ÓCeolcan's son, killed by the men of Fernvay. Duvgall O'Hoghan, king of O'Neillians, killed by the Leihens. The discomfiture of Finner upon the Moethes and Uchtart-tyre by the O'Helahs, where the Crowley, i.e. the Headland, was slain, being beyre of Uchtart-tyre. Hugh mac Cinely mac Durnemian, the muiraí [muniton] "of Kindred-Trlogh, slain by Conclacht. A battle between Scots and Saxons, wherein 3000 Scots and 1500 Saxons were slain, with Dolin mac Fintor. The loch or lake called Loch Suire-Odhin in Mountain-Guiaire, stole away in the latter part of the night of St. Michael's eve, until it came into the river Favell, which was never heard before."—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

The Annals of Clonmacnois contain but one entry under this year, namely, "Hugh O'Kennedig, the chiefest of Dalgasse, was killed by O'Connor."

"Airdnua-Coemhain : i.e. St. Coemhan's or Cavan's hill or height. In O'Clery's Irish Calendar, at 12th of June, this place is described as "le caol Locha Tópmna," i.e. by the side of Wexford bay. It is the place now called Ardcarvan, where there are some ruins of an ancient church, situated close to the margin of Wexford haven, in the barony of Shelmalier."
The Age of Christ, 1055. Maelduin, son of Gilla-Andreas, Bishop of Alba, and the glory of the clergy of the Gaeidhil, died. Tuathal Ua Follamhain, successor of Finnen of Chlain-Errad; Machmartan, son of Asidh, successor of Comghall; Maelbrighde Ua Maelruain, aircinnech of Sleibhte; Maelbrighde, son of Baedan, lector of Ard-Breacain; Colum Ua Cathail, aircinneach of Rossallithir; and Odhar Ua Muireadhaigh, aircinneach of Lusea, and chief of Ui-Colgain, died. Fiachra Ua Corcrain, Ua Raarcain, aircinneach of Airche-Caemhain; and Gorman Annchara, died. Donmall Ruadh Ua Briain was slain by Ua h-Eidhin, lord of Ui-Fiachrach Airdne. 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 Briain, over Corca-Molihraadh, where they took great spoils; but one party of them was overtaken, and a large number killed. Ceannfacladh Ua Muireadhaigh, lord of the one division of Ciarragh-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 Toirdheollbhaich 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-

\[\text{**Annchara**: i.e. friend of the soul, i.e. a}\
| \text{spiritual adviser.} | \text{**Ua h-Eidhin**: Now anglicised O'Heyne, but}\
| \text{more generally Hynes, without the prefix Ua} | \text{or O'}. |
 athletic poim fiath haoi Macla dece an cltormnae Calann dece no hud iom cuisee bliathan pichimnoacht a aoir amail arfhisair,

Re teacht poir neamh cem po mar
Aed Ua Raipníin an traor pean,
In ceatrimnae dece Calann luit
Laimh an eppceop cuimn an ceal.

Ceartb, cin mhaiba Muian, naem, ecenn na poinne tego na othpe haoi hop móir. Plano Maimpríobha, pléisíman Maimpríobha buite, rua t socialisthaon, haoi lóighim, haoi mheur, haoi pilínnecht, haoi na péitítal deo dece an cltormnae Calann do December, canail ar bhfabhar,

Plano a ppméill buite bion,
Rin a ppmé a min cinn ar mall,
Ud rin rin reid bion,
Tìog príne trí rin Plano.


"Magnum est tibi fame quamdiu vivit, Aidias Hua Foirreth, Senior egregius,
Deime quarto Calendas Julii migravit hic modestus Episcopus ad colum."

1 Flann-Mainistreach : i.e. Flann of the Monastery, i.e. of Monasterboice, in the county of Louth.—See note 1, under A.D. 432, p. 131, sup.
2 Successor of Cianach 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
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 Gaeidhil 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, amchara of Cluain, died at Gleann-da-locha. Suibhne Ua n-Eoghain, aircinneach of Tearnann-Feichtin; Cathasach, son of Geargar-bhan, successor of Cainneach in Cianachta; and Maelfinnen Mac Cuinn-nam-Bocht, the father of Cormac, successor of Cieran, died, i.e. Maelfinnen, son of Conn, son of Joseph, son of Donnchadh, son of Dunadhaich, son of Egerbach, son of Luachan, son of Eoghan, son of Aedhagan, son of Torbach, son of Gorman, of the Ui-Cellaigh-Breach. Etru, son of Labhraidh, chief of Monach, pillar of the glory of Ulidia, died, after a good life. Murchadh, son of Diarmíd, lord of Leinster, made a treacherous depredation upon the Ui-Laighaire of Teamlair; but the lord of Laighaire overtook him, and made a slaughter of his people. Domhnall Ua Cearnachain, son of the Gott, was slain by Conchobhar Ua Macleachlainn. A predatory incursion was made by Niall, son of Macleachlainn, upon the Dal-Araidhe; and he carried off two thousand cows.

Abbot of Dromachose, or Termonkenny, in the barony of Keenaglit, and county of Londonderry.
— See Reeves's Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down and Connor, &c., p. 374, note i; and notes under A. D. 1090 and 1206.

[Diarmid, son of Murchadh.—He was the progenitor after whom the Mac Murroughs of Leinster took their hereditary surname.]

Aon Íompóirt, mide eacce a ríocht. Maighpón Úa Murtáin, compaibha Íompóirt, amhal eirepp ro pithluim, do mharbháin ló lertimhlaí do Choirc Laísge, ná duitseacht do 1 nó iarphine. Robartach, mac Píppóinnaic, compaibha Choláin Chille g Aghamain, gá Óbórdaléire Úa Gearmáin, anpícmheach Córcaigh, Íomh. Údál Úa hÉiseacháin, tíshipna Ceneod Énda, do marbháin ló a cénél rógrinn. Malaípmánaí Úa Ríoscaigáin, tíshipna véip-

* The River of Magh-Utha.—In the Annals of Ulster the reading is, Úbann Maigh níthe, 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.

* Dún-Abhic-Nímpin.—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-Furndhainnin, anglicised Neamh, a well-known town in the county of Tipperary.

* Dún-Furndhainnin; i.e. Furndhainnin’s or Fur families’ Don or Fort. Not identified.

* Gillachomhghaile; i.e. servant of St. Kevin. He was Gillakevin O'Toole, the son of Gillachomhghaile, who was living in 1011, who was son of Donnchad, son of Dhulaing, son of Turiadh, the progenitor of the O'Tooles, who died in 956.

The Annals of Ulster and Clannmacheise record the following events under this year:

“ A.D. 1056. Casadach mac Girgarban, Cearb of Caimneach in Kyranacht; Cetfa, head cleric of Munster, died. Hugh O'Forrey, architect of Armach, in the 75th year of his age, in pace quievit. Cormac, prime soul friend” [of Inis-Daire-airgiren]. “plens dierna in penticenta passesvit. Teig O'Conner, the cleric’s son, killed by Ó'Mane. Eiriu mac Lobraín, chief monks” [recte, chief of Monach in Uladh], “the most famous tuir ordbain” [pillar of the glory] “of Ulster, in penticenta mortuos est. An army by Nell mac Melaighlin into Dalmary, and he brought 200 cows and 60 men captive. Gilmura mac Ogann, of Tallagh Oge, Lawgiver, died. Flann of Monaster, archdeacon and chief chronicler of Ireland, in vía eterna quievit. Lightning appeared and killed three at Disert-Toda, and a learned man at Swerts” [Swords], “and did break the great tree. Ochlaí O'Flath-then, with his strength, went to Magh-Itha upon Christmas eve, and brought five hundred cows 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-U'atha; and he left the cows at the river, where forty-eight persons were drowned, together with Cuileannan, 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-Ninguin\textsuperscript{o}, Oenach-Tete\textsuperscript{a}, and Dun-Furadhurain\textsuperscript{o}. Gillachacimhghin\textsuperscript{o}, son of Gillachommhghail, and Maclomerdha, grandson of Faelan, were slain by Murchadh, son of Diarmaid, through treachery and guile. Odhhar, son of Flann, lord of Caltagh, 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. Robhartaig, son of Feardomhnach, successor of Colum Cille and Adamnan, and Dubhdalaithe Ua Cinaed, aircinneach of Corcach, died. Niall Ua hEigneachain, lord of Cincel-Enda, was killed by his own tribe. Mae-ruanaidh Ua Fogarta\textsuperscript{a}, lord of South Eile\textsuperscript{a}, was slain by Donnchadh, son of

cows in the river, and 48 men were drowned, with Culeman mac Dergan.—Ann. Ul., Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

"A. D. 1056. Murrog, prince of Lynster, and son of king Dermott, made a prey upon the race of Lagger, who by them was pursued, and a great slaughter made of them, for which cause the Meathmen preyed and spoiled all Lynster from the mountains of Sliue Blanne to Con-dolane, adjoyning to Dublin. Flann Lector, the best" [i.e. most] "learned chronicler in these parts of the world, died. Odor mac Flyn, prince of Callir, was killed by Swynic O'Nogam, Cowarb of the Termyn of Saint Fehyne."


\textsuperscript{a}O'Fogarta.—Otherwise written O'Fogartaigh, anglice Fogarty, in the county of Tipperary.—See Leabhar-nay-\textsuperscript{e}Cear\textsuperscript{a}, pp. 78, 79, note 4.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:


Chom Crioir, mile caoeach a hocht. Colman Ua hAimpeachtai, conaithla Conshall bHionach, Molpennin Ua Synpe, angcope Daimhpe, 7 Molipora Ua Plannua, ripin rip Imleach Cillbap, vocce. Indach Cillbap do karcaid oin eittir famnach 7 cloichech. Cacht Shinde Crock na lopeaai Lummis la Oimpeach mac Maol na mbd rip Donnchaids mac mbrina, in tetrcair Capripe Ua Laois, anginpeach Imleach Cillbap, rip piosbaipin, mac Conpeach, tiogroma Eile, rip innti oile cinnosaduitpe. Gallbhat Ua Cbphall, poigarma Cbippe, do marbaid la Concod Cillbeachlann, trei meabail. Cloidh Capripe rip moran oin gipoin rip brei rip mac Maol na mbd na mma rip, eir rip boi a cemaopec rip. Ceclaic, mac Mionmicaim, tiogroma Ua Mhe Uaip Dhui, vocce. Sgpin cholaim Chille do orpeam do ripin bTearba 7 Capripe, rip in cempe rip Mhde rip rip Tearba 7 Capripe, mac isogual.


The Annals of Clogmaunocnig want this year and the year 1058.

* Ua Gormaire.—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 Daimbling.

* Slidhe-Crot.—Now Mount-Grud, in the townland of Cappa-Uniac, parish of Killadry, barony of Clanwilliam, and county of Tipperary. The fort and castle of Dun-Crot are situated at the foot of this mountain, in the Glen of Aberlach.

* Ua Lighbna.—Now anglicised Liddy, without the prefix Ua or O’.

* Righbhhardan.—He was Righbhhardis, or Riordan O’Carroll, chief of Ely O’Carroll. His father, Cervaine, was the son of Maenach, who was son of Cearbhall, the progenitor after whom the O’Carrolls of Ely O’Carroll took their hereditary surname, who was the twentieth in descent from Taibh, son of Cian, son of Gildid Ollin, king of Munster.

* Gallbrat Ua Cearbhall:—This would now be
Brian. Dunghal, son of Macraith Ua Dunchadha, lord of Eoghanacht, was slain, with a party of others along with him. A battle between Domhnall Ua Maedruanaidhi, lord of Feara-Manach, and Domhnall Ua Ruine, lord of Breifne, wherein O'Ruine fell, and many of his people along with him. A great plundering of Luimne was made by Aedh Ua Conchobhair. A slaughter was made of the Ui-Briuin by Conchobhar Ua Maeleachlainn, as they were bringing a prey from South Leinster by him [i.e. through his territory]. Dunghad Ua Dunchadha, lord of Caiseal, was killed.

The Age of Christ, 1058. Colman Ua h-Aireachtaigh, successor of Conghall of Beamnaich; Maelfinnen Ua Guaire⁵, anchorite of Daimhlinis; and Maelisa Ua Flainnchua, a learned senior of Imleach-Ibhair, died. Imleach-Ibhair was totally burned, both Daimhlinis⁶ and Cloichileach. After the burning of Luimneach, the battle of Sliabh-Crot was gained by Diarmait Mac Maeldambo over Dunchadh, son of Brian, wherein fell Cairbre Ua Lighda, aircinneach of Imleach-Ibhair; Righrhardan, son of Cucorine, lord of Eile; and a great number of others besides them. Gallbrat Ua Ceardhaill, royal heir of Teamhair, was slain by Conchobhar Ua Maeleachlainn, by treachery. The sword of Carlus and many other precious things were obtained by the son of Maeldambo for him, for he was the security for him. Ceallach, son of Muireagun, lord of Ui-Mic-Uais-Breagh, died. Scrin-Cholmna-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 Lorcan, Abbot of Cill-achaidh, died. Domhnall Deiseach, wise man and anchorite, died. Domhnall, son of Eodhas, anglicised Galbraith O'Carroll. This sept was of the south Ui-Neill race, and not a branch of the O'Carrolls of Ely O'Carroll.

⁵ The sword of Carlus.—This sword was carried off from the Danes of Dublin, in the year 994, by King Maeleachlaigh I., in whose possession it remained for some time; but it would appear to have been recovered by the Danes in the beginning of the next century, for it was forced from them soon after.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1058. Imlech-IVair all burnt, both Daimhlinis and steeple. Luach mac Gilcomgain, Archking of Scotland, killed by Macelumb mac Donncha in battle. The overthrow of Mountaine Crott by Dermot mac Mailhamaupon Donogh mac Brien, where Carbry O'Ligday, Aircinneach of Imleach Ivair, was slain, and Ribardan mac Concorne, king of Ely, and many others. Galbrat O'Carroll, heir of Taraach. mortus est. Colman O'Hairectai. Ceard of Connagall; O'Flancena. Aircinnech of Imleach Ivair, in pace quiescunt. Mac Bethai mac Fint
The text is too fragmented to provide a coherent reading.
airchinneach of Mainistir-Buith; Aeslis, son of Odhar, aircinneach of Lusca; Eochaidh Ua Cinaedh, aircinneach of Ath-Truin; Conaing Ua Fairchealhaigh, aircinneach of Druin-leathan, successor of Macdhog in Connaught and Leinster, [died]. Conn-m-Bocht, the glory and dignity of Chlain-mic-Nois, died at an advanced age. Niall Ua Maechloraidh, lord of Cineal-Conn, died after a good life, and after penance for his transgressions and sins. Aedhvar Ua Dubhda, lord of Ui-Amhalghadha, was slain by his own tribe. Cathal, son of Tighearnan, son of Niall, lord of Eot, lord of East Connaught, was slain by Aedh Ua Ruairc. Duarcan Ua hEaghr, lord of the Three Tribes of Luighne, was killed. Tomaltach Ua Maelbhrenainn, lord of Sil-Muircealhaigh, and Maelscealhainn Ua Bric, lord of the Deisi, were smothered in a cave by Maelscealhainn, son of Gillabrighthe, son of Fachaun. Conghalach Ua Riaig, royal heir of Teamhair, was slain by Murchadh, son of Diarmaid. Gillacaeinhglinn, son of Gillacomhalgail, royal heir of Leinster, and Maelmordha, grandson of Fachaun, were slain by Murchadh, son of Diarmaid, by treachery and guile. Ruaidhri Ua Gadhara, heir to the lordship of Luighne, died. A predatory excursion was made by Maelscealhainn Ua Madadhain into Airtheara [Oriors]; and he carried off three hundred cows, and slew Gillanuire Mac Aircheathaigh, lord of Clann-Sinaich. A predatory excursion was made by Ardghar Mac Lachlainn, [one] of the Cinel-Eoghain, into Dal-Araidhe; and he carried off a great cattle spoil, and killed or captured two hundred persons. The son of Brian [Borumhha] went into the house of Aedh Ua Conchobhair, and tendered his submission to him. A victory was gained by Conchobhair Ua Maelscealhainn, lord of Meath, \\

\textit{occisus est.} An army by Artgar mac Lochlainn of Kindred-Owen into Dalarai, and he brought a great prey, and 200 men were killed and taken by him. Cahall mac Tiernan, king of West Connacht; Congalach O'Rioghan, heir to Tarach; Duarcan O'Hagra, king of Luigne [Gillaconghlinn, son of Gillaconghail, royal heir of Leinster, \textit{a saís}]; "Gildomangart O'Conchaille, king of O'Niallan; Muireach O'Flainn, king of Tyrtry; Tomaltach O'Maelbreann, chief of Sil, or posterity of Murcaid, mortui sunt. Donell mac Ouesa, Aircinneach of Manister; Eocha O'Cinaeha, Aircinneach of Trim; Aneslis Mac Uvir, Aircinneach of Lusk; Conaing O'Faircheallay, Aircinneach of Drumchien, \textit{mortui sunt.}"—\textit{Ann. Clon., Dom. Clarend.}, tom. 49.

"A. D. 1059. Neale O'Moyledorie, prince of Tyrconnell, died. There arose great contention and wars between Meathmen and Lynstermen this year that there were many slain of the Lynstermen's side. Connor O'Melaghlin, prince of Taragh, gave a great overthrow to Murrogh mac Dermott, king of the Danes. There was another overthrow given to the Lynstermen in Dorowe the same day by the miracles of Saint Columbkill."—\textit{Ann. Clon.}
Mhurchaí, mac Diarmatai mac Maol na mbo, tighearna Gall, d'éirí an tseachasaigh aiste. D'fhaiscean roin Leigimh i Naoimhais Cholam Chille 1961, i cceadta a roin a lag a tháir gorta "De Cholam Chille. Maire móir roghnaithe an bhuannaí. Coiseadh cóir eithe Leigimh, Mhaoideachd, tseachasaigh aiste ó Leigimh ann in Mhurchaí mac n'Olbaigí mac Maolmuaidh.


Aodh Criúrt, mille píseca a haon. Mhurpaíach Ua Maoilecholme, aisteach Óirfe, Mhaolcoliúm Ua Longrig, puol i ngeapadh Cluain mac Noir, Ciapán, píchean Cluain, eiscle na bhuineadh, Tighearna Óirfe Ua Ár

1 Ua Mhaoilecholme.—Now anclicised Muhern, without the prefix Ua or O. Erard Mac Coi, in his díogla on the death of Fearghal Ó’R-naíre, refers to the house of O’Maidheacholme as being not far from the Graav of Fearghal at Clonmacnoise; and adds that it was a habitation which admitted no guests in the evening.

2 Cróinna-scrítreapta.—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 Uí Fhorga.—Called Uí Foccartai in the Annals of Tighernach at this year. The Uí Fhorga were seated near Agheroony, about four miles north of Nenagh, in the county of Tipperary. The Uí-Foccartai were the Ó’Fogarty’s of Eligo, in the same county.

4 Monann.—Now the Isle of Man. The Annals of Tighernach also record this expedition of the ancestor of the Mac Murroughs.

5 Corcomnachle.—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 Killaloe.

The Annals of Ulster and those of Clonmacnoise record the following events under this year:

A. D. 1060. Great strife in Ardmac between Cumnacach O’Herogan and Duvalkethhe about the Abbey. All Kells with” [its] "Doinling burnt. Leighlin all burnt beside the reliqu.” [root, except the oratory]. "Daniel Desceh" [i.e. of Desies or the Dusian], "chief
over Murchadh, son of Diarmaid, son of Mael-na-mbo, lord of the foreigners, wherein many were slain; and the Leinsternen were defeated on the same day at Dearmach-Choluim-Chille, through the miracles of God and Colun-Cille. Great fruit throughout Ireland in this year. A great war between the Leinsternen and Meathmen, during which many of the Leinsternen were slain, together with Muirechertach, son of Dalbhach, son of Maelruanaidh.

The Age of Christ, 1060. Maelchiaranin Ua Robhachain, aircinneach of Sord-Choluim-Chille; and Ailiill Ua Maelchiaranain, aircinneach of Ealgaics-Beg [at Cluain-mic-Nois], died. Ceannannus was all burned, both houses and churches. Leithghlinn was all burned, except the oratory. The Eii and Ui-Forgga came upon a predatory excursion to Cluain-mic-Nois; and they took prisoners from Cros-na-screaptra, and killed two persons, i.e. a student and a layman. God and Ciaran incited the Dealbhna, with their lord, i.e. Aedh Ua Ruaire, to go in pursuit of them; and they defeated and slaughtered them, killing, among others, the Tanist of Ui-Forgga, 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. Flaitheartach Ua Ccallaigh, lord of Bregha, died on his pilgrimage. Amadh Ua Lechlainn, lord of Concumhruadh, died.

The Age of Christ, 1061. Muireadhach Ua Maelcoluin, aircinneach of Doire; Maelcoluin Ua Loingsigh, a learned man and priest of Chlain-mic-Nois; Ciaran, lector of Ceannannus, a distinguished sage; Tigearnach Boirechach.


“A. D. 1060. They of Ely O’Karoll and O’Forga came to prey Clonvicknose, and tooke certaine captives from the place called Crosse

na-skreaptra, and killed two there, a layman and a spiritual; whereupon the clergy of Clone incited these of Delvyn-Beathra, with their king, Hugh O’Rayre, in their pursuite, who gave them an overthrew, and quite discomfitted them, and killed the prince of O’Forga, that before killed the spiritual man, and also brought their captives the next day back again to the place from whence they were so conveighed.”

Ann. Cloon.

“Doirechach: i.e. of Benne-Boirene mountains, near the source of the Upper Bann, in the country of Down.

A nípríor, mile pírcsa a dó. Glolaí Cúpríort Ua Maoibhistr, comárho Cholmáin Chille eóin Éimin 7 Albaín, Maoibhistr Ua Dábhé, rum annéapá Tuarraicre Eireann, 7 Mupchaobh Ua Chaithréin, apóimneach Fímina,

* Lios-Cróch Lacaigh.—Now Lisbroccoli, near Saul, in the barony of Lecale, and county of Down.—See note under the year 1001.
* Aedh an Ghabbhainnigh: i.e. Hugh of the Broken Spear.
* Mainitr-Marachdha.—This was the tribe-name of the O'Flahertys and their followers, who were at this period seated in the barony of Clare, on the east side of Loch Girleen, or Lough Corrib, in the county of Galway.—See Hardiman's edition of O'Flaherty's West Connaught, p. 357.
* Ghlean-Phaulaigh; i.e. Patrick's Glen or valley. Not identified.
* Conachain in Connaught.—Now Ratheraghin, in the county of Roscommon.

* Cúanmhoill.—A celebrated place situated about one mile east of the town of Tipperary.—See it referred to at A.D. 1500, 1582, and 1600.
* The plain of Munster.—This, which is otherwise called the Great Plain of Munster, is situated in the present county of Tipperary, and is bounded on the north by the Abhainn Og-Cathbhhaidh (Owenoghoffey), near Nenagh, and extends thence to the Galty mountains.

The Annals of Ulster and Clonmacnoise record the following events under this year:
* A.D. 1061, Murach O'Maccullaub, Aircimneach of Deire; Kiaran best learned of Ireland; Ogan O'Comnagan, Aircimneach of Hand Cosgray; Tiernach Barkegh, Court of Finne,
chief annchara of Ireland, anchorite, and successor of Finnen; and Maelbrighde Mac-an-Ghobhann, died of the plague. Ogan Ua Cormacain, aircrinneach of Inis-Cumseraigh; and Conaing, fossaircinneach of Ard-Mach, died. Donuhlall Ua Maeldoraidh was slain by Ruaidhri Ua Canannain in a battle. Cu-Ulahd, son of Conghalach, lord of Uachtar-thire, died after a good life. Niall, son of Maelsecachlainn, lord of Oileach, died. An army was led by Aedh an Gha-bhearnaigh Ua Conchobhair to Ceann-coradh [Kincora]; and he demolished the fortress, and destroyed the enclosing wall of the well, and cut its two salmons, and also burned Cill-Dalua. The Muintir-Murchadha 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'Flaitheartaigh, 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 Cellaigh, heir to the lordships of Breagha, was slain by the Saithni. Gairbhith Ua Cathasain, lord of Breagha, died. The son of Mac Dunghail, lord of Ua-Briuin-Chualann, died. The son of Mael-na-mbo, lord of Leinster and of the foreigners, proceeded into Munster about Allhallowtide, and made a bloody slaughter of the Munstermen at Cnannah-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; Maeldoraidh Ua Daighre, chief annchara of the north of Ireland; and Murchadh Ua Laidhgenn, aircrinneach of Fearn, and chief soul-friend" [anmicaet, synhedrus] "of Ireland; Conaing mac Innvair, Sub-Airecinneach of Ard-Mach, in penitentia quiccerunt. Donnell O'Maeledoray killed by Rory O'Canannain in battle. Garvie O'Cahasay, king of Bregh; Cu-Ulah mac Congalay, king of Uechtar-thire, in penitentia mortui sunt. Nell mac Maelseachlainn, king of Aileach, mortuus est. An army by Hugh O'Connor into Kercora, that he broke the kingly citie, and filled up the well there." [Gleann-da-locha was totally burnt].—Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarac., tom. 49.
The son of Ruaidhri; i.e. of Ruaidhri, Rory, or Roderic O'Flaherty.

1 Cinn-Cosgraigh; i.e. the race or progeny of Cosgrah; a sept of the Ui-Briuin-Seola, seated east of Galway Bay, of whom, after the establishment of surnames, Mac Aedha (now anglic. Macgillycuddy) was the chief family.—

2 Siot mac Aoda so'n saob éorp ap Cinn Cosgraigh. Chogart na pbuaip, i.e. the family of Mac Aedha on the east side [i.e. of Goomer and Goo-beg] “over the Clann-Cosgraigh of the whole plain.”—O'Duign. 

3 Duach-trapla. There is no place now bearing this name near Limerick, or the city of Limerick. It may have been the ancient name of Doon, near Pallasgreen, in the county of Limerick.

4 Druin-dairbhreac; i.e. Oak-hill, now unknown.

The Annals of Ulster and of Clonmacnoise record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1062. Rory O'Flaherty, king of West Connaught, killed by Hugh O'Connor in battle. Gilchrist O'Macdufforay, Coarb of Columcille in Ireland and Scotland; Macnair O'Daigry, chief soule-frend” [unsuspect, synodiens] “of Ireland, in Christ 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 Gla-bhearnaigh Ua Conchobhair over the son of Ruaidhri, wherein eighty of the Clan-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 Cucuirge, Tanist of Fearnmlagh, was slain by the son of Niall Ua Ruaire. Diarmuid, son of Murchadh, with the Leinstermen, proceeded into Munster, and burned Luimneach and Dun-na-Trapcharla; 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, aircinneach of Lismor-Mochuda; Eochaidh Ua Dullain, aircinneach of Coindere; and Madudhan Ua Ceileachain, Prior of Ard-Macha, died. Ceallach Ua Caecine, 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
hothepo in A THN MACHA. CATHAL MAC DONNCHADH, tIGHEANA-Ua nEATHACH MuINN, tIGHEANA RAITLNEE DO MAIPBÀN, 1A MAC PÉIRÍN, IN CHROMPHÚINLECH. CÚMHIUGH Ua TAOÍD, TIGHEANA MÍPH LI, DECC. MAOLPÚCHLANN Ua MAC MÓIR, MÍSNAIMA OILÍG, DO MAIPBÀN LÁ CÉNÉL ECONAII. TIOLLEAIPPEAR Ua MAOLRÚCHTíg, OICEáIGH NA NGHÓINNEAL, DECC. SLOICHE MÓR LÁ MSPOGAR, 1 MAC LOCHLÁIN, DÁTá DHIÚO SÚILÍGE MAIP MAHARAP LAIGHNE, 1 CO MAINDA O NAONALGAO, 1 TÁNGÁTTRIP TIGHEÁDA CUMAÉT UILE NE MHAÉACH IM ÓG Ua CONCHÁIN, IM ÓG MAC NEILL 1 RUAIPE, IM MAC ÓMPC 1 RUAIPE. UAMINALLA, SÉPE 1 EÁTGAL DO COMHAINCÉ BOPU MUNTP UÍ CHONCHÁIN ÓDÁ, 1 PO MÉIDEÁ SÊT PEIC DO ÓDÁUMH MITE, 1 PEITÁRT PEIT MHCÁIN CAITHE EINHE. CUMNEACH DO LÓPCAO LAI TOUPÉEALBA Ua MÓIR, 1 LÁ DIAMPAIT MACH MÁIL NA MBÓ. TREPÁT 1 CUMNE IN LAIGHNE, 1 PO LÉ TEO RO ÉIRMÁN. APEOLÉ MÓR POP MUÁILHHR MHAÓINÁIR, 1 TÉPEE AIPHE 1 ANTHUINN. EÓCHADH Ua HEOCHADH, 11 Ó MÁIR, DECC. STRAIGHNEADH LÁ [DIAMPAIT] MAC MÁOL NA MBÓ LÁ MUNN, 5O TÁNGÁTTRIP MÁTE MAIPAPNE NE MUNNAN MA ÉACÁ 50 PAPGAIPRÍT GIALLA OCCA. TÁININ MAC BHIÁN 1 MÚRCADH AIN PEÎT ÓIRRI, A MAC, DO ÉUM TOUPÉEALBAIN UÍ CHÍRAIN AIN POBAIP TAPIÉT DIAMPAIT, 5O TÁHÁT TOUPÉEALBAI MAIMH POP MÚRCADH 50 PO LÁ ÁM A MUNTPÁIN. DO CHUNÁ DIAMPAIT NIPECAIN IN MUNNAN 5Ò TÚG GIALLA MUNNAN A ÓIRPHI POBEAP 5O CNOE MÓRÉANANN, 5O TÚG NA GÉIL INN IMIÁN TOUPÉEALBAI, A DALTA. LÁINÉPACH, MAC PÆELÁN LÁ MHLÓPÁ, TIGHEANA LAIGHNE, DO MAIPBÀN.

1 CATHAL, SON OF DONNCHADH.—He is the ancestor of the family of O'Donoloe, who afterwards settled near Lough Leane in Kerry.

2 RAITHLIM.—See note 1, under A.D. 903, p. 559, supra.

3 THE EASHADÚÍCHEBH : I. E. THE WHITE-EYED.

4 MAC LOCKLÁIN.—He was at this period the head of the North Uí-NEILL, or King of Aileach.


6 THE RIVER MUNDLIC OF UÍ-AMHOILGHADH : 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 CARE OF ALLE GORE.—Now the Cave of Aille, in the east of the parish of Aghagower, in the barony of Murrisk, and county of Mayo. This was formerly a part of the territory of CARRA.—See the map to Genealogies, ÍEC., of Hy-FINECHRÁICH, and Index, p. 477.

9 CAUÉ BREANN: I. E. ST. BRENDAN'S HILL, NOW BRANDON HILL, A HIGH MOUNTAIN IN THE NORTH OF THE BARONY OF CORCAGUINY, AND COUNTY OF KERRY. The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

10 A.D. 1063. GORMLAITH NY-CABAL MAC RORY, IN HER PILGRIMAGE IN ARMAGH, DIED. MADAGAN
Ruaidhri, died on her pilgrimage at Ard-Macha. Cathal, son of Donnchadh, lord of Ui-Eathach-Munhain, i.e. lord of Raithlimn, was killed by his own son, i.e. the Finnshuileach. Cuduiligh Ua Taillig, lord of Feara-Li, died. Macseachlann Ua Madudhain, royal heir of Oileach, was slain by the Cinel-Conaill. Gillaraith Ua Maenmithigh, a young lord [the most promising] of the Gacidihi, died. A great army was led by Ardgar, i.e. Mac Lochlann, from Gleann-Snilighe westwards to the west of Luigline, and to the [River] Muaidh of Ui-Amhalghaidh; and all the lords of Connaught came into his house with Aedh Ua Conchobhair, with Aedh, son of Xiall Ua Ruaire, and the son of Art Ua Ruaire. The cave of Alla Gere, in Cearra, was demolished by the Conmaiceni, against the people of Ua Conchobhair (Aedh), and eight score persons and the jewels of Connaught were carried off from thence. Latinneach was burned by Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, and Diarmaid, son of Mael-na-mbo. The cholie and lumps prevailed in Leinster, and also spread throughout Ireland. Great scarcity of provisions for cattle in this year, and scarcity of corn and obsonia. Eochaidh Ua h'EOchadha, 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 Cnoe Brenainn, and delivered these hostages into the hands of Toirdhealbhach, [who was] his foster-son. Lacighseach, son of Faclan Ua Mordha, lord of Lacighis, was slain.

O'Cleogan, Secnap of Armagh, mortuus est. Cahel O'Domhna, Archking of Oneach-Mounster; Cuduli O'Teig, king of the men of Lie; Mailscehallann O'Madagan, heire of Ailech, killed by his enemies, viz., Kindred-Conaill. Great Cess by Mac Lochlann, from Glen-Suile westery to the west part of Luigne, and to the River Muay Onavallaci, where all the kings of Connaught came into his house, with Hugh O'Conor and Hugh mac Nell O'Rourke, and with Art O'Rourk's sonne. The cave called Uaiv-Ala, in Cearra, taken by Connaght upon Hugh O'Conner's men, where 160 men were smothered. Nell mac Eochain, archking of Ulster, died in the Ises of November upon Thursday, and in the 18th of [his reign?]. “Cineach mac Aichir, Airchinnich of Lismore-Mochuda; Eocha O'Dallain, Airchinnich of Coinaire, in pace dormient.” — Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.
Annals Riothacha Eireann. [1064.

Aon Chriost, mile pearse a cféar. Dolgán, Ua Sona, airimneach Arda ghráita, Copbmac, airimneach Arda dhréacán, Eochad Ua Dóireáid, airimneach Domnach máith Maige líc, an Dall Ua Lámhán, aipopile 7 aip pearsachá na Múrian, 7 gíollathuapraille Ua Maolmhiúch, vécc. Dornchaíd mac Óibrí, airoip Múrian, do aithrioghaí, 7 a thiú do Roim iarrin, co nepbaile ro haoma aithéire 1 maunphéir SÚir an maunphéir. Muphieipach Ua Neálí, tìspna Tealca Occ, do mórbaí na hUib cCreadhann. Aroghad mac Lóc- lainn, tìspna Oillig, vécc 1 tTeala Occ, 7 a cónacal m Anomacha co rothró, 7 co napmuin ro thumba na roispáin. Dhuairinn Ua L'oncán, pís-gáitína Laigín, do mórbaí lá Cenel Eógan. Muphieipach Ua Pállán, tancar Míoc, 7 a bráthair, do mórbaí 1 meadháil. Dhubailthe, mac Maol- mhuire, comhracha Phádraice, vécc thar naírioge tocchante an éid do lá do Septemn, 7 Maolbufa, mac Anáilagada do gabail na habáin.

Aon Chriost, mile pearse a cúcce. Maolbhíghe Ua Mannacé, euppú, Oubéach Alba nanach, áro annacára Epaemna 7 Albann, vécc in nUabh Macla, Ap do Oubéach po raioéaid,

Oubéach buine olghéach úir,
Ronca an ropúadh plitéach roaíp,
Nún púan an trannacára ao chdo,
Ap a tiip elap tana coem.

Domnaill, airimneach Lucchúnaíod, vécc. Dornchaíd Ua Mátgháinna, pi Ulaí, do mórbaí lá hUltach buidécipinn 1 noimhib ag húnéair. Uibhóar,

1. Cu Daireith.—Now anglicised Deery and Derry, without the prefix Úa or O';
2. Domnach-mor of Magh-Itla.—Now Donaghmore, a parish church near the village of Castlefinn, in the barony of Raphoe, and county of Donegal.—See Colgan’s Trias Thaum., p. 181. n. 162. 164.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

1. A. D. 1061. Dolgón O’Sona, Airchinnech of Ardchra; the blinde O’Lómain, prime poet of Mounster; Gillkarbalu O’Malchúth; in pente- teocta mortaí sunt. Cormac, Airchinnech of Ardbréecan; Eocha O’Dóireach, Airchinnech of Donaghmore in Maitha, in Dóinno dornamren; Murtach O’Nell, King of Tealach Oge, killed by the O’Crythaines. Donogh O’Brien, from his Crowne deposed, went to Rome in his pilgrimage. Duvdalethe, Coarb of Patrick, in Kal. Septembris, in bona pententiæ mortis est. Mae-lisa mac Awalgana took his place. Dermot O’Lorka, heire of Leinster, killed by Kindred-Owen in Ulster. Ardgar mac Lóghlan, king of Ailech, died at Tealach Oge, and was buried in Ardmagh, in Maunsqu Regnum, Maklewelen, king of Britaine, killed by Jacob’s sonne. Ech-
The Age of Christ, 1064. Doilghen Ua Soná, airchimneach of Ard-sratha; Cormac, airchimneach of Ard-Breacain; Eochaidh Ua Doireidh, airchimneach of Domhnach-mor of Magh-Ithe; the blind Ua Lomain, chief poet and chief historian of Munster; and Gillanuasaille Ua Macmithigh, 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. Muircheartach 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 Lorcan, royal heir of Leinster, was slain by the Cinel-Eoghan. Murchadh Ua Fallamhain, Tanist of Meath, and his brother, were treacherously slain. Dubhdhaletha, son of Machmuire, successor of Patrick, died, after praiseworthy penance, on the first of September; and Maelisa, son of Amhalghaidh, assumed the abbacy.

The Age of Christ, 1065. Maelbrighde Ua Mannagh, a bishop; Dubhthach* 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, airchimneach of Lughnadh, died. Donnchadh Ua Mathghamhna, King of Ulidia, was killed by the Ulidians themselves, in the Daimh-


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 Borowe was king, as some say, and was soone deposed again, and went to Rome to do penance, 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 until Pope Adrian gave the same to Henry the Second, that conquered Ireland. Donough mac Bryan died in pilgrimage in the abbey of St. Stephen the protonymarch."

* Dubhthach.—"A. D. 1064. B. Dubhthachus Albanius, Archisquedrus, seu princeps Confessorum Hiberniae et Albanie spiritum reddidit Pop
 nama Conoicall a’r leirde po mairead an 3 a mbhineach, do maireadh la tighearna Dal n’Arainne. Donnall Ua Longrig, tighearna Dal n’Arainne, ò Muirechriac Ua Maolpbail, tighearna Carraigfheacainne, do maireadh la hUibh Meri. Eochdaibh Ua hUaibrain, tighearna Ua Cetherach, do maireadh la Ceindil Eogan. Leocht, mac Leogain, tighearna Tailtig, do maireadh la Concobair Ua Maolpaiscalllaimne. Osgann Cluamae mac Nior la Conmacnb, ò la hUa Maine. Cluain pheata do osgann doib iarna bearpach. Utha ro na toinig barata in runa 3. Aoibh mac Neil Ui Ruaine, ò Diarmait, mac Taing Ui Cheallaigh, tighearna Ua Maine. Raimne Ua Concobair Aoibh air roididh, ò pragaimise poirpa tre a roisceadh De, Ciarpaín, ò bréanainn, iar cealla po urchuir, ò ro po curna a niosceadh la hUao, ò paccbaice a nífre iarmimon lung tuccraet e t’ái a fharrach amair thar Conmaic do Sionainn. Tepna Aoibh Ua Ruaine a’r moigial pin, ò acrait gan pucigead taraan tre pheatafh Ciarpaín. ò ro éir on Diarmait mac Taing Ui Cheallaigh, ò a mac Concobair la ríg Conmaic, la hUao Ua Concobair na ecmeon hlaoina. Ouaicainn, mac Maolbinaidh Ui Culaip, torachaid Muintire Eolta, do maireadh la hUa Concobair 1. la hUao. Cho mór mór an bhfheidhm, co ro ghab ruidh ghealbh ò mion ruighead. Cuirfi Ua Donnallam, olltain bhréimhínachta Ua Failige, do maireadh tUibh Conmaiconn.

Aor Cinpe, mith pearcce a ré. Oimeach Ua Oamhene, comorba Oipe, Coemopain, comorba Cannoig, Fiaca Ua Riacain, arpmichach Cluama doirm, [déce]. Pogartach, na ro paccba fceadha bo, véce iar rímbaitaif fegasa. Pogartach Prion ro Utraigh, eamhain ò anghoib, véce 1 Cluama mac Nior. Tiolabhaite, tighearna bhearme, do maireadh la hUibh Íisecon, ò Oiltián a bhün, mghin Concobair Uí Maolpaiscalllaimne, véce. Tiolabhaite in

Ardmachair, Foríé est S. Dubthachus Confessor, cuius Natalis celebratur 7 Octobris."—Tríus Thaum., p. 298.

Ua-Crinnechtainn.—This tribe were seated around the Rock of Dunama, in the barony of East Maryborough, in the Queen’s County.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1065. Duvahirn Scotts" [Scotch]
"prime soul-friend" [ppn.ai-annicipa] ò of Ire-

land and Scotland, in Ardmagh, quièrit. Doncha O’Mahowine, king of Ulster, killed by his own at Bencar. Donell, Aircinech Mac Lugnai, and Aircinech of Drom, died. Hugh O’Hal- garr took upon him the reign of Kindred-Owen. Brosler, enemy of Congall, who killed the king in Bencar, killed by Daharai. Teig O’Kielby’s son, king of O-Maery, and O’Flagh-

ertay, king of West Connaght, killed by Hugh O’Conner. Donell O’Longsy, 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-Araidehe. Donnell na Ua Loingsigh, lord of Dal-Araidehe, and Muireheartach Ua Maelfabhaill, lord of Carraig-Brachaidh, were slain by the Ui-Meith. Ó Céannabailt na hAiteidh, lord of Ui-Eathach, was slain by the Ciner-Eoghlain. Leocian, i.e. the son of Laidhghuen, lord of Gaileunga, was slain by Conchobhar Ua Macleachlainn. The plundering of Cluain-mic-Nois by the Connlaiceni and Ui-Maine. Cluain-fearta was plundered by them on the day following. The chiefs who were there were Aedl, son of Niall Ua Ruairi, and Diarmaid, son of Tadhg Ua Ceallaigh, lord of Ui-Maine. Ó 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. Aedl Ua Ruairi 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. Duarcann, son of Maenmuaidhaigh Ua Eolusa, chief of Muintir-Eoluis, was slain by Ó Conchobhair, i.e. Aedh. There was such abundance of nuts this year, that the course of brooks and streamlets was impeded. Cullen Ó Domhnullain, chief brehon of Ui-Failghe, was slain by the Ui-Crimthannain.

The Age of Christ, 1066. Dunchadh Ua Daimhene, comhairba of Doire: Coemhoran, successor of Caimneach [i.e. Abbot of Aghaboe]; Fiacha Ua Riagain, airdinchneach of Cluain-Boireann, [died]: Fogartach, noble priest of Achadh-foin, died at a good old age. Fogartach Finn, [one] of the Ulidians, a wise man and anchorite, died at Cluain-mic-Nois. Gilabraide, lord of Breifne, was slain by the Ui-Becon; and Orbaidh, his wife, the daughter of Conchobhar and Murtagh Ó Mailfavaill, king of Carrak-Brackay, killed by O'Meth. Leocain mac Laignen, king of Galeng, killed by Conor Ó Molaghlin. Ó Céannabailt na hAiteidh, king of Cionach, killed by Kindred-Owen."—Ann. Uit., Cod. Carolini, tom. 49.

1 Ui-Becon.—A tribe, descendants of Becon, who was the seventh in descent from Eochaidh Muighdmheadhoin, monarch of Ireland in the fourth century. This tribe were seated in Meath, probably at Rathbecon, in the barony of Ratoath.—See Genealogies, &c., of Hy-Fiachrach, p. 13; and Leabhar-na-gCeart, p. 182, note 1.
mac Niall, i.e. of Niall O'Ruairc.

1. This 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 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 Comata the star, which some men call the haired star; and it appeared first on the Eve of the 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.D. 1066. Hugh O'Reoir, king of O'Briuin, died presently after rifling St. Patrick's shrine. Cellach mac Murtagh O'Kelly; Gilbrath, king of O'Briuin; Maksonan, king of Galeng; Gilmoninn mac Hugh mac Ualgarg, killed. Great fruit of Nuts in Ireland." [at rebellarent flumina

"Duncah O'Daiven, Coarb of Daire; and Cinach mac Ornig, king of Connell, in pendencia mortui sunt."—Cod. Claracdum, tom. 49.

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. Gilchbritte, prince of the Brenie, was killed,
Ua Macleachlainn, died. This Gillabraide was the son of Domhnall, son of Tighearnan, son of Ualgharg, son of Niall. Ceallach, son of Muirechertach Ua Ceallaigh, was killed. Mac Seanain, lord of Gailcanga, was killed. Gillamo-ninne, son of Aedh, son of Ualgharg, was killed. Cinaedh, son of Odharmhae, lord of Conaille, died after penance. A start appeared on the seventh of the Calendrs 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 Conchobhhair and Tadhg Ua Muireagain. Acibheann, daughter of Ua Conchobhhair, 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 Chuin-mic-Nois, died; he was of the tribe of the Ui-Ceallaigh of Breagha. Scolaighhe, son of Inreachtach, airchinneach of Mucnaith, and the airchinneach of Dun-Leathghlaise, died. Echtighern, son of Flann Mainistreach, airchinneach of Mainistir-Buitehe, died. The great army of Leath-chuinn was led by Diarmaid, son of Mael-na-mbo, King of Leinster; by Murchadh, and Toirdhealbhach Ua Briaín, King of Munster, into Connaught; and Aedh Ua Conchobhhair set an ambuscade for them, so that Ua Conchobhhair, lord of Ciarraighe-Luachra, and Orlaithe, his wife, also, Fogartagh Fyn, an anchorite and sage, died at Clonicknouse. There was a battle fought in England between Harold and the Normans and Saxons this year, where there was an overthrow given to the Danes, and a fleet of seventeen shipps of them killed.]

\textit{Ua Conchobhhair, lord of Ciarraighe.}—According to the Annals of Tigernach 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 Colley, &c. &c.), their common progenitor in the eighth century, for whose pedigree, with many collateral, see the Books of Ballymote and Lecan, left several sons, whose names, with those of their posterity, may be found in the same books.

Of these sons, Maclobh, the eldest, died, according to the Bodleian copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, King of Kerry, A. D. 782, leaving a son, Colley (Colruga), who was King of Kerry, A. D. 836, whose son, Hugh, died King of Kerry, A. D. 843, leaving Inreachtach (In- pogená), who died King of Kerry, A. D. 876, with whom the line of the posterity of Maclobh 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
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 Inrechtaic, by the accession of Colman, son of Kineth (Crocos), a personage who is found last on the line of the descendants of Duimadhach, son of Flann Fearna. His death as King of Kerry is recorded in these Annals at the year 903.

The posterity of Melaghlin (Macpedlaicrein), another son of Flann Fearna, then inherited the sovereignty of Kerry. This Melaghlin left a son, Finn, the father of Conor, from whom the patronymic of O'Connor-Kerry is derived. He again was the father of Dermot I., who left four sons, namely, 1. Dermot II.; 2. Murrough; 3. Conor; and 4. Culmacha; 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 Culmacha the youngest.

The eldest, namely, Dermot II., was the father of Meadhonach, the first of the posterity of Melaghlin, son of Flann Fearna, 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 (Bodd.) at the year 954; and from whose brother, Mareelbach (Muirreadhach), called Cloon, or the Crooked, appear to have sprung the chiefs of this line, who are recorded under the name of O'Muirreadhach. Muirreadhach Cloon had two sons, Mahon and Mactheal, both kings of Kerry; the former had issue, Flann, King of Kerry, slain A. D. 1015 (Innisf. B.), and a son, whoso death is noticed in these Annals, A. D. 1032. The latter, namely, Mactheal, fell leading his tribe against the Danes at the battle of Clontarf, A. D. 1014. He left three sons: 1. Macraithe O'Muirreadhach, 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, Cinaedal O'M., slain A. D. 1038.

Muirreadhach, son of Dermot I., had a son, Macraithe, who died King of Kerry, A. D. 998 (Innisf. B.), and Conor, son of Dermot I., had a son, Culmacha, King of Kerry, who was murdered A. D. 1001.

The succession finally passed to the line of Culmacha, the youngest son of Dermot I., in which it ever after remained. This Culmacha
and many persons along with him, were killed. The battle of Turlach Adhnaigh, 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-Chluinn; and the chiefs of Connaught fell along with him, and, among the rest, Aedh Ua Concheanaína, lord of Ui-Diarmada, and many others. It was to commemorate the death of Aedh Ua Conchobhair this quatrains 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, perhaps, Cualucha, 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 Sampaté A.D. 1050.

For a further account of the O’Connor Kerry family see note on Diermaid Ua Conchobhair Carraig, A.D. 1154, infra.

Turlach Adhnaigh.—This is probably the same place as Turlach Airt in Ailiné, between Moyvoda and Kilcornan, near Annamore, in the county of Galway, mentioned by O’Flaherty in Oggyga, p. 327.

Loch Calgaich: i.e. Locus Calgachi. Not identified.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“A.D. 1067. Scodlay mac Inrechdáy, Airinchinnach of Mucknáva; the Airinchinnach of Dun-
la Muntp Clannán u Macúinaí. Domnáitibb Ua Dáinbha, tanaim Lúighe, do marphá Rainbba fua. Mac Éoláid, mac Úa Míolóirg, tigínl na Néide, do erghaidh do Thairnbhealcha Ua Óriúin 58 eataid é illám 1 bprc, 50 po naill rídi é.

Aorp Ciprecht, mile peareca a hócht. Coibneod, mac Muireadain, coimátpa Céimígin, Anrúine Mac an bhreacain, coimáthta MoColmóc 7 Colmáin Mac Cipócat, féilegaí Apta Maacha, déce. Muicheabba Ua Óriúin, 3. an pecte 5pp, mac Óumchadha, mac Óriúin doromra, ríódaírtha Múnaín, do marphá la Íopra Teach a nuagail a cérpeite, 7 a nóipocne, 7 a cúin do bpréit do Chuain, 7 a cólaim 58 Ceanaí. Domnáil Maolchláinn, 1. mac Neill mac Maolacáill, tigínl Oile, do marphá in marbói Sirbe la a d'fhraic tri hAod mac Neill mac Maolacáill, 7 pr oon Domnáil Sin do gnóraí Domnáil na mbóit, 7 aítheapra 7ombba pe ha eathbhide po boí in nÉrpín ma péime. Plaisbprátaigh Ua Beicíba, tigínl Teálca Occ, do 5uin do énél móimí. Muicheabha, mac Annálgaí, coimáthta Pátratnae, pop cuaírth Múnaín céime réct, co teucc a hain cúnta eith prerpall, 7 eithbarta.

Aorp Ciprecht, mile peareca a naon. Cofhích, raccapt Cille Úarba, cúin Óriúin 7 aítheapra Laigin, déce. Aod, mac Úa Bhígail, raccab Chuana Phéacna, [déce]. Plasmanyán, mac Aíba, rópaíntneach Órcba Maaca, déce mar nuigheá. Dún na Bdílag, Órcba rítha, Luiceab, 7 Sopra Cholomn Chille, do lopecaí. Ua Haede, tigínl Ua Mácræ Aírba rítha, déce. Mac mac Dáinba Ua Dúnadhaí, 3. tigínl Shil nÉumchadha, do marphá duin went to Connaught, 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 Brehmium gave the said Hugh a battle, and slew him therein. Hugh mac Art ÓRayræ had the victor."


Screaballs. — A screaball was a piece of silver coin weighing twenty-four grains, and estimated as of the value of three silver pinnins or pennis. 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'Clhasay, Aircinnaich of Dun; Colman O'Crichan, Lector of Ardmac; Mairencann, Coarb of Congall; Cinaech, Coarb of Coenmag, ad Christin migaraecnt. Maeland, Coarb of Patrick, visiting Munster the first time, and brought his full visitation, as well offerings" [recte, screaballs] "as other duties.
Teathbha, was killed by Muintir-Tlamain, in Maenmhaigh. Donnseachbhe Ua Gadhra was killed by Brian Ua hEaghra. Maelseachlainn, son of Gilla-brighde, lord of the Deisi, was taken prisoner by Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, and he was delivered into the hands of Ua Bric, who blinded him.

The Age of Christ, 1068. Cinaedh, son of Muireadhach, successor of Caeimhghin; Anghene Mac-an-Bheaganamaigh, successor of Mocholmog and Comhghall; Domhnall Ua Cathasaigh, airchimneach of Dun; and Colman Ua Criclain, lector of Ard-Macha, died. Murchadh, i.e. of the Short Shield, Ua Briain, son of Donnchadh, son of Brian Borumha, royal heir of Munster, was slain by the men of Teathbha, in revenge of their having been plundered and preyed; and his head was taken to Chlain [-mic-Nois], and his body to Dearnchadh. Domhnall, grandson of Maeleachlainn, i.e. the son of Niall, son of Maeleachlainn, lord of Oileach, was killed in the battle of Sithibhe, 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. Flaithbhheartach Ua Fearghail, lord of Tealach Og, was mortally wounded by the Cineel-Binnigh. MaeLisa, son of Amlaghaidh, successor of Patrick, made a visitation of Munster, for the first time; and he obtained a full visitation tribute, both in sereaballs 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 Chuaim-Fiachna, [died]. Flannagan, son of Aedh, fos-archineach of Ard-Macha, died after a good life. Dun-da-leathghlas, Ard-sratha, Lusca, and Sord-Choluim-Chille, were burned. Ua hAedhha, lord of Ui-Fiachrach-Arda-sratha, died. The grandson of Gadhra Ua Dunadhgaigh, i.e. lord of Sil-Anmchadh, was slain by

Murrogh O'Brien, heir of Mounster, killed by the men of Telha. Flathertach O'Ferall, king of Teleha-Oge, wounded by Kinared-Biny. Donnell 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" [red. 1068]. "Murrogh O'Bryen, prince of all Ireland, was killed by

the people of Traff for preying them before, whose head was buried in Clonwicknose, and body buried at Donrowe. Donnell O'Melaghlin, prince of Aileagh, was killed by his own brother."
nadhbach, the ancestor of the O'Maddens of the barony of Longford, in the county of Galway.——See Tribes and Customs of Hy-Mong, p. 113.

1 Fiacran, s/c., L. Mordha.—He was the son of Amairgin, who was slain A. D. 1026, son of Cinneidh, son of Mordha, the progenitor of the O'Mores of Leix.

1 Dubh.—He was the ancestor of the family of O'Dubh, now Devy, or Devoy, seated in Ui-Crimthannain, now the barony of East Mary-isbouch, in the Queen's County.

1 Colmain : i.e. Crocolain. This was the name of some relics, but it is now unknown. The Editor is of opinion that it was the cradger of St. Machuta of Teach-Machuta, or Timahoe, or of Fintan of Cloonagh, in the Queen's County.

1 Millham-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 Diarmaid, [son of Macl-na-mbo], into Meath, where he burned territories and churches, namely, Grannard, 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. Macairm, son of Dubhthach, lord of the Comanns, died. Faelan, i.e. the Blind, Ua Mordhir, died at Achairdbo. Gillamolua Ua Bruaidheadhla, lord of Rath-Tamhnaigh, died. Gillamaire, son of Dubh, chief of Crimmthanan, 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 Muilcenn-na-Crossan, in the vicinity of Achaird-bo, having the Caimmin with him, in revenge of Fintan, 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-Inaird. Ailill was of the tribe of Corea-Raidhe. Donnghal, son of Gorman, chief lector of Leath-Chaunn, and Tanist-abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois; and Cathasach, son of Cairbre, Abbot of Mungairit, head of the clergy of Munster, died. Fearghal Ua Laidhghuen, Abbot of Othain; and Maelbrigde, son of Cathasaigh, fosairchinnach of Ard-Macha, died. Mac Baeithine, Abbot of Ia, was killed. Murchadh, son of Diarmaid, son of Macl-na-mbo, lord of the foreigners and of Leinster, under his father, died at Ath-cluth, precisely on Sunday, the festival of Mary, in winter. It was in lamentation of him the poet composed these quatrains:

\[ snm. O'Hea, King of O'Fiachra Ard-sraha; Hugh mac Duvgall, Seconp of Clonfachna; Flannagan mac Hugh, Suair\[ primuinnech, i.e. attendant, or resident airchinneach\] of Armagh, *in penitentia mortui snm.* - Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.\]

The Annals of Clonmacnoise contain but one of these entries, which is given under the year 1069, thus:

"Cowlagh, priest of Killclare, flower of all Lyuster, died."

1. Corea-Raidhe: i.e. the race or progeny of Fiacha Raidhe, son of Fiacha Suighelhe, son of Feidhlimidh Reachmhara.—See Oggio, 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.

1. 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:

"Murrough, son of King Dermott, king of the Danes of Ireland and Lyuster, under his father, died."

5 Y
Descendant of Duach.—The only Duach in the royal line of Leinster is Duach Ladhrach, who was monarch of Ireland A. M. 1162.—See note *, under A. D. 1225.

See under the year 1026. The Annals of Ulster record the fol-
There is grief for a chief king at Ath-cliath,
Which will not be exceeded till the terrible Judgment Day;
For their chief, against whom no army prevailed;
For Marchadh, son of Diarmaid the impetuous,
Quickly was the vigour of its heroes cut down.
Empty is the fortress without the descendant of Duach,
For their chief, against whom no army prevailed;
Since the body of the king was hidden from all,
That was wont to defeat in the battle,
As a battle was gained by Donnchadh Ua Ruaire and the Ui-Bruin 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.

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 Connhaiceni. Murchadh Liathanaich, son of Aedh Ua Conchobhair, royal heir of Connaught, was treacherously killed by Muintir-Follamhain. Aedh-na-Dearbha Ua Ciardha, lord of Cairbre, was treacherously slain.

Who is it to whom 'tis best to give fleeting wealth?

Following events under this year:

A.D. 1070. Cahasach mac Carbre, Airchinnech of Mungart, died. Murchadh mac Dermot, king of Leinster and Géitle" [recte; Gallis] "died, and was buried in Dublin. O’Echain, king of Dahanay, killed by his own. Ferall O’Laignen, Airchinnech of Othna, mortuus est. Gilpatrick O’Maeldoraye’s son, Gilpatrick O’Maeldoraye, died of an untimely death. The Abbot of Iona, "i.e. Mac Boyten, killed by Innavar O’Machderaye’s son.
The death of Leire was recorded by Carbry, of Termon-Davog, and by O'Carroll of Ely. O'Carroll, a record of the year 1052. The son of Righhardan—This Righhardan, the son of Cusam, had a son, Donnall, the ancestor of O'Carroll of Ely O'Carroll. See his death recorded under the year 1052.

"A Child."—This name is now usually anglicised Devoy, or Devoy, without the prefix
Bishop Etchen to Irdom-Chiarain was made at Cluin-mic-Nois, by Maecliairain Mac Cuim-na-nBocht; and the causeway from Crois-Chomhaighill 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. Donghal Ua Cuibhdhheanaigh, noble priest of Cluin-eiddnach, died. Ruaidhri Ua Carnannain, lord of Cinei-Conaill, was slain by Aenghus Ua Maeldoraidh. Aeghredan Ua Muireagain, lord of Teathbha, was killed by the Connhaiceni. The son of Righbharadan, son of Cuoirme, lord of Eile, was slain in a battle, with others along with him, by Donnchadh, lord of Ui-Maine. The King of Ulidia, i.e. Cu-Uladh Ua Flaithri, was deposed, and expelled into Leinster, by Ua Maclruanaidh and the Ulidians; and this Ua Maclruanaidh was slain in battle immediately after, by Donnseibhe Ua hEochadha. The son of Gillabrigilde Ua Maclruanaidh, lord of Fear Ceall, died. Donnchadh Got, royal heir of Teamhair, was killed by Conchobhar Ua Macluachain. Hua Sibhilen, i.e. Gillaphadaig, lord of Ui-Failghe, was slain in battle by Conchobhar Ua Conchobhair, where Mathghamlannan, Ua-liathmharaon; Lorean, son of Flainchnaigh Ua Dubhla, lord of Creamhthannain, with many others, were also slain. Cealldara, Gleann-da-locha, and Cluain-Dolcain, were burned. Finnachta, son of Eignechlan Ua Cuinn, and Donn, son of Fogartach Ua Cuinn, were treacherously killed by the Connaughtmen. A battle between Donnhall, son of Murchadh, and Donnchadh, son of Donnall Reamhair, wherein Tadhg Ua Rian was slain.

The Age of Christ, 1072. Maclmuire Ua Muireagain, aircinmeach of Tuidhindath, and Dubhlaí, successor of Brighid, died. Diarmaid, son of Maclna-mbo, King of Leinster, of the foreigners of Ath Cliath, and of Leath-Mogha-

Ua or O'. The Ui-Crimhthannain were seated in the barony of East Maryborough, in the Queen's County. The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1071. O'Flathry, king of Ulster, deposed by Ulster and by O'Mairruanay, but that O'Mairruanay was soon killed in battle by Donskeve O'Heneachaa. Gilchriost O'Clothocan, Lector of Ardmagh, in Christo quicquid. Kildare, Gleannloigh, et Clondolane, cremata sunt."—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

Tuidhindath.—Otherwise written Tuidhindatha. This place is mentioned in O'Clery's Irish Calendar, at 28th of August, as the church of St. Unad. It is the place now called Tyman, situated in the county of Armagh, near the confines of the counties of Tyrone and Monaghan.

Diarmaid, son of Macl-na-mbo. —Caradoc calls him "Deurnitum Macque-Ind, dignissimum et optimum principem qui unquam in Hibernia regnavit." But he is wrong in referring his death to "circum an. 1068."
The heroes of Ladhrann were the county of Limerick, and also of a royal fort in the same neighbourhood; and Cualan was the name of a celebrated territory in the present county of Wicklow.
Nuadhat, was slain and beheaded in the battle of Odhbla, on Tuesday, the seventh of the Ides of February, the battle having been gained over him by Conchobhar O'Maeleachlainn, King of Meath. There were also slain many hundreds of the foreigners and Leinstermen, along with Diarmait, in that battle. In it was killed Gillaphadraig O'Fearghaile, lord of the Fortuatha, &c. Of the death of Diarmait was said:

Two, seven times ten above one thousand,
From the birth of Christ is reckoned,
To this year, in which Diarmait,
First man in Leinster, fell.
Diarmait, 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,
Diarmait 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.

* The King of Riada: i.e. the chief of Magh-Riada, i.e. of Laeighis or Leix.
* 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.
* Caindruim.—This was one of the ancient names of Tara in Meath, and the host from Caindruim here means "the men of Meath."
Cuailnighe, king of Mide, was killed by Aengus O'Melaghlyn, king of Alba, in battle with Galt, son of Leighlin, king of Turlough, and the slaughter of Genties.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:


The French went into Scotland, and took the king of Scotland's son with them as a hostage.” — Chad. Chron. M.D. 49.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise contain two of these events under the year 1069, as follows:

“A.D. 1069” [recte, 1072]. “Dermot mac MÓyle-{kern}mon, king of Ireland, Wales, Danes of Dublin, and protector of the honour of Leith-Keryna, was killed and mangled by Conor O'Melaghlyn, King of Meath, with many others of his nobles, both Irishmen and Danes, in the battle of Ova, Dowgill, abbeys of Killdare, died. Murrogh mac Connor O'Melaghlyn, prince of Meath, did so overseet the family of Moyleryn, viz., Conne Mógh in Isill-Kery, and the poor of that house, that the steward of that family was slain by them, for which cause Moyg onna was granted to the poor.”

“The Annals of Ulster record the following
Cunadh Ua Flathraí, King of Ulidia, and Mac Asidha, i.e. Ghabhadhán, lord of Uí-Ghabhla, 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 Conchobháir [O'Maeleachlainn], at Iscal-Chiaráin, 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. Macmordha, Abbot of Imleach-Dh Blair; Cormaic Ua Maedhain, chief lector and most learned senior of Ireland; and Gillacaisi Osraighneach, successor of Fidh-duin, died. Conchobháir Ua Maedchailainn, King of Meath, was killed, in violation of the Bachall-Isar, through treachery and guile, by the son of his brother, Murchadh, son of Flann; and Meath was afterwards desolated between Maedchailainn, son of Conchobháir, and this Murchadh, son of Flann. Cluan-Iaird and Caemannah, with their churches, were all burned in one month. The head of Conchobháir Ua Maedchailainn 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'Melachain, king of Taraich, killed by Flann O'Melachain's sonne, contrary to Jesus Cross staff sworne before, and the staff present. Donell Mac Udalgar, chief of Duvinrechty; Cucaille O'Finn, king of Fer-Rois, i.e. men of Ross; Cormack O'Clothagan, sergeant of Munster, in penitentia mortui sunt. An army by Tirlagh into Lethquin, that he took great preyes from Galengs, and killed Moynorra O'Calhasay, king of Bregh. Sitrick Mac Aulvice and two O'Bryans, killed in the Isle of Man."—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

Some of the same events are noticed in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, at the year 1070, as follows:

A.D. 1070" [recte, 1073]. "Terlach, alias Terence O'Bryan, son of prince Teig mac Bryen, succeeded as king next after King Dermott, and reigned full twenty-five years. Connor O'Meleaghlyn, king of Meath and Lacht-Keoin, was treacherously and filthily slain by his own nephew, Murrogh mac Fynn. Meath was wasted and destroyed between them. Clonard and Kells were burnt with their churches in one month. King Terence O'Bryan did violently take from out of the church of Conwricknoe the head of Connor O'Meleaghlyn, 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 Friday, and sent back the day of the resurrection next ensuing."
galap món do ghabal an phrí Tórróisalbaigh trír poist a pònt, a abhrf stra ibteacht Oé, Ciarán, uair an tam rucceas an eisn na raonmuire do pseòid lùc a cinn Conchofar po oinn Tórróisalbaigh gùr bohe poicinn a galap. hèbhinn, iòsg prin duinn, vécc na holtèrê i nÁrò Maíc. Donnall, mac Óalghair, toicic Le O' Domhnoithre, Cúcaillle, Le Finn, tìgíoma phí Roì, vécc. Slátcicci lù Tórróisalbaigh nèic Chinn, co noisna earch triamhnie pòp Ùachainn, po marbhà Maolmòrda Le Caicairg, tìgíoma bhrì.


1 Dùnán. — He is usually called Donatus. — See Harris’s Edition of Ware’s Bishops, p. 306.
2 Successor of Muire: i.e. Abbot of Fahan, in Urlu-ain, in the county of Donegal.
3 Òthròd an Òròan: i.e. the fort and the three divisions of the town. — A. D. 1071. Archbògha toa cuim ann dechòsaich eòrach and comarbh cuim airc a reilìgh ar ais: parte incedio decretale dic Martinis post festum SS. Philiippí e Jacobi.” — Trias Thainne, p. 298.
4 Loch Cìlaich: i.e. Caelán’s lake. Not identified. The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

A. D. 1071. Dermot mac Macbèrnan, Coarb of Brennainn: Finlòthen O’Carog, Aircinnicichof Rosseer; Dùnán. Archbishop of Galls: and Cormack O’Maelduin, chief in science and divinity, chnam feliciter finiendar. 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 Ulagharg, chief of Ui-Duibhinnreacht; and Cuchaille Ua Finn, lord of Fear-Rois, died. An army was led by Toirdhealbhach into Leath-Cluain; and he took countless preys from the Gatleanga, and slew Maelmordha Ua Cathasaigh, lord of Breagha.

The Age of Christ, 1074. Duman⁴, Archbishop of Ath-cliath; Diarmaid, son of Maeblrenainn, successor of Brenainn; Maelmordha, successor of Ailbhe; Cobhthach, Abbot of Disert-Diamada; Cucairrge Ua Ceallaigh, successor of Murta⁵, [died]. Ard-Macha was burned on the Tuesday after May-day, with all its churches and bells, both Rath and Trian. Cumascach Ua hEradhain, head of the poor of Ireland, died after good penance and repentance. Raghnall Ua Madadhain, Tanist of Aileach, died. Dommadhadh Ua Ceallaigh, lord of Ui-Maine, was killed by his brother, Tadhg, grandson of Conchobhar Ua Ceallaigh, on the island of Loch-Caelain⁶. Aedh Meranach, King of Ulidia, was drowned at Luminneach, or in Loch-Eathach.

The Age of Christ, 1075. Cumascach Ua Erodhan, Abbot of Ard-Macha, died. Dommadhadh Ua Canannain, lord of Cinel-Conaill, was killed. Amhalghaidh, son of Cathal, lord of West Connaught, died. Lughmhadh, with its church, was burned. Cluain-Iraird, with its oratory, was burned. Domhnall, son of Murchadh, King of Ath-cliath, died of three nights' disease. Cinaeth Ua Conbeathadh, chief of Cinel-Binnigh, died. Domhnall Ua Caidhealtubhain was slain by the Airghialla. The two sons of Augaire Ua Lorcaín, namely, Dommadhadh and Gillacacimghighin, were killed by the grandson of Gillachomh-

Tuesday after May-day, with all temples, bells, and all other implements. Cumascach O'Herrnan, head of the Irish poore men, post penten- tiam optimum, quiescit. Ranell O'Madugan, heir, of Ailech, occisus est a suis.—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise contain three of those entries under 1073 and 1074, thus:

“A. D. 1073” [recte, 1074]. “Conagh, abbot of Desert-Dermott, died. Downan, Archbishops of Dublyn, both of Irish and Danes, died. Ardmarc, 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.”
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ANNAL OF IROGHACHTA EIREANN.

[1076.

ag cormain poplaínaid Ua Murchadh via nátar. Slóiscéid la Tómpaebach Ua mórman co fríabh Mide co Connacht, co nGallaid, Laignsh, Ollrig, 7 Munnaechtaib nume co páinstdap, co hUa Phóbraid do cunadh gheadh poip Oírlabail, 7 poip Ulaebal. Do riacáttarain maite an éicni ná maccle. Bata in ecn irochadh pmí poile, co po rígh fóinmaroga oce Arc Mómmait eitypr Oírlabail 7 Mheirgréat Ua Ógman, 7 ríghainina Meáin, 7 po pmisuid poip Mhíneartac co na poépaide, 7 po lù brasp éir a mianthpe, 7 vo éogar na maite pm ina críoch gan gíall, gan eittipe don éar pm. Ath chlae do ghabaig do Mhíneartach Ua Ógman.

A Chriost, mlíe rachtaíonn a ré. Céle, mac Domnacuin, úaprónóir na nGáedae, 1. eabhas laighen, déec iar nuaíebthaibh 1 nGhinn da locha. Murchadh, mac Plínn Uí Maolahailechinn, do marbhad, 1 ecinn teaora nduiche cois leabhd iar ngaibilaí poplaínaid Tímpa, 1 eolóiethach Cúannaíepé péill lá tíosína Glúin 1 le hAmhlaidh, mac mac Maolán, 7 a marbhadh ríne rí na ndearbh. Éra riúntaeb Óe 7 Choláin Cille, la Maolreachtaid, mac Concoahan. Taibhtha Ua Híneartac, tíosína Ua Méit, do marbhad la ríbah Mide. Gillaclúire Ua Dhomhaire, tíosína ní Mháthach, do marbhad la Páipr Manach réirr na nDannivir. Domnall Ua Crioibh, tóreach Ua Páircach Aíona prísta, do marbhad co láir me la hUib Tímpa, 7 lá Cenel námní ghluine. Slóiscéid la Tómpaebach Ua mórman in Connacht, co tanach Ríomhrí Ua Concoohan, pi Connacht, ma teach. Maráim belair pm in síomha Ua Maolrichlomann 7 pmí brípaib Maighe altc he thaird Chian-

1 The grandson of Gillachu臧ghbaile.-This was evidently Donnchuan, son of Gillachacuinighin, son of Gillachamnigh O'Truathiail, the ancestor of all the O'Toole's of Leinster.—See the year 1041.

2 Ui-Miarchaill.-This is a mistake for Ui-Muirnachnaigh.

3 Bhardteri.-Now Ardee, in the county of Louth.—See note", under A. D. 941, p. 617, supra.

4 Isd-Monadh.-Not identified.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year :-

"A. D. 1075. Godfrid mac mic Ragnaill, king of Dublin; and Cincnach O'Convettha, chief of

Kindred-Binni, mortuid sunt. An army by Tyr

lach and Monaster into Leathquin along to Ath-

firdha, and the Airgialla gave the overthrow of

Arthman to Murtagh O'Brien, where many

were slain. Doncha 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.

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 fol-

lows :
ghailh Ua Tuathal, in contesting the chieftainship of Ui-Murchadha for their father. A hosting of the Meathmen, Connaughtmen, the foreigners, the Leinstermen, the Osraighi, and the Munstermen, was made by Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain; and they marched to Ath-Fliridla, to demand hostages from the Oirghialla and the Ulidians. The chiefs of the province came to oppose them, and when they were face to face, a battle was fought at Ard-Monann 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, 1076. Cele, son of Donnagan, chief senior of the Gacildhil, and bishop of Leinster, died at Gleann-da-locha, after a good life. Murchadh, son of Flann Ua Maelseachlainn, at the expiration of three days and three nights after his having assumed the supremacy of Teamhair, was treacherously killed in the Cloictheach of Ceannamus, by the lord of Gailenga, i.e. Amhlacibh, the grandson of Maclan; and the latter was himself immediately slain in revenge, through the miracles of God and Colum-Cille, by Maelseachlainn, son of Conchobhar. Gairbhtheacht Ua hInreachtaigh, lord of Ua-Meith, was slain by the men of Meath. Gillachrist Ua Duibhdara, lord of Feara-Manach, was slain by the Feara-Manach themselves, on [the island of] Daimhinis. Domhnall Ua Crichain, chief of Ui-Fiachrach Arda-sratha, was slain, with a slaughter about him, by the Ui-Tuirtri and the Cinel-Binnigh of the valley. An army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain into Connaught; and Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, King of Connaught, came into his house. The battle of Belaithe was gained by Aedh Ua Maelseachlainn and the men of Magh-Ithha over the Cianachta, of

“A. D. 1073” [recte, 1073]. “King Terlagh O’Bryan, with a great army of Meathmen, Connaughtmen, Danes, and Lynstermen, with all his forces of Munstermen and Ossorie, went to the north of Athdirida to get hostages of the Ulstermen, and returned from thence without any one, with great slaughter and loss of his army in those parts.”

1 The Cloictheach of Ceannamus: i.e. the Steeple or Round Tower of Kells.

2 Gairbhtheacht O’hInreachtaigh: anglice Garvey O’Hanratty.

3 Belaithe: 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. Garveel O’Hinrechtay, king of Ometh, by the men of Meath; Gillchrist O’Dun-dara, by them of Fermanagh, sceisi sunt. Donell
naicthim into the lap a rap. Teypse bóth mrin mbhláoiní. Stóigeadh de cléipitb Líte Moça in mac Mairtíóin naí Cluain Dócáin tosnarba 1 Ronán a Cluain Dócáin a ngabhail aboana do tóp réaghach na Maíntóinla. Connaí annin do raibh reigle cor na famnaí in Cluain Dócáin do cheili b'g3 hpaiche maille pe na pieri déce bo tugadh in eile aoin do mac Mairtíóinla. An do éir n'Ua Lorcáin roim mainche Shiollù Comgall, 90 tugadó trí cmu' trí pieri imn tealaiog de Dnímорт Dnaimhna ambhr. Shiolladecn, mac Caileáin, plaice Ua Nocra, do mpairne do mac Thúathail.


O'Kriechan, king of Oifachrach Ardsraha, killed by the O'-Turtry and Kindred-Bunny of Glin. Murcha mac Floinn O'Melaghlin, being three nights king of Tara, in the steeple of Kells was killed by Maelan's sonne, king of Galeng. An army by Turlach into Comnaught, until Rory king of Connaught, came into his house. The overthrow of Belach by Hugh O'Melaghlin, and by the men of Ma-Isba upon Cimacht, that they got their bloody slaughter. CelÉ mac Donac, head religious of Ireland, in Christo quicet. Gormalaith Ny-Fogertyach, Turlach O'Brien's wife, divol."—Col. Clarndld., tom. 49.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise notice some of these events under the years 1075 and 1076, as follows:

"A.D. 1073" [recti, 1076]. "Murrogh mac Flyn O'Melaghlin, that reigning king of Meath three days and three nights, was killed by Awley Mac Moyeráin, prince of Galleng, in the borders of Lynster. He was killed in the steeple of Kells, and afterwards the said Awley was killed immediately by Melaghlyin mac Connor O'Melaghlin 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. abbes of Gilla-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-Catharnagh, or Foxes, who were originally chiefs of all Tellia, in Westmeath, but latterly lords of Muintir Thadghain, or the barony of Kilcoursey, 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 Mael-
dalua, to Chlain-Doleain, to expel Ua Roumin from Chlain-Doleain, after he had
assumed the abbacy, in violation [of the right] of the son of Maedalua. It was
on this occasion that a church, with its land, at Chlain-Doleain, was given to
Culdee's for ever, together with twelve score cows, which were given as mulet
to the son of Maedalua. A slaughter was made of the people of the son of
Gillachomhghail by Ua Lorcain; and he carried three score and three heads
to the hill south of Disert-Diarmada. Gillachrist, son of Cathalan, chief of
Ui-nOcra, was slain by the son of Mac Tuathail.

The Age of Christ, 1077. Muireadhach Ua Nuadhat, learned senior of
Dearmach; Machmartan Macua Cearta, learned senior of Chlain-mic-Nois;
Loingseach Ua Conaire, learned senior of Munster, died. Fearadhurch Ua Coibh-
Ishmaigh, a learned man and a priest, died. Colc Ua hErodhaun, head of the
poor of Ard-Macha; Ailbhe, wife of the lord of the Airtheara [Oriors],
and successor of Moninne, died. Ua Loingsigh, lord of Dal-Araidhe, was slain
by the Dal-Araidhe themselves. Gillaphadraug Ua Ciardha, lord of Cairbre,
died. Ua Celechain, Tanist of the Airtheara; and Ruare Ua Cathasaigh, were
slain. Murchadh, son of Conchobhar Ua Macleachlainn, royal heir of Meath,
was slain by the men of Teatha and Catharnach Siunach, through envy and

the Irish Archaeological Society, pp. 184 to 189.

The Annals of Ulster record the following
events under this year:

"A. D. 1077. An army by Tirlagh O'Brien
in O'Coscalay, and fettered fatt Donell's sonne,
king of Censclay. Mac Maclan's sonne killed
by Macseachlaim, king of Tarach. O'Longsy,
king of Dhalaray, killed by his owne. Murcha
O'Melachlimn killed by the men of Tehva. The
dizamfiture of Maclberg upon Fermanach, by
Kindred-Owen, of Tulaglho, where many fell.
Colc O'Herwaun, head of the poore of Armaign,
in pace quiclet. Ailbe Nyn-Inunavar, wife to the
King of Easterns" [Oriors]. "Cearb of Mo-
ninne, and Kilkpatrick, king of Carbre-Kierry,
in pendum morti sunt. O'Celegan, heir of
Easterns, and Ruork O'Calhasay, killed."—Cod.

Clarcd., tom. 49.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise notice some of
the same events, under the year 1076, as follows:

"A. D. 1076" [recit. 1077]. "The scarcity of victuals
continued for this year. There was also great persecution of all the houses of reli-
gion belonging to Conivknoose. The people of
Taeaf for envy and by deceipt murthered Mur-
rogh mac Connor O'Melaghlyin. Gillipatrick
O'Kiorgie, prince of Carbre, now called Bren-
yghan the Contrey, died. Morleigh O'Nwaat,
ambient and sage of Dorrowe, died. Gern-
plye, daughter of O'Fogorty, queen of Ireland,
and wife of King Terlagh, died, and bequeathed
much cattle and a rich legacie to the church for
her soule."
The extant records of the year 1078 do not record the death of Rory O'Brien, king of Tullaghoge, nor the death of Conor O'Brien, king of Connacht, nor the death of Rory O'Moche, king of Connaught. The annals of Ulster note that in that year the king of Connacht died, but do not give the name of the deceased. The annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A.D. 1078. Conor O'Brien, king of Tullaghoge, heir to Ireland, killed by Kindred-Eynith-Glúine, Lorcán O'Brien died. Laidhlohair O'Slainge, killed by Rory O'Ruagán. Duvaes Nyn Anamgha [daughter of Anbalghaidh] Carel of Patrick, and wife to the king of Easterns" [Oriors], "died. Donell, son to MacTiernan King of Connaghe; Cabel mac Donell, king of Kindred-Ema, killed by Kindred-Owen of the Band. Conor O'Dunchea, heir to Cassill, occí snat. O'Cruithneachs discomfited by the men of Fern-moy at Sliabhaid, where Goelchary, and many more, were slain. A slaughter of the Conells by the O'Methes, wherein Tresdan, king of Conells, fell." — Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.
malice. An army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain into Ui-Cluain-mic-Nois, and he fettered the son of Domhnull Reamhar, lord of Ui-Cluain-mic-Nois. Gormhaith, 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. Cuinn-mic-Nois was all burned, except the churches. Gleann-Uisean, with its yews, was burned.

The Age of Christ, 1078. Cormac Ua Benin, successor of Cronan of Tuaim-Greime, [died]; and Coibhdheanach, i.e. the Ulidian, annachra 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 Ladhignen, lord of Airghialla, was slain by Ruaidhri Ua Ruadhacain. Cathal, son of Domhnull, lord of Cinel-Enda, was slain by the Cinel-Eoghain of the island. Domhnull, son of Mac Tighearnain, lord of Connhaíne, died. A victory was gained over the Ui-Creamhthainn, by the men of Fearnnhagh, 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 Domnechadha, royal heir of Caiseal, [died]. Ceannfaeladh Ua Dunghalaigh, lord of Muscairghe-thire, the glory and ornament of Munster, died. Ceinmeidigh Ua Briain assumed the lordship of Guielanga.

The Age of Christ, 1079. Maelchiarain Mac Cuinn na mBocht, successor of Ciaran, died. He was the glory and veneration of Chuan [mic-Nois] in his time. Ceallach Reamhar, successor of Brenainn of Birra, and of Ciaran of Saighir; Mac Gilladhídhe Ua Lorcan, lord of Fearnnhagh, died. Ceallach Ua Ruanadh, chief poet of Ireland in his time, died. Cumidh, son of Lorcan, lord of Fearnnhagh, died. The men of Teathbha and Cairbre set out upon

Some of the same events are noticed in the Annals of Clonmacnoise at the year 1077, as follows:

"A. D. 1077" [recte, 1078]. "O'Laignen, archprince of Uriell; Connor O'Bryan, prince of the Eomnought of Cashell; Donnell mac Tierman, prince of the Brene; and Kearumghan Gott O'Melaughlyn, young prince of Meath, were all killed this year. Ceallach O'Ronowe, archpope of Ireland, died. Moylescaghlyn 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 virtue of Saint Keyran, because the inhabitants of Kwasan aforesaid" [had] "robbed
the church of Clonvickrose the precedent year."

1 Chain-fearta-Moluna.—This is an error for Chain-fearta-Mughaigne, now Killconlyna, in the barony of Lower Philipstown, and King's County. Chain-fearta-Mughaigne is mentioned in O'Clery's Irish Calendar as the church of St. Colman. Some ruins of the church are still visible, and near them the well of St. Colman, corruptly called Colman's well.—See the Ordnance Map of the King's County, sheet 10.

2 The fair of Carman.—This fair was held at Wexford. Conor O'Connor Faly, by celebrating this fair, claimed the highest authority in Leinster.

3 Loch-Banochair: i.e. the Lake of Bannchair. This was the ancient name of Tullaghan Bay, in the west of the county of Mayo.

4 The Cruach: i.e. the Rock, now locally called the Rock of St. Patrick, or Crognapatick, 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 Teathbha and Cairbre, with their king, i.e. Mac Congimhle. The fair
 of Carman was celebrated by Conchobhar Ua Conchobhair Failghe. Gilla-
cennlas, son of Iarman, [one] of the Connhaeni, 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. Toir-
dhealbhach Ua Briain went upon Loch-Beanachair^ and Innsi-Modh, and plun-
dered 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-Laithen at Sliabh Fuaid. Dearbhforghaill, daughter of the son of Brian, and
wife of Diarmaid, son of Mael-na-mho, died. Eochaithd Ua Merligh, lord of
Fearnmhagh, died. Donnseilbhe 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 Fears-Manach, by Donnchadh
Ua Lochlainn and the men of Magh-Itha, where fell the plunderers of Ard-
Macha, namely, Sitric Ua Caemhain, and the son of Niall Ua Scarraigh, 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 Teathbha, where he made a
great prey (called the Prey of Cuanan^), both of cows and prisoners, which he
carried off; and persons were killed through the miracles of Saint Ciaran, for
the men of Teathbha had plundered Cluain-mic-Nois, with its oratory, that

The Annals of Ulster record the following
events under this year:

"A. D. 1079. Cellach O'Ruanaa, archpoet of
Ireland; Cunne mac mic Lorkan, king of Fern-
may; Mac Gildige O'Lorkan, Seenap of Ard-
magh; Mac Quin, heade of the poore of Clon-
mic-Nois, mortui sunt."—Cod. Clareol., tom. 49.

^ Ath-Erghail: i.e. Erghai's Ford. This was
the name of a ford near Clogher, in the county
of Tyrone; but the name is now obsolete, and
its exact situation has not been determined.

^ Cuanan: 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 text appears to be a historical description or narrative in Irish. It mentions various names and events, including the 10th-century event of Ógair mac Bresadala, who became king of Connacht. The text also references other prominent figures and events in Irish history.
year. Numbers of the men of Teathbha, of Muintir-Gearadhain, and of the Cairbre-men, came upon a plundering excursion into Ui-Failghe; and they arrived at the Termon of Cill-aichaidh. The Ui-Failghe overtook them, and slew Gillamuire Ua Ciardha, lord of Cairbre, and Aedh, grandson of Dubhghall Mac Fhinnbhairt, chief of Muintir-Gearadhain, and others of the nobility besides them. Eochaidh Ua Loingsigh, lord of Uaithe-thire, died. An army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain to Ath-clath; and the men of Maelseachlaimn came into his house with the staff of Jesus, and with the successor of Patrick, and the clergy of Munster.

The Age of Christ, 1081. The son of Mac Condabhain, a noble priest of Ard-Macha; Fothadh Ua h-Aille, chief annchara of Cluain-mic-Nois and Leath-Chuin; Flann Ua Lorcan, noble priest of Lughmhadh; Ua Robhartaigh, airchimeach of Lughmhadh; Ceileachair Ua Ccinneidigh, successor of Colum, son of Crimhthann; Conmaicgan Ua Flaithin, successor of Brenainm of Cluain-fearta; and Ua Bruic, successor of Seanan of Inis-Cathaigh, died. Coercach-mor in Munster was burned, both houses and churches. Cill-Dalta was burned. Mac Angheirrce, lord of Comaille, was slain by the men of Fearmaigh. Magrath Ua h-Qgain, lord of Cineal-Fergusas, was slain. Maelmuidthidh Ua Maelruanaidh, lord of Ui-Tuirtre, was slain by the Cineal-Binnigh of the valley. Gillasiadnata, son of Amhalghaidh, son of Flann, lord of Calraigh, was slain by Maelseachnail, through the miracles of Ciaran, for he had plundered the oratory of Cluain-mic-Nois in that year. Aran was plundered by the foreigners.

king of Fernmay, killed by sleight. Donsleve O’Heochaa went into Munster with all the good men of Ulster with him to bring wages. The overthrow of Athergail, i.e. a forde neare Clochar, 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’Serraye’s some, and others.”—Cod. Claran., tom. 49.

The attack of the men of Teaffa, upon Cill-aichaidh, in Offaly, now Killeigh, in the barony of Geshill, King’s County, is noticed in the Annals of Connacnoise under the year 1078, as follows:

“A. D. 1078” [recte, 1080]. “The people of Teaffa came to the Ternyn land of Kilkachie in Athlone, and preyed and spoyled the whole Ternyn land, and also killed Gillemoric O’Keyrge, King of Carberry, and the son of Mac Fynbarr, chief of the O-Gerans, with many others.”

“Lord of Calraigh: i.e. of Calraigh-an-chala, in the parish of Ballyloughloe, barony of Conlonan, and county of Westmeath, the territory of the Magawleys.

“Aran: i.e. the Island of Aramore, or the Great Island of Aran, in the bay of Galway.
Lord of Colbraight.—This entry relates to the same event as that just given; but it has been evidently taken from a different authority.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

A. D. 1081. Makingeirc, king of Conells, killed by the men of Fermainy. Macragh O'Hogan, minion of Kindred-Fergus" [recte, lord or chief of Kindred-Fergus]; "Maolchabh O'Macgrunny, King of O-Turtry, by Kindred Banny-Glunne; O'Hunamara, king of the men of Li, <i>occeis sunt.</i> O'Mahowne, king of Ulster, killed by Dunleve O'Hecelnan, at Dunveghelas. Gilchrone, high priest of Arnaugh; O'Rovarty, Airechinech of Conner; Flann O'Lorkan, high priest of Lugna, <i>mortui sunt.</i> Cork, with its churches, and Kildaluo, <i>ob igne dissipate sunt.</i>

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 Calrie, was killed by Moylesaghylyn O'Melaughlyn, for robbing or ravishing the goods of the church of Clonvicknose the precedent year. Cork and Killaloe were burnt."
The son of Amhalghaidh, son of Flann, lord of Calraighe, was slain by Maelseachlainn, son of Conchobhar. Cucatha Ua Cohnain died.

The Age of Christ, 1082. Cinaedh Ua Ruaidhhrin, Tanist-abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, a senior and head of counsel; Conchobhr Ua Uathghaile, lector of Gleann-Uissean; Dunadh Ua Cetiaadh, two learned seniors of the west of Leinster, died. Gillachrist Ua Macfahaill, lord of Carraig-Bradhaidhe; Fun-ochondh Mac Amhalghaidh, chief of Clann-Breasail; Faithlbeartach Ua Maelduinn, lord of Lurg; Uidhirn Ua Maelmuire, chief of Cineel-Fearadhlaigh, [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, Dealbhina, and Cuirenc, was slain on Loch-Ribh by Domhnall, son of Flann Ua Macelchlaian; 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 Concho- bhar Ua Briain, was killed.

The Age of Christ, 1083. Muircheartach Ua Carill, airchinneach of Dun, the most learned judge and historian of Ireland; Gillamonnine, airchinneach of Lughmhadh; Macraith Ua Baillen, successor of Cronan of Ros-Cre; and Tadhg Ua Taidhg, successor of Flannan of Cluin-Daltu, died. Domhnall

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A.D. 1082. Gilchrist O'Maelfavaill, king of Carrickbrachay; Finecha mac Amalgai, chief of Kindred-Bressail; Donell mac Conner O'Brien; Flathertach O'Maeldh, king of Lurg; Uirin mac Maelmuire, chief of Kindrel-Feray; Uirin mac Maelmuire; omnes ucisi sunt. Donell mac Teig O'Connor, heire of Connaught, wickedly murthered by Cahall O'Connor. Cahall O'Connor fell with" [recte, fell by] "Rory O'Connor, 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 Clonmaoise 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 Dalvin, Cuirenc, and others, were slain by Donnell mac Flynn O'Melahuglyne, king of Meath, on Loghry, and also the houses in the church yard of the nuns of Clonvicknose, together with their church, was burned."

"Airchinnech of Dun; i.e. Erenach, or hereditary churchwarden, of Downpatrick."
The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A.D. 1083. Donell O'Canannan, king of Kindred-Conell, a saír ceórsin est. Hugh O'Méadbhil, king of Ailech; Murtagh O'Carill, aircímeach of Dún, an excellent judge and Chronicler; Teig O'Teig, Aircímeach of Kildalton, in puri quínuemat. Gilmoninne, Aircímeach of Léirn, aíceáis est. Hugh Meranach drowned at Limerick. The king of Kindred-Emma killed by Doncha O'Méadbhil, king of Ailech. Donell O'Lochlainn, began to reign over Kindred-Owen, a king's forces with him upon the Conells, and brought great booty, whereof he gave their wages to the men of Fernmady."—Cad. Clarend., tom. 10.

Gillephadraig.—For some account of this Bishop Gillephadraig, or Patrick, who was a Dane, see Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, pp. 306, 309.

* Na Seisnain.—Now usually anglicised Sexton.
Ua Canannain, lord of Cineil-Conaill, was slain by the Cineil-Conaill themselves. Domhnall Ua Lochlainn assumed the kingship of the Cineil-Eoghlain, and made a royal hosting into Conaille [Muirtheimhne], whence he carried off a great spoil of cattle. He took the men of Fearnuidhagh into his pay on this expedition. Aedh Ua Maclechlainn, lord of Aileach, died. Conghalach Ua Ciardha, lord of Caucas, was slain by the Connhaeni, and many others along with him. Dunlaing Ua Lorcain, Tanist of Leinster, was killed. Somhairle, son of Gillibrighde, King of Innsi-Gall, died.

The Age of Christ, 1084. Gillaphadraig, Bishop of Ath-Clarith, was drowned. Muireadhach Ua Ceithnenn, aircinmeach of Chlain-Eois, died. Niall Ua Seasnain, learned senior of Munster, [died]. Ceall-Daluin, Tuain-Greine, and Magh-neo-Norbhraige, were burned by the Connhaeni. Gleann-da-locha was burned, with its churches. The monastery of Fuinche, i.e. Rossairthir, was founded. An army was led by Donnsliebhe, King of Ulidia, to Droicheatata, and gave wages to Donnchadh, the son of the Caileach Ua Ruairi. A predatory excursion was made in his [Donnsliebhe's] absence into Ulidia, by Domhnall Ua Lochlainn, whence he carried off prisoners and a great spoil of cattle. An army was led by the men of Munster into Meath; and it was on that expedition Conchobhar Ua Cefiadha, 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 Connhaeni went into Thomond, and burned enclosures and fortresses, and carried off innumerable spoils. Donnchadh, son of the Caileach Ua Ruairi, with the people of East Connaught, the Caibri and Galeanga, proceeded into Leinster, where the foreigners, the men of Leinster and Osraighi, and the Munstermen, under the conduct of Muireachartach 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 Ruairi, Ceimneidigh

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8 *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 *Cathairim Toirdhealbhach*, or Wars of Thomond, at the year 1318, as the hereditary termon of the Ui-Bloid.

9 *Rossairthir.*—Now Rosserry, near Enniskillen, in the county of Fermanagh.—See Archdall's *Monastic Hibernicum*, p. 265.

10 *Main-Cruinneoige.*—Now Monacremonick, near Leixlip, in the barony of North Salt, and county of Kildare.—See Inquisitions, *Lugena, Kildare, 7 Jac. I.*
The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A.D. 1084. Donella O'Machruin, persecutor ecclesiastics, killed both body and soul by the men of Lurg, Glendalough with the churches burnt. Murcach O'Cethin, Archbishop of Clonisco, died. An army by Down side, king of Ulster, to Tredach" [Drogheda], "where he gave wages to Caly O'Rourke's son, Donell O'Lochlainn, with his might behind him, into Ulster" [Uldia, or Eastern Ulster], "and brought a great praying. The forces of Munster into Meath, and Conner O'Cedlin died on that journey. Commaeni went into Thomond behind them, and burnt towns and churches, and brought a praying. The overthrow of Monerunge by Lethanege, i.e. Monaster, upon Donogh O'Rourke, where O'Rourke (Donogh mac Cailig), and Kennedy O'Brien, and many more, were killed. Donell O'Gairmeday 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 Koyleagh O'Reyreck, accompanied with the east of Connought, the Carbery, and Galleges, proceeded into Lyster, where they
1085.] ANNALS OF THE KINGDOM OF IRELAND.

Ua Briain and his son, Tadhg, and the son of Ua Conchobhóir FAILGOE, 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 Ruaidh was carried to Luimneach. Domhnall Ua Gairmleaghaigh was killed by Domhnall Ua Lochlainn.

The Age of Christ, 1085. Aedh Ua hOisin, successor of Iarlath, and Archbishop of Tuam, died. Finn, son of Gussan, son of Gorman, Bishop of Cill-dara, died at Cillachaidh. 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, aircinneach of Fearna; Gormghal Loighseach, comharba of Regles-Bhrighde at Ard-Macha, a paragon of wisdom and piety; Neachtain Mac Neachtain, distinguished Bishop of Rosailithe; Mac Soilligh, aircinneach of Inis-caen-Deaghla, [died]. Clerceach Ua Scalbhaigh, chief successor of Bairre, the glory and wisdom of Desmond, completed his life in this world; and Gilla-ghrist Mac Cuinn-na-mBocht, the best ecclesiastical student that was in Ireland in his time, the glory and ornament of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Ceall-Cainnigh was for the most part burned. Murchadh Ua Macdoraidh, lord of Cincel-Conaill, pillar of the dignity, hospitality, and bravery of the North, died. Ulagharg Ua Ruaidh, royal heir of Connaught, died. Aenghus Ua Cainealbhain, lord of Laeghaire, died. The blind Ua Faclain, 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 Connhaiceni over Sil-Aumhadha, 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 Donnach in battle; and also Kennedy O'Bryan, and the son of O'Connor of Affalia, with many other noblemen, were killed of the prince's side.9

9 Ua hOisin.—Now anglicised Hessian.


*Regles-Bhrighde: i.e. Bridget's abbey church.

9 Mac Soilligh.—Now anglicised Mac Solly.

9 Ua Scalbhaigh.—Now anglicised Shelly and Shallow, without the prefix Ua or O'.

*Ceall-Cainnigh; 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 Aghaboe, in the Queen's County; Kilkenny West, in Westmeath; or Drumachose, in the county of Londonderry; but the probability is that St. Canice's church, in the now city of Kilkenny, is here alluded to.
Mac Uallaichtain.—This should be Mac h'Uallaichtain. The name is still extant, and now anglicised to Coelauchan, the Mac being dropped. It is written O'Uallaichtain in O'Dugan's Topographical Poem.—See Tribes and Customs of Hy-Mang, p. 183.

"Were made 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.

"Delvinbonam: 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:


"Bishop of Ulad: 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 Ulad, in the same manner that the Bishop of Connor is by his title of Dalaradhe. At an earlier period, however, Ulad and Dalraddhe were not so limited or applied.

"Macalla Ua Breachtain.—See Colgan's Acta
Coningin Finn Mac Ullachtain, 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 Maclruain, lord of Dealbhna-mor.

The Age of Christ, 1086. Maclainfhginn, noble Bishop of Uladh; Erchadh Ua Maclôghnluair, Archbishop of Connaught; Maelisa Ua Brochlain, 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 Brochlain,
But, however, not of a heavy severe fit.

Fiachna Ua Ronain, aircinneach of Cluain-Dolcaín, died. Maelseachlaine Ua Faelain, a distinguished old hero, died. A battle was gained by the Airtheara over the Ui-Easolithic, wherein Domhnall Ua hÀiteidh 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 ponens me quaedam fragmenta, quae scripsit, et scio ubi phusa in patria asserverunt in magno habito poetric."—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 Snadbhe Meann, who was Monarch of Ireland from A. D. 615 till 628, and from whom Maelisa was the seventh in descent; but in Colgan's time they were reduced to poverty and obscurity. Colgan writes:

"Extant hodie hodie probè noti quidem ex illa familia in eadem regione, sed qui pristinam ejus splendorem (qua rerum vicissitudo est) obscurant potius quam repra sent."—Ibid.

It appears, however, from De Burgo's Hibernia, that there were some learned ecclesiastics of the name since Colgan's time. The Editor met several of this family in the province of Ulster, where they are remarkable for love of learning and native intelligence; but none above the rank of tradesmen, policemen, or small farmers.

* In both languages: i.e. utraque lingua: i.e. in Latin and Irish: "Latino Scotiæque sermonem eruditus."

Maolchliamh, mac Conchobra, do Íol co háit chaet, 7 maithí raí ma 
Baileach, 7 ma Lacce. 1. maithí na Seiné, 7 Tuait Luiré, 7 rochaide oile cenmocar-
po in Macluma, rígha Phíope cecal. An Síomach Phrom. 1. Tuais 
Cínn, rígha Tuac, 7 Ciongo a mac, 7 Ua Mhóiba, taoisach 
Munrime Thainán, do maitha i mhill la Maolchliamh, mac Conchobra 
Loch Maini Uaíta in ecón Mhóiba mac Conchobra, do maitha lá

*Eochaidh* : i.e. Yew Wood. There are many places of this name in Ivagh and Oriol, but the 
place here referred to is probably Aghyeghille, in the parish of Kilkeen, barony of Mourne, 
and county of Down.

^4^ Silva-Dubhthiobh : i.e. the race of Duibhthiobh, a sept of the O'Galla, but their exact situa-
tion has not been yet determined.—See Leabhar-
nu-Garta, p. 152, note 8.

*With opposition.—Co bppeapabpa ; cura
reclaintia : i.e. he claimed the monarchy of Ire-
land, but his title was opposed by some.

^6^ Cruach.—A place where the trees and 
shrubs grow in a withered state. Not identified.

^c^ Loch Maini Uatha.—This is probably the 
place now called Loch Lushta, or Baile-Lushta 
Loch Lushta, anglic Ballyloughne, in the barony of 
Clounan, and county of Westmeath.

The Annals of Ulster record the following 
events under this year:
some others. The battle of Eochail was gained by the Ulidians over the Airghialla and Ua Ruadhagain, where Cuma-gach Ua Laithen, lord of Sil-Duibhthire, and Gillamoniuc Ua hEochadha, lord of Clann-Sinaigh, and many others along with them, were slain. Amhalghaidh, son of Ruaidhri Ua Ruadhagain, was killed by the men of Fearnmhagh. Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, King of Ireland with opposition, after having suffered from long illness (for he was not well since the head of Conchobhar Ua Macleachlainn had been brought from Cluain-mic-Nois till this time), died at Ceann-coradh, in the thirty-second year of his reign, and in the seventy-seventh of his age, on the day before the Ides of July precisely, after long suffering, after intense penance for his sins, and after taking the body of Christ and his blood; and Tadhg Ua Briain and his son died in the same month. In commemoration of the death of Toirdhealbhach was said:

Eighty years without falsehood,
And a thousand of great extent,
And six years, from the birth of the dear Son of God,
To the death of the modest Toirdhealbhach.
The night of Tuesday, on the pridie of the Ides of July,
Before the festival of Jacob of pure mind,
On the twenty-second, died the
Mighty supreme King Toirdhealbhach.

Maelseachlainn, son of Conchobhar, went to Ath-cliath, and was defeated by the foreigners and the Leinstermen in a battle called "The Breach of Cribnach," in which were slain Maelchiarain Ua Cathasaigh, lord of Saithne and Tuath-Luighne; Maelhuain, lord of Feara-Ceall; and many others besides them. The Sinnach Finn, i.e. Tadhg Ua Catharnaigh, lord of Teathbha, and Cinaedh, his son, and Ua Muireadhaigh, chief of Muintir-Thamain, were treacherously slain by Maelseachlainn, son of Conchobhar, at Loch Maighe Uatha; in revenge of Murchadh, son of Conchobhar, having been slain by Ua Cathar-
hUa cCearrainis Sionnach. hUa dAghellám, tighna Aonghail, no turaim la Conaillibh. Mac beatai Ua Conocobaip, tighna Chiappaige, vo mairba (no vo ecc).

Aorp Spiort, mile ochtmotha a phicte. Maoilechloinn, mac Conocobaip, pi Tadhgach, vo mairba la Caetsal, mac Muiricen, la rírach Tlétba i aCruitach Erin cop Mael, trim reill 7 meabail, Donnall mac Ghiollapartaice, tighna Orlaige, beic taip mbeirt i ngalar rua. Caetsal Ua Céitrade vo mairba la Laisnib. Cúplice Ua Chiappa, tighna Copepple, vo mairba. Donnall Ua Laitein vo mairba la Doimall mac mac Loctann. Maoilechloinn Ua hAirt, i. vo Chlomna Daraimeata, tighna Tlétba, vecc. Cacht ettip Ruanaip Ua Conocobaip, pi Connaict, 7 Aod mac Airt Ui Ruain, tighna Conmacne 7 bheinte, hi e Conaict la eCopaip, 7 po meabail pop Ua Ruain. Mapbhaip é beinim, 7 Muiripbach mac Dhub, torpeac Munntipre hEolair, 7 mac Corgaip Ui Shiptrein, 7 mac Cúplice Ua Fhlaitail, 7 maire Conmacne apéma etip mair 7 boir, torpeacar 7im cair ní ló Cogann la Ruainib. Ap vo mparimhité an eárta mian atgubaird,

Seacht mbriathna 18 ochtmotha án,
Aigh rile coinn coitir,
O po goiar Cspiopt gan coll,
Co cair conacail la ecopann.

Caets Ratha Eartain ettip Laisnib, 7 fíonna Múintiar, con naomh nó Múiri-

cóspreach Ua náppúna 7 mé byrpaib Múintiar pop Laisnib 7 pop pop mac Doimall

[as was also] "Gillumonimie O’Hechoc, mionion" [recte, lord] "of Kindred Sinay, and many others."—Cod. Charcl., tom. 49.

The Annals of Clonmaeneoise give, under 1083 and 1084, some of the events entered by the Four Masters under 1086, as follows:

"A.D. 1083. The king fell sick of a grievous sickness this year, and was so ill therein that all his hair fell off."

"A.D. 1084" [recte, 1086]. "Moyle-Isa O’Brothogha, the elder and judge of Ireland, was so ingenious and witty, and withall so well learned, that he composed great volumes, con-

high O'Brien, king of Ireland, died in Kincora, after great torments and long penance, and after receiving the sacrament of the body and blood of Christ, pridie Idus Juli, in the 77th year of his age. His son, Toig, also died within a month. The overthrow of Cruicha upon Me-

lachlin by Leinster and Gentiles" [recte, Galls], where Macelkieran O’Cathasay fell with many others. "And the overthrow of the Eastians" [Ori-

entales] "upon O’Nechu, where DonellO’Hatte-

ley was killed. The overthrow of Eochall by Ultermen upon Airgalls and O’Kungan, where Conmacach O’Lahen, king of Derythire, was lost"
naigh Sinnach. Ua Baighecalhain, lord of Airghialla, fell by the Conailli. Mac Beathadh Ua Conchochhair, lord of Ciarraighe, was killed, or died.

The Age of Christ, 1087. Maed-scarechhainn, son of Conchochhair, King of Teamhair, was killed by Cathal Mac Muirigen and the men of Teathbha, at Ard-achadh-Epscoip-Meîl̄, through treachery and guile. Domhnall Mac Gilla-phadraig, lord of Osraighhe, died after long illness. Cathal Ua Cenfaidha was killed by the Leinstermen. Cusleibhe Ua Ciirdha, lord of Càibre, was killed Domhnall Ua Laithen was killed by Domhnall, the son of Mac Lochtainn. Maedruanaidh Ua hAirt, i.e. of the Clan-Diarnada, lord of Teathbha, died. A battle was fought between Ruaidhri Ua Conchochhair, King of Connaught, and Aedh, son of Art Ua Ruaire, lord of Connhaicne and Breifne, at Conachair, in Corann, where Ua Ruaire 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 Connhaicnii, 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 Conachair 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 himselfe, died this year. Terlahgh 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. Melanughlyn went to Dublin, and was encountered and discomfitted by the Danes, where Keran O'Cahasie, prince of Saitnie, with the most part of the land of Lwynie, were slain. Teig Shenannagh O'Caharnic, archprince of the land of Teaffa, with his son, Kynmath, and the chief of Montyr-Thlaman, were killed treacheronously by Moyleseghlyn mac Connor O'Melanghlyn, in revenge of his brother, Morragh mac Connor, that was slain by Kaharnagh Shenagh. Of this Teig, Montyr-Hagan, now called Foxes Contrey, or the contrey of Killecourty, teoke the name. "

\(\text{"Ard-achadh-Epscoip-Meîl̄ : i.e. Ardagh, of which Bishop Meîl is the patron."
}

\(\text{"Conachair :—Now Cunghill, a towland in the parish of Achenry, barony of Leyny, and county of Sligo."
}

\(\text{"Ua Siridein :—Now anglicised Sheridan, without the prefix Ua or O'"
}

\(\text{"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."
}
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 Ravelly, in the county of Carlow.

The name Tuathth-inbhfr in Breaghga, i.e. the district of the invers 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-Culpa, 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
and Donnluinn, son of Mael-na-nabo, 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 Domhnall, lord of Ui-Drona, and Conall Ua Ciarnaic, 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-gCais, died. Cathalan Ua Forreidhi, a paragon of wisdom and piety, died on Shrovetide Sunday, the third of the Nones of March, at Imleach-Ibhair; of whom was said:

Cathalan of true piety
Was the sage of a congregation, was senior;
To heaven into the bright palace he passed,
On the festival of Ciaran of Saighir.

Tighearnach Ua Bracín, chief successor of Ciaran and Coman, died at Imhaidh Chiarnain; he was a paragon of learning and history. Maclisa Harris Nicolaus thinks it is most probable that the reign of William Rufus began on the day of his coronation, namely, Sunday, September 26th, 1087, not only because this is presumed to have been the usage, but because, being a younger son, he did not possess any hereditary right to the crown. —See Chronology of History, 2nd edition, p. 295. The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1087. Donell Mac Gilpatrick, king of Ossory, died. Cathal O'Cedfaa killed by Leinster. Cusleve O'Ciarda, king of Carbury, a suis oceissus. Macsealbhaeinn mac Conner, king of Taraich, killed by them of Tethva, by falsehood in Ardacha. Donell O'Laithen killed by Donell O'Lochlainn. A battle in Corann between Rory O'Conner, king of Comnaigh, and Hugh O'Rourke, king of Commacne, and Hugh, king of Commacne, with the best of that country, were last. A navy by Magranall's [sonnes], and by the king of Ulster's sonne, into Manainn, &c. the Isle of Man, where the Magranalls were slain. Great famine this year. Translatio velopirium S. Nicholaui loc anno 1086 - Cod. Clar., tom. 39."

Two of these events are noticed in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, under the year 1084, as follows:

"A. D. 1084 [recte. 1087]. Moylescahlyin mac Connor, King of Meath, was soon after [the killing of O'Caharnic] slain by Cahall Mac Morgan, and these of Tearla, in the town of Ardagh. Rowry O'Connor, king of Comnaeath, and the son of Art O'Royryk, encountered in battle with each other;" [wherein] "at last O'Royryk, with the most part of his family, were slain."

"Tighearnach Ua Bracín. He is the celebrated
Ruaibri Ua Concochair co phaibh Conmaéct do shábal lirí a dháirseas ri bhrí, bhean Múinín agh na mór le fírce a scrobail peca rom píuap, g of patraí marom por Muirchertae co prìeascab air a munntiop amh. Ro lao thu aí por cóiblach an pír éona urma trìeacht tìmceil ògh por air farbhge do thoimhridh Conmaéct. Íomhí do Copo Macnóin a Ruaibri po trí, g ar muacachtaí mór por písaib eòrpa ná bhaoin gán malairité don éip pin, g do pochpatar thá baogal tríar do marrib Conmaéct. Gioda cimpeinne, mac Cathail Ui Muirpín, toipreach Clonma Cimpeanna, g cúiponna, mac Muirceta Úrn toipreach Clonma Tiomaltaig, g mac Gioda cimpeinne, mac Echleighe, toipreach Copo Achdla. Air mor por Sholltaib Aicha chaib, Loca Sao, rí Pimt loingse ri náib eachtrach Múinín uain to mór oimpair thopreach Múinín do oigean. Slóigio lá Deichdail, mac Mac Lochlainn, té písa naol, co trùasairte Eireann inme in cConmaéctair, co trùas Ruaibri Ua Concochair, pí Conmaéct, gioda Conmaéct uile do. Do ògcochtaí tabhchaidh co na pochpatar thá thá Múinín, go mór pochpatar Loomedia, g por inmhirf

annalist whose work has been edited by Doctor O'Conor. For an account of the different copies of the Annals of Tigernach, the reader is referred to the Stowe Catalogue, p. 192. Tigernach questions the veracity of all the most ancient documents relating to Ireland, and makes the true historical epoch begin from Cinbaeth, and the founding of the palace of Eamhain Macha, about the eighteenth year of Ptolemy Lagus, before Christ, 305. *Osia mundanata Sido- rnum apo Cinbaeth inverita crand.* His quotations from Latin and Greek authors are numerous; and his balancing their authorities against each other manifests a degree of criticism uncommon in the iron age in which he flourished. He quotes Euseb, Orosins, Julius Africanus, Bedel, Josephius, St. Jerome, and others. It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Inistillean, at A. D. 1088, that this remarkable man was of the tribe of the Sil-Muirreadhaigh; and Dr. O'Conor boasts in a note that he was of the same race as the O'Conors of Connaught, who were the principal family of the Sil-Muirreadhaigh.

*Mor.—*The death of this Mor is entered under the year 1086 in the Annals of Clon-
Ua Maclgiric, 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. More, daughter of Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, and wife of the King of Connought, died. Of these Muireheartach Ua Briain said:

Mor, daughter of the son of Tadhg from the North,
Reached the unvictorious house of the dead;
Dubhechbhlaith went to Cianain
On a cold autumnal morning.

Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, with the men of Connought, 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 Connought. Corco-Modhruaigh 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 Connought, being left in danger, were slain, namely, Gillaeoirpthe, son of Cathal Ua Mughron, chief of Clann-Cathail, and Cusonna, son of Murchad ODhar, chief of Clann-Tomataigh, and the son of Gillachrist, son of Echthighern, chief of Corca-Achlauna. A great slaughter was made of the foreigners of Ath-clath, Loch-Garman, and Port-Lairge, by the Ui-Eathach-Mumhan, on the day that they [jointly] attempted to plunder Coreach-Mumhan. An army was led by Domhnall, the son of Mac Lochlainn, King of Ireland, and the people of the north of Ireland with him, into Connought; and Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, King of Connought, gave him the hostages of all Connought. Both proceeded with their forces into Munster; and they burned Luimneach, and plundered

annosc: "A. D. 1086. Dowcowlye, the King of Connought's daughter, and Queen of Munster, died. More, daughter of King Terlach, and Queen of Connought, wife of Rowry O'Connor, died."—Ann. Clon.

* Inis-Adharcach: i.e. the Horned Island. Now Inchehy, 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 Adhircach, at the year 1157, infra.

* Corca-Achlauna.—A territory in the east of the county of Roscommon, the ancient inheritance of the family of Mac Branain, comprising the parishes of Banlin, Kiltrustan, Cloonfinlough, and the western half of the parish of Lissomilly.—See note 1, under A. D. 1256.
Macine na Muine, i. e. húnleacach lúbair, 7 Locht Cear, 7 óibrigh rígh, 7 Dún Ache, 7 co trom in Úa Ceilcín, 7 ruimh eaim mac Cealgh Úi Ruainc o épocalb Sauncel, 7 ni thacaillte, 7 ni níuair Úin eomha, 7 ni go stair óich briste tála, 7 Sauncel 1 riailíúr a náitine, 7 tangarcráin na tigéid iarain. Aonair poigné na náitine 7 in Mac Madaóin Úi Cúineoir, mac Conacail 1 Occain, 7 mac Caithach Úi Longair. Ó dhaon ba, eic, óp, òptír, 7 capna tar a cem ó Mhírechilbhach Úa Ómha in ma roinntaideach. Óthair, ma thuille Mùithreachail, deicce.

Aon Céipit, mile ochtmotha a náin. Síollapárthruice Úa Céileánach ríceal (i. e. trom) Átha Maca, Concoabhar, mac Rosartaig Úi Mochilomain píneach Cathain mac Óir, 7 Óirgail Úa Meiròaidh, peileáigim Inleachach lúbair, deicce. Mac an iochta Eaceach Ua ro trom Úí Mhínaiphe, filli eocréad mac Aeda Úi Chriochaim, tigimh Úí Mhínaiphe, 7 ni táip tóipí deicce naReach ólanaíb, go pochtaóir ripuaíb orte. Dommhach ó Dúinnail Reamtha, tigimh na Saighdi (no Úa Céileánach) na ripuo í go Chioncoabhar Úa Concoabhair Baillí eorna baosgal. Uachar a aílimp ro bhaí na amhrú, tairc eata an éalmatár eipníe. Dommhach Úa Síollapárthruithe, i. e. Dúinnail,

1. Inleach-Ibhair.—Now Emily, in the county of Tipperary.—See note i, under A. D. 541, p. 182, supra.

2. Locht-Gráine.—Now Lower 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 i, under A. D. 1516.

3. Brough-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 Uí Ólaí Chulain, and occupied till about the period of the English Invasion by his descendants, the O'Donovans.—See Leabhar-na-múrghart, p. 77, note i, and p. 88, note i. See also note i, 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 Coshna, and the plains along the Maigue, until finally expelled by Maurice FitzGerald, who was Lord Justice of Ireland in the year 1229.

4. Dún-Aíchach.—This is probably the remarkable fort now called Dunleapach, situated near Croom, in the parish of Dysart-Muirdeachbair, barony of Coshna, and county of Limerick.

5. Drain-Uí-Chreachain: i.e. O'Craithéir's Ridge or Long Hill. In the Dallas copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, and the Chronicon Scoto-roman, it is called Drumin-Uí-Chreachain, 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 Coshna, and county of Limerick, about three miles north of Kilnallock.
the plain of Munster, i.e. as far as Imleach-Ibhair, Loch-Gair, Brugh-Righ, Dun-Ached, and Druim-Ui-Cleirchein; and they carried off the head of the son of Caileach Ua Ruairi 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 Ceinneidigh; the son of Conghalach Ua hOgain; and the son of Eochaidh Ua Loing-sigh. Cows, horses, gold, silver, and flesh-meat, were [afterwards] given in ransom of them by Murchheartach Ua Briain. Dearbhail, daughter of Ua Maelsachnaill, died.

The Age of Christ, 1089. Gilphadraig Ua Chlechta, Scennab (i.e. Prior) of Ard-Macha; Conchobhar, son of Flogartach Ua Maedduin, Scennab of Chaun-mie-Nois; and Fearghal Ua Miodegdhaigh, lector of Imleach-Ibhair, died. A battle was gained by the Ui-Eathanach-Uladh over the men of Fearnmhagh, wherein fell the son of Aedh Ua Crichain, lord of Fearnmhagh, and twelve Tanists of the nobility, with numbers of others. Donnchadh, son of Domnall Reamhach, lord of Leinster (or of Ui-Ceinnsealaigh), was slain by Conchobhar Ua Conchobhair Failge, by unfair advantage. He was the most illustrious hero that lived in his time, a prop of battle for bravery. Donnchadh, grandson

Saingeal.—Now Singland, a townland in the parish of St. Patrick's, about one mile south-east of the city of Limerick.—See Septima Vita S. Patricii, part iii. c. xlv., in Colgan's Trias Thumann, p. 138, col. i.

Ua Ceinneidigh.—Now anglicised O'Kennedy, and more generally Kennedy, without the prefix Ua or O'.

Ua hOgain.—Now always anglicised Hogan, without the prefix. This family was seated at Arderony, about four miles to the north of Neagh, in the county of Tipperary.

Ua Maelsachnaill.—Otherwise written O'Maelsachnaill, and angliciz'd 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 quievit. 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 Marchaire to Dunachled, and brought with them the head of Mac Cailtg, and brake down Cencora, &c. Tiernach O'Broe, Aircinnech of Clon-mie-Nois, in Christo quievit. Great daughter of the Galls of Dublin, of Wicklow" [sec. Wexford], "and Waterford, by the O'Neachays of Munster, the day that they enterprised to spoyle Corke. Maelisa O'Madgiric, Archepst of Ireland, died. This year Tirlagh O'Conner, king of Ireland, was borne."—Cod. Claredc., tom. 49.

Domnall Reamhach; i.e. Domnall, or Daniel the Fat. He was evidently Domnall Mac Murchadha, who died in the year 1075.
The church of Clonmacnoise, on the south 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-Clothrain and Inis-Bedine are so called at the present day; but Inis-Aingin is now merely usually called Inis-Oineen, and, in English, "the Hare Island."

Ardkeenach. See note 3, Inis-Athkeenach, p. 933, supra.

Rocharth. Otherwise called Rachra, now Raghra, a townland in the west of the parish of Clonmacnoise, and north of Shannon Bridge, in the barony of Garrycastle, King's County. It is bounded on the west by the River Shannon, which divides it from the townlands of Raghra-beg and Cappaleitrim, in the parish of Moore, barony of Moycarnan, and county of Roscommon. See Rachre, referred to as a castle at A.D. 1557.

Cluain: i.e. Cluain-mic-Nois, or Clonmacnoise.

Cluain-eacain-Malahy. According to the gloss to the Feliré-Amyntis, at 21st of January, and O'Clery'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.

*Cluan-Modinog.* Otherwise called Inis-Moire-chaisil, i.e. the Tew at the Head of the Strand, now the town of Newry, in the
of Gillaphadraig (i.e. the son of Donhnall), was killed by the grandsons of Donhnall Breac. Gillacainnigh Ua Flaithfhíleadadh, lord of Dealgahun-Brethra, was slain by his brother, Aedh, son of Cochlán Ua Flaithfhíleadadh. The fleet of the men of Munster, under the conduct of Muirchearach Ua Briain, arrived on the Sinai, and upon Loch Ribh; and they plundered the churches of the lake, namely, Inis-Clothraidh, Inis-bo-finne, Inis-Ainggin, and Cluain-Eamhain. But Aidhirceach and Rechmatúi 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 Atl-Luain, where Ua Maeleachlainn, i.e. Donhnall, son of Flann, King of Teamhair, was in readiness to attack them; and they left all their ships and vessels to ÓMaeleachlainn there, and placed themselves under his protection; and they were afterwards conveyed home in safety to Munster. Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair and Donhnall Ua Maeleachlainn went in ships and boats, and plundered Munster as far as Cluain-cacín-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 Donhnall Ua Maeleachlainn, until he reached Òbhar-Chium-trachta; and he plundered the men of Fearnmhagh, Conaille, Mughdhorna, and Ói-Meith, and burned all Conaille. Óslain-Chiarain was purchased for ever by Cormac Mac Cuinn na mBocht from Óa Flaiththen, and from Donhnall, son of Flann Ua Maeleachlainn, King of Meath. Coreach, Ímleach-Ibhair, Ard-fearta, and Gilla-dará, were burned. Lusca was burned by the men of Munster, and nine score persons were burned in its Daimhliag [stone-church].


7 Óslain-Chiarain.—This was the name of St. Ciaran's hospital at Clonmacnoise.—See note under the year 1032, supra.

7 Ard-fearta.—Now Ardéirt, 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 Hibernica, p. 299.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1089. Lusk burnt, with the Daimhliag [stone-church] and nine score men therein. "by the men of Munster. Kildare also burnt this year. Donell mac Fat Donell, king of Leinster, murdered by his own. Murtach O'Laythen, king of Dathair, died. The battle of Germaine, gained over the men of Fernavy, and many were also killed by the O'Neathachs, and by Ulster, in Slevináid. Doncha mac Gilpatrick, king of Ossary, murdered of his own. Gilpatrick O'Kedigan, Sceap of Ardagh, died on Christmas eve."—Col. Clarend., tom. 19.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise notice some of
the same events under the year 1087, as follows:

"A.D. 1087" [ɛcɛt, 1089]. "Munstermen brought a great fleet on the river of Synna and Loghriv, and robbed, and took the spoils of all the churches upon the islands of that loch, viz., of Innis-Clothran, Innis-Bollyn, Innis-Angine, and Cloneawyn: which Rowry O'Connor, king of Connought, seeing, he caused to be stopped the fords on the Synna, called Midreensch and Rathkre, 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 Donnell mac Flyn O'Melaghlyn, king of Meath, to whose protection they wholeste committed themselves, and yeilded all their cotts, ships, and boats, to be disposed of at his pleasure, which he received, and sent said conduct with them until they were left at their native place of Monaster. Gillekenny O'Flattyle, prince of Delvyn-Bethra, was killed by his own brother, Hugh mac Cogh-kan. Donnoagh ma Donnell Reawar (in English, the falt), king of Lynster, was killed by Connor O'Connor, prince of Affalic; and also Donnoagh mac Donnell mac Ghilipatrick, prince of Ossorie, was killed. Isill Kieran, or the hospital of St. Keyran, was purchased by Cormack Mac Connemaght from O'Flayhyn and Donnell mac Flyn O'Melaghlyn of Meath, for ever."

"Un Broughagh.---Now anglicised Buckley, without the prefix Un or O'.

"Successor of Cormacach in Cumanach.---i.e. Abbot of Dromachose, in the barony of Kee-nignt, and county of Lounderry.

"Un Cairecda.---Now anglicised Carlan, Carland, Carland, and Carleton, without the prefix Un or O'. William Carleton, the author
The Age of Christ, 1090. Maelduin, successor of Mochuda, and Cian Ua Buaichaill\(a\), successor of Caimneach in Cianacha\(a\), died. Inghadan, lector of Cluain-Iraird, was killed. Maelruanaidh Ua Cairecallain\(a\), lord of Clann-Diarmada\(b\), and Gillachrist Ua Luinigh\(b\), lord of Cinel-Moën\(b\), were killed one day by Domhnall O'Lochaill. A great meeting took place between Domhnall, the son of Mac Lochlainn, King of Aileach; and Muirchearacht Ua Briaín, King of Caiscal; and Domhnall, son of Flann Ua Macleachlainn, 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. Muirchearacht Ua Briaín afterwards went into Meath upon a predatory excursion; and a battle was fought between Domhnall, King of Meath, and Muirchearacht, with their forces, at Magh-Lena\(c\). The Munstermen were defeated and slaughtered, with Macleachlainn Ua Dunghalaigh, Mac-Conin Ua Duibhgin, and Maelmordha Ua Domnauill, son of the King of Ui-Ceinnsealach. A plundering army was led by Domhnall Ua Macleachlainn into Munster, and he burned Dun-na-Sgiath\(d\). Another predatory excursion was made by the same Domhnall, on which he plundered all Ormond. Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair burned Dun-Aichet\(d\). Muirchearacht Ua Brie, lord of the Deisi, was killed. Muirchearacht Ua Briaín went upon Loch-Riach\(e\), by taking an unfair advantage. A hosting was made by Muirchearacht Ua Briaín, the men of Munster,

of Traits and Stories of the Irish Peasantry, is of this family, and his Irish name is Utham Ua Cupeallain.

\(a\) Clann-Diarmada.—A sept of the Cinel-Eoghaín, seated on the east side of the River Foyle, in the barony of Tirkearan, and county of Londonderry. The name of this tribe is now preserved in that of the parish of Clonemore, in this barony.

\(b\) 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 \(a\), under A. D. 1178.

\(c\) Magh-Lena.—Now Moylena, otherwise Killbride, a parish comprising the town of Tallanmore, in the barony of Ballycowan, and King's County.—See note \(a\), under A. D. 962, p. 361, and p. 105, col. 1.

\(d\) Dun-na-Sgiath.—Now Dunglaskagh, a townland in the parish of Rathlynon, barony of Clanwilliam, and county of Tipperary.—See note under A. D. 1043.

\(e\) Dun-Aichet.—See note under A. D. 1088.

\(f\) Loch-Riach.—Now Longboro, in the county of Galway.

6 d 2
The battle of Magh-Lena is noticed in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, at 1088, as follows:

"A. D. 1088" [recte, 1090]. "Moriertagh, son of King Terlagh O'Brien, succeeded his father, and reigned after him eleven years. The king came with his forces into Meath, and took a prey there, but was overtaken by Donell mac Flynn. King of Meath, at Molena, in Fermanagh, where many of King Moriertagh's army were slain, as Moyleseaghlyn O'Dongaly, the son of Conin O'Dowgyn, and the son of Mollmorry O'Donnell, prince of the O'Kinsellas."

"Cinath Ua Mordha, lord of Lucchis: anglicized Kenny O'More, lord of Leix.

"Macrumadha, son of Concurn.—This Macrumadha 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 Armoy, in Connaught."
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. Ceannfaeladh Ua hOgain, successor of Bremainn, died. Murchadh, grandson of Domhnall Recanhar, was treacherously killed by Enda, son of Diarmait. The grandson of Aedh, son of Ruaidhri [Ua Flaithbheartaigh], lord of West Connaught, died. Cinaedh Ua Mordha, lord of Laoighis, and the son of Macruanaidh, son of Cucainne, mutually fell by each other in the house of Ua Briain, at Caiscal. Cearbhall, grandson of Aedh, senior of the Clann-Colmain, died. Laighghuen, i.e. the Buidhcanach Ua Duinncothaigh, lord of Gailcangar, was slain by the Ui-Briain. A hosting was made by the Connaughtmen, and they burned a great part of Munster. Bran Ua Caimdealbhain 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-Failghue and the grandchildren 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

\[ A. D. 1091. \] *Maelisa Collonhannus S. Patricii* (id est, Archiepiscopus Ardmanachanus), post longam pseudantium deseruit die 20 Decembris, ejusque locum occupat statim Domnaldus filius Amalgadii. Unde, cum Maelisa supra ad annum 1068 vocetur filius Amalgadii, videtur hic Domnaldus tuisse ejus frater."—Trias Thann., p. 299.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1091. Murcha, son's sonne to Donell farr, killed by falsehood by Enna mac Dermot. The west half of the Rath of Ardmacb burnt. Dunslevy O'Heooghay, king of Ulster, killed by Mac Lochuainn's sonne, and by the king of Aliche, at Belach gort-an-Indiair, in battle. Rory mac Hugh his sonne, king of West Con-

\[ Madisa. \] "A. D. 1091. Madisa Colmanhannus S. Patricii (id est, Archiepiscopus Ardmanachanus), post longam pseudantium deserted die 20 Decembris, susque locum occupat statim Domnaldus filius Amalgadii. Unde, cum Madisa supra ad annum 1068 vocetur filius Amalgadii, videtur hic Domnaldus tuisse ejus frater."—Trias Thann., p. 299.

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A few of the events noticed in the Annals of the Four Masters, under 1091, are given in the Annals of Cunnaicose under 1089, thus:

"A. D. 1089" [recte, 1091]. "Dunslevy O'Heooghay, king of Ulster, was killed by Donell mac Loghlynn, prince of Aliche, Cy-nath O'Morrey" [O'More], "and Mellronic mac Concerne fought hand to hand in the king's house in Cashell, and were both slain. Moyleisa, Primatt of Ardmanch, died."

The reader should bear in mind that King of Uludia, or that part
traces, vee ceap bhreann 25 October, 7 Domnall, mac Ua Madgana, borpnead ma ionad irm abhach na ceoil. Sitriug, mac Giolla-brudhe, do marbhadh meabhal.


of Ulster, east of Lough Neagh and the River Ban.

Loch Carriggin. Now Cargin’s Lough, near Lisb, in the county of Roscommon.

Trié-thor: i.e. the great third or central division of Armagh.

Trié-Sorain: 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. Are Arachachana nae sous Eithne, ma pears de Trié-mor, et altera Trié-
Saxon, iure intus ascutor quartu Calendas September."—Triis Thiama., 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 Domnall, who died in 1011, who was the son of Marchadh, who died in 1011 (from whose brother, Saerbitheathach, the Mac Carthalys of Munster are descended), who was son of Domnala, who was son of Ceallachan Caisil, King of Munster, who died in the year 951.—See Circuit of Múrchairteach Mac Niall, p. 61.
20th of December; and Domhnall, son of Anhelgaidilh, was immediately installed in his place in the abbacy. Sitric, son of Gilhbrude, was treacherously killed.

The Age of Christ, 1092. Comnnaic 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 Gacidihi; Muircheartach, son of Long-seach, successor of Finne of Chlain-Iraid; and Maelisa Ua hArrachtain, successor of Ailbe of Imleach, died. The Devotee, i.e. Fiachra Ua Follanmain, 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. Rualadhri Ua Conchobhair, i.e. Rualadhri na Soilithe Buidhe, supreme King of Connaught, was blinded by Ua Flaithbheartaigh, i.e. Flaithbheartaigh, and Foghartach O'Foghartaigh, through treachery and guile. Rualadhri was seven times a gossip to Ua Flaithbheartaigh. Domnchadh Mac Cartligh, lord of Eoghanacht-Chaisil, was killed by Ceallachan-Caisi. Enda, son of Diarmada, lord of Ui-Ceinnseal Sainge, was killed by the Ui-Ceinnsealach themselves. A great predatory excursion was made by the Connhaiceni over Sil-Muirchaigh, so that Magh-Aci was left without cattle. Domnchadh, son of Ua Conchobhaire 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. Diarmad Ua Briain was expelled into Ulster. Muirchaigh Mac Carthaigh, lord of Eoghanacht, died. Domhnall, son of Anhelgaidilh,

3 Muireadach Mac Carthaigh.—He is the ancestor of the Mac Carthys of Munster, and the first person ever called Mac Carthaigh. He was the son of Carthaigh, who was son of Sairbheartach, son of Domnchadh, 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 religions of Connacht, was drowned. Clon-niec-Nais spoilyed by Monstreamen. Rory O'Connor, Archking of Connacht, blinded by O'Flaherty deceitfully. Mureach Mac Carthy, King of Eonacht Caisil, mortuus est. Donell mac Awalgua, Clerk of Patrick, visiting Kindred-Owen, got his will [co recc a pein]. "The Rath of Ardmath with the church, 4 Cal. Sept, and a great part of the great Trien" [and a part of the Saxons' Trien].
Hugh, the Dinnéarch, i.e. pig. The House Ailill Domnall, his successor, Qod, of Connacht, and his learned guests, as the spies of Connaught, Rowrie O'Connor, King of Connaught, had his eyes put out most maliciously by flatbrotach O'Flaherty and Fogartagh O'Fogarty, Cormac Mainistreagh, the sage and learned divine of Ireland, died."

"Successor of Colman of Cill-Mic-Dunch: i.e. Bishop of Kilmaudagh, in the county of Galway.

1 Teach-acidheadh: i.e. House of the Guests, or the Hospital.

1 The Aithcheairch: i.e. the ex-priest.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1093. Donogh Mac Carty, king of Eamacht-Cassill; Trenar O'Kelly, king of Bregh; Hugh O'Bolain, King of Fernavay; Hugh Mac Cahill O'Conner, King of Connacht, anni occisi sunt. Hugh, Archbishop of Domnall-Kieran; Ailill O'Niallan, Coarb of Kieran, and Cronan,}

"Three of the events entered by the Four Masters under the year 1092, are given in the Annals of Cennacoise under 1090, as follows:

"A. D. 1090" [°œÊ, 1092]. "The Fleet of Munster robbed and tooke the spoyle of Conva-knowe. Rowrie O'Connor, King of Connaught, had his eyes put out most maliciously by Flatbrotach O'Flaherty and Fogartagh O'Fogarty, Cormac Mainistreagh, the sage and learned divine of Ireland, died."
successor of Patrick, made a visitation of Cinel-Eoghaín, and obtained his demand. Aedh, son of Cathal Ua Conchochbhair, was taken prisoner by Brian; and the chieftainship of Sil-Muirheadhaigh was given to Gilla-na-naemh Ua Conchochbhair. The fleet of the men of Munster plundered Cluain-mic-Nois.

The Age of Christ, 1093. The Bishop Ua Brighten died. Ailill Ua Niallain, Tanist-abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. The successor of Cronan of Tuaim-Greine; and the successor of Cohman of Cluain-Scopta; Aedh, airchinneach of Daimhliag-Chianain; Ua Scopta, successor of Cronan; and Aedh Ua Conghaile, airchinneach of the Teach-aedheachd of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Aedh Ua Canannain, lord of Cinel-Conaill, was blinded by Domhnall Ua Lochlainn, King of Aileach. Aedh Ua Baigheallain, lord of Oirghialla, was slain by the Conailli-Muirtheimhne. Aedh, son of Cathal Ua Conchochbhair, lord of Sil-Muirheadhaigh, was killed in Munster, while in fetters, by Fogartach Ua Fogartaigh, through treachery and guile. The Aithcheileach, i.e. Niall, son of Ruaidhri Ua Conchochbhair, was killed by the Connahenieni. Dubhdara, the grandson of Aighemian, lord of Luighe, died. Trenchear Ua Ceallhaigh, lord of Breagha, was killed by Ua Duibhidh in Daimhliag-Chianain. Muircheartach Ua Briain plundered the Ui-Muirheadhaigh, and expelled them into Tir-Eoghaín, after having made a prisoner of their lord, Gilla-na-naemh Ua Conchochbhair, and of Ua Concanannain, the son of Tadhg, lord of Ui-Diarmada. The Sil-Muirheadhaigh 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. Donnsleibhe Ua hEochadha, King of Ulidia, was slain by the King of Aileach, i.e. Domhnall, the son of Mac Lochlainn, in
The height, Oorhnall, is a remarkable hill in Oipjiallaib of mac Oorhnall, 
"Mayh-Oibj Laijnib, 1 ccopcpacrap Gojain, Do rills, the "i rip e. Uachtar-ard. See oppaib, Udnsaucap an "remarkable Loch the Loughinsholin, Don Concol')ap Do pij 
O'Clery's Clane The Ua Dich, Pass na po arhpa paip.

Dopibipi, 

50 cjfpna 946 Ufrhpach, Ua liuipc Loclainn, "liulrain: Bealach-Guiri-an-iulhair:

summit himpfo paopclanoaib -

of the ruins of a round tower and ancient church, situated in the ba-

roiny of South Salt, and county of Kildare.

Loch Lobbain.—Now Lough Leane, about one mile to the south of the village of Fore, in
the north-east of the county of Westmeath. 
—See note 4, under the year 861, p. 501, supra.

The hill over Fedhbar-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-Guiltir-an-ribhain. The men of Ireland collected to Dublin, namely, Muircheartach Ua Briain, with Munstermen, the Osraighi, and the Leinstermen; Domhnall, the son of Mac Lochlainn, King of Oileach, with the Cinel-Conaill and Cinel-Feighain; 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 Athelbiath, with ninety ships. These proceeded from the East to Magh-Laghican, and they burned Uachtar-ard, 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 Athelbiath, and deposed the King of Teamhair, i.e. Domhnall [Ua Maelseachlainn], and banished him into Oirghialla, the men of Meath having turned against him. After this Ua Maelseachlainn set out with a small party from the North, and seized the cows of Luighne and of all East Meath; but the people of Luighne and East Meath, and the soldiers of the King of Munster, overtook him at Loch Lebhinn, 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 Aighenmain and his troop; and their own king was slain by them, i.e. Domhnall, son of Flann, and also Gilla-Emain, son of Lughaidh, on the hill over Fobhar-Feichin. Flathbheartach Ua Aidith, lord of Ui-Eachtach-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 Conchobhain, lord of Cianachta Glinne Geimhin, died after a good life. Conchobhar Ua Conchobhain, lord of Ui-Failghe, was taken prisoner by Muircheartach Ua Briain, King of Munster. An army was led by Muircheartach Ua Briain, with the men of Munster, into Connaught, but he returned back without hostages. Another army was led by lake and land, by the same people,
A.D. 1094. All the nobility and forces of Ireland assembled and gathered together at Dublin, with King Murciertach O'Brien, both Munstermen, Lynstermen, and people of Ossearie. Donell mac Flynn O'Melaghlyn, king of Meath; Donall O'Heochaa of Ulster, and Godfrey of Dublyn, with ninety ships. These of the East
to Dun-Tais; and they divided Meath between two, i.e. between Donnchadh, son of Murchadh, son of Flann, and Conchobhair, son of Macbeachhuaum. Ruaidhri Ua Donnagain, lord of Aradh, died. A battle was gained by Taolg, son of Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, and the Sil-Muireadaigh, 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 Fidlimacha. Of the chieftains who were slain in this battle were Amhlaebh Ua h'Aichir, Donn-sleibhe Ua Cumm'naelaidh, and the son of Gillafursa Ua Maelhnaidh. Imhar Mac Gilla-Ultain, chief of Muintir-Macilsimna, was slain by the men of Meath. Domhnall, successor of Patrick, made a visitation of Munster for the first time; and he obtained his full tribute of screballs [scrupuli], besides offerings from the inhabitants. Gilla-na-ninghean, son of Ua Cobithaigh, lord of Uibhall, died. The aircrimneach of Achadh-fábhair was killed by the men of Ceara.

The Age of Christ, 1095. The Bishop Ua Corcrain, successor of Brenainn of Cluain-fearta, [died]. The Senior Mac Maedalna, chief amncha 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-Cluith; Ua Manchain, i.e. the Brehon [judge], successor of Cacimhghin; Mac Maras Ua Caemhain, successor of Oenna, of the tribe of O'Conner of Allach, who died of it. The Bishop of Ath-Cluith, Ua Manchain, i.e. the Brehon [judge], successor of Cacimhghin; Mac Maras Ua Caemhain; Mac Maras Ua Caemhain; Mac Maras Ua Caemhain; Mac Maras Ua Caemhain; Mac Maras Ua Caemhain; Mac Maras Ua Caemhain; Mac Maras Ua Caemhain; Mac Maras Ua Caemhain.

came to Oghterarde, where they gave a discomfiture to the Munstermen, people of Ossoric, and Lysternmen. The Ulstermen retraced upon them, and would neither hinder or quenge the Lysternmen, but went and banished Godfrey out of Dublin, and also deposed Donell; whereupon the deposed King of Meath went to the land of Lwyne, and there took a prey; and being pursued by East Meath, and the King of Munster's guard, was slain among the cows at Loghidw:m, by one belonging to himself called Mac Ageman; and see this was the end of Donell, king of Meath, that was deposed of his kingdom, and slain by his own people. Connor O'Connor of Aflac, King of Lystern, was taken captive by King Mairtiragh O'Bryen. Clonvicknose was robbed, and the spoyle taken by those of Brawnie and the O'Rey Whole, on Monday in Shrove Fride. Success was likewise robbed by those of Fercall and Aflac. Clonvicknose was also robbed the same day by the son of Mac Coghlan and Delym. King Mortagh O'Brien, with his Munstermen, went to Connaught to take hostages, and returned from thence without any. The King, with another army, came to Dountaise, in Meath, and divided Meath into two parts between two kings of the O'Melaughlyns, viz., Donugh mac Murrogh mac Flyn, and Connor mac Moyleseaghly of O'Melaughlyns. —Ann. Chot.

1. Mac Maras Ua Caemhain.—He was probably the Mac Maras Trogh, who transcribed a charter
The Book of Kells, some time previous to the year 1094. — See the Miscellany of the Irish Archæological Society, pp. 132, 156.

* Ua Conchoiba:—This name is obsolete in the south of Ireland; but it exists in Ulster, where it is anglicised as Cranney.

The Islands: i.e. the Hebrides, or western islands of Scotland.

* Ua Seaghaltha:—Now O'Shea, O'Shee, and sometimes Shea, and Shee, without the prefix Ua or O'. According to O'Heerin's topographical poem, O'Faly, who was the senior of the race of King Conary II, in Ireland, was chief of the territory of Corca-Dhuibhne, or Coreannay, which extended from the River Mung westwards to the strand, Finatraigh, 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'Faly, was sometimes chief lord of all the race of Conary.

* Ard-achadh: i.e. High Field, now Ardagh, in the parish of Rannoon, barony of Carey, and county of Antrim.—See Ordinance Map of the county of Antrim, sheet 11.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:
Dealbhna-Beag; Cairbre, i.e. the Bishop Ua Ceitharnaigh, successor of Maedhog; Ua Rimmanaigh, lector of Leitighlann; Eochaidh Ua Coisi, Vice-abbot of Achadh-bo; Scannlan Ua Cnaimhsighe, annachara of Lismore; Buadhach Ua Cearraidh, priest of Cill-Dalua; Dubhshlatach Ua Muireadhaigh; Aed, son of Maelisa Ua Brolchain, a chief lector; and Augustin Ua Cinn, 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 Forruatha-Laighean; Mathghamhain Ua Scaghlinn, lord of Corca-Dhuibhne; Ua Macleracibhe, one of the people of Inleach-Ibhair; OthAinbhidh, lord of Oirghialla; and Ua Conchohblair, lord of Ciamacha-Glinne-Geimhin. Ua hEignigh, lord of Fecara-Manach, was slain. Gilhachrain, the son of Mac-Ualghairg, lord of Ua-Dubhhaireacht, was slain. A great victory was gained at Ard-achadh, by the Dal-Araide, over the Ulidians, wherein were slain Lochlann Ua Cairill, royal heir of Ulidia; and Gillachombhuill Ua Cairill; and a great host along with them. Domhnall Ua Muireagain, lord of all Teadhbh, and Annamhbic, the son of Mac Conmaedha, son of the chief of Sil-Ronain, were treacherously slain, while in fletas, in Munster. Tailtli, daughter of Domhnall Gott, died. Tadhg, son of Cathal Ua Conchohblair, 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 Conmaiceni, i.e. the Cineal-Cais, the Cineal-Dubhain, and the Cineal-Lughna. Ua Conchohblair, lord of Cuirraighe, was killed by his brother. Cuoigeriche Ua hAinbhidh, lord of Fecara-Bile, was killed by Domnachadh Ua Maelseachtain. Dubhchobhlaigh, daughter of the lord of Osraighe, and the lady of Osraighe.

"A.D. 1095. Great snow fallen the Wednesday after Easter, which killed innumerable men, fowle, and cattle. Kells, with its churches; Drowe, with its books; Ardrana, with its church; and many other churches towmes, cre- mate sunt. Senaor Mac Maelshuma, archaged of Ireland, in pace dormiet. Darbhach O'Saancha, gentle priest of Ferta; Dongsus, bishop of Dublin; Hugh mac Maelisa, Cearb of Patrick, died. Kilkanan, son of Mac Ualgharg, minion of Duvinrecht, a suis occasas. O'Heegny, King of Fermanach, killed by his" [own people]. "The battle of Arslagh by Dalary upon Ulster, where Gilsonraig O'Carill" [was slain]. "Great sickness in Ireland, that killed many men, from the Calends of August untill May next. Murtach O'Cairre, minion of Kindrel-Acnes, and heir of Ailech, mortus est. Carbroe O'Keernay, in pendentia mortus est, i.e. the archpriest" [pobh, noble bishop] "of Cinslayes. Godfrey Mearanach, King of Gaill, mortus est." —Ann. Uit.; Cod. Cherced., tom. 49.
Dominum
Ua Macáinn, tigína Ua nÉachach, vécce.

Ait Sphért, mile nocht a pé. hUa Coghlaítn puí eppcrop, 7 cómpobha
arbmu, vécce. Eogán Ua Cúinduic, aprimneach Dópe, vécce in oét vécce
Callann lanuamí. Column Ua hAnpháin, aprimneach Roppa Cléitip,
Plaín Ua Mumpeccam, aprimnech Déncéitip, Leáipíip hUa Cuinthíip, cóm-
phába Ciontgall, Mac Neactam hUa hUaíntíip, fúiletímn 7 napal pagant,
vécce. Ua Maitiucan, ollain 5Car, vécce. Cúileabh, mac Taríg
Uí Óirim, vo mápbair 1 Manann. Peit Eám pop Aine prn mbhíochair.
Ro gáth maeartha móir iupa Épeann rempr, cosao 1 cómpaill aprmacht lá
cléireic Épeann in cómpaill Phátraic tua mbhíochair ar an Śomnaí prn
títeach doith sé cém mbhíochair, cén mo tát Donmaióge, 7 pollama, 7 áitnpeile, 7 dan vo patat
almaí, 7 eispaíta tóímaí do óúí. Tuccao 5 mo bhdhama tóímaí do eccealbíp,
7 cómpóc, 6 píogáth, 7 tó-suiteb, 7 po páipÍa pp Épeann an tucht prn ar
téime na tóisla. Cúiní copao vo arimnauceán la Mumécéitach Ua mórnam
nap na máithreach prnáin la Uf Cúmu. Plaín Ua hAnpháin, tigína
Déprocéit (Apjáll [vécce]. Conchobair Ua hAnpháin, tigína Cianaétíip,
7 Ua Cém tigína Ua Mh. Cápte, na éimínteim prná poile hi cebshoí.
Cuidóí Ua Célecan, támairi Apjáll, vo mápbair la cónceadb nÉpeann,
1 cótceadb Ulaí. Murghánam Ua Séigna, tigína Cúpeca Dúnbóíne, vécce.
Mumécéitach 1. an Cúllach Ua Dúbaí, tigína Ua nAmalgaíí, vo mápbair

Darnbhalg.—Otherwise written Dearnchach and Durnbhalg; now Darrow, in the King's
County.—See note under A.D. 1196.

† Fold on Friday.—This passage is translated
by Colgan as follows:

"A.D. 1096. Festum S. Ioannis Baptistæ
juxta annum ecclidii in feria sextam: quod tua-
quam multum omnem ex quibusdam variecinis
aumenti nimium expevant Chloris et populus
Hibernum. Unde consulio initio visum est Archi-
episcopo et Chloris totius patrie ut prescrivacre-
tur a malis quae præmissi tali omnne subsequen-
tura qui dudum prædictarum indixere toti
populo, ut singuli a Feria quarta usque in diem
Dominican promerent jejunium singulis mens-
sibus; et spatio insuper totius anni singulis
diebus, exceptis Dominiciis, festis, et solemnni-
tibus majoribus, una reflectione manent con-
tenta. Unde multa a populo facta sunt obla-
tiones et piae elargitiones; et a Regibus et
Proceribus agri et prædia multa sunt donata
Ecclesiis. His pictatis officiis peractis ab igne
iminentis vindictae populis mansit intactus."

—Triois Tadhna., p. 299.
died. Darnhaigh, Ceannannus, Cluain-Iraird, Gleann-da-locha, Fobhar, Lis-mor, Cluain-Bronaghi, and Cluain-Eois, were all burned. Cluain-mic-Nois was plundered. Domhnall Ua Madadhain, lord of Ui-Eathach, died.

The Age of Christ, 1096. Ua Cochlain, a learned bishop, and successor of Bairri, died. Eoghan Ua Cearnaigh, aircinneach of Doire, died on the eighteenth of the Calends of January. Colum Ua h'Anradhain, aircinneach of Ross-aillithir; Flann Ua Muireagain, aircinneach of Aentroth; Learghmh Ua Cruimhthir, successor of Combhall; Mac Neachtain Ua h'Caitfnigh, a lector and noble priest, died. Ua Mailcain, chief poet of Dal-gCais, died. Amhlaoibh, 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. Ceann-coradh was re-edified by Muircheartach Ua Briain, it having been demolished some time before by the people of Leath-Chuiain. Flann Ua h'Anndhidh, lord of South Airghialla, [died]. Conchobhar Ua h'Annarraidh, lord of Cianachta, and Ua Cein, lord of Ui-Mic-Cairthinn, fell by each other in a combat. Cu-Uladh Ua Celeachain, Tanist of Airghialla, was slain by the province of Ireland, i.e. the province of Uladh. Mathghamhain Ua Seaghdha, lord of Corca-Dhuibhne, died. Muircheartach, i.e. the Boar, O'Dubhdha, lord of the

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6 Ut-Mic-Cairthinn.—A tribe of the Oirghialla, descended from Forg, son of Cairethinn, or Caerthainn, who was son of Eare, the grandson of Colla Uais, Monarch of Ireland in the fourth century. The territory inhabited by this tribe was called Tir-mic-Cairthinn, or Tir-mic-Caerthinn, a name still retained in the barony of Tirkeerin, on the east side of Lough Foyle, and adjoining the barony of Cianachta, or Keenaught, in the county of Londonderry.

"Eriuus e tribus Colla regis nepotibus primus genuit Carthennium: cui nati Forgoni, ex quo Hy-Macartheni juxta sium lacus Favall Londinodoriarn alluentem."—O'Flaherty's Ogygia, p. 362. See also Leabhar-na-gCeart, p. 122, note 1.

4 Lord of Corca-Dhuibhne.—This is a repetition.—See the year 1095.
Aop Cpioft, mile noch a reacht. Plannaccain Rua Ó Dubéart, comnph na Commn 7 peplei Jmnn Tama na sualinn. Maolán Ó Cinn, apircmeach Eccailta bicce, Maolbréag mna an traoi Ó brocán raí 7 eppcop Chille dara, 7 cóiccí Úa Cénín, véce. Taíd, mac Ruairí Ó Chon-choทาง (a. brataip Toirmeadbaits Mhór), típh na Sil Múrfoith, 7 comphnán-tach an cóicín apréna, ò de marbaí lá Clíon Chonchoapa, 7 lá aeppraíra póm 1 pratt. 7, mac Chonm measure Ó Cinn Maolbréénanna 1in céipamh bhlaoin piéact a aispe. Ónphn Óa Ó Pnófa, típhna Úa Cénín véce. Slongb lá

1. Ó-Annabhaltaha: i.e. the inhabitants of the barony of Trawley, in the county of Mayo.
3. The Calmnaigh. — These were the Magawleys, who were seated in the parish of Ballylongholoe, barony of Clonbonam, and county of Westmeath.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

A. D. 1096. Flann Ó Thadhbha, king of Descort-Ourigilla; Macpattrick Ó Herney, Bishop of Armagh; Columba Ó Hanraam, Alirsthabh of Ross-allither; Flann Ó Murchan, Airthchmnech of Athenrrom, in Christo dormierunt. Mahon Ó Segaidh, king of Corkduvne; Conor Ó Ainiarbay, king of Cianaght; and O'Keyn, king of O'Carthuna, fell one with another 7 ret., the one by the other 7 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. Duvgall Ó'Madh-}

cothay his sonne killed by his" [own people].

"Murtadh Ó'Dunvda, king of O-n-Avalgan, killed by his" [own people].


—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" [recte, 1096]. « There was a great mortality and plague over all Europe this year, in so much that it depopulated great provinces and contrys. There was not such a pestilence in this land since the death of the sons of King Hugh Slate, that died of the disease called Boye-Koynneall, until this present year; of which disease the ensuing noblemen, with infinite number of meaner sort, died, viz.: God-
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Ui-Amhalghadhla, was slain by his own tribe. Madadhan Ua Madadhain, lord of Sil-Anmhadha, died. Gilla-Oissen Mac Coirten, lord of Dealgban-more, was killed by the Ui-Laeghainaire, 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 Macleachlainn], was slain by the Calraigh. Sithruich, son of Mac Scalbhlaigh, lord of Feara Rois, was slain by the Mughdhorona Maighne. 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-ghualain; Maclan Ua Cuinn, archdeacon of Eaglais-Beag [at Chlain-mic-Nois]; Maeblighde Mac-an-tsaeir Ua Broichain, a learned doctor, and Bishop of Cill-dara and of Leinster, died. Tadhg, son of Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair (i.e. the brother of Toirdhealbach Mor), lord of Sil-Muiradhaigh, 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'Perail, prince of the borders of Lyster" [Poprua Leaghean]; "Mac Maras O'Koewn, Cowarb of Oenne; the bishop, O'Kerene, Cowarb of Moyge; Augustin O'Koyne, chief Judge of Lyster. The king and subjects seeing the plague continue with such heat with them" [recte, with such virulence amongst them], "were stoked with great terror; for appeasing of which plague, the clergy of Ireland thought good to cause all the inhabitants of the kingdom to fast from Wednesday to Sunday, once every month, for the space of one whole year, except solemn and great festival days; they also appointed certain prayers to be said dayly. The king, noblemen, and all the subjects of the kingdom, were very beneficent" [recte, beneficent] towards the church and poormen this year, whereby God's wrath was assuaged. The king of his great bounty gave great immunities and freedom to churches that were theretofore charged with sesse and other extraordinary contrive charges, with many other large and bountiful gifts. The king's house of Kyncoric was repaired and renewed again, after that it was rased down by those of Leah-Koyn. Mac-Miccorthan, chief of Delvyn-more, was slain by the race of League, 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 Balsick, near Ballintober, in the county of Roscommon, where they are still extant.
Fidh-Coaille: i.e. the Wood of Coaille. This was the name of a woody district in the present county of Louth.

1 seccadalbach of窗户. 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 choirch of Mainistir: i.e. the steeple or round tower of Monasterboice, in the county of Louth. Dr. O'Connor, in a note to this passage, asserts that the round towers of Ireland were not the choicetheachs 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, Choirch Mainistir.—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 Chorographical Description of West Connaught, p. 367.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

Ua Briain, with the people of Leath-Mhogha, the men of Meath, and some of the Connoughtmen, 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 Muireheartach and his forces; but God and the successor of Patrick made peace between them. Lochlainn Ua Dubhdara, lord of Fearannagh, was slain by the Ui-Briuin-Breifne. The Druid Ua Carthaigh, chief poet of Connaught, was killed by the Connoughtmen 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 seiscendhach of nutsa was got for one penny. The cloichteach of Mainistir (i.e. of Mainistir-Buithte), with its books and many treasures, were burned. Flaithbheartach Ua Flainnbheartaigh returned into his patrimony to Aedh Ua Conchobhair (i.e. Aedh of the Broken Spear*), and he assumed the chieftainship of the Sil-Muircadhaigh again.

The Age of Christ, 1098. Domhnall Ua hEnni, one of the Dal-gCais, chief annachar and noble bishop, head of the wisdom and piety of the Gaedhil, fountain of the charity of the west of Europe, a doctor of both orders, Roman and Irish, completed his life on the Calends of December. Seventy-six years was his age when he resigned his spirit. Domhnall Ua Robhartaigh, successor of Colum Cille; Maclisa Ua Stuir, scribe and philosopher of Munster, and of

Och tòlbhaíonta nocht air a bheile,
0 sín air Dé duit níntaigh,
Ní phéil páir, ait 'rí bheith o'mainn,
Co báir peinir Plaitbhírteag.

Diarmaid, mac Énca, mac Diarmaida, pí Leighe, do maighdaí do chlointí Muirecás, mac Diarmaida. CearUCTRACH, mac air tóimnéas Uíth, tiúilma Tíochta, do maighdaí naíomhí Teachta, 3. ÓUá Aoíct, in' ploili. Macparach Ua Plaitheas do scopm do Muiric Thalan in Maigh Eo. Mac Meic-
Ireland in general; Eochaidh, successor of Cianan; Ronan Ua Daimhin, who was at first successor of Feichin, and afterwards a distinguished moderator; Maehmartin Ua Ceallaigh, successor of Mura Othna; and Learghus, 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 Fearsat-Sligheach was gained over the Cinel-Conaill by the Cinel-Eoghain, in which Ua Taireheirt, i.e. Eigceartach, 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-Fuaide, to oppose Donnchadh, son of Murchad, and Conchobhar, son of Maelechlaeum. Flaithbheartach Ua Flaithbhheartaig, lord of Sil-Muireadhbaigh and West Connaught, was slain by Madadhann Ua Cuanna, in revenge of the blinding of Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, i.e. Ruaidhri na Seigh 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 Murchad, son of Diarmaid. Catharnach, son of the Sinnach Odlair, lord of Teathbha, was treacherously slain by Ua hAirt, of East Teathbha. Macraith Ua Flaithen was plundered by Muintir-Tlamain, at Magh-Elli.

O’Conor translates this, Rodericus Margaritatum flavum - but this is certainly incorrect. Dr. Lynch explains it “Ruaidhrius no pace buide, i.e. a flavo cane venatico dictus,” in his translation of Keating’s History of Ireland; and O’Flaherty, more accurately, renders it “Rodericus de flava cana,” in Ogygia, p. 440.  

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\(^1\) Sinnach Odlair: i.e. the Pale Fox.

\(^2\) Magh-Elli:—Now Moydly, a townland in the parish of Kilmanagh, 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 Teltia.—See note *, under A.D. 1518.
Some Donell Mura West-Connacht, Donel Dab, O'Coniell, Sloi religiosus of Hildes.

The "A. D. 1098. Flathvertagh O'Flathvertay, king of West-Connacht, killed by Kindred-Murcyay. Three ships of the Gentyes" [recte, Gallg. "of the Hands robbed by Ulstermen, and their men killed, viz., 120, or a little lesse" [recte, a little more, "el pauto plus" in orig.—Enx.] "Melisa Ua Strure, scribe of phylology in Monaster, may of all Scots" [scripta philosophiae Marmoriciam, lemn omnium Scotiae].

"in pura quicir". Diarmuid mac Euna mic Diarmada, king of Lenster, killed by Murecha mac Diarmada's sons. Eochu, Coarb of Kianan, post pendentium obit. Roman O'Davin, Coarb of Fosshin Fovar, prius et religiosus optimus, post pendentium; Macmartan O'Kelly, Coarb of Mara Othna, largas et sapiens in una die quasi erravit. Flathvertagh mac Tierny Barky, Coarb of Finaen, in perscrupine mortuus est. Donell O'Torna, Archbishop of West Europe, and bright fontain of the world, post pendentium optimam x. Kal. Decembris erat facilet finire. Mackaras Carbrech, chosen soul-frend" [amicae coquin] ; "Donell mac Roivarta, Coarb of Columskille, during his life" [prp pé, recte, for a time], "in pura dormierunt. The overthrow of Kindred-Conell by Kindred-Owen atversad-Sulicin, where Egert O'Torchert, and others, were slain. This yeare Hugh O'Mayleoin, Coarb of Kiaran of Chan-nic-Nois, notus est."—Cod. Clariond., tom. 49.

Some of the entries given by the Four Masters, under the year 1098, are set down in the
The son of Macraith, poet, chief poet of Munster, died. The son of Gachthain Ua Mordha, lord of Laeighhis, was killed by his own people. Dubhchobhlaigh, daughter of Diarmaid, son of Tadlig, and wife of Muircheartach Ua Briain, died. Dearbhforigh, daughter of Tadlig Mac Gillaphadraig, and the mother of Muircheartach and Tadlig Ua Briain, died at Gleann-da-locha Corcaigh-Munshain was burned for the most part. The oratory of Cluain-mic-Nois was burned by Muintir-Thlaim, i.e. by Cucaille Mac Aedha. Mac-Gillachieinnigh Ua Uaidhain, foster-brother of Murchadh Ua Briain, was slain by the Clann-Chosraigh 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. Domnchadh, grandson of Maenach, Abbot of Ia, died. Diarmaid Ua Maclachtighhein, aircinmneach of Dun, died on Easter Night. Uamnachan Ua Michtire, successor of Colman, son of Lenin; [and] Annudh Ua Longargain, successor of Colum, son of Cremhthann, Abbot of Tir-da-ghlas, died. Caenchomhrac Ua Baeighill assumed the bishopric of Ard-Macha on Whitsunday. An army was led by Muircheartach Ua Briain and the people of Leath-Mhogha to Slabh-Fuaid, to obtain the hostages of [Domn] Ua Lochnain, and Domhnall was in readiness to meet them; but the successor of Patrick made a year's peace between the north of Ireland and Leath-Mhogha, and so they separated for that time. An army was led by Domhnall Ua Lochnain and the Clanna-Neill of the North across Tuaim, into Ulidia.

Annals of Clonmaenoise, at 1097, thus:

"A. D. 1097" [recte, 1098]. "King Mortagh O'Bryen took the spoyles of the people of Teaffa, and wasted them this year. All Meath was wasted and destroyed between Domnog mac Murrogh, and Connor mac Moyleseaghllyn, both of the O'Melaghlyns. Flathvertagh O'Flathverty was killed by one Mathew O'Kwanna, for putting out Rowrie O'Connor's eyes. Flathvertagh was prince of Simorrooy and Larther Connought. O'Hairt, prince of the East of Teaffa, killed treacherously. Kaharnagh Mac-en-Tynnaye, alias Foxe, prince of Teaffa. Dowchowly, daughter of Dermett mac Teige, wife to King Mortagh, and Queen of Ireland, died. Domnough mac Murrogh O'Melahglyn took the kingdom and government of Meath upon him. Dervorgill, daughter of Teig Mac Gillpatrick, mother of King Morvartagh O'Bryen, Queen of Ireland, died this year."

b. "Ua Michtire.—Now anglicized 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 Tracts Tuama, pp. 118 and 183, col. 2.
nullcoh. Ulaí ono llonspoint ar a ciamom as Cpaob Turla. Sarṣit na plóis ar poctain co haon maṣin ionmaisceis nuccha pop aprail. Ompacait na da mairepímuagh. Mairob pop marpeímuagh Ulaí, 1 marbhtap ar na hain-pám ann. Pácceairt Ulaí uairrín an llonspoint, 1 lopceit Clanna Néill é, 1 tisper Cpaob Turla do bhíar doib iap pin tá aitteipe, 1 coimopa Com-gaill hí patairíppi táda aitteipe one. Conaí do pin do paiódh,

Tuacca géil Ulaí ar eicim, 1nompri píodam co péicich, Ca Domnall co tomne leoniann, Ruimm Clonme hÉoam pél. Dá eittripe trína tuccca, Do laochrapi Ulaí ó eim, An tríph gan diontu abh Comgaill, Do niogáin Doimnall 1 Néill. In naimh bhíadam ar nocht, A'd mise bhíadam go mblianach, O gém Síopt cimte gan éiríonád, A'd mise go pio láo roim, 1 mblianach coicte spyáidh, 1 tríph bhíadam rath ar fuc, Co críonadh rath naise gán epreanca, 1ap néimh Cpaob Tealéa tús. Ruaíri Ua Ruadcan, tíspína aíphí Orúshall, 1 macaomhph Éireann, déece ínin glu a píle, 1 ínin uccinadh Callann do December. Cúmann 1 Ceall téapa do ló rsa doí neapach na bhlaópar. Domhainse Aroa mraí do ló rsa. Cúfamúlab, 1. marbim Lochan-seimh, má marbhr Teálba, 3. pra Muineír Taidìam, ró a aíphí, tá 1 tópóin am Clonn Orupmaic ac roimh pin. Muipísprach Ua hUair, tíspína Teálba, co rochaínti one am-

1Gradbh-Tídeba. — Now Crewe, near Glenavy, in the barony of Massareene, and county of Antrim. — See note 2, under the year 1003; p. 750, supra. This place derived its name from a widespread tree, under which the kings of Ulidia were inaugurated, like Bile Maighe-Adhair, in Thomond. — See note under the year 981.

2The Drumbling: i.e. the great stone church or Cathedral of Ardstraw, in the county of Tyrone.

3Lochair-gairbh. — The nearest name to this now to be found in or near Tellia, 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 Dhomhnall 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 Dhomhnall 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].

R naidhri 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. Cemamnaus and Cill-dara were burned in the spring of this year. The Daimhlig 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, lócón na gcoópp, i.e. the Small beggan, and barony of Moycashel.—See the Ordnance Map of Westmeath, sheets 32 and 38.
maille ppp m Ua Lachtnáin. Donacháidh Ua hÁcip, riogána Maige hÁcip, vécce. Mac Conaí, mac Domnaill, riogána Ua C Cairín, vécce.

Aodh Chriost, níl céo. Aodh Ua hÉrennín, eirc fear Cille tuath, Conn Mac Ílittlebona, abb Mungharóe, suí egnáide, g ppm réphrii Mumhain, dég. Plann Ua Cionnaí, aíphriach Aed Tirm. 7 a trí aíphriach Meic. Macruire Ua Plataín, comóphra Ciarán 7 Criosánt Tuama Dhré. vécce ma an tóirpe i nAcamh bó. To Ua Bucáip Fella a cinnél. Cúmuíosa Ua Laégeán aíppaí aíphriach Sit Rónain, oirthim 7 aíphrí pà Té Ír 7 Ua Néill an deircepire aíphrí, vécce iap eanan aíp 7 iap nóimhir pòsa, hi ete míc Cúmu na mhochta in cCluain míc Nóir. Slóiscéid lá Muipíntreach Ua móphair co popeta mh Ecgáin am maíppa coimh下游, co m aíphrái 7 co m náom Tulla 7 mìopa mhph. Mòr longur Gáll líp an Muipíntreach céona, go pàngastar Dùnfar ar a aoi ni teircepire nach eon, 7 ni mo leirtep mì, 7 rop aistepe ar nápp lá mac maíppa Lochlann in eiteg mápháid, 7 baráid. Domhaobh Ua hÉochada, pí Uladh, 7 urpnu vo maíppa Uladh mhe vo Gláthab la Domnaill Ua Lachlann, lá mìop nóibh ëm cùisceáid Calraim lùn. Tolla na naom

* O'Lachtnáin.—Now anglicised Laughman, and sometimes changed to Mac Loughlin, and even to Loftus.

b Magh-Adhair.—A level district lying between Ennis and Tulla, in the county of Clare.

—See note under A. D. 981 and 1500. Ua hÁchir, now anglice O'Hehir and Hare, was afterwards driven from Magh-Adhair by the Ui-Caisín, and he settled in Ui-Conmaic, on the west side of the River Fergus, and between it and the mountain of Shlabb Calann.

Mac Conama.—Now anglicised Mac Na

mara. This family was originally seated in the territory of Ui-Caisín, the name and extent of which are still preserved in that of the dynasty of O'Cashin, in the county of Clare.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1099. Great sleáing [recte, great dearth of provisions] “in all Ireland. Kells perished by fire” [Cennamus igne dissipata est]. “Diarmaid O'Madhagain, Aircinnech of Dun, in Easter eve dyed. Kildare to the half burn” [Ceall dara de mihia porte cremata est]. “Coyncourack O'Boyle took upon him the Bushe'prick of Ardunch on Whyronstoyde Sonde. Donogh mac Maeney, Abbot of La; Uam-nachán O'Maetyre, j. Wolf's-soon, Cearb of Mac-Lenin; Annad O'Longaran, Cearb of Colun mac Crethainn, in poce pasuaverant. An army by Muragh O'Bryan and by Lehmon, to Mountain Fvidil, until Donell, Cearb of Patrick, concluded a year's cessation betwix them and the North of Ireland. An army by Donell O'Lochlaigh, and by the North of Ire-

land, beyond Toyn in Ulster; but Ulster being
the rest Ua Lachtnain. Donnchadh Ua hAichir, lord of Magh-Adhair, died. Mac Conmara, son of Domhnall, lord of Ui-Caisin, died.

The Age of Christ, 1100. Aedh Ua hEremhoin, Bishop of Cill-dara; Conn Mac Gillabhaudhe, Abbot of Mungaird, a distinguished wise man, and [most] learned senior of Munster, died. Flann Ua Cinaetha, aircinneach of Ath-Truim, and chief poet of Meath [died]. Macraith Ua Flaithi, successor of Ciaran, and Cronan of Tuain-Greine, died on his pilgrimage at Aichadh-bo; he was of the tribe of Ui-Fiachrach-Fella. Cumeadhla Ua Laeghachain, head chieftain of Sil-Romain, 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 Chuain-mic-Nois. An army was led by Muircheartach Ua Briain, with the choice part of the men of Ireland about him, until they arrived at Eas Ruaidh. 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 plundering 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 hEochadh, King of Ulidia, and some of the chieftains of Ulidia along with him, were taken prisoners by Dominnial, grandson of Lochlainn, King of Oileach, on the

in campe at Krivstulecha, both their horsemen encountered; the horse of Ulster were put to flight, where O’Hamrain was killed. Ulster then left the campe, and burnt it, and cut down Krivstulecha. Two pledges were given them, and the Coarb of Connall for two more. The Doinning of Ardsrah burnt by the men of Kryye upon O-Fiachrachs. Roary O’Riogain, King of East Airgiall, and the most verious of all the kings of Ireland, in the 45th year of his reign, in x. Kal. Decembris eam fuit et

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.

m *Eas Ruaidh.—* Now Assaroe, or the Salmon Leap, a celebrated eatarct at Ballyshannon, in the county of Donegal.

*The great fleet.—* This passage is translated by Colgan as follows, in *Trias Thana*, p. 594:

"Murechertachus O’Brioin (Princeps Australis Hiberniarum) cum magna adventarum classe venit Doriani civitatem invasurus. Sed nihil effecit, fiecit invitus. Nam ejus exercitus partim gladio causa, partim mundis assumptus, ingenti clade declut est per Hua Lochnaum, nempe Domadum 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:

"A. D. 1100. Flann O’Cinach, Archibishop of Trinny and Archdeacon of Meath" [died]. "Donogh mac Eschan, king of Ulster, and some of the sept of Ulster about him, were taken by Donell O’Lochlainn, king of Alba, in quiet, Cal. Janu. An army by Donell O’Lochlainn, and he preyed the men of Bregh and Fyngall. An army by Murtagh O’Brien to Esca. The navy of Dublin to Inis-Owen, where most of them perished by drowning and killing. Makilcolume, O'Donell’s son, killed by his own tribe, “being king of Kindred-Lugach. Assi O’Hanragan, minster of Dal-Fiatach; Gilbryde O’Cuir, king of Muskray-Brecon; and Gilhumaec O’Heine, king of Fiachrachs, mortui sunt. Echry O’Maolmaire, king of Cianacht, killed by O’Conor of Kyanacht." — Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

Some of the entries given by the Four Masters under A. D. 1100, are to be found in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, under 1098, as follows:

"A. D. 1098 [recti, 1100]. "Donagh mac Donnagh, king of Scotland, was blinded of both his eyes by his own brother, Mac Leghyne of Ulster, with his forces, preyed the Danes. King Mortagh, with his forces of Ireland, went to Easroé of Ulster to get hostages of the
fifth of the Calends of June. Gilla-na-naemh Ua hEithlain, lord of West Con-
naught, died, and was interred at Cluain-mic-Nois. The son of Gillicholuain
Ua Domhnaill, lord of Cineal-Leighdheach, was killed by his own people. Gilla-
bhriadhde Ua Cuirc, lord of Muscragh-Breoghan, died. Aissidh Ua hAmhra-
dhain, lord of Dal-Fiatach, died. Echri Ua Macnmuire, lord of Cianachta, was
killed by Ua Conchobhair of Cianachta-Gline [-Geimhin]. The first King
Henry\(^a\) assumed the kingdom of England in August. A great army was led
by the Leinstermen till they arrived at Sliaib Fuaid; and they burned Air-
ghialla, Ui-Meith, and Fir-Rois.

The Age of Christ, 1101. Feardomhnaich, Bishop of Cill-dara; Cormac
Ua Mail, Bishop of Gleann-da-locha; Maclechiarain Ua Donghusus, learned
senior of Cluain-mic-Nois; Muirgheas Ua Muireadhaigh, airchinneach of Cluain-
Comhhaicene\(^b\), died on his pilgrimage. A meeting of Leath-Mogha was held at
Caisel 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 occa-
sion Muircheartach Ua Briain made a grant such as no king had ever made
before, namely, he granted Caisel of the kings to religious\(^c\), 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, Osraige, Meath, and Connaught, across Eas-Ruaidh,
into Inis-Eoghan; and he plundered Inis-Eoghan, and burned many churches
and many forts about Fathan-Mura\(^d\), 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 Laghyun,
who gave them an overthrew, and made a
slaughter upon them.\(^e\)

\(^a\) Cluain-Comhhaicene: i.e. the Lawn or Mea-
dow of the Comhhaicene, now the village of
Cloon, in the barony of Mobhill, and county of
Leitrim, where St. Cruinnibeart Fraech erected
a monastery in the sixth century.—See note \(^f\);
under A. D. 1253.

\(^b\) To religious.—It is not easy to understand
the exact nature of this grant. It appears to
be a grant to the canons, with exemption
from any duties to lay persons, or secular eccle-
siastics.—See the Miscellaneous of the Irish Arche-
ological Society, pp. 131, 133, 151, 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.

\(^c\) Fathan-Mura.—Now Fallon, near Lough
Swilly, in the barony of Inishowen, county of
Donegal, where St. Mura, the patron saint of
the Cineal-Eoghan, was held in the highest
veneration.
968

ANNALA RIOGHAHTA EIREANN.

7 po peann Òrman Oidh, 7 ndo Peaill Cinn copaib 76 6ppacaonlaca, 7 76 mpeac la Doimidla ala Lochlaigh peacht main, 7 po rmach Miupéchtach 7op a phlocch cloachtacha builec lon da raibhe aca 76 bpeic leò ó ostreach co taimneach. Ap ùna roimheid ùn maithe,

Ní éanta commhaid reóin,
Cint éanta commhaid mhuire
Tare commhaid clocha Oidh,
Rop éirigí plaith Fhoain.

Óo chuain Miupéchtach rairín tar Phíchar Campa in Últoib, 7 tuce gialla Uladh, 7 taimce timéall Éirinn iomlán 76 pe caireadh a7 am mìr gan eit gan ruchdhaí, 7 ro beáchdha an róis ción Mhaoileachta 76 rìs. An pòigìò timéall ann an t-pòigìò ùn. Cìiche óo chuain Domhnaith Ua Maolcheallaimh, rìsìna Mìnse. hi Miùnaigh 76 hi cCorallabh, 76 taisce ctreach omboll ann buaib, 7 tarrpaí Cúnapa Ua Cùbhail, rìsìna Mìuinaigh 76 Órgìall ctreach òmah 76 ìArpaìtìalam. 7 po marrba laif arn phòigìò tar r repayment aèt beic, 7 ro poine ar ùna Echerìsìna Ua bhàin, rìsìna ëorìsmàine, 7 mac mèic Carpefìn ÌUa Maillmàin, 7 ÌUa Ìnhìbhainn, tòrpaìc teaglaigh ÌUa Mhaoleachdàimh, 7 na eòd amaille ùn. Domhnaigh, mac Airt ÌUa Ruaiche, rìsìna Comnaicce, 7 básìannìna Comnàct, 76 marrba laif arn ùn ìThiolappòonnaol ÌUa Ruaiche. Càrtaì ÌUa Mìupeàcàonn, rìsìna Teàthta, 76 marrbaio 76 airtèf Tìrba. Òcrpaòil, mhì ÌUa Mhaoleachdàimh, beic. Domhnaigh ÌUa hÌochdàin, ùn ÌUa, ùn roprècaoc a cornprèce ìDùnnalaid mac mèic Lochlaigh ùn pòigìò ìArpaìd tar eòsb a mèic, 7 a eòinachta in ìonòmhaig Ìpoa Macha ùpì mòrde commabha Phàrtaice 7 a rìnta aròfìna laif eòmhluca ùib ùn ìBhàcaìl lora, 7 po mònab

* Grímann-Oidhgh.—Now Greenan-Ely, which is the name of a ruined cyclopean fort, on the summit of a hill near Burt, in the barony of Inishowen. For a minute description of this fort see the Ordnance Memoir of the Parish of Templemore, county of Londonderry, Townland.

* Conn-carraí : anglice Kincora, situated at Killaloe, in the county of Clare.—See the years 1012, 1015, 1061, 1088.

* Every sock.—Dr. O'Conor translates this passage incorrectly as follows: "Et præcepit stricte Murchertachus exercitui suum omnem saxum Jacobitorum quod fuit apud eos in Arce, auferre secum ex Alichea Limericiun."—p. 678.

* Firthus-Canna.—Now Canna-Macosquin, near the River Bann, in the county of Londonderry.—See note 7, under the year 1005, p. 735.

* Slige-Maithliachra.—This was the name of the great northern road extending from Tara
Grianan-Oiligh', in revenge of Céann-coradl', which had been razed and demolished by Domhnall Ua Lochlainn some time before; and Muircheartach 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.

Muircheartach after this went over Feargas-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 Fearannlagh, and into Conaille, and took immense spoils of cows; but Cucaisill Ua Cearbhaill, lord of Fearannlagh 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 Bracín, lord of Breaghmaine; 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 Connaiane, 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 Maelechlainn, 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 entered 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.
Annales Ríoghachta Éireann.

970

na hÉaccadh an rí Callann iánuar. Maighn, pí Lochlanach, do éach-taing do ghabh Éireann, ainneal beartaí go pana,

Thuaidh d'é céad a mide,
Cen nach mbaogal munmhe,
O ghearr Chriost do chprábaí gáin
Co teacht Maighn in Éireann.

Gíolla na naeín Ua Ónabrá, ollam Comnaicé, do écc.

Aigh Chriost, mile céad a thó. Muiríadhach Ua Cionáidh, arpéimeach Lúshina, Muiríon Ua Mórghap, arfúráléisch Aíosa Macha, g uestap Éonna uile, dée in tteipt Nóim October i Muingaire in Múinam. Máolmuine Mhíneach, paí deacair Chuama hÉrpaí, déec. Cúnaighe Ua Cappill, arpéimeach Dúin, déec. Donochoa mac Echtri Ú Aisteó, tanaíp

*a Beuchall-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’Roryk killed by Fermanagh. Rigan, bishop of Drummore, and all the North, in pace quicét. His-Catha riddled by Galls. An army by Mortagh O’Brien and Lethnoga into Connacht, beyond Fasra into Tyrone, and broke down Ailech, and burnt and spoiled very many churches about Fahan-more and Ard-ráth. They went afterwards beyond Fertas-Camus, and burnt Culrahan, and encamped there awhile. He took the pledges of Ulster then, and went over at Sligo in his home” [recte, and returned home by the great road of Sliabh-Neidhchra].

“An army by Donogh O’Madechhain into Fermay, where O’Carroll met him, and killed two hundred of them or more. Ferdonnagh, bishop of Kibláir, quicét. Cathal O’Muirgian, king of Teitha, behelth. Donogh O’Aichhain, king of Ulster, ransomed out of fetters by Donell Mac Laghlainn’s son, king of Ailech, for his son and brother in law” [recte, foster-brother], “and took their oaths on both sides, viz. in the Daimilag of Ardagh,” [through the intercession] “of the Corb of Patrick and Patrick’s Santha” [i.e. clergy], “withall, after swearing by Jesus’s Crosstaffe.” —Cod.Clairend., tom. 49.

Most of the events entered by the Four Masters, under the year 1101, are noticed in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, under 1100, as follows:

“A.D. 1100” [recte, 1101]. “There was an assembly of all the subjects of Ireland at Cashel, in the presence of King Mortagh, and in the presence of O’Downan, archbishop and elder of Ireland, with the clergy of the kingdom, where the king, of his mere motion and free will, granted to the church, and all devout members thereof, such a grant as none of his predecessors, the kings of Ireland, ever granted to the church before, which was his chiefest seat, court, and town of Cashel, to be held in common by all spiritual men and women in perpetuity” [recte, perpetuity] “to them and their successors for ever. King Mortagh, with the forces of Munster, Lymster, Ossory, Meath, and Connaught, went to Eastoe, in Inis-Owen”
sworn on the Bachall-Isa\(^6\) 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:

\[
\text{A year above one hundred and a thousand,}
\]
\[
\text{Without any danger of miscalculation,}
\]
\[
\text{From the birth of Christ of the pure religion,}
\]
\[
\text{Till the coming of Maghnus to Ireland.}
\]

Gilla-na-naemh Ua Dunabhra, chief poet of Connaught, died.

The Age of Christ, 1102. Muireadbach Ua Ciordhubhain,\(^6\) airchinneach of Lughmhadh. Mughron Ua Morgair, chief lector of Ard-Macha, and of all the west of Europe, died on the third of the Nones of October, at Mungairit, in Munster. Maehmuire Midheach, a learned priest of Chlain-Iraird, died. Cumhaighe Ua Cairill, airchinneach of Dun [Padraig], died. Donnchadh, son of

\[\text{recte, went by Easroe into Inis-Owen,}\]
\[\text{“in the North; destroyed all the towns, forts, and churches of Inis-Owen, and brake down the stone-house that was in Aileagh, and afterwards went over Fertas Causa to Ulster” [i.e. Ulidia, or Eastern Ulster], “took their hostages, and so went over all Ireland in the space of six weeks, without disturbance, strife, or impediment of any man. Two companies of Kerne contended together in Clonvicknose, that is to say, Moynter-Hagan and Moynter-Kenay, where in the end, Gillaín mac Walluchan, chiefrain of Sileannmheic, was slain.”}\]

\[\text{“Muireadbach Ua Ciordhubhain.—Now anglice Murray O‘Kirwan. The family now always write this name Kirwan, without the prefix O‘.}\]

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:


The Annals of Clonmacnoise want the years 1101, 1102, and 1103.
Ua nEatach, do marbhao do Ulsterbh. Domnall, mac Tiadhmain Ui Ruairce, tiadhna breiphe, g Commacne g Connaicthe uile m Boston i do marbhao do Conmaicthe ri. Plathchirtach, mac Rosca, tiadhna Ua Macpion Aorod muita, do marbhao dolrach Luirce. Sligeo do Cenel nEoighe co Mag Cobia. Do boste rUa ar in oidi e-in longpront co ro marbhra Scinne Ua Maolpabail tiadhna Conpaiche brechonu. Ce do scinne, mac Conpaic, co Mac Eogan. Eistean na ri ti Eoinn de Domnall mac Amlaighe, comarba Plachtrac, r drith mbaona eistin Domnall Ua Lochlann, g Mphirtach Ua Darn. Mac na heptlame Ua Domchaoi do marbhao do Ceap Caiz. Sligeo ri ti Eipeann co hAtch i na shiadh Maighn a gailt Lochlanniu i ngonlath a thomapsa brenna do Eapan co ndirnua r drith mbaona ri phaibh Eapan, co taugat Mphirtach a min do Scinne, mac Maighna, g euc reostra g argaid tloine. Mphirtach Ua Conchobair Riala, do eec. Scinne, mac Connfoa Ui Lascaicim, taomer, Sile Ronain, do eec. Mphirtach Ua Maolpachlann m le a rhiogha, ri phé is ghabail do Mhphircbha bar éir. Niall mac Neill Ui Ruairce, pioagama breiphe, do marbhao la phaibh Luirg.

Gn iorph, mile ece a tim. Mphircbha Ua Plaiticain, apineach Aorod bo, rao níchea g napeiltai, déec na oitheine naor Macacha. Crobh-mac Mac Cunna na ndoicht, taomar abbaon Cuanain mac Nóip, ri phí Sona, paitbip, déec. In ri leitnna Domnall do Connmen do miniú npi moinhe. Ua Cogárib ri leitnno Dmpaighe, mac Mc Borunain, rascap Cille Dara, g Maolpupa Mac Cunna na ndoicht, déec. Ua Camannin do minaába a tiadhnu Tipe Conall la Domnall Ua Lochlann. Mphircbha Domn Ua Ruacanach da marbhao por eirc i Maigh Cobia, ri phúag ri do marbhao an Shollagmu Shpincbhaoara i ro écona. Raghail Ua hOcain Rechraice Telc Oéc doo, marbhao do phaibh Maige Hloja. Coce sa mór eide Cenel Eoairn g Ultai, co taimh Mphircbha Ua Dáinn co phaibh Mhainn, co Leighe, co nOprairib, co maicth Conmacacht, co ri phaibh Muine immo pioagib co Maig.

_Ardbecue_: i.e. _Collis heris_, now Arbo, an old church giving name to a townland and parish, in the barony of Dungannon, and county of Tyrone, about two miles west of Lough Neagh. There is a very ancient and elaborately sculptured stone cross at this place. _See Archdall's Monasticon Hibernicum_, p. 678.

_Imismor_: i.e. the great island, now Inishmore, or Inishmoe, an island in Lough Rea, belonging to the barony of Kilkenny west, and county of Westmeath. _See note 7_, under A. D. 960, p. 680, supra.
Echri Ua Aiteidh, Tanist of Ui-Eathach, was killed by the Ulidians. Domhnall, son of Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, lord of Breifne and Connnaught, and of all Connnaught for a time, was slain by the Connhaicni themselves. Flaithbheartach Mac Fothaidh, lord of Ui-Fiachrach of Ard-sratha, was slain by the men of Lurg. An army was led by the Cineel-Eoghain to Magh-Cobha. The Ulidians entered their camp at night, and killed Sitric Ua Maelfabhaill, lord of Carraig-Brachnaide, and Sitric, son of Cuiri, 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 Domneachada was slain by the Corca-Laighdhe. 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 Conchochhair Failghe, died. Sitric, son of Cimneachta Ua Laechachain, chief of Sil-Ronaith, died. Muircheartach Ua Macsenachtain was deposed, and the kingship [of Meath] was assumed by Murchadh after him. Niall, son of Niall Ua Ruairc, royal heir of Breifne, was slain by the men of Lurg.

The Age of Christ, 1103. Murchadh Ua Flaitheann, airchinneach 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 Cannnaigh, of the family of Inis-mor; Ua Cingeacall, lector of Deurnhach; the son of Mac Branan, priest of Cill-dara; and Maelsa Mac Cuinn-na-mBocht, died. Ua Canannain was driven from the lordship of Tir-Conail by Domhnall, grandson of Lochlainn. Murchadh Domn Ua Ruadhcan was slain on a predatory excursion in Magh-Cobha, and his host had slain Gillagott Ua Cormac the same day. Raghnall Ua hOcain, lawgiver of Telach Og, was slain by the men of Magh-Ittha. A great war [broke out] between the Cineel-Eoghain and the Ulidians; and Muircheartach Ua Briain, with the men of Munster, Leinster, and Osraighle, and with the chiefs of Connacht, 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'.
Cóba in foinním Uíth. Óg totaib ñi thallide co Machaire Arpa Macha.
to Magh-Cobha, to relieve the Ulidians. Both parties went all into Machaire-Arda-Macha, i.e. to Cill-na-gCormaire, and were for a week laying siege to Ard-Macha. Donnchadh, grandson of Lochlainm, 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, Muireheartach 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-Arnidhe, with the King of Meath and the King of Connaught; and Donnchadh, son of Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, was slain on this expedition, as were the son of Ua Conchobhair Ciarraghe, Peatadearnain Ua Beain, Donneum Ua Duibhceinn, and a great many others of the nobility along with them. Donnchadh Ua Lochlainm, 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 eighth 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 Muireheartach Mac Gillamochohmog, King of Leinster, with the two Ua Lorains, i.e. Murchadh, King of Ui-Muiredhaigh, and his brother, and with Muireheartach Mac Gormain, with a great number of others besides them; the slaughter of the Ui-CEinnsealaigh, together with the two sons of Maehmordha, and Rian, lord of Ui-Droma, and many others also; the slaughter of the Osraighi in general, with Gillaphadraig Ruadh and the chieftains of Osraigh: the slaughter of the foreigners of Ath-clath, with Thorstan, son of Eric, with Pol, son of Amann, and Beollan, son of Armunn, with a countless number of others; the slaughter of the men of Munster, with the two Ua Brics, i.e. two tanists of the Deisi; and with Ua Faibhe, Tanist of Corca-Dhuibhne and Erri of Leinster; with Ua Muiredhaigh, lord of Ciarraghe.

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 Hamond.
The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1100. A courageous skirmish between the men of Lurg and Tuathraigh, where both of them were slaughtered. O'Canann banished from being king of Tyrconnell by Donell O'Lochlainn. Morrough Domn O'Roeagain, killed in warfare at Macoava, and the same army killed Gilguit" [O'Cormaí] "the same day. Ranall O'Hogan, constable" [Reá Éa] "of Tullaghoge, killed by the men of Magh Itha. Great war between Kindred-Owen and Ulster, and Murtagh O'Bryan, with the host of Mounster, of Lenster, Ossory, and with the nobility of the province of Connacht and Meath about their kings to Macoava to relieve Ulster; they went on all sydes to Kilcornaire, to the field of Ardnaich, and were a whole week in siege upon Ardnaich. Donell O'Lochlainn, with all the northern men, were all the while in O'Bressail-Macha face to face to them; but when Mounstermen were weary Murtagh went to Aemachnaich, to Emmannach, and about to Ardnaich, and left eight ounces of gold upon the altar, and promised eight scorecows. He [re]turned into Macoava, and left all Lenster there, and some of Mounster; he went himself to pray Dalaray, where he lost Donegh mac Tirlagh and O'Conner, king of Kerry's son, and O'Beccain, at ubi optimi. Donell O'Lichlaighth went into the North of Ireland to Macoava, to meet with Leinster. Lenster and Ossory, Mounster, and
with his son, and many others of the nobility, which it would be tedious to enumerate. The Clanna-Neill of the North, namely, the Cinel-Eoghain and Cinel-Conaill, returned to their forts victoriously and triumphantly, with valuable jewels and much wealth, together with the royal tent, the standard, and many other precious jewels. Maghnus, King of Lochlann and the Islands, and a man who had contemplated the invasion of all Ireland, was slain by the Ulidians, with a slaughter of his people about him, on a predatory excursion. A woman brought forth two children together in this year, having but one body 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 Seamain, was killed by the Cairbri-Gabhr, Donmchadh, son of Emna, was blinded by the son of Dunaing Ua Caillaigh. Anmhalghaidh, grandson of Aedh, son of Ruaidhri, one of the Clann-Choseraigh, was killed by his own father and brother, in revenge of their alumnus, i.e. Conchobhar, son of Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhail, who had been killed by him some time before. The battle of Ath-Calgain between the people of the east of Teathbha and those of the west of the same territory, in which Cinaedh, son of Mac Anmhalghaidh, lord of Calraighhe-au-Chalaide, died.

The Age of Christ, 1104. Gilbachrist Ua Echtighern, Bishop of Clannmic-Nois, and airchinmeach of Ardachaidh-Epscoip-Mel, died. Flaitheamh Ua Duibhidhir, Bishop of East Leinster; Feidhlimidh, son of Flann Mainis-

Galls, as they were come against them, but Lothmaga, i. Monaster, was put to flight, and their slaughter committed, viz., the slaughter of Lenster about Murtagh Mac Gilmochoimog, and about two O'Lorkans, and about Murtagh Mac Gorman; the slaughter of O-Cinsay about the two sons of Moylurry, about Rian, king of O-Dronay, with Uaran, 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] “Mac Erick, Paul mac Amainn, and Beolh Arman, et alii; the slaughter of Mounstermen about the two O'Bricks, i. the two heyres of the Desyes, and about O'Falve, heyre of Corkdhruine, and second in Lenster” [e prolegomenon], “and about Murcay, king of Kerrey, with his son, and many more, which by brevity of writing we omit. Kindred-Owen turned back to the North of Ireland with great sway, and many booty's about the kingly pavilion, the banner, and many precious jewells” [mon popoll piōga γ µν χωμονε, γ µ πέξαβ μουλαι ριπτοι]. “Manus, King of Denmark, killed in Ulster, with the loss of his men. Calahan mac Senan killed by Carbry. Murcha O'Flahegan, Airchinmeach of Ardho, chief learned, liberal, and Doctor, dyed in pilgrimage in Ardmac.”—Cod. Clarens., tom. 49.

Ua Duibhidhir.—Now anglic O'Dwyer.
míleadh uíonghále do Chróipit, ar ndóigh, † raoi rúnachra eoróide. Coficeach Ua Érainn, ríphíleáinn Childe tara, óccé. Máthúin ma n-ilearn bap Oích náraíde, 1 eonarach Óuibeáinn Ua Déamhain 1 fíonchum. Ua Conóbair Coficeamúrpaí 1. Conóbair mac Maolchealtainn, óccé. Mae na huané Ua Ruairic do marba ha a bráthair. Óuibeáinn Ua Conóbair, tigéire Ciannachra an Chleime, do marba lá a mhuintir réim. Fiachra Ua Flínn taoiseáil Magh Muirtheimh, do marba la Comhac庇. Sláighdo la Mumphósírach Ua mórpaí co Moigh Muipéime, † ro mhíbh tréadhbainn, a ríobair ar maidh, † aír pop an plúasgo fír ní hípcara Cúilóis Ua Cambalcában, tigéire Loighíne le mórpháide, † atábail do iarráin a cónaí miR. Sláighido la Domnall Ua Lochlomn co Mag Coba, co tuis gialla Ulaí, † do deochaidh co Túirnach ríamh, † ro loirc blóir nóri do Úth Loighíne aét an mheán do ocaifthi do threacach Útímíom. Leiphínne diubháilte Cluain mac Nóir do popbar do Pláthbhera Úa Longpill raoi na hinnseáil la Conphoic mac Cúinn na mbúacht.

Aoif Chróipit, mile céó a cuíce. Aoide Ua Ruaidhí, ríccairt Achaí bò, Mumphósírach Ua Caítharnaí, rípit roccair do mhuintir Chluain mac Nóir, † Athollan Ua Spéilim, ríccairt Achaí bò, óccé. Caítal, mac Sgiolabhatite, mac Tigheáine, tigéire Ua mórpaí bpéirce 1 Siathlach, do marba do macaib a máthair réim, 1 do macaib Domnaithe, mac Caíthlé Úth Ruairic. Conchobair, mac Maolchealtainn, mac Conchobair, tigéire Túirnach 1 bpéirce mile, † léite Móide, do marbaidhrí mac baozal lá Úth Údhríim bpéirce. Mumphósír Ua Con-chuainn, tigéire Úa Ó даль maith, óccé. Domnall, mac an Úna Úth Mhaolchlealtainn do mharbaadh do Chaill Phuaichach. Domneach Úa Maolche-

* Ua Flínn.—Now O'Flynn. The territory of the Sil-Macruin, or O'Flynn, comprised the parish of Kiltullagh, and a part of Kilkenny, in the west of the county of Roscommon.—See note 1, under A.D. 1192.

* Dom-Dubhtain.—Now Dundalk, in the plain of Magh-Muirtheimh, in the present county of Louth.

* Shingles.—Shinn is used in the modern Irish to denote slates, but at this period it was applied to oak shingles. — A.D. 1100” [recte. 1101]. "The shingles of the great church of Clonrickrose, and the lower end of the walls of the fine church, were repaired and finished by Flathvertagh O'Longae, after the work was begun by Cormack mac Conamagh, Constable of St. Keyran, though others call it Mac Dermott's church."—Ann. Clon. The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A.D. 1101. Felim ma Flínn Manistreich, miles optimus Christi in pace quiérit. An overthrow of Dalrath by Ulster, where Duveen
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 Duibhecan Ua Daimhin was slain in the heat of the conflict. Ua Conchobhair of Corcanthruaiddh, i.e. Conchobhar, son of Macleachlainn, died. Mac-na-haidiche Ua Ruairi was killed by his brethren. Dunchadh Ua Conchobhair, lord of Cianach-ain-Ghileinne, was killed by his own people. Fiachra Ua Fionn, chief of Sil-Machraun, was killed by the Connaicaeni. An army was led by Muireheartach Ua Briain to Magh-Muirtheimhne, and they destroyed the tillage and corn of the plain; and on this expedition Cu-nladh Ua Caindealbhain, lord of Laoghaire, was thrown [from his horse] at Dun-Dealgun déf, of the effects of which he died a month afterwards. An army was led by Domhnall, grandson of Lochlainn, to Magh-Cobha, and he obtained the hostages of Ulidia; and he afterwards proceeded to Teamhair, and burned [the whole of] a great part of Ui-Laeghaire, except some of his friends, to whom he afforded protection. The shingles of one-half the Damhliagh 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; Muireheartach 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 Dunchadh, son of Caileach Ua Ruairi. Conchobhar, son of Macseachlainn, 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. Muirghas Ua Concumnainn, lord of Ui-Diarmada, died. Domhnall, son of the Gott O'Maeleachlainn, was killed by the Cinel-Fhiachtach. Dunchadh Ua Maelseachlainn was deposed by Muir-
lann do atéirigse la Mumpeártach Ua Ógai, 7 a òil 1 nchíghallab, 7 earrain aighin Mhíde do arceann do dhr ghe trut, 7 Mumpeártach Ua Ógai co prioncéla píp n-Erinn. mo dhl eil 1 nchíghall Oromacha 50 Marc Conalbe, 7 ní tarraíod ní acht arbhanna do loineadh, 7 ro ndhuit an mhíde lár airspai eitír macaib Dhoimnall Ui Mhaoileachtaírí, tar peinsh foirí na do 7 do Óromchao rénne pole. Mumphichage mac Conaig, Maelriomnaí Ua Òbhírche, ríghina Ua Caire, 7 oide Toppéadaila 1 Ógai, tse. Maelphélóinn Ua Conaig bhece. Mhail Ó Fonchadh Ó Cionbaír do mónbaodh. Mhail mac Mic Riabair, ríghina Cailpaice, tse. Donnall, mac Chnaileaga, arconpaipbeo Phatricia, do dhl 50 lithe chun do réimsh foirítae Eath Annail Ua Lochoch, 7 Mumpeártach Ua Ógai, 50 ro saib talap a héce, 7 tuig a ma talap co doinn aighin Eanna, 50 ro saib canaire he. Tuccaod airnnc co naoilbgh Aroch Macha, co n-eideacht 12 Rúiméir Uair Charmoim Uair Murnphächt, 7 ro haconacht co n-dolch in Aro Macha. Ceadlach, máic Anona, mac Mualhora, dornacain i ecoipaip na Phatricia a tosa píp n-Erinn, 7 ro chaol ro ghrubadh a ló po le Gromhain.

Aoir Cninnt, mide ceó a fé. Tuarail Ua Caill, conairba Caeinín. Mac Ògí aoi Ua ÒGialghain, conairba nairge, Mumphichage Ua Maolcháin, church of Armaigh. In the Annals of Ulster this is called Donaghling, by which the compiler evidently meant Duleek, in Meath.

*Adamann's festival;* i.e. the 23rd of September.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 51.

*Ua hAll ghaeana.—* Now anglicised O'Hal- linan and Hallinan.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A. D. 1105. Mureach Mac Conaig; Mael- riomnaí O'Bilyre, king of Carbery; and Meaghlin O'Conaig, in pendentia mortui sunt. Conor O'Macelchlainn, heyre of Tararach, scion est. Donell, earp of Patrick, came to Dublin to make peace between Murtagh O'Bryan and Donell" [son of Aedga.] "Mae Lechlainn, where he fell sick; in his sickness he was brought to Donach of Airthr-Evna, and was chrismated.
cheartach Ua Briain; and he proceeded into Airghialla, and plundered the greater part of East Meath from that country. Muireheartach Ua Briain, with the greater part of the men of Ireland, went in pursuit of Donnchadh to Magh Connaille, but he effected nothing but the burning of the corn; and he afterwards divided Meath between the sons of Donnuaill Ua Maelchealltainn, he and Donnchadh having refused to come on terms of peace with each other. Muireadhach Ua Cnaa, [and] Maelruanaidh Ua Bilraigh, lord of Ui-Cairbhir, and the tutor of Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, died. Maelchealltainn Ua Conmaing died. Niall Odhar Ua Conchoillhair was killed. Niall, son of Mac Riabhaigh, lord of Callraighe, died. Donnuaill, son of Amhalghaidh, chief successor of Patrick, went to Ath-claith, to make peace between Donnuaill Ua Lochaillain and Muireheartach Ua Briain, where he took his death's sickness; and he was carried in his sickness to Donnchadh-air-thir-Eamhna, and he was anointed there. He was afterwards removed to the Daimhliage 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 Ac-li, 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 Cacimhghin; Mac Beathadh Ua hAilghemain, successor of Bairre; Muireadhach Ua Mael-

there, and brought from thence to Domling, and there dyed; and his body was brought to Ard-mach" [in Pridie Id. Augusti, on Saturday the festival of Laisren of Inis-Mureei, in the 68th year of his age]. "Celiach mac Hugh mac Maelsa, collated in the coarship of Patrick by the election of all Ireland, and took his orders in the day of St. Adomnan's feaste. Niall Oge O'Conor killed. Murges O'Conkenmain dyed. An army by Murtagh O'Brian, by which he banished Donogh O'Maelsechlin out of his raigne of Westmeath. Fiach O'Flainn killed." — Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

Some of the events entered by the Four Masters, under 1105, are given in the Annals of Cloonmacnoise, under 1104, as follows:

"A. D. 1104" [recte, 1105]. "Connor O'Melaughlyn, king of Taragh, Moybrey, and halfe Meath, was slain by these of the Brenie. Donnell mac-en-Gott O'Melaughlyn was killed by these of Kynmacleagh" [i.e. the Cuel Plucauct, or the Mageoghegens of the barony of Moycauhel, county Westmeath]. "Donogh O'Melaughlyn was deposed from the kingdom of Meath, and betoke himself to the contry of Uriell (Mag Mahon's land), and from thence preyed the most part of East Meath. King Murtagh 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 contry, and afterwards divided Meath in two parts between the two sons of Donnell O'Melaughlyn, when Donogh refused to accept protection of him."

1 Teach-achillchaith: i.e. the House of the Guests.
2 Maolmuire.—He was the transcriber of Lachkar na h-Uilbhe, a considerable fragment of which is still preserved in his own handwriting in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy.
3 Cachtbhár O Domnall.—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.
4 Athan-tearmann: i.e. Ford of the Tern. The O'Connors of Slí-Muireadhnaigh were inaugurated Kings of Connought, at Carr-Frache, near Tulsk, in the county of Roscommon. The situation of Athan-tearmann has not been determined. It was probably on the Shannon, near Ternmouth, in the east of the county of Roscommon.
5 Ua Deadhainn.—Now anglice O'Dea. He was chief of Cineal-Fearnúch, in the present barony of Inishquin, and county of Clare.
6 Ceallach.—The two passages relating to these visitations are translated by Colgan as follows:
7 A. D. 1106. S. Celsius Archipiscopos Armachanum circum dixit Uthunoam; et sestae populi irlandicos, ad numerum quamque gravem per annum acceptum numina hanc, et ad numerum terarium 100m. juvenum cum multis aliis donis et oblationibus. S. Celsius visitando circum Munanunn; et in singulis Cantuariis (hoc est distinctu centum villarum seu pagorum) accept
duin, Vice-abbot of Cluain-mic-Nois; Cormac Ua Cilllin, archimneach of the Teach-acidheadh of Cluain-mic-Nois; Macmuire Ua Scolaighe, successor of Ruadhan of Lothra, [died]. Muirechearthach Ua Cearmaigh, chief lector of the Irish, died at Cluain-mic-Nois, after a good life, at an advanced age; he was of the tribe of Luiglme-Chonnacht. Macmuire, son of Mac Cinn-maunBocht, 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 Cineal-Luighdheach, died, after having gained the victory over the world and the devil. Donnchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, i.e. the son of Murchadh, son of Flann, King of Meath, was killed by the Ui-Minnegaín, i.e. some of the Ui-Mic-Uais of Meath. Domhnall, son of Ruaidhri Ua Concho-bhair, was deposed by Muirechearthach Ua Briain; and his brother, i.e. Toirdhealbhach, was inaugurated at Ath-an-tearmoind, as king over the Sil-Muirreadhaigh after Domhnall. Sitric, son of Cumeadha Ua Laeghachlain, chief of Sil-Ronain, the strength of the chiefs of Teathbha, died. Muirechearthach Ua Maeleachlainn was deposed, and the kingdom of Meath was assumed by Murchadh after him. Niall, son of Domhnall Ua Raure, Tanist of Breifne, was killed by the men of Lurg, and many others of the nobility along with him. The son of Gillamantach Ua Raure was killed by Domhnall, son of Domhnall Ua Raure. Ragnall 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. Ceallach made a visitation of Munster

septem boves, septem oves, et medium vacium argent, cum multis aliis gratiis donatis."—Trias Thanna, 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'Maeclechlain, and spoileth Westmeath; but Donogh was mett in a skirmish and was killed. Disert-Dermott, with its Dumtach (oratory), "burnt. Tuathall, Coarb of Caivegin, in pace quiet. Ceallach, Coarb of Patrick, visiting Kindred-Owen at his first tyme, and gott his will, i.e. a cow from every six, or a young heyfer from every three, or half an ounce from every seven, besides many offerings. Cathvarr O'Donell, king of Kindred-Lugach, dyed. Ceallach upon his visitation of Munster, at his first tyme, and brought his full will, viz., seven cows, seven sheepe, and half an ounce out of every hundredth or cantred in Munster, besides many gifts of price; and become arch-bishop by taking orders at the request of Ireland in generall. Cainchoack O'Boyll, Arch-bishopp of Ardmac. Hector, king of Scotland, dyed. Donell mac Roary O'Connor deposed by Murtagh O'Bryan, and he putt Tirlagh, his
heor, co tuce a lai  fuaire. i. rict mbà 7 rict  scuainis, 1 lie ina  hach  punt tricor  cего h Muniam, la taob pèo monna oldita, 1 appret Ceadlach sna a palp eicorp don ipp pm a rop  cong insp nÉireann. Caoncompar Ua haoisill, eicorp Aimi Macha, no ecc.

Aorp Cruor, mile ceo a riecht. Muinmah dho orbaim do Muineprach Ua thbirn. Crui ceoao 7 Carpoil do lorpcaid do teine do aitt eicorp na Chaiope co rieccart snaach eicorp mibò 7 bròsorc. Cueling Ua Catalain, tigfiona Uainc Chaio, ucce. Conchoar (i. Conchoar Cipenach) mac Únamphleibe, riuadainna Uainc, do marba do riaibh Írmimaige. Uainm ma Íoh breapail macha pop Uib Mèith, 1 toppár an ãm ino tigfiona in Aot Ua nhíneachduinn, 7 in rieccart, mac tigfiona Conaille, 7 toimcarat copachaise miop ole amaille pm. Caorapach Ua Tuamán, tigfiona Ua mòbharn Ancaide, au gnul do Uib Cepinninn, co nperbaide ve, 7 uaiain, mac mac Riabairg, do marbaio ma biogar. Donnall Ua hAimpl, tigfiona Ua Meit, do marbaio lâ Íoh Eatach Uainc. Compar eicorp ariph Tseaith 7 a iarpa in pop marbhath Connaon, mac mac Anialaigh, tigfiona Calraige, 7 isoc ole amaille pm ol lá Donnall Mac Pciacl (no Ua Pciacl). Manom Aa Calceán amn am macina. Donnall, mac Tain Úth Órinn, do eibreach do Muineprach Ua Òrinn in nÊte chaio, 7 oplacaid ve ro ertuip. Saet miop 7 Tene sceall pm nubhain pm, co pop marbaio voane 7 moile, 7 co pop bhiur taithe, 7 fiondabha.

cosen, in his place to be king."—Cod. Clarend.,
tom. 49.

A few of the events noticed in the Annals of the Four Masters, under the year 1106, are set
down in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, under
1106, as follows:

“A. D. 1105” [recte, 1106]. “Domnagh
O’Melanghlyn was killed by O’Mynechan, of
O’Mackwaise, of Meath. Bishop O’Boyle, arch-
bishop of Ardmean; Moriegh O’Magledowne,
Bishop of Clevicknose; Cormack O’Kilfin,
dean of the house of” [the guests at] “Clone
[vicknose]”; and Sitrick mac Conway, chief of
Silerman, died.”

* * *

Sunday and Dominica in albis, which the Irish
called Little Easter.

1 Abh-Calgin.—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” [meachta
inn co mbeadh, i.e. of a day till night], “the
Wednesday before St. Patrick’s, that it killed
much cattle in Ireland. Cemora burnt bet-
tweene both Easters, with 70 tons of drink-
called Mích, and old ale” [brógamn]. “Conor
mac Domn-leve, heyre of Ulster, killed by
Fernvai-men. A discomfiture of the O-Meth
by the O’Bressalls, where they were slaughtered
with theyre king, viz., Hugh O’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 Ceallach conferred the dignity of Noble on this occasion, at the request of the men of Ireland. Caencomhrae Ua Baeighill, Bishop of Ard-Macha, died.

The Age of Christ, 1107. Mungairit was plundered by Muirechertaech Ua Briain. Cean-coradh and Caiséal were burned by lightning, between the two Easters, with sixty puncheons of mead and beer. Cuilte Ua Cathalan, lord of Uaithue-Cliach, died. Conchobhar (i.e. Conchobhar Cisenanch), son of Domnleibhe, royal heir of Ulidia, was killed by the men of Fearnaugh. A battle was gained by the Ui-Breasan-Macha over the Ui-Meith, in which the latter were slaughtered, together with their lord, Aedh Ua h'unreachtaiith, and Fearghus, son of the lord of Conaille, and a great number of others, fell along with him. Cathasach Ua Tuaimain, lord of Ui-Briuin-Archaile, was wounded by the Ui-Cremthann, and he died in consequence; and Eoghan, the son of Mac Riabhaigh, was killed in revenge of him. Domhnall Ua h Ainbeith, 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 Amhalghadhla, lord of Calraighe, and others along with him, were slain by Domhnall Mac Fiacla (or Ua Fiacla). The breach of Ath-Calgaính was the name of this battle. Domhnall, son of Tadhg Ua Briain, was fettered by Muirechertaech 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.

Cahasach O'Tuoman, king of O-Briuin-Arcaill, wounded by O-Creomthainn, whereof he dyed; Owen mac Megrievai killed in his revenge; [n. ìogn] “Great weatt this yeare, and it spoyled the corn.” Macpatrik O'Dreamn takinge; [recte, tooke] “the function of Lector in Ardmach this yeare, in St. Ailve and Mulaise of Darwinis their feast day.” Macelmaim O'Brolchan took the bushoprick the next day. A yeare's peace made by Ceallach, Coarb of Patrick, between Murtagh O'Bryan and Donnell mac Mac Lochailln.” — Col. Charcol., tom. 49.

The year 1107 of the Annals of the Four Masters corresponds with 1106 of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, which are very meagre at this period.

“A. D. 1106” [recte, 1107]. “The family of Kilkenny gave an overthrowe to the family of Leigily. There grew great contention between the east and west of the county of Teaffa, where Rynath Mac Awalgic, prince of Calrie, with many others, were slain.”
Annals of the Four Masters

Aorp Criosrt, mile céo a híochta. An teagasc Mac Mac Domghall l. teagasc Cill na Mara, déeC. Maelpredan l. aruithpice Leitín, comhairba Colaim mac Crónánann, Éochaí, mac an pypléitimo iUí Fitalam, napal rásart, rénnor; g anaméara Diriéit Chaomáin, déeC. Ceilech Uí Caoimhin, comhairba Cathaig, déeC. Coisich, Úthín iUí Noemínaír, comhairba Cluain bhreánaí, Óengus Ua Céilecre mór Muíin Ío Phathru, g Aed mac Oibidileite, abha comhairba Phathru, por aairmeach Ána Macha, déeC. Ceallach, comhairba Phathru, por aihaint Connacht d'éin éip ce tuise a oigsuper. Ótrí Uí Oinnicheatais déeC. Thrice do gcéitl do Ua Maig- gannon, g do Ua Maolrannaí por ioll íIaráphaíte nó Úlaí l. Éochaí, mac Úimaileibe Ói Eolgáda g a nóbhanna le. Óa Chlubhail, ríghna Éoga- naecst Locha Léin, nu námphal l a bhráthraí peirim. Óonnail, mac Óon- nchaí Ói Ruaire, ríghna Óa mhírnim ñrpeirne, nu éilim la Corpú Sabhra. Críoch ló Naill, mac Óonnail, ríghna Ói Chomáin, nu mgu b'fhéar rómhanda. Creach la hUliúnach mide Meir, nu ro aerphúil uile aiste becc. Óir lámhphal do tógaíil pháthracha. Lummneach mile do loicraí oírice phéile Phathru. Óir do loicraí do réimoideáin i Típhomn Caillainne. Bhírtham Súrach co mona mòra g toraid an bhádormar.

Aorp Criosrt, mile céo anaimh. Maolbora Ua Cullen, napal eppuce Thainrceart Épacain, déeC. Óengús Óa Óonannáin, ríghna amhéara g airt- phaol rámhí Colaim Cille, déeC li ÓChlubhail. Plaoth平整agh Óa Lomráid, comhairba Ciarrai, g rascarph mór Cláir mac Nóir [déeC]. Shaoisgla ló Muirgírath Óa mbíraim, co phrísbh Múinian, g co bhrísbh Míse, g Con- naideáib i Típh brímain ñrpeirne; [Si bphríubh Muirpháda Ói Mhaoléasteann],

1 Desert-Chaomáinlín ; 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 Cuirthi-Gobhra.--This tribe was seated in the barony of Granard, in the present county of Longford.

3 Luís-Linbhrathla.—See note under A. D. 919. Termond-Caillaimn ; i.e. St. Caillaim's Ter- mon, or Sanctuary, now Termonkeelien, or Ter- monmore, near Castlerea, in the parish of Kil- kevin, in the west of the county of Roscommon.

---See note 5, under A. D. 1225.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“ A. D. 1108. Linnrick burnt out right! [ræt, by lightning]. “ Donell O'Hanveth, king of O-Meth; Donell O'Roire, king of I-Bruin, killed. Ceallach, Coarb of Patrick, visiting Connacht, in his first time, and he brought his will. Aengus O'Clerken, Searjant of Dal- gasis, i.e. in Monaster; Ceallach O'Cyvoran, Coarb of Caimneach” [died]. “ Boysterous wynde in the 3. Non. of September. A house taken by
The Age of Christ, 1108. The Bishop Mac-um-Domghail, Bishop of Cill-dara, died. Maellinan, 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-Cluain-Mic-Nois, died. Celch男主Caemhorain, successor of Caimnerch, died. Coerich, daughter of Ua Noemnanagh, conhaerba of Cluain-Bronaigh; Oenghus Ua Clercein, Patrick's steward in Munster; and Aedh, son of Dubhdalthe, 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. Etna Ua Duimneathaigh died. A house was taken by Ua Matghampaign and Ua Maelruanaidh upon Goll Garbhraigh, King of Ulidia, i.e. Eochaidh, son of Donnleibhe Ua hEochadha; and he was beheaded by them. Ua Cearbhail, lord of Eoghanacht-Locha-Lochin, was killed by his own brethren. Domhnall, son of Domchadh Ua Ruairic, lord of Ui-Briuin-Breifne, was killed by the Caithri-Gabhra. A predatory excursion was made by Niall, son of Domhnall, Tanist of Oileach, into Corann; and he carried off many cows and prisoners. A predatory excursion was made by the Ulidians into Ui-Meith; and they plundered it all, except a small portion. Inis-Labradora 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 Ternonn-Caillinne. This year was a prosperous one, with abundance of nuts and fruit.

The Age of Christ, 1109. Maelisa Ua Caillen, noble bishop of the north of Ireland, died. Oenghus Ua Domhnaillain, chief annchara and chief senior of the clergy of Colum-Cill, died at Ceamanus. Fliathbheartach Ua Loingsigh, successor of Ciaran, and great priest of Cluain-mic-Nois, [died]. An army was led by Muirechartach Ua Briain, with the men of Munster, Meath, and Connaught, into Tir-Briuin-Breifne, [to aid Murchadh Ua Macleachlainn], whence O'Mahon, and by O'Macruanoy, upon Goll Garvray, king of Ulster, who by them was beheaded. Hugh mac Durdalehe, Suvair of Ard-macha, and that should be Coarb of Patrick, died. Great oak-fruit in all Ireland. A happy year of corn, fruit, and all good this year. The hand of Laurae broken down by Fermanach."—Cod. Clarval., tom. 49.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise contain two of these entries under the year 1107, as follows: "A.D. 1107 [rect., 1108]. "Cegriech, daughter of Uon, abbesse of Clonbrony, died. O'Kerwell, prince of the Eoganachtis of Logh Lein, was killed by his brothers." 3 To aid Murchadh Ua Macleachlainn.—This clause, so necessary to the clearness of the whole
co tusaigth bhí aghair bhréasadh móir, 7 co nuaeadhathar por móbh Lois Úachtar, 7 co tusaigth bhréasadh eilinigh. Tánaic rathair Ua Ruairc, 7 Úi Ómáin co pháineadadh Ua Maoléachlaíin a longrom leó, 7 co ro maibrat Miac Siofálapáratáid, 7 rochaíte amhail rinn. Sliúfílo lá Dóinéall Maig Lachlaíin co thaipneorpse Eamhain ime co Sháb Ruairc, co nóiméad Ceallach, comharba Phátraic píe mhlíonna éiti Mhaig Lachlaíin, 7 Úa Ómáin co nuaeadhathar thaipneorpse Eamhain tar mìn im Chonall 7 im Ógán co Maig Úa Ómáin por ann, Úa Ruairc Í Moig Coba, co tusaigth Ua Éilis na teorpa gialla po tusaigth réin doth. Creach lá Mupchaoí Ua Maoléachlaíin, lá pí Thíonaí co ro airse Fíora Roigh, 7 co ro móbh Ua Ómáin, 7 títheána Píetí Rón, uar comharba na baile lóra 7 comharba Phátraic, acr po dochadh Ua Ómáin ime mìn. Anú Ua Ruairc ro teacht in longrom Mupchaoí Ua Maoléachlaíin po Íd, co ro la a náin tríreach raidhe Phátraic. Anam mo dpháiscim po lórscaí co ro thriail do Úi Ómáin, 7 dathm 7 mhaibrain, 7 bhráit po bhréas agh. Dóinéall maic Miac Siofálapáratáid 7 mhaibráin co machnamh oile an chum chluiche. Loíocht aíse a nglor mide in anrialbí trí éirinn.

Ádhr Ceathair, níl eó a deich. Ceannach, maic Mac Uléa, áspáinneach Cúla patain, déise in náircigheid. Plann hÚa hAbha, comharba Emóir Apmán, Siofálapárateacch hÚa Dhímpse, píthleídhinn Cillte Óladh, 7 poí Mhiúnaí, Peaphoínnnach Oail, poíí móríte réite píthleídhinn Cillte Ópare, 7 Óbráin Úa Ómáin, púcnaig láirnúnaí, déise. Echtíneada Nu Fhíosgal, mórí atlaoch goinse, déise. Siofálapárann Ua Maoléachlaíin, títheána Píetí Ceall 7 á bhu fuirnais air an phíos.
they carried off many cows and prisoners; and they entered on the islands of Loch Uachtair, and took prisoners out of them. After this Ua Ruairce came, and Ua Mailechlainn gave up his camp to them; and they killed Mac Gillahulartaigh, and numbers along with him. An army was led by Donnhnall 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 Cineal-Conaill and Cineil-Eoghain, proceeded to Magh-hUa-Breasail, to attack the Ulidians who were in Magh-Cobla; and the Ulidians gave them the three hostages which they themselves selected. A predatory excursion was made by Murchadh Ua Mailechlainn, 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 Ruairce came into the camp of Murchadh Ua Mailechlainn twice, and slaughtered his people, through the curse of the clergy of Patrick. Ard-Brea-caín was burned, with its churches, by the Ui-Briuin, and many persons were killed there, and prisoners carried off from thence. Donnhnall, 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, airchinnmeach of Cul-rathain, died in penance. Flann Ua hAedha, successor of Einne of A-ra; Gillaphadraig Ua Duibhratha, lector of Cill-Dalua, and paragon of Munster; Fearondenmach, the most distinguished of the senior jurisconsults, [and] lector of Cill-dara; and Bran Ua Bruc, senior of West Munster, died. Echthighern Ua Fearghail, a distinguished old champion, died. Gillacolain Ua Maelnihuaiddi, O-Briuin. An army by Donell O'Lochlainn, with the north of Ireland, to Sliabh-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 Cionbrony" [recte, Coarb of St. Samhthann of Cionbroney]. "quiæcit. Hugh O'Korck came into Murcha O'Mailechlainn's camp twice," [so] "that he had his slaughter through the curving of Patrick's relics" [recte, clergy]. "The slaughter of O'Meth, about their king, Goll Bairche; and some of the men of Fermany were slain by O-Bressails and by O-Nechle. Donell Rea Mac Gillpatrick, king of Ossory, killed by another young man at a game. Donogh O'Duvderma mortuus est."—Cod. Charul., tom. 49.

The Annals of Clonmacnois-e, as translated by Mageoghegan, are defective from the year 1108 till 1127.


The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"Annà domhain 1110. Echtern O'Ferrall, chief old champion [pp. m ògòc roguòc], "in pace quiétude, Gileadum O'Machnoy, king of Ferrell, killed. Conmac Nech Uela, Airdhinnich of Cuiarn, in pace" [roto, patétair] c. montane. Flann O'Hugh, Cobair of Eme Arann, montane i.e. Macruannay O'Machainen, king of Mugorn, killed. Murcha mac Teig O'Bryan, beirre of Munster, mortum est. Bevinn Nin-Kennedy O'Bryan, wife to Donell O'Lachlaryn, king of Ailech, died. An army by Danuill O'Lachlin into Connaught, and he brought a thousand of captains, and many thousands of cows and chattles. The overthrow of Ross, near Crochan, by Kyndred-Mureay, upon Conmaicne, where three O'Ferralls were slain, and many more of the best. Bran O'Bruicer, elder of West Monster. Gilpatrick O'Duvratha, lector of Kildhno, and cheife lerned of Monster" [in harp-playing]; "Blind Ferdouanach, cheif lerned in Lawe, and Lector of Kihlare; Cellach, Cobair of Patrick, went upon" [his first] "visitation of Meth, and he gott his will. A discoumber by Connakoe upon Kindred-Mureay, called the overthrow of Mabrungair." —Col. Charred., tom. 49.

"Old trees; i.e. the old trees at Tuilloghege, at which the kings of Cineal-Englais were inau-
lord of Feara-Ceall, and his wife, were killed by the beggar, Ua Aillen. Munchadh, son of Tadhg Ua Briain, royal heir of Munster, died. A predatory excursion was made by Domhnall Mac Loicaímain 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 Conmaicni, where fell three of the Ui-Fearghail, together with Gilla-na-naemh and Mac-Conchaille, and many other chieftains, together with Duarcan, son of Dubhthara Ua hEolusa. Maelruanaidh Ua Machaíne, lord of Mugladhorna; Bebhinn, daughter of Ceinneide Ua Briain, and wife of Domhnall, grandson of Loicmain, King of Oileach, died. Ceallach, successor of Patrick, [went] on his visitation in Meath for the first time; and he obtained his demand. A battle was gained by the Conmaicni over the Sil-Muiredhaigh, i.e. the battle of Magh-Breanghair, 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 Patrick, noble senior of Ireland, died. Dun-da-leathghlas was burned, both fort and trian [i.e. third part] by lightning. Cenannus, Port-Laige, and Lughthadh 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 Loicmain, 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 gurated. It appears from various passages in these Annals that there were ancient trees at all the places where the ancient Irish chieftains were inaugurated.—See notices of Bitte-Maigh-Aadhair at the years 981 and 1051; and of Craebh-tuilecha at the year 1099.

* Fiadh mic-Aenghusa: i.e. the Land of the Sons of Aenghus. This was the name of a place near the hill of Uisneach, in the county of Westmeath. Colgan translates this passage as follows:

"A. D. 1111. Synodus indicta in loco Fiadh-mic-Aenghusa appellata, per procuros Cleri et populi Hiberniae, cui interfuerant S. Celsus Archiepiscopus Armachanum, MacChorrius, ait Mariannus Huna Domain nobilissimus senior Cleri Hiberniae, cum quinaginta Episcopis, trecentis Praepotitis, et tribus milibus Ordinis Ecclesiastici; et Murchertachus Hua Briain (Australis Hiberniae Rex) cum praescribas Leithanger (id est Australis Hiberniae) ad regulas vitae et morum Cleri et populi prescribenda."

On this passage he wrote the following remarks:

"Hec Synodus in margine Annalium Synodus de Yonouch, vocatur qui multis specialibus est Medice, & in domesticis Historiis longe celebris propter multos regum contentus publicus in eo celebratos, locum etiam huius Synodi refert Warcis de Scriptor. Hiberniae. lib. i. cap. 7, vti loquens de scriptis S. Celsi, sit; Recept Barb. cum scribisse (prae corruptione, de quo
supra (in loco) Epistolas complures ad Mala-
chiam, et constitutiones quasdam. Statuta intelligit
jurisdictionem celbrissimae illius Synodi, justa Annoles
Hiberniae (ut haec et in边际) in loco dicto
Ansgarissa loco, coniunca anno MCLXX. et MCLXI.
qui inter fusisse dicuntur Episcopi 50. prater Pro-
logicos 318. Moxut ad eam annun coniij
magno Episcoporum, et omnium Magnatum Hiber-
niMcHiberniae Morologiurgensis in Annalibus; sed
perpem a fictilio quodam Mauritii Mac-loch-
Iain, regi Hiberniae convocatae sess. Hic
Warense. Verum Mauritius Mac-lochlainn
non fictilius Rex Hiberniae (ut Warense assertit);
sed versus et ab Historiis patriae plurimum
laudatus Rex Hiberniae; licet dubium sit su
predicte Synodo aliciis tituli quae sub nomine
Principis regij sanguinis interiurit. Eo man-
que tempore Domnall Huna Lothainm pre-
diuit Mauritii patrum, & Murchetachus, sine
Mauritius Huna Brinum (quem citat Annales
assecrant illi Synodo interiusse) hic in Australi,
ille in Septentrionali Hibernia regnabat; &

vterque se Regem Hiberniae appellabat. Et
postea Mauritius Huna Lothainm patruo suo
Domnaldo sucedes, annis multis in Septen-
trionali Hibernia principatum tenens, postea
annis octodecim multis triumphus & victoris
clariis supremam in toto regno adoptus est po-
testatem, donde tandem an. 1665, in praelio de
Letir-huin, occuberit."—TreasThom., p. 300.

6 "Ui-Niallain.—Now the baronies of O'Neill-
land, east and west, in the county of Armagh.

7 "Ua Maghaircan.—Now O'Moran, or Moran,
without the prefix Ua or O'. This family was
afterwards dispossessed by the O'Flannagans.
The Clan-Cathail were seated in the district
lying between Belanagare and Elphin, in the
county of Roscommon.

8 Durn-Echalhbrin.—Now Binaghn, a very
remarkable rocky-faced mountain about two
miles north-west of Swanlinbar, in the county
of Fermanagh.—See note under A. D. 1455.

9 Slieb-Ruisa.—Now Slieve Rushel, a moun-
tain situated partly in the parish of Tomregan,
Patrick; Maehmoir Ua Dunin, noble senior of Ireland; with fifty bishops, three hundred priests, and three thousand students, together with Muireachteach Ua Briain and the chiefs of Leath-Mhogha, to prescribe rules and good morals for all, both laity and clergy. Domnall Ua hAnlaim, 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 Domnall Mac Lochlainn and Domnall Ua hEochadha, and they made peace and friendship with each other; and the Ulidians delivered hostages to Domnall, for paying him his own demand. Cathal, son of Cathal Ua Mughrion, chief of Clann-Cathail, died. Cluain mic-Nois was plundered by the Dal-g-Cais, at the instance of Muireachteach 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, Sliabh-Ruisen, and Loch-Eirne.

The Age of Christ, 1112. Conghalach, the son of Mac Conchaile, airchmenach of Doire, died, after good penance, in the ninety-fourth year of his age. Gormlaith, daughter of Murchadh, son of Diarmaid, 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, un, 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 Lough Uair, which is anglicised Lough Owel.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“A.D. 1111. Extreme ill” [bad] “weather of frost and snow, which made slaughter of tame and wild beasts. Cahasach O’Leay, archpriest of the relicæ of Patrick” [recte, of the clergy of Patrick], “in pace quiescit. Lugmai burnt. Waterford burnt. Kells burnt. An army by Ulster to Tulaghoge, and” [they] “cut down the great trees. An army by Nell O’Lochlainn, and he brought 3000 cows. Wild fire” [lightning] “burnt Dundalethglas, with its forte and Tryan. A Senat in Land Mac Aeneas, gathered by the nobility about Cellass, Cearb of Patrick, and about Maehmoir O’Dunan, the arch Eider of Ireland, with 50 bishops, 300 priests, and three thousand churchmen; also about Murtagh O’Bryan, with the nobility of Mounster, to procure rule and good manners among the people, church and laity. Donagh O’Hanlain, king of O-Nellans, killed treacherously by his kinsmen; the same kinsmen killed by the O-Nellans in his revenge within 20 nights. A meeting between Donell O’Lochlainn and Donagh O’Hosehan, at the shore, that they made full peace. and Ulster gave pledges to his own content to Donell O’Lochlainn.”—Cal. Chron., tom. 49.

The fort of Ard-Macha.—This passage is translated by Colgan as follows:
Callamn Appul. 7 vā perevit in Trinum Maran, 7 ap. trep perevit in Trinum Mhóir. Cētich la Domnall Ua Lochlanna cum Pince Gall, 1. co Óroicce Óudghall, co òtuce boronia mar 7 prante ionda. Úghape Ua Lopeán, tírfhima Ua Mrpísoig, 7o òec cas bruintano in n'Élino altacha. Tír ùa glann 7 Pabap ùo loceao.

Adh Cripem, nile cē 7 trí òecce. Ṣan Òan bearno ùo tiompeann. Fhannassan, mac Maolbora, cóbap abba Aoíra Macha, òecce mar rōngao 7 mar naitiúige rōgáide. Comail Ua Òlomn, comairpa Malain Leitghíinne, Deairmait Ua Cealcaic, comairpa Uí Shumaíg, òecce. Ópairma Ua Congáin, marc Múmain, òecce oíde pele Plantace. Ploméar Ua Loignigh, tírfhima Dáil nGeadh, 7 Maolpeachlanna Ua Conóboir, tírfhima Coroimhoína, òecce mar naitiúige. Domhchao O Tairiceart, táipeach Cloinne Snaigéalle, to marbhao lár Niall Ua Lochlanna. Slóisté la Domnall Ua Lochlanna co marche Ceinél Comall, 7 Eccem, 7 Óirghall so Ólidigo Ríge, co po tóinairbr Domhchao, a ríige Uaith, 7 co po príomhar Últa éisp Ua Máigíanna, 7 mac Uí Ompleáibe. Dáil nGeadh moirpo, 7 Úi Eacach acece péin. Slóisté la Mairpechteach Ua Mhóin, co ríreach Múmain co Laigíbh, 7 co Comnaé-taib co Máig Coba in póntim Domhchao. Slóisté ùan la Domnall Ua Lochlanna gur na plisadh rēipairtib co Máig Coba in póntim Uaith, co marbh anneri eacá íorpa co po nícharceir Ceallaic, comairpa Plantace.


On the divisions of the city of Armagh he writes the following remarks:

tenth of the Calends of April and two streets of Tri-an-Masan, and the third street of Tri-an-mor. A predatory excursion was made by Domhnall, grandson of Lochlann, across Fine-Gall, i.e. as far as Droicheit-Dubhghaill; and he carried off a great spoil of cattle and many prisoners. Ughaire Ua Lorcan, lord of Ui-Muireadhagh, died after penance. Tír-da-ghlas and Fábhair were burned.

The Age of Christ, 1113. The Order of St. Bernard was commenced. Flannagan, son of Maclach, intended Abbot of Ard-Maclach, died after mutation and good penance. Conula Ua Floinn, successor of Molaisi of Leithghlinn; Diarmait Ua Ceallaigh, successor of Ua Susaigh, died. Diarmait Ua Longain, steward of Munster, died on the night of Patrick’s festival. Finnech Us Loingsigh, lord of Dal-Araidhe; and Macelachailinn Ua Conchobhair, lord of Coremodhradh, died after penance. Domhchadh O’Taircheirt, chief of Clan-Snedhghaile, was killed by Niall Ua Lochlann. An army was led by Domhnall Ua Lochlann, with the chiefs of Cincel-Eoglhaín, Cincel-Conail, and Airghialla, to Gleann-Righe; and they banished Domhchadh from the kingdom of Ulidia, and they divided Ulidia between Ua Mathghamhna and the son of Ua Dunnsleibbe, he himself retaining Dal-Araidhe and Ui-Eathach. An army was led by Maircheartach Ua Briain, with the men of Munster, Leinster, and Connaught, to Magh-Cobhha, to aid Domhchadh. Another army, composed of the forces before mentioned, was marched by Domhnall Ua Lochlann to Magh-Cobhha, to relieve the Ulidians; and there was a challenge of battle between them, but the successor of Patrick separated them, under the semblance of

scriptoribus legitor; Amundatus est ad disciplinam in Hiberniam."—Trias Thum., p. 300.

* Droicheit-Dubhghaill: i.e. the Black Dane’s Bridge. From a reference to this bridge in old accounts of the battle of Cloontar, it would appear to have been situated on the River Tolka, near Dublin, where Ballybough Bridge now stands. The name Fine-Gall, or Fingal, is now applied to that part of the county of Dublin extending to the north of the city, and of the River Liffey.

The Annals of Ulster notice the following events under this year:

"A.D. 1112. The rath of Ardmach, with the church, burnt, in x. Kal. April, and two streets of Tryan-Massan, and the third street of Tryan-mor. Congalach mac Conchaille, Arichtinech of Daire, in the 91th year of his age, in pendentia optima quievit. An army by Donell Mac Lochlann, through Fingall, and he brought great booty and many captives. Cormlai Ny-Murcha neic Diermott, Earl of Brigit, in bona pendentia quievit."—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

* Successor of Ua Susaigh: i.e. Abbot of Rahen, near Tullamore, in the King’s County.

* Clan-Snedhghaille.—Now Cullinelly, a district lying westwards of Letterkenny, in the county of Donegal.
po 9nê pioba 7 caeneimpeac. Oimnchaio Ua hEochaõa vo nalla 4 la hEoch-aan hUa Meigaimna 7 la hUlleatb. Sùidh 2 la Munpeètcach Ua mòma, 7 la Léi lihoan etir laeach 7 etir peac go Òphnic. Oimnall 2 moppo maí Mac Lochlann, co martrì 2unpeèpt Epean co Cluain 2oann Phoibe Roí, co mhaìtaí 2 mi 1 enn conmaí prìna aproile, go nceapna Ceallach, conmaíba Phàircíac co mbaìeall 2 opra 1t hlihoana 2ceopra. Scannadh 2roba etir poípa Phùinmaine pàinèm, 1 etopeèpttapn 2a phùoàinna Phùminæge 2. Ua Criochn, 7 Ua Oimnacceo. Òr àdair vo 2abail 1 e Cluain 2e Nóir 2an Òhan 2 po 1 mhaìtaí 2a 2rraìcrie dèce ma 2roì, 2a 2òrì dèce 2a lethir 2an pòltaí, 2pì 2ùirn, 7 vo 2mì 1 2ad a eòte 2hràgat.

Aig 2riòp, miti céo a reich a ceachtan. Diaimarn 2a Plomn, conmaíba Aliab Òichleach Òhàmb, òpad 2eòp, 7 pìlíèètìrìm epnaich peòtt, biò 7 2eòpce. Plann Mac Plamachàa, conmaíba Mòlarì Òànimpì, Macolcam Ua Coplímacàm, conmaíba Èònc Òàpam, 7 Phùoùinach Ua Clúcàm, conmaíba Òànìmpì, dèce. Ruanìpb Ua Càmmàì, pìoùàinnà Cemòl c'Connall, vo inàppbaí la Cenèl nÈògan. Aòò, mac Oimnchaøa Uí Òochaøa, pìoùàinnà Òtòò, tèòg. Oimnchaio Ua Longòò, tìsòìnnà Òhal Òòànà, Munpeètcach, mac Mac Lochlann, pìoùàinnà Oìthèè, dèce. Toròì gàlairn màò 2o 2abail Munpeètcaíag Òi Olhòìm, co nceapna anbohpàìt 2e, 2 co po reòp prìna pìge. Diaimarn, im, vo 2abail pìge Munàin ma piàòànàgàn caeòuòò. Slàògàd 2a Oimnall Ua Lòchlàìm co Raìe Gùìbaò, 7 vo

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 Clunae-conain in Fora-Bois.—Now Cloneen, 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. Cona O'Flaìinn, Ceàrb of Moìhàis Leòghlèimn, quàcaité. A thanbòbright fallen in St. Patrick's cave upon Cruachan Aisli' [Croagh-patrick, mountain, in the county of Mayo], "and killed thirty of the pilgrims. Dermott O'Kellòi, Ceàrb of O'Suain; Dermott O'Lon- 

gan, serjeant of Monster; Maeslachlainn O'Co-
nor, King of Corconna; Finnechaise O'Longsi, King of Dalraí, in periòta ìntòirì mortaí saum, Plannan mac Mèylìsa that should be abbott of Ardmagh, after contrision and confession, in pace quàcaité. Donogh O'Taircheír killed by Nell O'Lòchlàìm, King of Kindred-Conel. Donell mac Donogh Mac Gilpatrick killed by Gull Gavran. An army by Donell O'Lòchlàìm, with Kindred-Owen, Kindred-Conel, and Airgiall, to Glenn-Righà, 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 Dalaray and O'Nelach to them-

selves. 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 Chlain-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 Fearannbhagh themselves, in which fell the two royal heirs of Fearannbhagh, namely, Ua Crichaín and Ua Donnagain. A salmon was caught at Chlain-mic-Nois this year, which was twelve feet in length, twelve hands in breadth without being split, and three hands and two fingers was the length of the fin of its neck.

The Age of Christ, 1114. Diarmaid Ua Floinn, successor of Ailbe of Inleach-Iubhair, a noble bishop and a lector, who bestowed jewels, food, and alms; Flann Mac Flannchadha, successor of Molaize of Daimhinas; Maeleolium Ua Cormacain, successor of Enoe of Ara; and Fear Domhnach Ua Chucain, comharba of Cennannus, died. Ruaidhri Ua Canannain, royal heir of Cinc-Conaill, was killed by the Cinc-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 attacked his kingdom; and Diarmaid assumed the kingdom of Munster after him, without permission. An army was led by Domhnall sternmen, Lenster, and Connacht, to Macoea, 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, until Cellach, Coarb of Patrick, put them asunder by a kind of peace. Donogh mac Eochaib' blyled by Eocha mac Mahon, and by Ulster. An army by Murtagh O’Bryan and Letmunca, both clerke and lay, to Greneog. 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 Fermaini, where the heirs of Fermaini were slain, viz., O’Criechan and O'Donnagun."—Cod. Cloicead., tom. 49.

"Mae Flannchadha.—Now anglice MacClancy and Clancy.

"Ua Cormacain.—Now anglice O’Gormagain and Gormagan.

"A living skeleton.—The word anbhabpaet, which is otherwise written abhabpaet, is explained in Cormac’s Glossary as, ‘‘oom oon deen xeeppaet ëxanogeet gataet cew be
The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1114. Flann Maglancha, Coarb of Molaise of Darvinus; Macdeoluin O'Cormakan, Coarb of Enne-Aran; Diarmaid Ua Plainchua, Coarb of Ailve in Imlech Ivar, bishop, lector, liberall in bestowing of goods and meat, and [in doing] ‘almes deeds;’ [and] “Ferdornach O'Curnan, Coarb of Kells; in pace quirecourt. An extrem kind of disease took Martagh...
O'Bryan, king of Ireland, and made him a miserable wretch, so as he might goe his majesty, and Dermott took the kingdom in his presence, viz., of Monster, without taking] [asking]“leave. An army by Donell O'Lochlainn to Rath-Cenay, whither Eocha O'Mahon, with Ulster, came into his house, and Donogh O'Longsy with Dalaray, and Hugh O'Rayrk with Breifni-men, and Murcha O'Macleochlamn with Meathmen; and” [they] “went all afterwards over Athlone to Dunleau, where Toirlagh O'Conor, with Connaght, and Nell, O'Lochlainn his own son, with Kindred-Conell, came to met them, and went all from thence to Tulagh O'nDeai in Dalgais, in Monster, where they and Monstermen made peace for a year. Donell O'Lochlainn went along Connaght to his house. Hugh mac Doncha O'Eochaa, heyre of Ulster: Donogh O'Longsi, king of Dalaray; O'Canaman, A. Rory, heyre of Kindred-Conell”[and]“Murtagh O'Lochlainn, heire of Ailech, died.”—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

Lord of Aine: i.e. of Aine-Clach, a territory extending round the hill of Knockany, in the county of Limerick.

Lord of Muscragh: i.e. of Muscragine-Mitine, otherwise called Muscragine-Ui-Fhloinn, now Muskerry, or Musgrylin, a district com-
bair g. la Connaughtaib, co m. aipgirh Tuaumina co Liumneach, co peugari
boropia diaprime g. broida. Maitim m. Donnall Ua mbriam g. g.
Gallab Uta claer pop Laigbi, g. i sporpaip Donnchad Ua Maol na mbo,
tiglima Ua Cemmpelaig, g. Concobair Ug Concobair, tiglima Ua m.Palge, co na macab, g. poceile eile cun mo tat. Donnail Ua briam, i. m. Tadhg,
ploagaina Muhain, d. mairba vo Chonnachtobh. Saigi gmeiri t. as Ac
bo, vo taobair vo macab Muioschlauna, m. Ao'da, m. Ruairi, ap Toirpp
belbae Ua e Concobair, ap pigh Connacht, co m. Iprenot, g sup bo cprlighe
oil. Malainn Macaib Ua Cleirpai, tiglima Coppere, [vece]. Malapchlaunn
Ua Maolfeachlauna, ploagaina Teampach, d. mairba. Donnain bpirnp, peor g. Scetla co cnecc Coillaim bece lamapri co cuigeal Callaim bece
Mairta bo mi ap uille, co po lo ap pop eitrab pop eilae, g pop daoin, g dua
po rap tetice mon po Emma uile, g ileagib raniem. Coblaich Ua Cuip
nealbae Ua e Concobair, pi Conaict, gup m. aipce Donnall mac Conlebe
Ua Pugail, g co traine Mucpeab Ua Maolfeachlauna ma teach, g sup m.
po naugimea lir buili an bsite. Ro rodbair tri peo da vo Naom Chrapn
i. eorn 50 npr, g bleine 50 npr, g mullocc umi 50 npr. Ro pam Mnhe iar
traim eerir na mac Donnall Ua Mhaolfeachelauna, Maolpichlauna vo
turim po cedom lir Mucpeab.

Aip Crippe, mite ceo saech ap. Conjalach mac Gallachapam, air
einneach lir arohean, bece rap bruman, g rap noish atepige. Conalach,
comarbi Phuirtapais, pop cuap Conaict an dapa cup, co truc a l'an

prising fifteen parishes, in the north-west of the
county of Cork.—See Leabhar-na-gCeart, p. 41.
note 7.

Donnchadl Ua Maol-na-mbo: i.e. Donough,
or Denis, descendant of Maol-na-mbo. He was
the father of Diarmaid Mac Murchadha, king of
Leinster, who brought the English into Ireland.
He was the great grandson of Maol-na-mbo.

Ath-do: i.e. the Ford of the Cow. Not
identified.

Buidhe-an-dheithe: i.e. the yellow-surfaced
land of the bird. Not identified.

Mullag: 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 grewe
great deartth in all Irelan, and especially in
Leinster above all. Diarmaid O'Bryan, king
of Mounster, taken by Murtagh O'Bryan. An
onsett given by the sons of Hugh mac Roary
to Tirlagh O'Conor at Ath-na-fo, where hee
was wounded, and" [ib] "languished thereof.
An overthrow by Donell O'Bryan and Galls of
Dublin upon Leinster, where Donagh O'Mael-
by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchochbhair 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-claith over the Leinstermen, wherein fell Donnchadh Ua Mac-luimbo, lord of Ui-ceilalsdaigh, and Conchochbhair Ua Conchochbhair, lord of Ui-Failligh, 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' by the sons of Maeleachlainn, son of Aedh, son of Ruaidhri, upon Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchochbhair, King of Connaught; and they wounded him, so that he was lying in the agonies of death. Macbramaidh Ua Ciardha, lord of Cuirbre, [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 Conchochbhair, King of Connaught; and he plundered Domhnall, son of Cuileibhe Ua Fearghail, and Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn came into his house; and he fortified Buidhian-bheithche. He made an offering of three jewels to St. Ciaran, i.e. a drinking-horn with gold, a cup with gold, and a mullagh 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 Gillachiarain, airchimneach of Lis-acidheach [at Cluain-mic-Nois], died after penance and good repentance. Ceallach, successor of Patrick, made a visitation of Connaught the second time.
The oratory of Maelisa Ua Brochain.—This was at Lismore, in the county of Waterford.

4 Great plague and famine.—The Saxon Chronicle records a death 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. Most 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.

Boromha.—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-cornadl, which was a mile farther to the south. According to local tradition Brian Borumha’s stables and out-offices extended from Ceanm-cornadl to Beal-Boromha; but no remains are now visible except some of the earthen ramparts of the fort of Beal-Boromha above.

Phlannan.—He was the first Bishop of Killaloe, and was consecrated at Rome about the year 630. — See Harris’s edition of Ware’s Bishops, p. 590.

Ruatilh-Breitheach: i.e. the Red Birch, now Roevagh, a townland and hamlet situated in the north-west of the parish of Killalry, 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, Carib of Patrick,
and he obtained a full tribute. Cill-Dalna, with its church, was burned. Cor-
cach-mor-Mumhan, Imlech-Iubhair, the oratory of Macelis Ua Broichain, Achadh-bo-Chaimnigh, 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
and famine this year in Munster and Lenster, so that churches and fortresses, ter-
ritories and tribes, were desolated; and they also spread throughout Ireland and beyond seas afterwards. Dearbhail, daughter of Toirdhealbhaich Ua Briain, died. A predatory excursion was made by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair; 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-
Bheithcheach, where they left behind their provisions, their horses, their arms, and their armour.

The Age of Christ, 1117. Macmuire, Bishop of Dun-da-leathghlas; Flann Ua Scuha, Bishop of Condore; Gillamochuda Mac Camchuarta, Bishop of Daimhliag; Ceallach Ua Colmain, Bishop of Fearna; Cathasach Ua Conmail, noble Bishop of Connaught; Amncha O'hAmnedha, Bishop of Ard-ferta-
Brenainn; Muireadhach Ua hEnlaingi, Bishop of Cluain-ferta Brenainn, died. Macmuire 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 Faéim?] “died. Kilkhalus, with the church, burnt. Cork-more of Mun-
ster, and Imlech-Iver; Macelis O'Brolchan's manse, and part of Lissmore; Achabo of Can-
dech, and Clon-Iraird, burnt. The house of the great Abbot” [recte, the greathouse of the abbots] “in Ardmach, with twenty houses about yt, burnt in the beginning of Lent this yeare. Great pestilence and famine yet in Munster and Lenster both, that the churches, townes, and canthreds, were dispeopled throughout Ireland, and beyond seas, and made innu-
merable slachtions. Lagennac mac Donell, sonn's sonn's to the King of Scotland, killed by” [the]
“men of Moriaib” [Moray]. “Dervail Ny-
Tyragh O'Bryan mortua est. Congalach mac
Gilyaran, Airchinnech of Lisanige, in bona pa-
 nitentia quievit. The slachtion of Roaven upon

Archbishop of Munster.—This is probably an error, for in a contemporaneous document, a chartar in the Book of Kells, in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, he is called gicipo
lechbe Cumce, i.e. senior of Leath-Chuinim, or northern half of Ireland. He was evidently the lannaun, Bishop of Meath, given in Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 140, as having thou-
rished in the year 1696. See the Miscellany of the Irish Archæological Society, pp. 136, 155, 156.

1 O'Gibhleachain. — Now always O’Gibhleachain, and anglicised Giblahan.

2 The Ul-Brìonain: i.e. the Ul-Britain-Breifne, which was the tribe-name of the O’Rourke’s, O’Reilly’s, and their correlatives seated in the present counties of Leitrim and Cavan.

3 Domhnaich Creime Dáithi: i.e. Black Cram’s Sunday. This name is to this day applied by the Irish to “Garland Sunday,” or the last Sunday in summer. Cram Dáithi was the name of a chiefman in Uíbhhall, who had been a powerful opponent of St. Patrick, but who was converted by St. Patrick on this day.

4 Leitreach: i.e. Hill-side. This is probably Lackeen in the parish of Kilmain, barony of Conderlaw, and county of Clare.—Ordinance Map, sheet 48.

5 Leitreach-Oidheain.—Now Latteragh, in the barony of Upper Ormond, county of Tipperary.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“A.D. 1117. Connor O’Carillean by Fermangagh killed. Diermatt mac Bna, king of Leinster, died in Dublin. Owen mac Eichtiern, Corb of Batti; Conor O’Follovan, Corb of Clon-Irth ; Cathasach O’Cmaill, Archdeacon of Connacht, in Christo dormientio. Macblrayde mac Ruan, Cowarb of Kells, and the slaughter of the men of Kells about him, killed by Hugh O’Royk and O’Brunns, on the Fridai before Gruanfie Sunday; facies Domini super factiunt
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. Maellruanaidh Ua Cibhleachlain1, successor of Feichin of Fobhar, died. Conchobhar Ua Fol- 

lanhain, comharba of Chlaina-Iraird; and Eoghan Mac Eithighern, success-

or of Buithe, died. Maellbrighde Mac Romain, comharba of Ceanannus, was 
killed, and the people of Ceanannus slaughtered along with him, by Aedh 
Ua Ruai rc and the Ui-Brinim, on the night of Domhnach Chroim Dubh. 
Diarmaid, son of Enda, King of Leinster, died at Ath-elmhat. Conchobhar 
Ua Cairreallain was killed by the Fera-Manach. The battle of Leacain was 
given by Briain, son of Murchadhi Ua Flathbheartaigh, and the son of Cathal 
Ua Conchobhair, who had the Connaughtmen along with them, to Toirdheal-
bbach, son of Diarmaid, and the Dal-gCa is, and made a slaughter of them in 
that battle. A battle was gained over the Cinel-Eoghan of the Island i.e. of 
Inis-Eogha in, by the Cinel-Conaill, in which the Cinel Eogha in were slaugh-
tered, and many of their chiefstains slain. Diarmaid Ua Briain and the men of 
Munster plundered Tir-Fiachrach and Tir-Brinim. The Connaughtmen dis-
patched a battalion southwards, in pursuit of them, under the conduct of Cathal, 
grandson of Cathal Ua Conchobhair, and Brian, son of Murchadh; and they 
plundered all before them, as far as the mountain, and committed acts of con-
flagration and slaughter. The Munstermen sent a host to oppose them; and 
a battle was fought between them at Leitreacha-Odhraite, and the southern 
men were routed, and two of the Ui-Cinneidigh and many others were slain on 
that occasion.

The Age of Christ, 1118. Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, i.e. Ruaidhri na 
Soighe Buidhe, King of Connaught for a long time, died on his pilgrimage at 

hec ecclesia, et perdut de terra memoria corona,
The battle called Cath-Lekan, by Bryan mac 
Muragh, by the sons of Cahal O'Conor, 
with Connaught about them, against Tirlagh mac 
Diermod and Dalgais, i.e. Munstermen and Dal-
gais, being overthrowne their slaughter was ladd. 
The slaughter of Kindred-Owen of the Iland 
put by Kindred-Conell, that many good men 
with them fell. Fionn O'Skanlain, bishop of 
Connore; Machnairne, bishop of Dundalkis; 
Gillmoche Ua Mac C danharta, bishop of Dair-
laid; Kielach O'Colmain, bishop of Feragh; 
Anna; O'Hannemhe, bishop of Ardert Bren-
aime; Muircach O'Kanlainge, bishop of Con-
fort-Breamain; Maclruanaidh O'Kivilchon, Coarb 
of a long tyme; annus in Christo dormivert. 
Machnairne O'Dumna, chief bishop of the Irish, 
and head of Ireland's clergy, and over luctys for 
alms of all the world, in the 77th year of his 
age, in Non, Kol. religionis suo magnae optimum

"The twenty-sixth year.—See the year 1092.

"The men of Crachi.—Fix na Crachibhe. 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-Mayghair.—Now Glannmore, a remarkable glen or narrow valley, near the city of Cork.—See note under A. D. 1569.

"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.

"Connabar : 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. Laidighen Ua Duibhdara, lord of Fecara-Manach, was slain by the Ui-Fiachrach [of Ard-sratha], and the men of Craeagh. Brian, son of Murchadh Ua Briain, was slain by Tadg Mac Carthaigh and the people of Desmond. An army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, King of Connaught, [who was joined by] Murchadh Ua Macleachlainn, King of Teanmillair, and by Aedh Ua Ruaire, as far as Gleann-Maghaira 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 Teanmillair, i.e. Domhnall, son of Murchadh Ua Macleachlainn, who was in the hands of the foreigners, and the hostages of the foreigners themselves, as well as those of Osraighe and Leinster. [He was thirty years of age at this time]. The battle of Ceann-dara was gained over the Ui-Eatlaigh-Uladh, by Murchadh Ua Ruadhacan, who made a slaughter of them. A mermaid was taken by the fishermen of the weir of Lis-Arghillain in Osraighe, and another at Port-Laige. The great army of Connaught, under Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, marched to Ceann-coradh, and hurled it into the Simain, both stone and wood. O'Baoighcallain, 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. Diarmait O'Bryan, king of Mon- ster, and all Lethmoga, mortuus est, in Corkmor, in Monster, after penance and receipt of sacre- ment. To the value "[mepp] "of 100 ounces of Mass instruments" [go òmòb mopurmpur] "of Kellag, Comarba of Patricie, was drowned in Davall, and he escaped hardly himself. Paschal, Comarba of Peter, a religious servant, with love of God and his neighbours, ad Christum migra- vit. Maria Ní" [i.e. Mary, daughter of] "Moyl- cOLUM, king of Scotland, wife to the king of Eng- land, mortuus est. Bryan mac Muragh O'Bryan, heir of Monster, killed by Teig Mac Carthai, and by Desmond. An army by Tirlagh O'Conor, king of Connacht, and by Morogh O'Melagh- lin, king of Tarach, with him, and by Hugh O'Rorik, into Munster, until they came to Glenn-Mayr, and gave Desmond to Macarthaigh, and Thomond to the sons of Dermott [O'Bryan] "and brought their pledges on either side. Another army by him to Dublin, and he brought the son of the king of Tarach, who was captive in the hands of the Galls, together with their own pledges, and the hostages of Lein- ster and Ossory. A wonderful tale told by the pilgrims: that an Earthquake fell down,
hoir Creórt, mile céo a náto ñecc. Ruadaφí arphiuteach Oína mórpe, 
peanφal Impú Coé Cré púáφí arphiuteach, milead tógnú de Chrióirt, 1119.
Ditmpacna Úa Líme, caraφhá Shíomá Impú Cartaíc, prost aírpiíce, ñecc.
Mhitmírteáé Úa Óriatá, phi Óeann, tuír òpóíei 1119 arphiuteach tógnú 1119, 
des arí mhílúan raíta 1119, a ñeal Maconúí às, 1119, peír lith Marta. 1119,
a annacal 1119 treampall Cille Dblua, ñar naírpiíe ñar ñeal lhuail. 1119, 
aithle. Maí Deinnail Meí Lachlánna, mògotaínta Oíliíc 1119, 
Óeann, teagha Óeann bhéor on éruit, on éruit, on éruit, 1119 ar e rpmú, do ñeáim 
la Cenel Óeann ñar oírphaid bhuadaí peí lín 1119. Donnall Úa hÁinecht, 
tímpíe Úa hGéatáí, so mìrpho lá hÉiri mò Plaimírteáé. Concoimne 
Úa Doimbéith, caraíte Cenel Óeann, so mìrpho 1119 ñe Óbl Óblua, 1119, 
ño Chlomna Plaimírteáé. Plaimírteáé Úa Laigéirné, tímpíe Pírmánuí 
peí peí, ñecc. Maí Donnchad mò Cioiltáiptríspice, mògotaínta Ópóisge, 
do mìrpho 1119 ñe Ópóisge pem. Cúlchceallle Úa baigéllam, aro ñllam 
Óeann cé tam. Sain lé timp, lu héimich 1119 le coainilte coróí, mò timpáí, 
1119 timpáí, so mìrpho 1119 timpáí timpáí 1119 do Thuará péir, co ná nmáí, 1119, 
co na mìr mac lán máirt amaille lé còisp 1119 timpáí el tim mmort 1119, 
aóimhch in aon 1119 in Sairme mníchuir 1119 phéldóim pem Cílta. 1119.

many cities, and slaughtered many men" [overwhelmed many cities and destroyed many persons]. There was another wonderful tale in Ireland, that says a Mermaid was taken by the Fishers of" [the weir of] "Lisarglinn, in Osoray, and another at Waterford. Doinn mac Réary O'Connor, heir of Conmaign, died. The discomfiture of Keón-Daire, upon O Neacháil of Ulster, by Murcha O'Ruagáin, and" [note, who], "slaughtered them. Réary O'Connor, king of Conmaign, after many yeares, so died in his pilgrimage in Ómminein, in the 26th" [year] "after his blinding." —Cod. Charters., tom. 49.

1 Land of Loch Co. —Now Monahinecha, near Roscrea, in the county of Tipperary. —See note 1, under A. D. 802, p. 112, supra.

2 Macochaigh of Líth: i.e. of Líthimeoir, near Thurles, in the county of Tipperary. According to O'Clery's Irish Calendar, the festival of St. Macochaigh, or Pulcherius, was kept here on the 4th of the Ides of March.

3 The Úi Dubhlaí: i.e. the O'Dubhlaí. These are to be distinguished from the Úi-Dubhlaí or O'Dowdals of Conmaign, who are of a different race. —See Genealogies, &c., of Hy-Fineachraich, note 1, pp. 111, 112.

4 The Chuinn-Ellithbhheartaigh: i.e. the family of the Úi-Ellithbhheartaigh, now the O'Laffertys, or O'Lavertys, who are still numerous in the counties of Donegal, Tyrone, and Londonderry.

5 Tath-ruatha.—Now Tooraah, a territory comprised in the barony of Magheraboy, and county of Fermanagh.

6 Beamin, son of Cílta.—He was the patron saint of Inchane-Fia, near Kells, in Meath, where his festival was formerly kept on the 5th of April. The Sunday next after Easter is called Minchaig, i.e. Little Easter, by the
The Age of Christ, 1119. Ruaidhri, airchinnneach of Othain-mor; Fearghan, of the island of Loch-Cre, a venerable senior, and a select soldier of Christ; and Diarmuid Ua Leanna, successor of Seannan of Iuis-Cathairgh, 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 Machaemhlog of Liath, on the sixth [recte fourth] of the Ides of March, and was interred in the church of Cill-Dalna, after penance, in the sixth year of his illness. Niall, son of Donough Mac Lochainn, 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. Donough Ua hAideith, lord of Ui-Eathach, was killed by Echri, son of Flathbheartach. Conchobhar Ua Goirmheadhaigh, chief of Cinel-Moain, was slain by the Ui-Dubhda and the Clann-Flathbheartaigh. Flathbheartach Ua Laidhguen, lord of Fearnaidh for a time, died. The son of Donnchadh Mac Gillaphadraigh, royal heir of Osraighe, was slain by the Osraighli themselves. Cucollchoille Ua Baigheallain, chief ollamh of Ireland in poetry, a man distinguished for charity, hospitality, and universal benevolence towards the needy and the mighty, was killed by the men of Lurg and Tuath-ratha, 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
1010  annaés rioghaícta eireann.

The page contains a historical text in Irish, discussing various historical events and figures. The text includes references to prominent figures such as Turlough O'Connor, Shannon, and the Ulster Monarchy. It also mentions places like Kilmore, Edenderry, and the Shannon River.

The text is written in a formal, antiquated style, typical of historical documents. It provides detailed historical context, mentioning events and places in Ireland.

The document is presented in a readable format, with clear lines and no visual elements to distract from the text.
Ua Brain, lord of East Leinster, died. Ua Tuathail, lord of Ui-Muircadhaigh, was slain. Aedh Ua Concenanaim, lord of Ui-Diarmada, died. A great fleet by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, King of Ireland, before the Sinann was cleared by him, with the King of Leinster, i.e. Enna Mac Murchadha, and with the King of Osraigh, i.e. Donnchadh Mac Gillaphadraig, and the chiefs of the foreigners of Ath-cliath along with him, until he arrived at Cill-Dalua; and they remained for some time consuming the provisions of Munster.

The Age of Christ, 1120. An army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair into Meath, and he expelled Murchadh Ua Macleachlaíinn 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 Donnall Ua Lochlann, to the relief of Murchadh Ua Macleachlaíinn, to Ath-Luain, against Connaught; and Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair made a false peace with them. Eachmarach Mac Uidhirn, chief of Cineal-Fearadháigh, 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 Suaca, were made by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair. The fair of Tailtin was celebrated by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair.

The Age of Christ, 1121. Samuel Ua hAingli, Bishop of Ath-cliath, died; and Ceallach, successor of Patrick, assumed the bishopric of Ath-cliath.

O’Lochlin, for the aid of Marrogh O’Melaghlin, towards Athlone. Turlough O’Conor brak of their conspiracie’ [recte, made a bpéghú, i.e. false or pretended peace with them]. “An overthrow in the field of Kilmore O’Nyallane by Randall, the sonne of Mac Rcegh, against Iveyagh, where their destruction or slaughter was wroght. Connegher, mac Flamman, mac Duneman, the chief of the Birnes, being wounded in the mountaynes of Uniti” [Sliabh-Flannair] “by the O’Creanlaimhs, thereof died. Cellach, the Cearb of Patrick, visiting Munster, was there much reverenced, that they desired his benediction.” Brannan mac Gillechrist, king of Corck-Aglin, deceased. Eaghmaragh mac Uidirein, the chief of Kenell-Fearadháigh, was slain by the people of Fermanagh.”—Cod. Clar., tom. 49.

1 Samuel Ua hAinglí.—See Colgan’s Trias Thomae, p. 300; and Harris’s edition of Ware’s Bishops, pp. 310, 311. It would appear from a document published by Usher in his Synops, p. 100, that the Dunes of Dublin did not submit to Cellach or Celsus on this occasion.
Domnant, mac Ardagair Mic Lochlann, rí Éireann, neapprceavtae: Sántocem ap erut, cenel, cell, garccsead, ronmp, r potar-
ran, an eioonacel peó 7 bíu to éreñaib 7 trnagar, do ecce in Noipe Choltun Chunne, ar mbeir piért mbhaisna piért uar Epm in níe, 7 én bhlaiom doce 1 níe Ailte, inm tréar blhuaim piértmag a aepi oíche Céistione cifra-
maic lo Febr., 7 r peit moiuapog rannpead. Sille emmro Eogain Ua Chinn-
maicain, tigbrna Cillmaicte Shinne Segmm do mbhiai uia bhréithe. Cumals mac Deorad Uí Ógmac, tigbrna Dypair, bo básat il Loich Eac'nae, iar nsaflí Impr ùacprech caii do Uí Eac'nae ói i topreatath caii peb na cipháicat. Maolpreclann Ua Ceallacain, tigbrna Ua òcáitmic Muínn, aiperc déimpeipt Muínn, do ecce. Slidg na Tongraelembaic Ua Conócban, 7 na coiceasub Connach 1 nòphimaim via po mbhríte ó tás Tact Pénimin co Thraig Li etre itua 7 cealla. Creachpluaig 7a Tongraelembaic beór 1 nòphimaim, na muae tigbrna Lir mipur, 7 co tparate hóróma uaimpe, 7 po rápcepaig don cup pe Muíphoic Ua Plaibeartag, tigbrna iartna Connacht, 7 Ua Ua Éiminn, tigbrna Ua Rácpach Anáine, 7 Muírpí Ua Lor-
can cir pochanaí oile. Cusailic Mac Colgancaí, tigbrna Òirpéipt ópiz do mbhiai la Sallab Ata cneac. Ói mpc Ámrí Macam ó doap Raga ce eipo mbpirge do lopcead in Aro Maca. Acath goaibe mópe do tàchtain 1 Òicemba na bhfáina po co po la a bhídócbar do clóirceach Aroa Macha, 7 po la nán róabá mór po Epm. Clóirceach Thelca nlon-
manne 1 nÒphaisgá do olúige do caip réimead, 7 cloc po gpeinn apa an

1 Domnall, son of Ardgair.—This passage is translated by Colgan as follows:

2 A. D. 1121. Donnubhlas, Lochlann ex Ardg-
bar filio nepos, Rex Hiberniae, Hibernorumque
to preaestantia, generis nobilitate, animi in-
dole, et in rebus agendis dexteritate pariter ac
prospereit, excellentissimus; postquam multa
numera egenis elementar et potentibus liberal-
liter fuerat clargitus, in Roborato Dívi Columbae
(hoc est Dorensi Monasterio) anno atatis sua
septagesimo tertio, et principatus in Hibernia
vigesimo septimo, postquam ante annis undeveim
-gun Rex seu Princeps de Aileach; quartus Idus
Februarii, in nocte feriae quartae, ipso S. Mo-
chmaric feste decessit."—Túath Tháinna., p. 504.

3 Fourth of the Íde of February.—This should be "fifth of the Íde of February," for, according
to the Feilire-Aengus, and O'Cory's Irish Ca-
lendar, the festival of Mochmaric, who was also
called Cumann the Wise, of Deisi-Munuan, was
held on the fifth of the Ídes, i.e. the 9th of
February. Colgan notices this error of the Four
Masters in his remarks on the passage just
quoted: "Hic quarto Magistri, ubi pro quarto
Idus Februarii potius quintus Idus ejusdem decret
legi; tum quia fœtum S. Mochmarici quinto Idus,
secum nunc Februarii celebratur juxta dominicos
passim Martyrologos; tum quia anno 1121, quo
by the suffrages of the foreigners and Irish. Domhnail, son of Ardghar\textsuperscript{1} Mac Lochlainn, King of Ireland, the most distinguished of the Irish for personal form, family, sense, prowess, prosperity and happiness, for bestowing of jewels and food upon the mighty and the needy, died at Doire-Choluim-Chille, after having been twenty-seven years in sovereignty over Ireland, and eleven years in the kingdom of Aileach, in the seventy-third year of his age, on the night of Wednesday, the fourth of the Ides of February\textsuperscript{2}, being the festival of Mochuarog. Gilla-Easbuig Eoghain Ua hAinmiarraidh, lord of Cianachta-Glinne-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-Draicerenn\textsuperscript{3} had been taken upon him by the Ua-Eathach, where forty-four persons were slain. Macseachlainn Ua Ceallachain\textsuperscript{4}, lord of Ua-Eathach-Munhan, the splendour of the south of Munster, died. An army was led by Toidhealbhach Ua Concho-blair and the people of the province of Connaught into Desmond, by which they plundered from Magh-Femhin to Traigh-Li\textsuperscript{5}, both territories and churches. A plundering excursion was, moreover, made by Toidhealbhach, and he arrived at the Termon of Lismor, and he obtained countless cattle spoils; and he lost on that occasion Muircadhach Ua Fleithbheartaigh, lord of West Connaught; Aedh Ua hEidhin, lord of Ua-Fiachrach-Ailmline; Muirgheas Ua Lorcain; and many others. Cugailiang Mac Gillaseachmaill, lord of South Breaga, was slain by the foreigners of Ath-eliath. Two streets of Trian-Masain\textsuperscript{6}, 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 cloictheach of Ard-Macha, and caused great destruction of woods throughout Ireland. The cloictheach of Tealach-a1Immainne\textsuperscript{7}, in Osraige, was split by

\textit{Donnaldus dcecssit, dies nonis Februarii incidit in feriam quartam, eujus sorte fortur decessisse.}\textsuperscript{7}

—\textit{Trias Thum.,} p. 300.

\textsuperscript{1}\textit{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.

\textsuperscript{2}\textit{Ua Ceallachain.}—Now O’Callaghan, a family still highly respectable in Munster. Lord Lismore is probably the present chief.

\textsuperscript{3}\textit{Traigh-Li.}—Now Tralee, the chief town of the county of Kerry.

\textsuperscript{4}Two streets of Trian-Masain.}—This and the succeeding passage is translated by Colgan as follows:


\textsuperscript{5}The cloictheach of Tealach-a1Immainne: 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 Rightbandan, son of Cnocuirne.—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 Rightbandan.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A.D. 1121. Donell mac Artgal mac Lechlin, 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 Columskill, in the 38th yeare of his reigne, and the 76th yeare of his age, upon Wednesday, at night, 1. Id. Febrar. 18. Lune, upon the feast of St. Meunareog. Cumaighy mac Deery O’Filynn, king of Derhas, being drowned in Loghmeagh, after he won the Island of Darcarerann from Iveagh" [recte, after the Iveghe’s had won the Island of Darcarerann, now Rathlin islet, in Lough Neagh, from him.—Ed.] "where there hath been 45 shaine. Gillaspoig-Eoghain O’Hainmaraidh, king of Cnamaghta, was slain by his own kinsmen in the middest of Banachor church yard" [now Banagher, near Dungiven, in the county of Londonderry.—Ed.] "Great forces gathered by Terlach O’Connor, and by the province of Connacht, towards Desmond, untill he came within the borders or liberties of Lismore, and brought from thence a great pray of cowes past number[ing], and there lost Muredach O’Hallverty, king of West Connacht ; Hugh O’Heallain, king of O-Fiaghrach. The steeple of Telagh Imnaim, in Ossraighe, burnt with fire" [recte, split by a thunderbolt], "from the which a stone that fell downe killed one of the clerks" [recte, one of the students]. "Samuel O’Haugli, bishop of Dublin, rested in peace. Ceallagh, the Comharb
a thunderbolt, and a stone flew from the cloistrech, which killed a student in the church. Righibhardan, son of Cucoirne, lord of Eille, died Conchochbar Ua Fogarta, lord of South Eille, was killed.

The Age of Christ, 1122. The shrine of Colman, son of Luachain, was found in the tomb of Lann, a man's cubit in the earth: on Spy Wednesday precisely it was found. Fearguna Mac Echthigheirn, successor of Baithe, a wise priest; Amadh, son of Mac Uleu, aircimneach of Cuil-rathain; and Conchochbar Ua Lighdha, successor of Ailbhe, died. Conghal, lector of Chlain-Iraird, died at Gleann-da-locha, on his pilgrimage. Aedh Ua Duibhdhirma, chief of Breadach, head of the hospitality of the north of Ireland, and Domhnall, his brother, died. Donnsleibhe Ua hOgain, chief of Cinel-Fearghusa, and lawgiver of Tealach-Og, died. Macseachlaun Ua Donagain, lord of Aradh-thirc, 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 Conchochbhair to Loch Saileach in Meath, where Mac Munchadh, King of Leinster, came into his house. A great predatory excursion was made by Conchochbar Mac Lochlaun and the Cinel-Eoghain, until they arrived at Cill-ruaidh, in Ulidia; and they carried off countless cattle spoils.

of St. Patrick's, made Bishops of Dublin, by the election both of the English and Irish. Da Sreith, in Trian-Massan, from the mote doore" [recte, the rath door] "to St. Bridgitt's cross, being then all burnt. A great storme happened the ninth of December, and struck off the brassen topp" [recte, the Beanachpor, or conical cap—Ed.] "of the steeple of Ardmath, and many prodigies shewen" [recte, caused great destruction of woods] "over all Ireland." —Cod. Claroval., tom. 49.

"Lann: i.e. Lann-nahe-Luachain, in Meath. —See note 1, under A. D. 929, p. 624, supra.

"Ua Lighdha,—Now anglicised Liddy, without the prefix Ua or O'.

Breadach.—A territory comprising about the eastern half of the barony of Inishowen, and county of Donegal. The name is still retained in Bredach-Glyn, and the little River Bredach flowing through it into Lough Foyle. "Bredach est fluviadus peninsulae de Inis-Eoguin, qui in sinus de Lough Faldhail apud Magh-bile exoneratur."—Trias Thumna, pp. 145, 181.

"Cinel-Fearghusa.—A sept of the Cinel-Eoghain, seated at Tullaghoge in Tyrone. The chief family of this tribe took the name of O'Hagan, now O'Haggin, and anglicised 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, supra.

"Cill-ruaidh.—Now Killoot, 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 9. This church is described in the Feilire-Aenguis, at the 16th of October; and in O'Clery's Irish
aNNQca
reach
i.e.

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 shrine of St. Colman, the son of Loughan, was found in Linn, a cubite deep in the ground, the Wednesday before Easter. Great forces came with Terlagh O'Connor into Loghsallagh in Meath, and theether came Mac Murchada, king of Leinster, and the English [recte, the Galls, i.e. the Danes] into his house. More, the daughter of Donnell O'Lohglynn, the wife of Terlagh O'Connor, died. A great prey taken by Connor O'Lohglynn, and by the people of Kyneill-Eoghan from Kill-Ruaydh, in Ulster, and their prey of cows was past number[ing]. Maedocolumn O'Brolchom, bishop of Ardagh, died in his pilgrimage in Disert-Daire, with virtue of martyrdom and repentance. Hugh O'Duibhdhorna, chief of the Brecagh, and chief for bountie in the North of Ireland, together with his brother Donell, were dead [mortu sunt. Bois. copy].—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49."
Maelmaire, Bishop of Ard-Macha, died at the Disert of Doire\(^{3}\), after the victory of forbearance and penance.

The Age of Christ, 1123. Aenghus Ua Gormain, successor of Conchubhair, died on his pilgrimage at Is-mor-Mocheuda. Flann Ua Daibhinsi, archimeneach of Lughnanadha; Machnaire Ua Conubhain, archimeneach of Doire-Lurain\(^{2}\); and Maclisa Ua bAirtri, steward of Connaught, died. Cionnaidh Ua Flaitbheartaithe\(^{4}\), royal heir of Aileach, died. Cucaisil Ua Ceardbhall, lord of Fearmhagh, died. Domnaelbie Mac Cathalain, the prosperity and happiness of Ulidia, died. Dommachad Mac Gillaphadraig Ruaidh, lord of Osraige, fell by his [own] tribe. A great army was led by Tordhealbhach, son of Ruaidhrí Ua Conchobhair, as far as Bealach-Eochaille\(^{5}\), by which he took all the hostages of Desmond. The Gailleanga took a house at Dainchlag-Chianain upon Murchadh Ua Mäelechlainn, King of Teamhair; and they burned eighty houses around it, and killed many of his people, on that occasion. Ua Mäelechlainn escaped being killed or burned, by the protection of Cianan. Domhnull, son of Dommaeladh, royal heir of Teamhair, was slain by the Gailleanga. An unusual attack was made upon the successor of Ailbhe, i.e. Macmorlha, son of Cloithnia. A house was forcibly taken from him, and the son of Ceardbhall Ua Ciarmlaíce, lord of Aine-Cliach, in the very middle of Imleach, and seven persons were therein killed; but the chief escaped through the miracle of God, Ailbhe, and the Church. The Bearna-Ailbhe\(^{6}\) 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 Longinsholin, county of Londonderry. According to O'Clery's *Irish Calendar*, Bishop Lurain was venerated at Doire Lurain on the 29th of October.

1. *Ua Flaitbheartaithe.*—Now O'Laverty, or Lafferty.

2. *Bealach-Eochaille*: i.e. the Youghal Road.—See note \(^{1}\), under the year 872, p. 518, *supra*.

3. *Bearna-Ailbhe*: i.e. St. Ailbe'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 Pe-}

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\(^{3}\) See note \(^{1}\), under the year 872, p. 518, *supra*.

\(^{4}\) Disert Airchinneach.

\(^{5}\) Bealach-Eochaille' 

\(^{6}\) Ailbe's Bell or Eochaille, i.e. the Youghal Road.
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 mirete” [recte, the bell], “and he that took the house, which was Gilleagh O’Gorman (and he was a deacon nominated) was slain within a month 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 MacDaw, with repentance” [recte, oatrubhp, i.e. on his pilgrimage.—Ed.]. “Flann O’Dubhshine, Archdeacon of Lowth; Cruaisil O’Carroll, king of Farney; Móthainn O’Conduibhan, Archdeacon of Daire-Lubran, and Donnleibhe mac Cathalain, the happiest and best of all Ulster, were all dead” [mortui sunt].

“Donnagh Mac Gilpatrick, king of Ossorie, killed” [a suis occisi est. Bodl. copy]. “Congalagh O’Laithvertaigh, who was to be king of Ailech, was slain.”—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

4 Mba molalaoch O’Morgair: i.e. Malachy O’Morgair. He was afterwards raised to the archbishopric of Armagh.—See Harris’s edition of Ware’s Bishops, p. 54-57.

5 Inis-Patraig.—Now Inishpatrick, or St. Patrick’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. 100, supra.
person who had taken the house, i.e. Gillaeach Ua Ciarmhaine (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. Don-
chadh, son of Tadhg Mac Carthaigh, lord of Desmond, died; and Cormac, his
brother, assumed his place. Tadhg Ua Maille, lord of Athlone, was drowned
with his ship at Ara.

The Age of Christ, 1124. St. Machmaedhog O'Morgair \(^1\) sat in the bishopric
of Conneir. Maecholaim, son of Machnaith Ua Conmagain, noble priest, and
the paragon of wisdom and piety of the east of Ireland, died at Inis-Padraig,\(^2\)
on the twenty-third day of December. The finishing of the cloichteach of
Chlain-mic-Nois\(^3\) by Ua Maecholain, successor of Ciaran. Tadhg Mac Carthaigh,
lord of Desmond, the ornament of Munster, died, after penance, at Caiscal.
Muirreadhach Mac Gormain, lord of Ui-Bairrche, 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\(^4\), son of Maclunanaidh, lord of Magh-Luirg, was
slain by the men of Breifne and Tighearnan Ua Ruairc. Gillabroide, son of
Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, was slain by the Connaughtmen, on Loch En\(^5\), and many
others along with him. Muireadhach (i.e. lord of Ciam-Cosrai), the son
of Aedh, son of Ruaidhri [O'Flaitheartgaigh], died an ecclesiastic. Lochlainn
Ua Follamhain, lord of Crich na gCedach\(^6\), and his son, were killed by the son
of his brother. Gluniairm, son of Bran, lord of the east of Ui-Faclain, was

\(^1\) The cloichteach of Chlain-mic-Nois: i.e. the
steeple or round tower of Clonmacnoise. This
is now called O'Rourke's tower.—See it de-
scribed, 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 Diar-
maid, the brother of this Maelseachlainn, the
Meic Diarmaid, or Mac Dermott, of Moylurg,
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 \(^6\)
under A. D. 1225.

\(^4\) Crich na gCedach: i.e. the territory of the
Cedachs, a sept descended from Ollidh 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 territ-
ory 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 Antiquitates,
ch. v. p. 35. See Leabhar-na-gCeart, p. 200,
note \(^5\).
Mac Íomháin, la rioghairnna Caislí. Ód mac Taing, mac Ua Ógcaí, ma...
killed by Domhnall, son of Mac Flaolain, royal heir of Leinster. The two 
sons of Tadhg, son of Ua Lorcain, both Tanists of Ui-Munireadaigh, were slain 
by another Ua Lorcain, by treachery. Aedh Ua Mathghamhna, royal heir of 
Ulidia, fell by the men of Fearmhagh. The great fleet of Toirdhealbhach 
Ua Conchobhair on Loch Deirdghlire, and he conveyed it over Eas-Daminech; 
and he plundered Ui-Couaill at Faing, and the fleet of Desmond was left to 
him; he had also a great camp at Ath-caile from the festival of Martin till 
May. Three castles were erected by the Connaughtmen, the castle of Dun-
Leodhar, the castle of the Gaillimh, and the castle of Cuil-macile. A plunder-
ing army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair; and he plundered 
the Connhaicne in Magh-Cairbre, and he also plundered Magh-Laighne. 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 [Toir-
dhealbhach] 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 Ui-Ceinnsealaigh; Maeiltrena, a noble priest and learned senior 
of Cro-Cacimhghlin, the bosom fostering of Ua Dunain, noble senior of Ireland,

and county of Longford. Two cars are still to be seen on Sliahib-Chairbre, in this barony, 
which were anciently called Carn Furblhuidhe, and Carn Maine.—See the Dimneanchas in the 
Book of Lecan, fol. 231.

The Annals of Ulster record the following 
events under this year:

“A. D. 1124. Toirfinn mac Tareunil, a prime 
young lord of the English [recte, Danes] “or 
Gaules of Ireland, perished of a sudden death, 
Teige Mac Carthaigh, king of Desmond, in pen-
itentia mortuus est. An ill chance happened to 
the king of Tenor, or Taragh, which was 
that his house fell upon himselfe and his familic 
upon Easter day. Lynricke all burnt but a 
little. Alexander, the sonne of Moylecolm, 
king of Scotland, bona penitulicu mortuus est. 
The pledges of Desmond were slain by Tadgh 
O’Conor, and these were Macseaghlynn, the 
son of Cormac Macarty, king of Caissil; 
O’Garmaic, of Anu;” [and] “O’Cobhthy, of the 
Ui-Chunanach Cuilicinty. Ardgar, the son of 
mac Hugh O’Macseaghlynn, who should be king 
of Ailegh, was slain by the people of Derry 
within the liberty of Colum Killy.”—Col. 
Clarea., tom. 49.

“Cro-Cacimhghlin: i.e. St. Kevin’s house. 
This was the name of that building at Glenda-
lough, in the county of Wicklow, now called 
St. Kevin’s kitchen.—See Petrie’s Round Towers 
of Ireland, p. 427-432; and note under the 
year 1162, infra.”
Necce co heglapracusa, isqi meigbeartair. Mae Maolpeuram, urdo mere-
leigim iarfan Eirinn necce i Tamhacta. Conaingh Ua Conamh, arpin-
neach Cille Dalua necce. In quine i Eanair pop aonadrom ur motec tuarpeada
a hinni uron pop in vaimlaig maor Lacha Macta iap na lann eagar do nionub
la Ceallac comarba Phatharpace urn turomacha bhacon am éic ó na
maithe plim coimtain rapi co rin. Slaioicd la Toiprpealbae Ua Conoebrid
la Tiaglairn Ua Ruape Mhia, co ro aerioirgrat Mupcha Ua Maol-
leachlann, buo pareit truim tiaglaid pop Mhia. Maolpschlaenn, mac
Doomhna Ua Mhooleachlann, an trear tiaglaid cilibne, do mairbh nach
Doomhna mae Mupcha Ua Mhooleachlann. Creach do cuait Muip-
chitach Ua Ceapbaill, tiaglaid cibech Piainmaige i pareit breas coma-
turach Maipmann Ua Maoleachlann co mairbh Mhia 1 brig, co turo-
cair Muipchitach leir, buo tiang wnaipib Piainmaige, ro rochaide oile. Dá
mac Aineile Ua Eimhin do mairba uila Plaithebhairi i boll oc bun Gaillim.
Oroicte Aita Uanain, troicte Aita croic do reacalex la fiaib Mhia.
Plaim 1 an Slailanabach, bu mac Aineile Ua Eimhin do mairba la Con-
oebrid Ua Plaithebhairi.

AOTP Cróigirt, mile céo fíce a ré. Aodh Ua Modam, eorpri Piainma
loca, [necce]. Piomh Ua Conamhén, arpinnech Dook pop pe, vo ecce. Mu-
pchitach Ua Cuilean, arpinnech Clocaen, do mairba la Peareach Manae.
Conoebrid Ua Cleiricb peair leigim Cille tampa, [necce]. Slailapionan, com-
arba Peciim, la Mahaorpa Ua Conne, rapi Slailata in cliche igh ismhar-
nap, is mo Pariempace, necce aap nairpige tosgaide. Vaimlaig Reicclepa
Pol 1 Peapair m Apto Macha, vo poana la hlonmap Ua Neadcan vo

Tambacht.—Now Tallaght, in the county of Dublin.

The doining of Ard-Macha.—" A. D. 1125. Quinto plus Januarii tegulis integré condicta et
restaurata est ecclesia in cathedralis Ardmacnana per Sanctum Celsum, Archiepiscopum; post-
quam per annos centum triginta non nisi ex
parte futi et cincta."—Triés Thom., p. 300.

Bao-Gailinche: i.e. the mouth of the River
Galway.

The two sons of Ua hEichhin.—This is a re-
petition. The Annals of Ulster record the fol-
lowing events under this year:

"A. D. 1125. The fifth of the Ides of Ja-
uary was the church of Ardmagh broke in the
roofs, which was covered by Ceallagh, the
Corbe of St. Patrick, being unroofed in an
hundred and thirty years before. Gillbratii
O'Ruair was drowned in Logh Ailleene. Tirlagh
O'Connor went, with great forces, into Meath,
and banished Murogh O'Moyleaghlin out of his
kingdom, soe that instead of one there were
died, as became an ecclesiastic, after a good life. Mac Macilesuthamn, chief
lector of the west of Ireland, died at Tamblacht. Cincidigh Ua Conaing, aircimneach of Cill-Daun, died. On the fifth of the Ides of January, which fell on Friday, the roof was raised on the great daimhlag 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 Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair and Tighearnan Ua Ruairde into Meath; and they deposed Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, and placed three lords over Meath. Maelseachlainn, son of Donchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, the third lord of these, was slain by Donnhall, son of Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn. On one occasion, as Muircheartach Ua Cearbhaill, lord of the south of Fearannhagh, 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 Muircheartach was slain by him, and a party of the gentlemen of Fearannhagh, 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 Gillaibrach, 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, aircimneach of Doire for a time, died. Muirceadhaich Ua Cuillein, aircimneach of Clochar, was killed by the Feara-Manach. Conchobhar Ua Cleirigh, lector of Cill-dara, [died]. Gillafinain, successor of Fechin, and Maeilsa Ua Conine, 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 Maelsagdhan mac Donnell. Murtagh O’Carroll, king of south Fearannmoy, went to prey upon the people of Bregh, where they were met with by Dermott O’Maelsagdhan, with his men of Meath, and the men of Bregh, wherein the said Murtagh was slain, and the prey restored."—Ced. Clarend., tom. 49.

*a The Ord-Padraig: i.e. the Order of St. Patrick. This is some ecclesiastical code of laws not now known to exist.—See Genealogies, &c., of Hy-Finchach, 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 "Basilia SS. Petri et Pauli" by Colgan, who translates this passage as follows:

Siabh-an-Caithe. — This, which is now obsolete, was the name of a mountainous district near the town of Kilkenny. According to O'Huedhain's topographical poem, the territory of O'Carroll of Ossory, which adjoined Ui-Diach, extended from Kilkenny to Siabh-gaithile.

Moin-moi. — This place is unknown to the Editor.

Glanrea-Mayhain. — Now Glannaire, near the city of Cork.

A great storm of war. — This passage is translated by Colgan as follows:


F. Tuathaclaire. — Now O'Togher and Tober.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

"A.D. 1126. Emma mac Mic Mochla, king of Leinster, mortuus est. An army by Tirlagh O'Conner into Leinster, and he had their pledges. O'Moylyrne, King of Fermanagh, a saes occisas est. Moylisa O'Conne, chiefe of the
erected by Imhar Ua hAedhagain, was consecrated by Ceallach, successor of Patrick, on the 12th of the Calends of November. Coreach-mor of Munster, with its church, was burned. Euda, the son of Mac Murchadha (i.e. the son of Donnchadh), King of Leinster, died. An army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, and he gave the kingdom of Aith-cliath and Leinster to his own son, Conchobhar; he afterwards proceeded [to the South], and defeated Cormac Mac Cartaigh, and burned his camp at Sliabh-an-Caithligh. The same king had a great encampment in Ormond, from Lammas till the festival of Bright; and he plundered from that camp, on one occasion, Ui-Conaill, and on another as far as Moin-moi and to Gleann-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. Domhnall Finn Ua Dubhtha, 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 Tuathachain, in Airthecra; and the men of Airthecra 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-Chuinn, [and] head of the prosperity and alluence of Ireland, died. Maclmaire Ua Godain, noble priest and learned senior of Cemannus: Irish in chronicle and judgment, and in St. Patrick’s Order, after great penitence. in Christo quiet. Great Corke of Monaster, with its church, burnt. Donell O’Davda drowned after making a prey in Tireconnell. A kingly progress by Tirlagh O’Connor to Dublin, and” [he] “gave the kingdom of Dublin and Leinster to his son, Connor. A great tempest of war in Ireland, that the Coarb of St. Patrick was forced to be a yeare and a month from Ardagh, making peace between Irishmen, and learning” [recte, teaching] “good rules and manners to layty and clergy. A stealing army by Roary O’Tuoghcr, into the east, and the Eastmen met them, and had their slaughter, and beheaded himselfe. Murcaigh O’Cullen, Archdeacon of Clougher, killed by Fermanagh. The Danling of the reliques” [recte, called the regies, or abbey-church] “of Peter and Paul, made by Himar O’Regan, was consecrated by Killagh, Coarb of Patrick, on the xii. Kal. of November. An army by Tirlagh O’Connor into Desmond, that he wasted Glenmayr, and brought many cowes.” —Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.
\[\text{[1127.} \]

“\text{Siolla Chanpan Ua Róda, aípínseach Conga, [vécc]. Siollacainnall Ua Tuairc, comarba Caisínín, do mairiás lair na Roinnachtaí, Maol-brugac Ua Polcanín, aípínseach Arda cinn. Maolthiogac Ua Conchobair, aípínseach Arda Treac, Domhnaill Diall Ua Nabhail, aípínseach Láithín, vécc. Mac Conchobair Ua Maolthiogac, aípínseach Ruip Cripe, do mairiás lá hEileb. Sepín Cholam Chille do féirte do Siollach Ua cha ro leo i mbpona. a híadhaid tóirithe i cinn mír do et. Siollachtaíl Ua hEicenga, tigearra Pheth Monach 7 Anphail, do écc i cClocaí mar nDáonnaí iar naithdige éagsúle. Ceapbhal Mac Paolín do mairiás la hliath Páidig pop láir Cille taoca co níonúin do aípínseach 7 marthí olte amaille rpir. Slágra lá Thomhnaelbach Ua eConchobair do éirg 7 do tóir do maite Conaebh mór Múnaí, co éipr Cnapm na Uí Dápphgi mor, 7 50 po róin Múnaí 7 téip, 7 doineach trimhna d'fhail a Múnaí. Donnchaí, mac Mac Carrhaí, do tóirnabh aram a eConaebach do réite eó immaile rpir la Cnapmca Mírc Carráig, iar trochta ara olítre, 7 rpi Múnaí do rónphribh Thomhnaelbach. Mór eóblach Thomhnaelbach Ua Chonchobair nóscach ar eó leartar ar Loch nDáppph griobh, 7 rpi po rópin cearnach Múnaí. Conchac do eóblach ron réiphi 7. Connaebach, 7 rpi Múnaí, 7 murph Connaebach buan a d'éachtaighre hírin. Cac éipr Ultaib buidhí i tóórpaíphr na ríph Ua Í: Acó Ua Mháthúina, 7 Naill, mac Dumnnieth Ua Éochaí, 7 rpi Ua Í do 803–308, 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:

“\text{A. D. 1127. An army by Turlagh O'Connor into Desmond, that he wasted Corkmor in Munster, and brought all the pledges of Mounster. The Eastmen [Airtheara, Orientales, i.e. inhabitants of Orior.—En.] “took Tyllian of the Mac Synnachs” [rère, took the house of Flann Mac Sínaigh] “in Tyrann-Saxain” [at Armagh] “upon Ragnall Mac Rowy, in Shroftyle, and beheaded him. A battle between Ustermen themselves, where both their kings, Nell mac Dunleve, and Eochai Mac Mahon, were slain in the pursuit” [fírógum, réite, in the heat of}
Corghalchach, successor of Cianan; Gillachiarain Ua Roda, airchinneach of Cunga, [died]. Gillachomghaili Ua Tuathail, successor of Cacumhghilin, was killed by the Fortuatha. Maelbrighde Ua Fennmainn, airchinneach of Ard-sratha; Maelbrighde Ua Cinaedha, airchinneach of Ard-Trea; and Domhnaill Dall Ua Murchadhha, chief sage of Leinster, died. Mac Conaenaigh Ua Maelguir, airchinneach of Ros-Cre, was killed by the Eli. The shrine of Colum-Cille was carried off into captivity by the foreigners of Ath-chiath, and was restored again to its house at the end of a month. Gillachrist Ua hEigigh, lord of Feira-Manach and Airghialla, died at Clochar-mac-Daimhine, after good penance. Cearbhail Mac Faclain was killed by the Ui-Failghe, in the middle of Cilla, with some of his servants and chiefains along with him. An army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conobhobhair, by sea and land, until he reached Corcach-mor, in Munster; and he drove Cormac to Lismor, and divided Munster into three parts, and he carried off thirty hostages from Munster. Dommadh, 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 Conobhobhair, consisting of one hundred and ninety vessels, upon Loch Deirdghileire; 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 Donn-leibhe Ua hEochadha; and a slaughter was made of the Ulidians along the conflict] “with the slaughter of Ulster about them. Gilchrist O’Hegny, king of Fermanagh, and Archking of Argill, died at Clogher, after due penitence. The men of Mounster and Leinster revolted again against Tirlagh O’Connor, having no respect to their pledges, and his son deposed by Leinster and Galls through misdemeanours of Donnell O’Fylan, king of Ely. Carroll O’Fylan, and the slaughter of Ely about him, by the OFylans” [recte, and his son was deposed by the Leinstermen and the Galls, who elected another king over them, namely, Donnell, the son of Mac Faclain, Cearbhail, the son of Mac Faclain, and a slaughter of the Ui-Failghe about him, fell by the Ui-Failghe], “within Kildare, defending the Corriship of St. Bridgett. Tailite, Moregh O’Maclaghlin’s daughter, died, Moybridge O’Farannan, Airchinneach of Ardsrha; Moybridge O’Kineth, Airchinneach of Ardrea, in good penitence. mortums est. Gilchrist O’Moyleigh, Cearbh of Kyran of Clongmac-Nois, the best of all Airchinnechs in the churches of Ireland, in Christo quiet.”—Cod. Carol., tom. 49.
maille ppm. Munfán Ua Maolphíchlaínn do airíoigéi, D Oínnall a mac do gabáil a ionad. D Oínnall do airíoigéi píu ceann rath, D Óirmann Ua Maolbeacháin do gabáil a ionad.


1 snean-Ghoill: i.e. the Island of the Foreigner, now Inishbofin, or Inishaguile; an island in Lough Corrib, in the county of Galway, situated nearly midway between Oughterard and Corl, and belonging to Corl parish.—See O'Flaherty's 'Chorographical Description of West Connaught,' p. 21; and Petrie's 'Round Tower's of Ireland,' pp. 161, 162.

2 Ua Goirmlearbhadh.—Now O’Gormley, and more generally Gormley, without the prefix Ua or O’.

3 Cathal Ua Bughrílithi—This name would now be anglicised Cahill or Charles O'Reilly.

4 Aedh Ua Dubhtha, lord of Uí-Ambadghadh; anglicized Hugh O'Dowda, lord of Tirawley.

5 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. Muirghreas O’Nioc, successor of Larlath of Tuaim-da-ghualann for a time, died on Inis-an-Ghoill. Conaing Ua Begleighinn, Abbot of Ceannamus, died. Gillaphadaig Ua Cathail, successor of Caemhghin, was killed at Gleann-da-locha, by the Leinstermen. Gillachuirn-mhairfin-mheithriuach Mac Seolaighe, successor of Bearach of Chlaim-eoirithe; Ua Banaoin, successor of Cronan of Ros-Cre; Mac-Maras Ua Reabhachain, successor of Mochuda; Gillachiarain, son of Gilladubh Ua Draeda, aircinneach of Cunga; Ceanneidigh Ua Conghail, airchinneach of Lis-acidheadh at Chlaim-mic-Nois; Gilla-an-choihmhdheadh, son of Mac Cuinn, Tanist-abbot of Chlaim-mic-Nois for a time; and Fingart, anmchara of Coreumdhruidh, died. Ceanneidigh, son of Aedh Mac Duinnsleibhe, King of Ulidia, was killed. The men of Magh-Itha, with Domhnall Ua Goirmheaghaide, forcibly entered a house upon Feara-Dubhduar, lord of Feara-Maith; and slew him and a party of the chiefs of Feara-Maith along with him. The battle of Ath-Fhiridhidh was gained by the cavalry of Conchohill, the son of Mac Lochlainn, over the cavalry of Tighearnan Ua Ruaire, where Ua Ciardha, lord of Cairbre; Cathal Ua Raghailligh; Sitriuc Ua Maelbrigde; the son of Aedh Ua Dubhda, lord of Ui-Amhalghadla; and many others along with them, were slain, in revenge of [the violation] Patrick’s protection. A plundering army was led by Conchohill, 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-Eachall. They proceeded from thence to East Meath, and to the Feara-Breagh, and left some of their people there. A plundering army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchohill into Leinster, which he plundered far and wide, for he went round Leinster along by the sea, until he arrived at Ath-cliaith. On this expedition Ua Gadhra, lord of Luighne, was slain, and many others besides him. A year’s peace was made by Ceallach, successor of Patrick, between the Connaughtmen and the men

Masters have, perhaps intentionally, omitted to notice a sacrilegious attack made in this year by Tighearnan O’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 Leyny.
The king of O-Namalga, et alii multi. Murges O'Níck, Airebimnech of Tómbagallam, 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, committed by Tiernan O'Roirke and the O-Brinnns.

The Coarb of Patrick, with his company, was robbed, and some of them killed, and one of his own clerics among them. The hurt that came of this evil act [is] “that there is no sautfy” [to be] “in Ireland from thenceforth until this evil deed be revenged by God and man. This dishonor given to the Coarb of Patrick is all one and to dishonor God” [rete, Christ, or the Lord], “for God” [rete, the Lord, or Christ], “himself said in the Gospel; “qui eos sperat
of Munster. Tailtin, daughter of Murchadh Ua MacLeachlaínn, and wife of Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, died. Domhnall, son of Gillain, son of Mac Uallachain, chief of Muinmtir-Chlainait, was slain by Ua Madadhain. A great predatory excursion was committed by the Connachtmen in Fearnmhagh, and they plundered the country and [the monastery of] Lughmhaedh; and numbers of them were slain by Cochall, son of Mac Scaman, and the men of Fearnmhagh. Maghnus, the son of Mac Lochlainn, lord of Cinel-Eoghan and of the North, was slain by the Cinel Conaill and the Cinel-Mocin.

The Age of Christ, 1129. Macelbrighe de Flannain, anchorite of Lismor; Gillacoimhnae Ua Ceallaigh, noble priest of Dearmach-Cholm-Cille l; Mac Muirgheasa, lector of Farna; and Ua Diarmada, successor of Croman of Ros-Cre, died. The house of Colum-Cille at Cill-mic-Nenain was [forcibly] taken, by Ua Taírcheart, from Aedh, son of Cathhlaire Ua Domhaill, 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-Mocin; and Conchobhar was again set up as king. Mathghamhain, son of Muircheartach Ua Briain, died. Flann Ua Ceallaigh, lord of the men of Breagha, and Muircheartach Ua Conchobhair, royal heir of Ui-Failgh, were killed by the men of Fearnmhagh. Niall Ua Crich, lord of Ui-Fiachrach of Ard-sratha, was killed by the Ui-Cenneidigh. Gillachrist Ua hUidhrin, chief of Cinel-Fearadh again, was burned by treachery, in the house of his fosterage, in Tir-

me spernit, et qui me spernit spernit eam qui me missi. An army by Tirliagh O'Connor 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 defence of that is to Tiernan O'Roik. An army by Manns and the men of Fermoy to Tirbruiin, and brought great booties. Tiernan, with I-Briuin and many others, overtook them at Ardy, where they gave battle, and Tiernan and his I-Briuin were put to flight, and three or four hundred of them were, as a beginning, killed through Patrick. An army by Connor O'Loghlin, and Tirone, and Dalaray, and Airgiall, into Maco, and they brought hostages from I-Egha. They tourned then upon their left hand to Firbre, and left some of their men there, and commited wickednes before God and man, viz, the burninge of Trim, with the churches, and many martirized in it: Non impetrata pace Dei vel hominum retro ambulatorum. Peace for a yeare and a halfe made by the Coarb of Patrick, between Connacht and Munster."—Cod. Charcol., tom. 49.

1 Cille-mic-Nenain: i.e. church of the son of Nenain, now Kilmacrenan, in the county of Donegal.

2 The Ui-Cenneidigh: i.e. the inhabitants of the territory now the barony of Tirkennedy, in the county of Fermanagh.
The altar of the great church of Clonmacnoise was robbed this year, and many jewels sacri-
legerously taken from thence, viz., Kearaghan of Solomon's Temple, which King Moylesca-
lyn bequeathed to that church; the standing cup of Donough mac Flyn; the three jewels that King Terlagh gave to that church, viz., a cup of silver, a gilt Crosse, and another jewel; a silver chalice, marked with the stamp of the daughter of Rawrie O'Connor; and a cup of silver, which Caillagh, primatt of Ard-
mauch, bestowed on the church. The clergy of Clone made incessant prayers to God and St. Ceylan to be a means for the revelation of the party that took away the said jewels.”

— Colgan as follows:

“Tuir-Manach.—Now Fermanagh.

The altar of the great church of Clon-mic-
Nois.—This passage is given in Connell Ma-
geoghegan’s translation of the Annals of Clon-
maconose, as follows:

“A.D. 1129. The great altar at Clonvickno-
se was robbed this year, and many jewels sacri-
legerously taken from thence, viz., Kearaghan of Solomon’s Temple, which King Miylesca-
lyn bequeathed to that church; the standing cup of Donough mac Flyn; the three jewels that King Terlagh gave to that church, viz., a cup of silver, a gilt Crosse, and another jewel; a silver chalice, marked with the stamp of the daughter of Rawrie O’Connor; and a cup of silver, which Caillagh, primatt of Ard-
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legerously taken from thence, viz., Kearaghan of Solomon’s Temple, which King Miylesca-
lyn bequeathed to that church; the standing cup of Donough mac Flyn; the three jewels that King Terlagh gave to that church, viz., a cup of silver, a gilt Crosse, and another jewel; a silver chalice, marked with the stamp of the daughter of Rawrie O’Connor; and a cup of silver, which Caillagh, primatt of Ard-
mauch, bestowed on the church. The clergy of Clone made incessant prayers to God and St. Ceylan to be a means for the revelation of the party that took away the said jewels.”

— Colgan as follows:

“A.D. 1129. S. Colgan Archipræsitus Ardal-
muchus, occidentalis Europæa Primas, vir il-
libate castissimo, et unicus cuius arbitrio Hiberni et externe gentes, Clerus et populus Hibernie erant contenti; post multos ordinatos Episcopos, Presbyteros, et diversorum graduum Clericos; post multas Basilicas, Ecclesias, et Camereria consecrata; post multas et magnas eleemosynas, et pilas elationes; post regulas mortuorum Clero et paucis populo praescriptas; post vitam in jejunium, orationibus, predicacionibus, missarum celeberrimam et id generis variis pie-
tatis officii transactam; sanctarinam Penitentiae et Extremæ Impetrantis præmissum, anno atatis sue quingennium, in Monomona, locoque Ard-
Patruni dicto spiritu colloquias, primo die Aprilis. Cujus vero corpus feria quarta se-
quenti ducere cunctum est Lismoruna S. Mochude ibi sepeliendum, juxta ipsius testamentum: ibique feria quinta sequenti, cum psalms, hymnis, et canticiis in Sanctuario Episcoporum vulgo appel-
latum, honorificè sepulcrum est. In ejus vero locum in sede Ardamahno sufficeret (ed ver-
riae intrinsecus) Murchertachus, seu Mauritius,
Manach*. The castle of Ath-Luain and the bridge were erected by Tóirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair in the summer of this year, i.e. the summer of the drought. The altar of the great church of Chlaimnic-Nois8 was robbed, and jewels were carried off from thence, namely, the carracam [model] of Solomon's Temple, which had been presented by Maelseachlaíun, son of Domnall; the Cudin [Catimum] of Domnchadh, son of Flnn; and the three jewels which Tóirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair had presented, i.e. a silver goblet, a silver cup with a gold cross over it, and a drinking-horn with gold; the drinking-horn of Ua Riada, King of Aradh; a silver chalice, with a burnishing of gold upon it, with an engraving by the daughter of Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair; and the silver cup of Ceallach, successor of Patrick. But Ciaran, from whom they were stolen, afterwards revealed them. Ceallach*, 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; afterunction and good penance, resigned his spirit to heaven, at Ard-Padraig, in Munster, on

Annales Thumnae, pp. 300, 301.

The Annals of Ulster record the following events under this year:

“A. D. 1129. Makmaras O’Reboghan, Airchimnech of Lismore” [died]. “Gilmochonna O’Duaidirma killed by Ulster.” [In His Totti, now Church Island, in Lough Beg, near Toome Bridge, county Londonderry.—Ed.] “Kellagh, Carb of Patrick, chief and Archbishop of the west of Europe, and the only pleasing” [te] “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 bestowings of jewels and goods, and gavenge good rules and manners to all spiritual 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 Ardpatricke, in Monnster, in the Kal. of April, and in the 24th yeare of his abbotship, and in the 50th yeare of his age. His body was caried the 3rd of Aprill to Lismore, according to his will, and was set downe” [waked] “with Salmes, hymnes, and canticles, and buried in the bushee’s buriall, in Priv. Non. April, the 5th day. Muragh mac Donell chosen in Patrick’s Comship in Non. April. The house of Colum-kill, at Killinemenan, taken by O’Torkert upon Hugh mac Cathbair O’Donell, and” [he was] “burnt by him. The castle of Athlone made by Turlagh O’Conor, Gilchrist Mac Uirin, chief of Kindred-Feragh, burnt in his fosterer’s house, in Fermanagh, murtherously. Noll O’Krighan, king of O-Fachrach of Ardsraha, killed by the Kennedyes.” — Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.
Aonair Críost, mile cé é trocha. Sóip Cholam Chille coma taimplait, in moifidh do lóceasadh. Coclainn Ua Mochúama, próinna bhail, do maphaó. Cúarfe Ua Conchobair, típhna Ua p'nalóc, do éec. Tóilla Cualann mac mac Óinseile, típhna Ua mhór m Unla, do maphaó lá a bhráith. Dúnmaide Ua Pollainm, taointeach Clonmac hUaithe, g Cíoll-

\[\text{RAW TEXT}
\]

\[\text{ vera luain do p'omaidh iom catsecatain bhaoath a scithi. Rua otha a cóir do aonain do céc éasain a ear a 50 loip mòr Mochúama do mharc a cíomha bunam, i p' ro príomphaid do príomphaid, i miadh, i saonteach, i p' ro haoaraind do haoaraind i miadh na p'erreor Ua Daraíamh amhainpáir. Mhírnéachtaí, mac Dóniall, taimpúchadh é eccearabhrí patracht rathain.}

Aonair Críost, mile cé é trocha. Sóip Cholam Chille coma taimplait, in moifidh do lóceasadh. Coclainn Ua Mochúama, próinna bhail, do maphaó. Cúarfe Ua Conchobair, típhna Ua p'nalóc, do éec. Tóilla Cualann mac mac Óinseile, típhna Ua mhór m Unla, do maphaó lá a bhráith. Dúnmaide Ua Pollainm, taointeach Clonmac hUaithe, g Cíoll-

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\]
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 Lismor-Mochnuda, 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 Dornhall, was appointed to the successorship of Patrick afterwards.

The Age of Christ, 1130. Sord-Chohuim-Chille, with its churches and relics, was burned. Lochlainn Ua Macruanaidh, royal heir of Ulidia, was killed. Cuainfrec Ua Conchobhair, lord of Ui-Failghe, died. Gillactahann, grandson of Dunghaile, lord of Ui-Eriuim-Cualann, was killed by his brethren. Diarmaid Ua Follamhan, chief of Clann-Ua Culaigh; and Goll-Chuana, i.e. Gillaphadraig Ua hAireachtaigh, ollamh of West Meath in poetry, died. The jewels of Chuain-mic-Nois were revealed against the foreigners of Luimneach, they having been stolen by Gillacomhgain. Gillacomhgain himself was hanged at the fort of Chuain-Bhriain, by the King of Munster, he being having been delivered up by Conchobhair Ua Briain. This Gillacomhgain sought Coreach, Lismor, and Port-Lairge, to proceed over sea; but no ship into which he entered found a wind to sail, while all the other ships did [get favourable wind]. This was no wonder, indeed, for Ciaran used to stop every ship in which he attempted to escape; and he said in his confessions at his death, that he used to see Ciaran, with his crozier, stopping every ship into which he went. The name of God and Ciaran was magnified by this. An army was led by Ua Lochlainn into Ulidia. The Ulidians assembled to give them battle. When they approached each other, a fierce battle was fought between them. The Ulidians were finally defeated and slaughtered, together with Aedh Ua Loingsigh, lord of Dal-Araidhe; Gillaphadraig Mac Scarraigh, lord of Dal-Buinne; Dubhairleibh 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.”

- Chuain-Bhriain; i.e. the Fort of Brian’s Lawn or Meadow, now anglicised Cloonbrien, a townland in the parish of Athlone, near Moira, in the county of Down, to Drum Bridge, near Belfast.—See Colgan’s Trias Th., pp. 182, 183; and Reeves’s Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down and Connor, Jec. pp. 14, 233.
co nópriong éile cen mo tot roim, g moile at tóir co haipéip ná h'Arpa etip
tuairt gad cill, g clucaip mile go brait, g tiamé go buath, g beacaff. Téccait
máirte Uiar aí tuigínaith tiar rin é h'Arpa Maca i c'omnaíd Chonco-
bar. Duiperriacht tiar réidh, g comh lashe, g co prapéccainorta slála laip.
Longuir lá Torpedaelbach Ua Concoíbar co mitech co Topamh, g po arpe
Rop niall. Longuir ídle oan, léir i nDhírniúmar, g po arpe Oapwó mile, g
Inir món. Carpaionmecrria Tuigínaí Ua Ruáfia g pie nádh bhrum i
Sleibh Únaípe pop féinab Óghe, on i tuirceap Dáirimaic Ua Maolshláinn, 
pí Tuímáid, g Amloath, mac Mic Suáin, tuigína Gailfín. Oeníp Ua Con-
nuíláíam, tuigína Ua Laoiápe, mac Mic Dioallálaparúir, tigína dírbéip
brígh, g úsnaí oile ni é ainmínir. Beac ar mon ar na hulúb éartaídt eiti
conać, beacait, g udialb.

Uaríp Cúípe, mile céo trnacha a hain. Maolíopa Ua Poiúide, aná-
eccenecop Carpaí. 7 Muaípíréisach Ua hlinuircéataí, comarba Concaína, déce
i ná mhí Maaca an tréipir lùa Dòoctóber. Oílcomálaí, níogh Ruainí na Sone
buidh Uí Choncoíbar bhuí tuigína Lushe tèig. Spriachlíuróigó lùa Torpe-
daelbach Ua Concoíbar, 7 lù cásaí Conncáit i Múnaím, go po arpecet
Uí Conaílai Saphá. Sluaíneach lùa Concoíbar Ua Míputam, lùa réipab Múnaí
i Laoiápe, g po ádhphac a nguilla. Lomtar láncin mi Óghe, g po arpeicet
par Loa Sénaíg. Compaíit a marpeicíag, 7 marpeicíag Conncáit. Spóin-
tróin pop marpeicíag Conncáit, 7 tóirceap mac Concccáit Uí Concoíbar tion
úp rin, g an Póideana Ua Capair i. ollain Conncáit. Slóisíó lùa Concoíbar

Ards: i.e. Ard-Uladh, now the Ards, in
the east of the county of Down.

7 Tuiscith: i.e. Tory Island, off the north coast
of the county of Donegal.

8 Ross-Gaill:—This name is still preserved,
and is applied to the north-western portion of
the parish of Mevagh, barony of Kilmauren,
and county of Donegal.—See note 7, under A. D.
318, p. 317, supra.

9 Bealch:—This is the ancient and present
Irish name of the Island of Valencia, in the bar-
ony of Iveragh, and county of Kerry.—See
Leabhar-na-gCeath, p. 47, note 1.

10 Inis-more. —Now the Great Island, near the
city of Cork, otherwise called Oilean-more-Arda-
Neimhiulh.

1 Slabh-Gaill.—A mountainous district in
the barony of Clanke, county of Cavan.—See
note 7, under A. M. 2859, p. 11, supra.

The Annals of Ulster record the following
events under this year:

"A. D. 1130. Swordes, with the church, and
many reliques, burnt. Cúaithe O'Connor, king
of Oifaly, mortuus est. Awley mac Senan, king
of Galleng; Eneas O'Kincet, king of Loe.guirte,
and a number of his good men killed by the men
of Breafe, at Slewgeary: A battle between
Scotsmen and the men of Moreb, 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 Conchobhair; 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-mhor. A battle was gained at Sliabh-Guairi by Tighearnan Ua Ruain and the Ui-Briuin, over the men of Meath, wherein were slain Diarnaid Ua Macleachlainn, King of Teamhair; Amhlacibh, son of Mac Seaimin, lord of Gaileanga; Oenghus Ua Cuirnealbhain, 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 Muireheartach Ua hInnreachtaigh, successor of Conchadh, died at Ard-Macha on the third day of October. Dubhchobhlaigh, daughter of Ruaidhri na Soigh Baidhe Ua Conchobhair, lady of Laighne, 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-Gabhratra. 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-Semhdirighe. Their cavalry engaged the cavalry of Connaught. The cavalry of Connaught were defeated, and the son of Cuchonnacht Ua Conchobhair, and Fearadana Ua Carthaigh, chief poet of Connaught, fell in the engagement. An army was led by Conchobhair, son of Domhnull the men of Moreb, with their king, were slain. Eneas, son to Lalaye's daughter, killed 1000 Scotts 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'Sorrry, king of Dal-Bainne, and Duvalide 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 Ardmaghe, to meete Connor, and made peace and tranquilitye, and left pledges. Great store of all fruite this yeare."—Ced. Clar., tom 49.

1 *Cu Foghla.*—Now always anglicised Foley, without the prefix Ua or O'.

2 *Loch Semhdirighe.*—Now Lough Sewly, in the barony of Rathcourth, county of Westmeath.
mac Domnaill Ui Lochairrn, 1) the tuaircecht n'Ur ean, 2) la huilteib hi e Connacht, 3) do beirteart Connacht a thug ron bearead an rithais i pruill na Srigni (i.e. Comhphlaibh). 4) rípréar tacaíodh eacottarra, 5) trophéar Conn Ua Maolgaire, 6) 6) an Spáthmacdh Ua haoisill, 7) pochaithe oile riin marthiin. Apa an chomhálaí d'fhag na hUanaí oí Che, 8) d'fhuint rích mbliadhna. Creach 'a Thiúnna Ua Ruaírc, 9) la rípaib bheirgepare dar ei an rithais i ríin hi e Cualgne, 10) mo arpeicreit Ui Mhíre. Oc tromáid mórpho tUllain, 11) do vei- 12) crecht Cnighill dán a' Chual via triug cormpana 1 Maig Conaille prum an ccorc, 13) rípréar riamarace sceoppa i trophéar Rugaill Ua hEochaítha, 14) Uillain, 15) Comhain Ua Crioítain, 16) Tiarná Fiannaigh ce na mac, 17) Domnchle Ua hUimhreachtaí, 18) Tiarná Ua Meirí, 19) pochaithe eile leóir. Tiarnáuma niamraeacsa la Cnighill mac Mice Caratá, 20) la Conchobair Ua Mhórcain. Maitom la Muircheart Ua Maolmhaolaim, pop Shol Rónain cumin i trophéartáf an. Conchobair Ua Óibinn do éipomáin an a ríth ghráda réin gín bo hotharlaic baor do. Conchobair Ua Longaícen amn an ti mór gín, 21) po marphad ríte 22) po cédar ina. Domnaill Ua Ruan, 23) Tiarná Ua Rapan, 24) do chum in Siol n'Mhnaigha éin chearcann. Maolchleann, mac Muircheartá Ua Mhaolmhaolaim, do maro naídhe 25) Beall. Cluain Épaíòp ñaírcen do Chaon, 26) 27) ñí ríph Téreba do cér do Muircheart Ua Mainteachtáin rín aonadh ri marpaige dál Cuína Épaíòp. Maitom Chaile.

Caisleabhlach.—Now the Curlew hills, near Boyle, on the confines of the counties of Roscommon and Sligo.

O'Mulgeehy.—This name was anciently anglicised O'Mulgeely; but it is now usually translated Wynne, because gaeile, the latter part of the compound, denotes “of the wind.”

Ua Baoigill.—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.

Ua Meith: i.e. the Ua Meith-marla, now Omnaich, a district in the north of the county of Louth.

Colke-Goilbaigh: i.e. Colkey'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 Turlough O'Connor and Connacht, into Monaster, and he spoyled I-Conell-Gauna. An army by Connar O'Bryan, and the men of Monaster, into Leinster, and they took their pledges, and then into Meath, and spoyled the land of Lough Seedy, and their horsemen and the horsemen of Connacht fought, and the horsemen of Connacht were defeated. Maclin O'Foghla, Episcopus Cassill, in semenitate bona quierit.”—Ann. Uit., Cod. Carol., tom. 49.

A. D. 1131. Connor O'Bryan arrived in Meath, seeking to get through Athlone to gett
Ua Lochlann, by the people of the north of Ireland, and the Ulidians, into Connacht; 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 Maelgaithlē, Garbhmanach 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 Breine, into Cualnge; and they plundered Uí-Meith. The Ulidians and the South Airghialla, however, returned homewards across Ath-Luain, and fell in with the depredators in Magh-Conaille, where a battle was fought between them, in which Raghnall Ua h-Eochadha, King of Ulidia; Cumidhe Ua Críchain, lord of Fearannshagh, with his son; Donnsléibhe Ua h-Iarnreachtaigh, lord of Uí-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 Munchadh Ua Maelachlainn 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 Fuird, lord of Uí-Furgo, fell by the Sil-Anmchadha in a conflict. Maelachlainn, son of Muireachtaigh Ua Maelachlainn, was killed by the Feara-Ceall. Cluain-Iruid was twice plundered by the Cairbri and the men of Teathbhia. A slaughter was made of the men of Teathbha, by Munchadh Ua Maelachlainn, at the place where they divided the cows of Cluan-Iruid. The battle of Caill-Cobbledthaigh was gained over the Sil-Muirreadhagh

hostages there, after he had the hostages of Luyster. Tyrnan O'Royrek gave an overthow to those of Urdell, where Gillairevagh O'Hogha, king of Ulster, and O'Krichan, prince of Fearnoy, and his son, with many others, were slain. Thomond was preyed by the two kings of both the Munsters," [viz.] "by Cormack Mac Carribe and Connor O'Brien. Mayleseaghly nac Murtagh O'Melaghly was killed by those of Farkell. A thunderbolt burnt the castle of Athlene; and the castle of Donec" [was burnt] "by casual fire. The O'Briens of Thomond banished the Macarty's out of Munster into Luyster, and toke to themselves the possession and government of Munster. Domnogh O'Moilylye, King of Farkall, was killed in captivity by Murragh O'Melaghlyyn. Morag O'Moilylye, that succeeded as king of Farkall, was burnt by the family of Muntyr Lwanyyn, in the church of Rahin. Mac Randolph Mac Morice, cheif of Montyr-Eolas, was treacherously killed by Tyrnan O'Royrek. Cowcónnaghilt O'Dallic of Meath, cheif" [of Corga-Adain], "and Archpope of Ireland, died." —Ann. Clon.
Cobtacgr pop Shiol Muirebohaig ria Muacart Connacht iar na teach pop crech i n-Muinan, co trac labra nachan teoppa co rpeargat a ngabala. Pne Gall do orgam do Oinnail mac Muirebhaig Ui Mhaol-slomha.

Aon Crìofr, mile céòg triochd air do. Maolmaoin Ua Morgair do rinne i s-aomhuabhar Pàsttair cre trumus cleíchech n-Eireann. Maolbréann Ua h-Ainibaim, conordha bréannn Cluana rìsca, doecc. Maolbrìghe mac Doilgèir, napa pal raccart Anra Maìca, 7 umbrìp rasaig n-Eireann, doecc i mhn napa bláidhna caoect a rasaigd岔, 7 iDHn gèrm主场 bliamn a aorìp, 7 iDHn 27 do August. Uarpeighe Ua Neachtain, chòd éidh do cluana mac Nin, 7 a rìsca píthiù déig. Cucaille Ua Pònt, an-ìdoineach Cille Coileann, doecc. Duichìo la Conòbair Ua Lochlainn co h-AU Phuithiàidh, 7 tàinice Tiòigam Ua Nuairp ma ëach, 7 gofor braighe do. Maolweaclann mac Òraimneach Mac Muirebacha, tiòigme Ua Ceinnphalaig, do marbhath. Creach Maonacaighe la Conòbair Ua Mòrghin co rìs gùthma lair. Catheinn dona Gàillmore do lopeca 7 do reoideag la longar rì Muinan, 7 aBH mòdh do òbanair pop aparach Connaic in Ua Tadhg an Tiòigaim, 7 m rìon clapairbìomh arle. Mac Amhlaidh Ua Lochlainn, tiòigme Conpo Mòdraig, do marbhàl gap la longar gìnnsa. Aì mòdh rinne bhrìgnach Muinan pop Chomadtaibh na rù repair Conobair Ua Pláiteachairg, tiòigme larphar Connaic, 7 na mac Cochràil Ua Muighoin 7 pochaide arle. Oilèn na beitidh pop Sionainn do lopeca la rìphaim Muinan, 7 riche do ùcuairm in òcheach manann an Connaic do tuimh amh. Òraimneach Mac Eitecön, òcheach Chonne Òraimneach, doecc. Creach na rìpoise la Tiòigme Òra Nuairp pop òpeim brìgnabh

* Maolmaolthog Ua Morgair: anglicised 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 Tríos Tháona, p. 303; and Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, pp. 51-57.


* Ua Neachtain.—Now O'Naghtan, and sometimes Naughton, and even Norton, without the prefix Ua or O'.

* Cill-Cholgaín: i.e. Colgan's church, now Kilcolgan, in the barony of Dunkellin, and county of Galway.—See note under the year 1600; and Colgan's Acta Sanctorum, p. 350. The family of O'Finn, now anglicise Finn, without the prefix Ua or O', is still extant in the town of Galway, and near Cong, in the county of Mayo.

* Luín-Gaillmore: 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-Muircaedhaigh left their spoils behind. Fine-Gall was plundered by Domhnull, son of Murchadh Ua Maceachhaim.

The Age of Christ, 1132. Maelmaedhog Ua Morgan sat in the succession of Patrick, at the request of the clergy of Ireland. Mac Brenainn Ua hAnradhain, successor of Brenainn of Cluain-fearta, died. Macbrighide 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. Ua Cuircithe Ua Neachtain, head of the Culdees of Cluain-mic-Nois, and its venerable senior, died. Cucaille Ua Finn, airchinneach of Cill-Colgain, died. An army was led by Conchobhar Ua Lochaillinn to Ath-Fhirdiadh; and Tighearman Ua Ruaire came into his house, and gave him hostages. Maceachhaim, son of Diarmaid Mac Murchadha, lord of Ui-Ceinnsealgaigh, was slain. Maenmahg 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 Teaghlaise, and many other noblemen. The son of Amhlacibh Ua Lochaillinn, lord of Connaught, was slain by the same fleet. A great slaughter was made of the Connaughtmen by the men of Munster, wherein Conchobhar Ua Flaitbeartgaigh, lord of West Connaught, the two sons of Cathal Ua Mughroin, and many others, were slain. Oilen-na-Beithri in the Sinainn was burned by the men of Munster, and twenty persons, together with the chief of Muintir-Chlainn, fell there. Diarmaid Mac Eitione, chief of Clann-Diarmada, died. The prey of Feasog by Tighearman Ua Ruaire, against a party of the men of Teathbha

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1 Oilen-na-Beithe: i.e. Island of the Birch, now Illanahe in the Shannon, belonging to the parish of Lasagh, in the barony of Garrycastle and King's County.—Ord. Map, sheet 29.

2 Mac Eitione: Now Mac Grettigan, a family still extant in the counties of Londonderry and Donegal. For the situation of Clann-Diarmada see notes under A.D. 1087 and 1205.

b The prey of Feasog: Cruad na Feapóige. 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
Tyrconnel, a son of Connacht, made a wooden bridge over the river of" [Synann at] "Athling, and came himself to the land of Teaghla to keep" [i.e. restrain] "the O'Cerrals, where he was met by Murrogh O'Melaghlin, king of Meath, Tyrman O'Royreyc and Teadhymen, with their forces, and they put the king and Comnoughtmen out of his camp, and burnt the place afterwards, and killed divers of the king's army. King Terlagh made another wooden bridge over the river of Synann at Athlone, that he might at his pleasure have access to take the spoyle of West Meath. Tyrman O'Royreyc was deposed of his principality by his own sept, and againe restored thereunto."

It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, under this year, that Turlough O'Connor marched at the head of an army into Munster, and plundered and destroyed Croma [Croom, on the Maigue, in the county of Limerick, the seat of O'Donovan], and proceeded from thence into Meath, and gave the government of that territory to Murrogh O'Melaghlin, from whom he took hostages; also that
and of Connaught, until he reached the camp of Toirdhealbhach Ua Concho- 
hair. Magh-Luine was plundered by the men of Breifne.

The Age of Christ, 1133. Muireadhach Ua Duibhimn, airc-rimneach of 
Lughmhadh; Conaing, son of Dubhdaleithi, fosairr-mount of Ard-Macha;  
Maelbhriogde 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. Muireachtach, successor of Patrick, made a visitation of Tir-
Eoglain; and he received his tribute of cows and horses, and imparted his 
blessing. Conchobhar, son of Murchadh Ua Macleachlainn, royal heir of Te-
mhair, was slain by Donnchad Mac Gillanocholmog, 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 Macleachlainn, in revenge of his 
son; and he plundered Fine-Gall and the cast of Leinster. An army was led 
by Cormac Mac Carthaigh and Conchobhar Ua Briain into Connaught, and 
they killed Cathal, son of Cathal Ua Conchobhaire, royal heir of Connaught, and  
Gilla-na-naemh Ua Floinn, chief of Sil-Macilenaun; and they demolished Dun-
Mughadhorn and Dun-mor, and plundered a great part of the country: they 
afterwards returned without hostages. A depredation was committed by Donn-
chadh Ua Cearbhaill and the men of Fearnnagh in Fine Gall, but the foreigners 
came up with them at Fionnabhair-na-ningheam; and they made battle, in which 
Raghnall, son of Pol, and a great party of the foreigners about him, were slain.  
The men of Fearnnagh, however, encountered great danger. A depredation 
was committed by Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, lord of Breifne, upon the Ui-Fiachrach 
of the North. A battle was gained by the men of Teachtba over the Sil-
Muirreadhaigh, wherein fell Amhlaeibh, grandson of Aireachtach Ua Roduibh,

Conor O'Brien destroyed Athbna, being assisted 
by the Connachtsi and Meathmen.

\[Dun-mor.\]—Now Dunmore, in the barony of 
Dunmore, and county of Galway.

\[Fionnabhair-na-ninghean.\]—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.

6 R 2
Annals of the Four Masters

1044

Aernaetais Ui Rónain, taonaíte á Cloinne Tómadaithe, 7 m po 5aban Mac an lútaigh Ui Amháin taonaíte Cenél Ódhra, 7 a threапartap ilc. Ommhe Ua Luain 7 a cáit iath do peerdean lá Móparc Ua Maoléchlaí, 7 lá Túithmna Ua Ruain. Comhóil la Toppnnealláic Ua Conchobair, 7 lá Con-

ceobair Ua móirtaí in máthú cléireáic Connacht 7 Meán be de Abaill Com-

cépráid, 7 ríé bliáin do déanaí eaithe. Maolpíchlaí, maír le Dhiaph-

mhaic rec Maol na mbó, 7 Éochaidh Ua Nualláin, títhína Roctar, do éitim

1 cechachan lá hUísehen Ua Táircait, 7 lá hliobh Múnphóidh, 7 áp máit

amháil éimh. Dá máir Conconacait Ui Chonchobair do hártaí i Uaé Ribh. 

1oil na naom Ua Íilln dééce ríé múirte Eapam círpe, 7 a á déanaí i 

Reo Connán, do ríé móir iÉim, dá ngorrí Móparc, dá ná ríé 

rúnaíl ó cúime an bó díobh uile i tamsprí Philthbeartaij mic Longúgh, 

conair rúcastar acht timsípe arí beoc do bhaibh i Éim, uin níbhráib,

1uí na tríoca, uin ceil

Céad láite do bhaíonnaib,

O gcom Cpríte i mbéilit iúm

Sup an mbó dééri i Éim.

Plaitheartaij Ua Plaitheartaij do máibín lá mac Lóclann Ui Lóclann, 

i níosdall a acar. Móparcagóin Leite Mósra uile in Chopfmac Mac 

Cáptaí; 7 m Chonchobair Ua Móparcíchłaí a cConacaitbh, 7úp po máibín

leó mac mac Caítal Ui Chonchobair, 7 Oíoll na naom Ua Plonn, taonaíte 

Sí Maolmuacait, 7 po loircéite Dún Muigóibh, 7 Dún móir, 7 po rompráite 

gum pín gum gíolla.

1 *Ua hAinlighe.—Now O’Hanly, and sometimes Hanly, without the prefix Ua or O’.

2 Abhall-Cethernaigh : i.e. Cethernach’s Orchard, a place near Usineach, in Westmeath.

3 Ua Bhirn.—Now O’Birne. He was chief-steward to Turlough O’Conor, monarch of Ireland.

4 Fithihbeartach, son of Loingseach.—He was monarch of Ireland from A. D. 727 till 734.

5 Dom-Mághailbain, &c.—This is a repetition, but as it has evidently copied from a different authority, the Editor deems it right to let it stand. The Annals of Clonmacnoise record the following events under this year:

“ A. D. 1133. Dermott Mac Murrough, king of Lynster, exercised great tyrannies and cruelties upon the Lynster nobility; he killed O’Foy-

lan, prince of Lynster and Murrough O’Tualhaill, and did execrably put out the eyes of Gillemo-

cholmoge, King of Kualan-men, which brought all Lynster far under hand. Donnogh of Aflallie was killed by others of Aflallie, viz., by
chief of Clann-Tomaltaigh, and Mac-an-leustair Ua hAinlighe, chief of Cincel-Dobitha, was taken prisoner, and many slain. The bridge of Ath-Luain and its castle were destroyed by Murchadha Ua Maeleachlaim and Tighearna Ua Ruairic. A conference was held by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair and Conchobhar Ua Briain, with the chiefs of the clergy of Connaught and Munster, at Abhall-Chethearnaigh, and a year's peace was made between them. Maeleachlaim, grandson of Diarmaid, son of Maelnambo, and Eochaidh Ua Nuallain, lord of Fotharta, fell in a conflict by Ugaire Ua Tuathail and the Ui-Muireadhhaigh, and a great slaughter along with them. The two sons of Cuchomacht Ua Conchobhair were drowned in Loch Ribi. Gilla-na-naemh Ua Birn, who was the royal lawgiver of Ireland, died, and was interred at Ros-Commain. A great murrain of cows in Ireland, which was called Maclgarbh, the likeness of which was not seen since the great cow mortality which happened in the time of Flaithbheartach, son of Loingscach, and it left but a small remnant of the cattle of Ireland; of which was said:

Three and thirty, do not conceal,
A hundred over a thousand years,
From the birth of Christ at sweet Bethlehem,
To this cow-mortality in Ireland.

Flaithbheartach Ua Flaithbheartaigh was killed by the son of Lochlainn Ua Lochlainn, in revenge of his father. The great army of all Leath-Mhogha was led by Cormac Mac Carthaigh and Conchobhar Ua Maeleachlaim into Connaught, and they slew the grandson of Cathal Ua Conchobhair, and Gilla-na-naemh Ua Floinn, chief of Sil-Maelrannaidh; and they burned Dun-Mughdhorm and Dun-mor, and returned without peace or hostages.

Clannalyrie. 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 Morogh O'Moyloughly, king of Taraigh, where Morogh yealded hostages to king Terlagh, for Meath and Teaffa, and he took hostages of the Brenie also. Connor, grandson of Donnagh O'Melaughly, was killed in captivity by Murrough O'Melaughly, which was soon avenged by God, by taking away Art, son of the said Melaughly, within a fortnight after. The Cowarb of Saint Keyran was robbed at Clonmologh by those of Sileannichye, and Connor Mac Coghlain, and the spoyles restored again by the procurement of prince Connor, the king's son. King Terlagh O'Connor, with the forces of Connaught, Meath, and Breanie, came
Aor Cpioe, mile cêo triucha a ceatain. Cèleacair, mac Copbmac Ul Chonn na mboc, ruim trioir, cinn comairle, 7 tobar ecoina, riachupa, cin cinn 7 cinneach mhaiga Cluana mic Noir, do leat in toinbo a Cluain amh mba nafore atrepçe 1 Noi September. Ap do po paio mac Maccan Ul Cio- cairin ò Ceanagaidh an pambro,

Mo şenar goirt in bith na bhfuil,
A Mhoi Cinn, a Cheleacair,
A caoiri a Chelechan Cluana,
U nighe bith na ùile buada.

Maolcaraín mac don Chobmac céna, uair riachupa turi cneada, 7 eog na uair cin Cluana mic Noir, deir 7 eoghe pêile Mchel, 7 bu 7 toinbo a Cluain beair. Pògairteach Ua Riagain, aircemnae Rui Ò C, 7 Òiollabhne- ma mna Ua l Ul na, cinn comairle Cluana rearta, deir. Loinn Ua l Òiollacháin, lapp po cinneaccead poccleir 2o1l 7 Peadar 1 nApo Maca, deir 1 Roim na uilêtre. Òdím, mgin Mhe Concáille banarconnae Òiopa, deir 22 Decembre. Maolmacóide灾 Ua Ò Mongoin rop comairt Mhunian, 7 do beirt a peí. Apéir Ua Òidhcharáf, pisóidanna Oile do éntim lâ Cenel Conaill 1 muraim. Ò姆haidh, mac míc Muccnaoda Òi Òhirian 50 na mac do mairbha lâ Òepamnian. Domnchad 1. mac Conairy na Ua Ò Conchóin, Òchóin na Ua Òathg, 7 Maolchladhmain, mac a ater, do Òobar po apoite co Òtorprian comitéir. Sloigid lá mac Mhe Mûpenda, 7 la Caingid 1 ÒOr- uag, comair ciarachta ÒRagde 1 po láir a nap, 7 toipceann Òlairre Ua ÒCouchail, pisóidanna Caingid co pocaithe oile. Ap ÒRagde, 7 Gàill ÒPire Caingid do cair lâ mac Mhe Mûpenda, 7 la Caingid a nioinail an ùir peoirpa. Òmpoile do ponaí lâ Copbmac mac Míc Céntaig, òi Òairn, do to Munster, but they returned without hostages, and spoyle some corns in Leice and Osseir. Canute, son of Cane, King of England and Denmark, died. Sitrick the Dane preyed and spoyle Ardbreakan, and took certain cap- tives from thence too. Connor O'Melanghly, king of Meath, took the prey and spoyle of Swords, together with many captives."

"Loinneach-Chinrain : i.e. St. Keyran's Bed. This was the name of a church at Clonmacnoise.

"Eadargabail. — See note 1, under A. D. 788, p. 235, supra.

"Gobh Ò Ceanagaidh : anglicised Ivor O'Hegain. He was the tutor of St. Malachy, and is called by his contemporary, St. Bernard, "Vir Sanctissimae vitae." — Vita Malach. c. 2.

"Maelmaedkog — This entry is misplaced. See it repeated below.
The Age of Christ, 1134. Ceileachair, son of Cormac Ua Cuinn na mBocht, learned senior, head of the counsel, and fountain of the wisdom and history, and head of the hospitality and keeping of the rule of Cluain-mic-Nois, died in Imdhaidh-Chiarain, after the victory of penance, on the Nones of September. It was for him the son of Macamh Ua Cicharain, of Eadargabhail, composed this quatrain:

Happy for thee in thy life,
O Mac Cuinn, O Celechair!
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 Chiarain 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. 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 Cuaisne 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 Ugaire Ua Tuathail, 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 Murchadha, 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,
The obituary reads:

“Muircheartach, son of Domnall.—St. Bernard inveighs against this Muircheartach and his kinsman Niall, in the seventh chapter of his Life of St. Malachy. They were both descended from the noble family of the Oirgbialla, 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: “Hic igitur [Mauritius] et ecce morte facto de medio, rubrum Nigellus, in quo verò nigerrimus, sedem precipuit. Et in hoc animae sua Mauritian adhuc vivens praevenerat, ut hume haberet hæredem, in quo, qui damnandus eisbat, operibus adjeceret damnationis persistere. Erat enim et ipse ex damnatae progenie cognatus Mauritii.”” — See Colgan’s Trias 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 Killaroe. Donnogh Mac Carthag came to Mun-
assembled in one place. Murcheartach, son of Domhnall; son of Anmadhidh, 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. Maclmaedhog Ua Morgair in the place of Niall. Maclmaedhog afterwards made his visitation of Munster, and obtained his tribute. Aedh, grandson of Lochlann Mac Cochlaigh, lord of Dealgna-Eathra, died. Marchadh Ua hEaghra, and his wife, the daughter of Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, were killed by Taichleagh Ua hEaghra.

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 Cathan, Archbishop of Ui Ceinnsealaigh; and Maelisa Ua Finnachta, conharba of Ros-Commain, died. Gillacommain Ua Conghalaigh, lector of Ros-Commain, was killed by the Connhaiceni. Domhnall, son of Murcheartach Ua Brain, who had been lord of the foreigners, and previously of Leinster, died in clerical habit, at Lis-mor; at an advanced age. Fiachra, learned senior of Cluain-Iraird, and of all the men of Meath, died. Flann Ua Sinaigh, keeper of the Bachall-Isa, died after good penance. Maelisa Ua hAinmire, i.e. Bishop of Port-Laige, and chief senior of the Irish, died at Lis-mor-Mochuda, after the eighty-eighth year of his age. Eachmarceach Ua hAinmire, learned senior of the Irish, fountain of wisdom and charity, died at Lis-mor. Maclmaedhog 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-Cholium-Chille, with its churches, was burned on the 30th of March. Ruaidhri Ua Canannain, lord of Cine-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 Deivy of Terydalegha, was killed by some of his own family. Terlaugh O'Connor, with his forces of Meath and Breny, went to the provinces of Lynster and Munster to take hostages, had none, but returned without doing anything worthy of note, save the burning of some corns in the country of Lease and Ossorie. The son of Ferall O'Molloye, prince of Ferkell, was killed by the grandchild of Rowric O'Molloye, and the family of Montyr-Rohan, at Darrow. Mac Otyr, prince of Imni-Gall, was chosen to be prince of the Danes of Dublin. These of Ormond and Elie took a prey from Kynaleagh."

Archbishop of Uc Ceinnsealaigh: i.e. of Ferns. There was no archbishopric of Dublin at this period.

Purchase the Bachall Isa: i.e. the crozier of St. Patrick. It appears that after the death of Murcheartach, Niall or Nigellus obtained forcible possession of this crozier.—See St. Bernard's Life of St. Malachy, c. xii. This purchase
of the Baculus Jesus by Malachy is not noticed by Colgan.

1 Ruth-Laonigh.—Now Magherna, in the county of Londonderry.—See A. D. 814 and 831.

2 Cluain-cenion-Moilioneg.—See note under the year 1089.

3 Ua Caimbe.—Now anglic O'Keeffe, and sometimes Keeffe, without the prefix Ua or O'.


5 Clois-Leaghthierna.—This was the tribe-name of the O'Donohoes, who descended from Laeghaire, the fourth in descent from Core, King of Munster.

6 Ua Rinn.—Now Rinn, without the prefix Ua or O'.

7 Ua Ciamhda.—Now Kenny, without the prefix Ua or O'.

8 Ua-Marcam.—Now the barony of Imokilly, in the county of Cork.—See note 1, under A. D. 901, p. 562, supra.

9 Cumara, son of Camara, son of Domhnall.—This should be Camara, son of Domhnall, son of Camara, son of Domhnall. His father, Domhnall, was the first person ever called Mac Cumara, now Mac Namara.

10 The cloistecheath of Cluain-mic-Nois; i.e. the steeple or round tower of Clonmacnois. This is the tower now called O'Rourke's Tower.
men of Magh-Itha, namely, by Maechnamaidh Ua Cairellain and the Clann-Diarmada, after which a great slaughter was made of the Cinel-Eoglain by the Cinel-Conaill. Cathal, son of Tadhg Ua Conchobhair, Tainist of Connaught, was killed by the men of Teathbha, and many others along with him. Chlain-Iraird, Ceanannus, Rath-Lurigh\(^a\), and many other churches, were burned. Many of the men of Desmond fell by those of Thomond, at the causeway of Chlain-caein-Modimog\(^a\). Of these was Finguine Ua Cacinh\(^b\), lord of Gleannamnach\(^c\), and Mathghamhain Ua Domchadhla, lord of Cinel-Laeghaire\(^c\); Maclgorm Ua Rinn\(^c\), and the son of Lochlainn Ua Cinaedha\(^h\), of the Ui-Maccaill\(^c\), and many others. Aedh Ua Conchobhair, lord of Corca-Modhruadh, and Cumara, son of Cumara, son of Domhnail\(^d\), lord of Ui-Caisin, fell of the Thomond men in the heat of the conflict. Magh nAci, Magh Luirg, and Corann, were burned by the Conmaiceni. Ros-Commnain was plundered and burned, both houses and churches, by the same party, at the end of a month afterwards. Ua Madadhain, lord of Sil-Anmchadhla, and of Ui-Maine for a time, was treacherously killed by Gilliacaimhghin Ua Ceinncidigh, and the choice part of his people along with him. Amhlacibh, son of Domhnail Finn Ua Dubhda, lord of Ui-Anmaicthadhla, was slain by the Ui-Fiachrach of the north. The fleet of Murchadh Ua Macleach-lainn on the Sinain and on Loch Ribh; the Sil-Muiredhaigh, 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 Cloichtheach of Chlain-mic-Nois\(^c\), and pierced the cloichtheach of Ros-Cre. The men of Fearnagh stand against the Meath men, and made peace with the men of Breifne. Stephen assumed the kingdom of England on the 2nd of December.\(^f\)

—See Petrie's *Round Towers of Ireland*, p. 388.

\(^a\) On the 2nd of December: that is, the day after the death of Henry I. Stephen was elected and crowned on Thursday, the feast of St. Stephen, 26th of December, 1135.—See Sir Harris Nicolas's *Chronology of History*, second edition, p. 297.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise place the following events under this year; but the most of them belong to the year 1134, according to the Four Masters:

\(^b\) A.D. 1135. Murrogh O'Melaghlyn was restored again to his kingdom of Meath. The Abbess of Kilclare was forced and taken out of her cloisters by Dermott Mac Murrogh, king of Lannster, and compelled to marrie one of the said Dermott's people, at whose taking he killed a hundred and seventie of the townemen and house of the abbesse. Cormack Mac Carthie, and Connor O'Bryen, with their forces of Munster, came to Connaught, where they eleed the paces of Rabelie and Behida; they burnt
Apor Spiorp, under eido epioucha a pe. Aosh Ua Phinn, er ppeor na bréipne, 
vo éce t nhip Clochann. Domnall Ua Dubhthaig, airp eppucc Connacht, 
comarba Spionach, cinn aecen 1 eóiscid eperfain bairi rait norpbldo 1 
celebradh i eCluain pdaita bréinann. Rbapachach Ua Ceallach, apénoch 
Barna mórpe, téig rait nóishe aitipúse. Giolla Spiorp Ua hEamain, comarba 
Mionéim, 1 shacpbeanach Ua Ceallach, comarba 1 Shunaig, déig. 
Mac Spionach, apéenoach Spuin, vo éntim le pipia Peadmnaige. Maeelmpe 
mac Colmain, apéineach Sãope Lurán. Maolpora mac Maolcholaim, ppein 
ealaidhaoi Apor Macá, a ppein epiócaite 1 a leabap coméble, bòevo rait 
naipúse togainaire aisce aem an céarta. Conchubair, mac Domnall Uí 
Lochlaain, tíóima Uaig céitne, 1 p d an tuairiscit mile etip Chonnall Coign, 
Ulta, 1 Arpialla, 1 mgoóarrna Epipeam hoep, vo marbho eprphach Maige 
hre i meabhal. Echpi Ua hAnntaín, tíóima Ua hEicad, vo marbha dUb 
Eacdaite péipm. Ao mac Domnall Uí Concocháin, meogóarrna Connacht, vo 
marbho 1o na Tuacáib iar na eóigear nóib euca tira céilce via mgoó, 
1 opeo 1a aep grátha amallo rhat vo marbha. Mac Domnall Uí Olúdbhodh, 
tióima Ua nAmalgaodh, vo marbha. Donnchadh, mac Maolleachlamh 
Uí Phoailim, vo éntim la Copbmac Mac Epbáitgh i meabhal. Ao, mac 
Teiphealaic mn Uí Choncocháin, vo dail sa Teippnelbaic reine. Domnall 

the two Corkes, and Meigorne, and Dunmore; 
and also killed Cahall mac Cahall, prince of 
Connought, and Gilleneneve O'Flyne, prince 
of Silé-Moyleroyne. The Bridge of Athlone 
and castle was broken and razed down by 
Morrough O'Melaghly, king of Meath. Con- 
nor mac Murrough O'Melaghly, prince of 
Meath, was killed by Donnough Mac Gillen- 
owchoimock, and the Dunes of Dublin. For which 
cause the said Mac Gillenochomock was killed 
within a week after by Meathmen, and Hugh 
O'Hugh. There was a meeting of Connour 
O'Bryan, king of Munster, and King Teragh 
O'Connor, with all the clergy of Munster, at 
Avall-Kehernye, where there was a truce for 
one year confirmed between them. Luske, and 
the country of Fingall, was altogether burnt by 
Donnell mac Murrough O'Melaghly, in revenge 
of the killing of his brother, Connor O'Melagh- 
ly, prince of Meath. Melaghlynae Dernott 
me Moylenenoe, and Fochie O'Nolan, king of 
Fohartye, were killed in a fraye by Wogarie 
O'Twahill, and by the O'Toolees of Lynster, 
with a great slaughter of many others. Mor- 
rogh O'Harie, and his wife, king Teragh O'Connor 
his daughter, were killed by Taighleigh 
O'Harie. Clewickmoe, on the Sunday of Easter, 
was burnt, with the church-yard of Moriegh 
O'Duili, and the place called Lisseannaby. 
There was a great assembly of Lenthmoiey in 
Cashell at the consecration of the church of 
Connock Mac Carhie, king of Cashell. These 
of Essoric gave an overthow to Dernott Mac 
Murrough, king of Lynster, where Oqwaryy 
O'Toole, chief of the Toolees, was killed. The 
said Dernott gave an overthow to those of
The Age of Christ, 1136. Aedh Ua Finn, Bishop of Breifne, died at Inis-Clothra. Domhnall Ua Dubhthaigh, Archbishop of Connaught, and successor of Ciaran, head of the wisdom and hospitality of the province, died after mass and celebration at Cluain-fearta-Brenainn. Robhartach Ua Cellaigh, airchinneach of Fathain-inn, died after good penance. Gilla-christ Ua hEchlain, successor of Finnen, and Sacurbreachadh Ua Cellaigh, successor of Ua Suanraig, died. Mac Ciarain, airchinneach of Sord, fell by the men of Fearnmhagh. Maclaire Mac Colmain, airchinneach of Doire-Luain; Maelisa Mac Maelcolm*, 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 Lochlaim, who was first lord of Aileach, and king of all the north, both Cinel-Conaill and Cinel-Eoghain, Ulidians and Airgialla, and also royal heir of Ireland, was killed by the men of Maghir-Idha, by treachery. Echri Ua hAitteidh, lord of Ui-Eathach, was killed by the Ui-Eathach themselves. Aedh, son of Domhnall Ua Conchobhair, royal heir of Connaught, was killed by the people of the Tuathas, 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-Amphalghadla, was killed. Domnachadh, son of Maelchaillainn Ua Eadain, fell by Cormac Mac Carthaigh, by treachery. Aedh, son of Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair was blinded by Toirdhealbhach himself. Domhnall Ua Caim-

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'Flatyke, prince of Delvyn-Beathra, died. Henrick mac Willedan, king of France and Saxonic, died. Conrado, the Emperor, died. Morogh O'Melaughlin, king of Meath, with a fleet of barks and boats, went upon the river Synann, where the princes of Sile-Morye in Connought, came to his house. Connor mac Terlagh and the O'Kellys, with their prince, Toig O'Kelly, came and yealded him hostages as pledges of their fidelity to him."

* Maelisa Mac Maelcolm.—This entry is translated by Colgan thus:

"A. D. 1136. Beatus Maelisa Macmelcolmii [filius], "exactissimus calculator temporum Ard-Machanae sedis, ejusque Antiquarius nulli secundus, ac Bibliothecarius, in eggregia panti
tentia ipsa feria sexta Dominici 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 An
galibus memoratum ante adventum Anglorum."

*b The Tuatha.—Generally called Teora Tuatha, i.e. the Three Districts; territories in the east of the county of Roscommon, for the exten
tent of which see note *b, under A. D. 1189.
Ua Canoealban, tigithe Cenél Laoispe, do mhair an taisce quin mhair. 1

Aor Cripit, mile céo eolcach a reicte. Doiinall Ua Conchobair, arpa- cippe Ceinte Moha, tuir éipíbna, erinige, eicna, 1 eipintse bid 1 peo do grianachaib, 1 grinaib. An teipice Ua hbairgill, 1 an teipice Ua Maol- poitrainn, écc. An teipice Ua Cléiriog do comarbaib, 1 an bhall Ua Caolá, ilgna ilgna, écc. Mairéalí Ua Fornniar pada phicfhaid, 1 anmaicra co eicnna, 1 co maléime. Aor Ua Pinn, arpaichiúin peap mioperne, écc. Mac Sioillauchtan 1 Chulteacháin, comarba Órna Òbaib, écc. Caeméilbó

1 Loch Cairgin.—This was the ancient name of Ardakillen Lough, near the town of Roscommo- non.—See note 1, under A. D. 1388.

The Annals of Clonmacnois record the follow- ing events under this year:

A. D. 1136. Donnell O'Duhul, archbishop of Conomnacht, and Cowarb of Saint Keyran, immediately after celebrating of Mase by him- self, died, and was buried on Saint Patrick’s day, at Clonert, where he died and celebrated the said Mase. Mairéalí was preyed, and the spoylese thereof taken away by the Brennichen. They behaved themselves so exceeding outragi- ons in the taking of these spoylese, that O’Daly, archpast of all Ireland, without respect was very inremently striped of his cloths to his naked skin; and, among the rest, they tooke a sword out of the vestry preserved by St. Eymun himself. Muiregh O’Melaghly, king of Meath, tooke his own son, whom he committed to prisi- son for his evil behaviour and miscarriage of himself. Dermott Mac Morogh, king of Lyn- ster, accompanied with all the forces of the Danes, came to Westmarch to be avenged of the O’Melaghlys for their abuses done to him before. He was mett by the O’Reyeeks, O’Rel-
dealbhain, lord of Cincel-Laeghairy, was killed by Tighearnan Ua Ruairt and the Ui-Briuin, and many of the men of Breifne were slain by the men of Meath. A breach of the peace between the men of Meath and Breifne. A predatory incursion was made by the people of East Meath into Ui-Briuin, and they carried off countless cows. Another predatory incursion was made by the same party into Fearmaulagh. Loch Cairgin was plundered by the men of Teathbha, and they burned the castle, and slaughtered its people. Another predatory excursion was made by the same party, and they plundered Muintir-Fidhlaigh. Gillamura Ua hOgain was slain by the son of Niall, grandson of Lochlann. The visitation of Munster was made by Maelmaedhog Ua Morgair, successor of Patrick. A change of abbots at Ard-Macha, i.e. Niall, son of Aedh, in place of Maelmaedhog. Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair and Uada Ua Concheanainn were taken prisoners by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, they being under the protection of the successor of Iarlath and Ua Dubhthaigh, and of the Bachall Buidhe [i.e. the yellow staff or crozier], and Ua Domhnallian. Neidhe Ua Maelchonaire, 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. Maeraith Ua Forreith, a learned historian and an amchara of meekness and mildness; Aedh Ua Finn, chief lector of the men of Breifne, died. Mac Gillaghmainn Ua Gibhleachain, successor of Feehin of Fobhar, died. A change

...
abbao 1 n'Aró Macha. l. aípméach doipe is monóp Néll, mac Aoída. Cluain
naína, garachadh eppuce Mel do lopecaí, taibh teamplaib. Tug móir
pho Épín, co pho tarmar epana ioniáis. tise, tìmplu, taxóígaíe. Ro
muínaíd van daíne 1 unile fr am pháinse i Maigh Conaille. Donall, mac
Mhuréada Uí Mhaonleachlann, pioábanna Épínn, 1 ri Tímpa mri pe, aoan
Shiurpe Épínn ma amhrí ar eimen, do mharbaí do na Sáithib, 1 òdhréib
Mibe co, náf a móntipe ùme, ùar i cocecaí do ùdácaí ríde pop a ùtar
1 robairpin. Uada Ua Conchúinn do d'állaid la Tonnóealbaic Ua Conco-
bairn na múignimh. Mór, nígh Mhurestaig Uí Òibhrain, bhu Mhureáda
Uí Mhaonleachlann, ócse i n'deapmaid Cholam Chille iar breamann.
Polbair Puteéláinge la Diarmaid Mac Mhpíeáda, la mac Luain, 1 la Con-
bóbar Ua m'orran, tìgína Dall ÒCáirp, 1 Toll Òta char, 1 Loca ÒCáirpin,
pop mhe bh éo long. Tupaí galbá Donnchadh Meic Cearáig, na n'Oigh,
1 Táill Puire Láinne leó. Conóbair Ua Òhriinn, tìgína Tuaidhmhnaín 1
Uaimhinn, do odl ir tìgh Dhírmhnaí, meic Mhpíeáda, pi Luain, co prípa sidh
braíde ann bhar cír ém Òhriinn, do òrphainn go. Créid la Cómpmac, mac
Meic Cearáig ar Chmeáideích Ua m'orran, 1 ar Shalladh Laimhsidh.
Coblaich la Tonnóealbaic Ua Conóbair pop Shónann, 1 pop Loch Rib. Tupaí
spóide órphoin ón an tupaí le bí in éinim cóblaithe pip mbroginne in Tìgínpán
Ua Ruairc, 1 ecna cóblaithe peap Mibe, 1 Teacht í Mhureáda Uí Mhaon-
leachlann, ócse i Cluain Òbhrain iar nìobheachath cai iomrtha. Maráim
píoda eitigh Mhíeálach, 1 òbreachachbh. Aro Macha, Tuaim na Rína-
lann, Conga, 1 Tìmpaí Maillaimne, do lopecaí. Mac néo bheannmaí
do lopecaí. Concáíde Chonnáct uile do pháínaí ó Òhroibean go Shionann,
1 co hÉitge, 1 a ecmp pímh insaigh Chonnáct.

* For defending Desmond: i.e. O'Brien gave
hostages to Mac Murrough, and submitted to
him as his king, on condition that Mac Mur-
rough should secure to O'Brien the obedience
of the Mac Carthys of Desmond, who impugned
his authority.

* Termona Caolithinn. — An old church near
Castlerca, in the county of Roscommon.—See
the years A.D. 1108, 1225, 1236.

* Echtha. —Now Sleave Aughty, on the con-
fines of Clare and Galway.—See A.D. 1263,
of abbots at Ard-Macha, i.e. the airchimneach of Doire [Choluim Chille] in place of Niall, son of Aedh. Cluain-umhla and Ard-achadh of Bishop Mel were burned, both houses and churches. A great wind-storm throughout Ireland, which prostrated many trees, houses, churches, and [other] buildings, and swept men and cattle into the sea, in Magh-Conaille. Domhnall, son of Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, royal heir of Ireland and of Teamhair for a time, the only Guaire [Aidhne] of Ireland in his time for his hospitality, was killed by the Saithni and the people of East Meath, with a slaughter of his people about him, for he had made war against his father and them. Uada Ua Concaimhain was blinded by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair for his evil deeds. Mor, daughter of Muircheartaigh Ua Briain, the wife of Ua Maeleachlainn, died at Dearnmhach 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-claith and Loch-Carman, who had two hundred ships on the sea. They carried off with them the hostages of Domchadh 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 Simainn and Loch Ribh. This was, indeed, a brave expedition for him against the fleet of the men of Breifne, under Tighearnn Ua Ruaire, and against the fleet of the men of Meath, under Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, King of Teamhair, where there were two hundred vessels; and Toirdhealbhach had but twenty ships. Benmidhe, daughter of Conchobhar Ua Maeleachlainn, died at Cluain-Eraird, after a long and well-spent life. A breach of the peace between the men of Meath and the men of Breifne. Ard-Macha, Tuaim-da-ghualann, Conga, and Tearmann Ceallaimne, were burned. Magh-ne[O] [and] Buidcheamhnaich were burned. All the province of Connaught was laid waste, from Drohacis to the Simainn and to Echtgle, and the people themselves were driven into West Connaught.


The Annals of Clonmacnoise notice the following events under this year:

A. D. 1137. There was such boisterous tempests winds this year, that it fell'd
...Crorc, the sixteenth century, the chieftain, Mac Morghaig, exchanged Clonacotive, and ran into the sea, loosing part of the wealth of the Danes, as well as the wealth and beauty of his people. In the city of Dublin, the Danes had a fleet of two hundred ships at sea; at last they obtained hostages of the Danes, and Dunough Mac Conal. which they brought with them. All Connought, from Esroe to the Synnaun, and from Clonivicknese to Eightige, was waste this year, save Larhar-Connought. More, daughter of King Mortagh O'Brien, and wife to Morghaig O'Me- laughlyn, and Queen of Meath, died a very good death at Dovrowe. Moybisa, called Crossan Fyn O'King, archbishops of Ireland, in that kind of Irish verse called Crossanagh, died at Crossanagh in Lynster."

"Macpatricius Hua Drugain.—This passage is translated by Colgan as follows:

"A.D. 1138. Beatus Macpatricius Hua Drugain Hibernorum sapientissimus Archiscolasticus Archiepiscopus (hodie, summae Professor Scholae Archiepiscopi) occidit in 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 Drugair, 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 Crete, on the second of January. Cill-dara, Lis-mor, Tigh-Moling, and Soru, 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'Conchobhhar Ciarraigh. Raghnall, son of Imhar Ua Cathain, lord of the Craebh, Cianachta, and Fir-Li, fell through treachery and guile, by the Ui-Eoghain of the Valley. Macruanaidh Ua Cairveallain, lamp of the north of Ireland for personal form, wisdom, and chivalry, was slain by the Cinel-Moain. Domhnull Ua Ciardha, lord of Cairbre, was killed by Tighernan Ua Ruairce. Mathghamhain Ua Conchobhhair, lord of Ciarraigh-Luachra, died. Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhhair, with the Comnaughtmen. Tighernan Ua Ruairce, with the men of Breifne, and Donnchadh Ua Cearbhaill, with the Airghialla, mustered their forces to contest unjustly his own lands.

**sua peregrinatione in Insula Loch Creensi, die secundo Januarii obdormivit in Domino."**

_Trias Thaum.,_ p. 304.

† _The Island of Loch Crete._—Now Moin-na-bhianse, near Roscrea, in the county of Tipperary.—See note 1, under the year 802, p. 412, supra.

‡ _The son of the poet:_ i.e. Gilla Maediag.—See Colgan's _Trias Thaum._, p. 305; and Harris's edition of Ware's _Bishops_, p. 57.

§ _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.

* _The Ui-Eoghain of the Valley._—A sept of the Cinel-Eoghain, who were at this period seated in the valley of Glenoekeine in the county of Londonderry. The three territories possessed by Ua Cathain or O'Kane, at this period, are comprised in the present baronies of Tirkeerin, Keenaght, and Coleraine, in the county of Londonderry.
Ia hÚa Maolclann. Táinece do Munphao Úa Maolclann, co péipab Úite 1 Galaib, 1 Doairias mac Munphao, co Laigínib ina naiccaí doin leat onde, co rangatap an do iúrpa do mna co emaib maíge locaccas. Ro be tria immorin boi eith an du longport co na boi aic bealaí coilltrai becce stoipa. Óm pé lréimean dóib ainlaim mna aghair in acchaí. Ócet éin pór daih Óthi gan caé gan gallais neich oib duin poile. Ro innleit mnu Moine aríma arúbna Úa mfhímmum, Í píth Fírmnaíge súbh go zoirta mórulann dóib is mhláibar an ccoim. Táppin deac do láoth Mhínaí, Laigínib, 1 Cóill co hímp Moéca ina harrt, in cheachair úrphoimid oib air matamair, 1 ar ndraim air in loc dó pochteam na hímp, 1 do macet oirpeo oib aí in mnr. Táppan cnaí aímpid liucht na hímp éin aí marpai bhi. Ro bàirfe, 1 po marbaite rocaide oib leo, 1 teicte an othr oib boi is mpr ebre, 1 ni po réitruit locceas na hímp tré utpré Dúe 1 an ebrailma. Iup amhrin po marbaio Cubramione Úa Longainne, 1 mac Taíg mac Mhe Úadaigene 1 mac Mhe Tioghail.

Aon Chroíort, mide cét tríocha a naoin. Céad Mac Maelmpí, comarba Tiogham Cluana hÉochair, torpaí rophara 1 radbhíra cinnfearaithe Éipíimé cinnfearach bid mo éit pa ceall. Cuíomnaíte Úa Dúba, aímpail an le vuin, déce a Cluam Éipíimé. O Leacan Mhíe oiptiúin. Sligeáid lá hUillteib co Tulaíagh nOc, co po lóipre do mácaire co na cealladh. Marfhainn Úa Údhuin, torpeal Clomnan Leacainbheag 50 mbadh a Thuairte ríe, do marpbao la Munphaochtach, mac Neill a nóisgail Conóbalp Úa Loíctlann. Dóinhcho Úa Maolmuí, tígíme Píu e Ceall, 1 Cheneál Fhurchach, do marpbao 1 gheimel la Munphao Úa Maolclann. Munphaochtach Úa Maolmuí, tígíme eile Píp e Ceall, do locceas do pháirp Úeatlaidh Ceall 1 do Úb Loíctlann a tímpeall Ràite. Úa Cúdlia 1. Aod, tígíme Comnaide ne marpa, do marpbao

*Craith-Maigh-Loinghth: i.e. the Bush or Wide-spread Tree of the Plain of Tracks. Not identified.

*The lake.—There is no lake around the old church of Inis-Mochta at present, but the spot is surrounded by a marsh which is still generally flooded in winter.—See note 7, under A. D. 922, pp. 610, 611, supra.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise want this year altogether. Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen notice the death of Amlachib Mor, or Aulvins Magnus Mac Firbis, chief antiquary and poet of Ui-Fiachrach.

*Leasait in Meath.—Now Lockin, near Bunbrusna, in the county of Westmeath.—See note 3, under the year 746, p. 319, supra.

*Úa Dubhlechta.—Now Duddy. This sept, which
with Ua Macleachlaínn. On the other side Murchadh Ua Macleachlaínn, with
the men of Meath, and the foreigners, and Diarmaid Mac Murchadhla, with the
Leinster-men, came to oppose them, and both armies arrived at Craeich-Maighe
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, pro-
ceeded to Inis-Mochta 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 Cu brúinne Ua Longaig, the son of Tadhg, the son of Mac Ualgairc,
and the son of Mac Turgaill, were slain.

The Age of Christ, 1139. Cathal Mac Maelfhinn, successor of Tighearn-
nach of Cluain-Eois, fountain of the prosperity and affluence of the north of
Ireland, bestower of food upon the laity and the clergy; Cuchonnacht Ua Da-
laigh, chief ollamh in poetry, died at Cluain-Irath. 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 Dubhda³, chief of Clann-Laith-
beartaigh, with the chief men of his territory along with him, was slain by
Muircheartach, son of Niall, in revenge of Conchobhar Ua Lochlainn. Don-
chadh Ua Maclainbaidh, lord of Feara-Ceall and Cinel-Fhiachach, was killed
in his fetters by Murchadh Ua Macleachlaínn. Muircheartach Ua Macl-
ainbaidh, the other lord of Feara-Ceall, was burned by the Feara-Ceall, i.e. by
the Ui-Luainimh, in the church of Raithin. Ua Cadhla³, i.e. Aedh, lord of

is of the Cinel-Eoghain, is not to be confounded
with the O'Dowdias of Connaught.

³ Ua Cadhla.—Now Kyley or Kealy. This
name was latinized Quacla, by Malachias, Ro-
man Catholic Archbishop of Tuam in the se-
venteenth century. Connaunene-mara is now
anglicized Connamara, and is a well-known dis-
trict in the north-west of the county of Galway.
—See Chorographical Description of West Con-
naught, pp. 74, 366, 367.
lā Donncha, mác Tadhg uia nimmid péin. Donncha, mác Tadhg hūi Maelphunain, do alláin lá Toirpínéalbae Ua cConnobair. Pógaí, mac Raigual, mac Múrgharach, taoltach Muintire hEolair, do maighba la Tisgfan
Ua Ruange ar cóinnice Ua mòbúin γ pín mòbreinne eteic lacaic γ cleannimic γ pítal. Claoi Circén do tomnaigh a Muimná lā Síol mòbúin. Síe mhlána do déinim eteic ρίμανι Múinian γ lāisgmn lá cómaicha Phátr-lace γ la baiccall lora. Maelphunain Ua Ópolcéim, eripcor Ó hotspot Máca, γ chlo epháin euraireis Eóanna, raon ar ecena, aí cmirpa, γ aí aláin, níce iar ndeirgφφmnann 29 lárnátr. Niall, mac Aodh mac Maeliliora, com-
orba Phátrlase ρίμ pé, déece iar nátriφφ déicφφa.

Anp Céipórt, mile cēo ceatpacha. Eochaidh Ua Ceallaig, aíolotirn píp Míne, píp eppuce na hÉoanna, déece na προνακτα γ 'HDeaimnacarg Colum Chille. Donnálaí Ua Seálave, aíolmínch Concháit, aíp aman γ aip-
acar Múinian, νές. Comaípha Phátrlaice por chuíre Connaez aí cēona
rceit, co ττνς a oíneir, γ po òlπiγio a ceealla por a cómpor a ThoRprín-
ealbash O Connobail. γ ó marlí Connaez, co μπαρκκαι comápha Phátrlase
co na ṭnain húinacáim por αυγ, γ po marút Chonnacht. Cliaiφνφίεt
no déinim la Toirpínéalbash Ua Connobair uair Aedh, γ a poplọngpoist γ
Máig Teaibhia oc conmédo Connaicne. Táine iarnaí Múrphba Ua Maon-
leachlannaí co poíprase píp Míne, γ Teaibh, γ Tisgfan Ua Ruange, co po-
prase γ píp mòbreinne do gáíriu longpoist Connaez γ Connaicne. Páidh
por a longpoist le. Loufeita é lápan luét annacar, γ marbhaí Raigual,

*The race of Brian*: i.e. the O'Brians and Mac Mahons of Thomond.

*Maculvighde Ua Brochaim.* — "A.D. 1139.
B. Maelphunain Huna Brochaim, Episcopus Ard-
achamnus, speculum religious et pietatis Sep-
tentrioralis Hiberniae, vir sapientia, manus-
trudine et elegantia excellens, obit die 29.
Januarii, post summam carnis castigationem,
et penitentialis vita opera." — *Trias Thaum.,*
p. 305.

*Niall, son of Aidh.* — He was the grandson
of Maelphunain, who was Abbot or Archbishop of
Armagh from 1065 till 1082, who was the son
of Amlaghaidh, who was Archbishop of Ar-
magh from 1021 till 1050. This is the person
called "Nigellus quidem, ino verò nigerimus" 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 Aidhi, filii Mael-
phunae, comumhains S. Patricii (id est Antistes Arda-
chamnus) post ferventissimam penitentiam descessit.
Sceviori columo in hune advertit Divus Bernard-
dus quam domestici Annales." — *Trias Thaum.,*
p. 305.

*The successor of Patrick.* — This passage is
translated by Colgan as follows:

"A. D. 1140. S. Gelasius in Connacian pro-
Conmhaiceni-mara, was killed by Donnchadh, son of Tadhg, one of his own people. Donnchadh, son of Tadhg Ua Madruanaidh, was blinded by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair. Fearghal, son of Raghnall, son of Muireadhach, chief of Muintir-Eolais, was killed by Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, while under the protection of the Ui-Briuin and the men of Breifne, both laity and clergy, relics and shrines. The Clann-Carthaigh were expelled from Munster by the race of Brian. 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 Brolchain, Bishop of Ard-Macha, head of the piety of the north of Ireland, a paragon of wisdom, meekness, and mildness, after good penance, on the 29th of January. Niall, son of Aedh, 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 Dearmlach Choluim Chille. Domhnall Ua Seallhaigh, airchummaech of Corcach, pillar of the glory and splendour of Munster, died. The successor of Patrick 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 chiefstans of Connaught, and the successor of Patrick and his clergy left a blessing on the king and the chiefstans of Connaught. A wicker bridge was made by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair across Ath-liaig, and pitched his camp at Magh-Teathbha, to guard Conmhaiceni. Murchadh Ua Maelachlaínn, with the forces of the men of Meath and Teathbha, and Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, with the forces of the men of Breifne, came to attack the camp of the Connaughtmen and the Conmhaiceni. 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-
bhair et proceribus, summà humanitatis et reverentia exceptus, facta ei a rege plena libertate

ceara negotia Cleri et Ecclesiarum sui regni, ea

omnia liberæ tractandi, et disponendi, que ad rei

Catholicæ promotionem judicaret expediæ. Per-

agratà igitur tota Connàcia, et ubique que re-

ligionem et pietatem concerent, rite dispositis, multis auctus donis honorariis ad sua reversus

est."—Trias Thaum., p. 304.

"Across Ath-liaig: 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 trans-

lates the passage incorrectly, thus:

"Pons ligneus viniuaria factus a Toird-

healo O'Conor supra vadum fluminis Suaca,
dictum Athliuine, et castramentus est ultra flu-


3 Úa Finnachtaigh.—Now anglicised Finnachty and Finnerty, without the prefix Úa or O.

4 Cúlain-finnachta; i.e. the Lawn or Meadow of the Bright Lake, now Cloondinlough, a town-

land in the parish of Cloonmacnois, barony of Garrycastle, and King’s County.

a Göll Gaibhle: i.e. the Blind Man of Úib Gaibhle, a famous wood along the River Figile, in the parish of Cloonensn, barony of Cooless- 

town, and King’s County.—See Leabhar-ma-
gCourt, p. 214, note 3.

b Crostnaigh.—The situation of this tribe is
Dubhhdara, 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-ndladh Ua Caindealbhain, lord of Laeghaire, and Flaithbheartach Ua Cathasaigh, lord of the Saithni, and Domhnall, his brother, were taken prisoners by Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, for their own injustice. Tighearnan Ua Ruairc was expelled from the chiefship of the Ui-Briuin, by the Ui-Briuin themselves; but he assumed the headship of them again. A predatory excursion was made by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, and he plundered Muintir-Mael-tSinnia. The men of Teathbha made a fierce attack upon his forces, and made a slaughter of them, together with Muireadhach, the grandson of Muireadhach Ua Finnachtaigh, chief of Clann-Murchadh, 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 Coinfhiacca, lord of Teathbha, died at Chlun-Eraird, after penance. Aedh Ua Longain, steward of Munster, died. The successor of Ciaran was robbed by the Sil-Anmchadha and Conchobhar, the son of Mac Cochlain, at Chlun-finnlocha. The booty was immediately restored by Conchobhar, son of Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair. Diarmaid Mac Murchadhach, 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 Muireachtach Mac Gillamocholmog, 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 Failghhe, was killed by the Ui-Failghhe themselves, i.e. the Clann-Maelughra. Domhnall Ua Loingsigh, lord of Dal-Araidhe, was slain by the Crotraigh. Gilla-na-naemh Ua Fear-

unknown, unless the present barony of Cath-
raigh, or Carey, in the north-east of the county of Antrim. In Leabhar-na-gCeart they are styled "in ãobthog, i.e. of the fleet," which shows that they were seated along the sea.—See Leabhar-na-
gCeart, printed by the Celtic Society, p. 171, note 1.
Ereann bó, iar eisini aig, a aíonnach a bhíonn Cloépany. Srighn lá Con-
coibr Ua Úghrann co hUile clacht. co thugrat goill a ríse bó. Meabh thor-gh
an milliúch aig réid a thug an eisini saib in aghaidh lois-
na. Meallúrach go Siol Úghrann lá Conéadal Ua Conéadal, lá
Toimphéalaigh, lá Tsag, lá Conéadal mac Dominnall do tharap Connacht,
co ragrat il mill bó, a fán ro chreidte, ro nuair fhéin, ro mhoirragh Dún
nGailhe naon théig. Creach láp ar lucht eicnit a nUb Cenmhide, co
mnaachtain Loche Garman. Creach lá Úisneach mac Mupchaidh i Úaifh,
na mar sin la Úaifh riamh uair reoibr naomh uithi. Uileac
laighn mhe do eicnit ro thriubh réir th. in Ulteob, lá ba comairbh úisg
dóin i Úaifh. Comhail plotha aic Úrimeac eicn Toimphéalaigh Ua Conéadal,
pí Connacht. Mupchaidh Ua Úa Maonachlaimn, pí Tsagm. Tsag Ua Maonach-
laeimh a tharaig aic Toimphéalaigh aic cén Mhíde, 7 Teacht, bharaighe rop
mhoirróg hreap ro réator lá Toimphéalaigh naon théig. Conéadal mac Ua
Domhain Úi Maonachlaimn do mharba 1 i gceinile lá Mupchaidh Ua Maon-
chlaimn. Ro róin Ótta mhoirbhil mac Mupchaidh na Ócraoin lite. Arsp a mái do
éisc air sin ccoisir. Conoibr pij Ereann in rapair. Dominnall, mac
Ruairi Úi Thomhúill, réis bynaínaí Peadr gComall do mharaí lá Muintir
Lamain in Líte iad i líon Ua Sasanáig. Creach clinach go Toimphéalaigh Ua Con-
edal 1 píosairt aic Úrimeac, 7 ro óince Óbreann Ócraoin Mhíde, 7 óFoínar-
tab, 7 peigéil hUile Óinímhan.

Aig Spóirt, mhe do cén eícraicha aéra. Ua Rebecaith, abh Úpp mór
Mocná, do mharba lá Tsag Ua Cennnáth. Carapach Ua Crécaiche, rea-
pleann Ódubhá Máca, ragart eiscnire aorba ba roipg air Ógailhe-
laeimh, do eicn. Comall a Úa, Conaé ina, 7 Teacht Mochá na lopecaid. Con-

* Mainistir Anghalait.—Otherwise called Ang-
halait. This was the tribe-name of the O'Far-
reells, who were seated in the present county of
Longford.
* Don-Guillimh : i.e. the Fortress of the River
Guillimh, now the Galway River. This was
the castle which was erected here in the year
1126 q.e.
* Ulstermen.—This may mean Ulidians or in-
habitants of East Ulster, many families of
who were in exile in the province of Leinster
at this period.
* Ulster.—Now Usnagh Hill, in the barony
of Rathconrath, and county of Westmeath.—See
note 3, under A. D. 507, p. 466, supra.
* Fidharta-Lisbochreach.—A territory adjoins-
the Hill of Grogan in the King's County.—See
note 3, under A. D. 3529, p. 36, supra.
* Reape-Uo-Dhúmain : i.e. O'Dunain's church.
This was probably the name of a church at Clo-
naoil, in Meath, erected by the Bishop Maelmuir
O'Dunain, who died at Clonard in 1117 [1118].
ghaile, chief of Muintir-Anghaile, the most prosperous man in Ireland, died at an advanced age, and was interred in Innis-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 Lacighis. A great army was led by the race of Briain, by Conchobhar Ua Conchobhair, by Toirdhealbhach, Tadhg, and Conchobhar, son of Domhnull, across the west of Connaught, from whence they carried off many thousand cows; and they also sacked, plundered, and demolished Dun-Gailmhue on that occasion. The same party made a predatory excursion into Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, until they reached Loch Garman. A predatory excursion was made by Diarmaid Mac Murchadha into Lacighis; and the people of Lacighis defeated him, after he had carried off a great prey from them. The Ulstermen of all Leinster returned to their own territories, i.e. into Ulster, and this was a sign of vengeance in Leinster. A conference of peace was held at Uisneach between Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, King of Connaught, and Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, King of Teamhair. Ua Maeleachlainn 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 Maeleachlainn, was killed in letters by Murchadh Ua Maeleachlainn. God performed a miracle upon Murchadh in revenge of it, i.e. Art, his son, died at the end of a fortnight afterwards. This Art was heir-presumptive to the sovereignty of Ireland. Domhnall, son of Ruaidhri Ua Macluaithaidh, lord of Fearn-Ceall, was killed by Muintir-Luainin, at Rathain-Ui-Sunaigh. A great plundering army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair into Fotharta-Airbhreach; and he plundered some of the men of Meath and of the Fotharta, and Regles-Ui-Dhunain.

The Age of Christ, 1142. Ua Rebachain, Abbot of Lisnemochtula, 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-Dalna, Eanach-duin, and Teach-Mochua, were burned. Conchobhar, son of Diarmaid

---See the Miscellaneous of the Irish Archaeological Society, pp. 132, 155.

The Annals of Conmaicnoise 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.

1 Eanach-duin.—Now Annadown, in the bar-
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 Briain, 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'Brien 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 Cinél-Eoghaín, over the Fíora-Droma, 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 Osraige and Laeghis, 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-Muiradhaigh and some of the Ui-CEimsedhaigh, and carried off countless kine. Donnchadh Ua Conchobhair, lord of Ciarnaigh-Luachra, was killed by the lord of Ui-Caisin, i.e. Cumara Beg. The son of Mac Conroi, lord of Dealbhna-Thire-da-locha, was killed. The son of Fearghal Ua Maclmachadh, lord of Fíora-Call, was killed by the son of Ruadhri Ua Maclmaicdha, at Darnbhach-Choluim-Chille. The son of Mac Ottir, i.e. Ottir, one of the people of Insi-Gali [the Hebrides], assumed the chieftainship and government of Ath-cliath. Mathghamhain, son of Flann Ua Follamhain, lord of Críche-na-gCedach, fell by his own two brothers, in treachery and guile.

Conry.—See O'Plaherty's Ogygia, part iii. c. 82, p. 317.

* Críche-na-gCedách : anglic: Crimagadagh. This was the name of a rectory in the King's County in 1629. The townlands of Corbetstown, Killowen, and Clonmore are in it.—See Inquisition taken at Philipstown, 9th January, 1629. It is the present parish of Castlejordan, in the barony of Warrenstown, King's County, adjoining the counties of Meath and Westmeath.

—See Harris's edition of Ward's Antiquities, chap. v., where this territory is thus referred to:

"In the Black Book of the Exchequer of Ireland, and in sundry Pipe Rolls in the reign of Edward III., it appears that the territory of Cryngedagh, now a part of the King's County, on the Westmeath side, was charged with royal services, as lying within the county of Meath."

—p. 35.
Cripeh la Concobar, mac Toppnealaigh, la hUib Mame ap Cenel Pocgo, co teagasc buath uimi.


A predatory excursion was made by Conchobhar, son of Toirdhealbhach, and the Ui-Maine, upon the Cineal-Forgo, and carried off countless kine.

The Age of Christ, 1143. Macraith Ua Fuilleachain, bishop and virgin; Macraith Ua Fidhla, head of the island of Loch-Cre; and Gillachrist Mac-an-Bheacanaigh, archimunach of Druim-mor, died. Gilla-Aenghusa Ua Chumhain, ollamh of Connaught in poetry, died. Chuain-Iraird was burned, for the most part, with Lessan-numu. Ceannamus, Ath-Truin, Domnach-Seachnaill, and Cill-dara, were burned. Corcach was burned twice. Muircheartach, son of Domhnall Ua Maclachlainn, royal heir of Teamhair and of West Meath for a time, and Donnchaird Ua Conchemuain, died. A great predatory excursion was made by the Cineal-Eoghair into Fearnaabhagh, 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 Cineal-Eoghair was assumed by Ua Gairnheadhaigh, i.e. by Domhnall, after the expulsion of Muircheartach, son of Niall Mac Lochlaimn, by the Cineal-Eoghair themselves, and by the aforesaid Domhnall. Aedh, son of Muircheartach Ua Dubhda, lord of Ui-Fiachrach of the North, and of Ui-Amhalghada, 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: Muircheartach Ua Dubhthaigh, with the clergy and laity of Connaught; Tadhg Ua Briain, lord of Thomond; Tighearman

side for performance of the said agreement, viz.: the altar of Saint Keyran's shrine, the relics Norannagh, two prelates of every several house, together with Moriegh O'Duffie, archbishop of Connaught, the primatt of Ardmac, the staff of Jesus, which St. Patrick brought to this kingdom, the cowarb of Saint Fechline, Saint Fechin's bell, and the Bollan 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, until apparent occasion had appeared to the sureties, and notwithstanding all which, Murrough was taken by King Terlach, and kept prisoner for the space of a month, without any breach of his side, until 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 Terlach 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 device: the King caused to be assembled to Keylke the nobility of Meath, and O'Brynn of the Brene, where he apprehended King Murrogh of Meath, and took hostages of the rest of Meath, which he delivered to his said son, with the possession of the kingdom of Meath as aforesaid. O'Gormley tooke the principality of Tyrowen to him, was king thereof, and banished there hence the son of O'Neall. Gilla-Enos O'Cloven, archpoett, [recte, arch-sollav] "of Connaught in the art of poetry, died."
Síoll na náin 1 Bhréail, tírphína Mumtipe hÁingeile. Ro éireannach éirgheacht mheán Mumhain. Ba mhinic, gá éucaid doibh. Mupchéad Ua Maolleachlamh, pi Mhíde co na Róiscaitéab ñu Írsbaill la Tonnchealbaí Ua cConchoir, la pic Connacht, por nínaide inmho 1 coimaipigéb Éíishn. Aitathr ó i. aitair Ciarain co na mondarb, pírinn Ciaráin an ógmeánach, an Maria móir, an tseab 1 an ríomh, 1 acap ar uachtróim bhon Cásplaigh. Mumfóach Ua Óbair ãr tairbh eph cor, tírphína Connacht, 1 a taomh, coimphra Phádraicce 1 ócaill lóra, coimphra Peicin 1 cloche Peicín, 1 hóibín Caoimhín. Ro báthar tra pm úile, eitir Tonnchealbaí 1 Mupchéad gan píil gan meabhair, gan tréaga hnece díobh air ariacht gan telladh gan Írsbaill gan eolaiméid éipice na bhíonn roin Mupchéad, somas páinach lár na coimaipigéb a éion 1 co proccaptaí plan é tionschaib é coimaipigéb. Ait tamaí ní riuí sin roin ciumce cia ro ghabháil, 1 ro líoncaid am 1 ceann mír tappin tionschaib é coimaipigé, 1 ro húnaicshó eipurum lá a coimaipigéb i mhn Mhíde, 1 ro húnaide ríde Mhíde la Tonnchealbaí ña mác ríppín, ro Chonchoir. Aír úntaí aír ro roin caoinnaccaipn an eairghealt ím 1. Síolladh ro béim na Tonnchealbaí aniald both ro ete ím Mhíde, Connacht, Connacht, 1 Úi bhíonn ro éinn 50 haon maith, 1 Ua Maolleachlamh ro ghabál, 1 a bpré 50 Dún móir, 1 bhráighe Mhíde aithne annad rééiphapearmad, ait céanna ní ro mealló a bheidh ím Mhíde d’oibr. Eipich la hÉithe 1 Píbháid Céall, uair bhíonn mereen, 1 coimaipigé. Síolladh la Tonnchealbaí Ua nábrinn co hÉitbháid Mhíde in Connacht, 150 tírfeart an Ruadu bheith, 1 Úilíua gheallrú a cairiú 1 po luíorphar tappin gan eoláid gan gialla.

Aír Cnport, mile céad seachtach a eiticn. Síolladh an tóibaí mae Connchal, raon eacna na nÁoideál, raon leigheáin Cuanaim Éapar, 1 a rachair,

1 Ruth-Brennain: i.e. Brendan’s Fort, now Rathbreann, a townland in the parish of Roscommon.—Ocd. Map, sheet 39. See note 5, under A. D. 1140.
2 The Order.—Sometimes written Oranach. This was probably a gold-embroidered crosier.
3 Mótha-mór: i.e. the great Gospel of St. Matthew.
4 Cíntra-móth: i.e. the Gospel of Caimhghín.—This was probably a bell which had belonged to St. Caimhghín or Kevin of Glendalough.
5 Dunmore.—Now Dunmore, in a barony of the same name in the county of Galway.—See note 2, under A. D. 1219.
6 In violation of relics-oaths.—‘A. D. 1139 [roth, 1143]. They of the country of Elic took some of the 1143. They of the country of Elic took as prey of Fearkall, 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 Maireadbach Ua Dubhthaigh, fasted at Rath-Brenaínn, to get their guarantee, but it was not observed for them. Murchadh Ua Maileachlaímn, King of Meath and its Fortuatha, was taken prisoner by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, King of Connaught, while he was under the protection of the relics and guarantees of Ireland. These were they: the altar of Ciaran, with its relics; the shrine of Ciaran, called the Oreíneach; the Matha-mor; the abbot and the prior, and two out of every order in the Church; Maireadbach 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 Bóban of Cacimghin. 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 imprisonment, 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 Conmaíeni, and the Ui-Briuin, collected to one place, and Ua Maileachlaímn was taken and conveyed to Dun-more, together with the hostages of Meath in general; but not the smallest part of Meath was injured on this occasion. A predatory excursion was made by the Eili into Féara-Caill, in violation of relics, oaths and sureties. An army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Briuin, 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 Conghaile, 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-Echachra Ailinne, gave name to the hamlet of Roevelagh, 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 2, on Bile Aenagain Maighde-Adhair, under A. D. 761, p. 714; and also A. D. 1051, p. 861, supra.

1 Innis-Faithlann.—Now Innisfallen, in lower lake of Killarney, in the county of Kerry.—See note 2, under A. D. 1009, p. 761, supra.

2 Bealbo-Maighne-Sliabh.—Not identified.

3 Le Dohddilach.—Now Dowley, without the prefix Ca or Co.

1 Loch-Ainin.—Now Lough Eanell, near Mullingar.

2 Dohillan-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 Clonmacnois under 1140, as follows:

A. D. 1140, [ante 1111]. There reigned strange diseases of biles and poxches this year in Munster, whereof many died, and among the rest these two noble young men, O'Bryen mac Terlagh O'Bryen, prince of Munster, and Teige
Innis-Faithleamn, a distinguished annachar, died. Cenannus was burned thrice this year. Donnchadh, grandson of Carthach, heir apparent of Munster, died in fetters with [i.e. while in the hands of] Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, King of Munster. An epidemic colic in Munster and Connaught, of which Brian, son of Toirdhealbhach, son of Diarmaid Ua Briain, died. Tadhg, son of Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, and many others of the Connaughtmen, died of the same epidemic. Conchobhar, son of Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, heir apparent to the monastery of Ireland, was killed at Bealach Muine-na-Siride, by Ua Dubhlachta, 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 Muirechcartach Ua Maeleachlaimn; and he divided East Meath equally between Tighbearnan Ua Ruairi, lord of Breifne, and Diarmaid Mac Murchadha, King of Leinster, and they remained thus under the protection of the Connaughtmen. Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, son of Toirdhealbhach, was released from fetters by his father, at the intercession of the clergy. A conference of peace between Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair and Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, at Tir-da-glas, with the chiefs of Munster and Connaught, both laity and clergy; and they made terms of peace according to what the clergy ratified between them. An army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair into Meath, to appoint its kings. He gave from Loch-Aininn eastwards to Murchadh Ua Maeleachlaimn, and from Loch-Aininn westwards to the son of Muirechcartach Ua Maeleachlaimn. 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. Caraghall Ua Fiumallain, lord of Dealtuin-mor, died. Donnoll Ua Ceallaigh was mac Terlagh O’Conor, ought 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 West Meath to Donogh mac Mortagh O'Melaghly; and the government of East Meath to Tyerman O'Reyrek 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'Bryan, at Tyredaghlassa [Terryglass, in Lower Ormond—Ed.], "as the prelates of the church ordained between
Aon éirme, mile é晨报achat a cuid. Snaigseach 'Ua Caith, ércsc òg ó n-áthair Léacht na, déce. Treach do lópeasa lá 'Oinchead 'Ua Ceairbhall ro 'n-áthair Ui Mhaoileachlaith, é ri réit do 'mhas na n-áthair níime. Clann miahra do lópeasa. Téine aithi do déanamh 't Ghiolla maceachas, coinabh Paiot neice, 'la páip áthair Pháirtneice anphéin, amháin le tramhcead ro cealch leit a bhailib Emamachna. Maitím m'ine Ceínél Conall, é mac Neillé Ui Lo Lannn ro Doinnall 'Ua 'nGarmhlaeadaigh, 'po Céel n'Éogain a, ro an tuchl a pléid ro éntaí, airm i n-áthairracht roch-ardh. Snaigseach lá Ceínél Conall 'fhéin ro pomp 'ní Neillé Mec Lochlann torphrar é in 'la 'Oinchead 'Ua Céarbhall co 'n-Arrhallaigh, 'po lomnabhrat Doinnall 'Ua 'Garmhlaeadaigh ar a pháirt, 'po réafar' mac Neillé na torphair. Tighstí pane 'Ua Ruairce, tighstí òbairne, ro lomna ro Chomaéctain. Cpealch 'la Tighstí pane cConam. Ruigh la Toippealba 'Ua Concoabair 1 an Muigh na ògie ro plúin òbairne, co eolamar in mile bó. Slaigeadh 'la Toippealba 'Ua mhúrrian 'la mu 'Múinna co Léinm eithne Íi Steibh bláthina do teac 'i coime 'Ua Ruairce 'i Mhíre. Poblann Toippealbaigh 'Ua Choncoabair 'i Mhíre 'Orobar, é a mac Doinnall Mhíreách, 'la Mhaoileachlaith

them. Terlagh O'Connor, king of Ireland, came to Meath to constitute a king over them, where he appointed Domnogh O'Melaghlin, king of [that part of Meath lying to] the west of Lough Inmill, and the son of Martagh O'Melaghlin, of East part of the said lough. Meathmen gave an Erick of four hundred cows to king Terlagh for killing his son."

"Chlain-Fheachra. — This was probably an error for Chlain-Fiechtra, now Cloonkeale, in the county of Armagh. There is a Chlain-Fiechtra in the parish of Dysart, barony of Inglequin, and county of Clare, but there is no church on it.

"A lúine-kílín."—A.D. 1145. Priorum labo-
rum indecessus examulator Gelasius cogitans de Ardhmachana Basilica alisque sacris edibus adhcrerentibus reparandis, extruxit pro calce et cemento in lume faine exequendo ingentis molis formaeam cujus latitudine ab emai parte erat sexaginta pedes protensa."—Triois Thuama, p. 305.

"Lóitir-craicheat. — This name is now obso-
lette.

"Rubhann. — Now Ruie or Killaroe, in the
parish 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 Conchobhair Ua Ceallaigh, namely, Donnchadh, Amhlaidh, and Lochlainn. The son of Mac Maclin, lord of Gaileanga-Breagh, was killed. Cinaedh, son of Mac Amhalghadha, chief of Calraige, was killed by Flann Mac Amhalghadha. Donnchadh, son of Tadhg Ua Maclruanaidh, died.

The Age of Christ, 1145. Sluaghheadhach Ua Cathain, bishop and virgin, of the people of Leitghhlim, died. Treoit was burned by Donnchadh Ua Cearbhaill, against the people of Ua Maclachlaim, and three score persons were killed therein. Chlain-Fiachra was burned. A lime-kihn, which was sixty feet every way, was erected opposite Emhain-Macha, by Gillanaelig, 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-Eoghlain, 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 Donnchadh Ua Cearbhaill, with the Airghialla; and they banished Domhnall Ua Goirmleadhaigh from his chieftainship, and set up the son of Niall in his place. Tighearnan Ua Ruairi, 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-cranncha, in Sliaabh-Bladhma, to come against Ua Ruairi into Meath. The camp of Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair was at Rubhann, and he had his son, Domhnall Midheach; Maelseachlainn, son of Murchadh

is the old name of the barony of Kilcoursey, in the King’s County.—See note 1, on Coillie-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 Leitir-Crannagh, on the mount[aun] of Sliabh-Bloome, to meet with Tyerman O’Royrek, in Meath. King Terlagh O’Connor encamped with his forces in Ruwaghan, in Foxe’s country, and sent his son Donnell, together with Melaghlyn mac Murrogh O’Melaghlyn, Connor Mac Donnell O’Bryen, and Dermott mac Cormack Mac Carhio, with great and many forces to Fercall, 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 Mupchaói Ui Mhaoileachlaímn, 7 Concobair mac Oíomnall Ui Bhriain, 7 Diarmait mac Cóphchair mac Cúirti e fícceall air na tírtaír. Mupчаói Ui Bhriain anseoar lá nam do robairt na eolaithe conuir tapla an luirt naite ma éin, 7 po lá pat a náir. Iméasuit Mupчаói rairpín naí teisi, gan ceith, gan siailla, gan píod gan oraí. Aoí mac mac Taist Ui Chumna, tobrea Mhuintir Fiollcán, do éntim lá oírem do Mhuintir Fiollcán, 7 lá robairb Teacha. 7aamh Dún na Dúbhain i nUa-Deailbe na Maolphíchlaímn, mac Mupchaói Ui Mhaoileachlaímn, 7 mac fíochoir por ríphá bosraíte, aírn i tóigeannar trí éiced, trí nóisbí, im Ui Bhriui na Síona, im Ua Bhriui na Síona, im Ua Bhriui na Síona. Cocomóar Thomha bíom mhílótaíomh so nduoi Éisc do poíob ceith. Cread lá Mupчаói Ua Maolcealllaímn i Rímpílimne, 7 do bhreit ile bhí, 7 po máthoimh isó móda. Cread lá Tióispín Ua Ruairí i Múnch Liaph. Cread ore bhéi lá Mupчаói Ua Maolcealllaímn i nAbshalladh, oí robair bhi a Cuailinge. 7ph Mupчаói do tocht plóig frí i Connacht, 7 mugtar Ua Ceallaímn. Taist mac Concobair, tiográfo Ua Mhane, leó, 7 pó mórphoic Ruaírí Ua Placbeartach. Cread lá Conpaíi Ua Scréadaí i nUa Óbuinn. Ró bòiméar doinisi thama Cuilinn 7 do bhurph trí hítrace móra leó, 7 tríreach bhi isó móda. Creadhluachtóil lá Mupчаói Ua Maolcealllaímn i nRí Óbuinin, 7 bhi don cúip ar na poicaí Maolcealllaímn, mac Oíomnall Shúgaí, mac Cóphchair Phic, mac Scréadaí i nUa Óbuinin, co pócadh óile. 7aomh Ua Ceapbaill, roimhe Éile, do mórphoic. Amnuí do éathaír lá nUa Óbuinin 7 do oírem do Connachtach ar éolaic Síl Mupчаói na hEaímn 7 na TRína, 7 Mupчаói Ua Maoléipénn, tobrea Conmá Concobaírn, do mórphoic am, 7 Oíomh Ua Maoléipénn, tiográfo Ua thóimh na Síonna.

1 Ua Cuan.-Now anglicised Quin, without the prefix Ua or O'.

2 Muíntir-Ghileáin.—This was the tribe-name of the O'Quins of Annaly, in the present county of Longford, whose territory extended into the baronies of Ardagh, Moynoe, and Shrude, in that county.—See note 1, under A. D. 1234.

3 Dom-Dubhain; i.e. Dubhan's dun or fort. Not identified.

4 Uí-Connauchtach.—Now Connought, without the prefix Ua or O'. This name is still extant in the county of Cavan.

5 Uí-Cathbaín.—Now anglicised Cahallan, or Callan, without the prefix Ua or O'.

6 Uí-Cúbraín.—Now Cowran and Corran.

7 Doinean-Boma-Cuillín. — Now Dangan Castle, in the parish of Kilmore, in the east of the county of Roscommon. This was the seat of the chief of Ui-Briui na Sinna, or Tiir-Briui na Sinna. It is called Dangan-I-Beirne in various Inquisitions taken in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I.
Ua Maeleachlaimh; 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 Dealgdna, was gained by Maeleachlaimh, son of Murchadh Ua Maeleachlaimh, 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-Cubhrain. Great war in this year, so that Ireland was a trembling sod. A predatory excursion was made by Murchadh Ua Maeleachlaimh into Fearannlach, and he carried off many cows, and killed many persons. A prey was made by Tighearnan Ua Ruairi in Magh-Luirg. A predatory excursion was made by Murchadh Ua Maeleachlaimh into Airghialla, and he carried off cows from Cuainlighe. The men of Munster proceeded with an army into Connaught; and they carried off Ua Ceallagh, i.e. Tadhg, son of Conchobhar, lord of Ul-Maine, and slew Ruaidhri Ua Flaithbheartaigh. A predatory excursion was made by the Cairbri-Ua-Ciardha into Ul-Briuin; they burned Daingean-Bona-Cuillinn, and broke three large boats, and carried off many cows. A plundering force was led by Murchadh Ua Maeleachlaimh into Tir-Briuin-na-Sinna; and on this occasion Maeleachlaimh, son of Domhnall Sugach, the son of Cochall Fliuch Mac Scanain, and many others, were slain by the Ul-Briuin. Finn Ua Cearbhaill, 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-Muireadhaigh, and of the Tuatha; and Donnchadh Ua Maelebhrenainn, chief of Clann-Conchobhair, was slain there, and Domn 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 Cearbhaill: anglicised Finn O'Carroll.

He was the son of Domhnall, son of Righbhardan, son of Cucorne, son of Macnaich, son of Cearbhall, the progenitor from whom the O'Carrolls of Ely O'Carroll took their hereditary surname.

\* Ul-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-Mon.

Aon Chríost, mile céad ceapach a reacht. Air teaghra Ua Meand-sgópar véice. Tiollabaidh Ua Plannaccáin, raccar pothain, déece tar breith-anna gileá. Tiolla aille mac mac Plann, Cúilenn mac peileinm In- teacha Lúinach. Gí Tiomána Mac Mhuireadaigh, aipéiseach Caisneach ríph pé, do éice. Rup Chríost gí Oipirrho do loiscead. Caip réimid do reacht an bhádabi

1. *Hormayor;* i.e. Great Steward. He was probably the Danish mayor of Dublin.

2. *Loch Long.*—This was the name of a small loch in the parish of Taghmaconnell, barony of Arthoe, and county of Roscommon.—Ord. Map, sheet 51.

3. *Dún Aenghais;* i.e. Ingham's Fort, now Dunman, on the River Suck, in the barony of Ballinace, and county of Roscommon.—See note 4, under A. D. 1232.

4. *Chlaon-Cuirpth.*—Now Killbarry, in the parish of Ternambarry, near the Shannon, in the east of the county of Roscommon.—See note 1, under A. D. 916; and note 5, under 1233.


6. *Daigh-Chulaigh-Chille.*—This passage is translated by Colgan as follows:

"A. D. 1146. Ventosa et ingens tempestas die 3 Decembris exorta plurimas quercus alias-
The Age of Christ, 1146. Cormac Ua Cathasaigh, Archbishop of Leinster, died. Fochard-Muirthimehne was all burned. A slaughter was made of the foreigners of Ath-cliaith by the people of East Meath, where two hundred persons were slain, together with Raghnall Mac Torcaill, Mormaer of Ath-cliaith, and Jufraigh, and many others of their chiefains. Ceallach Ua Ceallaigh, lord of the men of Breagha, was slain by Cathasach Ua Cathasaigh, and the foreigners. A predatory excursion was made by Tighearnan Ua Ruairi across Magh-n-Aon, 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. Gillabrighe, son of Dubhdara, chief of Muintir-Eolais, was wounded; and he afterwards died at his house, having plundered Cuan-Coiphte some time before. Gillaphadraig, the grandson of Donnchadh, lord of Osraighe, was killed by the O'Braenains, by treachery, in the middle of Cill-Caimnigh. A plundering army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain into Leinster; they plundered Ui-Failghe, and carried off many prisoners. Eigueach, son of Amhlacibh Ua Caemhain, was killed by Donnchadh Ua Cearbhall. 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-Choluiim Chille, and killed and smothered many persons in the church; it also killed other people at Cill-Sleibhe. Domhnall Ua Bracain, lord of Breaghmhaine, died. Ceallach Ua Ceallaigh, lord of Breagha, was killed by Flaithbhheartach Ua Cathasaigh and the foreigners of Ath-cliaith. Gilla-na-naemh, grandson of Cuneadha, fell by his own brother, i.e. Domhnall; and Cuneadha, his son, died.

The Age of Christ, 1147. The Bishop Ua Meantgoran died. Muireadhach Ua Flannagain, a distinguished priest, died after intense penance. Gillabhile, grandson of Flann; Cuilen, son of the lector of Inleach-Ilbhair; and Fiacha Mac Muireadhaigh, archimneach of Lughmnadh for a time, died. Ros-Cre and Oentrobh were burned. A thunderbolt fell this year upon the cloie-

1 Domhnall Ua Bracair, lord of Breaghmhaine: i.e. Donnell O'Brien, lord of Brawney.
2 Gilla-na-naemh, grandson of Cuneadha.—He was of the sept of the Ui-Caisin, or Mac Namara of Thomond.

The Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen notice under this year the erection of CastlÓ Cona, i.e. the Castle of the Black Kata-
ract, now Asdee, in the county of Kerry, by Diarmait Sugach O'Connor Kerry.
Dhíoschtach Domhnaí in Éirinn, co ro éar ag an bhéasc a bherraigh sé. D'ainm Ua hEaspa do éiricín lámh Ítha nGáora i meádait. Creach lá Comulao mac Ósnupéidh lá ní Ítha Páinmaige, 7 ro aimsí óimo Chnaime Maol-
nab. Sláigt lá Munpóitseach, mac Neill Uí Lochlasaí, 7 lá Cenéil nEogáin, 7 lá Domhnaí Ua Céithail go nÁthachallach i nUltach. Dátaí Uíthaill ilong-
poire aná gnó aisé triú Uachtrach. Páighint Uíthuill an lá d'fhoirm lá Cenéil nEogáin 7 lá hÁthachallach. Lottar am nóiméad co maíctaitear eithí Íobh náma in Leit Chaithil. D'fhéadfadh uíthuill neabhrá doibh anuas riamh, lá reite Póil 7 Pícaigh 7 neabhrá ro tharadh ar phróin do lin im Àpom Ua Plaitbaí, tiófrína Leit Caithil. príomh 7 lorrít na pluadh ná rín Leit Cailí leath, 7 ro príomh tóllla leat an Últach. Tá a bheann na leigean ar a sheiceáil ar imríde epercor Éireann in combarba Pharttaneach. Maelmaedhbhce Ua Moigshuim, in Munpeachach Ua nDubtac, 7 im Domhnaí Ua Láigáinn, naíp hár ro a comairse ro ghabh. Meaghrá mór ro hÉim an bhlanamhr. Síolaíomhain Ua Caithil, tiófrína Ua nPiáitbaí Aitone, ro naíp naíp Uíthuill naíp Domhnaí Ua Chonóbaí, Maitín Àtha Lhum ro hOíonnaill mac Toippeáilbaí Uí Chonóbaí, 7 roh Uíthuill níu phíopaí Bhreastba, úa ríoígnéin naíp Uíbhh Íbhaim go rocaibh níle.

Aon Chriof, náile ceapachar a ocht. Téampail Comh na na mhaíocar do phobail i bpar an epercor O Caoilainde 7 lá Domhnaí Ua Céithail, 7 a cópapceáin lámh Ítha Moigshuim, combarba Pharttaneach, 7 naimseacht an réil lenam eiclipaí do rèogáin do i Luigní. Síneá do ríonóil oice le Páitbaí le Maelmaedhe, combarba Pharttaneach, ba hé a lioin coice epercorru déice ro níb nó ceantach pascapá ro éirí náisqa, 7 roibhí roghnach etar faích, 7 cileac, 7 a Maelmaedhce Ua Moigshuim do bol roin d'fhrí a thrí ro intchallain combarba

6 The choisfeacht of Dainbhile-Chainmain: i.e. the Steepie or Round Tower of Duleek, in Meath.
6 Scábaíochbhar: i.e. the roof or conical cap of the tower.
6 Cuan-Maileadh: i.e. the Lawn or Meadow of Maileadh, a man's name. This is probably the old name of Magherachounge, in the barony of Farnay, and county of Monaghan.—See Shirley's Account of the Territory or Dominion of Farnay, pp. 151, 171.
6 Uchbair.—Now Agbolberg, near Longhill-brickland, in the county of Down.
6 Dom-droma: i.e. the Fort of the Long Hill, now Dundrum, a village on a bay of the same name, in the barony of Leath-Cathail, or Locke, and county of Down, where the ruins of a strong castle of great antiquity occupy the site of the original dun or primitive fort.
6 Ua Flainn: i.e. O'Flynn of Sil-Maelruain, a territory lying round Ballinlough, in the west of the county of Roscommon.
6 Choic-iu-seangan: i.e. Hill of the Ants or
theach of Daimhliag-Chianain, and knocked off its beannchothla. Durcan Ua hEaghra fell by Ua hEaghra, by treachery. A predatory incursion was made by Cuuladh Mac Duinnleibhe, King of Uladh, into Fearannlagh, and he plundered the greater part of Cluain-Maelbaill. An army was led by Muiri-cheartach Mac Neill Ua Lochlainn and the Cinel-Eoghain, and Domnchadh Ua Cearbhall and the Airgialla, 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 Airgialla, 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 Flathraí, 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 Domnchadh Ua Longgair, for he was taken prisoner while under their protection. Great fruit throughout Ireland this year. Gillamochoinni Ua Cathail, lord of Ui-Fiachraidech-Aidhine, was killed by the grandson of Domnchadh Ua Cenobhail. The battle of Ath-Iain was gained over Domnchadh, 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-seangar was finished by the Bishop O’Caelladhe and Domnchadh Ua Cearbhall, and was consecrated by Ua Morgair, successor of Patrick; and a Neimheadh, i.e. ecclesiastical land, was assigned it in Lughmagh. 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

Pisons. This church stood on the hill of Knock, near the town of Louth, but scarcely a vestige of it now remains. This passage is translated by Colgan as follows:

"A. D. 1148. Ecclesia de Cnoc-na-Scangan in oppido Lugmagnensi per Hua Coeladamum Episcopum, et Donatum Hua Kermaill extracta, consecratur per sanctum Malachian Hua Morgair, Archiepiscopum ante Ardmacnana, qui et sanctuarium ibi" [recte, Lughmagi; Act. SS. p. 737] "constituit."—Trias Thomae, p. 305.

1 Inis-Padraig. Now Patrick’s Island, near Skerries, in the county of Dublin.—See note 1, under A. D. 793, p. 400, supra.
Malachias. — This passage is translated by Colgan as follows:

"A. D. 1148. S. Malachias Hua Morgar, Archiepiscopos Oliti Armacannis, Occidentalis Europae Legatus Apostolicus, cujus arbitrio et montis Hibernii et Norvegiae discipulis, vir nulli sapientia et religione secundus, Indulgencias dedit, et Clerum populoque sacris operibus et concionibus illuminavit, postor indelis Ecclesiæ Dei; post Episcopos, Presbyteros, alloque diversorum graduem et ordinum clericos ordinatos; post Ecclesiæ multis, sanctuariorum, et monasteriorum consecrationes; post multis laboribus et diversa munera Ecclesiasticæ per universam piet exercitata; post multis delectos, et pias charitatem in usus pauperum et egenorum impensa; post diversas Ecclesiæ et Monasteriorum partim erecta partim restaurata (in more enim habuit Ecclesiæ, diu ante neglectas et dirutas deinde reparare et reconstruere) post multas Canonicas constitutiones, Ecclesiasticæ discipline reformationem, et Cleri mores in melius commendantes, concerentes, piæ sanctæ, anno decimo quarto sui primatus, utatis quinquagesimo quarto, secunda jam vice Legati Apostolici munere functus, spiritum eccle reabilitat die secunda Noembri in Monasterio Clarevolensi in Francia; ibidem cum magna solemnitate, et honore sepultus. Quia tamen commemo-ratio omnium fidelium defunctorum eo die
Rome, to confer with the successor of Peter. Malachias\textsuperscript{a}, i. e. Macmaedhog Ua Morgair, Archbishop of the Chair of Patrick, chief head of the west of Europe, legate of the successor of Peter, the only head whom the Irish and the foreigners obeyed, chief paragon of wisdom and piety, a brilliant lamp which illumined territories and churches by preaching and good works, faithful shepherd of the Church in general,—after having ordained bishops and priests, and persons of every degree; after having consecrated many churches and 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 Naidheanan; Ceallach Ua Domhagain, noble head of Cill-Beneoin\textsuperscript{a}, [died]; and Maelchiarain Mac Mengain, noble priest of the church of Suidhe-Cholnuim-Chille at Ceannannus, died after victory of martyrdom and penance. Chain-Iraird, Lann-Leirc, and Lughmhadh, were burned. An army was led

celebratur, festum ejus, quo commodius et solemnior celebrari posset, translatum est in diem sequentem."—Trias Thaum., p. 305.

On this he writes the following remark:

"Hec quattuor Magistri in Annalibus, quibus quod annum, diem et locum mortis et sepulture consentit Divus Bernardus in ejus vita cap. penultimo et ultimo: quod reliqua vero per totam illam: nisi quod nec ipse immutat ipsum anno 11 sui primatus deceisset (ut illi Annales tradunt): cum solum tribus annis in possessione pacifica exerit Metropolim Archmaechanum, nempe ab anno 1133, usque ad 1135, quo resignavit illi munier, iliumque translatum in humeros B. Gelasi: sed illi solum videtur, uti solum poterat intelligere quod anno decimo quarto a suscepto munere Primatis, nisi et verius decimo quinto obliterit cum anno 1134, illud sustinuit, et anno 1148 decesserit."

\textsuperscript{a} Cill-Beneoin: i. e. the Church of St. Benean, or Benignus, now Kilbannaun, near Tuam, in the county of Galway.—See note under A. D. 1114.
Sliuirghat na Muineachta, mac Neill Ua Lochtann, g l a Cenél nÉogham, g l a Dorncha éi A. Séipéalit na tUitir, co churcrabt gialla Ulaod im mar piz Ulaod leò, g po ragairist éisti ann tigheann mar Uitirib donn éiriim. Ulaod g A. Séipéalit da roimphin mar Magh Lochtann g roin Cenél nÉogham mar pm. Sliuirghat leis an, na Muineachta Ua Lochtann g l a Cenél nÉogham tar Tiam na nUltar, co roinnoitéir Ciall Ua Uaimhleibh a hUltarib, g co tharairt Dornchaód a níonadh, g co maachtan mar éiriim in Maighde Conall, co ro threachtat air maí na cealla na mac po amacht comarba Pháirti. Sliuirghat ar l a Tigheann Ua Ruaire g l a Dornchaód Ua Céaipbeach na nUltar, co Cnaid Teléa, co ro threachtat air tine g co rnaoístaír Cialla da fúthu gníomh. Ais níon mar níon éiriim mar éiriin i Uitirib hínseim. Comóid l a hUa Lochtann co marrib Cenél Éogham, g l a hUa Céaipbeach co marrib Aigghair, g co marrib Ualaod níor tigheann naodhaib in Aro Macha, co nóthtar ògrip mar dtaoili orthu in opernuait comarba Pháirti. g a piatéa, g po ragairist gialla aic Ua Lochtann. Óra Kitty Céaipbech eComait òn, l a hUa Lochtann. Ua Tigheann 3. Dorninail. tighioph Cenél Éogham po heacht inna marphúch i eComachttaibh l a hUa Lochtann. Sirph Ua Ónaílaim, tighioph Óraíthma, do marphúch l a ògnaíthma peipinn. Comóid tigh Thoippóscaibhbae Ua eConócibh g Tisgheann Ua Ruaire ag Òcaini marainn g ro lint mar taiscepbhac Maic Conócibhbae Ua Phriasdal Tigheann Ua Ruaire ag òl éum na comóide. Móin éirí thar l a Thoippóscaibhbae Ua eConócibh na roin phapa Òireada, co rnuaght pip Òireada marph oic Òitainn, go roinno pm mar co eBook a hIar.

Aith Thriop, mile eol comaireadh amháin. Thriol na nóim Ua Muineachta, nípríth eorthaír chearta Eireann rúnach ógsh ecneanu eráideach.

"Tóitaim."—Níos Toime Bridge, between Lough Neagh and Lough Beg, on the boundary between the counties of Down and Antrim. This place is called Fearsat-Tuaim in the Tripartite Life of St. Patrick; and Colgan remarks in a note that it was called simply Tuaim in his own time: "Hodie vulgò vocatur Tuaim, est vadum vel traijectus ubi Banna fluvius ex Lachen Echacht."—Trías Thoinn, p. 183, col. 2.

"Craobh-Teachta."—See notes under A. D. 1003 and 1099.

by Muireheartach, son of Niall Ua Lochlainn, by the Cinel-Eoghain and Donnchadh Ua Cearbhaill, and the Airghialla, into Ulidia; and they carried off the hostages of the Ulidians, together with the son of the King of Ulidia, and left four lords over Ulidia on that occasion. The Ulidians and Airghialla turned against Mac Lochlainn and the Cinel-Eoghain after this. Another army was led by Muireheartach Ua Lochlainn and the Cinel-Eoghain, across Tuaim, into Ulidia; and he expelled Cuuladh Ua Duinmsleibhe from Ulidia, and placed Donnchadh in his place; and they proceeded on this occasion into Machaire-Chonail, and burned the plain, except the churches only, which were protected by the successor of Patrick. An army was also led by Tighearnan Ua Ruairc and Donnchadh Ua Cearbhaill into Ulidia, as far as Craeblh-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 Cinel-Eoghain; by O'Cearbhaill, with the chieftains of the Airghialla, and the chief men of Ulidia, with their lords, and made perfect peace under the Staff of Jesus, in the presence of the successor of Patrick and his clergy; and they left hostages with O'Lochlainn. The hostages of the Cinel-Conaill were also in the hands of Ua Lochlainn. Ua Goirmealdaigh, i.e. Donnchadh, who had been lord of Cinel-Eoghain 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 Conchobhair and Tighearnan Ua Ruairc at Snamh-Rathainn; and the Aitheleireach, son of Cuchairine Ua Fearghail, wounded Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, as he was going to the meeting. A great prey was taken by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair from the men of Teathbha; and the men of Teathbha overtook him at Ath-Luain, but he turned upon and made a slaughter of them.

The Age of Christ, 1149. Gilla-na-naemh Ua Muireheartaigh, noble bishop of the south of Ireland, a chaste, wise, and pious senior; Muireheartach

1 Sitrick Ua Braenain.—This is evidently a mistake for Sitrick Ua Brain, for O'Breen, now O'Breen, was chief of Breaghmhaine, or Brawney, in Westmeath.
2 Snamh-Rathainn.—This is probably one of the ancient names of Drumsna, on the Shannon, on the confines of the counties of Roscommon and Leitrim.—See note on Snamh-in-redaigh. A. D. 1261.
3 Gilla-na-naemh Ua Muireheartaigh: anglici
Muirchertach Ua Macoindiuiphe sarpan eirpcer Ua mithum bherne rithap sarpan, Í an tarrag Ua Tormaithile rithap sarpan crábnac, decc aer bhfrithaim, Í iar naitríipe doibpa. Miahair Cléiche agaib sar naaimoneac do munna- tihn Aitna Macá, decc. Leart Dúinnaigh Chianán tóipceann lá Gialla Atha Chain, Í lá Dómain Mac Murchaithá co Cogainn, Í po mairbhr Macbhaí mac Maighra Ua Lochna, tanarroll Oide, po bá ace viogail na haoirse, Í tugao a cópá co hAiri Macatha, Í po haonaicfio ann. Óirpe Cholam Chille do tóipceán, Í Imr Mic nOaipen co na teampaill. Laoiséirch Ua Mórdha, tigéirna Laoisí pé na cComann, decc iar naitríipe. Céimte Í, mac Conchó- bair, po corche ní Uitheoib domháirtí, co po mairbh Dómnaí a pláitir Shao iar maéadhr, Í tír Ua Matzúnna uaimh Íco na mac Aodha mac Oinnphléibe (Dómnaí Í Macudaí) anuir longhrimente na haoirse, 50 naeanntiu mìc Cunmaidea roinnta, Í po mairbhr Murchaithá lar. Slógóit lám Cenél nOisgin co Mac an éarn mienmaraíb Chóngobair co po tanntuirc Ía Cipbaill mirp, naír do mar a mac pein nóib cair cim Uilín. Slógóit ele lá mac Heall Ua Loch- larnn, co tanaipceint Éireann nece. Í Cenél Connall, Cenél Eogain, Í Aipp- gíalla, n iUiltoib. Ro aipceíte Íad Ua iar maéadhr nile óta cuan Snáína Athaíneach co Dóiríneic na phríosp. Í do beachtaíraí roimheann tib rib mire na Lodiach Cuan. Ro aipgeat Ían Imr Cunmaidea lótcilair, Ceadl Aeadain, Magh Íille, óinoc, Í nile céadla an típe archina cénncea Dúin Í Sábal. Támic púrteam hUa Oinnphléibe Í téig hUa Lochna co tuisc a mac pein i ngíallnua do, Í an po cinnníg do giallaíb aí céna. Lompoíte taimh por ecula

Nechenniah O'Moriarty. He was Bishop of Cloyne.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 574.

1) *Muircheartach Ua Macoindiuiphe.*—Now Murtagh O'Mullogheory, or Early. This is the first mention in these Annals of a Bishop of Uí-Briain-Breithim, Tír-Briuin, Triburna, or Kilmore.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 225.

2) *Maolmeach.*—"A.D. 1149." Macraithus, senior et venerabilis ex Clero Ardmachano, piú obitum."—Trias Thomam, p. 306.

3) *Aine-Mhorain.*—This is probably the island called Las-Misean-Dairm at A.D. 1543 (see note 4, under that year), and now Rutland Island, situated off the west coast of the barony and county of Downgal.

4) *Laimchech Ua Mordha:* anglice Lewis O'More. He was the son of Aimirgin, son of Fuchlun, son of Aimirgin, son of Cinaed, son of Ceimicigh, son of Mordha, the progenitor from whom the O'Mores took their hereditary surname.

5) *Magh-an-chanr*: i.e. the plain of the corn, or monumental heap of stones. Not identified.

6) *The harbour of Scamb-Aighneach.*—This was the ancient name of Carlingford Lough.—See note 4, under the year 850, p. 184, supra.
Ua Macmoicheirge\(^4\), noble Bishop of Uí-Briuin-Breifne, a noble senior; and the Bishop Ua Gorghaile, a noble pious senior; died after penance and intense penitence. Macraith\(^5\), a venerable, benevolent cleric of the people of Ard-Macha, died. The half of Dainchlag was plundered by the foreigners of Ath Cliath, and by Diarmaid Mac Murchadha and the Leinstermen; and they killed Diarmaid, son of Maghmuin Ua Lochnaill, Tanist of Uileach, who was taking revenge for the plunder, and his body was brought to Ard-Macha, and there interred. Doire-Choluim-Chille was burned, and Inis-Mic-Dairen\(^6\) with its church. Lecighseach Ua Mordha\(^7\), lord of Lacighis and the Conamns, died after penance. Cunalah, i.e. the son of Conchobhar, came into Ulidia again, and expelled Domchadh from the chieftainship of the upper part of Ulidia; and Ua Mathghamhna and the two sons of Aedh Mac Daimhleibhe (Domchadh and Murchadl) made an attack upon his camp, but they were defeated by Cunalah, and Murchadh was killed by him. An army was led by the Cinel-Eoghain to Magh-an-chairn\(^8\), to expel Conchobhar; but Ua Cearbhailla 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 Lochlaimn, being joined by the people of the north of Ireland, namely, the Cinel-Conaill, the Cinel-Eoghain, and the Airghialla, into Ulidia; they plundered all the upper part of Ulidia, from the harbour of Snaith-Aghnaecht to Droicht-na-Feirts\(^9\). A party of them went upon the islands of Loch Cuan, and they plundered Inis-Cumscraidh\(^a\), Leathgulais\(^b\), Cill-Aedhain\(^c\), Magh-bile, Beanncher, and all the other churches of the country, except Dun [Leathghulais] and Sabhall\(^d\). Ua Duimsleibhe afterwards came into the house of Ua Lochlaimn, and delivered his own son up to him as a hostage, and whatever other hostages he demanded. After this they

\(^a\) Droicht-na-Feirtsi: i. e. the Bridge of the Ford. This bridge was near Newcastle, in the barony of Upper leven, and county of Down.——See note 4, under A. D. 1433. This bridge was built by Fiana, son of Aedh Reain, King of Ulidia.——See Reeves's Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down and Connor, &c., pp. 273, 329.

\(^b\) Loch Cuan.——Now Strangford Lough, in the county of Down.

\(^c\) Inis-Cumscraidh.——Now Inch, or Iniscourcey, near Downpatrick.—See A. D. 1001, 1061.

\(^d\) Leathghulais.——This should be omitted here, because Leathghulais is another name for Dun, or Downpatrick.

\(^e\) Cill-Aeillain: i. e. Aelian's Cell. Saint Aelian's festival was kept here on the 1st of April. The present name and situation of this church are unknown to the Editor.

\(^f\) Dun and Sabhall: i. e. Dun-Da-leathghulais, or Downpatrick and Saul.
Anna La Ríoghachta Éireann. [1150.]

ne fride nó mibroicce níbinte, 7 in mibhrach romha. Creach la Ónch-choa Ua gCeapthall 7 la Comhalad Ua ÓDunmpleide i mbhírgadh, co tugtar gaidhla romha. Tugtar napar mu phríomha an mairníopeach 7 ro arseachhta la Thírinní Pheòin, 7 tugtar ni do éine a macach. Rigíorp la mac Néill Ua Lochlainn co marphluaig Chenell ÓCocain co Ólaim, co tráin te Tigfín a Ruanph ma theach, 7 po rás bradadh aige. Láthar apphde Ua Laclann 7 Ua Ceapthall co lÚC Chiaè. Tráin ÓChampain Mac Mup-chaad, ní Laimh na tiche, 7 do pane Ua Ólochlainn Íchlúin éorp Shaoltidh. Stuiridh la Torrediaalbaig Ua mbráin, 7 la phíob Mháin i cConnachtaibh, co phachtaitaig Maig Ua mbhráin. Rugtar boinmhe mór, 7 po mágraig Uí Gabhail, 7 po báisil Ua Laclann, tigfínna Coniomho-rpaig in nGallumb. Ceallachum mac is Cámraích, do eic.

Uaó Cnóph, mile eis eoa ceaca. Mùirpeadúach Ua Òud-fach, aipneas Connache, aipneas Éireann mile, in as, in níos, in traidhna ñoide 7 bíodh, bee i cConnachta, an phéarch bee do mi Máig i feart naoin brenann raph am eonceachd bhraonach peachd mhagart a cait. Maibóra Ua Òigráin, aipneas Òrba ÓClochair Chille, cum príobha 7 roparráin tuairisc Éireann, bee. Ua Pollainne, coinphíbfha Píndícin Chuanan bÕepair, bee i cConnachta. Ceallach Chille pleice mion ñeòbhooch togaide, bee nar níogh archtise iar geadh aorp. An tóid tuairiscreach do Thírinn níom Aona Maca do lopece aamda pleice Chuanan. Ceannad, Sapa, Ó Ceall níom Ua Niallán cona bplotaig do lopece-a. Coinphíbe Phaoisma, 7 Samu ðháittracch po eocairt i cThin bEogain, co trunepart a láin pheò in dhuibh 7 bó gacha tige bheartig 7 Saertog, each gacha toirigh, 7 piche bó on pígh pheim. Cuampt Ceann

*mughe Ua-Bribínia: i.e. the Plain of the Ui-Bribín. This is a plain in the country of the Ui-Bribín-Sesha, or the barony of Clare, in the country of Galway.

**Dún-Gaillbh: i.e. the Fort of Galway. This was a stone castle.

*Corca-Mulachraich, — O'Lochlainn, now O'Loughlin, was chief of all the diocese of Kilfenora at this period.

*Gaillabh: i.e. the River Galliv, or Galway, which flows from Lough Corrib into the Bay of Galway. The town of Galway derived its name from it.


*Triasa-mor: i.e. the Great Third or Ternal Division of Armagh.

*"A.D. 1150, Civitas Archambala in foesto S. Kienni (qui in 24 Novemberis incidit) mag-
returned back to their houses, with a countless cattle spoil, and with many prisoners. A predatory incursion was made by Donneladh Ua Cearbhaill and Cunladh Ua Duinnseibhe into Brega, and they carried off many spoils. The men of Brega 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 Cined-Eoghain, to Lughnadh, where Tighearnan Ua Ruaidhe came into his house, and left him hostages. From thence Ua Lochlainn and Ua Cearbhaill proceeded to Ath-chliath. 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 mBrituin; they carried off a great spoil of cattle, and demolished Dun-Gaillmhe; and Ua Lochlainn, lord of Corca-Moilruadha, was drowned in the Gaillmhe. 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 Bremain, in the seventy-fifth year of his age. Maelisa Ua Brainain, aircminatech of Doire-Choluim-Chille, head of the happiness and prosperity of the north of Ireland, died. Ua Follamhain, successor of Finn of Chlain-Iraird, died at Ceanannus. Caileach of Cill-Sleibhe, a pious good senior, died, after good penance, at an advanced age. The northern half of the Triennorum of Ard-Macha was burned on the night of the festival of Cianan. Ceanannus, Sord, and Cill-mor-Ua-Niallain, with its oratory, were burned. The successor of Patrick* 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


*The visitation of Cind-Eogain.*—“A.D. 1150.

B. Flatbertachus O’Brodchinn, Abbas Dorenis, circuit regiones de Cind-Eogain: et a Murdertachus Huna Lochlannus Regis Hiberniae viginti botes, cum ipsius Regis equo et aureo annulo uncinari quinquaque accepit; item a singulis proceribus eipsum unum et communi reliquorum contributione juxta taxatum personarum numerum, a singulis binis Burgismagistris unum boren, a singulis tribus libertis personis unum boren, a reliquis quatuor ex plebe similem unam.”—Trias Thomm., p. 504.

On this Colgan remarks:—“Hoc contributio videtur facta ad reparandum Monasterium De- rense anno 1149, incendio vastatum, ut ex sequentibus constabat.”

*Mac Raghnall.—* Now Mac Réanall, but more usually anglicised Reynolds. This family were seated in the southern or level portion of the county of Leitrim.

*Inis-Mochta.—* See the years 922, 939, 997, 1026, 1138.
king himself. The visitation of Cimel-Eoghain\(^b\) was made by the successor of Colum-Cille, Flaithbheartach Ua Broichain; and he obtained a horse from every chieftain, a cow from every two bitches, 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 Muirechheartach, son of Niall Ua Lochlainn, King of Ireland. The grandson of Dommhail Ua Conchobhair was killed by Ruaidhri, son of Dommhail 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-Clothraim. Conchobhar Mac Raghnaill\(^c\), lord of Muintir-Eolais, was killed by Aedh, son of Tighearan Ua Ruairi. Muireadhaig Ua Flannagain, chief of Clann-Cathail, died on his pilgrimage at Cona. Diarmaid Mac Branain, lord of Courceechna, was slain by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair. Gillachraidh Ua Ceardha, lord of Cairbri, was slain by the Ui-Faaclain. A royal journey by Muirechheartach, son of Niall Ua Lochlainn, with the chieftains of the north of Ireland, to Inis-Mochta\(^d\), to meet Ua Cearbhaill and Ua Ruairi. The hostages of Connaught were brought 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 Ruairi, and Ua Cearbhaill; and they banished Murchadh Ua Macleachlinn from Meath, through the curse of the successor of Patrick and his clergy.

Ua Ceallaigh, lord of Ui-Fiacraction of Ard-sratha, was killed by the Ui Comhailtain, on the island of Loch-Laeghlaire\(^b\). Ua Canannain, with his army, proceeded into Feala-Luirig, and carried off many cows. The Feala-Luirig overtook them, and many of the people of Ua Canannain, with his two sons, four of the Ui-Maeldgaicthe\(^c\), Gillamartain Ua Canann\(^d\), Ua Fogartaigh, and many others of their nobles. An army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain to Loch Ua nGobhann\(^e\), in Machaire-Gaileang\(^f\), and he

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\(^b\) *Loch-Laeghlaire.*—This lake was in the country of the Sliocht-Airt O'Neill, in the county of Tyrone, to the south of Lifford, but the name is obsolete, and the lake has probably been drained.

\(^c\) *Ui-Maeldgaicthe:* 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'Canarryns, 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 Ruairce poppa, co ro marbrat uream air muintir, im mac l'Urtnam. Stoligio la Torppdealbhe Ua Conoibaip 1 Muintan tar cip fgear Muintan, 1
po eorp Ma cacae na Muintan, 1 tug hú tromda, ar a aoi po rúgbh uream
air muintir im Ua Roibh. Stoligio la Torppdealbhe Ua mór in a h'Ar
chat, co tassntartan Soill ma taac, 1 arphie co Comannuna, 1 Abha, 1
po loorp Donmaich móir Ma Láite. Stoligio la Mhnpéirtech, mac Neill
Ui Lochlaan co Ceisf nÉogáin, 1 co nUlléidh, 1 próineim Ui Cearbhall 1
Ui Ruairce co Dún Lochaí i M家人pe, go marbreta Soill pit mhlaodha
tair Leth Cunn, 1 Lát Maos. Congal Ua Bràtim, bhréimhain, do marba
la Muintir Cheirtímaig y nÍdába na Súaimhne hí e Cluain air Nóip.

Aoir Ceoibf, mála cíd easca a haén. Ua Maolpóidbr, epporp
Ua n'Chialagad, 1 Ua p'Breacraich Muainge, Epolb, eppore Cunmuig, 1 brúin
Cléiteac, mac Táma Ui Maolmuair, níce. Céannarál comhairba Réabh
a Johnare Paolain, do thoitain y'Urann do iasat m'aithil; 1 to
cuireadh é aca na ceolraic. Nó bá aon reacairn 1 teith comhairba Pháis-
trice a thiar Ma tra co braseadh bunaethean. Cúairt Connacht a tarra
reac 1 comhairba Pháistrace, la Tiollamachais, mac i Muintir, co tug
a ghilephér. Dho ona Ua Conoibaip rud mafo uinge tóir don cóir air go
comhairba Pháistrace. Cúairt Sil Catraig 1 la Phairbeachtach Ua Brol-

1 Ua Fáirmein.—Now Hefferman, without the
prefix Ua or O'. This family was seated in the
territory of Luathna-Chiach, now the barony of
Oweney, in the north-east of the county of Limer-
rick.
2 Ua Ruaidhrih.—This name was afterwards
changed to Mac Oireachtaigh, now Geraghty.
3 Commanuna.—This was probably the an-
tique name of the Concar or Confluence of the
Blackwater and the Boyne. It was also called
Dubdehommár, i.e. the Black Confluence.
4 Abha.—A place on the Boyne, near Slane,
in Meath.
5 Dooneachmore Míc Laitheh.—In O'Clery's
Irish Calendar, at 27th of May, this church is
placed in Mugdheorna, from which it appears
likely probable that it is the present Donagh-
more, near Slane, in the county of Meath. This
may help the topographer to fix the situation of
Mugdheorna-Breagh, mentioned in these An-
als, at A. D. 807, 836, 867, 880.
6 Dún-Lochla in Laoighis.—This was the
name of a fort near Tara, in the county of
Meath.
7 Gardha-nu-guainneigh: i.e. the Garden of
the Stripper or Milch Cow. This, which was the
name of a field at Clonmacnoise, is now obsolete.
8 Ua Málgoimhchain.—Now anglicised Milford.
9 Bishop of Uí-Ambalghadha and Uí-Fiachrach
Múadhe; i.e. Bishop of Tirawley and Tireragh,
on the Moy, i.e. Bishop of Killala.
10 Eóibh.—He is called Harold by Ware, who
says that he was an Ostman.—See Harris's ed-
ition of Ware's Bishops, p. 565.
11 Johannes Papirom.—This passage is trans-
lated by Colgan as follows:
plundered Slaine. Ua Cearbhaill and Ua Ruaire 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 Commarman and to Abha, and burned Domhnach-Mic Laithbhe. An army was led by Muircheartach, son of Niall Ua Lochnaill, with the Cinel-Eoghain and the Uildians, to relieve Ua Cearbhaill and Ua Ruaire, to Dun-Lochad, in Laeghaire; and the foreigners made a year's peace between Leath-Chlmuinn and Leath-Mhogha. Conghal Ua Braeain, lord of Breaghmhainge, was killed by Muintir-Ceithearnaigh at Gardha na gannmaigne, at Clain-mic-Nois.

The Age of Christ, 1151. Ua Machfoghmhaire, Bishop of Ui-Amalgadha and Ui-Finachrach-Muaidhe; Erolbh, Bishop of Luimneach; and Brian Cleirach, son of Tadhg Ua Machruanaidh, 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, Gillamaig, the grandson of Ruaidri; 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


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 Ui-Tuirtre. They descended from Feidhlim, grandson of Fiachra Tert."
cám, comairba Cholam Chille, do thóig each ó gach taopech i caora o gac maeasa a eac, g a earrann, g fían ón hhradhachta ón tíbhre ón tíbhra 1. ó Chom Ulaí Ua Laoi. Óscríbhriomhail, muintí Domnaild, mac mheic Lochlann, pi Eireann, bún Tonnphidealbhaí Uí Conchobair, piig Connaeíc, maitín Aodha, Chaitil, g Domnaild, nece ma hathbré m Apomachta. Ómhaí Ua Conchobair Ciappaíche do marbhaí la Ciappaíche pheip, Conchobair Ciarbach Ua hEasgna, tanar Uaisne, do eac. Ítpeaq po dceac a do bhr mhu hathaire ar a bhe po cánaí Chuaquin, mac an tráonaí, ar ní neckhaíd nac tíbhra ón tíbhraiseag naíse poun eac eatharach, tré breithi Chuaquin. Mac Maelpeáinaill Ói dhinn do marbhaí la mac Dírpi na ceannseacht ó hbric, g a marbhaí riote po céindir la macaíbh Domchadha mac mheic Conchobair. An níollta foirt Ua Chappaíche tíbhra Ua Maccaille, do marbhaí Iain Cúil Colganach ó Óibh Mhacris. Táig, mac Diarmaid Uí Óbhriomhail maonphí pap Tonnphidealbhaí Ua mochar, pap piig Mulman, g a airteag do, g Taig do teacht i coig Tonnphidealbhaí Óig Conchobair, Slighead la Tonnphidealbhaí Ua Conchobair, la piig Connaeíc, In Mulman, go po ghab níeth Mulman uile eomadóta laphinna mar bói Tonnphidealbhaí, g níeth Ómhaínuí nan ghabail do Mac Conchobair mac mheic Conchobair tuma comhratae Connaeíc. Sligheidh oile beag la Tonnphidealbhaí Ua Conchobair i Mulman, g do beathaí Diarmaid Mac Murcheadha, pi Leigín go Leigín na cóime. Ro nícpheil Mulman reamra co radhac a Mhin máth. Lóctap p 504.

'Tlurhain,—A. D. 1151. B. Flathbertus O'Brochlain Abbas Dorensis circuit regionem de Slid-Cathasaich et a terra Domino Cunlado O'Flannan a ceapit cum annulo aureo duarum uniarum, a singulis nobilibus unum equum, et a quolibet Patre familiis unum ovem."—Trios Thaum., p. 504.

'Tlurhain,—A. D. 1151. Dervorgaila, filia Domnaild, ex uxor Theodoric, Hibernie successive Regnum in sua pergratnmac obit Ardnamache, ubique honorificó septulta est."—Trios Thaum., p. 503.

This Dervorgaila was King Turlough O'Co-

mor's second wife. His first wife was Tailtin, the daughter of Murchadh O'Murchachlainn, who died in the year 1128. She was the mother of his first son and heir, Maclisa, who became Ab-

bot of Roscremon, and also of Aedh Dall, and Tadhg Ahum. He married a third wife, Dubh-
nabhach, daughter of O'Mulrone of Moylurg.

'Aedh,—Called Aedh Dall in the Book of Lecan, fol. 72, b, col. 4.

"Cathal; i.e. Cathal Croibhillhearg, King of Connaught, who died A. D. 1224.—See note 6, under that year. This passage affords evidence that Cathal Croibhillhearg was the legitimate son of King Turlough.

"Domhnull,—In the Book of Lecan, fol. 72, b, col. 4, he is called Domhnall Mor, Tanist of Breifne, and the last to whom the Taradh Ce-
Flaithbheartach Ua Broicain, 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 Cnuidadh Ua Laimh. Dearbhforghail, daughter of Domhnall, grandson of Lochlann, 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 Ciaraighe was killed by the Ciaraigh themselves. Conchobhar Ciabhaich [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-tSacir, 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 Maedseachnaill Ua Bric was killed by the son of Gearn-na-genuinnoeg Ua Bric, who was killed immediately after by the sons of Donnchadh, grandson of Carthach. Gillagott Ua Carrain, lord of Ui-Macceaille, was killed at Cuil-Colhinga, by the Ui-Michtire. Tadhg, son of Diarmaid Ua Briain, turned against Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, King of Munster, and deposed him; and Tadhg came into the house of Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair. An army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, King of Connaught, into Munster; and he subdued all Munster, 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 Murchadhla, 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 Luigheach, Brian Breidheach, Maghnus, Lochlann, Muircheartach, Mainmhceach, Domnchadh, Maedseachnaill, Tadhg Fuldna, Cathal Magaran, two Conchobhairs, Diarmaid, Domhnall, Muirgheas, Tadhg Dairen, Murchadh Finn.

*Chiarain Mac-an-tSacir: i.e. St. Kieran, patron saint of Clonmacnoise.

*Gearn-na-genuinnoeg: i.e. the Short Man of the Churns.

*Ua-Macceaille.—Now the barony of Imokilly, in the county of Cork.—See A. D. 901, 1135.

*Cuil-Colhinga.—A church in the territory of Ua-Liathain, founded by St. Abban in the sixth century, and where a St. Dubhchaois was venerated on the 23rd of October.—See Colgan’s Acta Sanctorum, p. 615.

*Ui-Michtire: i.e. the family of the O’Mac Tyres, now Wolfe.

*Subdued all Munster.—A. D. 1151. King Terlagh O’Connor, with his forces of Connaught, took 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."—An. Cloin.

Moinhóir: 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 Moahmore, in the parish of Emily, barony of Clanwilliam, and county of Tipperary.—Ord. Map., sheet 63.

A. D. 1151. King Terlogh O'Connor this year gave the battle of Moynahone against the Munstermen. He was accompanied by Dermott Mac Murragh and the forces of Ireland, where Murtagh mac Connor O'Bryen, and an infinite number of the families of Munster, were slain, and all Munster brought in subjection to King Terlogh."—An. Cloin.

The Ui-Crimdeird: i.e. the O'Kennedys of Glenoma and Ormond.

The Ui-Dealthad trium: i.e. the O'Deas, or O'Days, of Kind- Fermanagh, in the present barony of Inishquin, in the county of Clare.

The Ui-Seachtain: i.e. the O'Shanaghlans, or O'Shannons, of Ul-mBliadbh, in Thomond.

The Ui-Cuinn: i.e. the O'Quins of Muinintel- Ikermain around Corofin.

The Ui-Gradus: i.e. the O'Gradys.

The Ui-Ogain: i.e. the O'Hogans, now
them, until they reached Moin-mor. 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 Muiрheartach, 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: Muiрheartach, 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 Ua-Clanmaelagh; eight of the Ua-Deadhaidh; with Flaithbheartach Ua Deadhaidh; nine of the Ua-Scanlach; five of the Ua-Cnin; five of the Ua-Grada, with Aneslis Ua Grada; twenty-four of the Ua-Ogaine; four of the Ua-Aichir; the grandson of Eochaidh Ua Loingsigh; four of the Ua-Neill Buidhe; and five of the Ua-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], Tadhg, son of Liathach Ua Conchobhair; Muiрheartach Ua Cathalain, chief of Clann-Fogartaigh; Aedh, son of Macruanaidh Ua Follamhain, chief of Clann-Uadach; four of the Luighnai; 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 Cineel-Conaille, Cineel-Eoghain, and Airgialla, across Eas-Ruaidh, until they reached Conrshliabh na

Hogans, who were seated at Arderney, near Nenagh, in the county of Tipperary.

* The Ua-Aichir: i.e. the O'Heaths, or Hares, of Ua-Cormaic, between the River Fergus and Slabh Callain, in the county of Clare.

* Ua Loingsigh.—Now Lynch.

* The Ua-Neill Buidhe: i.e. the O'Neill of Clann-Dubhlaith, in Traimign, in the present barony of Bunratty, and county of Clare.

* The Ua-Echthighern: i.e. the O'Rehens, or Hearnes of Ua-Cormnaigh, seated around Sixmilebridge, in the county of Clare.
Cenél c'Conaill, Éogan, C híghiallaib Íar Earr Ruaidh, co páinntar Corribhaí na Sfígra i c'Conaill. Tighé ait híre o Tonnbealbaig Ua c'Conaill, cuco co rith, g mo lónpói dhu mn éagla. Óraighte Laigín leóp do ionnacal, go a éic do mac Neill mac na Caolaim 1. do m'bhí Aithgh, g Teampa. Tíodarachtam iomhá Chuana cópte lá Conéaille, mac Míc Scotaigh, g lio Tíollachomh, mac mac an Úir na U. An Bhí, ló Úir an Cenél Dóibh. Mhórimeach, lá Ruaimh mac Tonnbealbaig Ua c'Conaill, por Tuaonmuaidh, go etapul bhuair toimóid, g co ro lóirceadh Coromóid. c'Conaill, mac Donniall Ua Bhí, éirithe, éirithe aithre Mhoimh, g mac mac Donncaida Í ríollapatain, éirithe lené Opraọ. Og epitba Ír dhaobail lá Ùirphaithe mac Míc Mumchanna, Ír m'bhí Laigín réil róth leabhair. Ólaimh mac Tonnbealbaig Ua c'Conaill do epitba Ír dhaobail lá Caorl, ló Úirphaithe bunaíomh, gáthach, ambicnaiach co róth níomairra. Tonnbealbaigh Ua Óirna ón uil i Conmueach, g nochtal rith a dón idh Mhoimh, g do rith réth toimóid láir l. vech picta mings dób, g' fhr éidh lóinnrit ím cóirn Óirn mhoimh, g ro rannait lair eithr máthar Shíl Mumphionáig, Ua mhoimh, g Comgnacue.

Aithr Corpóir, ní eithr caeaca aó. Píon, mac mac Célethaí Uí Cenmheartas, coimarba Colain mac Céimíchair, g coimarba ballpe rípé. Tíollag na náim Ua Póllainne, coimarba Conán. C híghiall Ua Éicubáin, phúltaigh Apa Maca rípé g. Recceata Cholaim Chille i Úir na Mhaca leóp, d'éig. Conmheartas riasnaí Ír Ósain agh eórpaíbh Béircuim i coimarba Páirtaice iom m'Ocuílánn iomh an Úirphaithe Macnamara. R. Pómpa, co rúidh máthait máthraísta eithl mhaincheab Ír Céimínnaic, co ro rúidh arach phar Úir písaíbh ann. Ataú picta l. mar cthrit, g coimarba iom airpaithaí o rúidh, gamaíóin mar phairt aithr,

“*The hostages.—* A. D. 1151. The hostages of Lystnfer were sent to Mortagh mac Naile Mac Lughlyn, even to his house.”—Ann. Chon.

“*The dominion of Clainn-Cuirphtih:* i.e. the great stone church of Kilbarry, in the parish of Ternoonbarry, near the Shannon, in the east of the county of Roscommon.”

“Ruaidheir, son of Tuirbhealbaigh: i.e. Roderic O'Conor, afterwards Monarch of Ireland.

“*Cromlech:* Now Cromane, on the River Maigue, in the county of Limerick, at this time the seat of O'Donovan, chief of Ui Cailbre Aebhalba.

“*The Sid-Muirtealbaigh:* i.e. the O'Conors of Connought, and their corollatives.

“*The Uí Bríon: i.e. the O'Rourkes, &c.

“*The Comnaicue:* i.e. the O'Farrells, &c.

Under this year the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen state that, after the battle of Moineor, dissensions arose between Diarmuid Sugach O'Conor Kerry, and Diarmait, son of Cormac Mac Carthy, during which Cormac O'Cuileain [now Collins] burned the church of Ardért-Brendan over the heads of O'Conor Kerry's servants of trust.
Seaghsa, in Coram. Thither hostages were brought to them by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, and they returned to their houses. The hostages 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 dainbling of Chlaim-Coirphe, by Cuchille, son of Mac Sceoligh, and Gilheoimhleh, the grandson of Leastar Ua hAinligh, chief of Cinel-Dobhtha. A great predatory excursion was made by Ruaidhri, son of Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, into Thomond; and he carried away many cows, and burned Cromadhr. Conchobhar, son of Domhnall Ua Briain, lord of East Munster, and the grandson of Domnachl. grandson of Gillaphadraig, lord of half Osraigh, were taken prisoners by Diarmuid, son of Mac Murchadha, King of Leinster, through treachery and guile. Domhnall, son of Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, was taken prisoner by Cathal, his own brother. A changeable, windy, stormy winter, with great rain. Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain went to Luimneach, but he did not get shelter in Munster; and he took many jewels with him, i.e. ten score ounces of gold, and sixty beautiful jewels, besides the drinking-horn of Brian Borumha; and he divided them among the chiefs of Sil-Muircadhlaigh, Ui-Briuin, and Connaic.".

The Age of Christ, 1152. Finn, grandson of Celechar Ua Ceinnediaigh, successor of Colum, son of Crimhthann [of Tir-da-ghalas], and who had been successor of Bairre for a time; Gilla-na-naemh Ua Follamhain, successor of Conan; and Fearghal Ua Fearcubbhais, lector of Ard-Macha for a time, and of the church of Coluin-Cille at Ard-Macha also, died. A synod was convened at Droicheada 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 and leman from men; not to demand payment for anointing or baptizing (though it is  

*Droicheada* : i.e. Drogheda. According to the Annals of Clonacagh, as quoted by Keating, this synod was held at Kells, in Meath, not Drogheda.—See Colgan’s *Trias Thaum*, pp. 306, 307; and Harris’s edition of Ware’s *Bishops*, pp. 58, 59. It looks very strange that Colgan takes no notice of this passage in the Annals of the Four Masters.

*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:
nó ar bapteado. Aíet éiní dé gan a eatabhte úa pathe a ceinnaithe gan lois do ghabái ar daoine necclagteacú, g teachtnó do ghabail go monnaic. Imleach íobare, g Cummeach do lopeadó. Seach Cholamn Chille, Gomnach Seachmáil, g Tréon doiteann ó thír ghrinn. Creachpháisiann a Mag Lochlann co Cenél Eógan co riamh Imr Mósta do bíocht 1 Cheapa-bail, g po aithne rochaíde von cúr mhn, g po aitche Úa Cheapbail a churth. Oifgiath a eccionaí coimheach Patracs na gomhria 7 po rápaí réit mhain. Corainn éip Úa Lachlann, g Toipphrealbaca Úa Conóbaír 1 Maih Ene, co nóibhírac seairtmeá ro hathall lóra, g po monnain Cholamn Chille. Slainitic lá Toipphrealbaca Úa Conóbaír 1 Mhúin, co po pánn an Mhúin dá do deth mac Chóbaimaí tacaí mithe Capaal, g Sol mórnaic. Taig 7 Toipphrealbaca. Slainitic lá Mag Lochlann 1 Mhóe co Ráit Cinnóc in ecnóclait niðp nEpeamn, g Toipphrealbaca Úa Conóbaír do sol 1 Mhóe in ecnóclait Úi Lachlann g Óspccainn tacaí Mhupchaha á Lághúin. Ro mearpait tacaí, Mhóe ar do doin cúr mhn. Tútipait ó Chulim Éamaíg, tacaí do Mhupchaha Úa Mhaoilechladhann, g Aícrín Mhóe tacaí mithe do Mhaoilechladhann. Úa bhimnó anu Conmaíncne do Thigíchman Úa Ruaipe tacaí prnaonach t pad, g po lóipí an bhalí tanaí aíntu ùn mar cuilmín, g tó paíígh piče do mac Ghiolla branc Úi Ruaipe, g tó mearpait a mhíráge Úo Thoipphrealbaca Úa Chonóbaír. Rugaíó anu, Úeaphbiongeál, inis Mhupchaha Úi Mhaoilechladhann, úa Tighíman Úi Ruaipe lá í Lághúin 1. Óspccainn co na cógadh, g co na haoílithd doin cúr mhn, g po

"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."—Vol. ii. p. 191.

1 Táthcu. — "Hece prima Deicamaram mentio apprimo notanda est!"—Dr. O'Connor.

2 Magh-Fìn. — Now the Moy, a plain lying between the rivers Erne and Drowes, near Ballyshannon.

3 Rath-Connaigh. — Now Rathkenny, in the barony of Upper Shane, and county of Meath.—See note under A. D. 1114.

4 Connaicne. — The present county of Longford, and the southern half of the county of Leitrim.

5 Bun-Cullian. — Now Dangan, near the Shannon, in the parish of Kilmore, county of Roscommon.—See note on Daingean-Bona-Cullian, under A. D. 1145.

6 Dearbhflorgen. — This name is usually latinized Dervorgilla.—See note', under A. D. 1193. She was forty-four years old at this time.

The Annals of Clognaenoise 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. Imleach-Ibhair and Lauminneach were burned. Sclin-Cholaim-Chille, Deinhach-Seach-naill, and Treoid, were plundered by the U-Brian. A plundering army was led by Mac Lochlainn and the Cinel-Foglain, to banish Ua Cearbhall; and he plundered many persons on that occasion, and expelled Ua Cearbhaill from the chieftainship of Oirghialla, in revenge for the successor of Patrick, whom he had wounded and violated some time before. A meeting took place between Ua Lochlainn and Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair at Magh-Ene, where they made friendship under the Staff of Jesus, and under the relics of Colum-Cille. An army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair into Munster; and he divided Munster into two parts between the son of Cormac, grandson of Carthach, and the Ua Briains, namely, Tadhg and Toirdhealbhach. An army was led by Mac Lochlainn into Meath, as far as Rath-Ceannaigh, to meet the men of Ireland; and Toirdhealbhach proceeded into Meath, to meet Ua Lochlainn and Diarmaid Mac Murchadha, King of Leinster. They divided Meath into two parts on this occasion; they gave from Cluain-Iraird westwards to Murchadh Ua Maelchaillaim, and East Meath to his son, Maelchaillaim. They took Connhaicne from Tighearnan Ua Ruairi, after having defeated him; and they burned the town named Bum-eullain, and gave the chieftainship to the son of Gillabraide Ua Ruairi, and their hostages were given up to Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair. On this occasion Dearbhforgail, daughter of Murchadh Ua Maelchaillaim, and wife of Tighearnan Ua Ruairi, was brought away by the King of Leinster, i.e. Diarmaid, with her cattle and furniture; and he

following events under this year:

"A. D. 1152. All Munster was much impoverished by continual contentions of the Mac Carthys and O'Bryens contending against one another. King Terlagh O'Connor, for appeasing of which contentions, went to Munster, and divided that province in two parts between Cormac Mac Carthie and the O'Bryens, Teig and Terlagh. King Terlagh, accompanied with Murtagh mac Neile Mac Loghlyon, 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 Lyster, took the Lady Dervorgill, daughter of the said Morrogh O'Melaughlyn, and wife of Tyernan O'Roymeck, with her cattle, with him, and kept her for a long space, to satisfy his in satiable, carnall, and adulterous lust. She was procured and induced therunto by her unadvised brother. Melaughlyn, for some abuses of her husband, Tyernan, done to her before. Kenrick mac David, King of Scotland, died."
pau le do peip coimphle a bhuaic Mhaoilfeclann. Ro paip un, cogao etip Ui bhinn, gip yphab Mhde. brpaige Ui Ruaidhe i. Tighnáin, do inoacal co hAn Loain in Toippceilbaic Ha Concaobair tar eithn Ha mórpin naona. Pionin mac Donchulain, mac meic Carraigh, do mheapa la a bháptuib the meapatheit. Donnall mac Ríoghaithián Ui Chibhaill, tigfiana Ele, do mheapa la mac an Cheapasa Ui Ceapbaill. Cadal mac Toippceilbaic Ui Conco- boair, tigfaina Connacht, do mheapa la mac Cruinn tuachra Ui Copepaícain, g la Calpaizib in Chopainin i. La Calphaizip mórpin. Doinsne Hua Con- coibair, tigfiana Ciarraiaca Uaicepa woimearbaí, g veogam la mac Coibmac mac meic Carraigh, la tigfiana Orecuininn. Aon mac Meic Análchata, taipé Clonme Maolobair, vecc. Ingin hUa Caellaige, bín Aonraigh Ui Mhórbha, vecc. Cumhó Ua Corpaníne, taipéac Ha Mac Uaip Mhde, vecc. An Mháin na lois co mór eiti cill g taite tré cosec dhi mórpin, g Chloinne Carraigh, co ro paip terce mór in Minn Ógair an ceocad mór, co ro peallte a ppríomh veata i Leiit Chinn, g ca npealltaíte ppríomh ele duid no goirta.

Aon Ualpa, mile cét caecca a trí. Aon Ha Mactaioin, coimphba Ciarpaína Claíma mne Naip, tobar rinnpa g raobhrpa Leiite Cinn, pí ro co nupearine, g co teráraíte dò epióiníig a bheachad. Colman Ua Òiremle, napal raccam Ciarmaínpa, poír eimsairde eipide, Ómibáig Ua Catáil, coimphba Caonaim [vece]. Cuairtp Óil c. Conpbb, g Ua Eóbaacht Ulaó do tábairt la Plachtbhrac Ua boileám, coimphba Cholam Chille, g do bheir aic ó gac tóipea, g cama ó gach beataí, repaill, each, g caicce mór ón tigfiana Ua Dùmpleibhe, g mheip dòp beor ó a mhan. Mpriac Ó Ha Maoilfeclann, m Ó Thlimpa g Mide co na pproataib, Anpiill g epinb gimpín ppi pê, tunle oipmion aipfeacair, g roipfiacairta Eipmion, vecc i mòritaca Cholam Chille. Plachtbhrac Ó Ha Conalmain, tigfiana Cenel c. Conail, g a bìn Óuboblaig, ingín Toippceilbaic Ua Choncoibair, do bhasáid co luic lunaic do oimh na bharrpá ppp aip bhuipce po epóinúac Conpbb Óppina claib. Donnall Óa Citaragaí, tigfiana na Saetn, do mheapa la Maolpeclann, mac Mup-

1 The Ui-Briuin: i.e. the Ui-Briuin-Breifne, or the O'Rourke's, O'Reillys, and their correlatives, in the counties of Leitrim and Cavan.
2 For Ó Ui-Briuin only.—A part of Meath had been previously ceded to Tighearnan O'Rourke, and the hill of Thichtgha, 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, Macleachlaínn. There arose then a war between the Ui-Briuín and the men of Meath. The hostages of Ua Ruairc, i.e. Tighearna, were conveyed to Ath-Luain by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobháil, for Ui-Briuín 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 Cearbhallá. Cathal, son of Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobháil, royal heir of Connacht, was killed by the son of Cronn-Luachra Ua Cserachain, and by the Calraighi of Corann, i.e. the Callraighi-mora. Diarmaid Ua Conchobháil, lord of Ciarraighe-Luachra, was expelled and plundered by the son of Cormac, grandson of Carthach, lord of Desmond. Aedh, son of Mac Amhalghadha, lord of Clann-Maeldubh, died. The daughter of Ua Caellaigh, wife of Laoighseach Ua Mordha, died. Cummidhe Ua Cormaidhe, chief of Ui-Mac-Uais of Meath, died. Munster was much injured, both church and state, in consequence of the war between the Sil-Briain and the Clann-Carthaigh, so that great dearth prevailed in Munster from that war; and their peasantry were dispersed in Leath-Chuinn, and many others of them perished of the famine.

The Age of Christ, 1153. Aedh Ua Macleoin, successor of Ciaran of Cluain-mic-Nois, fountain of the prosperity and affluence of Leath-Chuinn, a man of charity and mercy, completed his life. Colman Ua Breislein, noble priest of Canannus, a distinguished sage; Dunlaing Ua Cathail, successor of Caemhghin, [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 Duinnseibhe, and an ounce of gold from his wife. Murchadh Ua Macleachlaínn, King of Thomhaire 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 Dearmhuach-Cholmu-Chíile. Flaithbheartach Ua Canannain, lord of Cinel-Cuain, and his wife, Dubhcobhlaigh, daughter of Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobháil, were drowned, with the crew of a ship of [their] people along with them, in the sea, opposite Cairbre of Druim-criabh. Domhnall Ua Cathasaigh, lord of Saithne, Meath. It is stated in a note in the Book of part of Ireland extending from Drumcliff to Fenagh, that this Tighearna ruled over that Drogheda.

[78]
chána Uí Mhaolchabháin, 7 Concobair mac Domnall Uí Mhaolchabháin, no dallab leir beó. Niall Ua Mórdó, tigéerna Laoisir, do léag a gheimil lá na Láshean Diarmait mac Murchada, iar na dallab dar rnaitha laoic 7 elépareach. Murchait, mac mac Murchada (no Murchéitaí) Uíth, sioire Clóinne Tomaltaí, déce. Domnaitaí, mac Anneacantaí Uí Robhá décc iar mbeágátaí. Sluaigh lá Tothiiadhaic Ua Concobair co Dóire an shábh-lain a comhne Meic Murchada, pi Láshn, 7 tue mghn Uí Mhaolchabháin co na cró náda or paithe por comuir pír Mihe. Táime Tí瘟nan Ua Ruairce ma ieach don éir pí, 7 ro péagá bhraithe oce. Tothiiadhaic Ua Órainn go ionnaigh 1 éapaircere Epaem lá Tothiiadhaic Ua eConcobair, 7 Múna do poinn ar do éir Thads Uí Óthairn 7 Diarmait mac Cóbhmac mac Murchbhaig na Caprataí. Sluaigh lá Murchéitac mac Neill Mhég Laoiann, 7 lá éapaircere Epaem 1 poinm Tothiiadhaib Ó bhraoin, dho taobh 1 piše Múnaí tobairpí, or paithe co Craib teine. Tothiiadhaic Ua Concobair do eapnól Connaet, co maic 7 Maig Uic Patipe 1 naigh an éapaircere. Táime a na Taig Ua Órainn co na ploc forge Raitin Uí Shuanaig hi poinm Connaet co etopaítaí co Maig Cipí. Lon in Ua Laoiann dá cat 7 nphain a plocgh var At Mháighe, 7 poracait 1 plóig arceil (cen no eapair) ore Craib teine, 7 do ódachaí 7 na nphain plóig 7 nphain longpunt Taig Ó bhraoin, co tpat disconnected, 7 ghe 7 éir 1 áp a muintire. Óo nai a beor maion pop marphlaig Láshn. Ro arcan- laíd pop a la longpunt réim 7 Craib teine, 7 bi muidh lair, iar nphain pearsige 1 ghe 7 Cetaí. Táime eapri do raigín Connaet co etopae 1 ghe 7 Conaig. Lon Tothiiadhaic Ua Concobair var At Luain. Táime Ruairri, mac Tothiiadhaib, 7 éat marpe Connaet, 7 ghe 7 Stil Murchbhaig 7 Ó róipuir. Uin tan eam 7 eaparaí a5 ghabail longpunt anphíin po

\(^a\) Doire-an-ghabháin: i.e. the Derry or Oak Wood of the Fork. Not identified.
\(^b\) Craobheine: i.e. the Large or Branching Tree of the Fire. Now Crevie, in the parish of Ardmarken, in Westmeath.—*Ord. Map*, sheet 24, 31.
\(^c\) Magh-lioc-Padrain: i.e. the Plain of Patrick’s Flag-stone. This is probably the place now called Portlick, situated on that branch of Lough Ree called Killymore Lough, in the barony of Brawney, and county of Westmeath.
\(^d\) Raithin-Ui-Shuanaigh.—Now Rahen, near Tullamore, in the King’s County.
\(^e\) Magh-Citi.—See note *a*, under A.D. 939, nsp.
\(^f\) Ath-Micheighne.—Connel Mageoghhegan states in his translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise, at A.D. 1158 and 1213, that this place was called Liscomney in his own time. Liscomney is
was slain by Maelseachlainn, son of Murchadh Ua Maelseachlainn; and Conchobhar, son of Domhnull Ua Maelseachlainn, was blinded by him. Niall Ua Mordha, lord of Laeighis, was released from fetters by the King of Leinster, Diarmaid Mac Murchadha, after he had been blinded against the guarantee of the laity and clergy. Muirgheas, grandson of Murchadh (or Muircheartach) Odhar, chief of Clann-Tomaltaigh, died. Domnachathaigh, son of Aireachtach Ua Rodruibh, died after a good life. An army was led by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair, to Doire-an-ghabhlini, against Mac Murchadha, King of Leinster, and took away the daughter of Ua Maelseachlainn, 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 Mac Lochlainn, and the people of the north of Ireland, to relieve Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, and restore him to the kingdom of Munster; and they came to Craebhteine4. Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair assembled the Comnaughtmen, and marched to Magh-Lice-Padraig5 against the Northerns. Tadhg Ua Briain arrived with his forces at Raithin-Ui-Slianaigh6, to assist the Comnaughtmen, and both proceeded to Magh-Cisi7. Ua Lochlainn then set out with two battalions of the flower of his army across Ath-Maighne8, 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 Craebht-eine, carrying off many cows, after plundering some of the men of Teathbha. He set out thence to attack the Comnaughtmen, 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-Muireadhhaigh, came to Fordrum9; but as they were pitching their camp there, the heroes of the North poured upon them without

a townland in the parish of Ardnucher, barony of Moycashel, and county of Westmeath.—See note 5, under A. D. 1213.

7b2

To Tighearan Ua Ruairi.—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.

---Note 5, under that year.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise record two of the same events under this year as follows:

“A.D. 1153. Murrogh O'Melaghlyn, king of Meath, borders of Lyster, and Taragh, the chiefest of all Ireland for bounty and hospitality, died at Dowre in his house. Hugh O'Malone,
previous notice, and numbers of the Connaughtmen were slain by them, and among the rest Gillaheallaigh Ua hEidhin, lord of Aidhne, and his son, Acch; Brian Ua Dubhda, lord of Ui-Fiachrach of the North; Muirechearachtach, son of Conchobhar (who was son of Toirdhealbhach) Ua Conchobhair; Dounhnull Ua Birn; Dounhnull, son of Cathal Ua Conchobhair; and Sitric Mac Dubhghaill. After this Ua Lochlainn proceeded with his forces to Loch Aininn [Lough Ennell], and Ua MacEachlainn came into his house, and left him hostages; and he [Ua Lochlainn] gave him all Meath, from the Sinaion to the sea, and also Ua Faelain and Ui-Failghe. He gave Ui-Briuin and Connhaiceni to Tighearnan Ua Ruairi, and carried the hostages of both with him; and before Ua Lochlainn returned back to his house, he billeted the Munstermen upon the men of Meath, Breifne, Airghialla, Uidia, Conaili, and Tir Eoghairn, for Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain was seized with a disease on that expedition, which prevented him from returning into Munster. Tadhg Ua Briain was taken prisoner by Diarmaid Finn Ua Briain, and blinded by him immediately. Toirdhealbhach proceeded into Munster, and he assumed half the kingdom of Munster, through the power of Muirechearachtach Mac Lochlainn. The hostages of Ui-Failghe and Ui-Faelain were taken by Maelseachlainn, son of Murchadh, King of Meath. Gearra-na-gCruinneog Ua Brie, lord of the Deisi, was killed in fettors by Diarmaid, son of Cormac Mac Carthaigh. The wicker bridge of Ath-Luain was destroyed by Maelseachlainn, and its fortress was demolished. The wicker bridge of Ath-Diac [Ballyleague] was made by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair. Flann Ua Flannagain, lord of Teathbhla, died. Dearbhidhfor-gaill, daughter of Murchadh Ua Maelseachlainn, came from the King of Leinster (Diarmaid) to Tighearnan Ua Ruairi again.

The Age of Christ, 1154. Muireadhhaigh Ua Cluain, Abbot of Ceanamnus, and Cian Ua Gerachain, successor of Cainenach, died. Tadhg Ua Briain, King of Munster, died. Cill-Dahna, Inleach-Ihbhair, Ros-Cre, Lothra, and Daumhaghé, were burned. Diarmaid Ua Conchobhair, lord of Ciarragh-E-Luachra, died.

Cowarb of Saint Keyran, who, for his great riches, charitable and bountiful hospitality, was called in general the fountain of all happiness of Leath Coyn, died."

*Diarmaid Ua Conchobhair, lord of Ciarragh-E-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 Conchohchair, King of Kerry, who died A. D. 1086, who
Maic Séollamachólmaic, tírghna Ua nDúnmaca, do máthad lá a bhráthar. Phíshal, maic i. Chónaith Ua Mhaolbrice, do thréim lá tírghna Sáilíd. Maic Cúrip na Colpaigh Ua Bprütach, tírghna Ua Rennaclip, do máthad lá Muirígceartach Ua Tuaeil, tírghna Ua Muirígceartach. Maic Ragnaill Oíomh Uí Aireacrai, tírghna trí Muintire Mhaolbricait, do máthad lá mac Muirígceartach máic Ua Bprütach. Ód, maic Ruathag Uí Chathasaigh, do shaibh tírghnait The Connaill. Coblach lá Táirigh eileadaithe Ua e Colpaigh, ré mhuit timiell Éireann do údair i. longá_Dún Sáile, Chomhaicne mara, peap nUímaill, Ua nDúnmaca, 7 Ua Bprütach, 7 an Corannaib Uí Ódaibh in ceithir popra, 7 aír eipepse Tip Connaill, 7 imp Éogain. Do éipar o Chéneil Éogain, 7 o Mhuirechtaic, maic Néill dar mhír

was son of Conchobhar, who, in the Bodleian copy of the Annals of Innisfallen, is said to have died in this year, 1066, who was son of Cathal, King of Kerry, who appears to have fallen in a duel, A. D. 1050, according to the same authority, and was son of Aedh, King of Kerry.—See note, A. D. 1067, pp. 891, 892, supra.

This Cathal would appear to have been father also of Domhall 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 1089, had two sons: 1. Cathalchar, King of Kerry, who was expelled by the Mac Carthys, A. D. 1107; and, 2. Conchobhair, who carried on the line of the family, and was father of Mathghamhain, or Mahon, who was King of Kerry and Corca-Dubhlaic, and is called tainit 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, Diarmuid, Súgúic, i.e. the Jocund, as he

is named by the annalists, but probably more correctly by the genealogists, Sluaógaíoch, 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, Turleigh O'Brien, king of Thomond, defeated the princes of the Eugenian line in the territory of Ui-Connaill-Gabhra, in the new county of Limerick. In 1151, when the O'Briens sustained a memorable defeat from the Mac Carthys, and their allies, at Moimor, he escaped from the carnage into Kerry; but, though Turleigh 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 Sluaghaghach, appears to have divided into two branches originating in his sons, Mahon, from whom the reigning line, and Murrough, from whom the branch of Aghamargan, 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 Ul-Dunchadha, was killed by his brethren. Fearghal, grandson of Cinaedh Ua Maclhrighde, fell by the lord of Galicanga. Mac- Cuirr-na-gColpach Ua Fiacrach, lord of Ul-Feineachdais\(^1\), was slain by Muircheartach Ua Tuathail, lord of Ul-Muirreadhaigh. The son of Raghnaill Domn Ua hAireachtaigh, chief of Muintir-Maelmartain, was slain by the son of Muircheartach, son of Bruan Ua Fearghail. Aedh, son of Ruisirri Ua Cananmain, assumed the lordship of Tir-Conaill. A fleet was brought by Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair on the sea, round Ireland northward, i. e. the fleets of Dun-Gàillmhe\(^2\), of Connhaicne-mara, of the men of Umhall, of Ul-Ambalghadha, and Ul-Fiacrach, and the Conamhaigh Ua Dubhda in command over them; and they plundered Tir-Conaill and Inis-Eoglain. The Cinel-Eoglain and Muir-

Diarmaid Sugach, begat Mahon, who begat Diarmuid, who begat Conor, who begat Diarmuid, who begat Diarmuid, who begat Conor, who begat Conor, lord of Kerry, who was slain in 1366, as recorded in these Annals, and Donechadh, or Donough, lord of Kerry, who, dying of the plague in 1483, left a son, Diarmuid, who was slain A. D. 1495.

The eldest son, Conor, begat Conor (who was probably the O'Connor Kerry whose obit is entered in these Annals at A. D. 1396), who begat Conor, who was slain by his kinsman, Mahon, in 1445, and who begat John, the founder of the abbey of Lismaghtin, 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 Inracht-I-Conor, reigning chieftains, and a second son, Diarmuid, 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 Inracht-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 actions of this ancient stock still remain; but it has not been yet determined which is the senior branch. Among the most respectable is the gallant Daniel O'Connell O'Connor Kerry, captain of the 43rd regiment of infantry in the Austrian service, who was commandant of Lodi in Aug. 1818, 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 Ballynahowene, whose sister, Mary, married the celebrated Daniel O'Connell), and, according to his pedigree at the Heralds' Office, descends from the main stock through the ancient lords of Tarbert, being eleventh in descent from Diarmuid, first lord of Tarbert, who was the second son of John, son of Conor O'Connor Kerry, who founded the abbey of Lismaghtin in 1470.

For other members of this family, see note \(^3\), under A. D. 1013, pp. 774, 775, supra.

\(^1\) Ul-Feineachdais.—See note \(^4\), under A. M. 3501; and note \(^5\), under A. D. 915, p. 590.

\(^2\) Dun-Gàillmhe, &c.; i. e. the fleets of Galway, Connamara, the Owles, Tirawley, and Tiroragh.

— See Genealogies, Tribes, &c., of Ul-Fiacrach, pp. 352, 353.
co ruachtar i. so cinnseachta longaí Gallgaedhil, A'ran, Coinn-tire, Mainann
chúirtar 'Alban aerbha, i mac Scellting is ecinnseachta popra, i tar na tórrpaí tar cinneachtaí naoin i an ecinnseachtaí báis i an longaí oile reacach
chúintar co hainmar an sísteáil eacan ná roimh co nóim, i marbhite tar maithií as i Chonamachtaí iomn eCormannach
Ua Nídhubhail na hailníu rachtaí. Ro i meabhan, po a pluas hallmhaipch,
i ro laid a b'fheithreitar, i po bain a phriasta a Mac Scellting.
Suimhso lá Munpaisracht Ua Lóchlaíom e Cinnseacht Eireann in eConnacht-
taibh, go rian Uaim Lóin Chomh i Mhaí Aon, i po airce an Dún, i po mhil air-
anna Mhaide Luigh, i Mhaide Aon. An a aon ní thuig bí na bráthraí. Airead
arainn do é ina theor A' Chinn Spùireach an b'fheithreair go Thigheann Ua Ruaiphe, i po rianbhaí Ua Lóchlaíom Dòrraít
Ua Raghallaigh in eConnachttaibh. Le mhairfeadh go háirithe, i po riarachail Arca chées a riogha. Ó beana roin on bh eó i tháinig do Shéalltair na tórrpaí-
taibh, i po imb iad tig iarraidh. Creach lá Thoppócailbhe Ua Cinnseacht Hínhe i
ro tionóstaan bun bí an marbhite a]!=' Marlaíochtaí, i Connacht Uí Cearbhall, tigseanna Cenél Aodha onn an eAirse. Maitin ni na hOirpbaíp pop
Uib Chinnseacht, uí 1 tóirmithear na iomch a Phobhlacht, i mac Eochaidh Uí Nuallán.
Creachphuarasáitó lá Thigheann Ua Ruaiphe i Luigh, i po airce Uib Mura-
peasachais eile chella 1 tuairbm. Maitin Chinnseachttaí in a pribuin ar Mhaol-
peascanna, mac Muphchaít, a ríonntar abhainn eConnachttaibh iarraidh do na
thogannach le A' Tarra Maccapraíthaí. Creach lá Déarnamh i roi Oighl
eCap, creach lá Dál eCap una i roi Déarnamh. A mac pein do dáltaí
la mac an Deáráidh Uí Phlann, uaim go séadhire tigseachta iad eCinnseacht

\[a\] Goll-Goidheal: i.e. the Dano-Gaels of the
Hebrides.
\[b\] Aran: i.e. the Island of Aran, lying between
Cantire and the Frith of Clyde.
\[c\] Coinn-tire: i.e. Head of the Land, now
Cantire, or Kentire, in Argyllshire.
\[d\] Mainann: i.e. the Isle of Man.
\[e\] Alba: i.e. Scotland.
\[f\] Dún-Lúghaith: Now Duman, on the River
Suck, at this period the seat of O'Finnachtaigh.
\[g\] The ford of Inisín-Sruthair: i.e. the Ford of
the little Island of Sruthair. This was prob-
lably the name of a ford on the Shannon, but
nothing has been yet discovered to prove its
situation. There is a Struthair, now Strule, in
the county of Longford, and a Tuaim-Sruthra,
in the county of Roscommon; but neither place
lies on the route from Duman to Breifne.
\[h\] As their wages: i.e. as a stipend for their
fealty and future services in war.
\[i\] Ua Cathail: Now Cahill, without the prefix
Ul or O'. O'Cahill was chief of Kindea of
Aughtry, 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-Gaidhil, of Ara, of Ceann-tire, of Munaimh, and the borders of Alba in general, over which Mac Scelling was in command; and when they arrived near Inis-Loghaín, 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; in Magh-Aech; and he plundered the fort and destroyed the corn-crops of Magh-Laing and Magh-Aech. He did not, however, obtain cows or hostages. He afterwards directed his course across the ford of Innsin-Sruthb 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, 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, Maelseachlaïnn, and Donnchadh Ua Cathail, lord of Cineal-Aedha-na-hEchtge, who were slain. A battle was gained by the Osraighi over the Ui-CEinsealaigh, in which many were slain, together with the son of Eochaidh Ua Nuallain. A plundering army was led by Tighearnan Ua Ruaire into Leinster; and he plundered Ui-Muiredaigh, both churches and territories. The Muintir-Maelsimna were plundered by Maelseachlaïnn, son of Murchadh; and they were afterwards banished into Connaught, with their chieftain, i. e. Imhar Mac Carghamhna. A prey was taken by the people of Desmond from the Dal-gCais, and a prey was taken by the Dal-gCais from those of Desmond. His own son was blinded by the son of Deoradh Ua Flainn, because he had assumed the lordship of Ui-Tuirtre in opposition to his father.

gies, &c., of Ui-Fionnchadh, pp. 374, 375.

* Ua Nuallain.— Now Nowlan, or Nolan, without the prefix Ua or O'. This family was seated in Potharta-Fea, now the barony of Forth, in the county Carlow.

1 Mac Carghamhna.— Now anglicised Mac Carron, and Mac Carvon, which is still a common name in Meath.
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 "Amdlaechib O'Driscoll, chief of Corca Laoghaire, or Colleymore, was slain at the door of the church of Birra" [now Brr, in the King's County].


c. Coll-meadhoim: i.e. the Middle Church, now Kilmaine, in a barony of the same name, in the south of the county of Mayo.—See note; under A. D. 1266.

"On the 27th of October.—King Stephen died on the 25th of October, 1151; 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 "Amdlaechib O'Driscoll, chief of Corca Laoghaire, or Colleymore, was slain at the door of the church of Birra" [now Brr, in the King's County].

Mac Deora odna tionaibba 1 eConnacht la h'Ua Lachlann. AnIPHERTPONIPRTTHPMTNIRPMTRMTNPRTNIPRTP.

Now po mibli Erecin rpwhph phprap 27 October.

Aoir Cnohte, mide eor oadage a cinn. Moelmurias, mac Gillaclaireain, airineach lir aodhao Cnohte 1 n'Ard Maca, cleipeac airinneac aetoca achar vo laochar B cleipeab Erecin. Peagael Ua Finnach tipal lasacar RoppaComman, gaol Moelmurias Ua h'Amhlaip tipal lasacarCluana compreet, vace. At Triunn co na t'impaid vo laocho, ro' Uaipnag po di n naom dri vo laocho beor. Ceahla vapa, Triunn na szualami, Ceahl naOla, Celnbom vo laocho beor. Moelmreachlaamm, mac Mupcha a Ui Mhaoteactann, mI Mide r umhoi Laigeam, vo eec rin eiprocinniha bliaaim a aoiri vo de niche in Daumnaigh Cholaim Chille, li tuille a paia a pio, aode fele brige, iar mbnaid naiteise. Ap mide peimi ter mpt, ap cpoib ma na blat eec m o pith hpein. An taic cleipeac Ua Conchobair Paithe vo marba la a munsp pein. Amlaeibh, mac Cama, tiphera Ceneoil Aenpuha, cipn garpeic b hebrid aecra Cenial Eogam meal, vace, a ainacl n'Ard Maca. Cod Ua hEagba, tiphera Ligne, vace. Pica, mac Cetipnag Ua Cheipin, tiphera Ciappaighe Loac na naphne, vace. Shausingh la Mupchirpeke, mac Neill Ua Lochlann co h'Ua D'mn Calman pop Indeam, po g'ab hvaige Teaebha, r ush garuisce cripn pith Mide doneoci po aipepfe pomine. Do maic dr, pio Mide o Shomann co parrse vo Oibhachao, mac Oonmnaill Ua Mhaolyschlaamm, po roin na tig iar rim. Tiphera Ua Ruaip vo g'abail Oonmnaill Ua Cheabhaill, tiphera Othiagall, iar na sol na coniaid go Cnanaigh vo uathao rochaene, a cuit i lami pop Loce Sitlin, po baoi coetipr ari mpir am, po
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. Maechmurna h Mac Gillachiarain, aircinnnech 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 Finchta, a noble priest of Ross-Commnain; and Macluainnaiidh Ua h Airlighi, 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-daghualann, and Cill-meadhoin, were burned. Maelseachlainn, son of Murchadh Ua Maelenchlainn, King of Meath and of the greater part of Leinster, died in the thirtieth year of his age, of a poisonous drink, at Daurnhagh-Choluim-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 swinefattening by hot fruit, like a branch cut down before its blossoming. The Athchleireach Ua Conchobhair Failghe was killed by his own people. Amhlaeibh Mac Cana, lord of Cinel-Aenghus, pillar of the chivalry and vigour of all Cinel-Eoglain, died, and was interred at Ard-Macha. Aedh Ua h Eaghra, lord of Luighne, died. Fioncha, son of Cethearnach Ua Ceirin, lord of Ciarnaighe-Locha-na-nairneadh, died. An army was led by Muircheartach, son of Niall Ua Lochlainn, to Ath-Duine-Calman on the Inmeoin; and he took the hostages of Teathba, 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 Sinaun to the sea, to Domnachadh, son of Donnmall Ua Maelenchlainn, after which he returned to his house. Tighearnan Ua Ruairc took Domnachadh 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-

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1 Ciarraige-Locha-na-nairneadh.—A territory comprising about the southern half of the barony of Costello, and county of Mayo.—See note 2, under A.D. 1224.

2 Ath-Duine-Calman on the Inmeoin; i.e. the Ford of Dun-Calman on the River Inmeoin. Dun-Calman, now Dungolan, is the name of a fort and townland in the parish of Ballymore, barony of Rathconrath, and county of Westmeath. Inmeoin was the ancient name of the stream which divides the barony of Kilkenny West from that of Rathconrath. It is now called the Dungoman River.

3 Loch Sileann.—Now Lough Sheelam, 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.

*Cullamore*; i.e. Hollywood or Holly-bearing Land. There are many places of this name in Ireland, but the place here referred to is Clonmacnas, in the parish of Rathmoline, in the south-west of the county of Meath.—See the Ordnance Map of Meath, sheets 4, 40, 41, 42, 47, 18, 50.

*Clonaghlaig.*—Now Clonliss, in the barony of Upper Connello, and county of Limerick, on the borders of the counties of Cork and Kerry. —See note 1, under A. D. 1266.

*Lu-ann-tsuica*: i.e. the Fort of the Gospel. Not identified.

*Magh-Finn.*—Now Tuath-Keogh, in the barony of Athlone, and county of Roscommon. See note 1, under A. D. 948, p. 662, supra.

The Annals of Clonmacnoise notice some of
sounded, through the miracles of God, and of Patrick, and of the saints in general, by Godfrey O'Mealaghlyn, 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 Cuileanntrach was burned and demolished by Ruaidhri, son of Toirdhealbhach Ua Conchobhair. The bridge of Ath-Luain was destroyed, and its fortress was burned, by Donnchadh, son of Domhnall Ua Maeleachlainn. Gillagott Ua Ciardha was slain at Cluain-Iraird, by Donnchadh Ua Maeleachlainn, King of Meath; and Donnchadh was then deposed by the Meathmen themselves, in revenge of the dishonouring of Finnen, and they set up Diarmait, son of Domhnall, in his place. Cui len of Claenglais, lord of Ui-Conaill-Gabhra, fell by Ua Cinnthacliadh, who was slain immediately after by Cui len's people. Conchobhar, son of Domhnall Ua Briain, and the son of Mac Gillamocholmog, were enlarged by Diarmait Mac Marchadha, [in exchange] for hostages and oaths. A battle was gained by Imhar Mac Car ghallmac and Gillachrist, his son, and by Muintir-Maelsinna, over the Breaghmhaini, Muintir-Thadhgain, and Muintir-Tlamain, in which fell the chief of Muintir-Tlamain, Gillaiadhunatun Mac Aedha, and his son, Gillariablach. 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-tsoiseela, 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 Ui-Maine.

these events under this year, as follows:

"A. D. 1155. Gillegott O'Kierga, prince of Carbury, was killed at Clonare by Domnogh O'Melaghlyn, king of Meath. Donnogh O'Me laghlyn was deposed by the Meathmen of his kingdom, and Dermott mac Donell O'Melaghlyn put in his stead, who was his own brother. There was a great discomfiture of these of Brawnie and Moyntyr Moylenn by Hymer O'Carbon, and the son of O'Convaye, and those of Moyntyr Hagan, alias Fosse's Con trey. Saint Keyran was entercensor to God to give this overthrow to these of Brawnie, because they went with their cottes and boates to Clon-
Aor Crioib, mile c'orchr a r'é. An éad bhlianda in Thuirpechtach Ua Laclann mar Éimhin. Muireann domhach mac Dubhradhain, ab Canainn Sabann, dèac. Ta's Ua Catannag, tighearna Teartbh, dèac 1 eccléiseacht. Eochair Ua Cunn an teach aigh'iriin do lórfhaca 1 ecloichein. Chinn ar do lórfhaca tighe síúlriabh, ò cróir thur… aith: Ó tharraigh anuas, Aire Ú Beile, Cúil Cairinn, g Bhríca cearpa na lórfhaca. Coblaic le Toirphídealbae Ua Concobair por Loch n'Choer ùrge. Táinn tó, Toirphídealbae Ua Úarainn mar éach, co étarach bráighe ón dá chón léite Mumhan do tadhraí do. Conne étir Toirphídealbae Ua Concobair g' Tírstfain Úa Ruaidhe, g' ro'námh in ro ghearrthainn éitr bhríphídealbae, g' Mhóideachab, g' Conaiceacthach co huitheamh ban aith: Toirphídealbae Ua Concobair, rí Connaic, Mhe. bhríphne, Mumhan, g' Easain úile co rpearaibh, tible ríomh in rpearaíoch Éiseann, Úachtar ríepr Eóra pheilán do bhéife, g' trióise, ní cheir, g' òrcheart töce iar 'phin oitmaí bhlianta ríphcra a aorí, 'g a chonradh in cCluain le Nóir le taobh Chiarain in rítearna, 'g r'ain pomh ór g' aithe, b' 'g eol ar chluisth òc ceacht a Éiseann in ecce ort. Réig Conaiceact do ghabháil do Ruairí, mac Toirphídealbae Ua Concobair, g' ònach rpearaíbha. Tri r' Toirphídealbae Ua Concobair, Úr Úarainn bhríphne, Úr Úarainn laighné, g' Thuirpechtach Mumhainn do ríghbail la Stíl Mumpeáil, g' a stadaire por córir Ruairí mac Toirphídealbae. Úr Úarainn bhríphne do bhailaí la Ruairí Úa Úarainn mac Thaibh Toirphídealbae Úa Úarainn do eot in eitn Ruairí Úa Concobair, g' òna bhrasach töce do maith de Úar Úa Càirp do m'athbál ón aigh. Aceith, mac Ruairí Úa Chanannain, tighearna Cenel Conaill, do vicknose, and tooke all the swyne and hogs that the clergy and monkes had upon the woodes of Fasset, which the monkes with the serene of St. Keyran followed to the place called Lisantosgyly, desiring restitution, which was denied them, and by God's will Brwneic received this disgrace and overthrew the next day."


1 Cuidheach of Fartagh: i.e. the steeple or round tower of Fartagh, in the county of Kilkenny, anciently called Fearta-Caerach.—See note t, under A. D. 861, p. 498, supra.

"Dorcas Urdóinann: i.e. the Gate or Door of the Porticus. This passage is translated by Colgan as follows: "A. D. 1156. Kenamnasum cum templis et edificis, a cruce portae Dorcas Urdóinann, appalate, usque ad Siofoc, combaritur."—Trias Thomann, p. 508.

"Siofoc.—This name is now obsolete. See it mentioned in a charter preserved in the Book of Kells, and printed in the Miscellany of the Irish
The Age of Christ, 1156. The first year of Muircheartach Ua Lochlainn
over Ireland. Macmaedhog, i.e. Aedh Mac Dubhraidain, Abbot of the Canons
of Sabhall, died. Taidh Ua Catharnaigh, lord of Teathbha, died in religion.
Eochaidh Ua Cuinn, the chief master, was burned in the eloictheach of Fearta.
Ceanannus was burned, both houses and churches, from the cross of Doras-
Uordoimh to Sifoc. Daurnagh-Ua-n-Duach, Aedh-mic-Airt, Cul-Caisin, 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 Tighcarman 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 oppo-
sition, 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 Muinmluach, were
taken prisoners by the Sil-Muircridhaigh, and given into the custody of Ruaidhri,
son of Toirdhealbhach. Brian Breifneach was blinded by Ruaidhri Ua Con-
chobhair and Diarmaid Mac Taidhgh. Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain came to
Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, and left him twelve hostages of the chieftains of
Dal-gCais. Aedh, son of Ruaidhri Ua Cenamain, lord of Cinc-Conaill, was

Archaeological Society, pp. 147, 148, 149.

1 Daurnagh-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 Feilire-Aengus, and O'Cleryc's Irish Cal-
endar, at 20th of October, St. Macdubh is
mentioned as of "Daurnagh Ua nDuach, in
the north of Osraighhe."

2 Aedh-mic-Airt: i.e. the Field of the Son
of Art, now Aghannaean, an old church in ruins,
in the barony of Galway, county of Kilkenny,
and on the borders of the Queen's County.

3 Cul-Caisin.—Otherwise written Cuiil-Caisin,
i.e. Caisin's Corner or Angle, now Coolashin,
in the barony of Galway, county of Kilkenny.—
See note 1, under A. D. 814, p. 470, supra.
"Cathannach. — There are two townlands of the 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'Hanneirghe, now Henery, was seated in Glenoolekeine, in the barony of Longhin-holin, and county of Londonderry.

"Tullinalagh. — This is the district now called Tullane, or Twy, situated in the barony of Clonbonan, and county of Westmeath. Twy-ford House is in this district, and helps to preserve the name.

"Cill-Tailtin: i.e. the church of Tailtin, now Teltown old church, near Donaghpatrick, midway between Kells and Navan, county of Meath.

"Cuanan, at Lis-Louighdhi. — Lis-Louighdhi is still the name of a fort, a short distance to the north of the Hill of Tara, in the county of Meath.

"Inis-Mochna-Rathkne: i.e. the Holm or Island of St. Mecha of Raithin, a place near Rahin, barony of Ballycowan, King's County."
slain by Ua Cathain and Feara-na-Cracibhe, by treachery. The Ulidians turned against Muircheartach Ua Lochlainn, 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 h'Inneirghe, chief of the Cuileanntrach. Ua Loingsigh, lord of Dal-Araide, was slain by the Cined-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 Osraighse, both churches and territories. A victory was gained by Diarmaid, son of Domhnall Ua Maeleachlainn, over Donnchadh, his brother, wherein was slain the son of Gilladacacair Ua Cairbre, chief of Tuath Baudigha.

A predatory incursion was made by Diarmaid Mac Murchadha, the foreigners of Ath-cliaith, and Donnchadh, son of Domhnall Ua Maeleachlainn, into East Meath, and they plundered the country, both churches and territories, and they carried off the cows of Ard-Breacain, Slaine, Cill-Taillteann, Domhnach-Padraig, and some of the cows of the country in general. The battle of Cusan at Lis-Luighdhi in Laeghaire was gained over Tighearnaan Ua Ruaire, by Diarmaid Mac Murchadha, the foreigners of Ath-cliaith, and Donnchadh, son of Domhnall Ua Maeleachlainn, where many were slain, and, among others, Domhnall Mac Fumbhair, chief of Muunitir-Gearadhain; Fogartach Ua Cuinn; Aedh Mac Dubhdothra, and the son of Cinaedh Breac Ua Ruaire. Aedh, son of Donnchadh Ua Maemhuaidh, lord of Feara-Call, was slain by Muunitir Luainmhin, and Conchobhar Ua Baein, of Breaghmlaine, at Inis-Mochnuda-Raithe. Muircheartach, son of Domhnall Ua Maelseachlainn, was plundered and taken prisoner by Donnchadh, son of Domhnall. Donnchadh, son of Domhnall Ua Maelesachlainn, took the kingdom of Meath, and Diarmaid, son of Domhnall, was banished into Connaught. Magh-Teathbha, and Machaire-Cuirce,

\[^{1}\text{Magh-Teathbha}: \text{i.e., the Plain of Telfia.}\]

\[^{2}\text{Machaire-Cuirce.} \text{— Now the barony of Kilkenny West, county of Westmeath.}\]

The Annals of Ulster and the Annals of Clonmacnoise give the events of this year as follows:

\[^{3}\text{A. D. 1156. Turlagh O'Connor, Archking of Connaught, the thresure of liberality and for-}\]

\[^{4}\text{titude of all Ireland, giving to all, laity and Clergy, died. An army by Murtagh O'Longhluin}\]

\[^{5}\text{into Ulster; and he brought pledges for obeying}\]

\[^{6}\text{him; and it was in that journey that O'Iniery}\]

\[^{7}\text{was slain by a loose wing. Hugh O'Cannman,}\]

\[^{8}\text{king of Kindred-Conell, killed by Hugh O'Ca-}\]

\[^{9}\text{than and Men of Krive. Another army by}\]

7 D
O’Loghlin into East Brega, and he brought pledges of Leinster from Mac Murcha, for all the Fifth or Country” [Note, for all the fifth or province of Leinster] “Kindred-Owen and Airgialla went to Ossory, until they came to Clarharrymore, and the chiefest of Ossory came to O’Loghlin’s house. Great fruit that year in all Ireland. Nine years from the last great fruit to that year.” — Ann. Ebr., God. Clarend., tom. 13.

“A.D. 1156. King Terlagh mac Rorie O’Connor, monarch of Ireland, a great benefactor of the church, and all spiritual men in general, a man of wonderfull hospitality, and, in fine, a reliever and cherisher of the poor, died in Dunmore, the 13th of the Kalends of June, in the 50th year of his reign, and in the 68th year of his age; after whose death his son, prince Rowrie, was invested in the government of Conneight, as king of that province, until Mortagh mac Neale Mac Loghlyn ended his reign, when Rowrie was promoted to the monarchie of Ireland. Mortagh mac Neale was king of Ireland fourteen years. He was of the
by Ruaidhrí Úa Conchobhair. Dalillan, daughter of Bracan, the wife of Cuiladh Úa Caeindéalbhain, 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 Ruaidhrí Úa Conchobhair drew hie ships and boats on the ice from Blean-Gaillo to Rinn-duin. The most of the birds of Ireland perished on account of the greatness of the snow and the frost.

The Age of Christ, 1157. Gillaphadraig, son of Donnchadh Mac Cartaigh, successor of Bairre of Corcaigh, died. Daimhinis, Lismor, and Lothra, with their churches, were burned. Cuiladh Úa Dúnnaicileilhe Úi-Eochadha, King of Ulidia, died, after penance, at Dun-da-leathghlas, and was interred at Dun itself. Domhnall Úa Rághallaigh was slain by the Gaileanga. Ruaidhrí Úa hÉaghra, lord of Luighne, was killed with his own axe. Tadhg, son of Murchadh Úa hÉaghra, was killed by Donnchadh Úa hÉaghra. Cuiladh Úa Caindealbhain, lord of Laigheanna, a man of unbounded hospitality like Guaire Aídhne; courteous and prosperous like Mongan, son of Fiachnal, 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 the clergy of Ireland. by Donnchadh, son of Domhnall Úa McEanachlaínn, King of Meath. These were the sureties for him: the successor of Patrick and the staff of Jesus, together with the legate, i.e. Úa Condoirche; the successor of Colum-Cille, with his relics; Greene, 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; Úa Lochlaínn, King of Ireland (i.e. with opposition); Donnchadh Úa Cearbhail, lord of Oirghialla; Tíghearrann Úa Ruairí, lord of Breifne; Diarmaid Mac Murchaí, 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!"
The monastery of Droichent-otha.—This is the
name by which the abbey of Mellifont, in the
county of Louth, is usually called in the Irish
annals.—See Archdall’s Monumentum Hibernicum,
p. 479.

Fiaidhbeir-main-inghean.—This townland is
mentioned in the charter granted by John, Lord
of Ireland, to the abbey of Mellifont, A. D.
1185-6.—See the Miscellany of the Irish Archaeo-
logical Society, p. 158. The name was applied to
a piece of land on the south side of the River
Boyne, opposite the mouth of the Martock
River, in the parish of Donore, county of Meath.
—See note 7, under A. D. 1133, p. 1043, supra.

This passage is translated by Colgan as fol-
loows:

"De hac eam re Quatuor Magistri ex Anna-
libus Chuanensis et Senatusibus ad annum
1157, sie scribunt: Conventus Synodalis per
Clerum Hibemiae, et per aliquot ex Regibus et
Principibus collectus apud Monasterium Ponta-
ense (sic enim Melliontense vocant, quia juxta
Pontanae situm) ad consecrandam Basilicam
eiusdem Monasterii. Hoc eam Legato Aposto-
lico, et Comoriano S. Patriicii (id est, Archiepis-
copo Armachano) decem et septem Episcopi, et
innumerari 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 Saithini; but Fearghal Ua Ruaire, and many others along with him, were slain by the Saithini. A synod was convened by the clergy of Ireland, and some of the kings, at the monastery of Droicheat-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 Muirechertach Ua Lochlainn, Tighearnan Ua Ruaire, Ua hEochadha, and Ua Cearbhaill. After the consecration of the church by the successor of Patrick, Donnchadh Ua Maeleachlaímn was excommunicated by the clergy of Ireland, and banished by the kings from the kingdom of Meath; and his brother, Diarmad, was made king in his place. Muirechertach Ua Lochlainn presented seven score crows, 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 Droicheat-atha, i.e. Finnabhair-na-ninghean. O'Cearbhaill also gave them three score ounces of gold; and the wife of O'Ruairc, the daughter of Ua Maeleachlaímn, 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 Laeighis, Ui-Failghe, and of the half of Osraighhe, 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-g-Cais, 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 Hibernie; Hua Eochadha, Rex Ulidie; Tigernamus O'Ruairehe, Princeps Breffinie; et Hua Kearvaill, Princeps Orgiellie. Postquam illa Basilica consecrata, Dunchadus O'Moeldechlann fuit per Clerum excommunicatus, et per Reges, Principesque presentes Principatu Midiæ exutus; et Diernitiis ipsius frater in ejus locum substitutus Muirechertachus autem Rex deiti in Eleemosinam pro anima sua Deo et monachiis centum et quadraginta boves sive vacas, et sexaginta unicas ex auro; dedit eis insuper prædiam juxta Pontanam, quod Finnabhair na ningean manequatur. Dedit eum Hua Kearvaill alia sexaginta unicas aurí ipsis; Totidemque aurí unicas ipsis elargita est uxor Tigernani O'Ruairehe filia principis Midiae calicem aurem pro suo unam altari, et sacra paramenta pro singulis altariis ex nove unis, que in eadem Basilica erant. — Acta Sanctorum, p. 655.
Umna, &c., co. Tyrone, now Lough Erne, in the presence of Adairceach, Macjach. The Annals of Íomnaisee give the events of this year as follows: "A. D. 1157. Patric Mac Carty, archdeacon of Cork, quitted; Cuula O'Kynelva murthered by Donogh mac Donnell Sineagh O'Melaghlin, in spite of Corb-Patric, and Jesus' staff; and against Mac Laughlin, and the best of the north. Corb-Patric, being archbishop of Ireland, consecrated the monk-church" [of Mellifont, near Drogheda], "in the presence of the clergy of Ireland, i.e. the Legat Ui Conorchii, and the bishops also, and in presence of many nobles about O'Loghlin, king of Ireland, Donogh O'Carroll, and Tigerman 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 Dredagh, called Finnavar-na-Ruine. 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 murthered Cuula O'Kynelva] "was cursed by temporal and spiritual, and the cursed Atheist was excommunicated from the church for dishonoring the Corb of Patrick, Jesus' staff, and the clergy, i.e. Donogh O'Melaghlin. An army by Murtagh O'Laughlin, from the north of Ireland, into Munster, until they came to the Greme of Limerick, and the nobility of Munster about their kings came to O'Loghlin's house, and left him their hostages." —Ann. Íomnaise, Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

"A. D. 1157. Cowley O'Keyndelahine, prince
king, and banished Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain from among them. He afterwards divided Munster between the son of Mac Carthaigh, i.e. Diarmaid, son of Cormac, and Conchobhair, son of Domhnall Ua Briain. He afterwards came to Magh-Ua-Farea, and sent forth a marauding host over Adhainveach, into Sil-Anuachadh. 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 [Muirecheartach] returned from thence to his house in triumph. While these things were doing, Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhain went into Tir-Eoghain, burned Inis-Eanainn, and cut down its orchard, and plundered the country as far as Cuaille-Cianacht. An army was led by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhain, King of Connought, into Munster, and he gave half the kingdom of Munster to Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain; and Diarmaid, son of Cormac Mac Carthaigh, gave hostages into his hands for a time, and who were to fall to him, unless Muirecheartach Ua Lochlainn should come to defend them. The head of Eochaithd, i.e. of Eochaithd, son of Luchta, was found at Finnchoradh; it was larger than of the Race of Lagier, 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 Fiachma, was unhappily and treacherously killed by Donnegh mac Donnell O'Melaghlin, king of Meath, having sworn to each other by the enewing oaths to be true to one another, without effusion of blood; for performing of which oaths the Primatt of Archaragh was bound; the Pope's Legatt; Grenan, archbishop of Dublyn; the abbott of the monks 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. Columbkill. These oaths and sureties were taken before King Mortagh; Donnegh O'Kervall, king of Uriel; Tyvern O'Royrek, king of the Brenie; and Dermatt Mac Murrogh, king of Lynster; and the principallest of Meath and Teaffa also; and if there were no such oaths or securities it was a wicked act to kill such a noble-hearted man without cause. There was a great convocation of the clergy, consisting of 17 Bishoppes, 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 monks that was there, in the presence of king Mortagh, Tyvern O'Royrek, Donnegh O'Kervall, and O'Cheoghe, where the said Donnegh 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 Dunkeye O'Hevelbye, King of Ulster, died. Mac Dowell, Steward of Dunmore, was killed. King Mortagh, with his forces, went to Lynster, where Dermott Mac Murrogh, king of Lynster, gave him hostages. They of Affalhe, Lease, and Osseye, 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 Dalgaise, whom he banished to” [recto, 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'Bryan, 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'Bryan; from thence the king came to the plains of Moyefelchea, took the preys and spoyleys of Sile-Annachie, killed part of the inhabitants, and gave them an overthrow. They of the Eoganought of Cashel destroyed and prey'd Rosserye, and from thence the king came to his house. While those things were doing, Rowrie O'Connor, King of Connaught, went with a great army to Ulster, in the absence of King Mortagh, there burnt Linnis-Eanye, hewed and did cut downe all the trees in the orchard, and took away all the prey and spoyleys of Tyrsoyen to Kwallic-Kyanaghity. Rowrie O'Connor, with his forces, went to Munster, and settled Terlagh O'Bryan in possession as half king, or king of half Munster, and caused the son of Cormack Mac Carthy to yeild hostages into his handes with condition of forfeiture of their lives, if king Mortagh would not come to defend them. The head of Eoghie Mac Lughtha, that reigned king of Munster at the time of the birth of Christ (as before is remembered) was this year taken out of the earth where it was buried at Fyncorey. It was of such wonderful bigness, as mine author sayeth, it was as big as any cauldron; the greatest goose might easily pass through the
a great cauldron; the largest goose would pass through the hole of his eye, and through the hole of the spinal marrow. A fleet was brought by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair upon the Sinainn, the like of which was not to be found at that time for numerousness, and for the number of its ships and boats.

The Age of Christ, 1158. Domhnall Ua Longargain, Archbishop of Caiseal, chief senior of Munster, a paragon of wisdom and charity, died at an advanced age. The Brehon Ua Duileanmain, aircinmeach of Eas-dara, ollamh of law, and chief of his territory, died. A synod of the clergy of Ireland was convened at Bri-mic-Taidhg, in Laeghaire, where 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, Faithbheartach Ua Broichain, and the arch-abbacy of the churches of Ireland in general. The bishops of Connaught who were going to this synod were plundered and beaten, and two of their people killed, at Cuirr-Cлуana, after they had left Cluain, by the soldiers of Diarmaid Ua Mackachlaum, 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 Toirdhealblaech Ua Briain, against the protection of the clergy and laity of Munster. Cearnaichan Ua Braein, lord of Luighne [in Meath], died. Ua Domhnall, lord of Corca-Bhaisciun, was slain by Ua Conchobhair of Corca-Modhrufadh. Fearghal, son of Aedh na n- amphas Ua Ruaine, died. Tadhg, son of Aedh, son of Ruaidhri, died. Ua Failbhe, lord of Corca DUibhne, was slain by the

two holes of his eyes; and in the place or hole where the marrow was towards his throat a goose might enter.”—Ann. Clon.

* Eas-dara: i.e. the Cataract of the Oak, now Ballysadare, in the county of Sligo.

* Bri-mic-Taidhg: i.e. the Hill of the Son of Tadgh. 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-mac-Taidhg in regione de Hi-Loegaire: in qua praebente Legato Apostolico interfuerunt viginti quinque Episcopi, pro Ecclesiastica disciplina stabilienda et moribus in melius commutandis. In hac synodo Conorbitans S. Patricii, seu Archiepiscopus Arimacianus, et Clerus Hiberniae cum consilio decreverunt Cathedram Episcopalem, ad instar aliorum, dandum esse Conorbano (id et successor) S. Columbae Kille Flathberto O’Brochain: et in suos supremam protecturan supra omnes totius Hiberniae Abbatias. Episcopi autem Connacie non tune aderant.”—Trias Thaum., pp. 309 and 505. He leaves the latter part of this passage untranslated.

* Cuirr-Cлуana.—A place on the Shannon, near Clonmacnoise, in the King’s County.

* Ua Failbhe.—Now O’Falvy, or Falvy. He
annala ríoghachta eireann

Oíone, do mharbhadh lár na Séidse. Cúiladh, mac ÓdóraíUi Fhlann, 

tiobratha Úa Ídirmpe 1 Druig Chraide Ócanpeirte Óridim ar eimeach, 

décc. Cénn ÓConaill do tompóidh a Úa Láclainn. Slógheadh Úa 

Muircór-

tach Úa Laclainn co nUitres 1 co nSagairtallach i ÓTri Conaill, 1 por mphon

an tigh eithne ceallabh 1 taoiseab. Tugrath ona, Cennon ÓConaill ammhp long-

parp por Úirt, 1 por marbhais Ódub Úa Dhuinele Ói Coceáda, Ói Ulaod, leó, 1 an 

táll Úa Seapraic, 1 rochadhe Óumhíls 1 Óamadh oile een mo tát gumh.

Slógheadh lár Ruaóíri Úa ÓConó.bar Ói pámme leitmha, 1 por ghabh hrísne Ó-

parcíc, 1 Laonchóir, 1 dho rat geneál por Macrait Úa Móróda, tiobratha Laonchóir.

Síúnaí mac Giolla Énám Ói Dómnaill, tóipreach Clonme Plaitheal, do mharbhadh 

lár Murchadh, mac mic Taon Ói Cheallarach. Óa mac Murchadh mac 

Taon ona do mharbhadh lár Ruaóíri Úa ÓConó.bar 1 geneál una bhiogail 

piog. Cobhach móip por an Ódub Ó Conó.bar Ói tóipreach nÉogain, co 

nádhradh ulsa mór a mhte. Creach lár Ruaóíri Úa ÓConó.bar lá píg Con-

nácairt 1 tóipreach, 1 por oipreach oíseam do Muinire Céip, 1 míg bhí iomhá.

Tugrath on por Téadbh mainisth por dhúinsigh por Muinin por umhíl chumh airm 1 tóipreach 

Tomaltae Ói Mhaolbóirnáin, 1 Óomnaíoch mac mic Aodh mic Ruaóíri, 1 

mac Giollóir Ói Treaicrígh, 1 Óa Maclaise, 1 Mac Aodh na náinígh 1 

Mcircair Óa Pollainn, 1 por aghaidh mac Ói Plaithealataigh, co nádhradh oile do mharbhadh een mo tát. Caipreach Úa Cárpaigh 1 ógogh Óriphabh Téadbh por 

íomhóidh a Óthairmain Óa Maolnaclainn, 1 Óomnaíoch do mhojáidh doibh. 

Tiobratha Úa Ruaóíri Ó Dhráimhna Ói Óeoirbh na náseachtaithe, 1 macaíom Óa 

Maighne Ói Óbríocht doorphà, 1 créaca mópa Ói déanaí doibh por Siol Réainn, 1 

por Caipreach. Caipreach ona, 1 Óomnaíoch tabharbhadh i Laonchóir. Sidh Caipreach 

por déanaí airphà, 1 Óomnaíoch do bhail i Óconnaicteab. Maitim riobadh on, 

eithne Conó.osbaibh bhiogailteacha Ó Mhiaichadh. Poilte Óirmhreach mic rimh 

por traíme cola trípe in Abann mór na riadh Ó Shaibh Ruaidh, 1 por báitei

was chief of Conreach-Dhuibhne, now Corcaighn, 
in the west of the county of Kerry.

1 Uí-Shaghdalt, anglicè the O'Sheas, who 
were seated in the barony of Iveragh, in the 
same county.

2 Clann-Plaitheamhail, These were one of 
the seven septs of Hy-Mary. See Tribes and 
Customs of Hy-Mary, pp. 31, 76, 77.

* Gillade Óa Treasnaigh: anglicè Gilday O'Tracey.

* Ath-Maighne, See note under the year 
1153.

* Inis-na-sabh: i.e. the Island of the Straw-
berries, now Inishness, near Newtown-Hamilt-
on, in the county of Armagh.

The Annals of Ulster and the Annals of Clon-
Ui-Seghulha. Cunladh, son of Deoraidh Ua Flainn, lord of Ui-Tairtre 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 Muireheartach 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 Dúnmsleibhe Ue 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 Osraige and Laeighis; and he fettered Macraith Ua Mordha, lord of Laeighis. Sitric, son of Gilla-Eanain Ua Domhuail, 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-Eoghillain, 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-Ceirin, and carried off many cows. The men of Teathbha routed a party of his people, and slew Tomaltach Ua Macbhirrenainn; and Donnchadh, grandson of Aedh, son of Ruaidhri; and the son of Gilla-Done Ua Treasaigh; and Ua Machag; and Mac Aedha na n-amhas; and Fearchair Ua Follamhain; and the son of Ua Flaithbheartaigh was taken prisoner; and many others were killed besides those above mentioned. The Cairbre-Ua-Ciardha, and some of the men of Teathbha, turned against Diarmait Ua Maclechlainn, and [again] set up Donnchadh as king. Tighearnan Ua Ruaire and Diarmait came in pursuit of them, and gained the battle of Ath-Maiglmean over them, and made great preys upon the Sil-Ronain and the Cairbre. The Cairbre then and Donnchadh were banished into Leinster. The Cairbre 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 Munster, 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 Columbkil, to Flathertach O'Bolchian, also other Bishops; and the abbatic of churches in all Ireland.”

A. D. 1158. Rorie O'Connor, king of Connoight, with his forces, went to Leitlyin, where he took the hostages of Ossorie and Lease, and took captive with him Macrath O'More, prince of Lease. Hugh O'Dempse, prince of Chumafleric, died. Carbrey O'Kyergie, accompanied with Tealla-men, made a retrayte upon Dermott O'Melaughlyin, deposed him, and putt again Donnogh O'Meloughlyn in his former place. Tyerman O'Royrek and Dermott followed them to Athmoyne (now called Lismoyne), where they gave an overthrow and took great preys from Sileronan and Kyergie.”

[The sept of] “Carbrey was banished to Lynder, and afterwards came to an attonement, and Donnogh was banished into Connoacht. Connor mac Donnell O'Bryan was taken by Terlagh O'Bryan, and his little son with him; they both had their eyes putt out, notwithstanding that there was an agreement between them of continaul peace, with sureties and oaths taken before the prelates of the church. There was convocation of all the clergy in Ireland at Breyvickteig. The Bishops of Con-
Sliabh-Fuaid, and twenty-three persons were drowned on Inis-na-subh. Cu-coirne Ua Madadhain, lord of Sil-Anmachadh, died.

The Age of Christ, 1159. Maclainaire Ua Loingsigh, Bishop of Lis-mor, died. Abel and Gillamuirreadhaigh, both anchorites of Ard-Macha, died. Gillacacimhghin Ua Ceinnedicigh, lord of Ormond, died on his pilgrimage at Cill-Dalna. Ceinnedicigh Ua Briain, i.e. the grandson of Murchadh, died. Domhnall Mac Comara was drowned in the Sinaim. Diarmaid, son of Tadhg Ua Maelruanaidh, lord of Magh-Luirg, head of the counsel, wisdom, and good supplication of the province of Connaught, died. Aedh, son of Domchadh Ua Conchobhair, lord of Ui-Failghe, was killed by Maelseachlaimn, son of Conghalach, son of Cuairne Ua Conchobhair. Ua Maeldoraith and his two brothers were treacherously slain by O'Canannain. An army was led by Muircheartach, son of Niall Ua Lochlainn, to Rubha-Chonaill, in Meath, and he banished Diarmaid, son of Domhnall Ua Maelseachlaimn, from the kingdom of Meath, and gave the kingdom of Meath, from the Sinaim to the sea, to Domchadh, son of Domhnall Ua Maelseachlaimn. There was a pacific meeting between Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair and Tighearnan: and they made peace, and took mutual oaths before suretices and relics. Tighearnan and the men of Breifne then turned against Muircheartach Ua Lochlainn, and joined the standard of Connaught. A wicker bridge was made at Ath-Luain by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, for the purpose of making incursions into Meath. The forces of Meath and Teathbha, under the conduct of the King of Meath, Domchadh Ua Maelseachlaimn, 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 companie, and as they were coming to the joyste or wooden bridge over the Scamyn, at Clonvicknose, called Curr Civan, they were met by the rebell Carbro the Swift and his kearno, who killed two laymen, and did not suffer them to goe noe neerer the said convocation for another cause he had himselfe. There was a great mound of fire seen in the firmament this year, westerly of Tea-Dayn in Munster. It was bigger than Saint Patrick's mount] [Croaghpatrick]. "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 Rathconnell. It is the name of a townland and parish in the barony of Moyashel and Magheradernon, in the county of Westmeath.
annalri rhéghachta eireann.

The territory of Connaught, as per the above statements, was

mór la Ruaini Ua Conchobair raimh co Connachtaih ma Ruaini, 7 co caet do Thuanomnaeim, 7 la Tighnín Ua Ruain co bhríob aicheine 1 Míde, co inne Laoi Simoní. Loca raimh co Ías Phíróinait. Sligeoile la Muiréelach Ua Lachlann co maithíb Chnél Conaill 7 Éogain, 7 an taeipse aiche in poirtín Órphíall co hAt Phíróinait. Peasta cat stóipp amhrí, 7 maithin pop Chonnachtaih, pop Connachtaih, 7 pop Uib Úrín amháil po báitaí uile pe cásta comhóra, 7 laa an dás cat oile a nuaíst áp in Síollaírpn, mac Taing Uí Mhaolúraí, tighnín Múirág Luing, im Muireelchach Mac Taing, im Muiréelach Ua Mhaoiáin, tighnín Ua mhpríin na Sionna, in Éorpain Mac Óbráíin, tóipch Coce Dáilain, in Ceópchan Ua Pollaimñ é. taoipeac Clonme hUa artificial, im Aoib mac Mic Uallaíćin, taoipeac Mhuintiime Conaithe, in Scéalbuidhe Ua Seachainr, im Donnchaí mac mac Aoda mac Ruaini, im Diarpnáid Ua Concéanann, in Anuair mac mac Conaínn, im dá mac Conchobair Uí Conchobair, 7 im Muiréelach mac Donnaili Uí Phlaítheiptaí, co rochadhí oile Ónaíí, 7 vanpaíabaim iccaicthum. Astr na maite torpácat amhrí, o Úib Úrím, Mac na hainné Ua Cípmacain, Cúmpair Ua Cípmicain, Síolla na naomn Ua Galán, taoipeac Clonme Óngalain, Anmáí mac Noemnáig Uí Cheanbal, 7 a bráataí, mac conpáiáí Uí Lungáir, taoipeac Cnél Baract, Macpáíać Ua Tompáin, Macpáíać Ua Cúppiann, na taopeac Cnél Duacain, mac Mic Pionghabhar Uí Ógnaíin, 7 pochtí oile cen mo ráipomh. Ónóg mósp or Mhuintinachain im mac mac Síollaírpn Uí Conmégicthu. Ro rpúichteá Muiréelach Uí Órín, 7 po Órpe Mhuintir Ógnaíin. Ór po Órpe Táirri Mbeccion, 7 Táirri Phicaí, 7 Caillí Pollaimn, 7 Soáin, 7 Pionmáin tim Páipnín fein do Órphíall Míde, 7 po rapútic cat mimic Conaill 7 Éogain im Muiréelach ta é Ógnaí in Muiréelach ta é tighi có

4 *Ua Seachnaigh.*—Now O’Shaughnessy. He was chief of Kineela, a territory lying round the town of Gort, in the barony of Killurian, county of Galway.

5 *Mac Cnaithbhin.*—Now anglicised Mac Nevin. See Tribes and Customs of Hy-Many, pp. 68, 69.

6 *Uí-Breithin.* i.e. the Ui-Breithin Breifin, seated in the counties of Leitrim and Cavan.

7 *Cnél-Duachain.*—Otherwise written Cnél-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 4, under A. D. 1341; and note 5, under 1390.

8 *Mhuintir-Geradhain.*—See note 5, under A. D. 1080, p. 916, supra.

9 *Tír-Beccón.*—See note 5, on Uí-Beccón, A.D. 1066, p. 889, supra.
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 Semhlighe. They afterwards proceeded from thence to Ath-Fhirdiadadh [in the plain of the Uirgialla]. Another army was led by Muircheartach Ua Lochlainn, with the chiefs of Cincl-Connall and Cincl-Eoghan, and of the north in general, to Ath-Fhirdiadadh also, to relieve the Oirgialla. A battle was there fought between them, in which the Connaughtmen, the Connachtmen, 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 Maelruanaidh, lord of Magh-Luig; Muircheartach Mac Taidhg; Muircadhach Ua Mannachair, lord of Ui-Briuin-na-Sinna; Branan Mac Branain, chief of Corca-Achlaich; Céithearnach Ua Follamhain, chief of Clann-Uadach; Aedh, son of Mac Uallachair, chief of Muirtir-Chinaetha; Gealbhuidhe Ua Seachnasagain; Donnchadh, son of Aedh, son of Ruaidhri; Diarmaid Ua Concanainn; Athius, son of Mac Cuimhin; the two sons of Conchobhar Ua Conchobhair; Murchadh, the son of Domhnall Ua Flaithbhertaigh; and many others of the nobility and commonalty along with them. These were the chieftains there slain of the Uir-Briuin: Mac-na-haidheche Ua Cearnachain; Cumara Ua Cunrain; 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 Cincl-Bacat; Macraith Ua Tormadin, and Macraith Ua Cuagain, two chiefs of Cincl-Duachain; the son of Mac-Finnbhairr Ua Gearadhain, and many others besides them. Also a great number of the Munstermen, with the son of Gillaichiaraig Ua Ceimideigh. Muircheartach devastated Tir-Briuin and plundered Muirit-Garadhain. He gave Tir-Beccan, Tir-Fhiachach, Cailli-Follamhain, Sodhair, and Finnthein, which were his own lands, to the men of Meath. And after this the Cincl-Connall and Cincl-Eoghan, and Muircheartach, returned to their houses.

1 *Tir-Fhiachach.*—See note *, under 507, p. 166, supra.
2 *Cailli-Follamhain.*—See note under A. D. 882.

1 *Sodhair.*—This is probably at present a parish in the barony of Slane, county of Meath.

2 *Finnthein.*—The situation of this territory is unknown to the Editor.


ecopean 1 coinnmoriúin. Sliabhgo ile lá Muphchait ch co maithíi Cenél Conaill, Éogáin, Airgialla, 1 an eurraiceape ube ar ar mór co Connacht, 1 mo lorgpp re Dún mór, Dún cíarage, Dún na nGall, 1 mo millpe mór do 1 ube ár 1isa. Soaip ube 1i5 arap 1am píre 1an 1iála. Sliabhgo ele héé p la hUa Laolainn 1 Mhid do ionarrbha Uí Ruairpe. Ro conmico do 1aet Cenél Conaill 1 Éogáin píre mór rop péample Mhid 1, 1aet ube arap 1Mhid, 1 ube ma hanppú. Oo rope píre naeata mi 1Ua Ruairpe, 1 mo léice a pépam pein do 1, pépam an iompairnana. Óo páto ube 1i6e Leathgo ile 1e Mac Mupheada 1 p ro ionarrb mac Mac Paoláin. Oce roo ube ube 1i5 ro oipce Óelbha mór, 1 Uí mac uair órpeac.

Aorp Crippért, ube céó 1eapceap. Ógno Mac Fornain, eapceo Cille uapá, 1 abb manach luibhch Chno mraa ube 1í, 1eás. Naecatán eapceo véce. Tiolla na náem Ua Oímín pípleiáin híri Clóppann, ruoir 1iáha, 1 únana, 1 ubeiápi láfra, po 1andaín a 1iápa co a 1aerópa atap círipa 1iig 1a17 do December uap ube óctham bhíann ube éa cogat ube aipce. Tiollaoipt Ua Muinnbeltaine, an ubeal 1aexcept, 1 an mórannach 1i1ir, véce ube ma 1íomá-1taí ube naí1jpp1chá1d. Aoi do Oíolbhae véce. Ulúinna 1 Cú1do1pó ube lo1cape. Dóinecháin mac Oímnaill Uí Mhainneáilainn, ube Mhid, do ionarrbha

1 Donmor.—Now Dunmore, below Tuam, in the county of Galway.
2 Don-Chi1ra1ghé.—Not identified.
3 Don-margáll: i.e. the Fort of the Foreigners. Not identified.
4 Mac Fliuc1ain.—Usually anglicised Mac elkain in the Anglo-Irish documents. —See note 1, under A. D. 1203.

The Annals of Ulster and the Annals of Connacht give the events of this year as follows:

"A. D. 1150. Dermot mac Teig O'Mulchrey mortuus est. An army by Murtagh O'Loughlin, with the best of Kindred-Owen, to assist Airgialla to Athlifácre, Connacht, Connnae, O'Brienna, a great battle of Munster came to Agneas-vernna to give battle to Kindred-Owen. Airgialla about O'Loughlin came to the same ford, and broke of Connacht, Connnae, and Brituin, as they were, being all six great battles. The other two battles had their slaughter, viz.: Connacht about Gillchrist mac Dermot mic Teig; Murtagh mac Teig; Donogh O'Flathvartay; the nobility of West Connacht, and Brien Managh mac Coner mic Tirlagh; O'Na-11aghain, king of O'Briuin, at Synan; Branam mac Gillchrist Mac Branan, king of Corke-11aghain; Synan O'Syvlen, king of One1thagh, et alii mortuus nobles; and upon O'Briune about Maic1ermonn, Mac Killeen O'Rady; Mac Swine O'Gallan; Mac Conway O'Tormadan; Mac Hugh-na-nuivas, capitam de Connnae; O'Dun-inna; Finvar Mac Fuvair O'Georadan, chief of Muinter-Gu1rdoman, and a great number of Munster-men about Mac Killkyran O'Kynely; and Macenhele O'Kernaghain [was] "killed the next day upon a praye; and Kindred-Owen carried with them innumerable droves of cows, and went to their homes with great triumph. An army by Murtagh O'Loughlin, with Tyrone,
with victory and exultation. Another army was led by Muircheartach, having the Cinel-Conaill, Cinel-Eoghain, the Airghialla, and all the northerns, with him, into Connaught; and they burned Dun-mor, Dun-Ciarraighe, Dun-ma
Gall, and destroyed a great part of the country generally. Another army was led by Úa Lochlainn, into Meath, to expel Úa Ruairc. He billeted the two battalions of the Cinel-Conaill and Cinel-Eoghain, for the space of a month, upon the men of Meath, i.e. a battalion on West Meath and another on East Meath. He afterwards made peace with Úa Ruairc, and left his own land to him, i.e. the land of the defence. He also gave the kingdom of all Leinster to Mac Murchadha, and expelled the son of Mac Fhachain. On his return to his house he plundered Dealbhna-mor, and Ul-Mic-Uais-Breagh.

The Age of Christ, 1160. Finn Mac Gormain, Bishop of Cill-dara, and who had been abbot of the monks of Iubhair-Chinn-trachta for a time, died. Neachtan, a bishop, died. Gilla-na-naemh Úa Duinn, lector of Inis-Clothraann, 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 Úa 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. Donnochadh, son of Domhnull

Argiallis, Ulster, and Kindred-Connell, into Connacht, and burnt Dunmore, Dunkerry, and Dunengall, and spoilt much of the country, but returned to their country without peace or pledges, and in that journey won O'Garnakay and Kindred-Moan. Moylemore O'Longsy, Bishop of Lismore, _suum videm feliciter finit._ Morough O'Roghan, king of Easterns" [Oriors], "mortuus est. Three O'Muldores murdered by O'Canannan."—_Ann. Ult., Cod. Clarcl._, tom. 49.

"A. D. 1159. King Mortagh came to Rowe-Connell, in Meath, and banished Dermott O'Melaghlin from out of all Meath, and deposed him of his principality, and confirmed Donnagh, his brother, in the possession thereof. Abbel, anchorite of Armagh, died. Rowrie O'Connor and Tyerman O'Reyrcke took their several cathes to be true to one another in all respects, whereupon they retraced against Mortagh, king of Ireland, and rebelled against him. Rowrie O'Connor made a wooden bridge at Athlone, that he might have passage to take the spoyleys of Meath. The forces of Meath and Teaffa came to hinder the making of the said bridge, with their king, Donnough O'Melaghlin, and fought with Rowrie O'Connor, where, in the end, Rowrie O'Connor's son was sore hurt of an irrecoverable" [recte, inerurable] "wound, whereof he died within a week after."

—_Ann. Clon._

"Iubhair Chinn-trachta.—Now Newry, in the county of Down.

"Gilla-na-naemh Úa Duinn.—For some account of poems written by him, see O'Reilly's _Descriptive Catalogue of Irish Writers_, p. lxxxv.
lá Munca bó Nuadhollain, tigíonna Dealbna mópe, ĝ la a macaib trí a anpoltaib  ĝ trína ciontaib réim. Úa Úa Macuaidhfaoi do marbaoid hi ríoll lár an Aireáideach Úa e Cianamánn, lá tigíonna Cenél Conaill por pínaód loac ĝ cleípeach Cenél Conaill buándim. An a Aireáideach réim ĝ vá Úa Cianamánóin oile imnaile píp dá marbaod lá Cenél Conaill 1 nóógaill a neimig. Lóipán Úa Cambelbaín, tigíonna Luadhna, do tuitim lá hAoide mac Conulaó Úi Cianamánn oíle imnaile píp trína péitil, 1 meabai, ar popcongpa Munúphataig Úi Lochlainn. Úe Úa hAlmaineáda, tigíonna Úa Maddale, do marbaod lá macaib an gollácoiye Úi Amechana. Óropar mac Torcail, tigíonna Átha chia, do marbaod lá Maolpóin Mac Ólollaphéanaí. Pílartadhach Úa Conaillb, tigíonna Saírne, canneal gaircnaí 1 sígéanna Mhie, véig. Díonnall mac Ólollaphéanaí, tigíonna raípepeight bpeaog, do marbaod lá Munúphataig, do Díonnall Úi Mhealnaidleann gan éicain. Munca bó Ruaidhinn, tigíonna Úa nCaoiáid, vég. Tádir Úa Píphail do marbaod lá a bhráthar réim, Úe Úa Beaighail. Ruaire Úa Tomaltaigh, taoípe Muintir Duibhceann, eimeach 1 sígéanna Úa Tuirpe, do tuitim lá ríphaid bpeairne. Óropar do Cenél Éochain im Úa nÁrpílphéanaí, 1 im mac Úi Neáill, do rómpan por Úa Lochlainn, 1 breac nó por déanaí doib páip. Mióaptaín máor por páip hi taitaípeart Éireann do pín 50 por mall an típ por máor. Cpeach tana lá hÚa Lochlainn na noíon por hÚi Taitaípe Ódheoc, gáps por bín beag tgitimé doib. Mánom Mhainge Luainn do cCenél Éochain Tolaí Oóc por Úa nÁrpílphéanaí, 1 por Díonnall Úa Épadám, 1 por Úib Pílphail, ná m por marbaoid pochaiti doib, 1 ar doin cúip mún do rocaip, co némhchiontach, Munúphataig Úa Néill lá Lochlainn Mac Úi Lochlainn, 1 do rocaip Úi Lochlainn inaipn mac oíogoill lá mac Úi Neáill. Sluaighi tana, lá Ruaire Úa e Cocobair, lá píg Conmait, co hAtá peine go lóiparap, 1 por gáid bruadhig píp

1 Uí-Macuille.—Now the barony of Inokilly, in the county of Cork.
" Ua Ruaithculain, lord of Uí-Eathach : i.e. O'Rogan, lord of Uí-Eathach, or Trealagh, in the new county of Down. The O'Rogans are still extant, but reduced to poverty and obscurity.
' Magha-Luachat : i.e. Luachat's Plain. This name is now obsolete, but it was probably the ancient name of the plain now called Magheracregan, situated near Newtown-Stuart, in the barony of Omagh, and county of Tyrone.
' 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 Maeleachlainn, King of Meath, was killed by Murchadh Ua Finnollain, lord of Dealbhna-mor, and his son, through [old] grudges, and through his own faults. Two of the Ui-Maeldoraidh were killed by the Aithchleirach Ua Canannain, lord of Cincl-Conaill, while under the protection of the laity and clergy of the Cincl-Conaill themselves. The Aithchleirach himself and two others of the Ui-Canannain were killed by the Cincl-Conaill, in revenge of their guarantee. Lorcan Ua Caindealbhain, lord of Laeghaire, fell by Aedh, son of Cuiladh Ua Caindealbhain, at Ath-Truim. Domhnall Ua Goirmleadhaigh, chief of Cincl-Moain, was slain by Maelruanaidh, lord of Feara-Manach, and the chiefs of Cincl-Moain along with him, through treachery and guile, at the instance of Muircheartach Ua Lochlainn. Aedh Ua hAnmchadha, lord of Ui-Maccaill, was slain by the sons of Gillacaech Ua hAnmchadha. Brodar, son of Tarcall, lord of Ath-clath, was killed by Macerion Mac Gillascachnaill. Fraithbheartach Ua Cathasaigh, lord of Saithne, lamp of the chivalry and prowess of Meath, died. Domhnall, son of Gillascachnaill, lord of South Breagha, was killed by Muircheartach, son of Domhnall Ua Maeleachlainn, without [his being guilty of any] crime. Murchadh Ua Ruadhlanach*, lord of Ui-Eathach, died. Tadgh 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 Cincl-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 Cincl-Eoghain] by Ua Lochlainn, to Tearmann-Daibheog, which forced a countless number of cows from them. The battle of Magh-Luadhat* was gained by the Cincl-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 Iiras*; and he took the hostages of the men of Teathbha and Meath.

* 'Ath-feine at Iiras.—This was the name of a ford on a stream near Ories or Oris, in the barony of Clonlonan, and county of Westmeath.
The Annals of Ulster and the Annals of Clonmacnoise give the events of this year as follows:

"A. D. 1160. Donagh O'Mahlequin, king of Meath, killed by Mac Finallan treacherously. O'Canauman, king of Kindred-Connell, killed by the Connells themselves by burning a house upon him by O'Boyll. Flathvartenagh O'Catha-say, king of Saithe, died. Finn O'Gennan, Bishop of Killkare, abbot of Monks, at the Nury for a long time, migrauit ad Dominum. Brodar mac Torkall, king of Dublin, killed by south Brey. The great slaughter of Magh-Lugatby Kyndred-Owen Telcha-Og, upon O'Garameal, Donell O'Krigeran, and O'Fachrachgs, that innumerable of them were slayne in that skyrminsh. Murtagh O'Neale was slayne by Logblin O'Logblin inowrently; but Logblin in revenge of that was killed by O'Neal's son. O'Garnicley was murdered by Donell O'Maturyn by the devise of O'Neale, having dishonored the clearks of Ireland, and the reliques or oathes. An army by Murtagh O'Neal, together with Tyrone, and Argyalls, to Mandula, to banish O'Garnicley, where he was slayne as aforesaid, and his head carried to Ardagh through Patrick and Colum-Kill."—Ann. Ul., Cod. Clarens., tom. 49.

"A. D. 1160. David Mac Mylecolm, King
and he placed Diarmaid, son of Domhnall Ui Maelchlechlainn, in chieftainship and lordship over them. There was a pacific meeting at Eas-Ruaidh, between Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair and Muireheartach Ua Lochlainn; and they separated from each other without concluding a peace or armistice. An army was led by Muireheartach Ua Lochlainn, with the people of the north of Ireland about him, to Ath-na-Dairbhrighse, 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-Gartach, to relieve Tighearnan Ua Ruairi, lord of Breifne, and Diarmaid Ua Maelchlechlainn, 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-Dergdhirc; and he took the hostages of Toirdealbach Ua Briain and the Dalgais.

The Age of Christ. 1161. Aedh Ua h'Oissin, Archbishop of Tuam, head of the piety and chastity of Leath-Chlann; Tadhg Ua Longargain, Bishop of Thomond; Isaac Ua Cuanain, Bishop of Eire and Ros-Cre, a virgin, and chief senior of East Munster; Maebhremaign Ua Roinn, Bishop of Ciarraghe Luachra; and Imhar Ua h'Uinreachtaigh, airchinneach of Macnámha, and [who had been] lord of Ui-Meith for a time, died. Ragnall Ua Dalaigh, ollamh of Desmond in poetry, died. Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, King of Connaught, took the hostages of Toirdealbach Ua Briain. An army was led by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, with the Connaughtmen, and Tighearnan Ua Ruairi, with the men of Breifne, into Meath, and took the hostages of the Ui-Faelain and the Ui-Fáilghe, and left Faclan, the son of Mac Fiachlain, in the lordship of the

of Scotland, Wales, and the borders of England, the greatest potentate in these parts of Europe, died. Eugenius Tertius, the Pope, and Conrad, the Emperor of Allmayne, died. King Mortagh granted the kingdom of Meath, from the river of Synen to the seas, to Moyleaghlyn mac Murrogh O'Melaghlyn, and the principality of the O-Bycus [the Ui-Briuin-Breifne] "to Tyernan O'Roirc, took their hostages, and returned to his own house. St. Bernard, abbot of Clarvall" [Chairvaux], "died. Melaghlyn mac Murrogh, king of Meath, tooke hostages of Offaelan and Offlaic, for their obedience to him."—Ann. Chon.

1 Bishop of Eide and Ros-Cre.—This bishoprick, which comprised the present baronies of Clonfisk 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 Ciarraghe-Luachra: i.e. Bishop of Kerry, or Ardfert.
Annga rioghachta eireann.

Pechlann Ua Conchobair la tighearna Ua hPailge. Shuancheadh le Muirechtaich Ua Laechlann i nUib hbrúin, i' ro mbuir an tír porime go páime Uic mhólaice. Taisgtheair gallf uain bhain co na riis, Oiarraimh mac Murbadha, a raeach conmce pín. Ó bhao Ua Nuachubh na Conchobair céireormh bhraighdo bá na rí a bhína Ua mbhrúin, Conmiche leite Mhuan Ua Mhóis, mac Ua Laechlann a cóisea de chailiúnn poroin, Ó bhao thao, cogaidh Laechlann sloth do Oiarraimh Mac Murbadha. Ri Eireann ina cheithre pháraí na Muirechtaich d'éin Artaidh do Thlinn i [Chapman]. Sligilh oile lát hUa Laechlann i Mhóis le ecnothaíl pín nior pearn, taechoth, cleibíd co h
ciath na Daorprighe, i' ro ghab a mbraighde uile. Ar an uaimh pín ro raonan eallacht CholamChille i Mhóis i Laechlann a comphach ColamChille, Plathéirtheach Ua bhorTlaín, tugadh do a eacán, a mnáic na eairgí, a bhína a bhí in fíorfre peire dan, aelt aphp trí airb porhghiochtain píche uisce ar céitear eacnach gil. Dórraíd Ua Raíallaí do naír-thi an Chomhbochtchullain Ua Ruaire, ar an eolaithe, o, mac leaktha leath an Maolpochtchullain bhorTlaín, a ríteadh air, do uaimh aon airb porhghiochtain píche uisce. Cuanrt Órippadh do thadhar lén plathéirtheach Ua bhorTlaín, a ríteadh air, bá toin do ríech freict thain, aet aphp trí airb porhghiochtain píche uisce, ar céitear eacnach gil. Dórraíd Ua Raíallaí do naír-thi an Chomhbochtchullain Ua Ruaire, ar an eolaithe, o, mac leaktha leath an Maolpochtchullain bhorTlaín, a ríteadh air, do uaimh aon airb porhghiochtain píche uisce. Cuanrt Órippadh do thadhar lén plathéirtheach Ua bhorTlaín, a ríteadh air, bá toin do ríech freict thain, aet aphp trí airb porhghiochtain píche uisce, ar céitear eacnach gil.

Leabhradh—Now Lickbhall, a well-known place in the barony of Fore, and county of Westmeath. —See note "u," under A. D. 1027, p. 514, supra.

"Bawn-Artghaile: i.e. Artghal's Peak or Pinnacle. Now unknown. This passage, which is left imperfect in all the copies of the Annals of the Four Masters, is here restored from Macgobhagan's translation of the Annals of Clonmacnoise. Dr. O'Connor translates it very incorrectly as follows:

"Dedit deinde Diarmituin O'Maolseachlann, nuarem Artgali" [Génn Artghaile] "Deo et ci." It should be: "Cntutit tum Diarmituin O'Maolseachlann Benn-Artghali" [Pinnam Artgali, pagum terra in Midia] "Deo et sancto Kiarrano,"

"Athorra-Dairbhrioghe.—Now Dervor, in Meath. See note 'u,' under A. D. 1160, supra.

"Domhnall Coemhbanach: anglice Donnell Ka-
Ui-Faelain, and Maelseachlainn Ua Conchobhair 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-Bladhmac. The foreigners and the Leinstermen, with their king, Diarmuid Mac Murchadhha, came into his house there. Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair gave him four hostages for Ui-Briuin, Connachta, 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 Diarmuid Mac Murchadhha. Muircheartach Ua Lochlainn was therefore, on this occasion, King of Ireland without opposition. He gave the half of Meath which came to him to Diarmuid Ua Maeleachlainn, and the other half was in the possession of Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair. After this Ua Lochlainn returned to his house. Diarmuid Ua Maeleachlainn granted Beaum-Arghaile 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-Dairbhrighe; 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, Flaitheartacht Ua Broichain; and their tributes and jurisdiction were given him, for they had been previously enslaved. The visitation of Osraighe was made by Flaitheartacht; 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 Maeleachlainn Ua Ruaire. His son, Gilla-Isa [Ua Raghallaigh], also fell by the same Maeleachlainn, on the following day. A house was [forcibly] taken by Cathal Ua Raghallaigh, i.e. the son of Godfrey, against Maeleachlainn Ua Ruaire, 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 Caindeaghain. Maeleachlainn, however, made his escape on this occasion. A victory was gained by Domhnall Caemhanach, son of Mac Murchadhha, and the Ui-Ceinnsealaigh, over the foreigners of Loch-Carman [Wexford], where many were slain, together with Ua Domhnall. Matudhan, vanagh. Keating states that he was so called because he was fostered at Cill-Chaemhain, now Kilcavan, near Gorey, in the county of Wexford. He is the progenitor of the Kavanaghs of Leinster. Giraldus Cambrensis states, in his Hibernia Esquographa, lib. i. c. 3, that this Domhnall was the illegitimate son of Dermot, King of Leinster.—See note 1, under A. D. 1155.
The Annals of Ulster and the Annals of Clonmacnoise give the events of this year as follows:

"A.D. 1161. O'Hossen, Archbishop of Con-
nacht, "migravit ad Dominum." The visitation of
Ossory made by the Coarb of Colum Kill,
Flathvertagh O'Brocolban, and had 27 gifts col-
lected for him; 420 ounces of pure sylver, viz.: 30
ounces in each gift. Gelfry O'Kelly killed.
An army by Murtagh O'Loughlin in Tir-Briúin,
and went over at Clonoeis through the country,
and Tierman" [O'Roirk] "left his cane for
them. From thence to Tibrat-Messan-Argialay
and Ula" [came] "thither to them Mac
Murachta, with Leinstermen, and a battle of
English" [recte, a battalion of Gallis or Danes], "that
they went all to Moy-Tethva. O'Conor came
over the Senan, and gave pledges to O'Lough-
lin, and O'Neaile gave him his whole contry"
[5th of Ireland]. "A house taken by Cathal
O'Rely upon Maehaghlin O'Rorke, in the midst
of Slany, where Murtagh O'Kelly, King of
Bregh, with a number of his chiefs about him.
grandson of Cronan, lord of Cairbre-Gabhra, fell by the sons of Mac Congeimhle. Domhnall, son of Conghalach, son of Cusine Ua Conchobhair Failghe, Tanist of Ui-Failghe, was slain by the Clann-MacEoghra. A battle was gained by the people of Thomond over those of Desmond, wherein were slain Maceseachlainn, son of Ceallachan, grandson of Cartach, and Amhlacibh Ua Doinnchadha, and many others. Another battle was gained by the same party over the people of Desmond, wherein were slain Aedh Ua Caeimh, lord of Fearn-Muighe, and two of the Ui-Anmhadha. 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 Cumeadha Ua Laechbachain, chief of Clann-Suibhne, was slain by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, in fetters, he being under the protection of Ciaran. Follamhan Finn Ua Follamhain 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 Lorcán Ua Tuathail, successor of Caeimhghin, was appointed to his place by the successor of Patrick. Cathasach Mac Comhaltain, lector of Doire-Choluim-Chille, died: he was a distinguished scholar. Diarmait Ua Leighten, lector of Cluain-Uamha, was killed by the Ua-Ciarmaic. The relics of Bishop Macinenn and of Cummaigne Foda were removed from the earth by the clergy

Melaghlin escaped. Iver O'Inrreghaty, Archimandeh of Mucknoa, and king of Meath a while, died. Another army by O'Neacle [recte, O'Loghlin], "into Meath, to meet all Ireland, both Clergy and laytie, to Ath-Darbre, where he toke all their pledges. In that journey were the churches of COLUM-Kille made free by Coarb of Colum, viz.: Flathvertagh O'Brodchan, and he had his dutyes and domination; for they were not free before that."

"A. D. 1161. O'Kloean, Cowarb of Saint Columbeekill, 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 cows in their pays, because he employed them before in divers services."

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1 Greine.—He is called Gregorius by Ware and others. He was of Danish descent, and was consecrated at Lambeth by Ralph, Archbishop of Canterbury, in 1121.—See Ussher's Sylloge, p. 98; and Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 311.

2 Various languages.—"Vir eximia sapientia, et variarum linguarum peritiæ praeclarus."—Trias Thaum., p. 309.

3 Lorcán Ua Tuathail: i.e. Laurence O'Toole.

—See note 4, under the year 1180; Colgan's Trias Thaum., p. 309; and Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 312, et sequent.

4 Cathasach.mac Comhaltain.—"A. D. 1162. Cathasachus, filius Comaltani, Scholasticus seu professor Theologia Ecclesiae Dorensis, praestans-tissimus, obit."—Trias Thaum., p. 505.
This page contains a Latin text discussing the history of Colmcille, with several references to the Synod of Cill Fhoreann (Clonmacnoise) and the Synod of Skryne (St. Patrick's). It mentions the intercession of St. Patrick in the establishment of the college at Colmacnoise and the naming of other places after him. The text also references the work of Colgan in the study of ecclesiastical history. The passage is rich in historical and religious context, providing insights into the early Christian church in Ireland.
of Brenaimh, 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-Chinntrachta 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, Flaithbheartach Ua Broichain, 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 Claenadhl [Clane], where there were present twenty-six bishops and many abbots, to establish rules and morality amongst the men of Ireland, both lay 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-clíath, 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 OLochlainn, and five score ounces of gold [were paid] by Diarmaid Ua Maeleachlainn to Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair for West Meath. Cill Ua Nílucain' and Ros-Mide a

qui non prîns fuerit alumnus, hoc est, Ardamachanam frequentaverit Academiam." — Triés Thaum., p. 309.

* Cill Ua Nilugain.—This is a mistake of transcription by the Four Masters, for Cealt Ua Milchon, or Cill Mae Milchon, now Kilmeelchon, in the parish of Lusmagh, barony of Garrycastle, and King's County.—See note 1, under A. D. 883, p. 534, supra.

* Ros-Mide: i.e. St. Mide's or Ide's Wood, now Rosmead, in the parish of Castletown, barony of Delvin, and county of Westmeath.

This passage is given in the Annals of Clonmacnoishe under A. D. 1164, thus:

"Kill-O'Milchon and Rossemide were freed by Dermott O'Melaghlyn, King of Meath, from all manner of cesse and presse forever, in honour of God and Saint Keyran.
O'Naca 7 vo Chiarph am é cormhí píoc plaqa co bpáct. Concothá mac Taóis Uí Ófhaim, vo márdal lì Mhírípeach mac mac Toppóealbain Úi Ófhaim. Caíal, mac mac Caíal Úi Mhúirpín, toipeá Clomne Caíal, òpí pè, óècc. Donnchad, mac mac ³ollapairc, tìgína Oppàge, óècc. Caíal Úa Raíallaí, tìgína Muntíne Maolamór, eipeach 7 lasgann Úa munún, vo báthah. Creach lì Maolpíchlann Úa Ruairc 1 eCiarph Úa Ciáppna, maom òna mìa Ciarphí bápprom co bpápecaob ar òammé. Maolpíchlann, mac Tìgínmì Uí Ruairc, píoíanna bréipne, canteil gairdèen, 7 em ght Leic Címan, vo mòrád ìa Muntíp Ómaolamór, 7 là mac Anmáid Úi Ruairc. Creach la Òímaoide Úa Maolpíchlann, la pìc Mìse, pop pìsh èb bòéipne, 7 toipéar Taóis mac mac Ciarphína Úi Óillleactúin lì bréipíb bréipne. Creach la Tìgínmì Úa Ruairc ar Ciarphí Úa Ciáppna, 7 òo roéar mac Mac Òímhann Úi Óillumùn, òon cùr mì a Ciarphíb. Còoccaob mop uèir Òearmuínaí, 7 Thaonnúnaí co ndìgha falla, 7 cù mì mò mòrád òm òammé bòppada. Macpânt Úa Maclach, taipréach Cénoil Ùaíye, óècc. Mac Donnchad mac mac Ciarph, go ghaball la Còpbmac mac mac Ciarph. Creach mop la Úib Pailge 1 nÈile, 7 nUípínum, co tucpat bùarp uibèine.

'Muintir-Meolmordha.—This was the tribe-name of the O'Reillys, and it became also that of their territory in the present county of Cavan.

The events of this year are given in the Annals of Ulster, as follows:

"A.D. 1162. The houses at Dyreï were sunnered from the churches by the Coarb of Colim-Kill, and by the king of Ireland, Murthagh O'Neale" [ref. Mac Neale O'Loghlin] "where 80 houses, or more, and the wall of Urbur, was made by the Coarb of Colim-Kill, with a curse to him that would ever come over it. Inlagh-Ivar, with its church, burnt. The Coarb of Patrick, Gillameadig mac Ráilly, at Chana, where there were 26 Bishops, with many Abbotts, persuading good rule and manners; and there did the Clergy of Ireland confer the degree of Archbishop of Ireland to the Coarb of Patrick, and" [determined] "that there should be no Lector-scollore in Ireland that were not adopted or suffered by Ardnag. An army of Murtagh O'Neale, with master of Leith-Gium, to Magh-Fithard, where they stayd a whole week burning of cornes and townes of the Galls. The Galls encountered their horse, and killed six or seven of them, and they got no good by that jobne. The Galls of Dublin spoyle by Berroy, Mac Macrecha, and he bore great sway of them, the like was not" [for] "a greate while before. Green, Bishop of Dublin and Archbishop of Lourster, quëerit. The Coarb of Patrick ordained Lorkan O'Toole in his place" [from] "being Coarb of Coemgin."—Ann. Ul., Cod. Clarend., tomm. 49.

Some of the same events are noticed in the Annals of Clonmacnoise, under the years 1162 and 1163, as follows:

"A.D. 1162. Meaghlyn mac Morrogh O'Melaghlyn, king of Meath, and the most part of
were freed by Diarmait Ua Maelchlaichainn, for God and Ciaran, from regal coigny [cess] for ever. Conchobhar, son of Tadhg Ua Briain, was slain by Muircheartach, grandson of Toirdhealbach Ua Briain. Cathal, grandson of Cathal Ua Mughroin, lord of Clan-Cathail for a time, died. Donneladh, son of Mac Gillaphadraig, lord of Osraige, died. Cathal Ua Raghallaigh, lord of Muintir-Maelmordha', head of the hospitality and prowess of the Ui Briuin, was drowned. A predatory incursion was made by Maelseachlaimn Ua Ruaire into Cairbre-Ua-Ciardha; but the men of Cairbre defeated him, and he left behind a slaughter of [his] people. Maelseachlaimn, son of Tighearnain Ua Ruaire, royal heir of Breifne, lump of the chivalry and hospitality of Leath-Chuinn, was slain by Muintir-Maelmordhais and the son of Annalui Ua Ruaire. A predatory irruption was made by Diarmait Ua Maelseachlaimn, King of Meath, upon the men of Breifne; and Tadhg, grandson of Carrghanlaimn Ua Gilla-Ultaian, was slain by the men of Breifne. A predatory irruption was made by Tighearnain Ua Ruaire upon the Cairbre-Ua-Ciardha, on which occasion the grandson of Finnbharr Ua Gearadhain was slain by the Cairbri. A great war broke out between Desmond and Thomond; and many depredations were committed, and men were slaughtered, between them. Macraith Ua Maclaght, chief of Cinc-Lughna, died. The son of Donneladh, grandson of Carthach, was taken prisoner by Cormac, grandson of Carthach. A predatory incursion was made by the Ui Failgh into Eire 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 Innosyn at the foord of Dongolman, and there took hostages of all the country of Teaffa, and established Donnogh O'Melaghlyn in the government of Meath, as king thereof. Tyerman O'Boyryck took prisoner Donnogh O'Kervell, King of Uriell, and fettered him with irons on his heels. Soone after Godfrey, or Godffry O'Rellye, tooke him away by force from the said Tyerman. 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'Fynnedall, King of Delvin-more, and by his sons, for the great and extortions dealings of the said Donnogh continually used against them.

"A. D. 1163. King Mortagh mae Neale went to Tyrbryun, preyed and spoyled that country, 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 Murrogh. He gave the one-halfe of Meath to Dermott O'Melaghlyn, and the other halfe to Rowrie O'Connor, King of Connought. Beann-Artaile was given by Dermott O'Melaghlyn, king of Meath, to God and St. Keyran." Jan. Com.
Mac Dommhao with meac Canéaz do elo a gneiceal. Úi Dhommuais, Ceallaic, Cúbotha, Cuitlén do marba la Maolriscleann Ua Coinebha, tiúma Ua Failge, pop lar Cille hachaid. An Corraimaí Ua Dubhtha, tiúna Ua nGhualadh a do marba la a triúbhe.

[snip]

"Successor of the two Sinchells: i.e. Abbot of Cill-achadh-Drema-soda, now Killough, in the barony of Geashill, King's County."

"Gro-Chiarain: i.e. St. Ciaran's or St. Kieran's house. This was the name of a small church, near St. Kevin's Kitchen at Glendalough, in the county of Wicklow."

"Gro-Chreimínigh: i.e. St. Kevin's House, now St. Kevin's Kitchen, a small church in ruins near the ruins of the cathedral church at Glendalough.—See Petrie's Inquiry into the Origin and Uses of the Round Towers of Ireland, pp. 427-431."

"A lime-kiln.—" A. D. 1163. Flathbertus antistes et clericus Dorensis spatio viginti dierum extranum et instruunt fornaeum septinginta pedes undique latina pro sale ad reparationem Ecclesie Dorensis exequenda."—Trias Thaum., p. 505."
annals of the kingdom of ireland.

son of Domnchadh, grandson of Carthach, escaped from fetters. The Ua-Dinmsaigh, i.e. Ceallach, Cabrogta, and Cuilen, were slain by Macseachlaimn Ua Conchobhair, lord of Ul-Failghie, in the middle of Cill-achaidh. Cosna- mhaigh Ua Dubhda, lord of Ui-Amlaigh, 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 Cnumhghall; Gillachiarain Ua Draigheen, successor of Fechin; and Macchiariain, chief serior of the men of Meath, a paragon of wisdom and piety, died. Gillabrighde Ua Dimnsaigh, successor of the two Sinchells; and Caillechdomhnaill, daughter of Naeneanaigh, abbess of Chaoin-Bronaigh, and successor of Samhthann, died. Gleann-da-locha was burned, together with Cro-Chiarain and Cro-Chaicinhghin, 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 Broichain, and the clergy of Colum-Cille, in the space of twenty days. A royal heir's feasting visitation was made by Niall, son of Muireheartach Ua Lochlainn, the son of the King of Ireland, through Leath-Chuinn. He proceeded to Ulidia, and first to Cill-sleibhe; afterwards into Airghialla, Tir-Bruinn, and Meath; and he committed various acts of violence in territories and churches, and particularly at Ceanannus, Ard-Breachain, Fobhar-Fechin, Eacharadh-Lobrain, and Chaoin-mic-Nois. He afterwards proceeded across Ath-Luain, into Connaught, with a force of twelve score men; and they feasted upon the Ua-Maine, but they were all killed by Conchobhair Ua Ceallaghe, Conchobhar Maennhaighe, and the Ui-Maine, through treachery and guile, except some deserters and fugitives; and Niall, son of Muireheartach Ua Lochlainn, was taken prisoner, and conducted in safety to his house, by advice of their meeting. Muireheartach Ua Macseachlaimn, i.e. the son of Domhnall, royal heir of Teamhair, fell off the bridge of Coreach, and was drowned in the Sabhhrain. The son of Finn Ua Cearbhall, lord of North Eile, was slain by Domhnall, son of Toirdheal-

barony of Dece, county of Meath.—See note *, under A. D. 1192.

* The Sabhhrain.—This was the ancient name of the River Lee, in the county of Cork.

The son of Finn Ua Cearbhall.—He was probably Maennnaighe, son of Finn, who was son of Domhnall Ua Cearbhall, lord of Ely-O'Carroll, who was slain by the Ui-Maine in A. D. 1071.

The Annals of Ulster notice a few of the same events under this year, as follows:

inanna rioghaicha eireann.

Ul Dhrim. Dicriosaí Oíarnága Ul Mbaollichlaínn lá féinid Mide, g cónaí réit uinge dór do cháitmar do Mhpéiseartáí Mac Loclamp tar cóim féin Mide. Cúisadh ía Príomhálaí do mapeád lá h'Aodh 'íi Ruaire tria tanga, máthta 1. t. trí mbeadh.

Cnúr Cnúr, mile cónaí mar glionn a cétair. Donnchaí ía Bríomh, 1. maí Dicriosaí, erpeop Cill Dálra, 1. Maolcheoirígína Úa Tromán, maic, in lúsmaí a thrí d'rainn a'Mhaónlaí, Plantbhíntacht Úa Broléam, g háthair Cholam Chille, 1 la rian Colam Chille, 1 la Mhpéiseartáí 'íi Loclamp, lá bí Eacchán, 1 tairm a d'fhéin pé e cétirsear lár. Lóipcead Úa M'aire, Cuanmaic Nic Náid, Cuanmaic Réaba, Lóipcead, g Tuama thá súilann. Lóipcead Lúsmaí a' m'fhor mugta ba noil a tais Donnchaí ía Chiabhall, tigína Oípí, Maíbíntacht, mac Néill, a Cítg', 1 maite Cenel Eóghan amn ná neapóis Husa bo leva. Mac Donncháda, mic mac Cúipéac, do mapeád lá a bhráthar lá mac Céimnaí. Céipéacht nó lá Píthaí Mnaich, 1 lá hUibh Píachaí Xána rípa 1 Cíip Eógan, Úa Cíipéac, tigína Úa Ríachaí Xána Spátha, do Thuitim la mac Néill Ul Loclamp. Mhpéiseartáí Úa Tuathail, tigína Úa Mhpéiseartáí, 1 plaic láin 1' ar emeach 1 gaircisco, deice ná ná tráipé. Tuama Bríime, 1 Cíip na 1'lua do Lóipcead. Dáibh, mac Ownmpléide Úa Cúipéac, do mapeád lá hUibh Cásdaí Útaí 1 pipluit. Maolcheoirígína Úa Conócaí Pálíc, do mapeád lá Clíom Mbaollichlaí. Anúlaíob, mac Giollachtaíín Úa Cúipéac, tigína Úpínnín, do dálra do Toirpéalbaí 'íi Mideáin.

Moylisa O'Corkran, Coarb of Connall, the head of Ulster devotion, qúéité. A lyme-kill made 60 foote on each side by the Coarb of Columkill. Flathvertagh O'Brolchan, and Columkill his sambac" [clergy] "for" [recte, in] "the space of 20 days."—Cod. Chann., tom. 49.

The great church of Doirc.—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:


6 Muireachtaír Úa 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 Muireachtaír was son of Gilla-comainhaíll, son of Donnchán, son of Gillacainghill, son of Gillacomainn, son of Donnchán, the son of Dunlaid, who died A. D. 1013.—See note 1, under that year, p. 77, supra.
bhach Ua Briain. Diarmaid Ua Macleachlainn was deposed by the men of Meath, and five score ounces of gold were given to Muireheartach Mac Lochlainn for the kingdom of Westmeath. Cucaisil Ua Finnallain was slain by Aedh Ua Ruaiire 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 Macleacimhghin Ua Gormain, master of Lughmhadh, chief doctor of Ireland, and [who had been] Abbot of the monastery of the canons of Tearmann-Feichin for a time, died. The great church of Doire, which is eighty feet [long], was erected by the successor of Colum-Cille, Flaithbheartach Ua Brochlain, by the clergy of Colum-Cille, and Muireheartach 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 Cearbhall, lord of Oirghialla, in which Muireheartach, son of Niall, King of Aileach, and the chieftains of Cincel-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 Fcara-Manach and the Ui-Fiachrach of Ard-sratha, in Tir-Eoghain. Ua Crichain, lord of Ui-Fiachrach of Ard-sratha, fell by the son of Niall Ua Lochlainn. Muireheartach Ua Tuathail², lord of Ui-Muiredaigh, and chief of Leinster in hospitality and prowess, died after penance. Tuaim-Greine and Tir-da-ghlas were burned. David, son of Donnsleibhe Ua hEochadhu, was killed by the Ui-Eathach-Uladh, by treachery. Macleacimhghin Ua Conchobhair Failghes, was slain by the Clann-Machughra. Amhlaeibh, son of Gillacemhghin Ua Ceinneidigh, lord of Ormond, was blinded by Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain.

The Annals of Ulster give a few of the events of this year as follows:


"and by Murtagh O'Neale" [recte, Murtagh mac Neale O'Loghin], "Archking of Ireland."

—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.

It is stated in the Dublin copy of the Annals of Innisfallen that a wonderful castle was erected in this year at Tuaim-da-ghualann by liuidhri, or Roderic O'Conor. In Harris's edition of Ware's Antiquities, p. 181, it is stated that this
Aor Cripit, mile céo rpeaccat a cuíg. Maghar Ua Canannán, tighrina Conell Conaill, décc. Cocead món, g comurpeachad eitir phiabi Míóe, g phiabi hreipir. Sinnum Ua Ruipce, tanari hreipir, do mapabá la hUa Ciapphá 1 la Carpmpá. Creaé món la Ruaini Ua Eócróbaip, g la cónsaó Chonnait uile por Carpillb i nuochar Siupca. Creach oile láir na phiabi céona por phiabi hreipir, g por Sainná, g por Uib Colgan go por oircpíte an tiri uile. Ro tomplpir utaíomunál ar Mhunriséitac Ua Lachlaínn, g do cómpir pluaig por Uib Méir, g pucéirat buí, g por mapírate uile. Creaé ona, leó por Uib ópeapail Aíntir, g creaé oile por Oí害怕 Ríuda. Silíceid món la Mhunriséitac iaraí éittir Conell Conaill, Eógam, g Arpíáltach in Ulcinb, g por eoirig, g por ampríte an tiri uile cen mo táirr phiabí céallta Ulaí, g tucéir ár típínine ar daoinni, in Céimapacac mac Tiolla eapcoib, g in Ua Lomán, g por hnuammapac Goa, mac Dúinnpleibe a hUleinb, ear níbem a piége ne, g por mapar Uaíomu uile in Ógall na Ua Loclamn a napat piége. Una Mhunriséitac Ua Loclamn co Conell Eógam co hImir Laáin por oircpíte 1 por imáír 1n an mhir. Tígbair iaraí Conell nEógam dá éirdh naír eapaircana nó daainle anúble, g do longaí imóda leó. Do bheachad iaraí na Ua Loclamn co hArp Maca. Taim de Oomchad Ua Caipball tigfina Círhiall, g Eochar Mac Dúinnpleibe in cónaiféal Mhunriséitac cír nóimípi piége poríopri de Mac Dúinnpleibe. Do mar Ua Loclamn an piége do san cinne Gaill in Ulcinb, g tucé Eocharac mac gae cómpir in Ulcinb dó, g a níthe réim a nsgallnáir por Ua Loclamn, g tucéar réim domna ó in cláirbá iné an lápla, g do mar beór báirse do Ua Loclamn, g rí Mhunriséitac don Chúipball por éitirn i. de Oomchad, g tucéar ona, baile do élpechílb Sáiball tína mar piége Mheac Loclamn. Tonnpealbaí Ua Óirim na amprízte la Mhunriséitac mac Tonnpealbaí, g a iomnaíbaí i Laígh. Silíceid lá

wonderful castle was erected in the year 1161.
—See Hardiman’s edition of O’Flaherty’s Chorographical Description of West Connaught, p. 25, note 4.

1 Inis-Lochlain.—Now Inishlougliain, a remarkable earthen fort in the barony of Upper Massareene, county of Antrim, near the boundary of the county of Down. This fort is called Enishlaghlin by Fynes Morison, who describes it as in Killultagh: “The fort of Enishlaghlin, seated in the midst of a great bog, and no way accessible but through thick woods, very hardly passable. It had about it two deep ditches, both compassed with strong pallisadoes, a very high and thick rampart of earth and timber, and well flanked with bulwarks.”—History of Ireland, vol. ii. p. 190.

1 The sword of the son of the Earl.—This was
The Age of Christ, 1165. Maghnus Ua Canannain, lord of Cinel-Conaill, died. A great war and mutual depredations between the men of Meath and the men of Breifne. Sitric Ua Ruaire, Tanist of Breifne, was killed by Ua Ciar-dha and the Cairbri. A great depredation was committed by Ruaidhri Ua 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 Muireheartach 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 Muireheartach [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, Eachmarchach Mac Gilla-Epscoib and Ua Lomain; and they banished Eochaidh Mac Duinmsleibhe from Ulidia, after having deprived him of his kingdom; and all the Ulidians gave their hostages to Ua Lochlainn for his royal power. Muireheartach 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 Duinmsleibhe, came to meet Muireheartach, to request that he would again restore Mac Duinmsleibhe 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 Muireheartach, son of Toirdhealbhach, and expelled into Leinster. An army was led by Ruaidhri Ua Con-

evidently a sword which Mac Duinmsleibhe had won from the Danes of the Hebrides.

\[\text{\textsuperscript{6} Dairech.} - \text{Now the barony of Mourne, in the south of the county of Down.}\]
Ruaidhri Ua c-Conchaire go Connacht, go Díbhinn nan co táin ahtar maithe Dearmanach na teagh milliádra obair na mBhuilme Mhíc Cárthaigh. D'fhonnall Mac Tiollachaireinne, tiobhna Orpaige, do inarbad lá Laoisigh Uí Mhórda. Macrath Ua Conchobair, tiobhna Saighde Uachtara, véce iarr naitríge. Rioghal Ua Maoilmheasa, tiobhna Phip CCeall, i Cennéil Bhaileach, camadh gairici 7 emith mb Meal, do inarbad lá hUaibh braccam. Tiollachaire Úa Maoibhréimh, eithteac Clonme Conchobair, véce.

Aithn Criomh, mile cé go raapach a re. Tiollmacaibh Ua hAnmheada, comhairba bpéinnm Cluain pírita, do écc. Celeabair Ua Conagail, aphinsnac tuige aoisheada Cluain mac Nóir, Úi Tioll na naoin Úa Ceallaigh, comhairba Uí Shuanaigh Uí Raith, véce. Scéim MacMait Mhóir, do cinnidh lá Ruaidhri Úa Conchobair, 7 roimh aithn do ráthar táith tiph ar teagh po cuimhneadh reachth a nÉarn. Macrath Ua Móirín do aithn a eprepuisthe, Úi Tiollá Criomh Ua Úi Coisada do oipíomh 1 cathair Connaicre iarrtúin. Aithn Maca do lórcadh na d'heit é o cróin Cholaim Chille go Cnock Érpeoir Éogain, 7 o Cnoic Érpeoir Éogain an d'araí peire a Cnock Órubair rath, 7 an páirt mide go na teampálaí cennsca píos leadh 7 Ríocht, 7 iarfe do tigírí aipín, 7 Speice ppi rath anuair ó é Cnock Scialaithe go Cnock mbíspúnne an taoisigh mac bhe. Duine Cholaim Chille 5i5 an Óuib peccleir do

1 LacLighis-Uí-Meola: i.e. Leix, O'More's country.

The Annals of Ulster give the events of this year as follows:

"A. D. 1165. Tiragh O'Brien banished from his kingdom of Munster by his son, Murtagh, who took the kingdome himselfe after his father. The revolt of Ulster against O'Loughlin; and an army made upon him, and tooke many cowes and killed. An army by the same upon O-Bressalls castely, and another upon Dalriada. An army of Murtagh O'Neal" [recte, of Murtagh mac Neale O'Loughlin], "both Connells, Owens, and Argills, and preyed all the country save" [only] "the prime churches of Ulster, and killed many of them about Mac Gillesbeg and O'Leany; and banished Eochy mac Donnleve out of Ulster, and O'Neal" [Mac Neale O'Loughlin] "gave the domination to Mac Dunlevy, and all Ulster gave their pledges to O'Neal" [recte, mac Neale O'Loughlin] "through his kingly power. Dermot mac Mic Arsun, the most liberall and stout of all O-Neachachs, mortuus est. An army of English and Galls of Dublin, with the Empresse's son, to conquer Wales; were there halfe a yeare bickering and battering, and yet could not prévayle; at reversi sunt sine pace retro. Muclochum Cennmor (Great head) mac Enrick, the best Christian of Irish Scotts, archkilling of all Scotland, full of all goodness, mortuus est. An army by Murtagh O'Neill" [recte, Murtagh mac Neale O'Loughlin] "and Kindred-Owen to Islhallachan, burnt the land and pulled it downe, until Ulster gave their pledges to O'Nele" [recte, to Mac Loghlin]. "Kindred-Owen about
chobhair and the Connaughtmen to Desmond; and the chiefs of Desmond came into his house, with their lord, Diarmaid, son of Cormac Mac Carthy. Domhnall Mac Gillaphadraig, lord of Osraighe, was slain by the people of Laciegis-Ui-Mordha. Macraith Ua Conchobhair, lord of Conchobhair, died after penance. Fearghal Ua Macmhumadh, lord of Feara-Ceall and Cineel-Fiachach, lamp of the prowess and hospitality of the men of Meath, was slain by the Ui-Bracain. Gillachrist Ua Maellbrenainn, chief of Clann-Conchobhair, died.

The Age of Christ, 1166. Gillamacaiblen Ua hAnmchadha, successor of Brenainn of Cluin-fearta, died. Celechair Ua Conghaile, airichinemaich of the Teach-acidheadh at Chlain-mic-Nois; and Gilla-na-nacmah Ua Ceallaigh, successor of Ua Suanaigh at Rathain, died. The shrine of Manchan, of Maethail, was covered by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, and an embroidering of gold was carried over it by him, in as good a style as a relic was ever covered in Ireland. Macraith Ua Morain resigned his bishopric; and Gillachrist Ua hEochaidh was afterwards appointed to the chair of Comhhaicne. Ard-Macha was burned in two streets, from the Cross of Colum-Cille to the Cross of Bishop Eoghan, and from the Cross of Bishop Eoghan in the second street to the Cross at the door of the fort, and all the fort with its churches, except the church of SS. Paul and Peter, and a few of the houses, and a street to the west of the fort, from the Cross of Seachmall to the Cross of Bright, except a little. Doire-Choltim-Chille, together with the Duibh-Regles, was burned. Lughmhadh, Sord-Choltim-

O'Loghlin came home with great triumph, many shippes, and great booties. O'Neale [recte, Mac Neale] "from thence to Armagh, whither came Donogh O'Caroll, Archking of Argall, and Eochay Mac Dunleve, to meete O'Neale" [recte, Mac Neale], "to persuade him to give his kingdome 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'Loghlin, and gave him many jewels, together with the Earl's son's sword, and bestowed the land of Barcha upon him, and O'Neill" [recte, Mac Nele O'Loghlin] "gave it to O'Caroll, and a towne was given to the Clearkes of Savall to prosper O'Loghlin's reign." —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 Arrolall's Monasticon Hibernicum, p. 410.

2 The chair of the Comhhaicne: i.e. the bishopric of Ardagh.—See Harris's edition of Ware's Bishops, p. 250.

3 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. 389.

4 Doire-Choltim-Chille.—A.D. 1166. Doria Divi Columbae usque ad Ecclesiam que Duibh-
lopecia. Luibh, Suip Cholann Chille, 7 Apb h6, do lopecao. Aeb 
Ua Maelpaiball, tigfina Capeuce brachaithe, do maipba do mac Neill 
Ui Loelann. Eochaiba mac Dumplebe Ui Eochaiba, mi Uaib, tairi gnacno, 
7 emf na nseoibal, do ballo na Muiripeach Ua Loelann, 7 an emf 
ba reagnt dnu Oibal Apae.7, n mac Longpib 7 mac mac Caipair Ua Plae-
pae, do maipba lap an pi6 celti na nap comapge comipba Phatrapece, 7 
bacla lora, Ohomchaib Ui Ceibball, tigfina Opjiall, 7 nap comapge mno, 
la6 7 clepece cuapcejpt C6ptinn uile. Suanfio d6 Oomchaib Ua eCeapball 
ap pm h6 t6ip nEoccam do noigu emf Phatrapece, 7 a emf pem. Tpi 
ca6a corinopba tion a phluaq, ca6 Opjiall, ca6 Ua mbrimn dprinme, 7 ca6 
Cominaene. Ranagata na pl69 pm co Letip Cum 1 Plohaib Ua nCe6baic 
1 t6ip Eoqain, inna corinamac doib 7 do Ua Loelann, 7 do Chenel Eoqain co 
nuatao pl6ig, Peceat cat amnur etrpeaq stuppna tobhna, 7 po meadana 
rop Chenel nEoqain, 7 po maipba Muiripeach Ua Lachlann, amnr6 
Epreann uile, an cemidc 5iale, 7 bpeipe, emf, 7 fingania katieap collan 
na pi6, pi6 ar na6 bupi6f cat n6 comilann ma6 50 pm, 7 po bupi iolcata. Ro 
maipba ma pappao pm cat hi pm hUa Sioillalanme, 7 hUa hAomull, na 
torpeac Eloqain6 caipjoe, 7 Mac Sillemaipmail, torpeac Chenel Peapaib 
co pochaib uile. Ap acc taipniqpe ca6a Le6i cammm, 7 an ca6a pm po paio 
Dacipoco 1. naon a hAiposeal:

Le6i Cammm, 
Do maipar n69 nphatte a69, 
Tapaipmaip acc Letip Cum, 
Cio ciam, cio cum, r6 cial mall.

regles appellatur, incendio devastatur."—Trias 
Thanae, p. 505.

The preposition co in this sentence is doubt-
ful, 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 
Ulter that he is in error.

* Ard-bha.—Now Arboc, in the barony of Dun-
gannon, county of Tyrone, and about two miles 
west from Lough Neagh.—See note under A. D. 
1103.

* Leitr-Luin.—This name is now obsolete; 
but it is mentioned in an Inquisition (Utopia, 
No. 4, Jac. I.) as situated in le Fues, and as hav-
ning belonged to the abbey of Peter and Paul, 
Arimagh. It was granted to Sir Toby Caulfield 
(Utopia, Armac, 40 Car. 1. and 10 Car. 11.), 
and from the denominations mentioned in con-
nexion with it we may safely infer that it is 
situated in the parish of Newtown-Hamilton, 
barony of Upper Fews, and county of Armac.
See the Ordnance Map, Armac, sheet 28.
Chille, and Ard-bo, were burned. Aedh Ua Macflabhaill, lord of Carraig-Brachaidhe, was slain by the son of Niall Ua Lochlainn. Eochaidh Mac Duinn-sleibhe Ua hEochadha, pillar of the prowess and hospitality of the Irish, was blinded by Muircheartach Ua Lochlainn; and the three best men of the Dal-Araidhe, i.e. two Mac Loingsighs, and the grandson of Cathasach Ua Flathrae, were killed by the same king, in violation of the protection of the successor of Patrick and the Staff of Jesus; of Donnchadh Ua Cearbhaill, lord of Oirghialla; and in violation of the protection of the relics, laity, and clergy of all the north of Ireland. After this an army was led by Donnchadh Ua Cearbhaill, into Tir-Eoghain, to revenge [the violation of] the guarantee of Patrick and his own guarantee. Three large battalions was the number of his army, [i.e.] the battalion of Oirghialla, the battalion of Ui-Briuin, i.e. of Breifne, and the battalion of Connhaicne. These hosts arrived at Leitir-Luin, in the Feadha of Ui-Eachdhach, in Tir-Eoghain. When these met Ua Lochlainn and the Cinel-Eoghain with a few troops, a fierce and merciless battle was fought between them, in which the Cinel-Eoghain were defeated, with the loss of Muircheartach Ua Lochlainn, Monarch of all Ireland, the chief lamp of the valour, chivalry, hospitality, and prowess of the west of the world in his time; a man who had never been defeated in battle or conflict till that time, and who had gained many battles. There were slain along with him in the battle, Ua Gillalainne and Ua hAdhmaill, two distinguished chieftains, and Mac Gillamartain, chief of Cinel-Fearadhaigh, with many others. It was to foretell the battle of Leath-Caimn and this battle, Dachiarog, i.e. the saint of Airegal, said:

Lethi-Cam!
Great heroes shall perish there,
They shall be caught at Leitir-Luin,
Though far, though late, though slow.

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.

Dachiarog.—He is the patron saint of Erigal-Keeroge, in Tyrone.—See this quatrain already quoted under the year 825, p. 429, supra. It is quite clear that the Four Masters took Leitir-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-Eimr, the plain in which the church of Donaghmore, near Armagh, is situated; but Leitir-Luin is in the Feadha of Ui-Eachdhach, now the Fews.
1160 annalla rioghaichte eireann. [1166.

Sluairí lámh Ruairí Ua Conchobair co hÉapr Ruaidh, 7 mo ñab gheall Cenél Conaill. Slógí lámh Ruairí Ua cConchobair 50 Conaíteach 50 bpearrab Moche, 7 go bhrpaigh Thubha co hAith chlaic, 7 mo rígh ait Ruairí Ua Conchobair féab ar ónóparé a mo rígh mi miú na ghaimealaí, 7 mo édir naic roim a thiar arís do na Dáil na bhfan tum, naíobh mo threátaí na réic ceó bo ná pib pearsab Éireann doí. Ó bhuaictear Slógí cona ríghaitse don cúmiú naíobh Ua Conchobair agus doim Conaíteach do lorg achoíteoil 7 a thairg. Ó buigh mar a mhi Ruairí 50, an píobaire céanna lair ar eolais i Laisnín, 7 mo ñab a níshalla, 7 do líom húrpin 50 ro bheánaic 50 nó pór, 7 iarradh i nUb Cennpealaí, 7 mo ghabhnaí Díarmaida mac Mhurchadh 7 Ua Cennpealaí arís naíobh. Sluairí mór mo réimí lámh Ruairí Ua Conchobair 50 Conaíteach 50 bpearrab bpealín 7 go bhrpaigh Moche 1 Laisnín 1 nOprpaíthin, 7 1 Muíam baptaim, 7 taingaítear moicraí Loíse Nóga níl ma áithch. Ro gach eis an Muíam ar do 1, a lít do 1 ó lóimí, 7 an lít naíobh do Díarmaid mac Cébrdena. Sluaírí lámh Thigírain Ua Ruairc co bhrpaigh bpealín, 50 bpearrab Moche, 50 nGallab Útha chlaic, 7 do Laisnín in Ub Cennpealaí, 7 po hionn-

1 Fearna.—Now Ferns, in the county of Wexford. The present ruined castle of Ferns, now the property of Richard Donovan, of Ballymore, Esq., who has fitted up a small chapel in one of its towers, is supposed by some to have been erected by Dermot Mac Murrough; but the Editor, after a careful examination of the ruins, has come to the conclusion that no part of the present works is as old as Dermot’s time.

2 Fóill-dhreachat: i.e. the Dark Wood. This is probably the place now called Fiddaragh, situated near Graiguemanagh, in the county of Kilkenny.—See Inuiís, Kilkenny, No. 8, Car. II.

The Annals of Ulster record the events of this year as follows:

3 A.D. 1166. Hugh O’Moilíavail, king of Carrickbraghy, killed by Murtagh O’Loghlin, per dolun. Armagh burnt on St. Senan’s day, from Coimh Kil’s Crosse on both sides to Bishop Owen’s Crosse; the Rath all, with the churches, beside Paul and Peter’s Regles, and a few other houses, and a streete by the Rath westerly from Seghinn’s Cross to St. Brigit’s Cross, but a little. Kells, Lugna, Iniskynedea, and many other churchlands, burnt. Dyric-Column-Kille, for the most part, burnt. The Black Regles burnt, quod non auditem est ab antiquis temporibus. And Ardno by Neans Makany Makilimori O’Morna and Crotryes. Eocha mac Dunlevy blinded by Murtagh O’Neal’ [recte, Mac Neale O’Loghlin]. “contrary to the warrants of the Corb of Patrick, Jesus’s Staff, and Donogh O’Carroll, archking of Arghalls. An army by Rory O’Connor into Meath, from thence to Dublin, and took the pledges of Galls, Mac Moreoa’s, and all Leinster; from thence to Drogheda to come to Arghal; 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 Cined-Conaill. An army was led by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, with the Connachtmen, the men of Meath and of Teathbha, to Aeth-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. Fearnach was burned by Mac Murchadha, from fear that the Connachtmen 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-dorchach, 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 Connacht, Breifne, and Meath, was led by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair into Leinster, into Osraighche, 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 Cartaigh]. An army, composed of the men of Breifne and Meath, and of the foreigners of Aeth-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-Briuins, and Connacene, to Tirone, to set upon O'Loghlin, at the draught [i.e. instance] “of Kindred-Owen, themselves having forsaken O'Neall” [recte, Mac Neale O'Loghlin], “archking of Ireland. O'Neale” [recte, Mac Neale O'Loghlin] “came with a few of Kindred-Owen-Tulcha-Og, to set on them to the wood called Fi-Oneghtach, and those same” [i.e. even those] “forsake him, whereby Murtagh O'Loghlin, king of Ireland, was slayne, who was Augustus of the north-west part of Europe all, in all vertues, and a few of Kindred-Owen were slain about 13; and that was a marvellous example, and a great 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 saran” [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 Tiorman 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 clothes.”—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.
The text is a transcription of a Latin document, containing historical and genealogical information. The document is discussing the lineage and territories of the Mac Murcha family. The text includes references to various places and individuals, such as Inishowen, Ceampac, and other historical locations. The document also mentions the importance of the place to the Mac Murcha lineage, indicating its significance in the context of the family's history.

The text is a mixture of Latin and Irish, with a focus on genealogical records and historical context. The document is likely a extract from a larger manuscript, possibly a genealogical or historical record. The text is written in Latin script, with a focus on the lineage and territorial claims of the Mac Murcha family.

The document contains several references to historical figures and places, such as Inishowen, Ceampac, and other locations in Ireland. The text is written in a formal style, typical of historical documents, and provides a detailed account of the family's lineage and territorial claims.

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was banished over sea, and his castle at Fearna was demolished. They set up as king, Murchadh, the grandson of Murchadh, he giving seventeen hostages to Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, to be sent to Tir-Fiachrach-Aidhne. A battle was gained by the Dartraighi, and the son of Donnchadh Ua Ruaire, over the men of Larg and Tuath Ratha, where numbers were slain. The blind Ua Conalita, 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 Luminnech; Ua Flannain, Bishop of Chlain-Uamha; Cinaeth Ua Cethernaigh, priest of Inis-Clothran; Mor, daughter of Domhnall Ua Conchobhair Failghe, Abbess of Cill-dara; Maelmichael Mac Dothechain, noble priest, chief sage, and pillar of piety of the family of Ard-Macha; and Ua Dubhacan, i.e. Gillagori, successor of Einde of Ara, died. Toirdhealbhach, son of Diarmaid Ua Briain, King of Munster and of Leath-Mhogha, a man who had aimed at [the sovereignty of] all Ireland, the best man that came in his time for bestowing jewels and wealth upon the poor and the indigent of God, died. Muireheartach, son of Ladhmaam Ua Duibhdhiorma, lord of Fordruim, 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 Maelmhaidh-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 Dubhthaih, Archbishop of Connaught; Lorcan Ua Tua-thail, Archbishop of Leinster; Tighearman Ua Ruaire, lord of Breifne; Donnchadh Ua Cearbhaill, lord of Orghialla; Mac Duinmsleibhe Ua hEochadha, King of Ulidia; Diarmaid Ua Maelseachlainn, 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 Maeleachlainn, four

* Ath-buidhe-Tlachtgha: i.e. the Yellow Ford of Tlachtgha, now Athbboy, 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.
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 Thumianum*, p. 310, and as Mr. Moore believes.—See his *History of Ireland*, vol. ii. p. 199.

*Colgan.*—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 Cíneál-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.

*Conn-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; Muircheartach Ua Briain, lord of Thomond; Diarmait Ua Maeleachlainn, King of Meath; Donnchadh Ua Cearbhaill, lord of Oirghialla; and all the chieftains of Leinster. They afterwards arrived in Tir-Eoghain, and Ua Conchobhair divided the territory into two parts, i.e. gave that part of Tir-Eoghain north of the mountain, i.e. Callainn, 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 Maclaedha, 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 Conoc-Ainc, with many jewels and riches. Diarmait Mac Murchadha returned from England with a force of Galls, and he took the kingdom of Ui-Ceinnsealach. Another army was led by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair and Tighearnan Ua Ruaire into Ui-Ceinnsealach, until they arrived at Gill-Osnadh. A battle was fought between some of the recruiting and cavalry of Connaught, and the cavalry of Ui-Ceinnsealach; and six of the Connaughtmen, together with Domhnall, son of Tadhg, son of Macruanaidh, were slain in the first conflict; and there were

the county of Limerick.

"Galls."—Hitherto to the word Goill, or Gaill, foreigners, is invariably applied to the Norsemen, or Scandinavians; but henceforward it is applied to the English.

"Gill-Osnadh."—Now Kellistown, in the barony of Forth, county of Carlow.—See note *, under the year 469, p. 152, supra.
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.

2 For his church: i.e. as an atonement for the wrong done him by Dermot.

3 The church of the nuns at Cluain-mis-Nois.—The ruins of this church are still extant and in tolerable preservation at Clounacnoise. Dearbh-forgail, 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.

4 Adhain: i.e. Rock of the limpid Spring, now Elphin, the head of an ancient bishopric in the barony and county of Roscommon.—See Colgan’s Trias Thaum., pp. 89, 139; O’Flaherty’s Ossia, part iii. c. 78; and Archdall’s Monastic Hibernica, p. 609.

The Annals of Ulster record the events of this year as follows:

“1 A.D. 1167. Murtagh mac Lamon O'Duirdinna, king of Fordrom, the upholder of the
slain in the second conflict, by Tighearnnan Ua Ruairc, twenty-five of the Ui- Ceinnsealaigh, 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. Diarmait Mac Murchadha afterwards came to Ua Conchobhair, and gave him seven hostages for ten cantreds of his own native territory, and one hundred ounces of gold to Tighearnnan Ua Ruairc for his cinéach. Dearbhail, daughter of Donnchadh Ua Macleachlainn, died at Cluain-mic-Nois, after the victory of will and confession. Uada Ua Concaenaun [who had been] lord of Ui-Diarmada at first, and afterwards in religion, died at Cluain-mic-Nois. The church of the Nuns at Cluain-mic-Nois was finished by Dearbhforgaill, daughter of Murchadh Ua Macleachlainn. Fabharr-Fechine, Ailfín, and Birra, were burned. Muireadhach, the son of Mac Cana, was slain by the sons of Ua Lochlainn. A church was erected at Cluain-mic-Nois, in the place of the Dearthach, by Conchobhar Ua Ceallaigh and the Ui-Maine.

The Age of Christ, 1168. Flannagan Ua Dubhthaigh, bishop and chief doctor of the Irish in literature, history, and poetry, and in every kind of science known to man in his time, died in the bed of Muireadhach Ua Dubhthaigh, at Cunga. Macraith Ua Morain, i.e. bishop of the men of Breifne, the son of Ua Dúnain's foster son, died at Ardachadh of Bishop Mel, in the eighty-third year of his age. The Bishop Ua Cearbhaill, Bishop of Rosailithir, died. Murchadh Ua Muireadhach, 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 Gabhrat, son of Duairic Ua Tadhgain, great priest of Cluain-mic-Nois, died. Muircheartach,

commonwealth of the north, falsely killed by Donogh O'Duvirdra and Bredagh, in the midst of Moybile [Moville in Inishowen], and two of his sons killed the next day, and one blinded. An army by Rory O'Conor, with the nobility of Ireland with him, to Ardmagh, from thence to Belagh-greene, and from thence to Fertamenvla; and Kindred-Owen gathered about Nell Mac Loghlin in tattle array, to venture upon all Ireland in their campe; but God himself prevented that by Patrick his blessing and the goodness of Rory O'Conor, and the rest of Irish-men, for Kindred-Owen strayed into a grove of willowes, and, thinking it was the camp, fell upon it, and killed some of themselves; and the arrayes 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 Farmanagu and over Esroa, and came safe home. Mureagh Mac Canay killed Mac Logblin's son, through Patrick and the Bachall-Isa, also by the draught [instance of procurement] "of his own brothers."—Cod. Clarend., tom. 49.
pi Muían, 1 píobaína Epeann (mac mair i do Ruaíóir Ua Conchoibhir eorpse) i marbhaí lár na mairi Chonchoibhir Uí Ógairn, 1 a marbhaí féin i bhfuinntoir go na laistí socair lár hUa Páeláin tíseartha i na dhíear Muían, 1 bái do Ruaíóir Ua Conchoibhir do mhan freisin an ghnoth hirpin. Ro marbhaí go cónaí mar ní ufraí na Diarmait p. Íoma, 1 lár hUa Páeláin, 1 ríte mocc eorpaigh go na muinntóirí. Ríise Muían do chuid aí ón anála, mac Tánaiste Epeann ar d'áthair Muicheamhataigh, a bháthar. Muichead Ua Pínaullaim, tíseartha Dáibhín móir, ro marbhaí lár Diarmait mar Óonghacha Uí Mhaolpealachinn i uforaí a aithní tach comóide cóscead Conaict 1 Áirghiall. Eo na mac Muicheadha, píobaína Laigín, go dothaí lár hUa Níollapáitir na. Óonghach, tíseartha Óppasge. Comóide lár Ruaíóir Ua Conchoibhir, lá píth Epeann go cóscead Conaict uile, 1 lá Tíseartha Ua Ruain, tíseartha óbreiphe, lá Óonghacha Ua Céapball, go nÁirghialaí aíc Ochana, go címignigh a nenhéir ar Óhammer Ua Mhaolpeachlaíonn, 1 ar píth Mhíde ar marbhaí Uí Pínaulláin leó tar comóide cóscead Conaict 1 Áirghiall. Ro marbhaí ain, píth Mhíde co na píth òr ceó bó na nímeach mór, 1 eópach oile do Ócellbna. Aonáic Tailltín níompa do dhiárnaí lá píth Epeann, 1 lá Let Chunn don éip 1 po leicéidet a òrgapnigh 1 a macrpealas na Mullach a d'fhogainn go Mullach teifeann. Diarmait Ua Mhaolpeachlaíonn do aerphásá lár hUa Páeláin Mhíde a níse na mbó réipaithe. Mainn atá aon comóide osciúim Cimhalgaí mar nUa Maolpeachlaíonn go nífaiph Mhíde pop cat Úacht Líne, ó in titheachtaíochrontaí i na maic Óhammer Uí Súirtín do Shal-lingusaigh, 1 ro marbhaí Conchoibhir mar Mhíce Cappghaíonna am réipóide am maoiní. Ó纠纷bail, nísfh Uí Chunn, bhí Mhíce Cappghaíonna, tice na mburaí

1 Eanna Mhac Murchadha:—He was the son of Diarmait, King of Leinster, and the ancestor of the family of Kinsellagh.

2 Ocha:—Generally written Ocha. This was the name of a place near Tara, in Meath.—See note 4., under A. D. 178, p. 150, supra.

3 The fair of Tailtin:—This was the last time the national fair of Tailtin, now Teltown, near the River Sce or Blackwater in Meath, was celebrated.—See note 3., 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 Mullach-Tailten, i.e. the summit of Tailtin, or Teltown. A straight line drawn from Mullach-Aiti to Mullach-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 Faelain, 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 Faelain, as were seven sons of chieftains, with their people. The kingdom of Munster was assumed by Domhnall, son of Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, after his brother, Muircheartach. Murchadh Ua Finnallain, lord of Dealbhna-mor, was slain by Diarmaid, son of Donnchadh Ua Macseachlainn, in revenge of his father, in violation of the protection of the people of the province of Connaught, and the Airghialla. Euna Mac Murchadha, royal heir of Leinster, was blinded by the grandson of Gillaphadraig, i.e. Donnchadh, lord of Osraige. A meeting was convened by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, King of Ireland, with all the people of Connaught; Tighearnan Ua Ruairi, lord of Breifne; and Donnchadh Ua Cearbhaill, with the Airghialla, at Ochaimn, to demand their eric from Diarmaid Ua Macseachlainn 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 eric and another eric to the Dealbhna. On this occasion the fair of Tailltin 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 to Mullach-Taiten. Diarmaid Ua Macseachlainn was deposed by the people of East Meath, in revenge of the payment of the aforesaid cows. The victory of Ath-an-chomair, at Drum-criaigh, was gained by Ua Macseachlainn and the people of West Meath over the battalion of Tuath-Laighne, wherein many were slain, together with the son of Gairbheth 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,

\(^v\) *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.  

\(^a\) *Druim-criaigh*. — More usually written Druim-Criaidh, now Drumree, a townland in the parish of Kilcumny, barony of Delvin, and county of Westmeath. This place is mentioned in the Dindsenachus, and celebrated in a romantic tale called the Battle of Druim-Criaidh.  

\(^1\) *Tuath-Laighne*.—Now the barony of Luine, in the county of Meath.
QHaca nonoip Donnchadk His airpije, pucpac mp paoi airjuje, po and Duhhchohhlach anglice ccpuicipecr, naoi. oipecaip tid6 TTIaj fneclann a TTlaire rrapacr bii Conjalac [1169. and eccailpiB. do ninip TTlaoileachlainn cijeapna IfccpaD coblac, DO nealbaij la mbuaiD onjra Dealbaij, coimbe TTlurha ndin Decc. iiapal Dpiop Qrhlaoib Let Gpeann, formed Petrie's O'CarroU. Round daughter nor's year 'kings' year.

The "A. D. 1168. Murtagh mac Donell O'Briain, king of Uladh, killed at Dumnasciath by" [mac Conner's son, and] "Murogh Mac Carthy his son, king of Desmond; and mac Conner's son was killed for that soon after by Dermod Fyn and by O'Faelan, and seaven of his nobility with them elpiai men. Flannagan O'Dubhthay, Bishop of the Tuathes, 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 Osory, came to his house, and gave him four pledges, and sent his army before him over Athlone into Munster, and himself over at Athlone to Maglerny" [Moylena] "to meet the rest of Ireland, until they came to Grendecliagh; and Mac Carthy came to his house and gave nine pledges
died after the victory ofunction and penance, and was interred in Iuis-Clothrann. Donnchadh Ua Cearbhail, 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 Cineł-Eoglain, after the victory

of unction and penance, and after bestowing three hundred ounces of gold, for the love of God, upon clerics and churches. An army was led by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair and Tighearnan Ua Ruaire to Aine-Cliach [Knockany]; and they obtained hostages, and divided Munster into two parts between the son of Cormac Mac Carthaigh and Domhnull, son of Toirdhealbach Ua Briain; and three times twelve score cows were given to Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair by the people of Desmond, as eric for [the killing of] Muireheartach Ua Briain. Conchobhar Lethdhearg, son of Maelseachlainn Ua Conchobhair, lord of Corca-Modhruada, was killed by the son of his brother. Domhnull Ua Sledhinn, chief poet of Oirghialla, died. Amhlacibh Mac Innaighechorach, chief ollamh of Ireland in harp-playing, died. Dubhchobhlaich, daughter of the son of Tadhg, i.e. of Maelseachlainn Ua Macruanaidh, and wife of Toirdhealbach, King of Connaught, died. The chieftains of Cineł-Eoglain and the comharba of Doire came into the house of Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, King of Ireland, at Ath-Luain; and they carried gold, raiment, and many cows with them to their houses.

The Age of Christ, 1169. Conghalach Ua Tomaltaigh, noble priest and chief lector of Cluain-mic-Nois, and the paragon of wisdom of the Irish, died. Magh-co of the Saxons, with its church, Fobhar-Fechine, and Daimhliag-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-Macha, in honour of

to him; and Munster was divided in twanye between Cormack" [MacCarthy]. "and Donell O'Brien; and he took 140 cows by force, for Morogh O'Brien's satisfaction, Erack from Desmond, and O'Connor returned to his house. Donogh O'Carroll, Archking of Argiall, strucken with a servant's hatchet of his owne, viz., O'Duyna, and the king drunk, and died."

* Lector of Ard-Macha. -This passage is translated by Colgan as follows:

probably, therefore, of Flemings that the colonies planted in these two Irish baronies" [namely, the baronies of Forth and Bargie, in the south-east of the county of Wexford] "consisted. "Even at the present day," says Mr. Beauford, "the port and countenance of the inhabitants often designate their origin, especially among the females, many of whom, if dressed in the garb of the Netherlands, might be taken for veritable Dutchwomen."—MS. of Mr. Beauford, cited in Brewer's Beauties, &c."

The Editor, when examining the baronies of Forth and Bargie for the Ordnance Survey, was particularly struck with the difference between
Patrick, to instruct the youths of Ireland and Alba [Scotland] in literature. Diarmait Ua Maelseachlainn, King of Meath, of the foreigners of Ath-cliath, of Ui-Faile, and Ui-Faichain, head of the prosperity and affluence of his tribe, was killed by Domhnall Breaghach, son of Maelseachlainn Crosach, and Domhchadh Ceinsealach Ua Ceallaigh, and the men of Breagh. 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-Bladhna, son of Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, King of Munster and of the two Eileis, 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 Maelmiadhnaigh, chief of Muantir-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 Magnus Ua h'Eochadha, King of Ulidia, and Murchadh Ua Cearbhaill, 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 Ruairi, 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 Cíneál-Eóghain 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, Cogds, and other natives of the baronies of Forth and Bargie, are generally short and stout.

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 Dainlig, viz., the sanctuary of Kynan [now Duleek], "burnt. Dermot O'Melaghlin, king of Meath, killed by his brother's son, Donell Bregagh (i. Liar)" [recte, the Bregian.—En.], "and Donagh Kinsclagh 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." — Col. Calendar., tom. 49.

1 *Commam, son of Faechu.— He is the patron saint of Roscommon, in Connacht, where his festival was celebrated on the 26th of December. According to O’Clery’s Irish Calendar, Commam (son of Faechu, son of Drehlan, of the race of Roldraghe), 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 Archiball’s *Monasticus Hibernicum*, p. 618.

2 *Bishop of Louthe-Connacht*: i.e. of Armagh.

3 *The Uí Carraige.— A sept seated in the parish of Killyman, in the diocese of Armagh.—See note 4, under A. D. 1044, p. 845, supra.

4 *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, Giraldus Cambrensis, in his *Hibernia Exponiada*, lib. i. c. 26:

“O virum virtutis unicum, verique laboris exemplum, fortune varie, sortique adverse plus quam prosperi sequer obnoxium. O virum toties tam in Hibernia quam Cambria utrasque
The Age of Christ, 1170. The relics of Comman, son of Eadchuir, were removed from the earth by Gilla-Iarlaithe Ua Carmacain, successor of Comman, and they were enclosed in a shrine with a covering of gold and silver. Maelruanaidh Ua Ruadhain, Bishop of Luighne-Chonnacht, chief senior, and a paragon of wisdom and piety, [died]. Maelmordhae Mac Uaireorghe, a learned charitable senior, the prosperity and affluence of Cluain-mic-Nois, and head of its Culdees, died in the month of November. Cormac Ua Lumluini, lector of Cluain-fearta-Brenainn, the remnant of the sages of Ireland in his time, died. Diarmaid Ua Bracín, successor of Comman, and chief senior of East Connaught, died at Inis-Clothrann, after the ninety-fifth year of his age. Conchobhar, son of Muireheartach Ua Lochlann, lord of Cinel-Eoghain, and royal heir of Ireland, was slain by Aedh Beg Mac Cuna and the Ui-Caracain, 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, Tailite, daughter of Muireheartach Ua Macleachlainn, and wife of Domhnall, son of Murchadh Ua Fearghail, chief of Muintir-Anghaile, died in the fortieth year of her age. Aindileas, son of Gilla-Aenghusa Ua Clumhain, who was an ollamh in poetry, died. Domhnall, son of Toirdhealbhach Ua Briain, lord of half Munster, turned against Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair; and he appropriated the hostages of 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
omnia passum.

\textit{Quo prope fortuna potest, atque omnibus usum,}

\textit{Quo melior.}

\textit{O vere Marium secundum Stephaniden, Cujus si felicitatem resperexis: felicissimum dixeris.}

Si verum miserias: miserorum omnium miser-

rimum vidas. Erat autem vir ampio corpore

et integro, vultuque decenti, et statura paulo

mediocratatem excedente, vir dapsilis et largus,

liberalis et jucundus, sed vino Venerique trans

modestiam datus."

Robert Fitzstephen landed at the creek called
Cuan-an-bhainlbh, 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.

\textit{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 Girai-
dus's character of this Earl, see note \textsuperscript{7}, 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
\textit{Hibernia Expugnata}, lib. i. c. 16; and Harris's
\textit{Hibernica}, p. 23.
50 nobles Rithirld, 7 raideorad in roeprae Mec Murchaeda do copnma Leigf do, 7 do combandodead Saonndal Epreann arcpfna, 7 do pao mac Murchaoda a ngifin do lapila o Strangboum ar toet ma roeprae. No gabhrat Los Zagman, 7 do naeaceta ar eogin ar Pore Lamece, 7 po gabrat mac Gillemaere armpad an oin, 7 Ua Polain, tiaghna na ndeim", 7 a mac, 7 po marhrat reet sceo ampre. Donall Breacach Ua Moileachillann co rochtaib tiaghna brigh unu do ouin in Leigf, 7 Domhchla Ua Ceallaig, tiaghna brigh, do eutim la Leigf duin eir pm. Sluaigh do la Ruaini Ua cConcobain, pi Epreann, 7 la Tiogdmn Ua Ruairg tiaghna breiipe 7 la Murchaeda Ua Ceapball, tiaghna Oghiall, no auir Leigf, 7 na ndall pelmcraiic, 7 baoi mhuin caeta sbonna ppi pe epi etpat, gnum po long eire do at Aed chait, nuar po treicceret Soill an urnne Connaentgaig 7 Lech Chumh arcpfna. Do ponao morphal pop Sheallait Aeb chait morpin ar pe real. Murchaeda 7 na Sasanados poppa, 7 po eurpfrarr a nap ar lap a niume paim, 7 puccerat a ceap 7 a mommap tiua mi eomall a nbeiripe ppi phiab Epreann. Atlaon naiaib asgall, mac Ragnaill mac Turcall aurojail gail Aeb chait. Marom la mac Copmbna mac mee Cearbair, 7 la Deapmmuaume pop na morpreaob na raaghuct as comhno Phimhe Lamece. Sluaigh do la Mac Murchaoda co na piolpreaib in Mhide 7 i nbeirpe, 7 po apgrarr Chauam Ehapaig, 7 po loicceret Cniamh, 7 Cill Tailltian, Dubh, Slane, Tuelin, Cell Scipe, Oirpre Chupain, 7 do ponnat cpeach raptam 7 תיפ miopin, 7 puccerat bhratt 7 bnap tomica leio do eom a longropit. Breagha Oighrimada mac Murchaeda do marba lio Ruaini Ua Concobain, pi Epreann, occ Atlaun.

* Loch Garman : i.e. Wexford. For the English account of the taking of Wexford, see 
Hibernia Expagata, lib. i. e. 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-Larige : i.e. Waterford. For a curious account of the taking of Waterford, see Hibernia Expagata, lib. i. e. 16; and Harris's Hibernica, pp. 21, 25.

* Officer of the fortress.—Giraldus Cambrensis calls this fortress Turris Reginabili, 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 "Hasenplus Dubhlinnicium princeps" by Cambrensis, in Hib. Expag.; and Hereculph Mac Turkill, in the work attributed to Maurice Regan, lib. i. cc. 17, 21. Mr. Moore supposes that they were different persons, but shows no reason on which he grounds this opinion.—See his Hist. Ire., vol. ii. p. 228. For the English account of the taking of Dublin, see Hib. Expag., lib. i. e. 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 Faclain, lord of the Deisi, and his son, and they killed seven hundred persons there. Domhnall Breaghach Ua Macleachlainn, with numbers of the men of Breagh along with him, proceeded into Leinster; and Domnchadh Ua Ceallaigh, lord of Breaga, fell by the Leinstermen on that occasion. An army was led by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, King of Ireland; Tighearnan Ua Ruaire, lord of Breifne; Murchadha Ua Cearbhaill, lord of Oirghialla, against Leinster and the Galls aforesaid; and there was a challenge of battle between them for the space of three days, until lightning burned Ath-cliath; for the foreigners [Danese] of the fortress deserted from the Connaughtmen and the people of Leath-Chuinn in general. A miracle was wrought against the foreigners [Danese] 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 [Danese] of Ath-cliath, made his escape from them. A victory was gained by the son of Cormac, grandson of Carthach, and the people of Desmond, over the knights who were left to protect Port-Lairge. An army was led by Mac Murchadha and his knights into Meath and Breifne; and they plundered Chuan-Iraird, and burned Ceannamus, Cill-Tailtean, Dubhadh, Slaine, Tuilen, Cill-Seire, and Disert-Chiarain; and they afterwards made a predatory incursion into Tir-Brinnin, and carried off many prisoners and cows to their camp. The hostages of Diarmaid Mac Murchadha were put to death by Ruaidhri 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, Kilkeeey, and Castlekieran. They have been already often referred to in these Annals.

2 The hostages of Diarmaid 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 Rederick did not execute the son of Dermot Mac Murrough, who had been delivered as a hostage for his father’s fidelity; but we have the contemporaneous testimony of Giraldus Cambrensis that this execution took place: “Indignans Rothericus, filium ejus quem ei (supra, c. 10)

1 O'Cellaigh.—This name is still very numerous in the county of Kilkenny, but always incorrectly anglicised Kelly. It is to be distinguished from O'Cellaigh, O'Cele, O'Caela, and O'Cadhla, which will soon be all anglicised to Kelly, and become thus confounded for ever after the extinction of the native language.

2 Dunmaid Ua Caim.—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.

8 Cinel-Advina of Echtyge: i.e., the O'Shaughnessys and their correlatives, who were seated in the barony of Kiltartan, in the county of Galway.
land, at Ath-Luain, namely, Conchobhar, son of Diarmait, heir apparent of Leinster, and Diarmait’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 Ruaire. The son of Mac Fhlaelain and the son of Domchadh 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 Ruaire. They afterwards made an attack upon the camp in which he himself was, with the Leinstermen, Galls [English], and the men of Meath and Oirghialla, about him, and slew numbers of them. And they left their camp. Domhnall Ua Briain and the Dal-gCais turned against Ruaidhri. A great fleet was brought upon the Sinainn, by Ruaidhri Ua Conchobhair, to plunder Munster. A predatory incursion was made by the Ui-Maine into Ormond, and a predatory incursion was made by the people of West Connaught into Thomond. They [the Ui-Maine] plundered Ormond on this occasion, and destroyed the wooden bridge of Cill-Daha. Lorcan Ua hEcht-thighern was slain by the sons of Mac Conmara and the Ui-Caisin. Diarmait Ua Cuinn, chief of Clann-Ilicearnain, was slain by the Cinel-Aedha of Echtghe. Diarmait 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 Inishore [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 Fiacraich, lord of Ui-Fineachláis. Ruaidhri Mac Aedha, lord of Clann-Cosgraigh, died on his pilgrimage at Tuaim-da-ghuallann. An unknown, atrocious deed was committed by Maghnus Ua hEochadha, King of Ulidia, and the monk Amhlaebh, son of the successor of Finné, and by the Ulidians in general,—except Maelisa, bishop,

Inis-lochain.—See note 5, under A. D. 1165. There is another Inis-lochain in the River Bann, near the town of Coleraine.—See note 4, under A. D. 1544.

Fortuatha.—A territory in the present county of Wicklow, comprising Glendalough and the Glen of Imaal.

Ui-Feineachláis.—A tribe seated to the east of Fortuatha, in the present barony of Arklow.

In the same county.
Maolfocha eppcor, 7 Σιολαομανγαρτ μac Cophmaic, comarba Comgall, 7 Maolmargan, comarba Rimnén co na muntrid) i. comitionol manach maqata co na nabhao pr orbair MaolmaoDócc Ua Móir, léigde comarba Rítair, 1 Saball Phátraicce co ionarbaol ar an mantrtrid po éagaf-reat, 7 po éagafreat péin, 7 a náinsin go léir eiti leahraib 7 ainmib ecclaseacáta, bá, eóca, 7 caorpéa, 7 na hulé pr tiomóilte ó amhrf an léigde rinnfach ge pin. Mairse tigfina, 7 tóriug ò poine an gnóin hírin trua comarple an tí po dín numberOf manach Oproécité ása ar an abdámne trua na cóimnaid péin. Mairse tig a nólfaol, aét in beachadó gan muechad on ecomóide, naír po manbait in amorfic la huacéib náamhat na tóriug ò poine an gnóin pin, 7 po ronad ò mi, 7 po mabão gari bhece raptair in iapfíetnac írin baile i nólfaol an comarple amorpín héirin i. i nóin. Día maiste po tì éimeag an comitionol. Día maist tria i cosi bliainna po mabao maite Ulad, 7 po gónaol a pí. Día maist gari naír rapairin po mabao é i nóin la a sóbhatair.

Aoir Cóirp, mile céo fichtnóga at Is. Potag Ua Mórda, eppcor Cluana píte Óbréann, manach eabhdaeért cétair, in bánda i múnionann an 27 do Déccember. Saó, méin Γλίαμαρμ Μει Μύρφια, bancomarába húrgue, dég iap naitríge. Clóiteach Teléa aípo du lopecaol la Tíngfina

* Sibhail-Phadraigh.—Now Saul, in the barony of Lecale, and county of Down.—See A. D. 1132, 1135, 1149.
* Dun.—Now Downpatrick. The Annals of Ulster record the events of this year as follows:

  "A. D. 1170. Conor mac Murtagh O'Neall" [recte, O'Loghlin], "king of Kindred-Owen, and heire apparent of all Ireland, killed by Hugh Begg Mac Cana, and the Uibb-Caragán, on Easter Saturday, in the midst of the great Tryan, in Ardmagh. Donegh Kynsleagh O'Kelly killed by Leinster. Dublin spoyled by Dermot Mac Murchu and the forreiners 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 slaughters were of them also, Leinster and men of Meath were spoyled both spiritual and temporall; and they tooke Dublin and Waterford. A very indecent act committed by the monke, i. Aulyv, son to the Coarb of Fienen-Moibhyle, and by Manus Mac Dunleve, king of Ulster, with the principals of Ulster and Ulstermen also, together with" [recte, with the exception of] "Moilysa, and Gilladoman-gart mac Donell mic Cormch, Coarb of Con-gall, and Moylmaerten, Coarb of Fienen, with their people, i. a Convent of Regular Canons, with their abbot, ordained by Myllemong O'Morgar, 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, sheep, and all that ever they gathered there first coming in the tymne of the said Legat"
and Gilladomhangart, son of Cormac, successor of Conhghall, and Maelmartain, successor of Finnen, with their people,—i.e. a convent of religious monks, with their abbot, whom Maelnaedhog Ua Morgair, legate of the successor of Peter, had appointed at Sabhall-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 Droichtet-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 Ghuiniairn Mac Murchadha, successor of Brighit, died after penance. The Cloictheach of Telach-aird was untitle that tym; also their coates, hoods, and the rest about them at that tym, 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 Garbay [recte, in a short time] "unfortunately after in the townie, where this was devised by an unconscionable concell, i, in Dun. Upon Tuesday was the Convent banished: upon Tuesday, at a yeare's 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 Orcadia, in an hand made by themselves upon Loch Nuy, called Inishlaghlin." Cod. Clarensi, tom. 49.

1 Telach-aird.—A townland in the barony of Upper Navan, about two miles to the north-east of Trim. The name Telach-ard, which was originally applied to a ballybetagh, or ancient Irish townland, containing the seat of O'Coindheadbhain, chief of Ua-Leaghaire, originally embraced many of the modern denominations of land adjacent to the present townland of Tullyard, and, among others, that called in Irish
Ua Ruain co na lom do dhoinab ann. Óibríomhaí Mac Murchaíta, pí Cnáthain, an páthar a ndubhnaí agus e碧桂taigh do Bhinn ide, iar eochruftal Sasan, iar menach uile Seannadh 50 híomanda, iar nahecan g lorgáil ceall molapóch, Chlaínni, Cluain Espain, Té, do ée ní chomh bluinna do chailte ecrualn-geá aonairúin, uathu ro bhí aí bithaí aí mar, marbreidh Dé, Cholum Chille, g Fhiochín, g náni Éifeann tra cealla do rápaig, g ro lorgce peict mhiain, g i Ríma món a bhás gan tiomáin, gan aithnise, gan corp emprúnt, gan oigní, amhal po cúll a drocánfilleadh. Maolcróin mac Goill Iar Láma, tiomhna Óibríomhaí Óibríomhaí, do ée. Táilhin, níos Con Cóibre Úi Mhaolchlebrand, bhí ionmar Úi Chathagáin, tiomhna Suirne, díse. Dowmáin, mac ní Ruanfí Úi Mhaollínaí, tiomhna Pead eCeall, do marbhá ló Muintir Munúinmeacha. Dowmáin Ua Mógraí, tiomhna Éile Óibríomhaí, do marbhá ló Dowmáin mac Donnchaíta Opprige, g ro éin ár an dá Éile, iú i tropracáir ríce ar troid céadth. Corrach éiblach ló Ultái, bhí tTip Éogain, via nuecpat ba iomhá leó. Corrach ló Nuall mac Mac Léitímaí 50 Cenél Éogain n Últaíb, g ro marbhá rochamh leó, g ro bheidh bhun uirse. Óibríomhaí Óibríomhaí, ló Dowmáin mac Dowmáin mac Úi Cochoaíce do Últaíb i eCúil an treacóire, g ro aibríomhaí Cúil patain, g cealla oile, g rugair nach cabh do Cenél Éogain corpa in Chon Cóibre Úi Chaithín, g ro pháin roithinece Éorpa, g ro meabhair rob Últaíb, g toion-chaín rob aí peict do éoróchaibh, g ro mac cabh eorpafta' ro chrótaíb oimhí, o Últaíb, g ro goanaí Mácnum pein, g tóima a rob aí catgloin don cúin pein. Ro marbhá iarpoi ló a uhbiraptaí pein, ló Óibríomhaí, ló Goilla Anghúra

Quotations are from the Irish Archaeological Society, p. 138, note 4.

"Unknown disease."—It is also stated in the Annals of Clonmacnoise that "Dermott Mac Murrough died of an unknown disease, without penance, shrive, or Extreme Unction." But it is stated in a catalogue of the Kings of Leinster, preserved in a paper manuscript in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, H. 1, 17, that "he died at Ferns after the victory of Ucon- tion and penance." This Dermot was a man of great stature, courage, and boldness. His character is described by his contemporary, Giraldus Cambrensis, as follows, in his Hibernia Ex- pugnata, lib. i. cap. 6:

"Erat autem Dermicius vir statura grandis, et corpore peramplio; vir helicosus et audax in gente sua: ex credo continuoque belli clamore voce ranciono. Timeri a cunctis quam diligi cupiens; nobilium oppressor, humilium erector, infestus suis, exostus alienis. Manus omnium
burned by Tighearnan Ua Ruaire, with its full of people in it. Diarmaid Mac Murchadhla, King of Leinster, by whom a trembling sod was made of all Ireland,—after having brought over the Saxons, after having done extensive injuries to the Irish, after plundering and burning many churches, as Ceanannus, Chuain-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 Finnen, 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. Maelcron Mac Gillaseachnaill, lord of South Breagha, died. Tailltin, daughter of Conchobhar Ua Macleachlainn, and wife of Imhar Ua Cathasaigh, lord of Saithne, died. Domhnall, grandson of Ruaidhri Ua Maehlmuaidh, lord of Feara-Ceall, was slain by Muintir-Muineachta. 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 Cincl-Eoghaín, 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 Duinsleibhe Ua hEochadhla and the Ulidians into Cuil-an-tuais-ceirt**; and they plundered Cuil-rathain [Coleraine] and other churches. A small party of the Cincl-Eoghaín, 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, Duinsleibhe, and Gilla-Aenghhusa, son of Mac Gillaepeiscop, ruler

contra ipsum, et ipse contrarius omni.”

The cuil, i. e. the corner or angle of that territory, is the district now called the north-east liberties of Coleraine.—See Reeves’s Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down and Connor, &c, p. 71, note *.

* 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 Dunluc.
mac Mac Tiollacaigh, peitair Manaig, i nOin, iar foenain uile iona tabh. Creach ort Sarmh la Tiognain Ua Ruairc go biarbaib breipin. Ro marbhao leo pochaine, 7 go tritheart buard ionoa. Creach ort la Tiognain i nOer-
seart bheig, 7 go marbhao lair Tiolla Nenain Mac Luigia, i taoptach Cuipcen, 7 Mac Tiollacaighann (i. taoptac Oerseart 6rice.) Toirc aigh la ribhaib Mhise don cur pin Ua Cairinni. Doimnall 6piaig, tiognin Mhise, do chaibh giall do Tiognain Ua Ruairc. Seachta cepeachta go deimh la hUibh Mhain pop Urpinianm a doiminach na humpine co doininach mioncaigh. Creach Dornbaig Chuanaim go deimh la mupreicthe Mhli Chocan, 7 toirpharta apoide diobh aはもちろん la gaille Aca chaet in eimeach Chuanain. Car Aca chaet etiu Mhli Cocan 7 Agsail, i. mac Raccnail, pi gail nEpeann peict
puin. Toirpharta a nap ceircpin a thiu, 7 amail etiu mupreicthe Sacon 7 Galla Aca chaet. Do pochain ann Agsail mac Ruagail, 7 Coan lochant-
chaet a hliath hOpe, co pochaim bile cemnocaet. Sluagt gial Ua eConobair, 7 Tiognain Ua Ruairce, 7 la Mucbaig Ua Ciithail go hUa chaet, foirsearth an an lapla 6. Scarnabh, 7 ar Mhli Cocan. Thaen trai
Ochadaigh 7 lochim "orna rpi me coitteoiri. Do eoi do dairi O Conobair 7 ecomn Leagin, 7 marcplaigh rhi mupreicthe 7 Agsail do hUa 7 do loceac
abhai na Saconai. Do vedhaoar airtaim an lapla 7 Mhli Cocan co na mpreidh illongport Leite Cunn, ro marbhact pochaine mac naoptar plaig, 7 tuar a lio, a nweas, 7 a eacairb. Marom la mac Copbmac Mh6i Carthaigh ar Shallaib Lummig. Ro marbhao pochaine maor diobh lair mac
Fortn nae Tiollacaigh, 7 in Toirc mac Tréim, 7 ro loceac an mpreicd, 7 le an taime armeacon. Sluagt gial Tiognain Ua Ruairce go biarba

Manain.—Otherwise called Mancha Mo-
naigh-Chulh, and Cath-Monnaigh.—See note 7,
under A. D. 1173 ; Reeves' Ecclesiastical Au-
tiquities, i.e., p. 356 ; and Leabhar-na-g-Cleart,
p. 172, note 8. This sept was seated near Moira,
in the barony of Lower Iveagh, and county of
Down. Doctor O'Conor prints this Reochair
Mhonach which he translates Gabhnullac Monnain,
but he is decidedly in error.

7 Apsail.—For a curious account of the deaths
of this prince and Hisn, or John, see Hibernia
Espagnola, lib. 1, cap. 21. After a long struggle
with his assailants, Hisn, or John, called Thes-
wood Videhans by Giraldus, and la Deis by
Maurice Regan, was at length felled to the
ground, and slain by Walter de Riddlesford,
assisted by others. Asgall, or Hasculphus, at-
tempted to fly to his ships, but was taken on
the sea shore, and brought back alive to be re-
served for ransom. But on appearing before
the governor, Milo de Cogan, and a large as-
sembly 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\textsuperscript{a} at Dun [Downpatrick], after having perpetrated many evil deeds. A predatory incursion was made upon the Saithni by Tighhearnan Ua Ruaire, with the men of Breifne. They slew numbers of persons, and carried off many cows. Another predatory incursion was made by Tighhearnan into South Breagha; and he slew Gillan-Enain Mac Lughadha, i. e. chief of Cuirene, and Mac Gillasachlainn, chief of South Breagha. \textauthor{Ua Lamhduibh was slain by the men of Meath on this occasion. Domhnall Breaghach, lord of Meath, delivered hostages to Tighhearnan 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\textsuperscript{b}, 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 Conchothair, Tighhearnan 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. O'Conchothair 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\textsuperscript{c}, 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 Gilleacainnigh, and Torchar, son of Treni; and he burned the market and half the fortress to its centre. An army was led by Tighhearnan Ua Ruaire\textsuperscript{a};

\*beginning of our labours. If I live, far other and greater things shall follow." Upon hearing which the governor ordered him immediately to be beheaded.

\* 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 virtual the city of Dublin for one whole year.—See Harris's \textit{Hibernica}, pp. 25-30; and compare with \textit{Hibernia Expugnata}, lib. i. cc. 22, 23, 24.

\* Tighhearnan Ua Ruaire.—Compare with \textit{Hibernia Expugnata}, lib. i. c. 29; and Regan's account in Harris's \textit{Hibernica}, pp. 25, 26.
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 accounts, was distributed in 400 ships, consisted of 500 knights and about 4000 men at arms.—See Harris's _Iberiea_, p. 36.

The Annals of Ulster give the events of this year as follows:

"A. D. 1171. Diarmut Mac Murcha, king of Leinster, after spoiling many churches and temporall [property], "died in Ferna, without Unction, the body of Christ, repentance, or will, in satisfaction of Colum-Kill, Finien, and the saints that he spoyled" [i. e. dishonoured] "in their churches. Askall mac Toreac, king of Dublin, and John of the Orcadian Isles," [were] "killed of" [by] "the said Galls. Sawy, daughter of Gluniron Mac Murcha, Coarb of Brigit, died in repentance. A great army by Magnus Mac Dunleve, with all Ulstermen, into the northern nookes, preyed Cuilrathan, 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 chief men's children, and another number together with them; and Manus himself was wounded, and that Manus himself was nose after killed by Dunleve, his own brother, and by Gillanus Mac Gillespuig, _by the monks' heard or servant_ [i.e. by the lawgiver, or chief steward of the monastery, or Cath-Monaigh]. "in Dun, after committing many great evils, viz., after putting away his wife from his fosterer, Cumoy mac Fioin, who was his own..."
and the men of Breifne and Airghialla, a second time, to Ath-clath; and they made battle with Milo Cogan and his knights, in which the men of Breifne and the Airghialla were defeated; and Aedh, son of Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, Tanist of Breifne, and the grandson of Diarmaid Ua Cuinn, and many others along with them, were slain. A predatory incursion was made by the Sil-Muireadhaigh into Thomond, and they plundered Sirtheachan Ua Litiudhla\(^4\), and slew himself in a battle. A predatory incursion was made by the Sil-Annuchadha and Muintir-Chinaetha into Ele, and they carried off many cows. A predatory incursion was made by the son of the Earl, and he plundered the churches of Magh-Laighean, and many of the Ui-Faelain. A predatory incursion was made by the people of West Connaught and some of the Sil-Muireadhaigh, and they plundered the west of Corcumdruanadh, and carried off countless cows. A predatory incursion was made by the people of the son of the Earl, in which he plundered Chain-Conaire, Galian [peud Gaillimn], and Lathred-Briuin. The daughter of Ua hEochadha, and wife of Murchad Ua Cearbhaill, lord of Oirghialla, died. The fleet of Connaught, from Alhalloween to May-day, upon the Sinaiin and Loch Deirgulheire. A peace was made by Donnuala Breaghach with Tighearnan Ua Ruairc, and the people of East Meath came into his house. "The King of England, the second Henry, Duke of Normandy and Aquitaine, Earl of Anglevia, and lord of many other countries, came to Ireland this year. Two hundred and forty was the number of his ships, and he put in at Port-Laighe.

brother Hugh's wife before; having ravished his brother Eocha his wife before, after abusing bells, baithalls, clerks, and churches. Dunlewe raigned after him. Anne, daughter to Dunlewe, Queen of Argiall, died. Slaughter committed upon Tiernan O'Roirk, men of Meath, men of Fernmoy, by Myles Gogan, and his' [knights], "where fell a great many about Hugh O'Roirk, king of Maghary-Galeng, and that should be king of O'Briuin and Connacne. There were there killed some of the best of Fernmoy, i.e. Moylemoghta Mac Conleva, and Conor, his brother: the two chiefs of Kindred Feriagh. Tenny O' Congale, the splendor of Argiall for liberality and martial feates, died. Venit in Hibernium Henricus potestas imperator, et idem inuone Normanus et Aquitaniae, et Comes Andegavie, et aliam nullam terram, cum ducentis et al. navibus, and came to shore in Waterford, and tooke pledges from Monaster. He came after to Dublin, and tooke hostages from Leinster and Meath, from Iriuin, Argialls, and Ulster. Petrus, bishop of O-Mane, in Connaught, a divine monke and learned, drowned in the Syuan, the 6th Katends of January."—Cod. Clarunk., tom. 49.
ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA.

Page 4, line 2 of note 1, after "Tultuine," insert "now modernized to Conn cuine, or Tounthinna, and situated in the parish of Templechala, or Temple-Callow, in the barony of Duharra, and county of Tipperary."

P. 7, note 8, 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 9, for "not identified," read "a plain in the barony of Forth, and county of Wexford."

P. 22, line 2 of note 9, 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 9, for "a small bog," read "a small bay."

P. 28, at the end of note 9, 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 10, 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 9, add: "According to the authorities consulted by Keating and O'Flaherty, the Monarch Conmhael was buried at Feart-Conmhaeil, near Aenach-Macha. His grave was on the hill of Druim-Conmhaeil, or Drumconvel, in the parish of Armagh.—See Ogygia, part iii. c. 20."

P. 38, note 11, for "Ucha—Not identified," read "Ucha was the ancient name of Ballyshannon, or Ballysonnan, near Killeculken Bridge, in the county of Kildare."

P. 40, at the end of note 9, add: "Dubhloch is now called the Black Lough, and is situated in the townland of Rathkenny, barony of Upper Slae, and county of Meath, which was anciently a part of the territory of Ferrard."

P. 49, note 12, for "not identified," read "Loch Sailcach, now Loughsallagh, in the parish and barony of Dunboyne, in the county of Meath.—Ord. Map, sheets 50, 51."

P. 58, note 13, 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-Failge, adjoining Tuath-Loighne, near Portarlington."

P. 79. A. M. 4702, for "Aenghus Ollamh, son of Labhradh," read "Aenghus Ollamh, son of Oilioll, son of Labhradh."

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 3, on Slighe-Dala, add: "The townland of Bealach-mor, i.e. the Great Road or Pass, now Ballinghammore, 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: "δια προσωνατον οι καύροις Conn, όπερ έπαιδευςεν. ίσα επερσατον οι κρίμασες, ο πατερα, η εις έδρας, 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 "Caibre Riadal," read "Caibre Riada."

P. 108, col. 2, line 9, for "the Munster sept called Deirgthine," read "the Munster sept called Dairine."

P. 111, A. D. 226, for "his hand did not fail Laighe," read "his hand did not conceal Laighe," add: Lugnaidh 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-Fregshaul.—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 "Propcphb mac Copmaci Cas," read "Propcphb mac Mogha Cusp, mac Copmaci Cas, i.e. Fearcorb, son of Mogheorb, son of Cormac Cas."

P. 124, at the end of note 1, add: "It is very probable that Fearcorb, in the parish of Donaghmoyle, county of Monaghan, marks the battle field of Aechadli-leithdhberg. It is stated in very old accounts of this battle that its site was marked by a cairn."

P. 137, at the end of note 1, on St. Laebhain, add: "The principal church of this saint would appear to be Cill-Laebhain, now Killevan, in the barony of Partry, and county of Monaghan."

P. 140, note 1, on Damb-Aechir, for "Not identified," read "Damb-Aechir was in Loch nEn, near the town of Roscommon.—See Annals of Tigernach, A. D. 1066."

P. 150, A. D. 479. To this year add: "Σπόνθαιναν, μεν έπη Κενά Κυμπελλαίαν, μη Κατέπεθεν την Σαλάνων θύματα ένος θυματός Κλαϊάς. Κυμπελλαίαν Κυμπελλαίαν, μη Υκάνθος, οίκον, έπεκ, έπη Κεναλούτος Κυμπελλαίας, son of Enna Ceinnsealach, King of Leinster, fell by Eochaidh Gnimche, one of the Ui-Bairreche, and the people of Ara-Cliach. Muireadhach Muiindarg, King of Ulidia, died."

P. 159, last line, for "A. D. 432," read "A. D. 448."
ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA.

P. 178, line 4. The reading of these two lines in the *Leabhar Breac* is, "Hi mo 'm ògadh co ngal, in pháirtreach m phápasach."

P. 190, line 3 of note 3, for "county of Longford," read "county of Galway."

P. 213, line 8 of note 1, for "Shtob Ógá," read "Shtob Ógá."

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-Aeilé is now called Eify's Brook, which is a small streamlet crossing the read at the end of Mr. Puthall'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 Congellt aíce," add: "Aod mac Cumapcaig, aíce, i.e. Aodh, son of Cumaescach, died."

P. 282, at the end of note 3, add: "Abercrossan, the church of St. Macrubha, is evidently the place in Ross-shire, in Scotland, now called anglice 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, etc.*, 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: "Reccecábr na Úa Cuircnaig, toireachta na Tóire, díce. Tóilchead, mac Cumapcaig, toireachta Luighne, díce. Cumapcaig, mór Uaidhe Cumalocha, díce, i.e. Reachtadh Úa Cathasaigh, chief of Ui-Tuirtrí, died. Taileach, son of Cumfnialadh, chief of Luighne, died. Caintighbarna, daughter of Ceallach Cumalann, died."

P. 331, for "Tola, son of Dunadh, bishop," read "Tola, Bishop of Clan-Irland."

P. 346, A. D. 743. To this year add: "Inreachta Úa Conaing, toireachta Cumacair, díce. Óg gear co ropaid longún, in aon eic na bróna a mar imbhnach, Í. i.e. Inreachta Úa Conaing, chief of Cianachta, died. Ships with their crews were plainly seen in the sky this year."

P. 348, A. D. 746, after "Flann mac Ómnailebe, &c., díce," add: "Flann Úa Congal, toireachta Úa Failge, díce. Fearghas, mac Fagartsaig, eicirína eirciríe Óirgha, díce. Mairghsir, mac Fagartsaig, eicirína Í Óirgha, Flann Ómnailebe, toireachta Luighne, díce, i.e. Flann Úa Congailhe, chief of Ui-Failge, died. Fearghus, son of Fagartach, lord of Deiscart-Breagh, died. Muirghus, son of Fearghus, lord of the Deisi, and Flann Foirtre, chief of Corca-Laghaidhe, died."
P. 351, A. D. 718, after "Farblai, son of Margus, a wise man, died," add: "Scannalan of Ciuain-Boircan died."

P. 358, A. D. 755, after "Μυανος, &c., πι Καιγεαν, υεκκ," add: "Conchubor Ua Conaíg Téinn, υεκκανά Καιαίτε็ก Ʃιννέ υεκκ, ι. e. Conchubhar, son of Tadhg Teimhin, lord of Cianachtia-Glinne-Geimhin, died."

P. 360, line 2 of note 5, for "Kiltabeg, situated near Kiltucker," read "Kiltubeg, situated near Edgeworthstown, in the parish of Templemichael, barony of Ardagh, and county of Longford.—Ord. Map. s. 9."

P. 361, note 1, on Carn-Finachach, for "barony of Moyashel," read "parish of Conry, barony of Rathconnacht."

P. 368, A. D. 765, line 5, for "Hapgal," read "Uapgal."

.. line 12, for "Cμρεξ," read "Cμρεξ."

P. 376, A. D. 773, after "Cu cοξδο cεκκαν εοπ Uomhaic γα Conaíεοντ," add: "Caε Ποποκολονο εοπ Uomhaic μαε Uomhaic γα Conaíεον, i. e. the battle of Forcaladh between Donn-chadh, son of Domhnall, and Conchhalach."

P. 389, note 1, on Rath-Ocubo, for "Not identified," read "There is a place of this name, now anglicised Raheenbo, in the townland of Milltown Upper, parish of Churchtown, barony of Rathconnacht, and county of Westmeath, and close to the road leading from Ballymore to Mullingar."

P. 390, A. D. 784, after "Stuaγεοναα, ιοποεο Conaile, υεκκ," add: "Suibne, mac Cμαγαρ, υεκκ, i. e. Suidhane, son of Adhar, died."

P. 407, note 1, on Rubhbo-Chomnall, for "now Rowe," read "still distinctly called by the natives, in Irish, Rόβο Chomnall, but anglicised to Rathconnell, which is the name of a townland and parish in the barony of Moyashel and Magheradernon, in the county Westmeath, one mile and a half east of Mullingar."


P. 462, note 2, for "about A. D. 500," read "about A. D. 800," and add: "This Diarmait of Disert-Diarmada, or Castledermot, was the grandson of Aedh Roín (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. 433. Archdall is, therefore, incorrect in stating that he founded Disert-Diarmada, about the year 500."

P. 472, A. D. 845. At the beginning of this year insert: "Connag, mac Παονιναγ, obb OμιμενΨ Παοπανε oεκκ, i. e. Connag, son of Fearmhmhach, Abbot of Domhnaic-Padraig, died."

P. 494, line 3 of note 1, after Gills-Finche, add: "Now Cill Pluiche, or Killiany, a townland in the parish and barony of Kells, and county of Kilkenny. This fixes the position of Magh-Roingne; and it may be now added, that it is more than probable that Connamnas, or Kells, which was made a place of considerable strength after the English invasion, was in ancient times the principal seat of Roingne, which was a usual designation of the King of Ossory."

P. 553, note 1, for "hiιu hupum," read "hiιu hupum."

P. 578, note 1, line 12, for "Linnem Crudeli," read "in Lacu Crudeli," and add: "This is
probably the small lough now called Loughnamade, situated near the Navan fort, about two miles to the west of the city of Armagh."

P. 425, note 4, on _Loch-Uamha_, for "The situation of this lake has not yet been identified," read "Now Loch-an-a-bUamha, anglicè Lough Nahoo, situated between the townlands of Fawn and Mullagh, in the parish of Drumlea, barony of Dromahaire, and county of Leitrim. It contains twenty acres, English measure, and is now in progress of being drained."

P. 606, col. 1, line 1, for "15 Kal. Junii," read "15 Kal. Januarii."

P. 642, col. 1, line 1, for "O'Braic," read "O'Braoin, or O'Braoin."

P. 750, note 1, for "now Dunbo," read "now Drumbo."

P. 769, 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 Machaire-Chuircne were plundered."

\[\text{Ca an obair-pit am na críochnuigh, is mór mar ghear agus ógse, a motha Airt cheith Dublinne, on t-sceltaí fo bhealtacht, an bhíobair ó fund Chipt, 1850, le Sean, mac Samonn Oir, mac Samonn Uil Ohomnabain, ò Airt an tighe mór a b-póirfe Chille Colma, a n-Uh Dergsigh, a n-Oprughe.}

\[\text{Do g-cuir} oíchar críoch mar e oppian uile.}